

had, took no hand in the war, but in the end their property was confiscated and they were driven from the country, because they, too, did not help.

During the American war of 1812-15 many of the Quakers of this district strongly persisted in refusing to do military duty, in any shape or form, or to pay the special war tax levied, or to receive pay for any duties the Government might require of them. Some very interesting records are yet on record. Recently the writer saw some old memoranda among the papers of Corey Spencer, a prominent Quaker and one of the pioneer settlers of Hathwell, now Pictou. He and many of his belief refused to aid or that the war in any way. During the year of 1813 he kept a record of the "property forcibly taken" from him for war purposes, all of which he did under protest and deemed it conspicuous. He was required to use his team to carry loads of military supplies to Kingston, to Meers Creek, now Shelburne; to York, now Toronto; and other points; dragoons and their horses were billeted on him, some a month at a time; his horses were taken away for use at times for divers military uses, and other such things were imposed. In some instances he was given certificates for these things and told he was entitled to payment from the Government, but he refused all such pay. He was served with a warrant, at the instance of the Sheriff of Midland District because he refused to pay a special tax weekly by Wm. Templeton, Napreer.

The foregoing and numerous other sketches of early days about the Bay of Quinte counties will regularly appear in the Napreer Review, published weekly by Wm. Templeton, Napreer.

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THOMAS W. CASNEY.

They have never before been published. Prince Edward Historical Society, and president respectively of the Judge Merrill, Peaton, the ex-president nations to Mr. John S. Barker and here copied, the writer is under obligation to Mr. John S. Barker and the Quaker Association of the Quaker Meeting House and burying ground are the illustrations from which For the photographs from which

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their position in such matters. not be convinced of the correctness of men of that stamp, though they may admire the inflexible determination of the Quakers of those days. One can have been given by those who knew matters, and many similar instances scores of his determination in such principles he was opposed. There were tax for any purpose to which in his forced to meet executions, with additional costs than voluntarily pay a special tax. He would rather thus be and costs,—\$60 in all, because of that sum of seven barrels of flour and 4 bushels of wheat, sold under execution. Then there is a memorandum of the ten pounds, levied on Quakers in lieu of a requirement of military duty. He yet refused to pay or to appear.