

many of them on the brink of despair on account of the delays in allotting their lands to them.

Complaints were made that whilst their urgent necessities were not properly cared for, the Loyalists could not make their voice heard in the councils of the country, because the settlements north of the bay of Fundy were practically without representation in the provincial assembly.

Governor Parr's popularity with the New Brunswick Loyalists—if he ever had any—soon vanished. There is every reason to suppose that his Excellency was sincerely desirous of facilitating the settlement of the country; but, giving him all credit for good intentions, it may be seriously questioned whether he were just the man for the emergency. In person he was exceedingly stout* and this fact, combined with advancing years, unfitted him for very active physical exertion. The difficulties of communication appear to have deterred him from ever visiting Saint John, where serious complications on more than one occasion rendered it highly desirable that active measures should have been employed under his personal supervision. Instead of this he acted through agents sent thither from time to time, and in his letter to the secretary of state, (Lord North), written on the 10th of August, 1784, he says:

I flatter myself that the measures I have taken with the people on St. John's river and by bringing some of the leading men of the parties there to this side of the Bay of Fundy will prove effectual to suppress factious commotions in the settlements of that river.

Vain hope! Not thus was the problem to be solved.

Col. Edward Winslow appears to have been the first to suggest the measure of forming a separate govern-

ment, as the only possible means of effectually remedying the difficulties of the situation. The proposition commended itself to General Fox and was warmly taken up by leading Loyalists.

Dissatisfaction at the time was by no means confined to the town of Parr and the settlements on the river St. John. A very extensive settlement had been established on the shores of Passamaquoddy bay, consisting of Loyalists from New York and Penobscot, with a contingent of the disbanded Royal Fencible Americans. The numbers as given in Col. Morse's muster were 833 men, 304 women, 340 children over ten years and 310 under ten years—in all 1787 persons. Here, too, dissatisfaction prevailed. In a letter to Ward Chipman, Edward Winslow says:

Since our first proposal, a vast number of settlers have arrived in this country. About all the people who composed the garrison of Penobscot are now at Passamaquoddy. The late American Fencibles, Dr. Paine and a large party are also there. Samuel Bliss with another party—in short the number that have emigrated to that side of the bay is astonishing. All these men are waiting with the most eager impatience for some regulations in their favour. All agree that nothing short of a separate government can effectually serve them. Surely it must happen; it must be for the interest as well as the honor of the British Government to snatch from despair so many of its faithful subjects.

The division of Nova Scotia into two provinces was announced in September, 1784; and on the 21st of November Col. Thomas Carleton, the first governor, arrived in St. John and received a most enthusiastic welcome. In the address presented to the new governor, the resentment entertained towards Governor Parr and his advisors finds expression. The inhabitants term themselves 'a number of oppressed and insulted Loyalists,' congratulate Col. Carleton on his arrival to correct the injustice of the past and to establish such laws as are essential to the welfare of the new province, adding that they were formerly free men and again hoped to be such under his auspices.

*In a letter to Gen. Haldimand, dated July 21, 1784, Governor Parr requests a good strong horse to be sent him from Quebec, as he rides 'better than seventeen stone,' (say, 245 lbs.).