

arms in New Brunswick to be made up from Halifax. In the apprehended war with Spain in 1790, application had been made to Lord Dorchester for arms for the militia of New Brunswick, but the settlement of the dispute had rendered a supply unnecessary on that account, so that the militia were unarmed and undisciplined. In a dispatch of 10th August, 1793, Carleton reported that preparations were making in the United States for predatory attacks on the provinces, which the government of the United States did not appear to have sufficient energy to prevent. In order to resist these attacks "from the lower class of people in these states," defensive works were erected at St. John without expense to government, and the Secretary of State informed Carleton that a squadron would be sent to protect the harbour. In its collective capacity the Assembly did not admit that it was its duty to provide for defence, but the individual members expressed their willingness to co-operate for that object. In the session of 1795, the discussion of the liability of the province for measures of defence was, according to Carleton, evaded by the Assembly.

The disputes respecting lands were in some cases carried to extreme lengths. The letters of Glenie, attacking every official indiscriminately may be found at November, 1789, January, 1790, and March, 1792. The violence of the language and the vulgarity of his attacks destroy any credence that might otherwise be attached to his charges and his correspondent, it is alleged, was laying claim to lands in which he could only demand a share, but the whole of which he wished to secure to the exclusion of his co-heirs. No notice need have been taken of these attacks were it not that they probably throw light on one at least of the causes of the bitterness shown in local politics. Official complaints were frequent that settlement was retarded by the system of reserves to secure timber for the navy and by the restriction on grants which caused an outflow of the population.

Settlements of negroes had been made throughout the provinces during and after the revolutionary war; these negro settlers were of different classes. Some had seen military service during the revolutionary war, others had fled from slavery after the war was over. Among these latter was one named Peters, whose complaints of not receiving the land promised to him and to those whom he represented, or said he did, for the others denied having authorized him to speak for them, led to the correspondence which deals with the facts. These were, that the blacks who served with the troops received grants with other disbanded soldiers; the others obtained the same grants as the white settlers. The proposal to remove the black population from Nova Scotia to Sierra Leone, noticed in the preliminary report for 1894, p. xix., extended to New Brunswick. In neither province was the proposal received favourably, and in New Brunswick, to which the present remarks apply, it was reported that most of the blacks were in the service of families and receiving high wages. The blacks themselves did not seem anxious to leave the province and the Imperial authorities appear to have taken that into consideration, but before the movement could be stopped 222 of the blacks had been shipped for Sierra Leone. Carleton was directed to induce the able-bodied who remained to enlist in a corps for service in the West Indies, but they did not show much eagerness to accept of this proposal.

The headquarters of the military were at Halifax, from which place supplies were sent to the troops in New Brunswick adding, as Carleton complained, to the expense and involving great delay. He remonstrated on more than one occasion on the removal of troops