

to the circumstance of being called on to make the post mortem examination that his name now appears among the physicians of New Brunswick in its first fifty years.

As this was the first murder after the landing of the Loyalists, the incident is entitled to a place in New Brunswick history, the more so, as Mosley was one of the grantees of Parr Town, and as such in the Revolution was loyal to his Sovereign. From the paper read before the New Brunswick Historical Society on the evening of its organization, November 25, 1874, on the "First Courts and Early Judges of New Brunswick," the following is taken :

February 3, 1785, a true bill was found by the grand jury against Nancy Mosley for the murder of John Mosley, her husband. The same day the prisoner was arraigned and tried, Chief Justice Ludlow, with Judge Putnam, on the bench, when the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter against the prisoner, Nancy Mosley. The day following she was brought into court and placed at the bar. She prayed the benefit of clergy, which being granted, she was sentenced to be branded in open court with the letter M in the brawn of the thumb, and discharged.

The name of Dr. Moore will go down to posterity associated with the first post mortem examination at St. John and the first trial for murder.

DR. JOHN CALEF.

In the War Dr. John Calef was a Surgeon in a Provincial Regiment, and part of the time acted as Chaplain. He was with the army at Penobscot, where a post had been established under General McLean, at a place called Mega Bagaduce, now Castine. He has left us an excellent account of the siege of Penobscot by the Americans, and its gallant defence by the British, which is to be found in the library of Harvard College. Dr. Calef was in the legislature of Massachusetts about the date of the Revolution, and was one of the famous "Seven Rescinders." At the funeral of George Whitefield he was one of the pall-bearers. It is said that he was sent to England about the close of the war by the Penobscot associated Loyalists, to endeavour to have the international boundary fixed at the Penobscot. He had been hopeful of success all along, when one morning, on entering the foreign office, these hopes were blasted by Lord North saying to him, "Doctor, doctor, we cannot make the Penobscot the boundary; the pressure is too strong."

Dr. Calef was a man of learning and education. He came to St. John with his family, where he made his home until his removal to St.