

the time of confederation most of the State papers of New Brunswick were transmitted to Ottawa while bushels of documents were thrown out or burned at a later period. The writer has not been able to ascertain whether any portion of the militia records are in the archives at Ottawa and, down to 1830 has had to rely on very fragmentary data. From that date, however, a complete record is in the possession of Lieut.-Col. Maunsell, D.A.G., which he has kindly placed at the disposal of the brigade. Capt. Crookshank having died Feb. 13, 1815, Capt. James Potter, of the Sea Fencibles, was transferred to the command of the artillery company on Aug. 10, 1816.

In 1821 David Waterbury appears as captain with Thomas Barlow, lieutenant. During the year a change took place for in 1822, John C. Waterbury appears in the list as captain; Thomas T. Hanford as first, and George Waterbury as second lieutenant. In 1827 Thomas Barlow succeeded to the captaincy and in 1833 another battery was formed under Capt. Thomas L. Nicholson who was the father of Lady Ritchie, widow of the late Chief Justice of Canada. In the next year a third battery was enrolled with William Parker Ranney as captain, and both these batteries drilled until the passing of the militia act of 1862 under which they did not re-enroll. The old battery of 1793, however, continued in existence and has a legitimate successor at the present day. It is not possible at present to give details of the organizations at Fredericton, York County, or Woodstock, but batteries were in existence at both places for many years prior to the regimental organization in 1838. There are also traces to be found of artillery companies in Westmoreland and Charlotte Counties, but the former had completely died out before the regiment was established and the latter was reorganized at that date. The names of officers and many other particulars regarding the artillery outside of the City of Saint John must be reserved for some more elaborate compilation than can be made from the materials at present at the writer's command.

On 28th February, 1838, the following general order was issued:

"His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief considering it important to render the Militia Artillery of the Province efficient and available with as little delay as possible has been pleased to appoint Capt. Richard Hayne, on the half pay of the Royal Staff Corps, and formerly of the Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the said Militia Artillery.

"His Excellency has been further pleased to direct that this arm of the service be increased to ten companies and formed into a Regiment entitled "The New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery," the distribution of which to be as follows, viz. :—

"At Fredericton.....	2 Companies
"At Saint John.....	2 "
"At Saint Andrews.....	1 Company
"At Saint Stephen.....	1 "
"County of Westmorland.....	1 "
"County of Northumberland.....	1 "
"County of Kent (Richibucto).....	1 "
"County of Carleton (Woodstock).....	1 "

Total.....10 Companies

"Each company to consist of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, four non-commissioned officers and thirty two privates.

"The uniform of the corps to be Blue, with Red facings, and similar to that now worn by the Royal Artillery. The Buttons to be struck with Three Guns, surmounted by a Crown, and encircled by the words "New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery."

Capt. Hayne, R. A., the first Lieut.-Col. of the regiment, was born in Devonshire, England, in 1804, and was educated at the Royal Academy, Woolwich. In 1820, as 2nd lieutenant R. A., he went with Sir Hudson Lowe to St. Helena, where Napoleon was at that time confined, and remained there until the ex-Emperor's death. In 1831 he came to Canada with Col. By, having been appointed to the Royal Staff Corps, and was there employed on the Rideau Canal and other engineering works. He went to England in 1830 and came to New Brunswick in the following year as Commissioner to the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company. He returned to England in 1870 and died at Dittesham, Devonshire, in 1874.

On the 8th May, 1838, John C. Allen was appointed second lieutenant in the regiment, and on 17th March, 1840, he became adjutant, vice E. B. Pick, deceased. This gentleman is now Sir John C. Allen, K.C.M.G., the honored Chief Justice of his native province.

In March, 1839, a portion of the artillery was called out and proceeded to Woodstock, on the occasion known as the "Aroostook War," which arose out of the dispute as to the boundary between the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick. The Governor of the State of Maine, Fairfield, having withdrawn his troops, Sir John Harvey, the Governor of New Brunswick, issued a proclamation thanking the militia for their services. At this time the artillery served under Major Stow, R.A.

In 1851 Col. Hayne became Adjutant-General of New Brunswick, but it was not until 29th March, 1865, that Stephen Kent Foster was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. He had obtained the brevet rank Dec. 6, 1859. On 22nd March, 1865, Col. Hayne was appointed colonel commandant, which rank he retained during his connection with the militia of the province.

In 1859 and 1860 a partial reorganization took place and several new batteries were formed. From this period the present Nos. 1, 2 and 3 date their existence. The former was mustered by James Mount, late of the Royal Artillery and afterwards adjutant of the corps. He was succeeded by Capt. George H. Pick in 1860, and during Capt. Pick's time, by special permission of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the battery obtained the title which it has since borne of "Prince of Wales No. 1." Many years of hard work, done by this battery, have made a record of which its present members are proud and scores of old artillerymen recall with pride the days when "Pick's battery" was a synonym for alertness and precision. In 1860 another splendid battery was organized under Capt. B. Lester Peters, in which he and the citizens of St. John took a mutual pride until its disbandment about the time of Confederation. Capt. Peters is now Judge of the St. John County Court and speaks with fond regard of the days when he commanded the "kid glove" battery. No. 2 battery organized under Capt. Josiah Adams, had its headquarters in Carleton on the western side of St. John harbor, where it still maintains a vigorous existence. No. 3, the Portland battery, owes its existence to Capt. Hurd Peters, the present city engineer of St. John. It is still to the front and has a good record. Another battery was organized in Carleton at this time under Capt. MacLachlan, but it has long since ceased to exist. Captains Mount and Pick both became regimental majors, and they and Capt. B. L. Peters retired with the rank of brevet Lieut.-Colonel.

In 1860, during the Trent affair, the royal troops having been withdrawn from the city, the regiment was called out to garrison the fortifications at the harbor of St. John. The coast for some distance down the bay was patrolled by No. 2 Battery by day and night. There were then seven batteries at St. John, and one each at Fredericton, Gagetown, Woodstock and Chatham. The batteries called out in August of this year were under command of Capt. Berton, Fredericton; Capts. Durant, Pick, Peters, MacLachlan, and Adams, St. John; and Capt. Travis at Gagetown.

On the 18th December, 1861, a set of handsome silk colors, the gift of the ladies of St. John, was presented to the regiment in the Mechanic's Institute of that city. The building was crowded, and many were unable to obtain admittance. The colors were escorted to the platform by Capt. Rankine's battery, the city band playing "British Grenadiers," after which the colors were unfurled, the band playing "Rule Britannia." The colors were then consecrated by the late Rev. J. W. D. Gray, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, and the address of presentation made by Lieut.-Col. John H. Gray, afterwards well known in this Dominion as the Hon. Mr. Justice Gray of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, lately deceased. A suitable reply was made by Lieut.-Col. Foster on behalf of the regiment and the colors were handed by Miss Gray to the junior lieutenants Roger Hunter and Martin Hunter Peters. Miss Gray afterwards became the wife of Col. Hallows, who has served in India. Lieut. Peters, who died a few years ago, was for a short time in command of the brigade and Lieut. Hunter is still living in St. John. The colors had been imported from England by Lieut. W. F. Deacon. One, the "Queen's color," is a Union Jack with the crown worked