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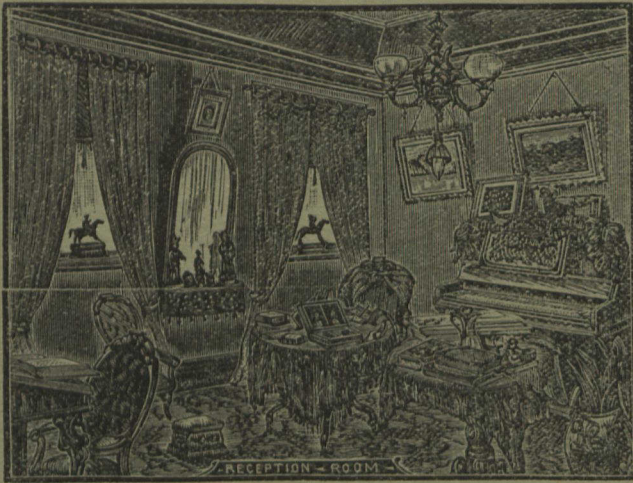
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Lieut-Colonel Maunsell, D. O. C.

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THE NEW BRUNSWICK MILITIA.*

First Paper.

It has been justly said that in forming a plan for the defence of a country it is necessary to take into consideration the extent of its population, its political position, its geography, and a proper application of military principles.

In view of this it will be observed how difficult, if not impossible, it is to give a brief adequate sketch of military affairs in a province, geographically speaking, one of the most remarkable of the Dominion, combining amongst others the following grand features: the sea, hills and mountains, rivers and forests; occupying a central position amongst provinces distinguished for their history and their geography (Quebec and Nova Scotia), while its own history is not without interest.

The history alone of the Loyalists from the United States, 5,000 of whom in 1783 settled at the mouth of the St. John River, is full of interest—Loyalists who

* This is the first of a short series of papers by Lieut-Colonel Maunsell, D. O. C., and is a retrospect of over thirty years. The original paper was read before the N. B. Historical Society, by Col. Maunsell, in 1897, and has been revised to January, 1899, for publication in THE MAGAZINE.—EDITOR.

sacrificed much, leaving homes and positions behind for the love of King and country.

We should not, however, belong to the land of the Loyalists if we failed to look to the British Army as our model in military organization and military administration—that army, with its history and traditions, of which it has been said that “it could go anywhere and do anything.”

We naturally value the strong ties which bind us to the army of our forefathers, ties which—in an important integral portion of the empire such as this—may, I hope, be strengthened more and more until there may be firmly established throughout the whole empire such a uniform system of military organization and administration as would render invasion impracticable.

Without referring in detail to the three arms of the service, Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery, nor to that fourth arm—so called—Engineers, it will suffice to say of British Cavalry, in the word of a recent distinguished German officer critic, “Superb.”

Nor is it necessary to say more of British Artillery, whether field or garrison, than that, proud of its history, ancient and modern, proud of its traditions, it has at all times kept before its eyes its two mottoes “Ubique,” and “Quo fas et gloria ducunt.” Of British Infantry, whether representing England, Ireland or Scotland, its gallant deeds of heroism are written in letters of gold on every page of British history.

Not less worthy of a place in history are those deeds of the Loyalists of New Brunswick, so well recorded by the M. P. of St. John, Mr. J. V. Ellis, in his well known essay on the subject. The march of the 104th N. B. Regiment from Fredericton to Quebec on snow shoes in the depth of a severe winter, February 1813, and the feat performed by Captain C. Rainsford (one of many noble men) in saving lives during that march,

shows what manner of men were these early settlers.

What important part these men and their descendants have played in the development and progress of this their adopted country, and in its military history!

It is well in looking backwards in this Province, a distance of time of even thirty years, to contrast the means of transport then and now. The voyage of a Cunard steamer from Liverpool to Halifax then occupied seventeen or eighteen days. Now the "Lucania" or "Campania" crosses the Atlantic in five or six days. Even when landed at Halifax there was the journey from Truro to Moncton in sleigh or waggon over the Cobequid mountains that required some physical endurance.

Steamboats, it is true, coasted along the seaboard, the North Shore, or from St. John to Eastport, or crossed from St. John to Windsor, or by river from St. John to Fredericton. But these steamers could not be compared with those of to-day, and railways, save from St. John to Shediac, and from Richmond to St. Andrews, were conspicuous by their absence.

Nor could even the ordinary stage wagon or sleigh be always considered a *regular* means of transport. The writer well remembers the night of the Saxby Gale, having, in company with the good Bishop Medley, slept the night under the hospitable roof of the Rector of Petitcodiac, the Rev'd Cuthbert Willis—Late Lieut. Colonel—while the rector spent a sleepless night in his efforts to keep the roof over our heads. On the following day we proceeded by stage from Shediac to Chatham and found that the bridges had been for the most part destroyed by the effects of the storm, and the journey was both *irregular* and tedious.

He who has spent twenty-four hours in a stage in a snow-storm, in accomplishing the journey from St. John to Fredericton, will not forget the experience.

Now, however, the whole country is a network of railways—a most effective service. The steamship service too, is excellent, and St. John is the Canadian winterport for Trans-Atlantic steamers—the Liverpool of Canada.

The time of the Trent Affair, so called, January 1862, is well marked in the history of the Province. The landing of the Guards and other troops and their reception at St. John. It was at this period that want of full information regarding the militia of New Brunswick, was displayed by the British press, when it was said that the only qualification of a certain officer for the rank of lieutenant-colonel (2nd Northumberland) was that he possessed a picture of the battle of Waterloo, and of another commanding officer (Victoria County) that he kept a pair of trotting horses.

While yet another commanding officer of an *Infantry* Battalion (Q. N. B. Rangers) was accused of insisting that his officers should wear “sabretaches” (only used by Cavalry) in order to add to the picturesque-ness of their dress.

Many remember, too, the display of ignorance at that time on the part of a certain British illustrated paper, in depicting the march of the British soldiery from St. John to Riviere Du Loup on snow shoes, led by the Red skin Indians in paint and feathers; whereas we know that the most comfortable sleighs were employed, by the late Senator Glasier and Lieut. Colonels Tupper and Newcombe, in the transport. All officers and men were well fed and housed en route.

A pleasing contrast to this British ignorance of 1861 is the British knowledge of, and interest in, Canadian affairs, in 1871, after Confederation, as well as at the present day, to which I propose to refer subsequently.

It was at that time (the Trent affair) that H. M's

15th Regiment embarked in the S. S. "Adelaide" for St. John. So turbulent was the sea, so great the hurricanes, so unseaworthy the steamship, the voyage was the history of a failure, and the troopship returned to Davenport for repairs. The writer, then a young captain in the regiment, was ordered to join the Depot at Pembroke Dock, after this voyage, where he remained for two years, rejoining the headquarters of the regiment in New Brunswick, in 1864.

Soon after this he was lent to the then Lieutenant, Governor, Sir Arthur Gordon, for militia service, for a somewhat delicate and difficult task, viz.: to re-organize the 1st Battalion, Kings Countys at Kingston. A meeting of persons interested in the militia had been called at a point near Kingston on the river bank

The embarrassment of the young captain was not diminished on finding a large gathering of influential men awaiting his arrival. He had sufficient presence of mind, however, on being introduced to the leading gentlemen, to advise an adjournment for luncheon; time for reflection, was thus secured. At a meeting at the court house in Kingston, after luncheon, of which he was chairman, he proposed that they proceed to nominate a lieut. colonel, when a worthy gentleman, Hon. W. P. Flewelling, was nominated. Then proceeded the nomination of captains of companies, one for each parish of the Battalion limit, the staff being afterwards recommended by the Lieut. Colonel, and the Battalion was complete in officers, at least, and the meeting, ending with cheers for the Queen, was considered a success. In July, 1865, on the resignation of Lient. Colonel Anderson, Lieut. Colonel Maunsell took over the duties of Adjutant General, and, on the return of Sir Arthur Gordon from a visit to England, in November 1865, he (Lieut. Colonel Maunsell) was gazetted to that post, thus succeeding distinguished officers

who had filled that important position with honor, viz.:

Lt. Colonel J. Shore,	1830 to 1851
“ R. Hayne,	1851 “ 1862
“ J. M. Crowder,	1862 “ 1864
“ T. Anderson,	1864 “ 1865

Colonel R. B. Sinclair at this time was Adjutant General of Nova Scotia, and Colonel Gray of P. E. Island.

To advert briefly to the Militia system of the period—The volunteers, or Class A of the Active Militia, consisted of Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers and Infantry, and numbered 1781 officers and men. These performed voluntary drills. Class B and C of the then Active Militia consisted of all the male inhabitants of the province (except class A and certain exemptions) between the ages of 18 and 45—Class B being unmarried men and widowers without children; Class C married men and widowers with children. The numbers reported were Class B, 18,480; Class C, 16,932; total, 35,412. These were contained in 22 Regiments, divided in 42 Battalions.

These assembled, as a rule annually, for one day's muster, and, besides enrolling the men in classes on these days, a few battalion movements in drill were tried.

It is well to add, as appendix, a complete list of the corps above referred to, with dates of their original organization, and the names of their commanding officers, (men who have nobly done their duty, as members of the Commonwealth, in assisting in the maintenance, in the advance, and in the defence of the state) with the two-fold object:—

(1.) To show at how early a date, after the landing of the Loyalists in 1783, it was considered necessary and desirable to take steps in the sacred duty of defence.

(2.) To show that *men of influence* (representative men) took a leading part in the military organization,

as in social, political and commercial movements, at that time, an example followed to this day. With such men as those named in the list at the head of affairs, backed by well selected staff and company officers, and with the stalwart descendants of the Loyalists, and other hardy settlers, at their disposal as non-commissioned officers and privates, is it to be wondered that the Militia of New Brunswick has always been considered "second to none"—so that at the present time, the outcome of the exertions of those above referred to, we occupy the proud position, in the opinion of the late Major General Commanding (Herbert), of having in our midst the best Regiment of Cavalry (8th Hussars, Lieut. Colonel Domville); the most efficient company of Engineers (Brighton, Lieut. Colonel Vince); Field Artillery (Woodstock, Lieut. Colonel Dibblee) with the best horses—the other field battery (Lieut. Colonel Call, now Major Maltby) is also very efficient; a Regiment of Artillery (Lieut. Colonel Armstrong, now Lieut. Colonel G. W. Jones) that vies annually with the other Maritime Artillery in efficiency, and this year showed its best; the best company of permanent Infantry (Lieut. Colonel Gordon, now Major Hemming) and Infantry Battalions that can hold their own in efficiency in competition with others :

62nd Battalion,	Lt. Col. Tucker,	now Lt. Col. McLean.
67th	"	Baird, " " Boyer.
71st	"	Alexander.
73rd	"	McCulley, " " Sheridan.
74th	"	Beer, " " Baird.

The St. John Rifle Company (Captain Smith, now Captain Tilley) this year heads the list of efficient companies. The company has since been attached to the 62nd Battalion.

An important factor in bringing about these satisfactory results at an early stage of the organization, was, unquestionably, in great measure, the presence,

wherever their services were most required, of a small but efficient squad of drill instructors, sent by the Imperial Government at the time of the Trent Affair, and whose services may be said to have continued at least until the time of the Confederation of the Provinces, when they became instructors in the Schools of Infantry or otherwise useful in the community. One of these, Lieut. Col. Hewitson, commanded one of the first rural battalions of active militia under the new militia law—71st battalion. The officers and men composing this fine battalion, were drawn for the most part from 1st, 2nd and 3rd York County militia, commanded respectively by Lieut. Colonel Honorable L. A. Wilmot, Colonel J. Allen, (father of the late Chief Justice), and Lieut. Colonel Beverly A. Robinson. A better class of officers and men could not be found.

The following officers commanded companies under Lieut. Colonel Hewitson, with Major Marsh as second in command at the Brigade camp in 1871:—Captains Davies, Staples, Wilkinson, Beckwith, Alexander, (now Lieut. Colonel), Lloyd—attached from Deer Island—Lieutenant Christy.

The names of the instructors are as follows:—

Drill instructor	J. Hewitson,	2nd Queens.
"	P. McCreary,	"
"	T. Quinn,	21st Reg.
"	Alex. Templeton,	49th "
"	S. Hughes,	21st "
"	T. McKenzie,	64th "

the last named is serving his Queen and country today.

There were originally nine of these drill instructors—three returned to their Regiments.

Subsequently two were added to the above list viz:—Sergt. Major Hughes, R. A., and Sergt. Wilson, 15th Regiment.

In addition to the drill carried out by the above named instructors from time to time at different places

two camps of instructions were formed, as follows:—

The first in the Exhibition building at Fredericton, on the 31st of May 1865, consisting of two battalions under Lieut. Colonels Hon. L.A. Wilmot and W. Baird, respectively, with Lieut. Col. Hon. J. H. Gray in command of forty-five officers. It may be said of Lieut. Colonel Wilmot that, whether as lieutenant governor of New Brunswick, as judge of the Supreme Court, or as Lieut. Colonel 1st York, he was a tower of strength in the province. The whole force was under the command of Captain and Colonel Hallowes, 15th Regiment, now Major General in command of troops in Jamaica, Major C. Willis (now Rev.) being Brigade Major. The commandant reported that 634 of the 853 men assembled were previously totally undrilled, and of the remainder there were but few who had received more than a week's instruction.

The second camp of instruction was that at Torryburn, from the 27th June to 24th July, 1866, 497 of all ranks assembled in this camp. The force was divided into two battalions, Colonel H. J. Hallowes commanding; Lieut. Colonel Otty commanding 1st Battalion with Major, now Lieut. Colonel, C. W. Raymond. This officer well deserves the name by which he is widely known, the "good Colonel Raymond."

Lieut. Colonel J. A. Inches commanding 2nd Battalion with Major W. M. Jarvis. Lieut. Colonel Inches and Major Jarvis were officers of much tact and judgment.

The camp was inspected in brigade by Colonel Harding, C. B., H. M. 22nd Regiment, in company with the Adjuant General on the 21st July. The brigade consisted of H. M. 15th Regiment; K Battery Royal Artillery, two Battalions Infantry, Militia.

Colonel Harding stated that "the militia acquitted themselves in a most soldier-like way and proved

themselves quite capable of working in brigade with the regular troops, thus reflecting the greatest credit on their commandant, Colonel Hallowes, and the other officers under whose instructions they had been placed."

Besides thanking Colonel Hallowes and Lieut. Colonels Otty and Inches for their services at this camp Colonel Harding adds that "Majors Raymond and Jarvis have discharged their duties in a manner highly satisfactory to his Excellency."

The advantages of these camps of instruction could not be over-estimated. Without the knowledge thus acquired an illustration may be given of zeal without the necessary ability. Amongst the first inspections of the new Adjutant General was that of Captain Adams' Company, on 4th October 1865, in Carleton county, on a spot now in the centre of that flourishing town of Centreville, where then not a house was visible, the land having been just cleared of forest. The Company was drawn up in front of the only shanty of the locality. There was an entire absence of knowledge of drill. After a couple of hours of instruction, however, by the Adjutant General it was marvellous to observe the progress made, and even when the only word of command then known by the Captain was given "let us go to dinner" the men seemed anxious to continue the drill.

How great the contrast, the Company of that day and the Company of today, (No. 2 Company 67th Battalion,) Captain Adams, attended the first School of Instruction and became most proficient. He has been succeeded in the command by his son, and his grandson is an efficient officer of the company. Another illustration, to show the truth of what Locke says, "Those who have particular callings ought to understand them." When inspecting at another place in Carleton County, about that time, the Adjutant General wished

to drill the officers of Class A with those of Class B. Through not understanding their duties, the officers of the former Class considered themselves so far superior to those of the latter that they silently objected to be so drilled. The Adjutant General found out the misunderstanding, explained the true position, gave time for reflection to all concerned, and there was no further hesitation in the matter.

Rifle shooting, even at that early period of the history of the forces of New Brunswick, occupied a not unimportant place in the organization. Annual competitions, for the Prince of Wales cup, The National Rifle Association medal, and a few money prizes, had been commenced. Yet how great the contrast, between the past and the present, when considered that the N. B. Rifle Association, now in touch with the Dominion Rifle Association, and with competition at Bisley, has its many efficient County Associations, and its own yearly matches, for numerous valuable prizes, carried out on one of the best ranges of Canada, at Sussex.

Then the knowledge and practice of musketry were in their infancy in New Brunswick.

The third annual competition had been arranged to be held at Torryburn on the 18th of October, 1865. The previous competitions had been held at Sussex and Mount Fordham, respectively. On arriving at Torryburn on the 17th, the Adjutant General found that no preparations had been made for the matches; there was but an indifferent range, overgrown with bushes, and it was only by building butts log house fashion, with some old railway sleepers, that the targets could be seen at the long distances. Fortunately, the Adjutant General could use an axe, and with the aid of a few men, and his own personal efforts, the brush was cleared, and a fair range ready for the morning of the 18th. The matches were continued on the 19th and

20th of October. The competition was successful. Lieutenant, now Major E. Arnold, won the Prince of Wales' cup. The prizes were distributed by Colonel Cole, then administering the government, on the Barrack Square at St. John, on the 21st of October, at a full parade of the 15th regiment. G. J. MAUNSELL.

OLD TIMES IN VICTORIA WARD.

Second Paper.

With the existing state of communication between the few houses in the valley and the city, it may well be supposed that passing to and fro was not always easy. After heavy snow-falls, James Cullinan would sometimes break the road with a sled and a pair of horses as far as the gate or even to my father's house. I have, however, on many occasions made the first track through fresh fallen snow along Winter street and even part of Stanley street. The Burtis, William Seely and Richard Wright families had more difficulties to contend with than my father's household, for the snow drifted and still drifts badly on Wright street and the highland to the north of that street. For some successive years, in the days of my boyhood, there were frequent and heavy snow-falls and somewhat steady cold, conditions by no means uncongenial to healthy and active youth. Frequently I and my play-mates amused ourselves by excavating caves in the drifts, with passages leading from one to the other; and these caves were quite spacious and high enough to enable us to stand without stooping. Then there was ample opportunity for snowshoeing, and indeed often it would have been impossible to leave the regularly beaten track without snowshoes on one's feet.

The distance from the business centre necessarily presented some difficulties, amongst them that of marketing. At the time to which this relation refers, corner groceries, meat and provision shops, such as we have today, had not been thought of; certainly no one would have dreamed of starting a shop of any kind amid the bricks, sawdust, bull-frogs and ganders in our valley. Meats were then purchased only at the market, and the Jardines and a few large dealers practically monopolised the trade in groceries. The same remarks would apply to dry goods and habberdashery, and although there were some small shops, they were few in number, poorly provided and unattractive, while their trade was too inconsiderable to deserve consideration. Then again, the seller, generally discharged his duty when the purchased commodity was set aside, and took no thought as to the manner of its reaching the home of the consumer. The consequence was that there were real larders, at least in the suburban houses, and that they were generally plentifully stocked. It was not, as at present, the purchase, from day to day, of a pound or so of steak, sausages, coffee or sugar sent home by the shop-keeper within an hour. No, marketing at that time, meant the purchase of the better part of a carcass, of fowls by the dozen, and of sugar and flour by the barrel, and everything had to be taken home by the buyer in cart, on sledge, or by the best method which his condition commanded. I do not know whether the wheelbarrow was used, but am able to state, on good authority, that at a somewhat earlier date than that under consideration, a worthy gentleman living in Portland was in the habit of trundling his lame wife on that modest vehicle, when she visited her friends in St. John, to and from their place of residence.

All suburban and most, if not all, city houses were

heated by wood-stoves until perhaps about 1860. I refer to the heating of halls and passages, for in many of the rooms soft coal was burned in franklin and other grates. The favorite stove was the Canadian, an oblong iron box, sometimes surmounted by an upper chamber of like shape and dimensions, often used for heating plates, keeping cooked dishes warm, and for kindred purposes. A hinged door opened at the end of the stove, and through the opening cord wood sticks were introduced. Beech, maple, birch, and occasionally, through necessity rather than choice, spruce wood, were used, and, if the stove was properly charged at night, it invariably preserved heat and fire till the morning. In the upper halls, dumb or drum stoves, cylindrical in form and made of sheet iron, through which the smoke pipe ran, served to collect heat for the benefit of those portions of dwellings including passages and generally bed-rooms. The roaring of a Canada stove on a nipping winter morning was a delightful sound, and, although not as beautiful in appearance as a modern self-feeder or base burner with mica windows in its sides, it served its purpose admirably at least in a warmly constructed building.

Fortunately for housekeepers, at the time of which I write, the important problem which perplexes their successors, had not arisen. Even in the wild places beyond the limits of the city, domestic servants were content to do their work, and to do it well, for very moderate wages. In 1843, and for many years afterwards, a competent cook could be hired at twenty shillings, \$4.00, and a competent house-maid at seventeen shillings and six pence, \$3.50, a month, without exacting any demurrable conditions. And it should always be borne in mind that during the period to which I refer, there was a great deal of rough, hard work which few women candidates for household service

would now dream of undertaking. For instance, plumbing was almost or wholly unknown, and very generally ing water for all domestic purposes had to be drawn by chain and windlass or, perhaps, by a pole with a hook at the end of it, and carried in buckets from a well. While inconveniences of this nature were beginning to disappear in the city, they long continued to be common in the outskirts, and necessarily they tended to retard the growth of population in the locality under consideration.

In treating of land-marks, I should not omit to refer to a stone wall which ran from the cliff on my father's place, forming, I believe, the northerly line of his first purchase, easterly and about parallel with Wright street, till it reached the limit of the fossiliferous rocks near the westerly side of the road leading to Lily Lake. This wall, as I first recollect it, although not over three feet in height, was substantially constructed; and it is more than likely, that its greater portion, although in an impaired condition can be traced today. Prior to the age of ten or thereabouts, this structure was regarded by me, not absolutely without reason, as marking the division between a kind of land of Beulah and a wilderness wherein serpents crept, and creatures with furry bodies, fiery eyes, and sharp claws and teeth lurked. As a matter of fact foxes, racoons, polecats and porcupines, occasionally came over that wall; but the bears which sometimes were reported to have appeared at Lily Lake were most likely apocryphal.

One of the winter highways to Fredericton in the old days crossed Lily Lake at or near the dam, and following a course to the rear of Doubloon Cottage, or the property known as Rockwood when owned at a later date by Thomas W. Daniel, and also to the rear of Newlands to Drury's Cove, and thence to the River Saint John via Kingston and Belleisle Bay. Largely,

but not wholly, for the refreshment of long distance travellers upon this highway, there once stood, on the other side of Lily Lake near the Black-Lead Mine, so called, a tavern kept by the father of William R. M. Burtis, the foundation of which was in fairly good condition and quite conspicuous in my boyish days.

From what I have learned from old residents of Saint John long passed away, and from what one would naturally suppose, Lily Lake has been a favorite place of resort for the citizens from the inception of the city's life. Many years ago a book was placed in my hands which was in a manner a precursor of other works of which Picturesque Canada is a good example. In this there was a striking view of the end of the lake near the dam and of the hill on which the hospital now stands in the distance, produced from steel or copper plate.* Lily Lake was generally selected as the place for contests of rival skaters, and I recollect many splendid trials of speed there in which Rowland Bunting, brother of the late chairman of the Board of Assessors, Stephen Gerow and Robert Bustin competed, in which the last named, although his legs were shorter than those either of his competitors, used them with simply marvellous rapidity. These races must have taken place from about 1853 till 1857, but my memory is not quite clear as to the time or as to the awards of victory.

It must have been about 1853 that an important addition was made to the population of the district in the person of a donkey provided for my use, upon which I used to ride until it acquired the habit of hurling me over its head at such walls, boulders or similar objects as we encountered in our wanderings. Eventually it was decreed that he must find another home for two

*The work to which Mr. Jack refers is "Canadian Scenery," illustrated from drawings by W. H. Bartlett, with the literary department by N. P. Willis. It was published by Virtue, London, 1842, and consists of two quarto volumes, illustrated by about 120 full page engravings. From a copy in my possession the picture of the lake has been reproduced for this number of THE MAGAZINE.—ED.

LILY LAKE IN 1840, SHOWING A PORTION OF THE CITY IN THE DISTANCE.



reasons—that assigned, and another to be stated which has induced me to introduce him to my readers. At the time the animal was kept for my intended enjoyment, whooping cough was very prevalent in St. John, and thereby the beast came to occupy a much more important position than under normal conditions, being, in short, regarded as a curative agent for the disease. People used to come for the purpose of securing his aid, not singly but several together, there being frequently two cabs at the same time containing patients and their friends waiting the pleasure of this strange-unregistered doctor. The system of treatment was simple, but not wholly unimpressive: one person stood by the donkey's head and fed him with salt, if my memory serves me, and I am disposed to believe that salt was the only food appropriate for the occasion; at the same time two others passed the patient, I think, three times under the animal's belly. I used to stand a wondering on-looker, and frequently I have recalled these oft repeated incidents, without having ever discovered the origin and rationale of the singular practice. I did not know any of the visitors personally, but they were well dressed, well looking, and not the kind of people one would expect to be influenced by meaningless superstition.

The hill known as Mount Pleasant was formerly called the Crows' Nest, and as a boy I always imagined that the name was given in consequence of the large colony of crows residing there, but I have since become persuaded that this conclusion was probably wrong. Until about fifteen years ago, there stood on the side of the Howe or Sand Point Road, covering a portion of the ground recently occupied by the late Charles A Stockton, an exceedingly picturesque cottage, which, when I first observed it, was occupied by a family

named, if my memory serves me, McDade.* Now I have heard from at least one old resident, that this cottage was in times gone by the place of abode of a family named Crow. This informant also stated that his father, a mason, then recently from Ireland, having in or about 1830, made the acquaintance of the daughters of the house, announced to his comrades that he had found a nest of red headed crows, from which it would appear that the ladies in question were blessed with auburn tresses.

The late Robert Reed objected to this name of the locality as well as to an other appellation, and on one occasion wrote to the editor of the *Globe* as follows:

"SIR,—The animus is apparent in your notice of a Sunday School picnic which recently took place on my grounds. Previous to my ownership, the premises were known as BEN SHUBEN, but, if you have occasion again to publicly allude to the place, I will thank you to call it Mount Pleasant, the name I have given to the eight acres which comprise the grounds attached to my residence in the Parish of Portland. Polite people have long since ceased to apply the name of 'Crow's Nest' to any part of the district."

This letter is distinctly characteristic of the writer who was a by no means inconspicuous personage in the community, not merely because of the important interests with which he was concerned, but also for his marked individuality. It was, however, as an amateur landscape gardener and florist that he mainly benefited the district, and it was unquestionably a privilege to be permitted to wander through the attractive grounds, to which the letter quoted alludes, and to gaze upon the varied and extended scenes visible from several points of view in his elevated holding. This reminds me of another quondam resident of the hill who, although a keen and speculative business man, was at the same time an ardent lover of beautiful scenic surroundings, and especially of flowers which he cultivated with

*The name was probably McDevitt. It was at this place that the Rev. J. C. McDevitt, who died at Fredericton in 1897, was born, in 1826.

marked success. I refer to Thomas McHenry who occupied the grounds, distinguished for their picturesque, mimic precipice, and the cottage, also picturesque, where William Kerr now resides, and who drifted away to another part of the province before Mr. Reed's efforts in clearing, cultivating and beautifying had been crowned with success.

But Robert Reed was connected with another undertaking to which it seems proper to make a brief reference. John Owens, a member of the fine old firm of Owens & Duncan, was a man of position and means and a member of the Methodist Church. But he was also a man of opinions, and when fully persuaded that he was right upon a point of controversy, he was not disposed to yield. Unfortunately for those most interested, he differed from the majority of his co-religionists with regard to the use of an organ in congregational worship, and the result was the building and endowment of Zion's Church. Both a place of worship and clergy-house were erected and by his will he made provision for their maintenance and for the appointment and maintenance of a minister who, I believe, might be a member of any Protestant evangelical body, upon conditions which were practicably unrestrictive, save as to the obnoxious instrument of music. As Robert Reed's wife was a daughter of Mrs. Owens, he was naturally selected as executor and trustee, whose office, rarely entirely pleasant, is sometimes simply detestable. Mr. Reed could not have found it a bed of roses, and after a contest in the courts with the Reformed Episcopal Church congregation of Saint John, with the aid of the legislature and with the idea of carrying into effect another trust in the will, the church building was converted into a Gallery of Art. It is outside the scope of these brief annals to enter into the details of this matter, and it is perhaps sufficient to state, that the

building is now, and for some years has been used solely for its original purpose.

May I be forgiven for again passing very slightly beyond my proper limits. During a portion of the latter half of the present century there were certain citizens who never could refrain from giving expression to their very real loyalty. On the Queen's birthday, the anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists, and whenever opportunity offered, Col. Thurgar, the elder, called for three cheers for Her Majesty, Col. Foster superintended the setting off of fireworks, and lastly Charles Frost discharged his little cannon from near his cottage on the top of Gallows Hill to make our hearts beat in Victoria ward, that was to be.

I. ALLEN JACK.

AT PORTLAND POINT.

Ninth Paper.

The opening of the year 1778 found Major Studholme comfortably established with his little garrison at Fort Howe and the confidence of the settlers at Portland Point began to return. However, they were not yet free from anxiety, for at times the air was filled with very disquieting rumors. The Indians were restless, and it was felt might at any time take the war-path, privateers haunted the coasts and now and then made a descent upon the peaceful habitations of the settlers, and there was always the possibility of invasion from the westward.

John Allan after his flight to Machias still contrived to keep in touch with the St. John river Indians, and at one time was successful in stirring them up to renewed hostilities against the loyal inhabitants and the garrison at Fort Howe. But Allan had now an

astute antagonist in the person of Colonel Michael Francklin, who began to act with vigor in the capacity of Superintendent of Indian affairs. Francklin was a man admirably fitted for the position. In his younger days he had been a captive with the Indians, and had learned their language and customs; he was also conversant with the French tongue, which was almost as familiar to the savages as their own. He made choice of James White as his deputy on the River St. John and the following letter notifying Mr. White of his appointment is of interest :

“ WINDSOR, 23d July, 1778.

“ SIR,—Upon the recommendation of Major Studholme and from what I know of your zeal to serve Government and from your knowledge and acquaintance with the Indians of the River St. John and its environs, I do hereby authorize and appoint you to act as my Deputy at and in the neighborhood of the said River St. John. You will therefore take under your care the said Indians and inform me from time to time of their wants and wishes, and what measures you conceive may at any time be adopted to promote his Majesty's interest to the end they may not be led astray by the machinations and devices of his Majesty's Rebellious Subjects or other the King's enemies. But in all your proceedings you are to consult with and follow the advice that shall be given you by Major Studholme, who will be so obliging as to supply them at your request now and then with some provisions, but sparingly and when they shall be in absolute want of them.

I have no salary to give or to promise you, but as I have made a strong representation to the King's minister of the necessity of a fund to defray the necessary expenses, if my representation shall be approved, you may depend I shall not fail of providing you with an annual allowance. You will not fail writing me by all opportunities. I am, sir,

“ Your most humble servant,

“ MICH. FRANCKLIN.

JAMES WHITE, Esq.”

John Allan and his emissaries in their endeavor to stir up the Maliseets and Micmacs, were very liberal in promises of presents, and assured the savages that they might expect aid from their old allies, the French. As a consequence the conduct of the Indians became unstable and vacillating, and Colonel Francklin in a letter to the British Minister expressed some apprehension

that they would break with the English. Small as were the numbers of the savages—probably not more than 500 warriors in all Acadia—they were quite capable of ruining the interior settlements of the country and creating general uneasiness and alarm. A little later matters assumed a very threatening aspect indeed, for in the month of August, 1778, the Indians returned the British flag to Major Studholme, at Fort Howe, accompanied by the following letter, which was virtually a declaration of war:

“To the British Commanding Officer at the mouth of the River St. Johns:—

“The Chiefs, Sachems and young men belonging to the River St. Johns have duly considered the nature of this Great War between America and Old England. They are unanimous that America is right and Old England is wrong. The River on which you are with your Soldiers belongs from the most ancient times to our Ancestors, consequently is ours now, and which we are bound to keep for our posterity. You know we are Americans, that this is our Native Country: you know the King of England with his evil councillors has been trying to take away the Lands and Libertys of our Country, but God the King of Heaven, our King, fights for us and says America shall be free. It is so now in spite of all Old England and his Comrades can do.

“The great men of Old England in this Country told us that the Americans would not let us enjoy our religion; this is false, not true, for America allows every body to pray to God as they please: you know Old England never would allow that, but says you must all pray like the King and the great men of his court. We believe America now is right, we find all true they told us for our Old Father the King of France takes their part, he is their friend, he has taken the sword and will defend them. Americans is our Friends, our Brothers and Countrymen: what they do we do, what they say we say, for we are all one and the same family.

“Now as the King of England has no business, nor never had any on this River, we desire you to go away with your men in peace and to take with you all those men who has been fighting and talking against America. If you dont go directly you must take care of yourself, your men, and all your English subjects on this River, for if any or all of you are killed it is not our faults, for we give you warning time enough to escape. Adieu for ever.

“Machias, August 11th, 1778.

“Auque Pawhaque, August 18th, 1778.”

It is easy to see that this letter emanated from John Allan; indeed the Indians afterwards explicitly

admitted he had written it, and declared he had not spoken their sentiments but his own. We must allow that it is, in its way, a clever production, well calculated to influence the simple minded children of the forest. It also clearly indicates the line of argument followed by the Americans in their endeavour to win the support of the Indians. Allan himself frankly admits the Indians were a simple minded people and very apt to be influenced by the sentiments of any person of consequence that chanced to be among them. Francklin was equally aware of this fact and at this critical moment he found himself able effectually to check-mate the designs of John Allan by the influence of a French priest, Father Bourg, who in response to the request of the government of Nova Scotia was sent from the Bay of Chaleur to Halifax by Sir Guy Carleton with the approbation of the Ecclesiastical authorities of Quebec.* The urgency of the situation that called Michael Francklin and Father Bourg to St. John in September, 1778, is thus stated by Francklin:—

“That being about to set out from Chebouctou [Halifax] he was greatly concerned to learn that the Malecetes had plundered one vessel, taken and ransomed another, robbed and disarmed many of the Inhabitants, and killed several Cattle belonging to the King's Loyal Subjects on the River St. John, whom they had styled Tories; that they had even proceeded the length to return to Fort Howe the King's Flag accompanied with a formal declaration of war in writing. That these unfortunate transactions had hastened him and Mr. Bourg to St. John to put a stop to them.”

The services of James White at this time were invaluable. As early as the month of April, which was three months before he was appointed Deputy Agent by Colonel Francklin, and at various times during the summer, he went among the Indians to pacify them at the risk of his own life and liberty, returning in every

* Colonel Gould had on May 11, 1777, written a letter to the Indians in French telling them that they might have Fr. Joseph Bourg as their priest, and that he would be put upon the same footing as their late missionary Bailly. In February following Sir Guy Carleton wrote, “M. Bourg has already orders to proceed to Halifax to receive instructions for the establishment of his mission.”

instance unharmed. Mr. White had acquired great influence over them by fair treatment and kindly intercourse as an Indian trader. Shortly before Francklin's arrival, he went up the river to meet the large party of Indians, who at the instigation of Allan, had taken the war path. This band of savage warriors included some of the Passamaquoddies and Penobscots under command of Nicholas Hawawes. Allan had instructed them to return the English colors sent the previous summer by Major Studholme; also to ravage the country in the vicinity of Fort Howe, to take prisoners and encourage desertions from the garrison. In his letter to the Massachusetts government he adds, "I earnestly and sincerely wish I had a hundred or two good troops at this juncture to go in boats along the shore to act in concert with the Indians."

According to the account of Moses Perley, James White met the war party, himself unarmed, at the head of Long Reach as they were coming down the river in ninety canoes. He had a long conference with the chiefs, who were all disposed to be hostile, with the exception of Pierre Tomah, the head chief on the St. John river, who said that he could not give a final answer until he had consulted the Divine Being, and throwing himself upon his face on the sand, he lay there motionless for nearly an hour. He then informed the other chiefs that he had been counselled by the Great Spirit to keep peace with King George and his people. This decision was very unpopular with some of the chiefs. James White was still engaged in his negotiations when, on the 13th September, Colonel Francklin arrived at St. John from Annapolis in the "Scarborough", and immediately sent Lewis Mitchell and one of his own men up the river with a message desiring Mr. White to invite Pierre Tomah and two or three other Indian chiefs to come down to Fort Howe,

to have an interview with Mr. Bourg and himself. Francklin's letter to the Indians was as follows :—

“FORT HOWE, 14 Sep., 1778.

“BRETHREN :—According to my promise last fall I have brought with me M. Bourg, your Priest, to instruct you and to take care of your eternal welfare.

“BRETHREN :—I am come to heal and adjust every difference that may subsist between you and your Brethren the faithful subjects of King George your father, my master.

“BRETHREN :—As my heart is good, my hands clean, and my intentions as white as snow, I desire Pierre Thomas and two or three other Principal Indians do immediately come down to Fort Howe with Mr. White my Deputy to speak to me and to M. Bourg, that we may settle in what manner to proceed to accomplish my good intentions towards you, and that your minds may be easy, I do hereby pledge myself that no harm shall happen to you from any of the King's Troops or others his Majesty's dutiful subjects. I am your affectionate Brother,

“MICH. FRANCKLIN,
Superintendent of Indian affairs.

“To Pierre Thomas and others
the Indians of the River St. John.”

The Indians promptly accepted the invitation, and after the customary formalities and negotiations, prolonged for several days, a treaty was agreed upon which was satisfactory to all.*

The presence of Father Bourg, the priest, inspired the Indians with confidence, and his influence throughout the proceedings is very apparent. During the conference he read a letter from the Bishop of Quebec whereby he was forbidden to suffer any Indian to enter his church who should countenance, aid, or support, or hold any correspondence with his Majesty's rebellious subjects. Further if any Indians should disregard the instruction on this head their names were to be transmitted to the Bishop who threatened to cast them out of the Church as disobedient and undutiful children.

Francklin terms the conference “A grand meeting of the Indians at Menaguashe, in the harbour of the River St. John near Fort Howe.” There were present on the part of King George the Third, Michael Francklin,

*An account of the proceedings attending these negotiations is in the writer's possession. It was rescued from a pile of rubbish in the Chipman barn by one of the boys of the High School in April, 1897.

superintendent of Indian affairs; Major Studholme, commanding his Majesty's Garrison at Fort Howe; Captain Mowatt of his Majesty's ship Albany; Rev. Mr. Bourg, missionary to the Indians, and several other officers and gentlemen. The Indian delegates were Pierre Thoma, Supreme Sachem or Chief of St. John's River; Francis Xavier, 2nd Chief; and four Captains and eight principal Indians, as representatives of the Maliseets of the River St. John. There were also present four delegates from Richibucto, two from Miramichi, three from Chignecto and three from other places. The space at our disposal only admits of one or two extracts from Michael Francklin's account of the negotiations.

"The paper purporting to be the Declaration of War being read and fully explained, the Malecetes declared they had been deceived by John Allan of Machias who had not spoken their sentiments but his own, to answer his wicked and rebellious purposes, that their eyes were now opened and they proposed to restore to the Inhabitants and others the arms and all other articles now in their possession, not consumed or destroyed, which they had taken, particularly three swivel guns, and that they would deliver to Mr. White in the course of the winter two hundred pounds of Beaver, or as many moose skins in lieu thereof, towards making good the damage sustained by Individuals; that they were poor and had been kept from their hunting by the idle stories of John Allan and other Rebels and disaffected subjects."

The Chiefs and other principal Indians then on their knees in solemn manner took the oath* of allegiance to the King, pledging their loyalty to his government,

*The full text of the oath taken by the Indians at this time was as follows:—
"I do promise to bear faith and true allegiance to His Majesty King George the Third.

"I do promise to make known to the King's Officers and Magistrates any designs of the enemy against his Garrisons, his Troops, or good Subjects that may come to my knowledge.

"I do promise to protect and keep safe from any Insult, Outrage or Captivity the persons of Michael Francklin, Esq'r, the King's Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Mr. Bourg the Priest, whom the King has been graciously pleased to appoint to officiate to us.

"I do promise that I will not take part directly or indirectly against the King in the troubles now subsisting between Great Britain and His Majesty's Rebellious Subjects of America, but that I will follow my hunting and fishing in a peaceable and quiet manner.

"I do promise that I will not go to Machias, or hold any communication with the people of that neighborhood, or other the Rebellious Subjects of His Majesty.

"All these things I do promise on the Holy Scriptures and before God, upon the faith of a good Christian, so help me God."

and promising to renounce all dealings with the people of Machias. The Indians presented Colonel Francklin with a belt of wampum in confirmation of their intention and promises, and afterwards delivered up the presents they had received from General Washington, together with the treaty lately made with the Massachusetts government, dated July 19, 1776, in which they promised to furnish 600 warriors for Washington's army. The Indians united with the English delegates in drinking the King's health. Colonel Francklin decorated the chiefs and captains with his own hands, and distributed to the rest a variety of clothing and other presents. The night, although rainy, was spent in the open air "with great mirth" under the British flag. The following day the Indians went on board the Albany man-of-war, where they again drank the King's health, and were presented with a pound of gunpowder each, and concluded the afternoon and evening on shore with great satisfaction and good humor.

Michael Francklin thus concludes his account of the proceedings :—

"The 26th [September] the Indians being on their departure were saluted at 12 o'clock by the Cannon of Fort Howe and His Majesty's Ship Albany and it was returned by three Huzzas and an Indian Whoop. Then the Micmack Chief made a handsome speech and delivered to the Superintendent a String of Wampum on behalf of the whole Mickmack Nation as their seal of approbation and agreement to every thing that had been transacted; this being finished the Superintendent and Major Studholme and Rev. Mr. Bourg were desired to seat themselves when a Malecete Captain began a song and Dance in honor and praise of the Conference and those concerned therein; on his finishing a Mickmack Captain began another Song and Dance to the same purpose. The Superintendent then with Major Studholme and the Rev. Mr. Bourg and other Gentlemen marched off with the Indians to the portage above the Falls of the River St. John and stayed there until Mr. Bourg and the Indians embarked, when the Gentlemen on the landing were saluted by the musquetry of the Indian Canoes."

Sir Richard Hughes the Lieut. Gov. of Nova Scotia speaks with great satisfaction of the result of these negotiations in his letter to Lord Germaine, and praises

the talents, zeal and diligence of the Hon. Mr. Francklin, the superintendent of Indian affairs, to whose discreet conduct and steady perseverance, assisted by Major Studholme and M. Bourg, the priest, was due the success of the negotiations. The Lieut. Governor forwarded to the secretary of state a copy of the treaty formerly made with Massachusetts and surrendered by the Indians. The expenses connected with the conference at Fort Howe were equivalent to about \$2,300. Of this sum nearly \$200 was spent in entertaining the Indians and the balance in presents and various incidental expenses. Most of the goods required were provided by William Hazen. His account, endorsed by Col. Francklin, contains some very odd items, among them the following:

"Paid Ackmobish for 3 Beaver Traps stolen last year by the soldiers £1. 10. 0."

"Paid Charles Nocout ten dollars pr. order to make up for an Englishman's beating of him £2. 10. 0."

"Paid Dr. Sherman for attendance and medicines to Pierre Thoma and four other sick Indians £5. 16. 8."

"Paid James White, Esq. for his services among the Indians from 2 April to 20 October inclusive, part of which time he ran great risque both of his life and being carried off prisoner, £50. 10. 0."

"Paid Gervas Say, Esq. and Capt. Quinton attending the Indians coming down to the Fort and going to Aukpaag £7. 0. 0."

"Paid Charles Nocout, Michel and Paul Neptan, employed by Major Studholme to go to Restigouche after M. Bourg the Priest, £11. 15. 0."

The day the conference broke up Col. Francklin wrote a letter on behalf of the Indians to John Allan and his associates at Machias in the following terms :

"The Chiefs and Great Men of the Malecete and Mickmack Indians hereby give thee notice:

"That their eyes are now open and they see clearly that thou hast endeavoured to blind them to serve thy wicked purposes against thy lawful Sovereign King George, our forgiving and affectionate Father. We have this day settled all misunderstanding that thou didst occasion between us and King George's men.

"We now desire that thee and Preble, and thy comrades will remain in your wigwams at Machias and not come to Passamaquodie to beguile our weak young brethren. We will have

nothing to do with thee or them or with your storys for we have found you out, and if you persist in tempting us we warn you to take care of yourselves. We shall not come to Machias to do you harm, but beware of Passamaquodie for we forbid you to come there.

"We desire you to return into the hands of Mr. White at Menaguashe the pledges belonging to us which were plundered last Fall out of Mr. Hazen's store by A. Greene Crabtree, Captain of one of your Privateers, for if you don't send them we will come for them in a manner you won't like.

"At Menaguashe the 24th September 1778,

"PIERRE THOMAS, } Chiefs of the Malecetes

"FRANCIS XAVIER, } and in their behalf.

"JEAN BAPTISTE ARIMPH, Chief of Richebouctou
and in behalf of the Mickmacks."

This letter naturally enough was not very pleasing to John Allan. However, he did not yet relinquish the struggle, although he found the odds was now against him. To create another diversion he sent Lieut. Gilman from Machias with some Penobscot Indians by way of the Mattawamkeag and Eel rivers to the old Meductic village, 140 miles up the River St. John, and another party by way of the Magaguadavic and Oromocto rivers to a lower point on the St. John. The appearance of these bands had a very disturbing effect upon the settlers and Indians, but nothing really came of it. Allan says, "By this manœuvre I expected to divert the Indians and others on the river and prevent any solid matter being done by the Priest or Mr. Francklin."

When Colonel Francklin was at Fort Howe he, in conjunction with James White selected a site for a trading house to be built for the accommodation of the Indians at the landing place above the Falls. This locality has long been known as Indiantown, the name being derived from the old "Indian House." Main street, Portland, in old plans is called "Road to ye Indian House."

The following letter from Colonel Francklin to James White contains directions for building the Indian House:

"WINDSOR, 8 Dec'r, 1778.

"DEAR SIR,—I sent you via Annapolis the plan for the Indian House and Mr. Kelly's estimate. The sum voted by the Council for it is thirty pounds so that money must build it. The ground should be well cleared all about or the brush will sooner or later most assuredly burn it. The quantity of boards required I should apprehend for every purpose about it cannot exceed one thousand feet, which may be sawed from the spruces on the spot if you have a whip sawyer. The shingles can be made by any New England man in the neighborhood; however if any unforeseen obstructions should arise, the place may be cleared and the body raised to the eaves and the rafters placed this winter, and the remainder finished in the Spring, which will show the Indians I have thought of them at least. When it is finished send me your certificate and one of Major Studholme's and I will obtain the money from the Treasury. * * * *

"It appears to me that Pierre Toma's encamping back of Maugerville with so many Indians indicates he is afraid he shall be insulted by Allan's people; if they do insult him they will pay for it in a way they little think of. I am very glad to find that Gilman and the Penobscot Indians made no impression on our Indians, and their withdrawing so quietly I hope proceeded from hints given by the St. John Indians who were with us at Fort Howe. * * *

"Be so good as to let me hear from you by every conveyance how matters go on with the Indians.

"Your most obed't serv't,

"MICH. FRANCKLIN."

The Indian House was finished in the course of the winter by James Woodman. The correspondence of Francklin and White at this period is interesting, particularly when supplemented by John Allan's diary. After reading both sides of the story we are driven to the conclusion that the Indians never in all their history received such attention as was bestowed on them during the latter part of the revolutionary war. Indeed they may be said to have lived at the joint expense of the contending parties until the close of the war. For them the peace of 1783 was a very dismal thing indeed, for with it their supplies from either party ceased, and their friendship became a matter of comparative indifference, while the immense influx of new settlers drove them from their old hunting grounds and obliged them to look for situations more remote.

The St. John river Indians still possess a traditional knowledge of the treaty made at Fort Howe in September 1778, and refer to it as the time when the white man and the Indian were made "all one brother." Some of the Indians assert that by virtue of the understanding then arrived at, the Indian has today the right to cut an ash tree to obtain splints for his baskets, or to take the bark of the birch tree for his canoes wherever he likes, as also the right to pitch his camp upon the shores of any river or stream. In many parts of the province there is an unwritten law to that effect and the Indian roams at pleasure through the white man's woods in quest of the materials for his simple avocations and pitches his tent where he wishes without let or hindrance.

W. O. RAYMOND.

THE ACADIANS DESOLATE.*

. . . . Just here, it will be interesting to pause for a moment, and, having made known him who came to save the Acadians, show who and what, in 1864, these Acadians were. This retrospective glance is essential to a clear understanding of the work of regeneration begun at Memramcook.

At the time of his departure from Quebec, Father Lefebvre's knowledge of the country to which he was going and of its people was restricted to the meagre information laconically given to him by the Bishop of St. John. The news of the existence of a group of French Acadians in New Brunswick had come to his order as a veritable revelation, such as would be the

*Though Hon. Senator Poirier's work "Le Pere Lefebvre et L'Acadie," has reached a third edition in the French language, it is still unknown to a large number of the English readers of the Magazine. The translation of an extract from it which Senator Poirier has furnished for this number will therefore be read with both interest and pleasure. The picture of the condition of the Acadians is a striking one, and the translation, while faithful to the original text, is admirable for its forceful English.—EDITOR.

discovery of an ancient city found fifty feet under ground and brought to light by excavations. True, there had been some talk of the Acadians of other days, an inoffensive little people who had been snatched in time of peace from their hearths, despoiled of their property, crowded together in the hold of sailing vessels, and dispersed over many seas to perish ; but the world remembered them only as it might remember a long trail of blood, seen some tranquil evening in the heavens for a brief space, and then hidden forever by dense black clouds; as it might remember a noted ship-wreck, fragments of which are found long after the disaster floating upon the deep; as it remembered, because of the "voice heard in Rama," the children of Juda put to death by the order of Herod the cruel. The excess of their misery had astonished the world, and then the silence of forgetfulness settled over their tomb, the great silence of death.

It was believed that they were annihilated for all time. In Longfellow's beautiful "Evangeline," published in 1847, their contemporary history is sketched thus :

"Only along the shore of the mournful and misty Atlantic
Linger a few Acadian peasants, whose fathers from exile
Wandered back to their native land to die in its bosom."

M. Rameau de Saint-Père, who perhaps has done more than all other writers to make known to forgetful France her lost colonies in America, wrote in 1859, in the preface of a book which was a revelation, not only to European readers but to ourselves : "Who remembers Acadia?"*

It was not only in the United States and in France, however, that the Acadians were believed to be a people of the past, completely destroyed; even in our sister-province, Quebec, the best-informed and most sym-

*" La France aux Colonies."

pathetic writers entertained the same opinion. In the introduction to his work on the second centenary of the foundation of the Quebec diocese (1874), M. Chauveau, speaking of the Acadians, wrote in set terms that, even then, their existence was almost ignored in the province of Quebec; and M. Bourassa, in the prologue to his Acadian romance, "Jacques et Marie," published in 1864, tells his readers "Providence has allowed the Acadians to disappear."

According to all appearances, such was, and such should have been the case.

From the time of the cession of their country to England by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, the Acadians seemed to be a people fatally doomed to the hatred of men and the curse of God. Everything the English undertake against them, even under the most unfavorable conditions, as, for instance, the siege of Louisbourg in 1745, succeeds beyond all hopes; everything that France, Canada, the Indians, the missionaries attempt for the salvation of Acadia turns to her loss. The very virtues of the Acadians,—their peaceable disposition, their love of labor, their economical habits, their sentiment of honor, their scrupulous observance of their word once given, the sacredness of their oaths, all become for them so many ambushes, serve their enemies as pretexts for oppressing them, precipitate the cataclysm that was to engulf them. War and peace they find equally disastrous. Up to 1864, their history would justify a thousand times over, in the eyes of Mohammedans, the law of fatality: Kismet, it was written!

One clause of the treaty of Utrecht grants them a year in which to dispose of their effects and retire to French territory. The governors of Annapolis, and then those of Halifax, twist this clause until it becomes an inextricable tangle in which the poor Acadians are caught. When, in 1755, they finally escape from it,

despoiled as is a fly fallen into a spider's web, it is to be sent to their death.

In 1746, Louis XV equips a formidable fleet which he sends with an army of debarkation under the command of the Duke d'Anville, to re-conquer the lost province. Terrible tempests disperse and break up the fleet. With the remnants, gathered together at Chibouctou (the Halifax of today), it is thought possible to take Port Royal. A rendezvous is arranged at this point with the Indians who were to take part in the assault. Another storm assails the reduced fleet off Cape Sable and disperses it. The English vessels complete the work of destruction.

The flower of Canadian chivalry, three hundred officers and soldiers, under the command of de Villiers, set out in the depth of winter, and after traversing on snow-shoes a distance which would appear incredible were it not vouched for, fall upon a detachment of five hundred and twenty-five English cantoned at Grand-Pré, kill one hundred and thirty of them, and force the remainder to surrender at discretion. The Acadians, despite pressing solicitations followed by threats of death, preserve a scrupulous neutrality; and because of their oath, refuse to join the Canadians for the purpose of driving the English out of their country. Mascarene, the governor of Annapolis, gives them due credit for their action when, in a letter to the Lords of Trade, he writes: "Had the Acadians not remained neutral, this province would have been lost." This, however, does not prevent his successors, Lawrence among others, from imputing to the Acadians as a crime their not having warned the English of the Canadians' arrival, or from making this lack of warning a pretext for confiscating their property.

Abbé le Loutre represents to his flock, with considerable reason, it must be admitted, that it is quite

justifiable for them to shake off by every means in their power the yoke of British power, a power illegally constituted so far as they are concerned. He draws some by persuasion and more by force within Fort Beausejour, on French territory, hoping with their assistance victoriously to repel the invaders. The Acadians, believing themselves still bound by their oath of neutrality, notwithstanding its repudiation by the governors of Halifax, refuse to fire upon the English soldiers.

Far from placing to their credit this exaggerated sense of honor, Lawrence makes their neutrality one of the capital charges against them; and, like the Man of Sorrows against whom the Jews could establish no seditious act, they are none the less, in consequence of this charge, doomed to die.

A certain number of Acadians, about six thousand in all, succeed in escaping the banishment of 1755, and proceed to form new villages on the Island of St. John (Prince Edward Island) in French territory. Three years later, when the crops flourishing in the fields promise a goodly harvest, General Amherst and Admiral Boscawen suddenly fall upon them: destroy crops and dwellings, and, in violation of the law of nations, carry off the poor farmers and disperse them again.

The treaty of Paris (1763) which cedes to England, Canada and all New France, interrupts, all over the world, hostilities between the two great powers and their subjects. All over the world; yes, save in Acadia where private oppression succeeds to official persecution.

Article 37 of the capitulation of Montreal (1760), proposed by Vandreuil, stipulates that no Frenchman remaining in Canada shall be afterwards transported to England or to English colonies. Amherst writes on the margin: "Granted, except as regards the Acadians."

There is a similar restriction to article 54 which proposes that "the officers of the militia, the militiamen,

and the Acadians who are prisoners in New England, be sent back to their lands."—"Granted except as to the Acadians."

Poor Acadians! Persecution pursues them even in exile. The most solemn treaties, that of Utrecht, in 1713, that of Paris in 1763, assure them of no protection, give them no respite. If certain clauses appear to favor them, these clauses are afterward ignored, and the great persecution holds its way.

Even the United States' war of independence—to which Canadians owe the act of 1774, abolishing the test oath, and re-establishing, with liberty of war ships, French laws in civil matters—turns against them and serves as a pretext for despoiling them, for the last time let us hope, of their lands at Minoudie, at Gédaique, at the River St. John, so as to provide for the loyalists of Boston. Always the Bostonians, and always fatality!

Yes, the war waged against the Acadians was all the more implacably furious because it rested on no positive ground of justice, but rather marked the infamy of its authors. "Conceived by a plunderer (Craggs)," says Mr. Richard, in his 'Missing Links in a Lost Chapter of American History,' "the expulsion of the Acadians by Lawrence, in 1755, had plunder for its object." And, as always happens in such cases, the robbers had no peace of mind until they caused their victims to disappear or made it impossible for them ever to reclaim their stolen property.

Then came Akins, still more odious, perhaps, than Lawrence. The latter committed the crime; the former justified it. Of the martyrs whom the governor had made, the archivist attempts to make criminals. It is for those whom history has slandered that the poet has said:

"In the crime, not the scaffold, there lies all the shame."

Lawrence erected the scaffold for the Acadians, Akins wished to dower them with the shame as well.

At the date of the treaty of Paris (1763) there was no longer an Acadia; nor, alas! were there Acadians. Cape Breton, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island had been successively ceded to England; and the Acadians, having fallen into the cowardly, odious ambushcade of 1755, "the great trouble," as they still call it—these defenders of the faith never coined a term of hatred to designate their persecutors—had been first imprisoned, then robbed, and finally scattered to the four winds of heaven to be annihilated.

"Scattered like dust and leaves when the mighty blasts of
October
Seize them, and whirl them aloft, and sprinkle them far o'er
the ocean."

They were dead, in the estimation of those nationalities who had taken their places and their property; and they themselves ignored whether they were ever again to enjoy national assistance. Those who had returned from their exile, and others who, long hidden in the woods, had succeeded in surviving their privations and escaping their executioners, sought, now that the treaty of Paris ceded everything to England, and that they were too unfortunate to be feared and too poor to be robbed, isolated localities not far from the scenes where they had formerly found happiness and peace,—sought such localities in order to live, and above all to die, there. Thus did the first Christians hidden in subterranean Rome timidly emerge upon learning of the death of a Nero or a Caligula.

There is a tradition to the effect that three of the vessels in which they had been huddled foundered in mid-ocean. In any case, a careful calculation establishes the fact that not fewer than 8,000 of them perished in the vessels' holds, in the prisons, in the depths

of the forest,—died of hunger, cold, privations, ill-treatment, despair.

Those among them who survived in 1763, the date of the treaty of Paris, were scattered through all the New England colonies and elsewhere—in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina, Haiti, Guiana, St. Domingo, Corsica, in English prisons, and some in France at Granville, Saint-Malo, Boulogne, Rochelle, Brest, and Belle-Isle-en-mer.

A certain number of them succeeded, after incredible privations and hardships in traversing the forests, in reaching, some Louisiana; others, Canada.

In order to kill them off more effectively, to render more impracticable their return to Acadia, care had been taken, when they were placed on board the English transports, to separate the members of the same family; and this, despite the entreaties of the mothers and the despair of the children. As a result of this action, their first care on being restored to liberty in foreign lands was to prosecute a search in every direction for their wives, their children, their brothers. In such endless searching they would surely find a thousand occasions to die from misery and discouragement, and none would return to Acadia to reclaim their fields and cattle. Such was the cruel calculation of their despoilers.

They numbered, in 1755, all Acadia, according to M. Rameau, about eighteen thousand, nine years later, as shown by a memoir to the Lords of Trade, dated March 22d, 1764, Governor Wilmot could find only one thousand seven hundred and sixty-two! And these were, for the most part, women and children in the lowest depths of misery.

Some families hidden away in the forests of the Island St. John,* and others along the Northumberland Straits, are not mentioned in Wilmot's Memoir. He

*The Prince Edward Island of to-day.

believed them either banished or dead. The exact estimate of the population, in 1764, is rather that of the census, instituted at the request of the Massachusetts Historical society, two thousand six hundred souls.

An official census, taken in 1767, gives only 1265 Acadians for all the Maritime Provinces; 1068 in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and 197 in Isle St. Jean. This decrease, of more than half the total population, taking place after the treaty of Paris (1763) and the re-establishment of universal peace, and notwithstanding the return of a certain number of the banished, throws a hideous light on this persecution without end or intermission.

Thus, in 1767, the whole race, with the exception of 1,265 persons, had disappeared; the peaceable Acadian people had been consigned to the tomb; and total suppression had apparently overtaken those whom Lawrence, in his report to the Lords of Trade, styles "inveterate enemies of our religion." Henceforward the despoilers might feel at ease; their work was consummate; French Acadia whose very archives had been, or were about to be destroyed, was surely dead: *finis Acadie.*

But let us draw the curtain over this pitiable tableau.

My purpose in recalling the events of 1755, is not to evoke revolting memories that cluster around our disappearance from among the peoples; still less to rouse sentiments of enmity against our persecutors of that period. M. Edward Richard has undertaken to prove—unfortunately it is the least authoritative portion of his masterly work—that the spoliation and expulsion of the Acadians occurred without the assent of the British cabinet, that the governors of Halifax and their greedy hangers-on are alone accountable therefor.

Better so ; better that we may without bitterness cast our glances upon the august sceptre that rules us.

The age was different from the present one, the fraternity of peoples which Christ had proclaimed was not at that period recognized all over the world ; and religious intolerance was everywhere the law of rulers. Even the best were not wholly free from its influence.

Of all our enemies, those who wrought us the most evil were the Puritans of New England, the Bostonians. They hated us intensely, for love of God, because we were Catholic ; and for love of England, because we were French.

Hatred does not ordinarily engender love, unless on the heights of Calvary or in the hearts of saints ; and our people did not entertain for the Bostonians any special predilection. Yet these Puritans, slandered almost as much by us as we were by them, were a great and sturdy race. Persecuted in England on account of their religious practices, they became in their turn, in America, the persecutors of those who did not pray after their fashion. Their religion was always austere, sometimes fierce, but they *were* profoundly religious. They believed, with the letter of the Gospel, that they were obliged to take Heaven by violence. Their laws were assuredly Draconian, but none save strong, energetic souls could have framed such a code, could above all have so vigorously carried it out in practice. The Bible—because they had no authority competent to detach the spirit that “giveth life” from the letter that “killeth”—became in their hands an instrument of ferocity. No ; they are not lovable, these puritanized Pilgrims, nor sympathetic ; they are even thoroughly ridiculous with their absurd observance of “blue laws” and their belief in witchcraft ; but their faith was profoundly sincere, and one can but bow his head before the austerity of their life. They possessed,

moreover, that impassioned love of freedom for which since the beginning of the world, God has seemed to reserve such magnificent rewards.

When I see these colonists, with William Pepperell, shopkeeper of Kittery, at their head, set out for Louisbourg with as much religious enthusiasm and as little military discipline as characterized the Crusaders going to Palestine; and when I consider how easily, notwithstanding every likelihood of the opposite event, the great French fortress fell into their hands, I grow pensive, considering on which side, as between them and Louis XV, called the *Well-Beloved*, the God of armies took His stand.

PASCAL POIRIER.

OUR FIRST FAMILIES.

Sixth Paper.

François Girouard was a resident of Port Royal in 1671, when the census was taken, his age being 50 years. He was married to Jeanne Aucoin, and they had five children, two sons and three daughters. The oldest son, Jacob, aged 23, was married to Margaret Gauterot, whose age was 16, and they had one child, a son named Alexander. Two of the daughters, Madeline, aged 22, and Marie, aged 19, were married, the first to Thomas Cormier and the second to Jacques Belou, and each had one child, a daughter. When the census of 1686 was taken, both of these women were living at Chignecto; Madeline was the mother of nine children, and Marie of three. François Girouard's second son was Germain, who was only 14 years old in 1671. In 1686 he was residing at Chignecto, and had become the second husband of Marie Bourgeois, who was four years older than himself, and who had been first married to Pierre Sire in 1670. The name of the

third daughter is not given in the census of 1671, nor is her age mentioned, but she was, no doubt, younger than either of her sisters and not married when the census was taken. François Girouard was in comfortable circumstances for an Acadian of that day, for he was the owner of 16 head of horned cattle and 12 sheep, and cultivated 8 arpents of land. The name of François Girouard is signed to the memorial of 1687 already referred to, as one of the "ancient inhabitants." He must have been married as early as 1647 so that he was a contemporary of Charnisay and Latour. His wife also was a member of one of the ancient families, the Aucoins, and he was a brother-in-law of Michael Boudrot, who also married an Aucoin.

The good social standing of the family of Girouard in Acadia is established by the fact that one of them married Marie, the oldest daughter of Alexander le Borgne de Belleisle, the seigneur of Port Royal, whose wife was a daughter of Charles LaTour. This fortunate youth was Louis, a younger son of Jacob Girouard whose marriage to Marie Gauterot has already been mentioned. Louis Girouard became the husband of Marie le Borgne in 1704, some time after the death of her father. Marie was at that time what would be regarded in Acadia as an old maid, for she was 29 years old. Of this marriage four children survived, two boys and two girls, Louis, Pierre, Mary Ann and Cecelia. The Girouards were settled at Mines as well as at Port Royal and Chignecto when the census of 1714 was taken, but it is evident that some of the name who had been born at Chignecto, children of Germain Girouard, went to live at Port Royal, for when the male inhabitants of that place signed the oath of allegiance in 1730 there were seven Girouards among them, Claude, Jacques, Alexander, Louis, Charles, William and François. Sad to say, every one of these men signed with

a mark, being unable to write, but this was the rule and not the exception among the Acadians of that time. Besides these members of the Girouard family there were two others who signed the oath whose names were sufficiently like Girouard to suggest a common origin. These were Daniel and Joseph Garieu, a name not previously found in any Acadian document. This variation in the spelling may, however, have been the result of an error on the part of the English official who took down the names, for neither Daniel Garieu nor Joseph Garieu could write.

There were no persons of the name of Girouard deported from Mines by Winslow in 1755, so it would seem that Port Royal and Chignecto were always the principal homes of the family. Among the refugees at Beausejour in 1752 were no less than fifteen families named Girouard, three from Port Royal, four from Tantramar, three from Memramcook and the others from the vicinity of the fort.

The name Girouard is not very widely diffused in modern Acadia, there being only about fifty families, of whom forty reside in the county of Kent and the remainder in Westmorland. The family continues to retain its respectable and influential position, and has given us members of the legislature and of parliament, as well as judges and British military officers, for the Girouards of the province of Quebec are undoubtedly of Acadian origin, descendants of the original François Girouard of 1671 and his wife Jeanne Aucoin, and the offspring of the refugees who were gathered under the guns of Fort Beausejour in 1752.

Jean Gaudet, unless the census taker made a very serious blunder, was by far the oldest man in Acadia in 1671. His age is put down as 96, so that he had almost reached the extreme limit of human life. He was married to Nicolle Colleson, a woman much younger than

himself, for he had a son, Jean, whose age was 28. He was not wealthy, being the owner of only six horned cattle and three sheep and he cultivated three arpents of land. In the first of these articles mention was made of the fact that some authorities give the name of Colleson or Colson as of Scotch origin, and I am inclined to consider this claim as well founded. Nicolle Colleson was probably Jean Gaudet's second wife, for Denis Gaudet, who was 46 years old in 1671, and whose name is just below that of Jean in the census, would seem to have been his son. Jean Gaudet was undoubtedly one of the most ancient settlers in Acadia, and the Gaudets may fairly claim a place among our first families, Jean Gaudet, the son of the aged Jean, was not married in 1671, but Denis Gaudet had married young for his oldest child was 25 years old. His wife was Martine Gauthier, a name which does not appear again in any Acadian census. Denis Gaudet's children were Anne aged 25, Marie aged 21, and three younger children, two sons and one daughter. Both of Denis Gaudet's older daughters were married and the mothers of several children, Annie being the wife of Pierre Vincent and Marie of Oliver Daigrè Besides these there was another woman of the name of Gaudet married in Acadia at that time, Françoise Gaudet, who was the wife of Daniel Lebland or Leblanc. She had seven children, one of them being a son aged twenty. From this we may safely assume that she was probably a daughter of Jean Gaudet by his first marriage and a sister of Denis Gaudet.

The name Gaudet is to be found in the census of Port Royal taken in 1686 and at both Port Royal and Mines in 1714. In this last census, however, it is spelled Godet. There was a good deal of license allowed in spelling in those days. In 1720 Bernard Goudet and Piere Goudet, who appear to have been

men of substance, were two of the six deputies chosen to represent the inhabitants of Annapolis River before the English Governor and his council. Six persons of the name signed the oath of allegiance of 1730, Claude, two Pierres, two Bernards and Jean. Both the Bernards wrote their own names and spelled them Godet; the others signed with a mark.

No person of the name of Gaudet was deported by Winslow from Mines in 1755, but there were sixteen refugee families of that name at Beausejour in 1752, eleven of them being from Tantrammar. There are now in the Maritime Provinces about two hundred and fifty families of the name of whom more than one hundred live in Westmorland. There are about twenty families of Gaudets in Kent, a few in Northumberland and nearly one hundred in the county of Digby, Nova Scotia.

Gauterot is one of the original Acadian names. Francois Gauterot was 58 years old in 1671; he was a resident of Port Royal; his wife was Edmée Lejeaune and he had eleven children, five of whom were daughters four of them being married. As François Gauterot's oldest child was 35 while his youngest was three years old, and there was a difference of ten years in age between the second child and the third one we should infer that he was married twice. His oldest daughter Marie, aged 35 was the wife of Michel Dupeaux and had four children. Another Marie aged 24, was married to Claude Terriau and had also four children. The duplication of names in the same family will be dealt with in a later paper. The third daughter Renée, aged nineteen, was the wife of Jean Labathe and had no children, while Margaret, who was only sixteen was married to Jacob Girouard and had an infant son. Charles Gauterot aged 34, the oldest son, was not

married, and Jean aged 23 was also single. The other sons were younger.

François Gauterot was one of the ancient inhabitants of Acadia who signed the Charnisay memorial of 1687, and he was doubtless one of the original settlers. The name Gauterot appears in the census of Port Royal in 1686, but in 1714 there seems to have been none of the name at that place. At Mines, however, there were several families named Gautereau and this is undoubtedly a new spelling of Gauterot. The name does not appear in the Annapolis oath of 1730, nor were there any of that name at Beausejour in 1752. Twelve families whose names were spelled Gotros were deported by Winslow from Mines in 1755. When the Loyalists came to this country in 1783 there was a man named Mathurin Gautro residing on the St. John river with his wife and six children. There are now more than fifty families in New Brunswick who spell their names Gauterot or Gautereau, nearly all of whom reside in the County of Westmorland. JAMES HANNAY.

A RAILWAY REMINISCENCE.

I read your Chronological Notes in your acceptable Magazine with great interest, recalling as they do many incidents with which I am personally familiar, and it is a pleasure to me to contribute an occasional item.

In the month of March an anniversary occurs of quite a notable event which ought to interest the citizens of St. John very much. On the 17th of March, 1857, St. Patrick's Day, the first railway train was run out of St. John and the locomotive's whistle was heard for the first time, except for construction purposes. The train consisted of a number of open flat cars and started from Mill street, very near the present site

of Messrs. J. Harrison & Co.'s flour store, the "station" consisting of a small building just of sufficient size to provide an office for the ticket agent, and this building served the purpose of a station during the ensuing summer. The train ran across the mill pond (near Harris & Allan's foundry) on a trestle and proceeded up the marsh as far as the present site of the iron bridge, half a mile or so beyond the present Coldbrook station. The iron bridge was then in course of construction and the train could not proceed further. In fact, this was the terminus of the E. & N. A. R. during the ensuing summer, or a great portion of it, as beyond this there were heavy works in course of construction, such as the long, high trestle bridge over the marsh at what is now known as Brookville, and the very heavy work at Lawlor's Lake which was very tedious and often very discouraging. As mentioned, this point continued to be the terminus for some time, but even that was considered to be a convenience to the then handful of summer residents at the Kennebecasis, near the Nine Mile House, the district not being known as "Rothesay" until the year afterwards, when the visit of the Prince of Wales was the occasion of it receiving that name. There was little saved in the distance by taking the train at the iron bridge to town, as it was about half way between St. John and the Nine Mile House, and driving down in the morning and driving the carriage back to the Kennebecasis and driving down again in the afternoon to meet the train was about the same thing as driving into town in the morning and driving back again in the afternoon, but it avoided the trouble and expense of putting up the horse and carriage in town and the "summer residents" enjoyed a railway ride however brief, and the servant instead of staying in town was able to do some work in the garden

out at the summer resort. The site of the iron bridge was quite a lively station during that summer.

A good deal of political chaff, some good natured and some quite acrimonious, was got off at the time as to St. Patrick's Day being selected for the opening. It was set down as being the sinister work of the Smith-Anglin Government, and Mr. Anglin came in for quite a severe amount of censure in selecting the day of the Patron Saint of Ireland for such an event.

A great many prominent Protestant people, prominent citizens and railway officials composed the party on the train, among them Mr. Alex. L. Light, C. E., the chief engineer in charge of the construction of the road, and all were wonderfully delighted with the afternoon's novel experience. Very many of them have passed away, but this may perhaps meet the eye of some one who was present on that memorable occasion.

Such was railway travel out of St. John upwards
of FORTY YEARS AGO.

I was present as a participator of the enjoyment of that afternoon, but I trust you will excuse my not appearing in print over my signature, as like some local politicians, I am becoming a little sensitive on the subject of my age.

PROVINCIAL CHRONOLOGY.

An event of general interest, a marriage and a death, are given for each day of the month. The marriage and death notices are given as they appeared in the newspapers of the time, except that such phrases as "At St. John" and "on the — inst." are not repeated. Where nothing appears to the contrary, the locality may be assumed to be St. John, while the date of the marriage or death is indicated by the figures on the day of the month before the names and of the year immediately after them.

MEMORANDA FOR MARCH.

1.	Restigouche county established.....	1837
2.	St. John almshouse burned.....	1829
3.	Joseph Howe acquitted in libel case.....	1835
4.		
5.	William Campbell appointed 2nd mayor of St. John..	1795
6.	Kent and Gloucester separated from Northumberland	1826
7.	Grant of £3,000 for road at Temiscouata Lake.....	1839
8.	St. Andrew's Society instituted at St. John.....	1798
9.	Act in aid of first St. John R. steamboat.....	1812
10.	Sir James Carter, ex-chief justice, died.....	1878
11.		
12.	Rev. Dr. Mather Byles died, aged 79.....	1814
13.		
14.	Joseph Howe and J. I. Haliburton duel at Halifax...	1840
15.	Tenders asked for college building, Fredericton.....	1826
16.	Judge William Blowers, N. S., died, aged 78.....	1874
17.	First Locomotive on E. & N. A. Railway.....	1857
18.		
19.		
20.	Bank of N. B. established.....	1820
21.		
22.		
23.	Legislature gives silver service to Sir J. Harvey.....	1841
24.	Destructive fire in St. John.....	1841
25.		
26.	Sir W. Colebrooke Lieut. Gov. of N. B.....	1841
27.	Gov. Smyth died at Fredericton, aged 56.....	1823
28.	First dramatic performance in St. John.....	1789
29.	Acadia restored to France by treaty.....	1632
30.	Act to incorporate the City of Fredericton.....	1848
31.	Carleton county set off from York.....	1837

MARCH MARRIAGES.

1. BARRY-COLBERT.—1851. At St. Malachy's Church, by the Rev. James Quin, Mr. John Barry, to Miss Johnana Colbert, both of this City.
2. PHILLIPS-NEVERS.—1836. At Brighton, Carleton County, by the Rev. Mr. Daniel, Mr. Joseph A. C. Phillips to Mary, daughter of Mr. Samuel Nevers of the parish of Brighton.
3. RUDDOCK-SMITH.—1847. By the Rev. Dr. B. G. Gray, Mr. Joseph Ruddock, of the Parish of Portland, to Alice, second daughter of the late Mr. George Smith, of this city.
4. WILSON-BAIRD.—1847. By the Rev. A. Stewart, Mr. John Wilson, Jun., to Isabella, third daughter of the late Mr. John Baird, all of this city.
5. PERKINS-DRURY.—1846. At Sussex Vale, by Rev. H. N. Arnold, Mr. Daniel H. Perkins to Miss Julia Ann, second daughter to Mr. J. Drury.
6. MCAULEY-MCAULEY.—1847. By the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. Robert McAuley, to Miss Ann, second daughter of Mr. George McAuley, both of this city.
7. GILLMAN-MCILVOY.—1857. At Christ Church, Fredericton, by the Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, A. M., George Gillman, Sergeant 76th Regt. to Anne McIlvoy, of the City of Fredericton.
8. LEWIS-HAMMOND.—1849. At the residence of the bride's Father, Allison Lewis, Esquire, to Ida Jane, eldest daughter of John Hammond, Esquire, of this City, Merchant.
9. MCFARLANE-NESBIT.—1847. By the Rev. W. N. Boyer, Mr. Robert McFarlane, of St. John, to Miss Mary Nesbit, of Portland.
10. SMITH-SLOOT.—1849. At Fredericton, by the Rev. Richard Knight, John Smith, Esq., M. P. P., of Albert County, to Mrs. Charlotte Slood, widow of the late Ezekiel Slood, Esq.
11. BUSTIN-THOMPSON.—1862. At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. McMurray, Mr. Thomas Bustin, to Miss Georgiana, third daughter of Capt. Michael Thompson, both of this City.
12. WALLACE-STEVES.—1835. At Hillsborough, Westmoreland, by the Rev. Alexander W. McLeod, on the 12th inst. Mr. William Wallace, to Jane, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Steves, all of the above place.
13. ODÉLL-PICKLE.—1861. By the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Jonathan Odell, to Miss Ella H. Pickle, all of the Parish of Hammond.

14. MCCORKEL-WARK.—1856. By the Rev. A. M. Stavely, Mr. James S. McCorkel, of Petersville, Queen's County, to Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Wark, of the same place.
15. MCALPINE-CLARK.—1848. By the Rev. Henry Daniel, Mr. Henry McAlpine, to Miss Sarah Jane Clark of this city.
16. BAILIE-HAMMOND.—1848. By the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. William Bailie, to Miss Margaret Hammond, both of this city.
17. VAUGHAN-WANAMAKE.—1850. By the Rev. W. H. DeVeber, David Vaughan, of St. Martins, to Rachael Jane Wanamake, of Upham.
18. SCOTT-HOOBS.—1847. At Eastport, by the Rev. Mr. Brooks, Peter Astle Scott, Esquire, Lieutenant Royal Navy, of Her Majesty's Surveying Steamer Columbia, to Maria Archibald, only daughter of George Hoobs, Esq., of Eastport.
19. RAYMOND-MCLEOD.—1862. At Greenwich, King's, by the Rev. D. W. Pickett, M. A., Philo M. Raymond, Esq., of Springfield, to Elizabeth Paddock, daughter of the late Hon. Wm. McLeod.
20. DEWOLF-DEWOLF.—1845. At Wolfville, Horton, by the Rev. R. Knight, Mr. Edwin DeWolf, to Miss Eliza, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph DeWolf, both of this place.
21. KILLEN-KILLEN.—1850. By Rev. James Reid Lawson, Mr. Joseph Killen, of Petersville, Queens County, to Miss Elizabeth Killen, of Sussex.
22. KERR-BIGGER.—1847. By the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. Arthur Kerr, to Miss Elizabeth Bigger, both of the Parish of Portland.
23. NASE-HAMM.—1847. At Westfield, K. C., by the Rev. C. Milner, Mr. Phillip Nase, Jr., to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Mr. David Hamm.
24. READ-WHITE.—1835. At Amherst, by the Rev. George Townshend, Joseph Read, of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, Esquire, to Mary Eliza, eldest daughter of the late William White, of Amherst, Esquire.
25. GARDNER-CLARKE.—1850. By the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. Michael Gardner, to Miss Isabella Clarke, both of this city.
26. WILSON-KEA.—1840. At Gagetown, by the Rev. Rector, Mr. Jarvis Wilson, of the Parish of Petersville, to Helen, daughter of Mr. Samuel Kea, of the Parish of Hampstead.
27. MCALLISTER-GRAHAM.—1853. At Fredericton by the Rev. John M. Brooke, Mr. David McAllister, of the 72d Highlanders, to Miss Mary Graham, of that city.

28. BARNES-RADFORD.—1840. At New York, by the Rev. Mr. Guilden, Mr. Jacob T. Barnes, Printer, of this city, to Drusilla, third daughter of the late Mr. Robert A. Radford, of St. John's, Newfoundland.
29. FRINK-WADDINGTON.—1855. By the Rev. C. Mackay, Mr. H. C. Frink, to Miss Sophia Waddington, both of this city.
30. DICKSON-KILGORE.—1847. By the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. J. Irving Dickson, of the Parish of Simonds, to Miss Mary Kilgore, of this city.
31. RAMSAY-TAYLOR.—1835. At Miramichi, by the Rev. John M'Curdy, Mr. Angus Ramsay, to Jane, daughter of the late Mr. John Taylor, and grand-daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Urquhart, all of the parish of New-castle.

DEATHS IN MARCH.

1. MORIARTY.—1842. Of consumption, Mr. Fergus C. Moriarty, in the 24th year of his age, a native of Killarney, Ireland.
2. BURNETT.—1850. At Norton (Kings County), Mr. William Burnett, aged 84 years. Mr. Burnett was one of the first settlers of the Province, and much respected by his acquaintance.
3. DICKEY.—1848. At Amherst, N. S., Ellen, wife of R. McG. Dickey, Esq., (M. P. P.) in the 59th year of her age.
4. HATFIELD.—1848. At Springfield (K. C.) after an illness of six weeks, which she endured with exemplary patience, Mrs. Mary Hatfield, aged 91 years, widow of the late Mr. Daniel Hatfield, one of the Loyalists of 1783. The deceased was mother of eleven children, 83 grand children, 153 great grand children and 3 great great grand children.
5. APPLEBY.—1851. At Hampton Ferry, after a long and severe illness, Mr. John Appleby, aged 44 years, leaving a wife and six children, and a large circle of friends, to mourn their loss.
6. PURDY.—1841. After a lingering illness Mr. Samuel Purdy, in the seventieth year of his age. Mr. Purdy was one of the Loyalists who came to this country in the year 1783, and always sustained the character of an honest and upright man.
7. HUBBARD.—1851. After an illness of only a few hours continuance, Frances, wife of W. D. W. Hubbard, Esq., of this city, and daughter of the late James Peters. This unexpected event involves a wide circle of friends in deep affliction. Yet it is not "the sorrow without hope." A life of consistent piety preceded the sudden transition, and has left to surviving friends the best evidence that "her end was peace."

8. GILBERT.—1862. At Hopewell, Thomas Gilbert, Esq., Sheriff of the County of Albert, aged 54 years, eldest son of the late Humphrey Gilbert, Esq., of Dorchester.
9. CLARKE.—1856. In Canning, in the 86th year of his age, William Clarke. The deceased was a native of New Jersey, and came to this Province with the Loyalists in 1783.
10. VANWART.—1859. After a lingering illness, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. James VanWart, of this city, aged 52 years.
11. GANONG.—1860. At her son's residence, Mrs. Elizabeth Ganong, widow of the late Mr. Thomas C. Ganong, aged 74 years. Her sickness was of several months duration. She died in peace.
12. PATTERSON.—1852. After a lingering illness, Mr. John Patterson, Carpenter, aged 63 years; deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.
13. BEATTEAV.—1849. In Carleton, after a short but severe illness, Capt. James Beatteav, aged eighty years, an old and respectable inhabitant. His loss will be severely felt by a large and numerous circle of relatives and friends.
14. SMILER.—1852. After a severe illness of nine weeks, Mr. Christopher Smiler, Sr., in the 83rd year of his age. Mr. Smiler came to this city with the loyalists in 1783.
15. FLEWELLING.—1847. At Kingston (K. C.), in the 54th year of his age, Mr. Joseph Flewelling, leaving a wife and six children to lament their loss. He was much respected by all who knew him.
16. STEWART.—1847. At Charlotte Town, P. E. Island, in the 84th year of her age, Mary, relict of the late Charles Stewart, Esq., Attorney General, and second daughter of the late Colonel Desbrisay, formerly Lieutenant Governor of that Island.
17. WATERS.—1849. Mr. Alexander Waters, aged 41 years, after a long and tedious illness, which he bore with pious resignation to the Divine Will; the deceased was a native of Caithnesshire, Scotland, and was deservedly respected; he has left a widow, who, together with his many friends, now mourn him.
18. WARD.—1858. Suddenly, at his residence, Seely's Cove, of disease of the heart, Mr. Arthur Ward, in the 61st year of his age, a native of Movice, county Donegal, Ireland.
19. HALL.—1836. At Sussex Vale, Mrs. Hall, aged 50 years. Mrs. Hall was in good health, and partook of her dinner as usual, and in two hours afterwards was a corpse. "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh."

20. SMITH.—1840. At Granville (Nova Scotia) on the 20th instant, George R. Smith, youngest son of Mr. John J. Smith of that place, in the 36th year of his age, much lamented by all his friends and acquaintances.
21. HAYWARD.—1841. At his father's residence, in Musquash, after a lingering illness, Edward, youngest son of Mr. Lacey Hayward, aged 17 years.
22. HARDING.—1851. After a few hours illness, Eliza, wife of Mr. Valentine Harding, aged 36 years, leaving a numerous circle of friends to lament their loss.
23. FLEWELLING.—1854. At Kingston, in the 41st year of her age, Esther Ann, wife of William P. Flewelling, and 4th daughter of the late Gabriel Merritt, Esq., of Marlborough, State of New York, leaving a husband and 6 children to lament the loss of an affectionate wife and tender mother.
24. STARR.—1848. In the 27th year of her age, Mary Jane, consort of Frederick R. Starr, Esq., of this city, and eldest daughter of the Honorable Chief Justice Jarvis, of Prince Edward Island, deeply lamented.
25. BLAIR.—1840. At Fredericton, Anna, wife of Mr. Andrew Blair.
26. MURDOCH.—1859. After three days of intense suffering, Catherine, wife of Mr. G. Murdoch, Superintendent Water Works.
27. WILSON.—1849. At Dorchester Island, Martha Wilson, relict of the late B. Wilson, Esq., aged 75 years. The influenza which terminated the above valuable life, was very brief, borne with pious resignation to the Divine will, anticipating the joyful hopes of eternal life. Six daughters and two sons with a great number of relatives and grand children survive to cherish the affectionate remembrance of her endeared name.
28. CLARKE.—1851. Mrs. Rebecca Clarke, relict of the late John Clarke, of Carleton, in the 78th year of her age.
- 29.—SAYRE.—1849. At his residence on Dorchester Island, in the 86th year of his age, James Sayre, Esquire. Mr. S. was one of that noble band of Loyalists who came to this Province in 1783; was a Magistrate for over half a century; thirty years Sub-Collector for the port of Dorchester; for many years High Sheriff of the County of Westmoreland, and has now gone to the grave full of years, trusting alone on the merits of his Redeemer. He was respected and beloved in life, and sincerely regretted in death by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.
30. CHAFFEY.—1835. At Indian Island, after a short but severe illness, John Chaffey, Esq., aged 43 years. Mr. Chaffey has been engaged in business at Indian Island for upwards

of twenty years, and has always sustained the character of an honest and upright man. To those who were acquainted with him, it were needless to speak aught in his praise. Suffice it to say, his relatives have indeed lost a brother, his acquaintance a friend and society a valuable member. His relatives and friends have cause to mourn, for his place can never be filled, and in the prime of manhood he is taken to that "bourne from whence no traveller returns."

31. HARBELL.—1861. Deidarnia, widow of the late Cornelius Harbell, in the 87th year of her age, one of the Loyalists who came to this Province in 1783.

The following is reprinted from the February number to correct a typographical error in respect to the age of the deceased :

2. McMILLAN.—1847. In the 86th year of his age, Mr. John McMillan. He died without a struggle, peacefully falling asleep in Jesus. "Thou shall come to thy grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season."

LE COURRIER DE LIVRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK MAGAZINE

DEAR SIR:—It is surprising that Mr. Renault, after having been told by the council of the Literary and Historical Society at a meeting at which he was present by request, that the "Courrier de Livre" had never been made the organ of the society, and that he had no authority to call it such, should persist in his assertion. The printer or contractor who prints is not the organ of the proprietor whose book he may print, no matter in what form it may be done, unless he receives special authority for the same; and it matters little whether his mistakes are corrected by one acting as secretary or any other member of the society present at that meeting. However, his contract is ended and it will be advisable if the obnoxious paragraph is forthwith removed from his brochure. Apologizing for taking up your space, I remain, yours truly,

F. C. WURTELE,
*Librarian Lit. and His. Soc. and
 member of the Council.*

QUEBEC, 7th February, 1899.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

QUESTIONS.

53. Can you tell the name of the troop ship that arrived in St. John harbor on the 20th January, 1862, and the name of the regiment that was on board of the same steamship? A. G.

54. What was the date of the collision on the St. John river between the "Anna Augusta" and "Tourist?" Nine or ten passengers were scalded severely and two died. C. W.

55. On the 3rd January, 1821, tenders were called for erecting a beacon on the bar, where the old one stood. When was the old one erected? PHILLO.

56. What year was John Quincy Adams, ex-president of the United States, in St. John? C. W.

57. Can anyone tell if the cave at Lily Lake, discovered in 1843 by Cornelius Harbell, is on the Park grounds? R. J. K.

58. Where was "Frog Pond" House, the rival of "Poverty Hall" in old times, situated, and can anyone tell how the name "Poverty Hall" originated? R.

59. What was the date of the blowing up of the steanship "Experiment" at the South wharf, and can anyone give particulars? L. M. D.

ANSWERS.

52. As to "Gaspereau," I have always supposed it to be the Acadian form of the French Gasparot, applied to a similar fish in France. Littré and other French lexicographers give *Gasparot* as a kind of herring salted for use in winter, but inferior to the true herring. Denys, in 1672, uses *Gasparot*, and Bellin, in 1755, *Gasparo*, while Franquet, in 1754, has *Gaspereau*. W. F. G.

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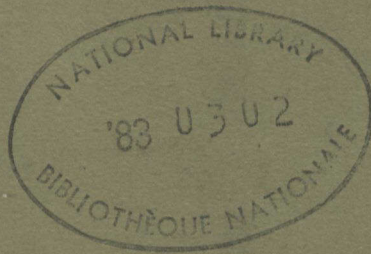
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A limited edition of the July number of THE NEW BRUNSWICK MAGAZINE has been issued and is for sale by the publisher at 30 cents a copy.