

of the war, a list of which was sent in October, 1798. The short peace put a stop to the war for a time, Fanning having on the 6th December, 1801, acknowledged receipt of the information that preliminaries of peace had been signed and subsequently ratified, although the Treaty of Amiens was not signed till 27th March, 1802.

In November, 1798, an Act with a suspending clause was passed by the provincial legislature to change the name of the island from St. John to that of Prince Edward, which was confirmed by the King, receipt of the order in Council to that effect having been acknowledged by Fanning on the 13th June, 1799, on which day the new name appears to have been first used in official dispatches from the governor. The Act is in collection of the statutes of the island, 39 George III., cap. 1.

For other transactions on the island reference may be made to the calendar.

In 1784, the province of NEW BRUNSWICK was formed by detaching a portion from Nova Scotia. The reason for this will be found in a dispatch from the Secretary of State to Parr, dated 29th May of that year, among the documents relating to Nova Scotia. In the same dispatch the appointment of a governor general over all the provinces was announced. Thomas Carleton, the first governor of New Brunswick was a brother of Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester) and served in Canada and New York during the Revolutionary war. He died at the age of 85. He arrived on the 21st of November, 1784, at Parr town (St. John) and on the 24th reported that he had published his commission and proclaimed the boundaries, &c. In his instructions it was directed that he and the Executive Council were to make as few laws as possible, leaving the work of legislation to an Assembly, which was to be called at as early a date as was practicable. Next spring (1785) he fixed on St. Ann's point as the capital of the new province, to which, in honour of the Duke of York, he gave the name of Frederic's town, now contracted to Fredericton. The selection gave rise to a somewhat acrimonious controversy and the representatives from the counties on the Bay of Fundy, after the Assembly was constituted, passed a bill to have the terms of the Supreme Court held alternately at Fredericton and St. John, alleging the inconvenience to suitors on the Bay of Fundy from being obliged to go so far up the St. John to attend the Court. On the 25th of June, 1785, Carleton reported that he had given a charter of incorporation to the City of St. John, the name having been changed from that of Parr town on the representation of the inhabitants. The reasons given for granting the charter were the sudden increase of inhabitants and the necessity for municipal regulations, but it was indicated to him by the Secretary of State, in a dispatch dated 5th October, that he had exceeded his powers, as before granting the charter it should have been submitted for the King's consideration.

The Assembly referred to was convened on the first Tuesday of January, 1786, the number of members for the House of Representatives being fixed at 26. The election was not peaceable. Carleton complained that by appeals to party spirit and by the use of intoxicating liquor, riots took place, so that the military had to be called out; by this measure, by the arrest of the ringleaders and by closing the houses of entertainment order was for the time restored. Carleton relied for permanent peace in the community on the efforts of the sober part of the population to repress serious disturbances, the military force being too slender to cope with any general outbreak. But disorder did not cease at once or altogether, as Carleton reported in a dispatch, dated 14th May, 1786, that the defeated candidates had attacked the corporation, then the Assembly and succeeded in causing riots for which they were tried, convicted and punished.