& also upon Fort Howe. A party of the Penobscots came thro' under their chief Au-wah-wes to join the Milicetes under Pierre Thoma, in the proposed attack.

A very strong force was thus assembled, at *Ock-pa-haag*, four miles above Fredn. where there was an Indian village*—(*Ock-pa-haag* signifies "the beginning of the swift water"—the early settlers generally pronounced it *Oak Park*.) This force proceed down the river in ninety canoes. Mr. White hearing of their coming, set off, in a four oared barge, unarmed, to meet them. He found them halted at the head of the Reach, opposite Wordens, and there held a long conference with the Chiefs.

Pierre Thoma, who had the Chief command was inclined to listen to *Wabit*, but the other Chiefs were not. At length "the talk" was broken up, by *Thoma* saying that before giving a final answer he would consult his God—He then retired apart from the rest, and threw himself flat upon his face, on the soft sand beach of the river. He there lay motionless nearly an hour; then rising, he again assembled the chiefs around the Council Fire. Then he informed that he had consulted his God, who had told him, that he had always recd. good treatment from King George's men; that King George had never injured him, but had given him many presents. That he knew nothing of Washington or his men, and he had determined to keep peace with King George & his people, and should return with his followers to *Ock-pa-haag*. This gave great dissatisfaction to the Penobscots, but they were forced to give in & Au-wah-wes & his party accompanied Mr. White to St. John, while Tomah returned to the village. This was a bold stroke of policy, and Mr. White ran a risk which few men would willingly have encountered, that His exertions on this occasion were so effectual, that there was never afterwards even a threat of hostilities from the Indians, and all has remained in quiet ever since.

In 1779 Mr. White, by order of Govt. erected a building at Indian Town for the accomodation of the Indians when they came to trade.

And now Ladies and Gentlemen we come to a point of great interest in our history.

On the 16th December 1782, the governor of Nova Scotia received a letter from General Carleton, dated at New York, stating that many families, determined on maintaining their allegiance to the British Crown, would come to Nova Scotia, and settle on the ungranted lands, within its extensive limits. "If the revolted Colonists were proud of their declaration of independence, well may the loyal

* At Spring Hill.

Refugees exult with honest becoming pride in their Declaration of fidelity, fidelity proved to the uttermost."

The praises of their unflinching loyalty & devoted patriotism should sound in their aged ears, whilst yet they can hear, from the mouths of their sons & daughters: those praises should be reiterated & perpetuated at our public festivals & anniversaries as the noblest epitaphs which can hallow the acts & principles of the worthy dead, and do honor to the cause for which they endured and suffered—for which they bled and fell—that of their Sovereign and their country. In May 1783 the first fleet, with a large number of these brave spirits, who had abandoned all to maintain their loyalty, arrived in this Harbour. The point of land on which this City stands had been previously laid out in Town lots, by Paul Bedell (the Father of J. L. Bedell Esq) and had been named *Parr Town*, after Gov. Parr of Nova Scotia.

(To be continued.) •

Euclid. Book II.

I.

(*Continued.*)

SUMMARY OF EUCLID II., 1 TO 10.

1. Let a, b, c be segments of a line and x another line. Then

$$(a+b+c)x = ax + bx + cx.$$

(To be proven geometrically by the diagrammatic method as in Euclid—the only case in which this method is necessary).

2. Let a and b be the segments of a line.

Then $(a+b)^2 = (a+b)(a+b.$ (Def. of Sq.)
       $= (a+b)a + (a+b)b.$ (Euc. II, 1.)
                Q. E. D.

3. Let a and b be the segments of a line.

Then $(a+b)a = aa + ab.$ (Euc. II, 1.)
            $= a^2 + ab.$ (Def. of Sq.)
                Q. E. D.

4. Let a and b be the segments of a line.

Then $(a+b)^2 = (a+b)a + (a+b)b.$ (Euc. II, 2.)
          $= a^2 + ab + ab + b^2.$ (Euc. II, 3.)
          $= a^2 + b^2 + 2\,ab.$ (Ax.)
                Q. E. D.

5 and 6. Let x be the mean distance of the point of unequal section of a line, and a be the half of the line.

Then $(a+x)$ and $(a-x)$ are the two segments.

And $(a+x)(a-x) = (a+x)a - (a+x)x.$ (Euc. II, 1.)
            $= a^2 + ax - ax + x^2.$ (Euc. II, 3.)
            $= a^2 - x^2.$ (Ax.)

[$(a-x)$ = difference between a and x—the greater to be taken from the less.]