

print, (in Cooney's History of New Brunswick & the Gaspe, they can be omitted here.)

The settlers on the St. John, at Manguerville, in addition to the many difficulties and privations attendant on establishing new settlements in a remote part of a wilderness country, were for some time also annoyed by threatened attacks from the Indians. But in 1765 an amicable arrangement was entered into, and a good feeling established between them and the white settlers. From that moment the decline of the Indians may be dated, and the swelling tide of civilization, as it rolls its restless course over this favored land, bids fair in a few years to sweep off the last trace of the Red man, leaving only his remembrance in the land which once belonged to him, and which for unnumbered ages he had roamed over in perfect freedom and independence, and in the enjoyment of sovereign power.

On the 30th April, 1765, all the country bordering on the St. John, was erected into a county, called the county of Sunbury in the Province of Nova Scotia.

This year, 1765, was an important one to this Province. Mr. DesBarres surveyed the whole of the

are marked through with a *S* in the original. It is headed "State of Facts."

In the year 1763 a number of Disbanded Provincial officers and soldiers in New England who had served in several Campaigns during the then French war agreed to form a settlement on the St. John River in Nova Scotia, for which purpose they sent one of their number to Halifax who obtained an order of Survey for a large part of a Township of nine square miles in a part of St. John's River, the whole being then a desolate wilderness. This Township called Manguerville was laid out in the year 1764 or 1765 and a number of settlers went there. Encouraged by the King's Proclamation for settling the land in Nova Scotia in which among other things was this clause that People emigrating from the New England Province to Nova Scotia should enjoy the same religious Privileges as in New England and in the above mentioned order of survey was the following words: viz "you shall Reserve forty lots in the Township for Public use, one as a place for the Church of England, one for the Dissenting Protestant, one for the maintenance of a School, and for the first settled minister in Place. These orders were strictly complied with in the year 1765 but in doing so they had obtained a Grant of this Township from the government of Nova Scotia on account of an order from home that these Lands should be Reserved for Disbanded forces, the settlers did in the year 1768 Draw up and forwarded a Petition to the Lords of Trade and Plantations setting forth the services they had done for government in the last war. The encouragement they received for removing to Nova Scotia at a great expense, the efforts for bringing forward a survey of the land and praying for a grant of land which they had settled.

Here it ends abruptly. The present editor has had called to his notice by his friend Dr. B. Rand, that the fact of these colonists being disbanded soldiers is important, and serves to differentiate this colony from others founded in Nova Scotia about the same time.

A writer in the *Magazine of American History* for February, 1884, says these colonists came from Byfield, Ipswich, Rowley Boxford and Marblehead, and that Israel Perley was from Boxford. W. F. G.

Bay of Fundy for the first time, and an order passed the Council of Nova Scotia directing the Honble. Charles Morris to survey the lands upon the St. John River, and between that river & the southern boundary of the Province. (St. Andrews laid out soon after this.)

On the 29th May, 1765, a writ was issued to the Inhabitants of the St. John River, in the county of Sunbury, directing them to choose a fit person to represent them in General Assembly. The Honble. Charles Morris was the first representative chosen; he served for several years, and then the late James Simonds, Esq. was elected, and he served until Sunbury was erected into a separate Province.

In consequence of the friendly relations established with the Indians, Mr. White in this year built a trading-house at St. Ann's Point, where for many years he traded with the Indians for furs, and supplied them with necessaries. The settlements on the River continued to increase slowly for some years, and a few more persons began to settle about this harbor. Messrs. Jonathan and Daniel Leavitt settled in Carleton about this time; they owned and sailed a small schooner, which they employed in trading and fishing, and that small schooner was then the only vessel owned in this harbor and the solitary keel, which cleft its waters. Think of that, ye merchants, who now send mighty ships to sea, in scores, and remember the time when the navigation of this port of St. John consisted of one small schooner!

(The Messrs. Leavitt became very tired of being the only navigators, and the loneliness of the place became wearisome to them — they said to Mr. White, that they should remove to some other place, where there was a greater population and more to be done. But Mr. White encouraged them to stay, concluding his observations with: "Don't be discouraged, boys, keep up a good heart! Why, ships from England will come here yet!"

In 1768 all the troops at Annapolis, Cumberland, Amherst and this place were removed to Boston, in consequence of some threatened disturbances there.

The annual report of the governors and principal of McGill University, Montreal, for 1890 has been received. The statement of the progress that is being made under the impetus of generous donations, and the increased stimulus to higher education, especially in the direction of applied science, is most encouraging to note. The number of students attending classes at McGill during the past year was 854. Out of 324 students in the arts course, 108 are women.