

local councils. The interests of the council and the colonists diverged; which state of affairs led the Crown to intervene and take over the council's rights. The Crown governed through a deputy or governor who called to his assistance a small number of men as councillors but theoretically did not necessarily follow their advice in all things. Together they made and administered laws and also acted as a court of justice. This was the system Cornwallis introduced into Nova Scotia. But the fishermen and the traders from Cape Cod who preceded Cornwallis, and the settlers from Massachusetts and Rhode Island who accepted Lawrence's invitation to occupy the lands vacated by the Acadians were strongly imbued with the ideas of Massachusetts. They became the advocates of self-government.

The Loyalists of New Brunswick seem to have kept before them the provincial system of New York. Their first Governor, Thomas Carleton, was the brother of Sir Guy, for a time Commander of the British forces in New York; and their first Provincial Secretary, Rev. Jonathan Odell, was a New Yorker and former private secretary of Sir Guy. The fidelity with which New York was imitated is seen in the resemblance between the city charters of New York and St. John, and between the charters of the College of New York and the College of New Brunswick. In a letter to the Secretary of State Governor Carleton makes special reference to New York.¹ The prominence of New Englanders in Nova Scotia and the predominance of the Loyalists in New Brunswick will perhaps account for certain differences in the two provinces.

The Loyalists landed at Parrrtown in 1783; New Brunswick was separated from Nova Scotia in 1784; St. John was granted a charter in 1785; and a representative Assembly was summoned in 1786 to be elected on practically a manhood suffrage. Cornwallis landed at Halifax in 1749. With great reluctance Lawrence summoned an Assembly in 1758, and Halifax, though petitioning in 1765 and 1790, was denied a charter until 1841. Apparently New Brunswick was dominated by the most democratic ideas and Nova Scotia by the reverse; and yet Governor Carleton claimed that "New Brunswick had improved upon the constitution of Nova Scotia where everything originated, accord-

¹ Can. Archives, 1895, N.B. State Papers, p. 4.