

Francklin, of Nova Scotia, received instructions from the King for the granting of land and laying out of towns in the Island of St John, and accordingly on the 21st day of that month there sailed from Halifax for the Island Messrs. Morris and Deschamps surveyors, civil officers, magistrates, artificers and material for temporary lodgments. Morris and Deschamps then laid out the ground on which Charlottetown was to be built; and the former afterwards proceeded to lay out Georgetown and Princetown, receiving 10s. a day while on this service. Isaac Deschamps was appointed Judge of the Island, and on the 22nd of June the courts of common pleas and general sessions of the peace were opened and justices of the peace were sworn in.

Early
Settlements.

Notwithstanding the difficulties of colonization, the Island gradually became populated with very desirable settlers, who devoted themselves to farming and fishing. These settlers formed separate communities and each long preserved its national characteristics. The French were the first arrivals and naturally located in low sunny districts along the coast and on the shores of the most accessible bays. Their earliest settlements were Port La Joie (Charlottetown), Pinette and Crapaud, followed later by St. Peters, Rollo Bay, (named after the British Commander) French Fort, Rustico, (settled in the early part of the 18th century), Tryon, Miscouche, Cape Egmont, Holland Bay and Tignish. The English located at Little York, Winsloe, Suffolk, Covehead, (settled in 1770), Bideford and New London, where a ship arrived from London in 1774. The Scotch settled at Malpeque, Princetown, (1770) and Murray Harbor. Highlanders located at Tracadie, Belfast (1803), Strathalbyn and Brown's Creek, (settled from the Isle of Skye), East Point, Dundas and Belfast (1803.) Of Irish settlements the principal were Monaghan and Newton, in Queen's County, adjoining Belfast. Loyalists located in 1785 at Lots 49 and 50, Pownal, Bedeque and Richmond Bay. A settlement of