

The close of the war which resulted in the French losing Canada gave a great impulse to the work of settlement in New Brunswick. On the 28th of August, 1762, James Simonds, of Newburyport, Mass., who had first visited New Brunswick in connexion with the supplying of the garrison of Fort Frederick, arrived at St. John in company with James White, Capt. Francis Peabody, Jonathan Lovet, Hugh Quinton, and about fifteen other persons, intending to take up his residence here. He built his house on the ruins of Charnisay's old fort at Portland Point. Simonds and White were partners and they did business under that style, while a business at Newburyport in which they were interested was conducted by Messrs. Hazen and Jarvis. The chief work in which they were engaged was the burning and shipment of lime and fishing. Communication was maintained between St. John and Boston by means of an occasional sloop. In 1765 Simonds, White and Hazen received from the government of Nova Scotia a grant of a very extensive tract of land at the mouth of the St. John River. A number of persons, among whom were Hugh Quinton, Peter Smith, Thomas Jenkins, Samuel Peabody, Jonathan Lovet, William McKeene, Daniel Lovet, James Estabrook, Elijah Bradley, Zebedee Ring and Gervis Say, took up land on the west side of St. John harbor in what was then called the township of Conway, under agreements with Simonds, White and Hazen.

In 1763 the territory now known as Mangerville and Sheffield and part of Gagetown was settled by a body of colonists from Massachusetts. The families which came to the Province at this time included the Burpees, Barkers, Coys, Perleys, Nevins, Pickards and others now numerous in the Province. They cultivated the rich intervale lands along the St. John River and speedily became comfortable in their circumstances. A census taken in 1763 places the number of people settled on the St. John River at 400. Prior to this many people from New England had come to settle on the lands at Chignecto from which the French had been driven in 1755. In 1763 there were 30 families at Sackville and 35 in Cumberland, both now included in the County of Westmorland. A census taken in 1767 assigns New Brunswick 1,196 inhabitants as follows:

Cumberland	334
Mangerville	261
Moncton	60
Sackville,	349
Miramichi and St. John,	192
Total,	1,196

Of these 143 on the St. John and 9 in Cumberland were described as Roman Catholics; and most of them were probably French Acadians. At this time civil government was fully established in New Brunswick and soon afterwards representatives were sent from the St. John River settlements, known as the County of Sunbury, from Cumberland and from Sackville to the Provincial Assembly at Halifax. The first member for Sunbury was Charles Morris; while Cumberland was represented by Jonathan Eddy, and Sackville by A. Foster.

Soon after the peace settlers began to come to other parts of New Brunswick, in 1763 Alexander Hodges and a Mr. Prebble settled at Pleasant Point and James Boyd and James Chaffrey on Indian Island, Charlotte County. In 1769 James Brown and Jeremiah Frost established themselves at St. Andrews. In 1764 William Davidson, a Scotchman, emigrated to the Miramichi and carried on an extensive business there in furs and fish in connexion with a Mr. Court from Aberdeenshire. About the same time a Mr. Walker from Scotland settled at Alston Point, on the north side of