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# The New Brunswick Magazine

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## CONTENTS:

	PAGE.
DUGALD CAMPBELL'S MAP, by JONAS HOWE, - - - - -	233
THE NEW BRUNSWICK MILITIA, (Third Paper), by LIEUT. COL. GEO. J. MAUNSELL, - - - - -	239
AT PORTLAND POINT, (Eleventh Paper) by REV. W. O. RAYMOND, M. A., - - - - -	249
OUR FIRST FAMILIES, (Seventh Paper) by JAMES HANNAY, - - - - -	263
THE "CITY MILLS," by REV. W. O. RAYMOND, M. A., - - - - -	269
AN OLD TIME PUNSTER, by HISTORICUS, - - - - -	272
A RELIC OF OLDEN TIMES, - - - - -	276
SOME ODD OLD ADVERTISEMENTS, - - - - -	279
PROVINCIAL CHRONOLOGY, - - - - -	281
NOTES AND QUERIES, - - - - -	288

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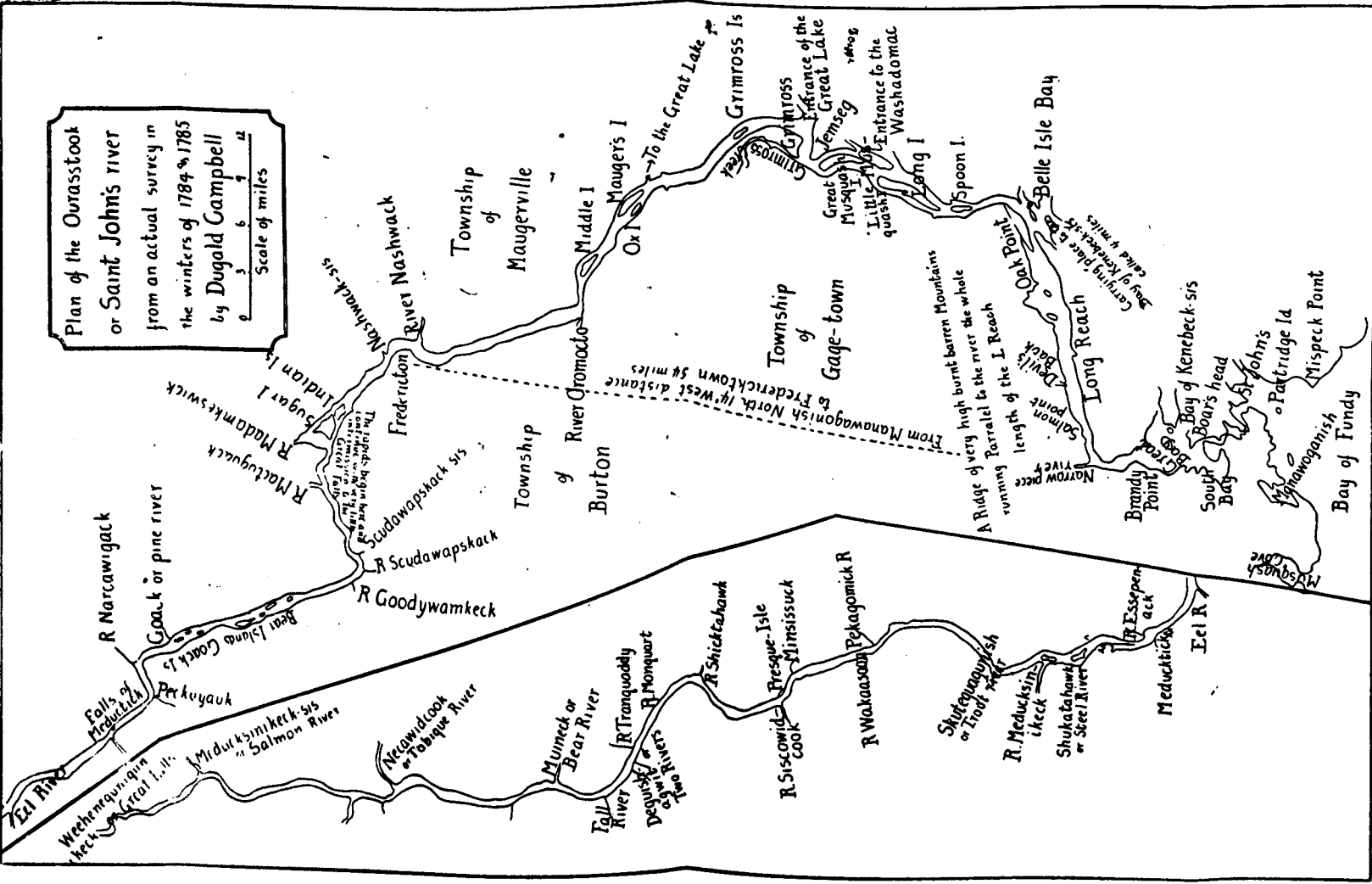
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 by Dugold Campbell

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## *DUGALD CAMPBELL'S MAP.\**

The first authentic map of the St. John river, compiled after the arrival of the Loyalists in 1783, was made by Lieutenant Dugald Campbell, and by him presented to Governor Thomas Carleton, the first governor of New Brunswick. The surveys for this map were made during the winter months of 1784 and 1785, and considering the circumstances under which Lieutenant Campbell must have labored at that time, he produced a most accurate and important map, and one that will always possess great historic value. The original map was sent by Governor Carleton, July 16, 1785, to Earl Sydney, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and in the letter that accompanied it Governor Carleton stated

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\*In 1788, Captain Robert Campbell published a map of the St. John river from the Bay of Fundy to Fredericton, including the tributaries, which he claimed was the first ever published. A copy of this rare map is preserved in the archives of the New Brunswick Historical Society. It is entitled "A MAP OF THE GREAT RIVER ST. JOHN & WATERS, (the first ever published) from the BAY OF FUNDY, up to ST. ANNS or FREDERICK'S TOWN: being little Known by White People, until 1783. Settled by the American Loyalists, then part of NOVA SCOTIA, now called NEW BRUNSWICK, from an Actual Survey, made in the Years 1784, '85, '86, and '87, by ROBERT CAMPBELL, Surveyor, Capt. of the 40th Company of St. John's Loyalists." The map is printed from an engraved plate, and beautifully done, but the names are not as correct as in Lieutenant Campbell's map. It was published in London, July 10, 1788. Captain Robert Campbell and his son, Robert Campbell, Jr. were grantees of St. John in 1783, and drew lots 708 and 709 on the south side of Orange street.

that Lieutenant Campbell had made no demand for compensation for his services.

The map gives a pretty accurate idea of the topography of the country bordering the St. John river from the Bay of Fundy to the Great Falls (Grand Falls) in 1785, and I am indebted to Professor W. F. Ganong, the owner of the copy from which the accompanying engraving is taken, for the privilege of reproducing it here. The original is in the Public Record Office, London. It is referred to in Canadian Archives for 1895, New Brunswick Section, page 5. The scale of the original is three miles to one inch. This copy was made for Professor Ganong, mainly to locate the names, which are probably all copied correctly, but the topography may not be exact in minutiae. The map is remarkable for the abundance and accuracy of the Indian names, and also for the fact that some of them are accompanied by their English translation. These names are discussed under their modern equivalents in Professor Ganong's "Monograph of the Place-nomenclature of New Brunswick." The place of the map in New Brunswick cartography is also discussed in his "Monograph of the Cartography of New Brunswick," under the "modern type." Both of these monographs were read before the Royal Society of Canada, and printed in the proceedings, and are valuable contributions to the history of the province.

Lieutenant Dugald Campbell, the compiler of the map, was a relative of Lord William Campbell, governor of Nova Scotia from 1766 to 1773, and a member of the great Argyle family; he had held a lieutenant's commission in the Forty-second Highlanders (Black Watch), and served during the American Revolution with credit. Possessed of talents of a very high order, educated and cultured, Lieutenant Campbell's works have perpetuated his reputation as a civil engineer and

land surveyor to the present day. At the close of the Revolution, in 1783, he came to New Brunswick with the Loyalists in charge of a number of disbanded men of the Forty-second Regiment. The disbanded Highlanders drew city lots together, and became grantees of St. John. Their lots were on the south side of Union street, running eastward from the Golden Ball Corner.\* On these they built log houses and attempted to establish homes, but the following summer their rude dwellings were destroyed in a disastrous conflagration that swept over that portion of the newly built city, and the Highlanders abandoned St. John and removed to the Nashwaak, York county, where their



Signature of Lieutenant Campbell.

descendants are found in large numbers. The last survivor of the band, Donald McDonald, died at the Nashwaak in 1850 at the age of 105 years. McBean's Brook, McCallum's Brook and Young's Brook, that flow into the Nashwaak, perpetuate the names of some of these Highland soldiers.

Lieutenant Campbell drew two lots in Carleton and one lot in the city, on the south side of King street east, between Carmarthen and Wentworth streets. On the 11th of September, 1802, after holding the city lot for nineteen years, he sold it to Cornelius Harbell for "fifty shillings lawful money of the Province of New Brunswick." The lot is now owned by Major John S. Hall.

During the early years of settlement, Lieutenant Campbell devoted a portion of his time to land surveying, and his name appears also, in conjunction with

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\*"Old Times" (Bustin) in St. John Morning News, 1861.

others, in several large grants and purchases of land. He surveyed the town site on which Fredericton is built, and made the first plan, which is still preserved, of that town. In the pursuit of his profession he gained an extensive knowledge of the St. John and its tributaries, which enabled him to compile the map he presented to Governor Carleton, with accuracy, and his superior education also enabled him to place on record the correct Indian and French names then in use by the pre-loyalist residents on the river. In 1793, when war was declared by France, the King's New Brunswick regiment was organized by the Imperial government for the defence of the province, and Lieutenant Campbell received the appointment of captain-lieutenant of the corps, and with it remained in active service until disbanded in 1802. While in service with the King's New Brunswick regiment the first recognition of Lieutenant Campbell's ability was made, when the commander-in-chief of the forces in British America appointed him chief surveyor to lay out military roads through the interior of New Brunswick, and to perfect communication with the province of Lower Canada. Large sums were expended on these military roads, and many remain monuments of the surveyor's skill.

In 1797 the Boundary Commissioners appointed Lieutenant Campbell, with an American surveyor, to explore and survey the Magaguadavic river to its source. This work was performed during the years 1798 and 1799, and the country bordering the Magaguadavic thoroughly explored and a map of the region made by Lieutenant Campbell and Isaac Hedden.

The sentiment of fellowship or clanship, so strong in the Highlander, probably induced Lieutenant Campbell to make his home on the Nashwaak (where he received a grant of five hundred acres of land), with

his comrades of the old Forty-second Regiment. The small, swift flowing stream that runs through his grant and mingles its waters with the Nashwaak, he named the Tay, in remembrance of his early years in Scotland, and to his estate he gave the name of Taymouth—mouth of the Tay—a name which seems to have fallen into disuse. The locality is a beautiful rural district of mount and valley, and the meeting of the Tay and Nashwaak furnishes one of the finest engravings that adorns the pages of "Picturesque Canada." From Taymouth Lieutenant Campbell addressed his first reports to the legislature on the state of the public roads and bridges of the province.

In 1802 Lieutenant Campbell's work in connection with the roads and bridges of the province began, and his reports to the legislature on these subjects, which were then of the greatest importance to the people, were eagerly read. These reports are worthy of perusal even today, and in some things we will find we have not progressed very far. But they are especially valuable for the clear and concise manner in which the important subject of which they treat is discussed, and the difficulties that confronted the rulers as well as the settlers of this new country become apparent. They are historical records of the greatest value, and recount a long struggle over nature in its rudest aspect.

When war was declared against France in 1803, the New Brunswick Fencible Regiment was formed, and Lieutenant Campbell again joined the service. During those years of service Lieutenant Campbell was also connected with the militia of New Brunswick, and was a major in the York Light infantry battalion and aide-de-camp to Governor Carleton.

The years that followed were anxious years for the people of New Brunswick, as war with the United States was anticipated, but Lieutenant Campbell did



not live to take part in those events—he died at Fred-erickton in April, 1810, and was buried in the old burying grounds in that town.

Before coming to New Brunswick Lieutenant Campbell married Jacobina Drummond, by whom he had three sons, Alexander, Patrick and Ludlow, and two daughters, Jacobina and Ann. The Drummonds were an ancient Scotch family, lairds of Balhaldie. After the death of her husband Mrs. Campbell continued to reside at Taymouth, where she died, and her grave on a hillside that overlooks the beautiful vale of the Nashwaak has given semblance to the story that Lieutenant Campbell was buried at Taymouth.

In connection with Mrs. Campbell an interesting bit of family history is recalled. At the beginning of the century her only brother became heir to the Balhaldie estates of the Drummond family in Scotland, but being an imbecile Mrs. Campbell and her sisters applied to the law courts of Scotland to have the estates sold and the proceeds equally divided among them. After considerable litigation this was done, but Mrs. Campbell did not live to receive her portion, which amounted to several thousand pounds. Alexander Campbell, the eldest son, received his mother's portion, as he was the only recognized heir under the law then in force, and shortly after removed with his family to Upper Canada. Mrs. Campbell's sisters married Loyalist officers—Captain Archibald McLean\* of the New York Volunteers, and Lieutenant John McGibbon of the Florida Rangers—both of whom drew land and settled in York county, where their descendants reside.

The life of a man who witnessed so many historic events, and filled so honorable a position as Lieutenant

\*During hostilities with the United States in 1812-13 Captain McLean was assistant adjutant general of the militia forces of New Brunswick.

Campbell, must have abounded with incidents of interest, but it was found difficult to collect even the scanty materials that form this sketch, so soon does the work, and often the name, of a pioneer perish.

JONAS HOWE.

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## THE NEW BRUNSWICK MILITIA.

### *Third Paper.*

In April, 1868, the Dominion Rifle Association, with Lieut.-Colonel Hon. A. E. Botsford as President, was formed. The delegates representing New Brunswick at the meeting assembled at Ottawa, 1st April, 1868, were: Lieut.-Colonels Botsford, Gray, Beer, and Maunsell. The first competition of the Association was held at La Prairie, commencing 15th September, 1868.

There was some political opposition to the appointment of Lieut.-Colonel Maunsell to the position of deputy adjutant general under the new law. The force of the province, however, *en masse*, petitioned the government on his behalf—a petition that bears the signatures of many good men and true, since gone to rest, as well as of many still serving Queen and country—history-makers all. On the 1st January, 1869, Lieut.-Colonel Maunsell was appointed D. A. G. in district No. 8, province of New Brunswick.

The following officers were also appointed to the staff of this district, 19th January, 1869: Lieutenant-Colonel Otty, Brigade Major; Lt.-Col. Inches, Brigade Major; Lt.-Col. C. Willis, Brigade Major, (until succeeded by Lt.-Col. McCully); Lt.-Col. Baird, Dist. Paymaster; Lt.-Col. Jago, A. A. G. Artillery.

Lieut.-Colonel Otty, on appointment as B. M., was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel C. Ray, a loyal and zealous

officer, in command of the 62nd Battalion. Lt.-Colonel Ray was subsequently succeeded by an equally zealous and efficient officer, Lt.-Colonel Macshane.

On the 11th February, 1869, the first school of military instruction (in connection with the Regiment of H. M. forces, 60th Rifles, stationed at St. John) was established in this district and was largely attended.

The quota of active Militia, fixed by law, required to be furnished by this district is 3,264. Corps to complete this quota, partly from the old volunteers, under section 7 of the new act, speedily offered their services. These, with but little change, remain to the present day and have already been referred to.

It was at this time, the autumn of 1869, that H. R. H. Prince Arthur, now Lieut.-General the Duke of Connaught, visited New Brunswick, and expressed himself in terms of praise at the appearance of the force.

In 1870 the force was further developed, the 73rd and 74th Battalions, heretofore existing as isolated Companies, were formed under two excellent commanding officers, Lieut.-Col. D. Ferguson and Lieut.-Col. E. Beer, respectively. The former has since been succeeded by an efficient officer, Lieut.-Col. McCulley, the latter by Lieut.-Col. Baird. The officers and men (an excellent class) composing the 73rd Battalion were drawn for the most part from 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Northumberland Militia, commanded respectively by Lieut.-Colonels Caleb McCulley, R. Jardine, Major T. W. Underhill and Lieut. Colonel R. Hutchinson.

The following officers commanded companies in 1871 : Captains Ramsay, McCulley, (now Lieut.-Col.), Blake, Templeton, Williston, Burns, (Bathurst Company attached.)

The services of the following officers in bringing about efficiency in this county must not be overlooked : Captains James Russell, Hon. J. B. Snowball, Senator,

Lieut. J. C. Gough, W. Muirhead, Captain A. D. Shirreff, last, not least, Lieut.-Colonels Hon. T. Gillespie and R. R. Call.

The officers and men composing the 74th Battalion (also an excellent class) were drawn for the most part from Kings and Westmorland Militia, commanded respectively by Lieut.-Colonels Hon. W. P. Flewelling, E. B. Beer, A. C. Otty, C. D. Fairweather, and in Westmorland by Lieut.-Colonels Hon. D. Hanington, Hon. A. E. Botsford, B. C. Ranworth.

The following officers commanded companies in 1871: Captains Colpitts, Arnold, Murray, Lindsay, Harper and Lieut. Scovil. Annual drill was performed in Battalion camps.

On the 29th June, 1871, the first Brigade Camp, for sixteen days continuous drill, was formed at Fredericton.

The New Brunswick Regiment of Cavalry, Lieut. Colonel Saunders, marched to camp, an average distance of eighty miles per troop, crossed three long and tedious ferries, bivouacked at the Jemseg on the 29th, and arrived at Fredericton on the 30th June, 1871. This march to and from camp was favourably commented upon by the British Press.

The force in camp was inspected by the then Adjutant General, Colonel P. Robertson-Ross who thus reported:

"The Fredericton Camp was well situated and laid out, the Rifle Range was convenient, and all the corps performed their prescribed course of Target Practice."

"The commanding officer (Lt. Colonel Maunsell) exercised his command with great judgment, showing much ability in handling troops; and on two or three occasions, having divided the troops into attacking and defending forces, carried out very successfully 'sham battles' on the same principles observed by the Regular Army at the last 'Autumn Manceuvres,' the practice thus afforded proving most interesting and instructive to all engaged."

At this time Lt. Colonel Marsh succeeded Lt. Col.

Hewitson in the command of the 71st Battalion.

In 1872 the Brigade Camp was held at Woodstock on a most picturesque spot, "the pleasure ground." An Artillery camp also, under command of Lt. Colonel Foster, was formed at St. John.

There was no Brigade Camp in 1873, drill being performed for the most part at Company headquarters.

Fifty volunteers proceeded in charge of Lt. Colonel Otty to take part in the Red River expedition, and subsequently both Lt. Colonels Otty and Saunders offered their services to join then General Wolseley's staff on the Gold Coast (Ashantee expedition).

An Artillery Association was formed this year, 1873, with Lt. Colonel B. Strange as President.

Lieut. Colonel B. L. Peters commanded the Wimbledon Team this year.

H. M. Regular Army having left the province, a School of Military Instruction was established at Fredericton under the District Staff: Lieut. Colonel Maunsell, D. A. G., Commandant; Lt. Col. Otty, Adjutant; Captain T. McKenzie, Lieut. (now Major) Howe, Instructors.

In 1874 the Brigade Camp was at St. Andrews, while Woodstock Field Battery, Capt. Donnell, had its camp at Woodstock. A small Brigade camp was also formed on Barrack Ground, St. John.

In 1875 the Royal Military College of Canada was established at Kingston. The following were among the first Cadets from this province:—C. A. DesBrisay, T. L. Reed, Geo. E. Perley, 1875; H. Montgomery Campbell, now Major Royal Horse Artillery; A. Wilmot Daniel, now Revd.; E. Hazen Drury, now C. E., 1876.

The Brigade Camp was again formed at St. Andrews July, 1875.

Apart from the practical utility of the annual camps

of instruction, and besides the renewal of friendship, the comparing of notes, as to progress in the various industries of individual members of the force, there were many pleasant incidents worth recording. For example:—On the late arrival of a river county company at Camp St. Andrews, the tide being out, this phenomenon was considered the result of a dry summer. The first soldier, however, to see the full tide in the early morning exclaimed, “Boys there’s been a freshet up river.”

Immediately on the arrival of a Madawaska Company at the same camp, after a weary journey by train, the meat block at the ration store was seized, a fiddle produced, and the dance engaged in. The attention of the commanding officer was called to this breach of the rules, and a sudden stop was put to the dance. The Acadian soldiery were crestfallen. Soon, however, they regained their lost vivacity, a barn door was produced, the fiddler struck up his best tune, the dance was resumed, and all went merry as a wedding bell.

Another incident is one in which the worthy rector of St. Mary’s (the Rev. W. O. Raymond), then Lieutenant commanding the Woodstock battery of Artillery, took part.

At the brigade camp at Woodstock in 1872 a certain individual (not the rector of St. Mary’s) made night hideous with noise, and he escaped the vigilance of guard or picket. A trap was set and the culprit (son of a clergyman, a wild youth) was seized by the strong right hand of the Brigade Major. The next morning the youth was brought as a prisoner before the C. O. of the camp, when Mr. Raymond, who commanded the prisoner’s corps, spoke with his usual kindness in his behalf, pointing out his youth, his intelligence, the discredit he was bringing upon his parents

and corps, and hoping better things of him. Admonishment, with words of advice, was then administered. This proved the turning point of the young man's life. He soon was sent to the Harvard University, where he graduated with honors, and is now a skilled and successful M. D. in a town not a hundred miles distant from Woodstock. He has more than once assured the writer, while thanking him for the administration of justice, that he still feels the effects of the grip of the B. M.

A force in aid of the civil authorities was called out under Lt. Colonel Macshane, St. John, August, 1875, and one under Lt. Colonel McCully, B. M., to proceed to Caraquet, February, 1875. Another force was called out, July, 1876, at St. John under Lt. Colonel Foster, N. B. Garrison Artillery.

In June, 1876, by the sudden death of Lt. Col. Otty, Brigade Major, the militia force lost a warm friend and an enthusiastic soldier. Lt. Col. Macshane, an ideal staff officer, succeeded Lt. Col. Otty as B. M., Lt. Col. Sullivan being appointed to the command of the 62nd Battalion. Lieut. Colonel Blaine, whose name is a household word in the province, and whose services are well known and valued, succeeded Lt. Col. Sullivan in the command 8th September, 1876.

In this year, 1876, there was a reduction of the staff by the resignation of Lt. Colonel Jago and the retirement of Lt. Colonels Inches and McCully, Brigade Majors.

The great fire at St. John, 20th June, 1877, will long be remembered, and by none more than the under-named officers, whose strenuous efforts to protect barrack and other government property had been favorably reported upon:—Lt.-Colonel Maunsell; Lt.-Colonel MacShane, then Brigade Major; Lt.-Col. A. Blaine,

62nd Battalion; Captain Hall, 62nd Battalion; Caretakers, Emmison, Nixon, Lamb, Marshall.

It may be mentioned that one of these officers (Colonel Blaine) left house and household Gods to perish in the flames in his efforts to save government property—leaving his home even to the spoiler, to do what he considered his “more incumbent work” for his country. Lt. Colonel Macshane also lost much valuable personal property by the fire. The practical utility of the force at St. John was again tested in aiding the Civil power after the disastrous fire at St. John.

In 1879 the staff of the district was further reduced by the removal of a very efficient officer, Lieut.-Colonel Cunard, Lieut.-Colonel Baird performing both the duties of paymaster and storekeeper until succeeded by our present excellent staff officer Major Armstrong, 1st February 1887.

H. E. Lord Lorne and H. R. H. the Princess Louise visited New Brunswick, August, 1879, arriving at St. John on the 8th of that month. Everywhere the reception was both loyal and enthusiastic. His Excellency expressed “his great satisfaction at the soldier-like appearance of the Militia force and the manner in which their duties had been carried out during his recent tour in the province.”

Battalion Camps were held this year (Rural Corps.)

In 1880 a Brigade Camp was again formed at Woodstock and was very successful.

In this year the 8th Regiment of Cavalry lost by death its commanding officer and true friend, Lieut. Colonel Saunders, and the Militia of Canada has lost an officer and a gentleman ever ready with his voice or pen to further its interests. The command devolved upon Lt. Col. Domville, under whom the regiment has made marked progress to this day, when it is considered



second to none in Canada. Lt. Col. Markham and Majors H. M. Campbell and F. V. Wedderburn are the efficient majors of this regiment.

The 62nd Battalion, Major Likely, proceeded to Quebec and took part in the grand review on the Plains of Abraham on the Queen's Birthday this year, 1880, the troops assembled being under command of Lieut. General Sir Selby Smyth. Lt. Col. Maunsell, D. A. G., and Lt. Col. Macshane, B. M., proceeded with the battalion, the former officer commanding a brigade at the review. The steadiness of the drill and the general appearance of our St. John Battalion received much praise, as did the good conduct of the men on the long railway journey.

The "Historical Records" of this fine battalion, as well as those of the third regiment Canadian Artillery, have been admirably compiled by Major E. Sturdee and Captain J. B. M. Baxter, respectively. The example of these zealous and efficient officers may be followed with advantage in every corps in Canada.

On the 1st April, 1881, Lieut. Colonel Maunsell was transferred from district number 8 to district number 4, headquarters at Ottawa, while Lieut. Colonel Macshane was transferred to district number 9, with headquarters at Halifax. Both of these officers before leaving received many marks of respect and esteem from officers and men of the force and from the citizens in general.

Lt. Col. Maunsell remained in command of district number 4 during the years of 1881, 1882 and 1883, proceeding to Aldershot, with other officers who with himself had been selected to command corps of permanent infantry, in 1883. After a course of instruction at Aldershot (Lt. Colonels Maunsell and Otter having seen something of continental forces) these officers returned to Canada, and Lt. Col. Maunsell to New Brunswick, where he commenced the work of organ-

izing the Infantry School Corps, upon which the School of Infantry under his command was formed.

On the 7th May, 1884, Lieut.-Colonel Maunsell again assumed command of district number 8, on the change of headquarters of Lt.-Colonel Taylor to Halifax.

During the time of Lt.-Colonel Taylor's command of district number 8, from 1881 to 1884, much progress had been made by the force, and the largest camp ever formed in the district was held at Sussex, where H. E. Lord Lorne and H. R. H. the Princess Louise reviewed the troops.

The history of the force of New Brunswick from 1884 to the present day is fresh in the minds of everybody and may be summed up as follows:—

(a) Offers of service—Expedition in Egypt and the Sudan.

(b) Offers of service—N. W. Expedition.

(c) Steps taken to form in New Brunswick and P. E. Island Battalion for service in the Northwest.

(d) Steps taken in efficiency—

(1) The following officers, among many others, offered their services for both expeditions:— Lieut.-Colonel Domville, 8th Hussars; Major (now Lt.-Col.) Vince, B. Engineers; Lieut.-Colonel Beer, 74th Battalion; Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, now D. O. C., M. D., No. 5, I. S. C., while Lieut.-Colonels Blaine, Armstrong and Marsh held their respective corps in readiness for the latter expedition. I may state that Lieut. Colonel Vince is a typical engineer officer, an earnest military student, a practical soldier, and an excellent commanding officer.

(2) On the 11th May, 1885, Lieut. Colonel Maunsell received the following telegram from the Adjutant General:—

“Battalion consisting of Infantry School and eight companies (afterwards increased to ten) active militia, under your

command, required for immediate service in the Northwest. What Companies do you select and when can Battalion move?"

To which the D. A. G. at once replied, indicating the Companies "ready to move in four days from orders."

In selecting companies for this service, being desirous not to interfere unduly with the industrial pursuits of any particular class, and with the view to all parts of the province being fairly represented, the following companies were selected, with the following staff:

Lieut. Colonel Maunsell, D. A. G., commanding.

Majors—Lieut. Colonels E. Beer, 74th Battalion;  
A. Blaine, 62nd Battalion.

Captains—A Company, Major Gordon, I. S. C.; B, Lieut. Young, I. S. C.; C, Captain Sturdee, 62nd; D, Captain Godard, 62nd; E, Captain Hegan, 62nd; F, Captain Edwards, 62nd; G, Captain Baker, 67th; H, Captain Howe, 71st; I, Captain Harper, 74th; J, Captain McNaughton, 73rd; K, Captain Stewart, 82nd, P. E. I.; L, Captain MacLeod, 82nd, P. E. I.

Adjutant—Captain and Adjutant H. H. McLean, 62nd; Chaplain—Rev. G. G. Roberts, rector of Fredericton; Paymaster—Lt. Col. McCulley, 73rd; Quartermaster—Major Devlin, 62nd; Surgeon—Surgeon Brown, I. S. C.; Assistant Surgeon—Assistant Surgeon MacFarland, 62nd.

Strength of all ranks assembled in camp, 439; not in camp, in readiness, J, K and L companies, 130; total, 569.

On the 18th May this Battalion proceeded en route to the Northwest, and encamped at Sussex, awaiting further orders. On the 26th May, the Battalion not being then required in the Northwest, the thanks of the Government were conveyed to all ranks for the prompt

response to the call for active service; the different companies returned to their homes on the following day.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed in the preparation for active service as above.

GEO. J. MAUNSELL, Lieut. Colonel.

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### AT PORTLAND POINT.

#### *Eleventh Paper.*

The glimpses we get of the course of events at Portland Point during the two years that preceded the coming of the Loyalists are not many or important. James Simonds was still living at Maugerville, and Wm. Hazen and James White at the mouth of the river. The relations existing between the two latter gentlemen and the officers of the garrison at Fort Howe were very cordial. Colonel Michael Francklin continued to come occasionally to St. John in connection with his duties as superintendent of Indian affairs. In the year 1780, Mr. Hazen's son William and a son of Colonel Francklin were sent by their parents to Quebec to finish their education, under the tuition of Le Comte du Pré. The bill rendered by the Comte du Pré for his services, a queer old document, is now in the possession of the writer of this paper. The young lads were two years absent from their homes at a cost to their fathers of \$1,500. The education of children was a serious problem to the inhabitants at Portland Point in the year of our Lord 1780.

The presence of Major Studholme's garrison at Fort Howe afforded the surest guarantee of the preservation of law and order during the troublous times of the American Revolution, nevertheless the authority of the civil magistrate was not entirely superseded by

military law. This is evident from the following notice issued by James White in his capacity as a Justice of the Peace:

Whereas complaint hath been made to me by the Commanding Officer of the King's Troops at this place that several irregularities have lately been committed here by his Troops, proceeding from the quantity of Strong Liquors sold them by the inhabitants; to prevent any disturbance for the future, I publickly forbid any person or persons at this place selling Strong Liquors under the penalty of the law made and provided in such cases, except by those who have Licence or Permits from authority for that purpose.

Given under my hand at Fort Howe this third day of July, 1781.

JAMES WHITE, J. P.

The Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Sunbury and Province of Nova Scotia continued to meet regularly at Maugerville, and James Simonds and James White were generally in attendance. Benjamin Atherton of St. Ann's was Clerk of the Peace. Some of the proceedings of the Court are yet extant.\* Sheriffs were not appointed in Nova Scotia until the year 1784. Up to that date John Fenton acted as Provost Marshal for the entire province, and had deputies in the various counties who were known as deputy sheriffs or deputy provost marshals; James White and David Burpee were deputies in the County of Sunbury.

While gathering up the threads of the story of Portland Point a few words may be added with regard to one or two of the more prominent persons whose names have been incidentally mentioned.

Hugh Quinton was one of the pioneers who came to St. John with Captain Francis Peabody and James Simonds in 1762. He was born in Cheshire, New Hampshire, in 1741. Being of an adventurous spirit he, while yet a lad in his teens, served in one of the provincial corps at Crown Point during the French war. His

\*For example, on the second Tuesday in October, 1781, the Court gave a license to Philip Newton to keep a public house of entertainment and to retail spirituous liquors at or near the Harbour of St. John.

wife, Elizabeth Cristy of Londonderry, New Hampshire, was born the same year as her husband. They were married at the age of twenty and came to St. John a year later. According to the statement of John Quinton, who died not many years ago, and who had much of his information directly from his grandmother's lips, Hugh Quinton and wife on their arrival sought shelter in the barracks at old Fort Frederick, and there the very night of their arrival, August 28, 1762, their first child James Quinton was born; to him therefore appertains the honor of being the first child of English speaking people born at St. John. Not very long after—probably in the year 1763—Hugh Quinton went to Maugerville, of which township he was one of the original grantees. He is described in an old document as an "Innholder," from which it seems he furnished entertainment to travellers, or kept a "tavern." In those days the keeper of a tavern was usually a very respectable and important personage. Many of the first religious services at Maugerville were held at Hugh Quinton's house, as being more commodious than the houses of the majority of the inhabitants. He was himself a member of the Congregational Church. In the year 1774 he sold to Rev. Seth Noble\* his lot of land (No. 97 in the Maugerville grant) and removed to Manawagonish in the township of Conway where he is returned as a resident in the enumeration of the settlers made by James Simonds the following year. †

Hugh Quinton participated, along with the majority of the Maugerville settlers, in their disloyal proceedings of May, 1776. He was one of the rebel committee then formed and went so far as to accompany Colonel Eddy, at the head of a contingent of sympathizers, in

\* David Burpee, deputy sheriff of Sunbury Co., sold at auction May 21, 1784, lot No. 97 in Maugerville to satisfy the suit of Hugh Quinton for £158 against Seth Noble who is described as "late of Maugerville, clerk."

† See December number of this Magazine.

the quixotic expedition against Fort Cumberland. After this escapade, Mr. Quinton thought better of his conduct, took the oath of allegiance to the King, and on several occasions turned out and fought the rebel parties. After the peace of 1783 he kept for years a well known house of entertainment at Manawagonish. He died in 1792, but his widow lived until the year 1835.

Reference has been made to John Hazen, who came to this country with his Uncle William when a lad of nineteen. He was born at Haverhill Nov. 29, 1755, and received a good education. His father, Captain John Hazen, died before the Revolution, and his uncle seems to have been his natural guardian. After a short residence at St. John he went up the river to Maugerville, where he lived until the latter part of November, 1785. He then removed to Oromocto, where he built a house and store and engaged in business. A letter to his uncle, written about this date, contains a paragraph that affords a curious illustration of the jealousy existing between the old inhabitants of the country and the Loyalist settlers.

Our Election for the Assembly goes on, I am told, very much in favor of Messrs. Hubbard and Vandeburg. The old Inhabitants have quite overshot their mark by giving their votes the first day in favor of Simonds and Beckwith. I rather think that not one old inhabitant gets in by their wishing to have the two. To-morrow decides. Mr. Simonds would without doubt have been one of those elected if the old inhabitants had voted for him and Hubbard or Vandeburg; but it grew quite a party matter with them.

John Hazen is classed as a Loyalist by Sabine, and as he came from Massachusetts to this country during the war and was always loyal to the crown he may not improperly be so considered. He married, September 2, 1787, Priscilla McKinstry \* a daughter of Dr.

\* Mrs. John Hazen's brother, William McKinstry, was present as a spectator at the battle of Hohenlinden in 1800, and had as his companion the poet Campbell, whose poem on Hohenlinden has attained world wide fame. In the course of the action a cannon ball struck the earth almost at their feet.

William McKinstry, a well known Loyalist, by whom he had a family of twelve children.

It will be noticed in the paragraph just quoted from John Hazen's letter, that Nehemiah Beckwith is mentioned as one of the old inhabitants. By Sabine he is erroneously classed as a Loyalist. The date of his arrival at Maugerville is rather uncertain, but the old Sunbury County records show that on December 16, 1780, Joseph Dunphy of Maugerville sold for the sum of £100 one half of lot No. 78 to Nehemiah Beckwith, who is described in the deed of conveyance as "late of Cornwallis but now of Maugerville, Trader." Mr. Beckwith was quite an active and enterprising man in the early days of the province. He was the first to attempt to establish regular communication by water between St. John and Fredericton and for that purpose built in August, 1784, a scow or towboat to ply between Parr Town and St. Ann's. A little later he built at Mauger's Island quite a large ship, called the Lord Sheffield, which was sold in May, 1786, while on the stocks, to Gen. Benedict Arnold. She came through the falls on the 1st of June and her arrival was regarded as quite an event. In consequence of some rather sharp practice on the part of Gen. Arnold, Mr. Beckwith was financially ruined. However, in a few years he recovered from the difficulties in which he had been involved and became again an active and useful citizen. One of his sons filled the position of Sheriff of the County of Victoria and another, the late Hon. John A. Beckwith, was prominent in political life and at one time Provincial Secretary and leader of the government of New Brunswick. Nehemiah Beckwith died in Fredericton in the year 1815.

William Davidson has been already mentioned in these pages and will again be frequently spoken of in



connection with the early masting business of the St. John river. Mr. Davidson came from the north of Scotland to Miramichi in 1764, the same year that Simonds and White took up their permanent abode at St. John. At that time the abandoned houses of the French at Miramichi had been destroyed by the savages, and Mr. Davidson found himself almost the only white man in a vast and desolate region. In the following year a grant of 100,000 acres was made to Wm. Davidson and John Cort on the south side of the Miramichi. This grant began nearly opposite "Boe-bare's Island" and extended several miles up the river, including a large part of the parish of Nelson.\* Mr. Davidson prosecuted the fisheries in company with John Cort, and about the year 1773 built the first schooner launched upon the Miramichi. During the Revolution the Indians proved extremely troublesome to the Miramichi settlers, and Mr. Davidson removed temporarily to the St. John river, where he became interested in lands and had a contract with the government to provide masts for the Royal Navy. Cooney says in his History of New Brunswick, "Mr. Davidson is universally represented to have been a man of considerable attainments, of amiable disposition, of enlarged views and enterprising spirit." At the time of the division of the old province of Nova Scotia he was a member for Sunbury County in the N. S. House of Assembly, and he was elected a member for the County of Northumberland in the first House of Assembly of New Brunswick. William Davidson displayed indomitable energy and perseverance in surmounting difficulties. He died in 1790 and is interred in the old burial ground at Beaubair's Island. His tombstone bears the following inscription:

\*A considerable part of this grant was escheated in 1785 as being insufficiently settled.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY  
of  
WILLIAM DAVIDSON, ESQ.

Representative for the County of Northumberland Province of New Brunswick, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Contractor for Masts for His Majesty's Navy.

He died on the 17th of June, 1890, aged 50. He was one of the first settlers of the river, and greatly instrumental in promoting the settlement. He left a widow and five children to deplore his loss.

*Memento Mori.*

Some additional facts of interest have come to the writer's knowledge concerning John Jones, mentioned in one of the previous papers.\* The grandfather of John Jones came to America from Wales about the beginning of the last century with his family and landed at Newburyport, settling afterwards at Amesbury. The father of John Jones was but a boy when he arrived in America. The grandfather was killed by the Indians. John Jones was the youngest of his father's family and learned the ship carpenter's trade. He came to St. John with William Hazen in 1775, having been engaged as a master workman to build ships for Hazen, Simonds and White. The first vessel on which he was employed was burned on the stocks at Portland Point by some marauders from Machias the year after his arrival.

At the time of John Allan's invasion of the St. John river (as will be remembered by those who have read the previous papers in this series) a guard of some sixty men was left at the mouth of the river by the invaders while Allan pursued his negotiations with the Indians at Aukpaque.† Upon the arrival of the troops under Major Studholme and Colonel Francklin they were landed at Manawagonish Cove near the house of

\* These facts are gleaned from a memorandum made in 1857 by Zebulon Jones, Sr., now in possession of his descendants.

† Aukpaque was the old Indian village situated a few miles above Fredrickton. The place is now occupied by Robert Jardine of St. John.

Samuel Peabody. John Jones with Samuel Peabody and other inhabitants of Conway, guided them to the encampment of the enemy on the footpath, or portage, leading from Manawagonish Cove to South Bay. The Yankees were apprised of their coming and ambushed themselves—some climbed into trees. However, when the commander of the attacking party arrived near their position he sent flanking parties which fired and killed nine men who were afterwards buried near the spot where they fell in one grave; the remainder fled.

Mr. Jones' employers paid him his daily wages for some time in order to retain his services, under the impression that the war would soon be over and they would be able to build ships. During this time Jones married Mercy Hilderick, who was on a visit to her brother-in-law, Samuel Peabody. There being no clergyman at hand, the ceremony was performed by Gervas Say, a Justice of the Peace for the County of Sunbury, who then lived in the township of Conway. The ravages of the privateers that infested the coasts of the Bay of Fundy obliged Jones, in common with nearly all the Conway people, to remove elsewhere. He accordingly went up the river to Jemseg Point, then covered with white oak trees. Joseph Garrison,\* who resided in the vicinity, made oars, capstan bars, tree-nails, etc., and sold them to traders. Becoming acquainted with Edmund Price, an old inhabitant on the river, John Jones concluded to become his neighbor, and he accordingly removed to the head of Long Reach and settled at the place called "Coy's Mistake" on the Kemble Manor. Jones had a family of eight sons and seven daughters, fourteen of whom married and raised large families. In the year 1857 his seventh son was

Joseph Garrison was the grandfather of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the celebrated advocate of the abolition of slavery. It is interesting to find that the statement made here by Zebulon Jones is corroborated by the collections of the N. B. Hist. Society. See p. 310, Vol. 1, No. 3.

living on the old homestead, and the Price homestead was occupied by a grandson of Edmund Price.

Among the glimpses we get of Portland Point during the closing years of the American Revolution there is a rather interesting one in the diary of Benjamin Marston, a Massachusetts Loyalist, who visited the place in his vessel the "Britannia" in the autumn of 1781. An extract from his journal here follows:—

*Friday, Sep. 7.* About 10 a. m., arrived safely into St. John's river, went ashore and dined with Mr. Hazen whom I find to be every way the man I have ever heard him characterized.

*Saturday Sep. 8.* Dined with Mr. Hazen. Sold him and Mr. White some tobacco, wine and chocolate. Mending sails to-day. Wind blowing very hard at N. W.

*Sunday, Sep. 9.* Am in hopes of having a convoy to Annapolis; shall know more of it tomorrow: if one, shall wait for it. Dined ashore at Mr. Hazen's.

*Monday, Sep. 10.* Still waiting in hopes of a convoy and have some prospect of carrying some garrison stores to Annapolis, in that case shall have a party sufficient to keep off pirate boats. Spent the day rambling about the country which hereabouts is very broken, barren and but little cultivated, but abounding in vast quantities of excellent limestone. Fort Howe is built on a single limestone—'tis a pretty large one. Delivered Mr. Hazen his two hogsheads of tobacco which I couldn't do before we have had such blowing weather the two days past.

*Tuesday, Sep. 11.* Dirty, rainy, wind at noon S. and S. S. W.

*Wednesday, Sep. 12.* Waited till 12 o'clock at noon to sail, with the men of war and the mast ships.

Benjamin Marston sold part of his cargo to Hazen and White. He was detained at St. John a fortnight by contrary winds. He varied the monotony of the situation by making a rough pencil sketch of Fort Howe on one of the pages of his journal—reproduced in the February number of this magazine—and further amused himself in the composition of the following verses, for which under the circumstances, we may possibly excuse him:

I'm almost sick and tired to death  
 With staying in this lonesome place,  
 Where every day presents itself  
 With just the same dull-looking face.

Oh! had I but some kind fair friend  
 With whom to chat the hours away,  
 I ne'er would care how blew the wind  
 Nor tedious should I think my stay.

Ah! that was once my happy lot  
 When I with house and home was blest,  
 I'd then a fair companion got  
 With many female charms possessed.

Nor scantily did Heaven shower down  
 Those gifts which render life a blessing.  
 But did our cup with plenty crown,  
 Nor let us feel what was distressing.

Yes, dearest Sally, thou wast fair,  
 Not only fair, but kind and good;  
 Sweetly together did we share  
 The blessings Heaven on us bestowed.

Till base Rebellion did display  
 Her banners fair with false pretence,  
 Then kindly Heaven took thee away  
 From evils which have happened since.

And careless me, when I had lost  
 Of all my blessings far the best,  
 Did teach, and justly, at my cost,  
 The worth of what I once possessed.

'Tis often so—we do not prize  
 The present good at its just rate,  
 But gone, we see with other eyes  
 What was its worth when 'tis too late.

Now one more verse fair Ladies nine,  
 And there'll be one apiece for you;  
 'Tis the way I sometimes spend my time  
 When I have nothing else to do.

The Revolutionary war was practically ended on October 19th, 1781, when Lord Cornwallis surrendered his army of 7,000 men to Washington at Yorktown, Virginia, in the presence of the united French and American forces. From this date to the peace the military operations were few and unimportant. Major Studholme continued quietly to maintain his post at Fort Howe. In addition to his own company of the Royal Fencible American Regiment, he had in his garrison a detachment of the 84th regiment or Young

Royal Highland Emigrants,\* of which corps Major John Small was commander. Among Studholme's subordinates were lieutenants Peter Clinch, Samuel Denny Street, Ambrose Sharman, and Constant Connor, of the Royal Fencible Americans, and lieutenants Laughlan Maclane and Hugh Frazier of the Young Royal Highland Emigrants. Among the non-commissioned officers were sergeants James Innis, Patrick Daniel and Silas Parker of the Royal Fencibles; and Thomas Blackburne of the Royal Highland Emigrants.

The demand for masts for the English navy and the political influence of Col. Michael Francklin probably suggested to Messrs. Hazen and White the advantages that might be derived from associating themselves in business with that gentleman. A co-partnership was accordingly formed in 1781 under the name of Francklin, Hazen and White, and, through the influence of the senior member of the firm, a large contract was secured for getting out masts and other timber necessary for the use of the royal navy. The partnership seems to have been for the purpose of general trade as well as masting. In the month of August the first consignment of goods was sent by Francklin from Halifax to Hazen and White at Fort Howe on board the ship *Recovery*, Robert Jackson, master, and during the course of the next few months two other consignments were forwarded, the value of the whole being about \$6,000. Messrs. Hazen and White sent per the ship *Recovery*, on her return voyage to Halifax, a consignment of furs to be shipped to England for sale. There were 571 Moose Skins, 11 Caribou, 11 Deer, 3,621 Musquash, 61 Otter, 77 Mink,

\* The Royal Highland Emigrants were divided into two Battalions and were commanded by Lt. Gen. Thos. Gage by whose orders Lt. Col. Allan McNab undertook their enrollment in June 1775. The corps was principally raised in Canada. Many of the men of the second battalion were enlisted in Nova Scotia; others on the Island of St. John (now Prince Edward Island) and some in Newfoundland. The corps was placed on the establishment of the British regulars December 25, 1778, as the 84th regiment of the line.

152 Sable, 40 Fishers, 6 Wolverene, 11 "Lucervers", 17 Red Fox, 6 Cross Fox, and 9 Bear. This indicates that the traffic in furs and peltries with the Indians and Acadians had not entirely ceased.

A bill of lading in the olden time was a quaint document, witness the following:

**S**HIPPED by the Grace of God, in good order and well conditioned by John Butler Dight in and upon the good Ship called the Young William, Naval Store Ship, whereof is Master, under God, for this present Voyage, George Hastings, and now riding at Anchor in the Harbour of Halifax, and by God's Grace bound for Fort Howe, River St. John in the Bay Fundy.

To Say, One Hogshead, three Casks, One Case, Three Bales, One Large Trunk, One Bag Coffee, Six Boxes, Twenty Barrels Pork, & twenty firkins Butter—by order Mich'l Francklin, Esq., for account and risque of himself, Wm. Hazen & James White, consign'd to Messrs. Hazen & White at Fort Howe as aforesaid, being marked and numbered as in the Margin, and are to be delivered in the like good Order, and well Conditioned, at the Port of Fort Howe (the Danger of the Seas only excepted) unto the said Messrs. Hazen & White or to their assigns. Freight for the Said Goods Gratis, being ship'd by Order of Government.

In Witness whereof the Master of the Said Ship hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, all of this Tenor and Date; the one of which three Bills being accomplished, the other two to stand void.

And so GOD Send the Good Ship to her desired Port in safety. Amen.

Dated in Halifax, 23rd April, 1782.

G. HASTINGS.

In carrying on the masting business, Mr. White's brother-in-law, Samuel Peabody, was selected as the man to take practical direction of the work, and the choice seems to have been a good one. Mr. Peabody had a good knowledge of wood craft and his experience as land surveyor was an additional qualification. It is a curious circumstance that the new contractors speedily found themselves at logger heads with William Davidson, whose operations they had during the past two years been endeavoring to protect from the interference of the "rebels" and Indians. In point of fact Mr. Davidson experienced greater annoyance from the operations of Samuel Peabody and his party than he

ever experienced from rebels or Indians. Davidson claimed to have a special order from Government to cut masts, yards, etc., for His Majesty's service wherever he could find them, and under this roving commission his workmen encountered those employed by the other contractors, time and time again, and in consequence there was bad blood between them. A few extracts from the correspondence will serve for illustration. Here is a letter of Samuel Peabody's :

MAUGERVILLE, 2d Nov'r, 1781.

MESSRS. HAZEN & WHITE, MERCHANTS AT FORT HOWE.

GENTLEMEN,—Since I wrote to you by John Hart giving you an account of the badness of the Pine Timber back of Saint Anna, I sent three hands up Nashwalk to try the timber in that place & find timber to be small near the water side. Upon Davidson's understanding I was determined to try that place he immediately sent a party of French up that river commanded by Israel Perley to cut all the timber that fell in his way. \* \* \* He sent another party back of Thomas Langin's upon the growth of Pine that Mr. Hayes\* had pitched upon, and has his small party sallying out upon all quarters and bids defiance to any Proprietors stopping him from such proceedings. \* \* \* Tomorrow morning I am going with 8 or 10 hands to cut some fine trees up Oromocto near where Davidson is steering his course, as he should be paid in his own coin. \* \* \* I hope one of you will come up soon and reside a few days for, as I mentioned to you in my last letter, it is very difficult for me to procure hands at suitable times as I am in the woods the chief of the time, and at present there is no prospect of the business being in one place as we expected when Mr. Francklin left this place. \* \* \* There is some that pretended to ingage to get us some sticks, by what I can learn has ingaged them to Davidson, especially that scoundrel John T—, although he gave Mr. Francklin good encouragement, as I thought, that he should have all the sticks he could procure.

I am with respect, Your humble Serv't.

SAM'L PEABODY.

Mr. Peabody seems to have been a wee bit aggressive by nature, and Hazen and White wrote to him on Nov. 14, 1781, respecting the necessity of keeping on good terms with Lieut. Constant Connor, the commanding officer at the Oromocto block house :

"Your friends here are very sorry to hear there is still some misunderstanding between you and Mr. Connor. Pray be advised

\*Hayes was the King's purveyor (corresponding to the lumber surveyor of modern times) sent to keep tally of the work done by Peabody and as far as possible to assist him.



to do all in your power to have a good understanding between you; you will not only see the advantage yourself, but you will greatly oblige your friends here. Why need you concern about his giving bonds to provide for his girl or child. It is no more your or the town of Maugerville's business than to see he provides for the future for the other part of the garrison: therefore beg you will endeavor to have every matter settled and be on good terms for the future."

Colonel Francklin supplied many things required for the masting business, such as chains, blocks and tackle, camp supplies, etc. He sent from Windsor several skilled hewers of timber, and he also sent James Proud, "a most industrious, sober, good-tempered lad," to keep books and act as clerk for the company. The operations in the woods in olden times were carried on in a very primitive fashion, and in midwinter the men endured considerable hardships. The lumber surveyor, Hayes, in one of his letters to Hazen and White, reports Mr. Peabody's party very badly off for bread, adding, "people cannot work without good food, besides it takes much time in baking Indian cakes for them in the woods, one hand continually employed." Oxen were used in "bousing" out the masts by use of block and tackle. The exigencies of the work on one occasion induced Hayes and Peabody to press into their services a particularly fine looking yoke of oxen that were being sent down the river from St. Ann's by Philip Weade for another purpose. This led to a spirited remonstrance on the part of Hazen and White, who wrote:

"We are much surprised that you stopped the Particular pair of oxen which we desired last Fall to be stall fed for the use of the officers of the Garrison here and ourselves, which hath left them and us without a good slice of beef!"

In addition to the mast sticks cut by Samuel Peabody's party, sub-contracts were made with parties at Maugerville, Grand Lake and Long Island, and with the Acadians at French Village on the Kennebecasis. Some of the largest trees were found up the Oromocto.

others back of St. Ann's and thence along the river to the French chapel six miles above.

The conclusion of the story of Hazen and White's masting operations must be deferred to the next of these papers.

W. O. RAYMOND.

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## OUR FIRST FAMILIES.

### *Seventh Paper.*

Antoine Gougeon, aged 45, was a resident of Port Royal in 1671. His wife was Jean Chebrat, and his only child was one girl. The census does not give us the name or the age of this young lady. Gougeon was quite well off, being the owner of 20 head of horned cattle and 17 sheep, and having 10 arpents of land under tillage. The name does not appear in the census of 1686, nor in that of 1714. No person of that name signed the oath of 1730, and the name does not appear in the list of those deported from Mines by Winslow in 1755, or among those who were at Beausejour in 1752. The conclusion would seem to be irresistible that Antoine Gougeon was dead in 1686, and that he left no son to continue his name. On the other hand, we have the name of Goguen represented by more than one hundred families in Kent, and a few in Northumberland and Westmorland. Is this the same name as Gougeon? I must leave this question open, for I do not feel competent to decide it.

Pierre Guillebau, aged 32, was a resident of Port Royal in 1671. His wife was Catherine Tériau and his only child was one girl, whose name and age are not given. This, as we learn from the census of 1686, was Jeanne, born in 1668, who afterwards married Abraham Dugas, son of Abraham Dugas the armorer. Catherine Tériau was then only 21 years of age.

and no doubt had other children. The name appears in the census of Port Royal in 1686, and was then spelled Guilbault. In the census of Port Royal of 1714 the original spelling, Guillebeau, is restored. Among the inhabitants of the Annapolis River who signed the oath of allegiance in 1730 was Charles Gilbo and Charles Guillebaud. The latter could write: the former could not, so we may assume that both names were the same, and that these two men were the descendants of Pierre Guillebau and his wife, Catherine Tériau. In Winslow's list of the families he deported from Mines in 1755 there is none named Guillebeau, and there were none of the name at Beausejour in 1752. Port Royal appears, therefore, to have always been the home of the family. The name does not now exist in the Maritime provinces, although it is to be found in the province of Quebec.

The name of Laurent Grangé or Granger, was referred to in the first of this series of articles as that of an Englishman, who had been in the employment of Sir Thomas Temple, and who resided in Acadia, when it was restored to the French under the terms of the Treaty of Breda. Granger had been a Protestant; and is said to have abjured and become a Roman Catholic before M Petit, secular priest of the seminary at Paris, who was then a missionary at Port Royal. Granger was 34 years old when the census of 1671 was taken. His wife was Marie Landry, and he had two children Pierre, aged 9 months, and one girl. The Grangers were living at Port Royal when the census of 1686 was taken, but in 1714 the name was to be found both at Port Royal and Mines. They became a numerous and influential family. Subercase mentions one Granger, an inhabitant of Port Royal River, as a very brave man who took a leading part in the defence of Port Royal in 1707. Lawrence Granger and Pierre

Granger signed the oath of allegiance in 1730. This Pierre may have been the son, nine months old, who is named in the census of 1671. Rene Granger and Joseph Granger were two of the representative inhabitants of Mines who in 1744 refused to furnish the French commander Du Vivier, with supplies. He was then preparing to attack Annapolis. There were twenty families of the name of Granger deported by Winslow from Mines in 1755. Among the refugees at Beausejour in 1752, were two families of the name of Granger, who had been residents of Au Lac. The name does not now exist in the Maritime Provinces, so apparently this "first family" has become extinct.

The Héberts are undoubtedly one of our first families, and they have not become extinct, for there are about one hundred and fifty families of that name in the Maritime Provinces. Of these, forty are in Gloucester, forty-five in Kent, thirty in Madawaska, and thirty in Westmorland. The census of 1671 contains the names of two families named Hébert, that of Antoine Hébert, cooper, and that of the widow of Stephen Hébert. The latter was 38 years old and she had ten children, the oldest a daughter of 20, and the youngest a son one year old. This daughter was the wife of Michel de Foret and had three children, the oldest a boy of four, so that she must have been married when she was 15 years old. The widow Hébert had one other daughter of marriageable age, Margaret, who was 19, two daughters who were children, and six sons, the oldest, Emmanuel, aged 18. The widow was rich in children, but poor in the world's goods, for she had but four head of horned cattle and five sheep, and she tilled three arpents of land. Antoine Hébert had but three children, but he was rich for an Acadian, having no less than 18 head of horned cattle. His children were Jean, aged 22; Jean, aged

18, and Catherine, aged 15. This duplication of the name of Jean seems strange; it may be that one of these children was Jeanne, a daughter, and that the census taker got the name incorrectly. Antoine Hébert was 50 years old and the deceased Stephen was probably his brother. Antoine must have been married as early as 1647, so that he was a contemporary of Charnisay and Latour. These two men, Antoine and Stephen Hébert, may have been the sons of one of de Razilly's settlers of 1635, or they may have come out together at a later period. Antoine Hébert would only be 14 years old in 1635 and Stephen was probably younger. The question has been raised whether the Héberts of the census of 1671 were related to Louis Hébert, the apothecary, who was one of Champlain's colony in 1605, and who became one of the first settlers of Quebec. There seems to be no good reason for connecting the Acadian Héberts with Louis Hébert, although they may have been distantly related.

The name of Antoine Hébert is not signed to the memorial of the "ancient inhabitants" of 1687, so that he was probably not living then. The census of 1686 shows that some of the Héberts were still at Port Royal while others had removed to the new settlement at Mines. In 1714 the name is found at both places. Five persons of the name, residents of Annapolis River, signed the oath of allegiance of 1730, but the name is spelled Hibbert in that document. There were two Alexanders, one Antoine, a Louis and a Pierre. The only one of these names which is to be found in the census of 1671, is that of Antoine, son of the widow who was then one year old and who probably was living in 1730. Alexander Hébert, of Annapolis, was one of the French deputies who met Governor Cornwallis at Halifax in 1749, and who refused to take the unconditional oath of allegiance to the British King. Jean

Hébert was a deputy from Cobequid in 1750. Charles Hébert was one of those who were accused of joining with the Indians and attacking Capt. Handfield's fort at Piziquid the same year. Joseph Hébert was a deputy of Piziquid.

There were no less than thirty-nine families named Hébert deported from Acadia by Winslow in 1755. Among the refugees at Beausejour in 1752 were 29 families named Hébert of whom 13 were from Mines, two from Piziquid and the others from the Chignecto settlement. When the Loyalists came to St. John in 1783 there were four families of Héberts numbering 20 persons residing on the St. John River. The names of these Héberts were Jean, Joseph, Francois and Pierre. The first three had been residing on the river for 14 years, and the last named ten years. Where those Héberts originally came from is not known. The thirty families of the name who reside in Madawaska County, are doubtless their descendants.

Among the names in the census of 1671 is that of Roger Kuessy, aged 25, whose wife was Marie Poirié, and who had one little girl, Marie, who was two years old. The name of Roger Kuessy or Quessy appears in the census of 1686 as an inhabitant of Chignecto, his wife was still living, little Marie had grown to be a young woman of 16 and the number of his children had increased to five, the other four being boys. Quessy had increased in worldly wealth also, for the number of his horned cattle had risen from three to sixteen, and he had eight acres of land under tillage. But the most interesting feature in connection with Quessy's name in this later census is the statement that he was Irish. I cannot help thinking that Roger Quessy was the Roger John Baptist Carty mentioned in the book published in London in 1758 from which I have already quoted. Probably Quessy's real name was Casey, the name as

it appeared in the census of 1671 being as near it as Friar Molin could render in French. A slight misprint would change Casey into Carty, which is a name wholly unknown among the French in Acadia.

The Quessy family continued to reside at Chignecto as long as Acadia belonged to the French, and the census of 1714, shows that no person of that name was then living either at Port Royal or Mines. Jean Quessi, who may have been a son of the original Roger, was residing on the Annapolis River and signed the oath of allegiance of 1730. No one of that name was deported from Mines by Winslow in 1755, but in 1752 there were six families named Quessy at Beausejour, one of them being from Cobequit and the others residents of the vicinity of the fort. An inhabitant of Au Lac named Quessy was the bearer of a letter from Governor Mascerene at Annapolis to the people of Chignecto in 1742. In 1783, when the Loyalists came, Estienne Quesis was residing on the St. John River with his wife and two children. There are no persons of the name of Quessy living in the Maritime Provinces at the present time.

The crop of fools is one that never fails, but it is not every blockhead who succeeds in having his folly embalmed in history as Pierre Lanoux or Lanoue has done. Lanoue was a resident of Port Royal and a cooper, but beyond that we know nothing about him. He refused to give his age, but whether he was married or single we do not know. It is probable, however, that he was married. The name does not appear in the census of 1686 either at Port Royal, Mines or Chignecto, but in 1714 there were persons named Lanoue living at Port Royal. Three persons of the name Pierre, Charles and Joseph, residents of Annapolis River, signed the oath of 1730, which has been so frequently referred to. Pierre wrote his name, the

others signed with a mark. This may have been the original Pierre of the census of 1671, for if born in France he would have a better opportunity of learning to write than in Acadia. Two families named Lanoue from Memramcook were at Beausejour in 1752, but no person of that name was deported from Mines by Winslow in 1755. The name is not now to be found in the Maritime Provinces.

Jean Labathe, aged 33, was a resident of Port Royal in 1671; his wife was Renée Gautherot, aged 19, but they had no children. Labathe was a rich man, for he owned 25 head of horned cattle and 15 sheep, and he tilled 15 arpents of land. The name does not occur again in any Acadian census or other document that I have seen, and there are no persons of that name in the Maritime Provinces today.

Lalloue is another name of which we can find no trace in any census after that of 1671. At that time Armand Lalloue was residing at Cape Negro. He was 58 years old; his wife was Elisabeth Nicolas, and he had five children, three sons and two daughters. The oldest son was James, aged 24. JAMES HANNAY.

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### THE "CITY MILLS".

The first aboideau and dyke at the Marsh Bridge were constructed in 1788, by James Simonds, who soon afterwards built two tide saw mills there, with perhaps a grist mill in connection. The first grist mill in the vicinity, however, was situated at the outlet of Lily Lake, and was built about 1770.

There was a saw mill at the outlet of the old mill pond, near the St. John Railway depot, as early as the year 1767. It was, of course, a tide mill and was built by Simonds and White. Later on, and prior to the



arrival of the Loyalists, there was also a primitive grist mill here. "The Hazen grist mill" was, however, of later date. The story of its erection in the year 1787 is contained in the letter book of the elder Ward Chipman, found by the writer in an old dust pile not long ago. Writing to Messrs. Ludlow and Gould of New York under date, June 4, 1787, Chipman says:—

"I have a share in a set of mills erecting here, for the completion of which several materials will be wanted, which I believe can be procured much cheaper and better with you than elsewhere, a list of them is enclosed together with a letter from Mr [Stephen] Bedell our mill-wright, to his father who lives upon Staten Island, who is a good judge of the quality of the articles we want, and will attend at any time convenient to make choice of them under your direction. He is an old mill-wright, and all his life time used to the business, and his son assures us he will very readily undertake the selection. We wish the things to be shipped on board the schooner St. John, Benjamin Andrews, master. A Mr. Crookshank on board will take charge of them. It will be best to have the mill stones and iron work put on board as ballast for fear of any difficulty in landing them here, which I imagine may in that case be avoided. The bolting cloths Mr. Crookshank can put in his chest. The amount of these articles will, I suppose, be between £20 and £30."

The next reference to the mills in Ward Chipman's letter book is found in a letter to his brother-in-law, Wm. Gray, dated Dec. 12, 1787, in which the following passage occurs:—

"I am concerned pretty largely in a set of Tide mills erected in the City during the last summer, which are so far completed that we have one pair of stones grinding very handsomely; and if Indian Corn is at a low price with you it will answer very well to import a quantity here. I have therefore desired Lovitt not to engage any freight after his arrival at Boston till he hears from you. Part of his freight is already engaged, but he says he shall have room for 300 or 400 bushels of Corn. If then good Indian Corn is as low with you as  $\frac{1}{2}$  a dollar a bushel and can be conveniently procured shall be obliged if you will ship to me by him 400 bushels. Perhaps by taking so large a quantity it may be had cheaper. Some time ago, Lovitt tells me your market was glutted with that article. It will be necessary to see that the quality is good as it will be ground intirely for family use, Indian meal being much used here by the poor."

A more detailed account of the mills is to be found in the letter written by Ward Chipman June 8, 1788, to his old friend of Revolutionary times, Thomas Aston

Coffin, then holding a prominent official position at Quebec:—

“Respecting the mills which are building here in which I have an interest, the whole expense of them when completed will be about, and not more than, £2,000. At present I hold 8 sixteenths, Bliss (our Attorney General) 2 sixteenths, Mr. Hazen (my father-in-law) and a Mr. White 6 sixteenths. Of this last share 2 sixteenths, Mr. White's proportion, will be to be disposed of and George Leonard, who is expected out from England every day, has the promise of it if he inclines to take it, but I doubt much if he will have the money to spare. If it is too small I would get you 4 sixteenths if you wish by transferring to you 2 sixteenths of my own. I can only say on the subject, that if I had it in my power I should be glad to take it myself as I think there cannot be a doubt that in the worst of times the mills will yield at least 20 per cent, and if the Province grows, as I think must be the case, a much larger profit will be realized. Mr. Hazen has the principal management of the business so that you will be sure of punctual remittal of your share of the profits. I need not add how much my own inclination and wishes are interested to have you a Partner in the concern if compatible with your other views. If this proposal meets with your approbation let me know in your next in what manner your proportion of the purchase will be advanced; let me know also what is the present price of wheat in your market. I should not have written you anything on this subject, intending to propose it upon your coming this way this summer, which from your last letter I now despair of. You would then have seen the mills and their situation, which is the only one for mills below the Falls, and being Tide mills and in an harbor which never freezes, can never have an impediment to their going. There is also a saw mill upon the same dam.

When I speak of the above profits, I mean only what will in all human probability arise from the Toll—but the moment we can employ any capital in the purchase of Grain for manufacturing, the profits will be more than double.

We hold the grounds, mill privileges, etc., for twenty-one years commencing last January at the rent of £25 currency annually. At the end of the term the Lessors are to pay us the full value of all our improvements or to extend the lease a further term at the same rent, and so “toties quoties.” \* \* Our contracts are made for completing the whole this summer; let me know by the first opportunity your determination.”

The “City Mills,” as they were called, were successfully operated by William Hazen for many years. Farmers on the St. John river sent their grain by water and sometimes from considerable distances as will be seen by the letter that follows:—

“BELLMONTE, 8th Sept., 1791.

“DEAR SIR:—By White I send two bags of wheat, not in

good order, to be ground and bolted at your mill. I send likewise four empty bags to be filled with Indian meal, all of which you will please to order put on board White's vessel on his return and send the price of the meal. You will perhaps think it extraordinary proceedings to send grist from this to your mill, but I really think it the cheapest method I can take to get grinding at this time. I am Dear Sir

"Your most obed't Serv't,

"DAN'L BLISS."

"Bellmont," it may be observed, is the property about eight miles below Fredericton formerly the residence of the late Lieut.-Governor Hon. R. D. Wilmot and now in possession of his sons.

W. O. RAYMOND.

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### AN OLD TIME PUNSTER.

Doctor Mather Byles, the father of the well known Rev. Dr. Byles, second rector of Trinity Church, St. John, was celebrated in his day as a wit and making puns was his special delight. The Doctor's *penchant* exposed him to criticism from certain quarters, a fate that has attended every punster. The Doctor moreover was quite a poet, and it is related that in the year 1732, having embarked in the Scarborough man of war in company with Governor Belcher to visit some of the Indian tribes in eastern New England, he was called upon to perform divine service on a Sunday, which he did. On enquiry no psalm book was found on board the ship, consequently there was no singing at the morning service. At the Governor's request Doctor Byles composed a hymn, which was sung by the congregation at the afternoon service. The account of this incident having reached Boston, Joseph Green, a famous wag in his day and generation, perpetrated the following burlesque :—

In David's psalms an oversight  
Byles found one morning at his tea ;  
"Alas why did not David write  
A proper psalm to sing at sea?"

Thus ruminating on his seat  
 Ambitious thoughts at length prevailed ;  
 The bard determined to complete  
 The part wherein the prophet failed.

He sat a while and stroked his *muse*,\*  
 Then taking up his tuneful pen,  
 Wrote a few stanzas for the use  
 Of his sea-faring brethren.

The task performed, the bard content,  
 Well chosen was each flowing word,  
 On a short voyage himself he went  
 To hear it read and sung on board.

Our modern parson, having pray'd,  
 Unless loud fame our faith beguiles,  
 Sat down, took out his book, and said :—  
 " Let's sing a psalm of Mather Byles."

At first when he began to read  
 Their heads the assembly downward hung,  
 But he with boldness did proceed.  
 And thus he read and thus they sung :

—  
 " With vast amazement we survey  
 The wonders of the deep,  
 Where Mackerel swim and Porpoise play.  
 And Crabs and Lobsters creep.  
 Fish of all kinds inhabit there  
 And throug the dark abode ;  
 There Haddock, Hake and Flounders are,  
 And Eels, and Perch, and Cod.  
 From raging winds and tempests free,  
 So smoothly do we pass,  
 The shining surface seems to be  
 A piece of Bristol glass.  
 But when the winds and tempests rise  
 And foaming billows swell,  
 The vessel mounts above the skies  
 And lower sinks than hell.

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\*The reference is to a favorite cat which the Doctor facetiously called his muse ("mews").

Our heads the tottering motion feel  
 And quickly we become,  
 Giddy as new born calves, and reel  
 Like Indians drunk with rum.

What praises then are due that we  
 Thus far have safely got,  
 Amarescroggin tribes to see  
 And tribes of Penobscot."

It need scarce be added that Joe Green's verses were purely a burlesque. The hymn actually written by Dr. Byles on this occasion has been preserved, and is quite a creditable production.

A few specimens of the Doctor's wit as a punster will prove entertaining. On a certain occasion, as he was riding along the road, he overtook two well known town officials whose conveyance had become hopelessly broken down in the midst of a mud slough, thereby compelling the unfortunate occupants to flounder nearly to their middle in the mire in order to reach *tertia firma*. "Ah! gentlemen," said the Doctor, "how often have I called your attention to this abominable place; I am truly glad to see you *now* stirring in the matter."

The Doctor was one day engaged in nailing some list upon his doors to exclude the cold. A member of his flock, who was passing observed to him, "'The wind bloweth wheresoever it listeth,' Doctor?" "Yes sir," replied the Doctor, "and man listeth wheresoever the wind bloweth."

At the time of the American Revolution, Dr. Byles was denounced as a tory, placed under surveillance and confined to this house and garden and a guard placed over him. The guard, soon after, was discontinued, but a little later replaced and again discontinued. "I have been," said the Doctor, "guarded, regarded, and disregarded." He called his sentry "observatory."

To his wit and imperturable good humor he was

in no small degree indebted for escaping the severe persecutions meted out to the majority of the Loyalists. When summoned into the apartments where the "Committee of Safety" were assembled to pronounce judgment on his conduct he was invited to sit by the fire, as the weather was cold; "Gentlemen," said he, "when I came among you I expected persecution, but I could not have imagined you would offer me the fire so suddenly."

The Rev. Jacob Bailey—a Loyalist who was afterwards rector of Annapolis, N. S.—visited Boston in the summer of 1778, and he writes in his journal, under date July 23rd: "After breakfast I went to visit the famous Dr. Byles, who is detained a prisoner in his own house. He received me, according to his manner, with great freedom, and entertained me with a variety of puns. He was mightily pleased with the letters I brought him from his son and grand-daughter, and instructed his daughters, a couple of fine young ladies, to read them. I observed that he had a large collection of curiosities, and the best library I had seen in this country. He is a gentleman of learning and great imagination, has an uncommon share of pride, and though agreeable when discoursing upon any subject, yet the perpetual reach after puns renders his ordinary conversation rather distasteful to persons of elegance and refinement."

Truly the way of punsters is hard!

The Byles family were of great reputation among the early Puritans. The elder Mather Byles, though a Loyalist was a Congregationalist minister. He was a scholarly man and a clever preacher. A sermon of his is extant, printed at Boston in a queer little pamphlet size about 3 x 5 inches. It is entitled "The flourish of the Annual Spring, improved in a sermon preached at the ancient Thursday Lecture in Boston, May 3,

1739, by Mather Byles, Pastor of a Church in Boston."

Rev. Mather Byles, D. D., son of the above, was rector at St. John when the corner stone of old Trinity church was laid, and in that church he officiated for nearly a quarter of a century. His son, the third Mather Byles, was, like his grandfather, a poetical genius and clever letter writer; many of his letters and some of his verses are still in existence. He went from New Brunswick to Grenada in 1789, where he married the daughter of the Chief Justice of the Island. He died at Grenada Dec. 17, 1802, in his 38th year. His grandson, the fourth Mather Byles, sailed into the harbor of St. John in July, 1889, as captain of Her Majesty's ship of war *Tourmaline*. When here he visited with much interest the scene of his great-grandfather's labors.

HISTORICUS.

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### A RELIC OF OLDEN TIMES.

The occurrence during the month of May of the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the Landing of the Loyalists at St. John renders it a very proper time to furnish for the information of our readers the document that follows, taken as a clipping from the *New Brunswick Courier* of Saturday March 28, 1835, and preserved among the mementoes of an old Loyalist family. The *Courier* refers to the document as "a relic of olden times well worthy of preservation by the descendants of those devoted men who were induced by their unshaken loyalty to seek refuge in a wilderness."

#### ARTICLES

##### OF SETTLEMENT IN NOVA SCOTIA

*Made with the Loyalists at New York, at the time of the Peace of 1783.*

The Reverend Doctor Samuel Seabury and Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Thompson of the King's

American Dragoons, having been appointed by the Board of Agents [chosen by the Loyalists] to wait on his Excellency Sir Guy Carleton, Commander in Chief, in behalf of the Loyalists desirous of emigrating to Nova Scotia, they read the following rough proposals, as articles of supply for the settlers in Nova Scotia.

1st. That they be provided with proper vessels and Convoy to carry them, their Horses and Cattle, as near as possible to the place appointed for their Settlement.

2nd. That besides the provision for the Voyage, one year's Provision be allowed them, or money to enable them to purchase.

3rd. That some allowance of warm Clothing be made in proportion to the wants of each family.

4th. That an allowance of Medicines be granted, such as shall be thought necessary.

5th. That pairs of Millstones, necessary iron works for constructing Grist Mills, and Saws and other necessary articles for Saw Mills be granted them.

6th. That a quantity of Nails and Spikes, Hoes and Axes, Spades and Shovels, Plough Irons, and such other farming Utensils as shall appear necessary, be provided for them, and also a proportion of Window Glass.

7th. That such a Tract or Tracts of Land, free from disputed titles, and as conveniently situated as may be, be granted, surveyed, and divided at the Public Cost, as shall afford from three Hundred to Six Hundred Acres of useful Land to each family.

8th. That over and above 2,000 Acres in every Township be allowed for the support of a Clergyman, and 1,000 acres for the support of a School; and that these lands be unalienable for ever.

9th. That a sufficient number of good Musquets and Cannon be allowed with a proper quantity of



powder and ball for their use, to enable them to defend themselves against any hostile invasions; also a proportion of Powder and lead for hunting.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief, in reply, was pleased to say that in general he approved the above Articles, and that at least the terms of settlement should be equivalent to them. He was pleased to say further that he would give every encouragement to the settlers in Nova Scotia, that he would write to the Governor of the Province respecting the matter.

He advised that some persons might be sent to examine the vacant lands and see where the settlement could be made to the best advantage.

[The following is appended.] We whose names are hereunto subscribed do agree to remove to the Province of Nova Scotia, on the above encouragement, with our families, in full reliance on the future support of Government, and under the patronage of the following gentlemen as our Agents, they having been approved of by His Majesty's Commissioner for restoring Peace, &c.:—

Lieut. Col. B. Thompson, Kings American Dragoons.

Lieut. Col. E. Winslow, Gen. Muster Master of Prov. Forces.

Major Joshua Upham, Kings American Dragoons.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Seabury.

Rev. John Sayre.

Captain Maudsley.

Amos Botsford, Esquire.

Samuel Cummings, Esquire.

Judge John Wardle, Esquire.

James Peters, Esquire.

Frederick Hauser.

## SOME ODD OLD ADVERTISEMENTS.

[From the Royal Gazette, January 21, 1800.]

### CAUTION.

A BSCONDED from his master's service on the 14th inst., William D——t, an indented apprentice. This is to caution all persons not to trust him on my account (*particularly Shoemakers and Taylors*), as he has long been in the habit of running me in debt without my knowledge. He is an artful, insinuating, dangerous Character—fond of Nocturnal Frolics, Card-playing and Tippling, and appears to have arrived at great perfection in these accomplishments, within a few months. His principal place of resort is at the YOUTH'S HOTEL in *Duke Street*, a most dangerous receptacle for the rising generation, should it be continued. He is well known from being in the service of the Subscriber for a number of years.

N. B. All persons are hereby forbid harbouring or concealing said Apprentice, and all masters of vessels are cautioned not to take him out of the Province under the penalty of the Law. JOHN RYAN.

[From St. John Gazette, March 1, 1799.]

### FOR SALE.

*A Negro Wench and Child.*

THE WENCH is about 19 years old, has been brought up in the Country, is well acquainted with a Dairy, and understands all kinds of House-work. She is to be sold for no fault. Enquire of Mr. Ryan.

[From St. John Gazette, July 29, 1800]

### CAUTION.

WHEREAS some evil minded person, set on by the instigation of the Devil; has been on board of the SHIP I am now building near the Old Fort at

CARLETON, and have maliciously, or in a fit of insanity, cut the edges of the ceiling plank, so that they are damaged thereby. I hereby Caution all persons whatsoever, on their peril, whether out of malice, madness, or otherwise, to desist from the like practices in future as I am determined to prosecute the offender to the extremity of the Law.

ARCHIBALD GILLIES.

St. John, 24th July, 1800.

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[From St. John Gazette, August 12th, 1800.]

TEN GUINEAS REWARD,

Is hereby offered to any Person who will discover the unprincipled wretch that killed a MARE belonging to the Subscriber on the 7th instant, near Simonds' Saw-Mills,—the vile Fiend appears to have maliciously perpetrated the act with a pitch-fork while the Mare was grazing on the high Road—but should it be proved to have been an accident, it will be settled on very easy terms by immediate application to

CHRISTOPHER WATSON,

St. John, 12th August, 1800.

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[From N. B. Courier, August 7, 1823.]

**GÆLIC SERMON.**—Immediately after the usual afternoon service in the Scotch Church tomorrow, a Gælic Sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. McCallum to those who are acquainted with the dialect. It is requested of the members of the Scotch Church to make this intimation known to their Gælic friends.

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ERRATUM.—Page 255, last line, for “occupied” read “owned”.

## PROVINCIAL CHRONOLOGY.

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

### MEMORANDA FOR MAY.

1.	Old Burial Ground, St. John, closed.....	1848
2.	St. John Courier established by H. Chubb.....	1811
3.	Gen. Smyth sworn governor of New Brunswick.....	1817
4.	Rev. John Medley consecrated Bishop of Fredericton.....	1845
5.	Proclamation in St. John of George IV as king.....	1820
6.	Patent of Louis XIII to Company of New France....	1628
7.	Latest date of opening of river navigation.....	1854
8.	John Baker tried at Fredericton for conspiracy....	1828
9.	Magistrates authorized to enlist men in New Brunsw'k	1838
10.	First Loyalist vessel arrives at St. John.....	1783
11.	N. B. Militia called out for Northwest Rebellion....	1885
12.	Charles Johnston appointed sheriff of St. John....	1847
13.	Hon. Edward Winslow died at Fredericton, aged 69,	1815
14.	First attempt to reach Woodstock by steamer.....	1833
15.	Gov. Carleton lays foundation stone Prov. Building,	1800
16.	Jonathan Bliss Attorney General of New Brunswick,	1785
17.	Andrew Rainsford app'ted Receiver General of N. B.	1785
18.	City of St. John incorporated.....	1785
19.	Grant of Seigniorv of St. Croix to M. Razilly.....	1632
20.	"Gen. Smyth," first river steamer, leaves for F'ton.	1816
21.	Collision str. "Anna Augusta" and "Transit".....	1852
22.		
23.	Baptist Society organized at St. John.....	1810
24.	St. John hotel opened by Cyrus Stockwell.....	1837
25.	St. Andrews Kirk, St. John, opened.....	1816
26.		
27.	Sir John Harvey lays corner stone Mechanics Insti-	1840
	tute, St. John.....	
28.		
29.	Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, at St. John.....	1861
30.	Wm. Wanton, 30 years collector of St. John, died..	1816
31.	Meeting at St. John for free trade with U. S.,.....	1848

## MAY MARRIAGES.

1. WALLACE-BEDELL.—1848. At St. John Chapel, by Rev. I. W. D. Gray, D. D., Rector, Thomas Wallace, Esq., to Mary Ann, second daughter of I. L. Bedell, Esq., all of this city.
2. LLOYD-COLLINS.—1852. At Saint Peter's Church, Portland, by the Rev. John Quinn, Mr. Thomas Lloyd to Miss Mary Collins, both of the Parish of Portland.
3. NORTHRUP-CRAWFORD.—1847. At Trinity Church, Kingston, by the Rev. W. E. Scovil, Mr. Eli S. Northrup, to Susan, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Stephen Crawford, all of the Parish of Kingston.
4. CUNNINGHAM-HENDERSON.—1853. At Simonds, by the Rev. J. W. Disbrow, Mr. Thomas Cunningham, of the Golden Grove, to Miss Ann Henderson, of the same place.
5. RITCHIE-NICHOLSON.—1856. At the residence of Admiral Owen, in this City, by the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, Rector of St. Marks, the Honorable William Johnston Ritchie, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Supreme Court in this Province, to Grace Vernon, daughter of the late Thomas L. Nicholson, Esquire, of this City.
6. CARVILL-FOGERTY.—1853. At Saint Patrick's Cathedral, New York, by His Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, George Carvill, Esq., St. John, N. B., to Margaret Lucinda, eldest daughter of Wm. Burke Fogerty, Esq., New York.
7. MACKENZIE-BAILLIE.—1856. At the residence of R. Keltie, Esq., Marsh, by the Rev. William Donald, of St. Andrews Church, Mr. William R. Mackenzie, to Maggie, eldest daughter of Alexander Charles Baillie, Esq., H. E. I. C. S., Milburn, near Inverness, Scotland.
8. WILLS-COSTER.—1848. At Christ Church Cathedral, Fredericton, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Frank Wills, Esq., of Exeter, England, to Emily, fourth daughter of the Venerable Archdeacon Coster.
9. KINNEAR-MILLIDGE.—1836. By the Rev. Dr. Gray, John Kinnear, Esquire, to Sarah, daughter of Thomas Millidge, Esquire, all of this city.
10. BUSTIN-ALLEN.—1836. By the Rev. S. Busby, Mr. George Bustin, to Miss Anna Maria, youngest daughter of Captain William Allen, all of this city.
11. FLAGLOR-SECORD.—1852. At Studholm, (K. C.) by the Rev. Thomas McGhee, Rector of Sussex, Mr. Elias S. Flaglor, of St. John, to Isabella A. Bunting, second daughter of Mr. James Secord, of Norton.
12. MAGEE-MANKS; ELDER-MANKS.—1853. At St. Luke's Church, Portland, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. David Magee, of St. John, to Miss Sarah Maria Manks; and at the same time, by the same, Mr. Alexander Elder, of the

- City of Saint John, to Miss Mary Manks,—daughters of Mr. Squire Manks, of the Parish of Portland.
13. FAIRWEATHER-WHITEKIR.—1829. By the Rev. the Rector of the Parish, Mr. Joseph Fairweather, to Miss Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. George Whitekir.
  14. EVERETT-EAGLES.—1850. By the Rev. J. D. Casewell, Mr. Charles A. Everett, of this City, to Miss Elizabeth Ann, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Wm. Eagles, of Indian Town.
  15. WIGGINS-BAYARD.—1839. By the Rev. Dr. Gray, Frederick A. Wiggins, Esq., to Frances Catherine, eldest daughter of Robert Bayard, Esq., M. D., &c.
  16. THOMAS-BUSTIN.—1848. By the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Captain William Thomas, to Miss Elizabeth Burnett, third daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Bustin, of this City.
  17. M'LAREN-JARDINE.—1844. At Richibucto, by the Rev. James Hannay, Lawson M'Laren, Esq., Surgeon, to Jane Murray, eldest daughter of John Jardine, Esq., all of Richibucto.
  18. TUFTS-WHITTAKER.—1829. By the Rev. Dr. Burns, Mr. Hugh Tufts, to Miss Ann Whittaker, both of this City.
  19. MCAULEY-SPEARS.—1847.—By the Rev. Mr. Robinson, Mr. Francis McAuley to Miss Harriet Spears, all of this City.
  20. FLOOD-SUFFREN.—1851. By the Rev. A. McLeod Stavely, Mr. Carson Flood, to Margaret Bruce, only daughter of Mr. John Suffren, all of this City.
  21. STREET-MARSHMAN.—1856. At St. Luke's Church, Woodstock, by the Rev. S. D. Lee Street, Rector, assisted by the Rev. S. Jones Hanford, Missionary at Tobique, the Rev. Thomas Wyer Street, Curate at St. Stephens, N. B., to Caroline Matilda, youngest daughter of John H. Marshman, Esq., of Buctouche.
  22. ROBERTSON-CAMERON.—1847. By the Rev. Ingham Sutcliffe, Captain Duncan Robertson, to Alice, third daughter of Mr. Ewen Cameron, of this City.
  23. WILSON-HARDY.—1845. At Smith's Cove, Digby Co., N. S., by Rev. Charles Randall, Mr. John R. Wilson, of Digby Ridge, to Miss Elizabeth Evans, eldest daughter of Aaron and Jane (Jefferson) Hardy, of the former village.
  24. MCLEOD-JONES.—1860. By the Rev. E. McLeod, Mr Melbourne McLeod, to Miss Nancy E. Jones, all of St. John
  25. ANSLEY-ANSLEY.—1836. In Trinity Church, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Barzillai Ansley, Esq., of this city, to Mary Jane, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Ansley, of Granville, Nova Scotia.
  26. PIDGEON-CARVELL.—1853. By the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Jacob R. Pidgeon, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Carvell, both of the Parish of Portland.

284 THE NEW BRUNSWICK MAGAZINE.

27. PETERS-UNDERHILL.—1847. By the Rev. S. D. Rice, Mr. Wm. Peters, of Indian Town, to Miss Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. J. B. Underhill, of this city.
28. FENETY-WALLACE.—1842. By the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Mr. George E. Fenety, Editor and Proprietor of the *Morning News*, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Captain Jonathab Wallace, of St. George, N. B.
29. COLEMAN-GRAVES.—1845. By the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. James B. Coleman, to Miss Jane Graves, both of the Parish of Portland.
30. CALKIN-PATTERSON.—1849. At Upham, by the Rev. W. H. Deveber, Mr. Jeremiah Calkin, of Sussex Vale, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Seymour Patterson.
31. ROBINSON-THURGAR.—1848. At St. John's Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Rector of the Parish, Beverley A. Robinson, Esquire, second son of the Hon. F. P. Robinson, Auditor General, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of John V. Thurgar, Esq., of Saint John, N. B.

DEATHS IN MAY.

1. REED.—1851. At Carleton, Sarah, wife of Mr. James R. Reed, and step daughter of Mr. Israel Steeves, of Salisbury, aged 23 years and nine months, leaving a husband and one child, and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.
2. M'SWENEY.—1836. At his residence in Fredericton, after a protracted and painful illness, which he bore with Christian piety and resignation, the Rev. Michael M'Sweeney, Roman Catholic Priest, in the 38th year of his age. Mr. M'S. was distinguished for integrity of principle, universal benevolence, and unbounded liberality to the poor and distressed, and for the mild and charitable disposition which he evinced toward all classes of the community. He was justly endeared to the numerous flock over which he had the pastoral charge for a series of years, and his death is deeply felt and regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.
3. MILLER.—1852. After a short and severe illness, in the 49th year of his age, Mr. James Miller, sailmaker, a native and long respectable inhabitant of this City.
4. RATCHFORD.—1836. At Parrsborough, Nova Scotia, in the 73rd year of his age, James Ratchford, Esquire, one of the earliest inhabitants of that township. He was emphatically the Friend of the Poor, and a firm supporter of the cause of Religion.
5. ROBINSON.—1849. At New York, in the 65th year of his age, Morris Robinson, Esquire, son of the late Colonel Beverley Robinson, of Fredericton, New Brunswick.

6. MELICK.—1856. After a short illness, Mr. John Melick, in the 95th year of his age. Mr. M. was born in New Jersey, and came to this Province with the Loyalists in 1783.
7. JARVIS.—1856. After a very short and severe illness, William Jarvis, Esquire, aged 69 years.
8. JOHNSTON.—1856. At the residence of the Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, in Fredericton, aged 21 years, Charlotte M., wife of Thomas M. Johnston, Esq., and daughter of Charles P. Wetmore, Esq., of Gagetown. She had left that morning full of health and spirits,, with her husband for Woodstock, on a wedding visit; but ere the close of the day her almost lifeless body was brought back stricken with death, from the bursting of the boiler of the steamer "J. D. Pierce." Her sufferings were very great for some hours after the melancholy accident, but terminated in a peaceful repose. Her amiable and unoffending disposition in life had gained her many friends, who deeply sympathise with her bereaved husband and afflicted parents. How truly it is said, "In the midst of life we are in death."
9. JARVIS.—1852. Suddenly at Spring Park, Charlotte Town, the Honorable Edward James Jarvis, Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island, aged 63 years. The deceased was universally respected for his upright character and astuteness as a Judge; for the urbanity of his manners as a citizen, and for the mildness of his disposition as a husband and parent. He has left four sons and one daughter, with a numerous circle of relatives and friends, to mourn their sudden bereavement. Chief Justice Jarvis was a native of this City, and was for some time its Recorder, and afterwards a Judge of the Supreme Court of this Province. He subsequently held the office of King's Assessor and Crown Advocate in the Island of Malta, during the administration of its Government by the late Marquis of Hastings, and until that office was abolished; and latterly, for a long period, until his death, was Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island. He studied with the celebrated Chitty, and was a Barrister of the Inner Temple, London.
10. BLACKSTOCK.—1845. At Bathurst, Mr. Richard Blackstock, Merchant, formerly of Chatham, in the 35th year of his age.
11. DANIEL.—1847. At Hampton, K. C., Mr. Timothy Daniel, one of the Loyalists of 1783, aged 100 years. Thus one by one they go down to the grave.
12. PETERS.—1852. At his residence, Princess Street, Benjamin L. Peters, Esq., in the 63rd year of his age. Colone Peters has held many offices of honor and responsibility in the community, having for a time been Mayor of this City, and at the time of his death was Lieut. Col. Commandant of the City Militia and Stipendiary Magistrate. He leaves behind him a large family, who, with many friends, deeply regret their loss.



13. ADAMS.—1849. After a short but severe illness, Mr. Charles Adams (of the firm of Adams & Ketchum), in the 48th year of his age, leaving a wife, two children and an aged mother, and a large number of other relatives and friends to mourn his sudden death.
14. YOUNGHUSBAND.—1850. After a few weeks illness, Mr. John T. Younghusband, formerly proprietor of the "Star" Newspaper, in the 52d year of his age. He was highly esteemed for his warm-hearted and generous friendship.
15. GALLIVAN.—1856. After a protracted illness, Ann, wife of Mr. John Gallivan, aged 58 years.
16. HARRISON.—1845. At Sheffield, aged 57 years, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Harrison, Esq. She has left a disconsolate husband and five children to lament the loss of an affectionate wife and tender parent.
17. NORTHRUP.—1838. At Kingston (K. C.), very suddenly, of a second attack of paralytic, Mr. Benajah Northrup, in the 88th year of his age. Mr. N. was a native of Connecticut, U. S., and one of the Loyalists who came to this Province in 1783; an industrious man, a kind husband, and an affectionate parent. He has left a numerous offspring of 14 children, 118 grand children, and 111 great-grand children.
18. CHIPMAN.—1852. Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Hon. William Hazen, and relict of the late Honorable Ward Chipman, in the 85th year of her age.
19. PUTNAM.—1856. At the residence of Mr. Isaac Taylor, in Saint George's Street, aged 80 years, Mrs. Mary Putnam, relict of the late Mr. Jonathan Putnam, of Sheffield, County of Sunbury. Mrs. Putnam whose maiden name was Skidmore, was a native of Hampstead, Long Island, U.S., and came to this country with the first fleet of Loyalists who arrived in the spring of the year 1783. She was permitted to witness seventy-three anniversaries of the memorable 18th of May, the last of which was also the last entire day of her lengthened pilgrimage. Mrs. Putnam has left a grand daughter and great-grand children, besides a numerous circle of relatives and friends.
20. NASE.—1836. At Westfield, King's County, Henry Nase, Esquire, Lieutenant Colonel of Militia, &c., aged 84 years. —Mr. Nase was born at Dover, in the State of New York; early in life he met with many difficulties from his steady adherence to the cause of the loyalists. In 1770 he joined the Royalist army, at King's Bridge, and after serving upwards of six years in the King's American Regiment, came with the first settlers in 1783 to New Brunswick, where he has since constantly resided, and has successively filled many high and respectable situations, both civil and military, with advantage to the community and honor to himself. His zeal in the promotion of religion was as sincere

- and unostentatious as his support of it was liberal and steady. During Mr. N.'s protracted life he bore the character of an upright man—his deportment was uniformly mild, benevolent and endearing. He has left a widow and large family, who severely deplore their bereavement, and with his numerous acquaintances will long feel their loss in his removal from them.
21. **ARNOLD.**—1846. At Sussex Vale, after a lingering illness, which he bore with pious resignation to the Divine will, George N. Arnold, Esquire, in the 57th year of his age. He was the second son of the late Revd. Oliver Arnold; for many years he was Coroner for King's County, and was highly esteemed as a member of the Church and community in which he resided. To his own numerous family and to a large circle of relatives and friends his loss is irreparable.
  22. **WHEATON.**—1851. At Sackville, Mr. David Wheaton, aged 86 years, an old and much esteemed resident of that place.
  23. **SEELY.**—1852. After a long illness, Seth Seely, Esq., in the 85th year of his age one of the Loyalists who came to this Province in May, 1783.
  24. **ROBERTSON.**—1847. At Indian Town, Mr. Robert Robertson in the 73rd year of his age. He was a native of Perthshire, Scotland, and for forty odd years he has been an inhabitant of this place. He has left a wife and a large family, and a numerous connexion to mourn their loss. He lived respected and died regretted by all that had the pleasure of his acquaintance.
  25. **MERRITT.**—1842. Suddenly, in the 72d year of his age, Nehemiah Merritt, Esq., an old and highly respectable inhabitant of this City, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband, a most indulgent father and an honorable man.
  26. **CLIFFORD.**—1853. Ellen, wife of Mr. P. Clifford, aged 44 years, much esteemed by all who knew her.
  27. **SWEENEY.**—1850. Suddenly, John Sweeney, aged 40 years, a native of the county Donegal, Ireland, leaving a disconsolate wife and four children to mourn their sudden bereavement.
  28. **MOFFATT.**—1845. Very suddenly, George Moffatt, Esq., Justice of the Peace, of Richmond Mills, Black River, deeply regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.
  29. **BELYEA.**—1842. At Carleton, after a short but severe illness, which he bore with patience and resignation to the Divine will, Mr. Samuel W. Belyea, aged 57 years, much respected and lamented by all who knew him; leaving a wife and eleven children to lament their bereavement.

30. STOCKTON.—1848. At his residence, Sussex Vale, Samuel Stockton, Esquire, in the 47th year of his age, leaving a wife and seven children to mourn their irreparable bereavement. Mr. S. was the youngest, and last surviving of four brothers who emigrated to this Province at the close of the war of 1783; he was a son of the late Major Stockton of the New Jersey Volunteers, and a near relative of Richard Stockton, whose name appears the eleventh on the Declaration of the American Independence.
31. GALLAGHER—1851. On the Straight Shore, Parish of Portland, Mr. Hugh Gallagher, aged 67 years. The deceased was much respected by all who knew him.

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### NOTES AND QUERIES.

#### QUESTIONS.

65. (a) When was the St. John Total Abstinence Society organized, and who were its first officers? (b) When was the Catholic Total Abstinence Relief Society instituted, and who were its chief promoters and earliest officers? (c) When was the New Brunswick Temperance Convention formed, and by whom managed officially at its inception? (d) When was the "Temperance Telegraph" newspaper established; what was its size, time of issue, price per annum and general style?

QUIZ.

66. What was the ancestry of the late William H. A. Keans, his place and time of birth, religious tenets and political party? Give also the names of his wife and children with any other facts of interest concerning him.

W. L. N.

#### ANSWERS.

20. The question as to the early grist mills at Marsh Bridge and at Mill street is fully answered by Rev. W. O. Raymond in another part of this number.

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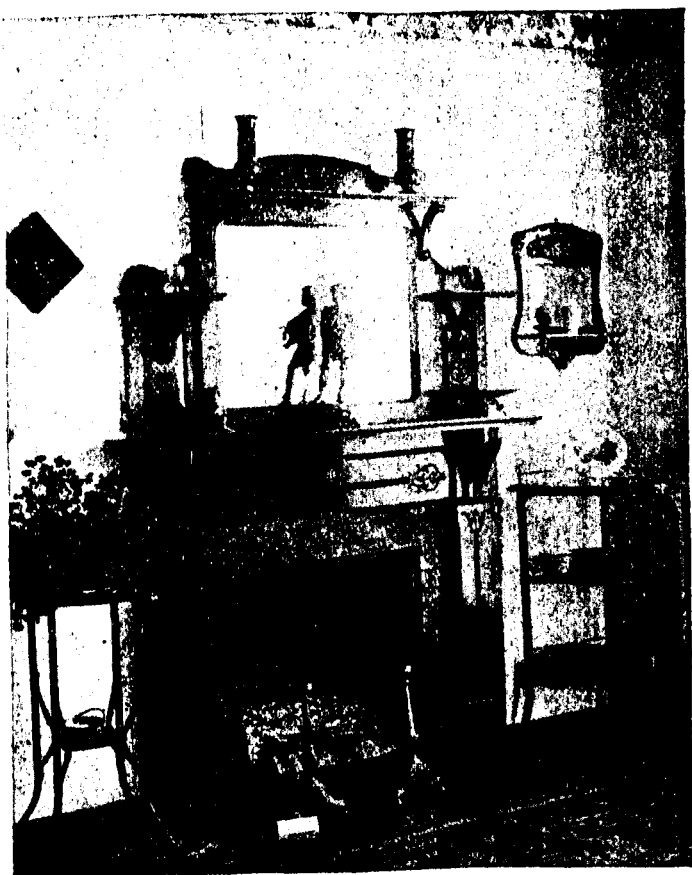
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