

There were but four captains in the regiment — Joseph Lee, late of the Third New Jersey Battalion; James French, late of Delancey's First Battalion; Gerhardus Clowes, late of Delancey's Third Battalion; and Peter Clinch, late of the Royal Fencible Americans. Two of the companies were commanded by the senior lieutenants, and known in the records of the regiment as the colonel's company and the major's company — a practice that has long ceased to exist in the British Army.

The lieutenants were, Dougald Campbell, late of his majesty's 42nd Highlanders; John Jenkins, William Chew and William Turner, late of the Third New Jersey Battalion; Anthony Allair, late of the Loyal American Regiment; Adam Allan, late of the Queen's Rangers; James Henley, late of the Maryland Loyalists and James Eccles, late of the Prince of Wales' American Regiment.

The ensigns were, Caleb Fowler, late of the Loyal American Regiment, and Malcolm Wilmot.

The regiment was rapidly recruited, during the summer of 1793, to 400 men, and its discipline and organization perfected. The important posts of Presque Isle and the Great Falls (now Grand Falls) on the frontier of the Province were garrisoned, and precautions taken to repel or arrest French emissaries who sought to enter the Provinces. The most important of the posts established on the upper St. John by Governor Carleton was at Grand Falls, which was garrisoned by a detachment of the King's New Brunswick Regiment during the years it continued in service, and was occupied by Imperial troops as late as 1848. It was during that period of service, and while stationed at Grand Falls in 1797, that Lieutenant Adam Allan, of the regiment, wrote his poetical "Description of the Great Falls of the River St. John."

The news of the declaration of war was received in the United States on the 4th of April, 1793, some time before it was known in New Brunswick; and five days later Genet, the new minister from the French Republic to that country, landed at Charleston, South Carolina, where he was received with great manifestations of delight by the populace, and "his slow progress northward was made through exulting and triumphant crowds, who set no bounds to their French ecstasies. Before

1819. He studied law with the late Judge William Botsford, and was admitted a barrister in 1824, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Newcastle, Miramichi, where he lost whatever property he had acquired in the great fire of 1825. Moving to Bathurst in 1827, he was appointed recorder of deeds and wills for Gloucester County. For twenty years he represented Gloucester County in the Provincial Assembly, without intermission, and was one of the early and most strenuous advocates of the establishment of the hospital for unfortunate lepers at Tracadie. He was appointed police magistrate at Bathurst, where he was burned to death in his office on the night of the 14th December, 1872. Mr. End was a great favorite with all the Irish people of the county. For this information I am indebted to Thos. F. Keary, Esq., of Bathurst.