

themselves at St. Stephen and occupied the land adjoining the river from Ferry Point to Porter's stream. In 1783 many Loyalists landed at St. Andrews and other points in Passamaquoddy Bay, and from that time the work of settlement went on in St. Andrews, St. Stephen and other parts of Charlotte County. St. Andrews was laid out as a town in 429 lots, which were granted mainly to Loyalists. In 1784 David Clendennin and 147 others obtained a grant of a large tract of land in the parish of St. David, and the same year Capt. Nehemiah Marks, of Derby, Conn., with 104 others pitched their tents at St. Stephen and settled there.

The original settlers of St. John spread themselves gradually up the river and along the Kennebecasis, taking up the farms granted to them and commencing to cultivate the soil. As there were no roads then, nor for many years afterwards, the course of settlement was naturally determined by the facilities for travel by boat and canoe which the rivers supplied. Towards the close of the year 1783, the population of New Brunswick was estimated at 11,457, of whom more than one-third resided at St. John. But many of these inhabitants of the future city were merely temporary sojourners who were waiting the issue of their grants for lands in other parts of the Province, and who presently went away. In 1790, seven years after the coming of the Loyalists, the population of St. John did not exceed one thousand, and it probably fell to that figure within a year or two of the date of the census or estimate mentioned above.

The new population of New Brunswick included many men of conspicuous ability, who had been deprived of public positions in the revolted colonies and were accustomed to official life. They speedily commenced an agitation for the division of Nova Scotia into two Provinces, and on the 16th of August, 1784, the northern part, bounded southerly by the River Missequash, was created into a new province under the name of New Brunswick. Thomas Carleton, who had been colonel of the 29th Regiment, and who was a brother of Sir Guy Carleton, was appointed its first Governor. Governor Carleton reached St. John on the 21st of November, and on the following day took the oaths of office and administered the same to George Duncan Ludlow, James Putnam, Abijah Willard, Gabriel G. Ludlow, Isaac Allen, William Hazen and Jonathan Odell, who were of the number named in the Royal instructions, to be of His Majesty's Council for New Brunswick. The other members of the Council named were Beverly Robinson, Sr., Daniel Bliss, Edward Winslow, Joshua Upham and Gilford Studholm. The functions of the Council in New Brunswick at that period were legislative as well as executive, and this state of affairs continued until the year 1832, when a Legislative Council was created and a new Executive Council formed.

The first heads of departments in New Brunswick were Jonathan Odell, Provincial Secretary; George Sproule, Surveyor General; Andrew Rainsford, Receiver General; and Richard Seaman, Provincial Treasurer. The Supreme Court was constituted immediately after the swearing in of the members of the Council, the Chief Justice being George D. Ludlow, and the assistant Judges, James Putnam, Isaac Allen and Joshua Upham, all of whom were sworn in on the 25th November, 1784. The first term of the Supreme Court was held on Tuesday, the 1st of February, 1785.

The new province was divided into eight counties, viz.: St. John, Sunbury, York, Charlotte, Westmorland, Northumberland, Kings and Queens. Five of these counties still retain the same boundaries they had then, but York, at that time, included all the territory comprised in the counties of Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska; Northumberland comprised the present counties of Restigouche, Gloucester and Kent, and Westmorland included the present county of Albert.