

to the conscience, and often leaving them as poor at the end as it found them at the beginning. It is a pity that a place flourishing in trade should take such steps. Surely they cannot be looked upon either as good subjects or citizens, when they trample upon the laws of their country, especially when they are not oppressive.

In the township of Liverpool, there are about 300 families, consisting, as was said, chiefly of New Lights and Methodists, the former being more numerous; and as for Presbyterians there are scarcely four families. But such changes are common in the land for those twelve or fourteen years past, for as the country hath often changed masters, so have the subjects changed in their religious opinions: and may be said to change their gods for things that are no gods.

PORT MATOON.

This small settlement, ten miles from Liverpool, consisting of 18 families, was settled at first from Ireland, but the land not being good, some of the settlers left. What hurt it most was an accident that befel the heads of families. The heads of six families going for provisions in a boat, and returning home, the men perished, and the provisions were lost. This accident left none of the male sex behind older than fourteen. It has had other discouragements; but what will be a perpetual discouragement, is the badness of the land, and its being very stony. And whatever time may do, it hath no great appearance of being a large settlement.

There are still about eighteen families here, who live partly by fishing, and partly by the small farms they have. They were originally Presbyterians, but are now a little taken with lay preachers, that run about imposing on the weak and credulous. And as they have had no opportunity of hearing others, it is not at all to be wondered at, that they are taken in, especially where we add the assiduity and apparent sanctity of these runners. For a year past they had not heard a sermon from any person whatever. They endeavoured to spend the Sabbath as well as they can, by meeting together, and joining in prayer, praising, and reading sermons.—it would be well if they were supplied with the ordinances in their purity, as they seem to be desirous of them, and behaved very decently that day they had sermon: and also appeared to be thankful. They had a schoolhouse and schoolmaster there.

PORT JOLLY.

From Port Matoon to Port Jolly to the westward said to be six miles, a considerably good road, though no more than a path. In this small settlement there are 10 families, of the Presbyterian persuasion in general. They also live mostly by fishing. They have indeed small farms, which is a help to their living, and would be still more, could they or would they pay more attention to them. They came here very poor, but are getting into better circumstances.

PORT LA BEAR.

From Port Jolly to Port La Bear, a distance of three miles, still going westward, is a small path much cumbered with brushwood, which retards and wets the traveller either in dew or rain. There are ten families also in this settlement, and generally of the same religious persuasion.—They live in the same manner and by the same means, and settled at the same time in the end of the American war, and both settlements are mostly Scotch.

SABLE RIVER.

From Port La Bear, we come to Sable River, which is five miles distant. There is no road nor path, nor any marked out. The country between is an entire barren, having scarcely any timber but underwood. Huckleberry bushes and Brambles are its chief growth. On Sable River there are 47 families, mostly of the Presbyterian religion. Those near the shore live mostly by fishing, those up the river entirely by farming, and lumbering. Some of them are in considerable good circumstances.

JORDAN RIVER.

From Sable River to Jordan River, a distance of eight miles, there is cut a good road, of great breadth and once in good order, and now out of repair not only by length of time, but also by reason of a fire that went over it and burned the bridges which makes it worse than if it had not been bridged. That and the brushwood growing up makes it disagreeable travelling. Upon Jordan River and Bay are 25 families, mostly Presbyterians who live by fishing and farming.

SHELburne.

From Jordan River to Shelburne westerly the distance is six miles of a good road. This Town began to be settled on the 10th May, 1783, or twelve years ago, after the American war, and on account of it many persons living in the States, yet being attached to the King of Great Bri-