

the fact, that a majority of them had served their King in arms, and assuming that the British government would support them here in ease, as a reward for the perils and privations they had undergone, but nothing could be farther from the truth. From the very beginning they were in every sense a band of workers, each doing his share of work according to his capacity. Of course the energetic took the lead, as they will on all occasions, and the faint hearted fell behind, and filled a humble position as was suited to their nature, but all were a band of brothers helping and cheering each other in the arduous task that was before them. It must be remembered that the majority of those who landed here in 1783 were comparatively young men, who on the breaking out of the American revolution, would not have been long at any business or profession, and during their period of service would not have time to perfect themselves in anything but the art of fighting, so that when they commenced their business here they had almost everything to learn. Of course all were not of the military class; very many mature men came with them, who were learned in the law, and eminent clergymen, and those who had held office under the old colonial governments in New England and New York, who left on principle on the establishment of the Republic. These applied themselves to the establishing of a system of government, and the making of laws, and it must be confessed that this class fared exceedingly well; they settled themselves principally at the seat of government at Fredericton, and appropriated to themselves remunerative offices. But the portion who remained at the mouth of the St. John were of a different stamp; they had a sturdy independence, a determination and a will to carve out a city from the beetling crags that