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# The New Brunswick Magazine

Vol. I.

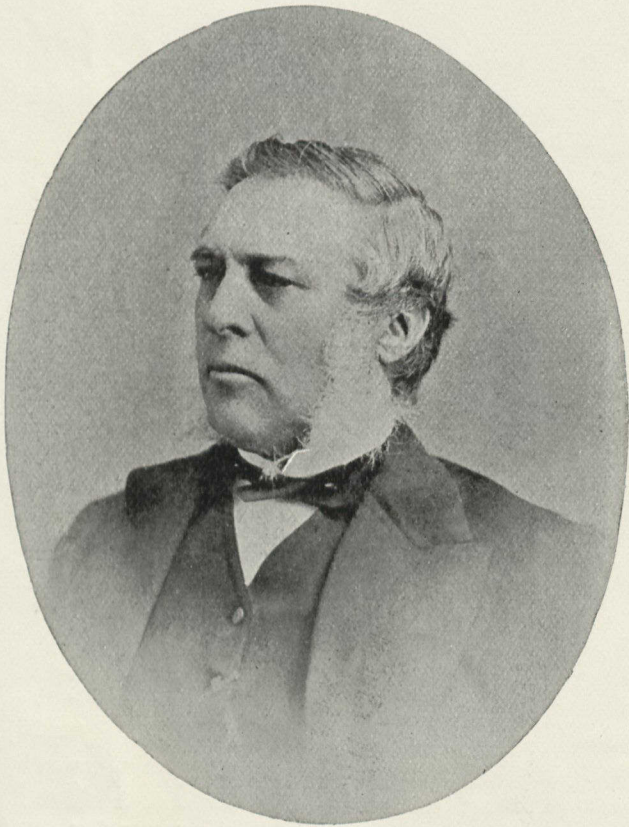
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ST. JOHN, N. B.

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SIR JOHN CAMPBELL ALLEN  
LATE CHIEF JUSTICE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

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## *SIR JOHN CAMPBELL ALLEN.*

The passing away of Sir John Campbell Allen, retired chief justice of New Brunswick, is one of the events of contemporary history which are within the province of this magazine. It would, indeed, be fitting that more than a brief tribute should be paid to one who was not only descended from a Loyalist ancestor of no common renown, but whose own life as a public man was a connecting link between the days of the Loyalists themselves and the eve of the twentieth century. These things, which it is hoped will be dealt with at a later date by one well competent to do them justice, would of themselves be sufficient to entitle the late jurist to more than ordinary mention, but above and beyond these stands out the man himself, a grand figure in the history of colonial jurisprudence, conspicuous even in association with those illustrious judges who preceded him in the exercise of his high judicial function. This is not only the opinion of to-day, but it will be the verdict of the future.

The Honorable Isaac Allen, grandfather of the late chief justice, having served his king in the Revolutionary war as colonel of a New Jersey regiment, came to

the provinces with his family at the close of the struggle, and on the organization of the supreme court of New Brunswick, in 1784, was appointed one of the four judges. His son, John Allen, born in the last named year, was subsequently Colonel Allen, a prominent public man who was one of the judges of the inferior court of common pleas, and for thirty-five years continuously represented the county of York in the General Assembly. He died at the advanced age of ninety-one years. John Campbell Allen, his son, was born in 1817, and in 1838, at the age of twenty-one, was admitted an attorney of the supreme court of New Brunswick. This was the beginning of a long and honorable service at the bar and on the bench of his native province, which terminated only when, in November, 1893, after fifty-five years of earnest work, he was stricken by paralysis while at the post of duty. Five years later, on the 27th of September last, he passed away, leaving behind him the precious heritage of a good name, which shall endure undimmed down through the generations that shall follow us.

In all the varied epochs of his public life, as a lawyer, a legislator, a crown officer and a judge, Sir John Allen dignified and adorned the position he held. His positions came all unsought by him, because he was recognized as the right man in each instance. When he had reached the highest position on the bench, his name as a jurist and a gentleman found fit association with such names as those of the chief justices from Ludlow to Ritchie. He was made a judge because he was worthy to be one, and when he became a judge he had in him that which commanded respect, wholly apart from the scant and formal courtesy which would be of necessity due to the position. He belonged to the old régime of judges, to whom the most swaggering latter-day attorney felt impelled to doff his hat on the

street. He added to the dignity of the bench, by his sound learning, his good judgment and his absolute fairness to all with whom he had to do. Equally in private life he was a gentleman, who would have been distinguished as such in whatever position he might have held, for, with much force of character, he fulfilled the primary meaning of the term "a gentle man." Temperate, as well in his language as in his tastes, his personal character was above reproach. What is still more important, he was a man whose religion was dear to him and who lived a life in accordance with the teachings of his faith. In a word, he was of the cast of man to make the upright judge, and as such he will be remembered.

Much could properly be said of Sir John Allen in his many relations of life, of the brilliant phases of his career, of what he accomplished, and of his lifelong interest in his native province, its history, its people and its resources. His title, accorded to him after half a century of professional life, was not needed to adorn or dignify the man. In the light of some instances of the distribution of colonial honors in recent years, it may be said that the man dignified the title. It was not given to him only because he was chief justice of New Brunswick, but because he was also John Campbell Allen. Well would it be if such wise judgment were always exercised in the conferring of titles in Canada.

It is something for those who come after us to remember that, whatever may be the stamp of men who sit upon the bench in future years, we have at least had such jurists as Chipman, Parker, Carter, Ritchie and Allen as chief justices of New Brunswick—men differing essentially one from another in certain respects, but all alike worthy of their high station and all alike adding to its lustre.

## *THE QUEER BURGLAR.*

Though some account of the Queer Bank Burglar was given by the writer, in one of the St. John newspapers, a year or two ago, it was of an incomplete and fragmentary character. Since then additional information has been obtained, so that the story may now be told in a more accurate and readable form.

The burglar in question was the only man who ever undertook to rob the Bank of New Brunswick by breaking into it, though, as with all banks, there have been and are likely to be other attempts to get at the money by more respectable, though not more honest, gentlemen. Some of these latter efforts have been attended with success, but, the experiment of the Queer Burglar was a most disastrous failure.

There was no police force in the city of St. John in the year 1848, but there were a number of men who composed the "Nightly Watch," and who did more or less efficient patrol duty during the hours of darkness. The darkness of the streets in those days was of a fairly complete description, for though the city was lighted by gas, the lamps were at long distances from each other and were not a very serious check upon the actions of evil-doers. When a watchman discovered anything wrong he summoned his comrades to his aid, and though they might not always respond in time to catch the thieves, the latter were at least sufficiently alarmed to desist from their felonious purpose and get away, figuring as the anonymous actors in what the newspapers of the time would term a "daring attempt at burglary."

About two o'clock in the morning of Thursday, the 13th of January, 1848, the captain of the Nightly

Watch, weighted down with a blue greatcoat faced with scarlet, and armed with sundry weapons and a lantern, climbed the steep ascent between the ferry landing and Prince William street, and stopped to take breath at what is now the Post Office corner, where there was then only a vacant lot with a board fence around it. Peering through the darkness, he was amazed to see a ladder leaning against the front of the Bank of New Brunswick, and on closer examination he was still more astonished to discover a man on the top of the ladder, trying to get in one of the small windows in the second story, the windows of the lower story being protected by iron shutters. Assuming very properly that an honest glazier would have no business there at such an inconvenient hour on a winter morning, the captain lost no time in deciding that the man on the ladder was a person who ought to be arrested.

The captain of the Nightly Watch was a man of discretion, as well as of valor. Reflecting that the man might have accomplices, he refrained from rushing at him with blind officiousness, but raised his voice in a loud cry for assistance from the watch house at the Market Square. His men came promptly to his aid, but by that time the man on the ladder had come to the conclusion that it would be impracticable to continue his operations under the circumstances, and had fled down the street, leaving the ladder behind, as well as his cap, which had fallen off in the haste of his departure. These trophies were secured and carried in triumph to the watch house.

This bold attempt at burglary was duly chronicled in the press, and it is probable the Nightly Watch made up their minds that the next time such an attempt was made the fellow would suffer for it, but if they exercised their eyes in looking for another ladder against the front of the building they were on a vain quest. The

Queer Burglar had another kind of scheme for the next occasion.

The officials at the bank seem to have taken it for granted that the Queer Burglar had been so frightened by the mighty voice of the captain of the Nightly Watch that he would never come back, for they took no special precaution of having a guard on the premises at night, and the janitor, one McArdle, lived in Queen street. The Queer Burglar was aware of this, but he was not in a hurry. The bank could wait until the weather was milder, and to ensure the success of his plan it was necessary for the weather to be so mild that the fires were not kept up. In the meantime, pending a resumption of his operations at the leading financial institution, he employed his talents at some smaller jobs in other parts of the city.

There had been some burglaries of stores before the attempt at the bank, and these were continued during the winter, without any clue to the perpetrator, but it is a reasonable presumption that the Queer Burglar was at the bottom of most of them, if not of all. Two nights after he was frightened away from the bank, the store of John Kirk, North wharf, within gunshot of the watch house, was robbed of about \$12 in cash and \$160 worth of goods. It was supposed that the burglar hid himself on the premises during the day, but as he took his departure through a hole in the wharf, it is probable that such was also his method of entrance. This was also his way of getting into the store of Clark and McMann, on the South wharf, which he plundered on the following Thursday night, securing some \$16 in money, a roll of cloth and some other articles. As will be seen later, the Queer Burglar had a fancy for getting into buildings through holes, whether they were above or below the premises.

During the following week, there were robberies



at the store of Henry Blakslee, Princess street, Richard Justice, Union street and Robert Rankin & Co., Portland. From the nature and quantity of the goods carried off in some instances, it was apparent that the Queer Burglar had an assistant. Then the newspapers began to abuse the guardians of the peace, whom they termed "the unlucky watchmen."

The robberies were continued through February. On the night of the 3rd, the house, in Paddock street, occupied by Capt. Vaughan was entered by way of the kitchen window, and valuables to the amount of \$160 were taken. On the night of the 12th, Keltie's brewery was entered by crawling under the gate and breaking through a window, on which occasion the Queer Burglar got \$16 in cash and a gun and pistol. Smith's bake shop was also robbed, a night or two later. On the latter occasion the Queer Burglar took the loose change and a quantity of flour. On the night of the 23rd he broke into the store of Harris & Allan, Mill street, but got only a few shillings and the metal seal of Portland Division, Sons of Temperance, whatever he wanted with that. By this time the newspaper compositors began to think that it would be a saving of composition to keep the heading of "Another Burglary" standing in type, to be used for each week's intelligence in this line of local industry.

Having done a good deal of work without any very heavy results, the Queer Burglar seems to have thought it was high time to put his talents to better use, and his next venture was at no less a place than the Post Office, which was then located in the Custom House building. In addition to the deputy postmaster-general and surveyor, this establishment was then deemed to be amply equipped with a staff of three clerks, one of whom got \$400 a year and the two others \$360 each. About ten o'clock on the night of March 3, one of these

clerks went to the office for some purpose, and on lighting the gas discovered a man in the back room, packing up the loose coin to carry away with him. The clerk locked the door upon the intruder and gave the alarm, but the Queer Burglar did not wait for reinforcements to arrive and capture him. He simply broke a pane of glass in the window, got out on a platform in the rear of the building, made a jump of about fifteen feet to the ground on Water street, and got away. He took about \$12 in silver, but he left behind him a screw driver and the latch key by which he had got into the building.

By this time both the citizens and the Nightly Watch began to feel very much annoyed at the pertinacity of the Queer Burglar, but as the next few weeks passed without the occurrence of any further robberies, the Nightly Watch probably concluded that they had made the city so hot for the fellow that he would not be heard from again. It did not occur to them that he was merely reserving his energies for another and still more daring achievement.

Some time before this, two strangers had rented a room in a house on Union street, next to the residence of Mark Dole, and though they were somewhat of a mystery to the neighbors, nobody appears to have connected them with the burglaries. One of their peculiarities was that they remained in the house during the daytime and only went out after dark. One of the two was a very stout man. The other, who was much slighter, was a man of about 20 years of age, some five feet six in height, of pale complexion, with high cheek bones and light brown hair. The latter was the Queer Burglar, and the other was his assistant, who acted as outside man in the nocturnal depredations.

The moon was not visible on the night of March 31, 1848, but it was a pleasant enough evening for

ordinary purposes and a specially good night for the work of the Queer Burglar. It was also an evening when some of the young men who were the life of the town in those days were strolling around, not up to any particular mischief but ready for any adventure that might suggest itself to them. One of these parties consisted of James Reynolds, Robert Nisbet, William Hutchinson, Thomas Sandall, George Ford and John Murphy—known to a later generation as “Colonel” Murphy. About nine o'clock this party chanced to stroll in the vicinity of the Bank of New Brunswick, where they found one of the Nightly Watch standing on the street and gazing earnestly at the building. This structure, which was destroyed in the fire of 1877, had four large freestone pillars which formed a portico at the front, and the youths, wishing to make merry with the watchman, asked him if he was trying to count these pillars to see if they were all there. His reply was that he had heard a man shouting for help, and that the sound appeared to come from inside of the bank, but that he could hear the mysterious voice still more plainly on Water street, in the rear of the building. To this place the whole party went, and sure enough the sound could be distinctly heard, though nobody could understand from what particular place it came.

To the south of the rear of the bank in Water street was the Merritt building, and in front of this was a plank sidewalk. By lying on the sidewalk and putting their ears to it, the voice could be heard more distinctly than before. As near as they could make out the words, the voice kept repeating “I'm in the vault,” and this left little doubt that the solution of the mystery was to be found inside the bank building.

In the meantime, however, various other citizens had heard the noise from other positions in the vicinity,

and a dreadful noise it was at times. To some it appeared like the howl of a dog, while others made out the words, "I'm in the vault! Let me out! Let me out!" as if from a being in mortal agony. A vain search was made around the wharves in the vicinity, on the theory that some person might have got into a place from which he could not extricate himself, and there were not wanting sceptics who asserted that the whole affair was the work of a clever ventriloquist. Others carried the word up town that a ghost was abroad, and as the night advanced the crowd began to increase, and the mystery to deepen.

The watchman and the young men already mentioned were satisfied that the noise came from some part of the bank building, but as the fun seemed likely to last for a while, Mr. Reynolds and his friends concluded to fortify themselves with a supper. It was then about eleven o'clock.

Having refreshed themselves, they then returned to the scene of the mystery. In the meantime they had been joined by Ned Carmichael, an active fellow who had been to sea, and was as ready as the others to engage in this adventure. By this time it had been decided that the voice came from the chimney and they decided to investigate. They accordingly got a ladder, gained the roof of the mayor's office, south of the bank, and then used the ladder to reach the roof of the bank itself. The top of the chimney did not rise high above the slates, and it was easy for anybody to bend over it and listen for the sounds.

"Yes, boys, he's there," shouted Carmichael, and the excitement of the now largely increased crowd in the street grew intense. The practical suggestion was made that a rope with a bowline on the end be lowered down the flue, so that the man could take hold and be pulled up. A line was accordingly procured and let

down until it slacked. Then some willing hands took hold and began to pull. It came hard at first, as though the man had hold of it, then it suddenly came away as though he had let go. On calling to him his voice seemed more faint than before, and it was argued that he must have dropped down deeper and become wedged more firmly in the flue. Another and more startling theory was that, being wedged in with his arms at his side, he could not have grasped the line, but that it had caught under his chin and would have hanged him had it not slipped off in time. It was then decided to take no further chances with the rope, but to send for somebody who could open the bank and get at the chimney from the inside of the building.

As already stated, McArdle, the caretaker of the bank, lived in Queen street, so some of the party went to his house and woke him up. Now, Mr. McArdle had a very good idea of the capacity of the young men of that day for all sorts of pranks, and when he was aroused at midnight on the first of April he flattered himself that he was wise enough to detect an April Fool trick when it was tried on him, especially when it was in the nature of such an improbable yarn as that a man was in the chimney of the bank. Mr. McArdle declined to accept the statement of the delegation, but when they insisted and protested, he began to think there must be something in the story. He refused to take the responsibility of opening up the bank, however, so Mr. Reynolds started to rouse up the president, Mr. Thomas Leavitt, who lived at the corner of Orange and Carmarthen streets.

When Mr. Leavitt was roused from his slumber, he was inclined to be just as doubtful as Mr. McArdle had been. He asked young Reynolds his name, and on learning who he was seemed more suspicious of a trick than ever, from which it seemed evident that

the youth's reputation as a joker had preceded him. Reynolds seemed so much in earnest, however, that Mr. Leavitt decided to go, but he insisted that the young man should wait and go in his company, so that if there was a practical joke he would have the author of it in his grasp. It was then some time after midnight.

On reaching the bank, Mr. Leavitt opened the door and the party entered, to look for the man who was somewhere in the flue of the chimney.

The first point was to find out just where he was, and the next was to get him out as soon as possible, as it was evident he would never get out by his own exertions. Not only did common humanity demand such a course, but if the intruder's body were allowed to remain there it would interfere with the draft, besides becoming offensive in course of time. Masons were accordingly sent for, and went to work with their chisels to cut a hole through the inner wall to the inside of the chimney.

As the precise location of the imprisoned man was not known, the first step was to hammer on the chimney in order to judge of his position by his responses. He responded with more fearful howls than before, for the concussion loosened masses of soot and ashes, which fell on his head and around him until he was well nigh suffocated. The hammering was then stopped, and the cutting into the chimney was begun on the theory that the man had got down to where the flue narrowed, about twenty feet from the top of the chimney, and had there become wedged hand and foot. This theory was correct, and fortunately for the man the cutting away was begun at a height corresponding to where his head was. Had they started at his feet, the continued falling of the soot would have caused his death before he could have been rescued.

It was bad enough for him as it was, and his

groans were heard to be more and more feeble. Finally a small hole was made and the soot pulled out, showing something supposed to be a human face, but so blackened that only the whites of the eyes could be seen. The hammers and chisels were plied with renewed vigor, and the poor wretch was in great peril from the pieces of flying brick. At last the aperture was made large enough for somebody to clear away all the debris around the head and shoulders, and then as the man seemed nearly dead, a glass of brandy was administered to him. The masons continued their work until enough of the brickwork was torn away to allow the whole body to be pulled out, for it was so wedged where the legs had gone down into the narrow part of the flue that the man was held hard and fast.

When the captive was taken out, he was laid on the floor and some of the soot brushed from his face. He was a stranger to all, but James Reynolds thought he must have seen him before, and started to question him.

"Do you feel pretty weak?" he asked in a sympathetic voice.

"No, I don't," was the reply in a gruff and savage tone.

"Don't I know you?" continued the young man.

"No, you don't" was the same gruff response.

"Well, now, what is your name?" was the next question.

"Go to (somewhere) and find out," was the answer, given so viciously that it closed the conversation.

By this time it was between four and five o'clock in the morning. The prisoner, pale despite the soot with which his face was decorated, was taken to the watch house, examined in due course before a magistrate and committed to take his trial at the next

sitting of the circuit court, in August. There were then only two sittings in the year for St. John. The Queer Burglar was therefore locked up in gaol to meditate for the next four months, and the public congratulated themselves that justice had at last overtaken a desperate offender. He gave his name as John Slater, and his occupation as that of a baker.

It appeared that he had first made his entrance into the furniture warerooms of Joshua Hogan, two doors south of the bank, and going to the garret had got out on the roof. Making his way over the roof of the next building, then used as the mayor's office, he had easily gained the roof of the bank and descended the flue. It was believed he had at least one accomplice, who was waiting to be admitted by way of a window if the Queer Burglar's plan of entrance had succeeded. The bank officials lost no time in putting iron bars in the chimneys, in order to prevent any repetition of such an experiment.

Tuesday, the first of August, was the day appointed for the court of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, but on the night of Wednesday, July 26, there was a special gaol delivery by the escape of Slater, in company with two others confined for minor offences. The sheriff, Charles Johnston, offered a reward of \$40 for the recapture of Slater, but the latter disappeared very effectually and was never again seen in St. John. At the opening of the court, Judge Street recommended that bills should be found against the three who escaped, and the grand jury did as directed, though it might as well have saved the time and ink required for the operation. The Queer Burglar was never again seen within the jurisdiction of the honorable court, and the reward of ten pounds offered by Sheriff Johnston for his recapture never had a claimant.

W. K. REYNOLDS.



## A MISPLACED GENIUS.\*

This first steam fog alarm in America and in the world was that invented by Robert Foulis and built at Partridge Island, at the entrance of St John harbor. To him also is due the credit of the invention of the system of signalling by steam at sea in foggy weather. The fog alarm which is at the Island to-day is essentially that which was placed there by Foulis. There have been some modifications and adaptations since his time, the clock-work attachment is no longer used, but the great principle of the invention remains as it was. More than this, the Foulis whistle is heard along the coast of America and beyond the ocean, but the credit and the emoluments have alike gone to others who have profited by what was one of the great inventions of the time, which the inventor had not the commercial instinct to protect by patents which might have made him, or those who followed him, wealthy beyond the dreams of avarice.

Here and there throughout the world the visitor to fog signal stations may read the name of this or that man as the patentee of the alarm itself or of some petty improvement. The name of Robert Foulis is not even recorded above his grave in the Rural Cemetery of the city of his adoption, and of the thousands who pass the spot scarcely any know that there rests beneath the earth the earthly frame of one who should have been a great man, and would have been one had he possessed the business instinct in even a small ratio to his ability and the extent of his scientific attainments. Had Foulis had a different environment, had he been under

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\*The substance of this paper was read by Mr. Hall before the Natural History Society, at St. John, in April, 1898, and it is now published with some changes and additional information.—Ed.

the guidance of a clear sighted patron, he would have been a famous man. As it was, he lived and died a misplaced genius.

Robert Foulis was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on the 5th of May, 1796. His father, Andrew Foulis, was the successor to that celebrated firm of Glasgow publishers, Andrew and Robert Foulis, which produced so many beautiful and accurate editions of the classic authors. His mother was a Miss Dewar. After passing through the usual school career he was sent to the university of his native town, where for some time he bent his energies to the study of surgery. Unfortunately his strength was overtaxed, and he was forced to abandon further study until his health should have improved. In the meantime he received and accepted an offer from a friend of his father to join a whaling expedition in the capacity of surgeon. Returning home after an extended voyage, he decided to abandon the study of surgery, and apprenticed himself to a relative named Thompson, who was engaged in the engineering business. On becoming a journeyman he removed to Belfast, where he followed the profession of a painter under the patronage of a nobleman whose name is now forgotten. Here he met his first wife, a Miss Elizabeth Heatham, by whom he had a daughter. The death of his wife occurred not long after this, however, and he determined to try his fortune in the new world, choosing Ohio as his destination. With this intention he took passage in a vessel bound for a port in the United States, but it was fated that he should never reach the point for which he had started. Very rough weather was encountered on the voyage, and the vessel was finally cast away on the coast of Nova Scotia. Making his way to Halifax, he was induced by some of his countrymen to remain instead of proceeding to his destination. Here he lived by his

brush, where some of his portraits, it is said, may now be seen. Although he succeeded beyond his expectations, his roving disposition asserted itself, and he removed to St. John about the year 1822, where his card appears in the papers of the day as a miniature painter. In this, judged by the portraits which still exist and which show excellent work, he was well qualified to succeed, but the field for portrait painting was limited. Abandoning this vocation a little later, he devoted himself to civil engineering, making researches meanwhile into the various fields of the science of chemistry. His residence was at the corner of Sydney and St. Andrews streets.

In the year 1825, Mr. Foulis started the first iron foundry in New Brunswick, on the premises near the corner of Prince William and Duke streets, north of the present Custom house. His operations were on a small scale, it is true, but he was the first melter of iron in the city and province, and the premises were subsequently enlarged to accommodate an extensive foundry business by Thomas C. Everitt and others.\*

In 1826 the Provincial Government, having in view the application of steam-navigation to the trade connected with the upper portion of the St. John river, determined to institute a survey from Fredericton to Grand Falls. Foulis was appointed to carry on the work, received his instructions 21st June, 1826, and on the 21st August, precisely two months after, he submitted his map and report. "It is a grand map," writes Prof. Ganong, "very detailed—gives by levels the drop in the river for the entire distance covered by the survey." Another authority who possesses a copy declares that the map is well executed and shows that the surveyor was a capable man. Apparently it has

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\*The first foundry on a large scale was that of Harris & Allan, in 1831. The Foulis foundry was purchased and enlarged by Everitt and others in 1835.—Ed.

not outlived its usefulness, for the General Report of the Minister of Public Works from 30th June, 1867, to 1st July, 1882, contains a "Tabular View of the River St. John from Fredericton to the Great Falls" which is based upon this very survey. The report is lengthy, about equal to fourteen type-written pages, and is to be found in the Journals of the House of Assembly for 1826.

Foulis was personally interested in the development of steam navigation, and was employed by the Messrs. Ward to fit up the steamer John Ward, the second boat placed on the St. John river. This wonderful steamer for those times was most expensively and thoroughly constructed, having a costly copper boiler and other parts of the machinery on a like liberal scale. It was put on the route to Fredericton in the year 1831.

Mr. Foulis was both a worker and a talker. At various periods of his career he lectured on scientific subjects, keeping in view the practical application of them to the useful arts and manufactures. One of his aims was to instruct apprentices and artizans in the higher knowledge of their vocations. After leaving the foundry, he secured premises in the Hay building, in Prince William street, later the site of Smith's building, on the lot south of the present Globe office. An eye witness\* thus speaks of the place and the lectures:—

"My earliest reminiscence of Mr. Foulis must be somewhere between 1837-1840. I recall a curious shaped building, the upper stories used as a paint shop and the roof of the lower story on sunny days displaying a variety of chairs 'fresh from the brush.' Opening on Prince William street were two or three small shops in which Mr. Foulis delivered a course of lectures on chemistry. On one side of the shop, behind

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\* Mr. Allan McBeath of St. John.

the counter, were shelves, upon which a pile of instruments, retorts, etc., were arranged; on the counter stood an electric machine, Leyden jars and other apparatus, all of deep interest to the lads who composed the audience principally. The other side was filled with seats rising upward on an inclined plane; a flag stretched across the front hid the operation from outside gazers and excluded draughts from the doors. As I have no recollection of door-keeper or display of admission tickets, I judge that the lecture was to a great extent free, the object being to awaken an interest in his auditors,—most of the older lads being apprentices to whom a knowledge of chemistry might prove very useful. The stiffness of a *lecture* was lacking, and at its close considerable discussion ensued at the counter. The audience behaved well, and if the experiments did not always meet the promise, they cheerfully accepted the apologies and hoped for better luck next time."

This was in 1838. Though the lectures were, in some cases, free to casual visitors, as suggested above, yet Mr. Foulis evidently hoped to add to his small resources by subscriptions from those who wished to take regular courses, for his advertisement reads as follows:—

#### SCHOOL OF ARTS.

**R. FOULIS** intimates to his friends that he is now fitting up a commodious Room in Mr. T. HAY's building, Prince William Street, where he will commence in a few days his proposed course of Lectures on PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY. He will also open Classes for teaching Figures, Architectural and Mechanical Drawing, the principals of perspective, and the Elements of Mechanics.

Those persons who wish to attend either of the above Classes, will please make early application.

August 4th, 1838.

A week or two later, the idea of the lectures became developed into that of a School of Arts, or "a

Seminary for the instruction of Youth in the rudiments of Mechanical and Experimental Philosophy and the Fine Arts ; also for instructing by popular Lectures and Experimental Illustration, an Evening Class for Artizans, where the practical application of the Sciences to the useful Arts will be demonstrated." Mr. Foulis further gives reasons why the patronage of the public should be expected, and announces that the lectures will be continued weekly for three months. The charges for admission tickets are regulated as follows :—

" Transferable Tickets for the Course, 20s ; Artizan's Tickets, (not transferable,) 5s.—Free Tickets will be given to a limited number of young men, on their producing a recommendation from a subscriber.—Ladies who accompany their friends admitted without tickets."

Mr. Foulis offered himself for the office of assistant alderman for King's ward at the civic elections of 1839, giving as his reason the belief that his knowledge as an engineer would be of service to the city. It is probable that he withdrew before polling day, however, for the fight seems to have been between Messrs. John Knollin and Joseph Fairweather, the latter of whom was elected.

From letters patent, dated August 17, 1852, it is learned that Foulis "had firstly invented a new and useful apparatus for decomposing coal and other hydro-carbons for the purpose of manufacturing therefrom a superior gas for illumination, and also a new and economical mode of purifying the same, which apparatus the petitioner styled his Hydro-Olifiant Gas Generator, and secondly the petitioner had invented an apparatus for the purpose of decomposing empyreumatic and essential oils and other liquid Hydro-carbons and for converting the same into illuminating gas. The second apparatus the petitioner styled the Unique Gas Maker, as it contained the means of decomposing the material so to be used." This document proceeds to explain at

length the working of the apparatus, with frequent reference to diagrams without which no clear description can be given, and is signed by Colonel Freeman Murray, of the 72nd, acting governor, J. R. Partelow, registrar, and John Ambrose Street, attorney general.

Another work of Mr. Foulis was to draw attention to the mineral wealth of Albert county. He spent both time and money in sinking a shaft in that region, only to find that he could not operate it because it was on another man's property.

Prior to the year 1854 there was no fog horn on Partridge Island, and warning was given to mariners by means of a bell, which operated by clock-work, rang out at intervals. The need of some more effective means was greatly felt. Foulis was the first to solve the problem, and between the years 1854-9 he agitated the adoption of a steam horn or whistle. It seems, however, that a gentleman named T. T. Vernon Smith became possessor of Foulis's plans, and made application to the Commissioner of Lights in the Bay of Fundy to erect such a whistle on Partridge Island. The Commissioner finally accepted Mr. Smith's offer, and in 1859 the erection was begun by Fleming & Humbert, engineers, under his superintendence. Mr. Foulis then petitioned the House of Assembly to inquire into his claim to the invention. The petition was presented by Hon. John H. Gray on April 2, 1864, and on the 11th a list of documents connected with the matter was laid upon the table. Later the select committee appointed to consider the claim, submitted its report. After stating the facts as outlined above, it declared that the whistle was made on the plan originally suggested by Foulis, and that Mr. Smith did not pretend to be the inventor. The committee also endorsed the scheme for "Telegraphing by means of the steam horn from vessel to vessel by a pre-concerted plan of sounds and

intervals forming words." The report was received by the House and on April 12th it adopted the following resolutions:—

"Whereas it appears in the official correspondence from His Grace the Colonial Secretary, laid before the House by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on 8th day of April instant, that the invention of the fog whistle or horn which has been of great practical utility in the Bay of Fundy, is claimed by other parties than the true inventors thereof: and whereas among the papers and documents so sent down to the House, and also by the examination R. Foulis of the City of St. John, Civil Engineer, before the Select Committee of this House, that he is the inventor thereof, and it is but right that this fact should be made known to Her Majesty's Government, in order that the credit and reward may be given to the proper party; therefore, Resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying he will be pleased to bring the claims of Mr. R. Foulis under the favorable consideration of the British Government in this behalf, as well as in regard to his invention of Telegraphing by means of steam horns or whistles while at sea, or from Light Houses on land."

With this recognition of his claim Mr. Foulis had to be content, for he received no pecuniary reward whatever for his inventions. At a later period an enterprising American examined the invention of the fog alarm, and, recognizing it as a good thing, he had it patented in his own name and for his own advantage.

Mr. Foulis was one of the promoters of the St. John Mechanics' Institute, in 1838, and so zealous was he for its early welfare that he devoted for its benefit a considerable sum of money which the government granted to him as a teacher of sciences. From the Institute platform he delivered many lectures on chemistry and kindred subjects. His demonstrations and experiments did not always have the expected results, but this may be accounted for by the fact that he had to work under many disadvantages, often with apparatus made by himself and which was of necessity crude and imperfect. Yet it is affirmed that his lectures were abreast of those on the same subject in any part of the world, and indeed the complaint was sometimes made



that his discourses were too technical to be enjoyed by the casual listener.

Mention has been made of the daughter who was born at Belfast, in 1817. She was sent to her grandfather's sister in Edinburgh, with whom she lived until the death of that relation, and there she received her early education. Her father went to Scotland and brought her to St. John when she was about twelve years old, and in course of time she founded an academy for young ladies, which enjoyed considerable popularity. Her father assisted, delivering lectures on chemistry once a week, and some of the ladies of today will vividly recall his impatience at stupidity or want of attention on the part of the pupils. Miss Foulis died in Kentville on the 22nd of October 1896, and is well remembered as a gentlewoman of wide culture. Her father married a second time, and two of the five children of that union survive him.

Like his grandfather and father, Robert Foulis died in poverty; not, indeed, in such destitution as the newspaper accounts of that time (Jan. 26, 1866) would lead us to believe, but still in very poor circumstances. He lies buried in lot No. 1061 Juniper Path, Rural Cemetery, but no stone marks his resting place.

Mr. Foulis is described as a man of middle height, spare, and of rather a florid complexion. His eyes were blue, eyebrows long and well marked, hair brown and somewhat wavy. A miniature of his father is said to resemble him, particularly as regards the upper part of the face, from which I gather that he possessed a very remarkable forehead.

Surgeon, mechanical and civil engineer, artist, engraver, inventor, foundryman, lecturer, scientist,—in all more or less successful,—as a business man he was a failure. Of a trustful disposition, he sometimes placed confidence in those who took advantage of his

simplicity, and to this weakness is to be attributed much of his want of business success. Let us, then, remember Robert Foulis as a man of remarkable gifts, as one of our pioneer scientists, and as one who was deeply interested in the welfare, educational and otherwise, of his adopted city. He did much for others with little profit to himself. In another sphere and under other conditions he might have had both wealth and power. As it was, he seems to have been a misplaced genius.

PERCY G. HALL.

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NOTE—The maiden name of the first wife of Mr. Foulis, misprinted as Heatham in the first part of this paper, should read Leatham.

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## OUR FIRST FAMILIES.

### *Third Paper.*

Among the persons named in the census of Acadia taken in 1671, are Jean Blanchard, aged 60, his wife Radegonde Lambert and six children, three sons and three daughters. Blanchard was only moderately well off; being the owner of 12 head of cattle and 9 sheep, and having cultivated the year the census was taken, five arpents of land. As the age of his oldest child is given as 28, he must have been married as early as 1642 and, perhaps, several years earlier, in the days of LaTour and Charnisay. He was undoubtedly one of the original settlers of Acadia and was probably married in France. As his name does not appear among the other "ancient inhabitants" who signed the certificate or memorial of October 1687 in reference to the work done by Charnisay in Acadia, it may be presumed that Jean Blanchard was not then living. If alive in 1687, he would have been 76 years of age. Jean had one son married, Martin, aged 24 years, who had taken for his wife Françoise LeBland, a daughter of Daniel

LeBland or LeBlanc. Madeline, the oldest daughter, whose age is given as 28, was the wife of Michel Richard and had seven children. As her oldest child was 14, she must have either been married very young or there is some mistake in her age. But early marriages seem to have been the rule in that family, for her sister Anne, the widow of François Aucoin, although her age is only given as 26, had a child 12 years old. Many of the Acadian women of that time married when very young, most of them were wives before they had reached the age of 20.

The other children of Jean Blanchard, William, aged 21, Bernard, aged 18, and Marie, aged 15, were living at home with their parents when the census of 1671 was taken. When the census of 1686 was taken, all the members of the Blanchard family were still living at Port Royal, but the census of 1714 shows that some of them had removed to Mines. Port Royal, however, continued the home of most of the Blanchards for many years. In 1730, when the inhabitants of the Annapolis River took the oath of allegiance, the roll was signed by six adult males of the name of Blanchard. There were only two families of that name deported from Mines by Winslow in 1755, but in 1752, among the Acadians who were under the protection of Fort Beausejour, were thirteen families of Blanchards, two from Port Royal, two from Petitcodiac, one from Menurdy, three from Shepody and six from Memramcook. There are now about one hundred families of the name in New Brunswick, three fourths of whom live in the County of Gloucester, and most of the remainder in Kent. In Nova Scotia there are only a few families of that name. In this province the Blanchards have flourished, contributing members to the legislature and to Parliament.

Antoine Babin, aged forty-five, was a resident of

Port Royal in 1671, when the census was taken. His wife was Marie Mercier, a name that does not appear among the male heads of families in Acadia at that time. But in 1686 Pierre Mercier, aged forty, was residing at Chignecto, he having married Andree Martin, the widow of Francis Pellerin, five or six years previously. This Pierre Mercier was probably a brother of Marie the wife of Antoine Babin, for she, judging from the age of her oldest child, was not more than thirty years old when the census of 1671 was taken, which would make her forty-five in 1686. She must have been married in 1660 or 1661, ten years after the death of Charnisary. There is nothing to show when Antoine Babin came to Acadia except that he was residing at Port Royal in 1671. His name does not appear among the ancient inhabitants who signed the memorial of 1687, and this fact would lead us to infer that he came to Acadia after 1650 and did not belong to the original La Have colony. This belief is strengthened by the fact that no woman who had been born a Babin was living in Acadia in 1671. Antoine Babin's children were Marie born 1662, Charles, Vincent, Jean and Margaret, all younger than Marie. Antoine Babin in 1671 was the owner of eight sheep and six horned cattle, and he tilled that year two arpents of land. The Babin family were still residing at Port Royal in 1686, but in 1714 they had all left the place and removed to Mines. The list of those who were residing on the Annapolis River in 1730, and who then took the oath of allegiance, shows no person named Babin, but there were two by the name of Babinot, which may have been a corruption of the original name. When the Acadians were removed in 1755, by Winslow, there were among them seventeen families named Babin who were residents of Mines and its vicinity. Among the great body of Acadians

gathered at Beausejour in 1752 there was but one family named Babin, from which we may infer that very few persons of that name had strayed from Mines. There are now less than one hundred families of the name in the Maritime Provinces, more than half of whom are residents of Yarmouth County. In New Brunswick there are about twenty families of the name, most of whom reside in the county of Kent. The name of Babineau is much more widely diffused but we have no means of knowing whether the persons who bear the latter name are descendants of the original settler, Antoine Babin. One thing is certain there were no French inhabitants named Babineau in Acadia when it passed into the possession of the English in 1710. For this reason, we are inclined to think that Babin and Babineau are the same name with a variation in the spelling, such changes being very likely to occur among an unlettered people.

Vincent Brun, aged 60, was a resident of Port Royal in 1671. His wife was Renee Brode and they had five children, four daughters and one son. The oldest of the family was Madeline, aged 25. She was the wife of William Trahan, who was thirty years her senior. Andrée, the second daughter, aged 24, was the wife of Germain Terriau. Françoise, the third daughter, aged 18, was married to Bernard Bourc. The fourth daughter, Marie, was only 12 when the census was taken. The son, Bastie, was 15 years old. Vincent Brun was the owner of 10 horned cattle and 4 sheep, and he tilled 5 arpents of land. His three married daughters were also well off, as wealth was reckoned in Acadia two centuries ago. Vincent Brun must have been married as early as 1644, a year before the death of Lady Latour. He was probably one of the original La Have settlers, and therefore may be classed with the ancient inhabitants. The fact that his name

does not appear in the memorial of 1687 would lead to the inference that he had died prior to that date. The Brun family was living at Port Royal in 1686, but the name is not to be found in the census of Port Royal taken in 1714. I fancy, however, that both at Port Royal and Mines it is concealed under the bad writing of the person who took the census, Father Felix Pain, and that the copyists have to bear the responsibility of its disappearance. At all events there were no less than five adult males named Brun, residents of the Annapolis River, who subscribed to the oath of allegiance in 1730; and in 1755 there were six families named Brun residing at Mines. Among the Acadians gathered at Beausejour in 1752 were one family named Brun from that vicinity and four families of the name from Shepody. The name is now rare in the Maritime Provinces and one reason for this might be that Brun is the same as Brown, so that a French family of Bruns residing in an English neighborhood would speedily become Browns. There are now only seven families by the name of Brun in the Maritime Provinces, three in Kent, three in Northumberland and one in Gloucester.

Antoine Bourc was one of the ancient inhabitants of Acadia who signed his name to the memorial of 1687, where his name appears as Antoine Le Bourg, but in the census of 1671 it is given as written above. Antoine Bourc was 62 years old when that census was taken; his wife was Antoinette Landray and they had eleven children, five sons and six daughters. The oldest son Francois, aged 27, was married to Margaret Boudrot and had two children. Jean Bourc, the second son aged 24, was married to Margaret Martin and they also had two children. Bernard Bourc, the third son, aged 23, was also married; his wife was Francoise Brun and they had one child. The fourth son, Martin, aged 21, was not married. The youngest son Abraham,

then only 9 years old, was destined to become a historical character, in a small way after the English took possession of Acadia. Molin, who took the census, does not give the name of the daughters, but only one of them appears to have been married in 1671. This was Marie who was the wife of Vincent Brot, and who had four children, one of these a boy of five years. Marie was probably not more than 25, so that her husband, whose age was forty, was fifteen years her senior. Perrine Bourc, who was the wife of Rene Landry, aged 53, may also have been a daughter of Antoine Bourc, but I am more inclined to think she was his sister. She had seven children, the oldest, a daughter, being the wife of Laurant Grange and having two children. The Bourcs were all in comfortable circumstances, although not so wealthy as some of the other Acadian families. Antoine Bourc was probably married as early as 1642, and I have no doubt that he was one of the original settlers that came to La Have with de Razilly. When the census of 1686 was taken none of the Bourcs had removed from Port Royal, but in 1714 some of them were settled at Mines. In the meantime they had changed the spelling of their name to Bourg and Bourq. In 1720 Alexander Bourg had become a leading man among the French residents at Mines and was named by Governor Phillips as one of the persons whom he would be willing to receive as a deputy. In 1627, Abraham Bourg of Annapolis River was accused of inciting the inhabitants to rebellion and disobedience. He was imprisoned but released, as the record states, "in consequence of his great age." He was then 65 years old. He was given permission to leave the province. Of this permission, however, he does not seem to have availed himself, for he was one of the five oldest males of the name of Bourg who took the oath of allegiance at Annapolis in 1730.

On the 10th of Dec. 1730, Alexander Bourg de Bellehumeur was appointed and formally commissioned by Governor Phillips as *Procureur du Roi* at Mines and Piziguid, Cobequit and Chignecto, to receive all dues and quit rents due to his majesty and all confiscations and *aubaines*. He was to account twice a year and to retain a certain percentage as his commission. This Alexander may have been a son of Abraham, the deputy for Annapolis River. It will be observed that he had assumed a title, probably the name he gave to his farm at Mines. He continued to fill the important office to which he had been appointed for fourteen years, or until 1744, when he was suspended for misconduct and neglect of duty and René LeBlanc appointed in his place. The inhabitants, however, still persisted in employing him to do their legal business in spite of his suspension, and this was made a ground of complaint against them. Alexander Bourg appears to have removed from Mines prior to the deportation of the Acadians by Winslow in 1755, for his name does not appear in the list of the inhabitants of that place. Only two families named Bourg are on Winslow's list. But in 1752 there were fourteen families named Bourc or Bourg at Beausejour, five from Cobequid and the others from settlements in the vicinity of the Fort. The name Bourc has now altogether disappeared from the Maritime Province, the modern spelling of the name being Bourque. There are now nearly three hundred families of that name in the Maritime Provinces, about half of them being in the county of Westmorland. One half of the remainder live in Kent and Northumberland. A few of the latter spell their name Bourke, but there is no doubt that all these people Bourques or Bourkes are descendants of the original settler, Antoine Bourc, whose name first appears in the census of 1671. JAMES HANNAY.



## AT PORTLAND POINT.

### *Fifth Paper*

“The lands are very valuable if they may be had.”

So wrote James Simonds to Wm. Hazen in the first business letter extant (so far as we know) of the many that passed between Simonds and White and their New England partners. The date of the letter is August 18, 1764, and the original is in the possession of the writer, a yellow, well worn affair in some places well nigh indecipherable.

It will be remembered that James Simonds had made choice of the harbor of St. John as a place of settlement mainly, on account of the excellent marsh lands in the vicinity and the abundance of the limestone, combined with the advantages of the situation for Indian trade and fishing. The first grant of land was made October 2, 1765, to James Simonds, Richard Simonds and James White, and it does not appear that it was the original intention of these gentlemen to admit their New England partners to a share in the ownership of the lands, the procuring of which they perhaps not unnaturally regarded as a little speculation of their own. The other partners, however, soon manifested a strong desire to possess some real estate in Nova Scotia—land hunger seemingly was a weakness with the descendants of the old Puritans—and the following passage in Mr. Simonds' letter to Samuel Blodget, of Boston, is evidently written in reply to inquiries on this head. The letter is dated at Halifax, October 1, 1764.

“With respect to lands, there is no prospect of ever getting a grant of any value from this government though doubtless whatever asked for in England, if right steps is taken, may be had with little cost; several large grants have lately been made there. The land is very valuable.”

Mr. Blodget evidently did not come under the terms of the royal proclamation of October, 1763, whereby lands were to be granted to those who had served His Majesty in arms during the recent war in America; consequently Mr. Simonds was not able to extend to him any encouragement, and this disappointment was one of the causes of Mr. Blodget's early retirement from the co-partnership.

In the second business contract, made in April, 1767, between Hazen, Jarvis, Simonds and White, it was agreed that all the lands that had been or should be granted to any of the partners should go into the common stock and be divided, one half to Hazen and Jarvis, one third to Simonds and one sixth to White.

About the year 1765, the government of Nova Scotia began to make grants to disbanded officers of the army and navy, including officers who had served in the provincial corps of the old colonies, in a very rash and prodigal fashion. James Simonds was too keenly alive to his own and his partner's interests to allow so good an opportunity of participating in the general distribution to pass unimproved. Writing from "St. John's River," Dec. 16th, 1764, he says:—

"I have been trying and have a great prospect of getting one or two Rights (or shares) for each of us concerned (in our Company), and to have my choice in the Townships of this River, the land and title as good as any in America, confirmed by the King in answer to our petition."

On the occasion of a trip to Halifax three months later, he wrote to Mr. Hazen:—

"I have seen Captain Glazier who informs me that he is getting a grant of a large tract of land at St. John's for a number of Officers and that your brother\* is one of them.

The upshot of the enterprise was the procuring of a grant of the five townships of Conway, Gage, Burton, Sunbury and New Town, comprising in all more than

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\*Captain Moses Hazen.

400,000 acres.\* The grantees were Captain Beamsley Glazier, Captain Thomas Falconer, and some sixty associates. The conditions rendered it necessary that a certain number of settlers should be placed on them within a limited number of years or the lands were liable to forfeiture. An immediate attempt was made by Captain Falconer and Captain Glazier to procure settlers and improve the townships. Men were brought from New England, mills were built and some progress made, but the task was gigantic and the progress necessarily slow. As early as the 27th of January, 1765, the scheme had been so far perfected that Captain Falconer engaged one Richard Barlow as a store keeper, promising him a lease of 200 acres of land at a nominal rent; Barlow thereupon removed with his family to the river St. John, where the company's headquarters was to be established. In all probability the trade name of the corporation by which Barlow was employed was "Beamsley Glazier & Co." The account books of Simonds and White show that they had business transactions with a firm bearing this name, extending over a period of six years, beginning with 1765.

In addition to being largely instrumental in procuring the grants of the townships,† Colonel Glazier was actively concerned in the attempts to effect their settlement. He very probably lived at the mouth of the Nerepis, where he owned an estate of 5,000 acres known as Glazier's Manor, extending from Brundage's Point up the river two or three miles above the Nerepis. At what is now known as Woodman's Point there was some land that had been cleared by the Acadians where stood an old French fort on the site of which musket balls

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\*Conway and New Town were estimated to contain 50,000 acres each; Gage and Burton 100,000 each; Sunbury 125,000; but as a rule the townships were found to contain more than the estimated number of acres.

†Hazen and Jarvis paid Colonel Glazier £45 as their proportion of the assessment made upon the proprietors of the townships for defraying necessary expenses incurred in their behalf.

and other warlike relics have been found. In Morris' well known map of 1765, this fort is placed just above the mouth of the Nerepis and is called "Beauhebert Fort," doubtless in honor of Pierre Boishebert, the last French commander on the St. John, who made it his stronghold in 1749. Woodman's Point, or Beaubear's Point as it used to be called, was considered in early times as about the best salmon fishery on the St. John river. The Nerepis river was formerly known as "Beaubear's river." Shortly after the arrival of the Loyalists, Glazier's Manor passed into the hands of General Coffin, and was thenceforth known as Alwyngton or Coffin's Manor.\*

So far as our information goes it would seem that the efforts of Messrs. Falconer and Glazier were principally confined to the townships of Gage and Conway. The township of Gage was laid out in lots and the lots drawn by the proprietors early in the year 1767, as we learn from a letter of Simonds & White to Hazen & Jarvis written from St. John's River, June 20, 1767, in which the following passage occurs:—

"When Col. Glasier left this place he was in such a hurry, the vessel being bound directly to sea, that we could not make a complete settlement, not having the people's accounts up the River that had worked on the mills, logging, &c. We have inclosed his order for what could be settled. . . .

"The lots in Gage Town are drawn, Moses and William Hazen Nos. 53, 54, Mr. Simonds No. 12, none of them either the best or worst in the Township. . . . If young cattle are cheap at your place we recommend sending some every opportunity; the growth of them is profitable, and the King's Instructions to

\*In 1784 Elias Hardy was employed to investigate the state of the old grants on the St. John river, with a view to their being escheated for the accommodation of the Loyalists. Mr. Hardy claimed Glazier's Manor was partly escheatable as not having been fully settled. It was, however, shewn that in 1779 Nathaniel Gallop and others had made considerable improvements there, built dwellings, barns, outhouses, etc., but the Indians had burnt their houses and destroyed their crops, taking advantage of the distracted state of the country consequent upon the American Revolution. The settlers were thus driven away and others deterred from coming. Governor Parr, in 1783, assured Col. Glazier his lands would not be escheated in view of the exertions he had made. General Coffin then undertook to settle the Manor as required by the original patent, and thus secure it from forfeiture. He induced a considerable number of persons to settle on his lands, amongst them Henry Nase, who had served with him as an officer in the King's American Regiment. In the course of the first year Gen. Coffin expended over £1,200 sterling on the Manor.

the Government are that three cattle be kept on every fifty acres of land granted."

In April, 1768, there was a meeting of the proprietors of the townships of Burton, Sunbury and New Town, held at New York for the purpose of a division of the lands, when the Rights (or shares) of Moses and William Hazen were allotted and drawn in New Town, and that of James Simonds in Sunbury. At this time the township of Conway, with all the islands in front of the townships, remained undivided. Evidently Mr. Simonds was quite satisfied with the result of the division, for he says in his letter to Hazen & Jarvis of June 22, 1768:—

"The Township of Sunbury is the best in the Patent and New Town is the next to it according to the quantity of land, it will have a good Salmon and Bass Fishery in the river\* which the mills are to be built on, which runs through the centre of the tract. The mills are to be the property of the eight proprietors of the Township after seventeen years from this time, and all the Timber also the moment the partition deed is passed."

The lot drawn by James Simonds seems to have included a part at least of the old Ste. Anne's plain, now the site of the city of Fredericton. Benjamin Atherton settled here about the year 1769 in consequence of an agreement made with Mr. Simonds, and kept a store under the name of Atherton & Co., in which Hazen, Simonds and White seem to have had an interest. At the time of the coming of the Loyalists a committee appointed to examine into the condition of the townships and the titles under which the settlers held their lands, reported that "Benjamin Atherton had a good framed house and log barn and about 30 acres of land cleared partly by the French." James Simonds, a little later, exchanged his lot in the township of Sunbury for one in Burton. He also received

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\*The River was the Nashwaak and the site of the proposed mills was at the town of Marysville where Alex. Gibson's well known Mills and Cotton Factory now stand.

Ox Island\* as his share of the undivided islands.

A few words may be said concerning Richard Shorne, who was one of the proprietors of the townships who endeavored to effect their settlement and improvement, and who for that purpose came to the river St. John, in the year 1767. He resided on the river for several years and during his residence was elected a member of the House of Assembly, for Sunbury County. Simonds and White, in their letter of June 20, 1767, to Hazen and Jarvis write:—

"Mr. Shorne† the bearer of this is a Proprietor in our Lands and has left Ireland with an intention of settling a number of Rights on this river and for that purpose is invested with power from his friends‡ to draw for any sum that may be necessary on this occasion. I must beg your kind assistance and advice on his behalf as he does not appear to be much acquainted with the settlement of Lands; you may with great safety I think take any Bill from him for a moderate sum."

In the same letter from which the above is taken, Mr. Simonds observes that "Mr. Shorne has arrived with some families from New York to settle his own and some other Rights." Other incidental references to Richard Shorne show that he was a resident on the St. John river for some years and that Simonds and White had business transactions with him up to the year 1775. He seems to have lived at St. Ann's Point where goods and supplies from Newburyport were sent to him, for which he paid freight to Simonds and White.

\*Ox Island is a small island adjoining Mauer's Island in Lower Burton. Mr. Simonds made some improvements in the state of the island and sold it in October, 1768, to Sylvanus Plummer and Jacob Barker, Jr., for £391. It contains about 60 acres of excellent land.

†The late J. W. Lawrence and others give this gentleman's name as Thorne. I have carefully examined the initial letter in a variety of documents and papers: there can be no doubt that it is S, not T. Mr. Shorne, as stated above, came from Ireland.—W. O. R.

‡Among Mr. Shorne's friends were Rev. Curryl Smith of Alminata, West Meath, Ireland, and his sons John and Robert Smith of the city of Dublin. Mr. Shorne acted as their attorney. Major Studholme says that John Smith came out from Ireland in the summer of 1768 to effect the settlement of his lands in the townships.

The committee appointed by Gov. Parr to investigate the condition of the townships in 1763, reported that Philip Wade of St. Ann's had "a good house and barn and about 30 acres of improved land, chiefly cleared by the French: his claim based on an agreement with Richard Shorne, Esq., one of the original grantees." The committee also reported that one Oliver Tibeau had large improvements at St. Ann's and a lease from Richard Shorne, Esq., for 999 years.

The only other individual of whom we have any evidence as regards his being concerned in any attempt to settle the townships is Philip John Livingston. This gentleman was a member of a distinguished New York family. In the American Revolution he adhered to the Loyalist cause with his entire family—father, brothers and sons. His mother was Catherine de Peyster, and his wife was a daughter of Samuel Bayard. His brother, John W. Livingston, and his brother-in-law, Abraham de Peyster, were captains in Colonel Edmund Fanning's Kings American Regiment. Philip John Livingston himself was high sheriff of Dutchess county, New York, and after the outbreak of the Revolution filled important positions.\* He appears to have sent to the river St. John in 1767 some tenants for his lands, among them Peter Carr and Thomas Masterson (who lived at Musquash Island), John Hendrick and James Marrington. Some dispute occurred between Livingston and Simonds & White concerning the charges of the latter for supplies furnished his settlers which led Mr. Simonds to write:

"We are surprised that he should mention anything as to the sums not being due, when not only that, but near as much more has been advanced to save the lives of the wretched crew he sent. We have ever found that ye doing business for others is an office the most unthankful and equally unprofitable."†

The proximity of the township of Conway to the settlement at Portland Point naturally led Messrs. Hazen, Simonds and White to make special efforts for its improvement and it appears that through their instrumentality a number of very respectable people settled there, including Jonathan Leavitt, Samuel Peabody, Daniel Leavitt, Hugh Quinton, Peter Smith, Thomas Jenkins, William McKeen, James Woodman,

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\*See Jones' Loyalist History of New York.

†In a subsequent letter James Simonds writes: "Mr. Livingston's account we sent with the order that was returned; have enclosed a letter and order which must convince him that not only the sum drawn for has been advanced him, but as much more to his settlers."

Elijah Estabrook, John Bradley, Zebedee Ring and Gervis Say. Messrs. Peabody, Leavitt and McKeen came in 1770, the others four or five years later.

Upon the close of the Revolutionary war in 1783 the authorities gave notice that all shares in the townships upon the St. John river held by grantees who were non-residents, and on which improvements had not been made, were to be forfeited for the accommodation of the Loyalists. As the settlers of Conway had nearly all been driven from their homes by rebel privateers during the recent war, the rights of Hazen, Simonds and White in that township were placed in jeopardy. In this emergency Mr. Hazen went to Halifax, where he represented to the Governor and Council that he and his partners and the settlers under them had expended upwards of £3,000 in making settlements in Conway and Gage, with such other facts as were calculated to tell in their favor. Probably Mr. Hazen availed himself of certain suggestions made by James Simonds in a letter he wrote from Lower Maugerville (now Sheffield), where he then resided, of which letter the following is an extract :—

“I think that if any memorial should be necessary to explain our situation it will be needful to be very explicit in setting forth the time when the settlement was made; . . . the difficulty or impossibility of families settling among the Indians against their disapprobation; the expenses of the settlements in Conway; the losses and sufferings of the settlers; that we and they were for a long time unprotected against the depredations of the enemy; and to assign any other reason that may occur why our property ought not to revert to the crown. Instead of our being stripped of our Rights to make amends for the losses of the Loyalists who were plundered in New York or elsewhere we have at least as weighty reasons as they can possibly offer to claim restitution from Government for the value of all the property taken from us, our distresses by imprisonment, &c. They had a numerous British army to protect them, we had to combat the sons of darkness alone. In a word we had much less than they to hope for by unshaken loyalty and incomparably more to fear.”

Major Gilfred Studholme, the commandant at Fort Howe, appears to have sympathized with the position



of Hazen and Simonds since he wrote to Governor Parr about this time:—

“Messrs. Hazen and Simonds, two of the original proprietors of Conway, have at different times placed a number of settlers on the lands of that Township and have used every effort on their parts to comply with the terms of their Grant but the continual robberies committed by the Rebel boats during the war, to which these settlements were totally exposed, obliged a number of their tenants to remove. However as every exertion was used by them, I take the liberty, sir, to recommend their claims on that Township to your consideration.”

Whether or not the claims of Hazen and Simonds would have saved their interests in Conway from forfeiture we cannot tell, for a proposal having been made to Mr. Hazen that if they would offer no opposition to the escheat of the entire township their shares in it would either be regranted them or an equivalent elsewhere, he accepted it and afterwards his affidavit of the general state of the township was read at the trial in the court of escheats and was the principal evidence on which the jury found their verdict. The whole of the township was accordingly escheated.

The township of Gage was in like manner escheated, but the lands of bona fide settlers as also those in possession of Colonel William Spry and his tenants were regranted. In the case of the township of Burton, eleven parts, out of twenty-one into which the whole township was divided, were escheated in the court of escheats at Halifax, early in the year 1784.

The township of Sunbury was entirely escheated; regrants were made to Benjamin Atherton and Philip Weade at Ste. Anne's but the Acadians who lived in the township were removed and the majority of them went up the river to Madawaska.

New Town was entirely escheated. In this township William Hazen had two shares, one drawn by himself, the other purchased from his brother, Captain Moses Hazen. By relinquishing his rights here for the accommodation of the Maryland Loyalists he, by the

interest and influence of Captain Patrick Kennedy of that corps, was enabled to secure in return a grant for himself and James White of 11,000 acres of land lying to the eastward of the marsh at St. John, the same being equivalent to the number of acres in their two lots at New Town. Mr. Hazen makes this statement under oath in the proceedings of a Chancery suit in the year 1795, but Mr. Simonds does not agree with him and in his sworn testimony strongly affirms that Mr. Hazen had no claim for compensation for his rights in New Town which were certain to be escheated, no improvements having been made upon them; that the 11,000 acres east of the marsh were really granted as an equivalent for the surrender of the lands in the township of Conway and that he certainly should himself have had a share with Hazen and White in this grant of 11,000 acres.\*

The landed interests of the members of our old trading company became by degrees very extensive and were by no means confined to their rights in the old townships. Mr. Simonds, about the year 1770, purchased from Charles Morris, the surveyor general of Nova Scotia, a tract of 10,000 acres known as Morisania, situated just below Fredericton and including a part of "the old plain." He also purchased another tract from Charles Morris of 2,000 acres on the east side of the river, just below Mauger's Island, to which he retired for greater security during the Revolutionary war. A grant of 8,000 acres on the northwest side of the Oromocto river was made in the year 1782 to William Hazen, James White, Jacob Barker and Tamberlane Campbell, as disbanded subaltern officers who had served in America during the last French war.

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\*The relations between the members of the old co-partnership were severely strained in consequence of the disputes that arose about the division of their lands. These disputes culminated in legal proceedings which began about the year 1792 and occupied the attention of the Chancery Court for more than twenty years. The evidence in the Chancery suits abounds in charges and counter charges.

Notwithstanding the extent and variety of their landed estate, Messrs. Hazen and Simonds had the assurance after the arrival of the Loyalists to memorialize the government for an additional 150,000 acres on the St. John, 5,000 to be close upon the town of Carleton. In transmitting their memorial to the home government, Governor Parr stated that he had refused to consider it, as the memorialists had already about 60,000 acres of land, and he deplored the evil effects of such extensive grants.

In the magnitude of their land speculations, however, the members of our old trading company had a formidable rival in Captain William Spry (afterwards Major General Spry). This gentleman was chief engineer of Nova Scotia, and some of the early defences of Halifax were erected under his supervision. He is known to have frequently visited the St. John river between 1768 and 1773, and in the summer of 1769 accompanied the Rev. Thomas Wood on a missionary tour in which they visited all the English settlements and proceeded up the river as far as the Indian village of Aukpaque.\*

Some of the leases issued by Captain Spry in early times are extant. One of these dated July 12, 1770, is the lease of a lot of 200 acres in Gagetown to Edward Coy. Captain Spry is described as of Titchfield in the county of Southampton, England. Among the conditions demanded of Mr. Coy were the payment of the King's quit rents, together with all such charges as province, county, town or parish taxes; also that Coy should "leave a row of trees on each side of the high road that may hereafter be laid out at the distance of about six rods from each other." The rent for the 200 acres demanded by Captain Spry, seems not extravagant to modern eyes, viz., after the expiration of two

\*See "The First Fifty Years of the Church of England in New Brunswick" by G. Herbert Lee, p. 29.

years four shillings sterling, per annum, and after four years eight shillings sterling, per annum for ever.\* Some of Captain Spry's lands were escheated but in most cases regranted. He died in England about the year 1803 and letters of administration were taken out in this province by his daughter. He was a man of wealth and influence.

James Simonds acted as attorney and agent for General Spry after the return of the latter to England. He also acted in a like capacity for Colonel Stephen Kemble in the management of his estate known as Kemble's Manor, † comprising 20,000 acres at the head of Long Reach.

The history of Portland Point is so interwoven with that of the other early settlements on the river that it is difficult to speak of one without in some measure considering the history of all, and this has been especially the case in the present paper. In our next we shall be able to confine our attention more closely to the story of Portland Point in pre-loyalist days; in this connection, however, a few words may be said regarding some of the more prominent individuals with whom the settlers at the mouth of the river were brought in contact in the way of business or familiar intercourse.

Captain Walter Sterling, of the navy, was at St. John in August, 1775, and had some business transactions with Simonds and White, which are recorded in their old account books. He no doubt came for the purpose of examining and perhaps to arrange for the

\*The original Indenture to Edward Coy is in the possession of Dr. W. F. Ganong of Smith College, Northampton, Mass. It is a printed document, evidently one of several of like kind, and is signed by James Simonds as Attorney for General Spry. At the end of the document occur the words "Registered at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on Tuesday, January the 2nd, 1776, pursuant to the laws of this province by me, John Aderson, Dep'y Register." The witnesses were Gervas Say, Esqr., and Deacon Samuel Whitney.

†See the very interesting account of Kemble's Manor by Mr. Jonas Howe in the September number of this magazine.

settlement of his grant of 10,000 acres at the foot of Kingston peninsula, now known as "Lands End." The grant was eventually forfeited to the crown.

Another gentleman with whom Simonds and White had business transactions bore the high sounding name of Charles Newland Godfrey Jadis. He had served as captain-lieutenant in the 52nd Regiment and came to Nova Scotia in August, 1769, with his wife and a large family to settle some lands which he had purchased before leaving Europe. He brought with him an assortment of goods for carrying on trade with the Indians, built a house and store at Grimross, and was succeeding very well when, on February 6, 1771, the house and store with all his effects were destroyed by fire. He estimated his loss at £2,000, and strongly suspected the Indians to have been the incendiaries, they having frequently threatened to destroy his property. There had been many complaints of the conduct of the Indians since the dismantling of Fort Frederick in 1768, and Captain Jadis, in his memorial to the authorities, recommended the construction of a Block House\* higher up the river to overawe them and protect the increasing settlements. Captain Jadis retired to England, where he endeavored to obtain some compensation for his losses.

The name of Captain Jonathan Eddy appears in one of James White's old account books as the purchaser of 22 grindstones. Captain Eddy was at that time a member of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia for the township of Cumberland and lived not very far from Fort Cumberland, on the New Brunswick side of the isthmus of Chignecto, where he had settled in 1763. His subsequent relations with Hazen, Simonds and White were not of so peaceable a

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\*A Block House was built at the mouth of the Oromocto during the Revolutionary war and called Fort Hughes. Lieutenant Constant Connor commanded the post.

character. Eddy was a native of Norton, Mass., and had strong sympathy with the Americans in the Revolutionary war. In the latter part of 1776 he made an attempt to capture Fort Cumberland, then held by a rather weak garrison of the Royal Fencible Americans under Col. Joseph Gorham. His party consisted of some of the Machias people, about one hundred residents of Cumberland and a party of sympathizers from the St. John river; the latter consisted of a captain, a lieutenant, twenty five men and sixteen Indians. Among the party were Hugh Quinton, Daniel Leavitt, Wm. McKeen, Elijah Esterbrook, Edward Burpee, John Whitney, Benjamin Booby, Thomas Hartt, Amasa Coy, John Pickard, John Mitchell, Edmund Price and Richard Parsons. The attempt resulted in a disastrous failure, and Jonathan Eddy and his leading supporters fled to Machias. On May 24, 1776—the same year the attack was made on Fort Cumberland—a meeting of the inhabitants of the river St. John was summoned at Mougerville, when a committee of twelve persons was appointed to communicate with the Massachusetts Congress. This committee prepared a series of resolutions which were passed by the meeting, the most treasonable being, "That it is our minds and desire to submit ourselves to the government of Massachusetts Bay, and that we are ready with our lives and fortunes to share with them the event of the present struggle for Liberty however God in His Providence may order it." The meeting also voted "That we will have no dealings or connection with any person or persons for the future that shall refuse to enter into the foregoing or similar resolutions." By means of threats and persuasions the great majority of the inhabitants were led to sign these resolutions, indeed the rebel committee claimed in their report to the Massachusetts government that not more than twelve or thirteen heads of

families had refused to sign, of whom nine were at the River's mouth. The committee included Jacob Barker, Phinehas Nevers and Israel Perley (who were magistrates), Daniel Palmer, Edward Coy, Israel Kinney, Asa Perley, Moses Pickard, Thomas Hartt, Hugh Quinton, Asa Kimball and Oliver Perley. The failure of Jonathan Eddy's attempt on Fort Cumberland soon caused a change of attitude on the part of the inhabitants of the St. John river who were inclined to rebellion, and when in May, 1777, Col. Arthur Goold was sent with a force to exact their submission, he experienced little difficulty, the great majority taking the oath of allegiance to the King. The apology of the settlers for their disloyal conduct was evidently drafted by Israel Perley and was presented to Col. Goold on May 16, 1777. It reads as follows:—

“In the year 1775 the Privateers from the westward frequented our coasts and cut off our trade from the other side of the Bay, a vessel was taken in our Harbor and the King's Fort burnt, the Inhabitants here were destitute of Ammunition to defend themselves, a return was made to Government of this deficiency but no answer received. In May, 1776, two Privateers came into the Harbor, their boats proceeded up the River and informed the people that this Province was soon to be invaded from the westward, that Privateers were thick on the coast and would stop all manner of commerce with us unless we joined them; not only so, but if the colonies must be put to the expense of conquering us they must be paid for their trouble, consequently our estates must be forfeited. About the same time some Indians returned from Boston and brought letters to the others from Gen'l Washington, &c., and the whole tribe was entering into alliance with the Colonies and threatened some of the people to kill them if they would not join the Boston men (as they called them). In this condition neglected (as it appeared) by Government we had a General meeting and unanimously agreed to submit ourselves to the Government of Massachusetts Bay. Since that time we confess we have acted in opposition to his Majesty's Government. And as your Honor is pleased to tell us that you bring the Olive Branch of Peace, we humbly crave the benefit, and as we were jointly concerned in the first transgressions we now humbly request that no distinction be made as to pardon; there being in this place as in all others private prejudices and contentions, and perhaps some persons may avail themselves of this opportunity to get revenge by representing their private enemies the greatest enemies of Government. We earnestly request that no such complaints may prevail upon your Honor to

make any distinction with regard to any person on the River, and we beg your Honor's answer to this petition from your Honor's most humble servants,

ISRAEL PERLEY,  
SETH NOBLE,  
JONATHAN BURPEE,  
ELISHA NEVERS, Jun'r.

In his reply Col. Goold stated that he had come with general instructions of clemency and oblivion for what had passed, and that his ears would be shut to all insinuations as to the honesty of their submission. As their letter seemed to breathe the sentiments of a sincere repentance for inconsiderate follies past, he had no doubt it would meet with as favorable consideration at the hands of the government as they could desire.

Israel Perley, who conducted the negotiations with Colonel Goold, figures conspicuously in the early history of the St. John river. He was a capable magistrate and at one time a member of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly—as he was afterwards of the New Brunswick legislature. The part he played in the exploration of the river St. John in 1761, when a young man just turned twenty one, and in the subsequent survey and settlement of the township of Maugerville are so generally known, through the lectures of Moses H. Perley, his accomplished grandson, that we need not further consider them here.

Phinehas Nevers, whose name has been mentioned as one of the rebel committee of 1776, had been elected in 1768 a member for the County of Sunbury in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly. He was an original grantee of the township of Maugerville and one of its early magistrates. He was by profession a physician, probably the first who resided on the river. The medical profession was not a lucrative one in his day. The accounts of Simonds & White show that John Lowell, one of their employees, died on February 25, 1773, and that he was attended during his sickness by Dr. Nevers.



who came down from Maugerville for the purpose. The doctor received £1. 4. 0 for his board for 16 days and £2 for his professional services. Although Dr. Nevers was elected a member of the House of Assembly and was a Justice of the Peace, he did not prove a loyal subject at the time of the Revolution, for when the Machias rebels under John Allan invaded the river St. John in 1777, he joined them, and when a little later they were compelled to decamp he accompanied them to Machias, where he thenceforth resided.

W. O. RAYMOND.

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## IN THE EDITOR'S CHAIR.

### A CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

The December number of **THE NEW BRUNSWICK MAGAZINE** will be a double number, illustrated so far as the nature of the contents will admit of illustration, and with a variety of good papers by leading writers, in addition to the regular series of continued articles. Some of these will relate particularly to matters connected with Christmas and the winter season in provincial history, among which will be:—

The March of the 104th, by James Hannay; A Notable Halifax Mystery, by Harry Piers; The Wreck of the Ship England; The Story of a Monument, by Jonas Howe; The Early Days of the Electric Telegraph; Christmas as It Was, by Clarence Ward, etc. A paper of special value will be that of Prof. W. F. Ganong, on the effect of the Ashburton Treaty in respect to these provinces. Other papers by new writers are expected, but the subjects cannot be announced at the time of writing.

The December number will be sold to non-subscribers at twenty-five cents, and a double edition will

be issued. All who have friends at a distance should see that copies are sent to them.

The December number will contain the announcement of a number of deeply interesting topics which are to be dealt with in *THE MAGAZINE* in 1899.

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#### BACK NUMBERS WANTED.

*THE MAGAZINE* has reached its fifth number with a much larger patronage than was ever gained by any of the provincial magazines of the past in a much longer period, and at this early date its circulation is equal to the last of those magazines, the *Maritime Monthly*, in the most prosperous days of its existence. The showing is therefore excellent, and what is better the circulation continues to gain each month. When it is considered that only a partial canvass has been made in St. John, and none whatever outside of the city, the prospects are of the most encouraging kind. Unfortunately, success brings its troubles, and one of these is to furnish full sets to all who want to start from the beginning. The supply of July numbers is exhausted, and at least a hundred copies are needed, in order to accommodate new subscribers. For each of such copies sent by mail or delivered at the office, Ferry building, Water street, St. John, the publisher will be glad to pay fifteen cents cash. This is the full retail price, and it means a slight loss to us on each copy, but the aim is to oblige patrons at any reasonable cost. Those who have copies of the July number to spare will very greatly oblige by forwarding them as already directed.

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#### THE YEAR OF THE FEVER.

It is gratifying to know that the statements made in the September number of *THE MAGAZINE*, in regard

to the ship fever at St. John, in 1847, are commended for their accuracy by the one man competent to judge of them, Dr. W. S. Harding. As was stated in the sketch, Dr. Harding shared with Dr. Collins the perils of that fearful season, but was spared where his fellow worker died. The following letter explains itself:—

EDITOR OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK MAGAZINE :

SIR:—In the October number of your MAGAZINE you furnish some brief details of the typhus fever epidemic as it prevailed at St. John in 1847, your narrative referring chiefly to Partridge Island.

The facts and incidents relating to the disease as it prevailed on the Island, recorded by you, I can say from personal observation, are very accurately stated.

From having been on the Island and taken an active part, during most of that summer, in the things which then occurred, the perusal now of your information I found very interesting. It seemed to bring to my mind a picture of horrors and ghastliness which may only be witnessed once in a lifetime. As a parallel case, however, in St. John history we may place beside it the cholera epidemic of 1854. As you remark, to give anything like a full account of the typhus epidemic of 1847 would make a long story, which I have no intention of trying to fill out, and will only repeat that your statements, as far as they go, are very accurate.

The mention you make of the wholesale burial of the dead resorted to, in one instance forty of the dead being buried uncoffined in a single pit, was quite an exceptional instance. The reason for so large a number of the dead remaining above ground so long was that no doctor or superintendent was then on the Island to look after matters. It was on my return, after recovery from the fever, that interment was made in the only way it could be done, owing to the insufficiency of men able to work.

The death rate of the typhus epidemic of 1847 was very large. As showing to what degree of intensity the infection of that epidemic had attained, I present a

copy of a clipping I made some years ago from a Montreal paper :—

“A BRAVE PHYSICIAN DEAD.”

“MONTREAL, Nov. 5th, 1880.—Dr. Smith, who died yesterday, was born in Montreal in 1826, of German extraction. He was one of the thirty physicians from Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers and elsewhere, who volunteered to go to the quarantine station at Grosse Island, to attend ships as they arrived during the ship fever outbreak of 1847. Of the thirty only he and another returned alive to their homes.”

Another striking fact in this connection—which you have mentioned—was the effect of typhus fever, together with the exodus, in reducing the population of Ireland at that time, from eight million to five million.

I am your obedient servant,

W. S. HARDING.

St. John, N. B., October 14, 1898.

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NOTES AND QUERIES.

QUESTIONS.

25. In the Educational Review for October, it is stated (p. 87) on the authority of Mr. I. Allen Jack that New Brunswick's plant emblem is the *potato!* But Mr. Jack is unable to give more than a single reference to its use in this connection. Where else in print is the potato thus honored? W. F. G.

26. The University building at Fredericton used to be called by the students “the Wan-i-gun.” Is the term still used? How old is it? What is its origin? W. F. G.

27. In January, 1839, James Wilson advertises in the St. John Herald that he has “taken for a term of years that establishment known as Mount Pleasant, owned by the Hon. Wm. Black, and will open the same under the name of Mount Pleasant Hotel.” In what part of the city or vicinity was that situated? C. F. D.

28. In what year were Poulett Thompson and others hanged and burned in effigy on the King Square, St. John? A. G. B.

29. A boat much used in St. John harbor by the early settlers was the "Moses" boat. Whence is the name derived, and how was the boat built and rigged? C. W.

30. The St. John alms house, James O. Betts, keeper, was burned March 1, 1829. Where was this building situated? W. H. B.

31. What is the date of the opening of Trinity church burial ground, beyond the Marsh Bridge? P. C.

32. When was the first battery built at Reed's Point, and what was it called? J. M. B.

33. How many words are there, excluding of course place-names, which are strictly indigenous to New Brunswick? *Aboideau* is peculiar to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and *Albertite* to New Brunswick alone. Are there any others? W. F. G.

34. In the Dictionary of National Biography, it is said of William Knox, under secretary of state for America up to 1782, "on his suggestion the province of Brunswick was created in 1784." If true, this entitles him to a place in our history not hitherto accorded him. But is it true, at least in the important sense implied? W. F. G.

## ANSWERS.

9. Edward Shey, schoolmaster of Rawdon, was found dead at daylight on the morning of December 26, 1824 on the square in front of the officers' quarters at the North Barracks, Halifax, with a wound in the right breast. Ensign Richard Cross, of the 96th Regiment, was arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder, and was tried on January 18, 1825,

before Mr. Justice Halliburton and Mr. Justice Stewart. The evidence for the prosecution was contradicted in some particulars, and Cross was acquitted.

HARRY PIERS, Halifax.

13. I have read with interest the answers given, in your October issue, by Dr. W. F. Ganong and Mr. George Johnson, regarding the origin of the word "aboideau." It seems to me to be a word of Acadian origin, rather than indigenous. As Dr. Ganong points out, it may possibly be a corruption or alteration of "une boîte d'eau," or "à la boîte d'eau." The Acadians have, in their language, peculiar words and expressions which are not to be found in the Province of Quebec; they have also, as in some of the French "patois," abbreviated and corrupted French words to replace or elude a locution or two or three words. Mr. Johnson's explanation is, to my sense, completely out of the way; his theory cannot be accepted by any one familiar with the French language. The word "aboi" means the barking of a dog; and "to keep at bay" is rendered in French by "aux abois;" "le cerf est aux abois"—the stag is kept at bay, or simply is at bay. Neither of the two can be used before the "d'eau"—water—and form a sentence. It has no sense whatever.

RAOUL RENAULT; Quebec.

16. St. John fog alarm. This question is fully answered in Mr. Hall's paper on Robert Foulis, in this number of THE MAGAZINE.

22. The "Chebacco" boat was one with a half deck forward, extending back to about midships, with the after part of the boat open, and it had one mast. This boat was much used on the coast of Massachusetts, and derived its name from Chebacco, a small town near Ipswich. The design of the boat was brought here by the Massachusetts Loyalists, who had been accustomed to the use of it.

GLOSTER.

23. Lieut. William R. Cleeve, of the Royal Artillery, was thrown from his horse while riding near the Marsh Bridge, St. John, on Friday, August 16, 1833, and died on the following Sunday. He was buried with full military honors, and the funeral was the most imposing, as well as the greatest in length, ever witnessed in St. John up to the time of the funeral of Dr. Collins, in 1847. The procession started from the officers' barracks, Main street, Lower Cove, and reached well up to the Old Burial Ground, where the interment took place. His grave is marked by a stone with a lengthy inscription, the concluding sentence of which reads—"His friends among the inhabitants of this city, by whom he was more intimately known, erected this tribute to his worth." J. A.

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The present number of THE MAGAZINE is 64 pages, or 16 pages more than the size on which subscriptions were asked. It is hoped that the public will appreciate this and other efforts to give them more than value for their money.

The autograph of Brook Watson, which should have accompanied the sketch of that notable, by Mr.

*Brook Watson* Clarence Ward, in the August number, shows no mean style of penmanship in the sailor boy who became Lord Mayor of London.

In view of the increasing expense of publication, it may be well to note that much too large a proportion of the subscribers, especially some at a distance, have failed to remit. This is doubtless due to inadvertence, but it should be remembered that the terms are payment in advance, and that each month's expense of publication means a large cash outlay.

## 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 of the day of the month before the names and of the year immediately after them.

### MEMORANDA FOR NOVEMBER.

1.	Waverley House, St. John, opened,.....	1850
2.	Edward, Duke of Kent, born,.....	1767
3.	Fire at Dalhousie; 22 buildings burned,.....	1886
4.	Rioting in Montreal.....	1837
5.	Redburn kills Patrick Carling at St. John.....	1846
6.	Episcopal church at Woodstock opened,.....	1836
7.	Dark day in St. John prevents church services,.....	1819
8.	New N. B. Provincial Lunatic Asylum building opened,	1849
9.	First telegraph message, St. John and Halifax,.....	1849
10.	Ball in honor of Sir Fenwick Williams, at St. John,..	1858
11.	Great fire at Fredericton,.....	1850
12.	Heavy gale; 70 vessels ashore at Halifax,.....	1819
13.	Streets of St. John lighted by gas lamps,.....	1846
14.	First Lunatic Asylum in Canada opened at St. John..	1835
15.	Great fire in St. John,.....	1841
16.	Jordan, pirate and murderer, convicted at Halifax..	1809
17.	Highland Society, St. John, organized,.....	1842
18.	David Waterbury, Loyalist, died, aged 75,.....	1833
19.	St. John Chamber of Commerce thanks Sir S. Cunard for ocean steamship service,.....	1839
20.	Rebels repulsed at Fort Cumberland.....	1776
21.	First steamer at port of Quebec,.....	1816
22.	Governor Carleton sworn in at Parr Town.....	1784
23.	Baldwin and Lannon hanged at St. John for murder of Clayton Tilton,.....	1808
24.	Grand Manan, etc., declared British Territory, . . . .	1817
25.	First judiciary of New Brunswick sworn in,.....	1784
26.	Great gale; steamer North America lost,.....	1846
27.	Lord Wm. Campbell appointed governor of N. S.....	1766
28.	Chief Justice Parker buried at St. John,.....	1855
29.	Bishop Burke dies at Halifax, aged 77,.....	1820
30.	Martial law proclaimed in Nova Scotia.....	1775



## NOVEMBER MARRIAGES.

1. **RAYMOND-SHECK.**—1855. At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Thomas McGhee, Thomas Raymond, Esq., to Charlotte V. Fowler, daughter of Daniel Sheck, Esq., all of Sussex.
2. **CARVILL-MERCER.**—1848. By the Rev. Dr. I. W. D. Gray, Mr. Lewis Carvill, of the parish of Portland, to Miss Hannah G., second daughter of Mr. Joseph Mercer, of the parish of St. John.
3. **BENNISSON-BARNES.**—1846. By W. W. Eaton, Mr. Edward Bennison to Miss Marion Barnes, of this city.
4. **SEAMAN-BROWN.**—1847. In St. John, by the Rev. Dr. I. W. D. Gray, Rector, Amos T. Seaman, Esq., of Minudie, Nova Scotia, to Martha Carritt, daughter of T. J. Brown, Esq., of Truro.
5. **WILMOT-BLACK.**—1835. At Belle Vue, in Halifax, N. S., by the Rev. Mr. Knight, Wesleyan Missionary, Lemuel Allan Wilmot, Esquire, of Fredericton, New Brunswick, Barrister at Law and Member of the House of Assembly, to Margaret Elizabeth, second daughter of William A. Black, Esquire, of Halifax.
6. **DEVEBER-MILNER.**—1844. At Westfield, by the bride's father, Nathaniel Hubbard DeVeber, Esquire, of Sheffield, to Miss Bertha, youngest daughter of the Rev. Christopher Milner, Rector of Westfield.
7. **OLIVE-SCAMMELL.**—1844. At the residence of Mr. B. Tilton, Falls' Side, Parish of Lancaster, by the Rev. F. Coster, James, son of Isaac Olive, Esq., of Carleton, to Miss Harriet Scammell, of the above parish.
8. **WRIGHT-FRITH.**—1859. At St. Johns, Notting hill, London, by the Rev. W. H. Shore, incumbent of All Saints, Child's-hill, John W. Wright, Esquire, of Ceylon, second son of John Wright, Esquire, late Collector of Customs at Miramichi, New Brunswick, to Anna Eliza, only daughter of Frederic C. Frith, Esquire, late Deputy Store Keeper, War Department.
9. **HENNIGAR-PURDY.**—1834.—By the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. Stephen Bamford Hennigar, to Ann Amelia, youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel Purdy, all of St. John.
10. **MORRIS-MCGUIRK.**—1846.—At St. Malachy's church, by the Very Rev. James Dunphy, Vicar General, Mr. Hugh Morris, of Mosquito Cove, to Miss Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. Michael McGuirk, of this city.
11. **GEROW-TRAVIS.**—1851. By the Rev. Wm. Harrison, Mrj George W. Gerow, to Miss Julia A., only daughter o. James Travis, Esq., of Indian Town.
12. **CUSHING-SCAMMELL.**—1856. At the Waverley House, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, G. B. Cushing, Esq., of Frankfort, (Me.) to Annie T., daughter of Joseph Scammell, Esq., of this City.

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13. **GODARD-McMACKIN.**—1839. By the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. John F. Godard, of the Parish of Portland, to Annabell, only daughter of Mr. Thomas McMackin, of this city.
14. **MARSTERS-MARSTERS.**—1839. By the Rev. Samuel Bancroft, Mr. John F. Marsters, to Charlotte Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. James Marsters, all of this City,
15. **BURTIS-GOODRICH.**—1842. At Hamden, by the Rev. Thomas S. Judd, William R. Burtis, Esquire, Barrister, of St. John, N. B., to Harriet Eugenia, youngest daughter of Richard M. Goodrich, M. D., of Hamden, Delaware County, New York.
16. **TRUEMAN-BENT.**—1847. At Fort Lawrence, N. S., by the Rev. William Smithson, Mr. Edward S. Trueman, to Miss Sarah A. second daughter of Martin Bent, Esq.
17. **BLISS-FORSTER.**—1849. At Trinity Church, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the Rev. Charles Parke Bliss, A. M., Missionary of Hopewell, and fourth son of the late Geo. P. Bliss, Esq., Receiver General of the Province of New Brunswick, to Dorothy Anne, only daughter of C. V. Forster, Esq., of H. M. Customs at this port.
18. **BARTLETT-HUTCHINSON.**—1834. In Trinity Church, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. James H. Bartlett, to Charlotte M., youngest daughter of the late Mr. A. Hutchinson, of St. John.
19. **WETMORE-BONNELL.**—1846. At St. John's Church, Gage Town, by Rev. N. A. Coster, T. R. Wetmore, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to Mary Ann Sophia, only daughter of the late William Franklin Bonnell, Esquire, of Digby, N. S.
20. **BLAKSLEE-BRAYLEY.**—1849. By the Rev. S. Robinson, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Mr. E. B. A. G. Blakslee, of this City, to Mary A. only daughter of Mr. James Brayley, Merchant, and formerly of Bideford, Devonshire, England.
21. **COLLINS-McCARTHY.**—1839. By the Rev. James Dunphy, Mr. John Collins, to Miss Eleanor McCarthy, both of this City.
22. **McWILLIAMS-OLSON.**—1849. By the Very Rev. James Dunphy, V. G., Mr. James McWilliams, of the Parish of Portland, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. James Olson, of this City.
23. **CRAFT-SNOW.**—1860. By the Rev. James Baird, A. M., Mr. Edward John Craft, of Carleton, to Miss Elizabeth Snow, of Portland.
24. **ALLISON-KNIGHT.**—1847. At the Wesleyan Chapel, in Fredericton, by the Rev. William Smith, the Rev. John Allison, Wesleyan Minister, to Martha Louisa, eldest daughter of the Rev. Richard Knight, Chairman of the N. B. District and General Superintendent of the Missions.

25. **RANKIN-BOWMAN.**—1848. By the Rev. Henry Daniel, Mr. John Rankin, to Miss Mary S. Bowman, of this City.
26. **MCCOSKERY-MCWILLIAMS.**—1846. At St. Malachy's Church, by the Very Rev. James Dunphy, V. G., Mr. John McCoskery, of this City, Merchant, to Miss Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John McWilliams of Portland.
27. **HENDERSON-BOYLE.**—1850. By the Rev. John Irvine, Mr. John Henderson, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Boyle, both of the Parish of Hampton, King's County.
28. **MCPHELM-MCGUIRK.**—1849. At St. Peter's Chapel, Richibucto, by the Rev. H. McGuirk, Francis McPhelim, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Kent, to Rosanna, second daughter of Mr. Michael McGuirk, of Saint John, N. B., and sister of the Rev. H. McGuirk, of Richibucto, N. B.
29. **WARLOCK-CAMPBELL.**—1848. By the Right Rev. Bishop Dollard, R. C., Mr. Daniel O. L. Warlock, to Miss Mary, daughter of J. G. Campbell, Esq., Barrister at Law.
30. **FISHER-VALENTINE.**—1847. By the Rev. the Rector, Peter Fisher, Esq., of Fredericton, to Miss Mary Valentine, of St. John.

DEATHS IN NOVEMBER.

1. **UPHAM.**—1808. In England, after a long illness, the Honorable Joshua Upham, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court in New Brunswick, aged 67 years.
2. **DUSTAN.**—1847. In Portland, Mr. George Dustan, aged 63 years; he was one of the Loyalists who came to this city in 1783.
3. **UNDERWOOD.**—1848. At Shediac, Mr. John Underwood, at the patriarchal age of 101 years. The deceased was one of those veteran Loyalists who had served during the American Revolution, and was for many years a recipient of Her Majesty's bounty.
4. **MINNETTE.**—1851. Mr. Robert Garden Minnette, Jr., D. C. L., Surveyor, &c., in the 31st year of his age. His dutiful and affectionate kindness and sincerity endeared him to his parents, relatives and friends, while his undeviating rectitude and integrity insured the respect and esteem of all who knew him.
5. **HUTCHINGS.**—1856. After an illness of ten days, Mr. Thomas Hutchings, late of Falmouth, England, in the 52nd year of his age. For nearly 40 years he was a consistent member of the Wesleyan Church, and for upwards of 30 years he discharged with great efficiency the duties of Class Leader and Local Preacher. By the integrity and piety which distinguished his character, he gathered around him a numerous circle of friends who deeply sympathize with his sorrowing wife and children in their painful bereavement. He died triumphing in the faith of the Gospel, in prospect of a resurrection to eternal Life at the appearance of Jesus Christ.

6. **BOTSFORD.**—1861. At Westcock, Sackville, William Hazen Botsford, Esquire, aged 58 years, eldest son of the Hon. William Botsford. The deceased for many years represented the County of Westmorland in the General Assembly.
7. **JARVIS.**—1853. Ralph M. Jarvis, Esq, in the 77th year of his age.
8. **CHIPMAN.**—1847. At Cornwallis, Mrs. Ann, widow of the William Allan Chipman, Esq., in the 91st year of her age.
9. **SEGOGNE.**—1844. At Clare, Nova Scotia, the Reverend and truly venerable Abbe Segogne. Mr. Segogne was one of those respectable but persecuted Clergymen, who, during the French revolution, had to take refuge in England for safety; soon after which he visited Nova Scotia, and took charge of the Parish of Clare; and for a long period discharged the religious duties of Priest among the Roman Catholic population both of Clare and the adjoining County of Yarmouth in the most exemplary and conciliatory manner.
10. **BRITTENNY.**—1846. At Greenwlich, (K. C.) after a long and tedious illness, Mr. John Brittenny, in the 95th year of his age. Mr. B. came to this Province with the noble band of Loyalists in 1783, and has lived in Kings County for upwards of sixty-three years.
11. **ELSTON.**—1847. At Kennebeckasis, Mr. Benjamin Elston, in the 79th year of his age, departing this life in the full assurance of Christ's pardoning grace. He was a native of New Jersey and one of the Loyalists, who came to this Province in the year 1783.
12. **JONES.**—1855. Mr. Samuel Jones, in the 76th year of his age. Mr. Jones was born at Manawagonish, in the County of St. John, in the year 1777, six years before the landing of the Loyalists, and recollected our present city when it was in a state of nature. From the year 1804 until 1815 he carried the mails from St. John to Fredericton once a week; the roads in the Spring and Fall at that time were in such a state, and horses being of no use, he carried the mails on foot, which nothing but an iron energy and constitution would have enabled him to perform.
13. **McFARLANE.**—1849. At Wallace, County of Cumberland, after a short illness, aged 69 years, the Hon. Daniel McFarlane, Custos Rotulorum of that County, and recently a member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia.
14. **GILBERT.**—1857. At his residence in Dorchester, Robert Keech Gilbert, Esquire, Barrister at Law and M. P. P., aged 48. Mr. Gilbert was elected at two general Elections to represent his native County, Westmorland. His death is deeply and universally regretted by his numerous friends and supporters. He departed this life in peace with entire faith in his Saviour and in full hope of salvation.

15. SMITH.—1844. At Westmorland, N. B., Dr. Rufus Smith, in the 78th year of his age.
16. MCAVITY.—1859. After a lingering illness, John McAvity, Esq., aged 52 years, greatly regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.
17. HAMMOND.—1848. At Tobique, the Rev. Lothrop Hammond, aged 83 years, one of the oldest Baptist Ministers in this Province, and one whose Christian character will long be cherished with respect by many of other denominations as well as of his own.
18. GREGORY.—At Kingston, (K. C.) Richard P. Gregory, Esq., in the 96th year of his age. He was one of the Loyalists of 1783, and was much respected by all who knew him, and is deservedly regretted by a large circle of friends.
19. SEELY.—1848. At Indian Town, Sarah, wife of Mr. Alexander McL. Seely, aged 35 years.
20. GRAHAM.—1838. After a few hours illness, Richard, youngest son of Mr. Joseph Graham, Merchant, late of Glasgow.
21. BABINE.—1844. At Eel River, N. S., Madeline, relict of Mr. Joseph Babine, in the 100th year of her age.
22. SMILER.—1859. After a very short illness, Mr. Samuel Smiler, of the *Temperance Telegraph*, in the thirty fourth year of his age.
23. CHAMBERLAIN.—1847. After a short and severe illness, Mr. Samuel M. Chamberlain, formerly of Halifax, N. S., much and deservedly regretted.
24. TISDALE.—1857. At his residence in Germain Street, Walker Tisdale, Esq., in the 75th year of his age. Mr. Tisdale was one of the few remaining Loyalists.
25. SWYMMER.—1844. In London, Henry Swymer, Esq., of St. John, Barrister at Law, and Surrogate Judge of Probates for the City and County of St. John.
26. CHIPMAN.—1851. At his residence in this City, on the morning of Wednesday, the 26th instant, in the 65th year of his age, the Honorable Ward Chipman, late Chief Justice of this Province.
27. PALMER.—1844.—In King's County, Mr. Thomas Palmer, in the 82d year of his age - one of the earliest settlers of the Province.
28. CONNELL. - 1846. At Woodstock, Jeremiah M. Connell, Esquire, in the 47th year of his age. He was a Justice of the Common Pleas for the County of Carleton, and a Representative in the late General Assembly, and was much esteemed as an upright and useful man, and a sincere christian. He was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.
29. HARDING.—1844. This morning, at half past 7 o'clock, with a humble trust in the merits of her Saviour, Maria, wife of Mr. Theodore S. Harding, aged 33 years.

30. CLARK.—1853. At the advanced age of 93 years, Mr. John Clark. He was one of the first settlers of the City, and for nearly sixty years officiated as clerk in Trinity Church.

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### PROVINCIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The following are a few additions of old and new books relating to the provinces, which are either not noted in the already published "New Brunswick Bibliography," or which are noted in that book and concerning which further information is given. It is hoped that readers of THE MAGAZINE generally will aid as contributors to this department from month to month. In the case of books which relate to New Brunswick, the notes sent should be in the line already mentioned—new books or information about old ones and their authors. In respect to the other Maritime Provinces, of which there is no published bibliography, all information is of value, especially that relating to old and rare works.

In sending notes of books, please follow the style given below. Quote the name of the author as it is given on the title page, adding any other information as to his personality and work. Copy the title page itself, with date, describe binding in brief form, give the number of pages and mention maps or illustrations. To this necessary description may be appended any further facts as to the character of the book and its relation to the Maritime Provinces.

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Le Canada-Français, Revue publiée sous la direction d'un Comité de Professeurs de L'Université Laval. Québec. Imprimerie de L. J. Demers & Frère. 1888-91. Four Vols. 8°.

Collection de Documents Inédits, sur l'Acadie.

The Canada Français was a publication of much value, and a set of it is now difficult to obtain. Among the papers of interest to readers in the Maritime Provinces was one on Miscou

by Dr. N. E. Dionne, of Quebec. The collection of unpublished documents relating to Acadia was issued concurrently with the numbers of the magazine and stitched in at the end of each number, but there is a separate pagination and index, so that the two may be kept distinct from each other when bound. This publication is catalogued in Gagnon's *Essai de Bibliographie Canadienne*.  
W. K. R.

COLONIAL COLONIZATION BROADSIDE.—“Liverpool, 20th, 1771. Ten or twelve Industrious Farmers are wanted to settle upon the Lands belonging to William Owen, Esq., and Co., at New Warrington, on the Island of Campo Bello and Province of Nova Scotia,” &c.—one page folio, in fine state, \$5.

In a recent catalogue issued by W. J. Campbell of Philadelphia.  
V. H. P.

COLONIAL COLONIZATION. Translation of the Documents in French upon the back of a Map of Canada, by Guillaume de L' Isle, Geographer to King Louis XIV. Published in 1703. [Edinburgh: Printed by James Walker. *circa* 1837] pp. 10; 8<sup>o</sup>.

Consists of Documents and attestations bearing upon the Acadian claims of the Alexanders, Lords Stirling. A copy in New York Public Library.  
V. H. P.

HICKMAN, WILLIAM.

Sketches on the Nipisiguit, a River of New Brunswick. Halifax, John B. Strong. London, Day & Son, 1860. Folio, 15 x 11 inches. Eight colored lithographs; 15 pp. text.

Incorrectly printed in MacFarlane. W. F. G.

HICKMAN, J. G.

The Life of John Newton, a Loyalist of the Memorable Revolution of 1776—His attachment to the mother country—his banishment to Nova Scotia—his eternal hatred to the United States Flag—his subsequent Piratical cruelties, etc. By J. G. Hickman, Barrister at Law. St. John, N. B., Carrelton Briggs & Co., 32 pp., 1846.

An account of the disgusting crimes of three members of this family, told with pompous fulness; of no historical value.  
W. F. G.

POTE, WILLIAM.

The Journal of Captain William Pote, Jr., during his captivity in the French and Indian War from May, 1745, to August, 1747. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company, 1896. 375 copies printed. An account of the Journal by John F. Hurst. Historical Introduction by Victor H. Paltsits. Appendices. Illustrations. Map by Chas. Morris 1749.

A work of the greatest value on Acadian history, and a model of scholarly editing and tasteful book-making. W. F. G.

SNELL, MISS M. S.

Essays, Short Stories and Poems, including a sketch of the author's Life. Chatham [Ont.] 1881. 162 pp.; 8<sup>o</sup>.

The authoress lived at Campobello and the book contains references to her life there; not important. W. F. G.

WILLIAMS, MRS. CATHERINE R.

The | Neutral French; | or, | The Exiles of Nova Scotia. | By Mrs. Williams, | x x x | Two volumes in one. | Second Edition. | Providence: | Published by the Author. | [Copyrighted, 1841.] | 12 mo; pp. 238, 109; illustrated.

There is an edition in which "Second edition" is omitted on the title-page, but it seems to be identical in other respects.

Miss Catherine R. Williams was the granddaughter of Oliver Arnold, who held the post of Attorney-General of Rhode Island, in colonial days. Her father, Alfred Arnold, was a sea-captain. The daughter was born in Providence about 1790, and died there on 11 October, 1872. She was married to a Mr. Williams, a lineal descendant of Roger Williams---but the marriage soon ended in a permanent separation. Thrown upon her own resources, she followed authorship as a profession. Her writings comprehend poetry, biography and fiction. Mrs. Williams was in the Provinces in 1839, and her book, although dealing primarily with the Minas region, has not a little in it concerning New Brunswick. She always considered this romance as her best work. For a sketch of her, consult "Bibliographical Memoirs of three Rhode Island Authors---By Sidney S. Rider." Providence, 1880. (R. I. Historical Tracts, No. 11.) V. H. P.



## *THE EARLY NAME OF ROTHESAY.*

Some of the summer residents of Rothesay had a discussion, last season, on the early name of that place. The following is from the Supplementary Report of the E. & N. A. Railway Commissioners, dated March 8, 1859, and contained in the Appendix to the Journals of the House of Assembly for 1859 :

“ With regard to the names given to the Stations, the Commissioners take this occasion to explain that at the outset they found great difficulty in deciding which to adopt of the many names the several localities were known by. For example the site of the first main Station from Saint John was variously known as the ‘ Nine Mile House,’ ‘ Sheriff Drury’s ’ and ‘ Scribner’s.’

“ It was marked as a Way Office in the Post Office Directory as ‘ Kennebecasis Bay.’

“ The Commissioners applied to the residents in the neighborhood to fix on a name for the future Town or City, but after much cogitation and many meetings no decision could be arrived at.

“ The Commissioners were therefore in this instance forced to become name givers, and adopted the Indian name of the magnificent sheet of water in the vicinity, namely, ‘ Kennebecasis,’ or the Little Kennebec.

“ A similar difficulty met them at each of the other stations. The next was known as ‘ Wetmore’s,’ ‘ Gondola Point Road ’ and ‘ Lakefield.’ The Commissioners adopted the aboriginal name ‘ Quispamsis ’ or the Little Lake in the Woods. The next locality was variously known as ‘ Little River,’ ‘ Hammond River,’ ‘ French Village ’ and ‘ Alden’s.’ As before, the Indian name of the river, ‘ Nauwigewauk,’ was chosen. And so, in each case the Indian names of the rivers or localities was (sic!) adopted, unless in one or two instances, where the names ‘ Norton,’ ‘ Sussex ’ and ‘ Portage,’ had become sufficiently established.

“ Some pains have been taken to get at the correct

spelling of the names. The Indian language is not a written one, and therefore the only correct way to spell it is to arrange such a combination of letters as shall as nearly as possible give when pronounced the requisite sound. The pronunciation of the Indian names in each case has been derived from authentic sources."

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Putnam's Historical Magazine, of which the advertisement appears in this issue, is a well established publication, dealing with the genealogy and history of New England, and it has therefore an interest for many families in these provinces. Mr. Putnam is a practical genealogist, and his magazine shows him to be a man of good taste in book-making as well. Published by Eben Putnam, Salem, Mass., at \$2 a year.

Le Courier du Livre is the official organ of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, and is an excellent publication for every student of Canadian history. It contains papers on topics of general interest, both in French and English, by prominent writers, and has many valuable features. It is published at Quebec, under the direction of Raoul Renault, and is issued monthly. Subscription, \$2 a year.

Number 3 of Mr. Hay's Canadian History Leaflets contains a sketch of Gen. Coffin, by Dr. I. Allen Jack; Fort Cumberland, by James Hannay; D'Anville's Expedition, by Harry Piers; Deny's Description of the St. John, by Prof. Ganong; Incidents in the life of Lieut. James Moody, by G. U. Hay, and the Story of the Big Beaver, by Rev. W. O. Raymond. It is needless to say that, with such writers, the subjects are well treated. The leaflets ought to do a great deal of good from an educational standpoint.

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R. E. GOSNELL, *Librarian Legislative Library, B. C.*: I must congratulate you, not on the conception of such a commendable enterprise, but upon the success with which it has been initiated.

PROF. GEO. BRYCE, *Winnipeg*: I like your project.

S. F. DAWSON, LL. D., *Ottawa*: It seems to me to be a most promising idea.

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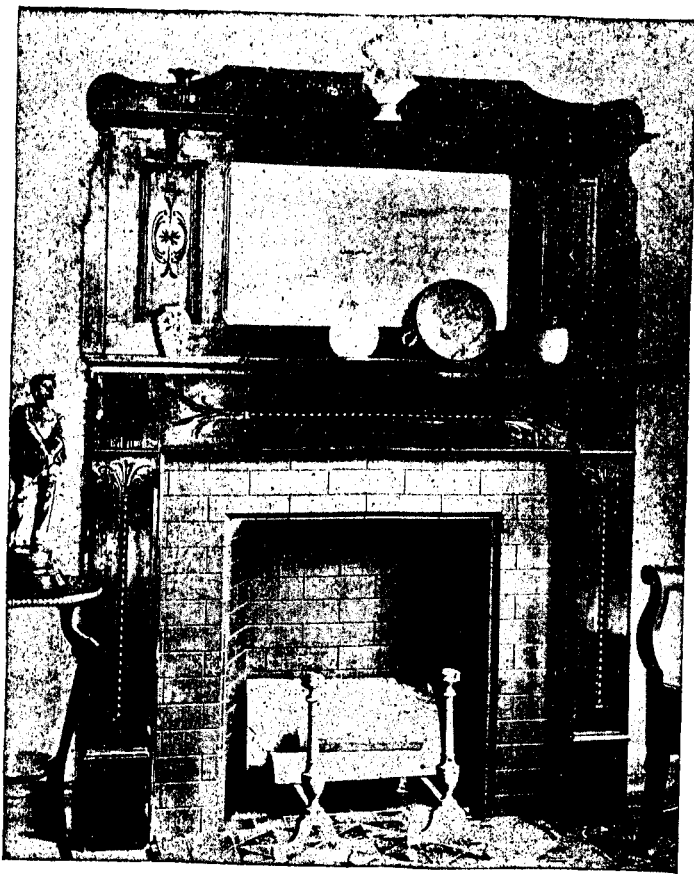
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