

OCTOBER, 1898.

The New Brunswick Magazine

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OUR FIRST FAMILIES.

Second Paper.

First on the list of names in the census of 1671, if we take them alphabetically, is Aucoin, and this without doubt is one of the oldest in Acadia. There was no male head of a family of that name when the census was taken, François Aucoin having been dead a year or two, leaving a widow 26 years old and five children, two sons and three daughters. The widow Aucoin probably understated her age, for her oldest child was 12, and if she was only 26 in 1671, this child must have been born when she was only 14. She, I think, was Ann Blanchard, a daughter of Jean Blanchard, another of the ancient inhabitants of the country. The father and mother of the deceased François Aucoin were both dead, or had removed from Acadia, but two of his sisters were residents of Port Royal and married. Michelle, the oldest sister, born in 1620, was the wife of Michael Boudrot, who was lieutenant general or judge at Port Royal; while Jeanne, another sister, was married to François Girouard. Both these women had families; Michelle must have been married as early as 1640, or perhaps earlier, while Jeanne's marriage took

place not later than 1646. The first of these dates is within four or five years of the original emigration of the ancestors of the Acadian people from France, so that both the sisters must have been born in that country and come out with their parents in 1635 or 1636.

The line of Aucoin in Acadia was, in 1671, depending on the lives of two small children, sons of the deceased François—Jérôme, aged 7 years, and François, aged 2. The widow Aucoin was only moderately prosperous, and she removed from Port Royal to Mines, the new settlement which had just been established there by Pierre Terriau, Claude and Antoine Landry and René leBlanc. When the census of 1686 was taken there was no one of the name of Aucoin at Port Royal, the family being at Mines, which continued to be their residence for the next sixty or seventy years. Among the Acadian families gathered under the protection of the fort of Beausejour in 1752 were three named Aucoin, two from Memramcook and one from Shepody. But the principal home of the family was always at Mines, the richest settlement in Acadia. When the Acadians were deported from the country in 1755 there were among them nineteen families of the name of Aucoin who had been residents of Grand Pré, Mines, Rivers Canard and Habitant and places adjacent. All these unfortunate people were carried away to the English colonies to the south, and many of them never returned. There are now only about one hundred families of the name of Aucoin in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, nearly all of whom are in the county of Inverness, Cape Breton. Five families of that name reside in the county of Northumberland and five in the Magdalen Islands.

The Aucoins were not as prominent in Acadia as some other families of less antiquity. The deputies

elected by the residents of the several Acadian settlements to conduct their affairs with the English at Annapolis were usually the leading men of the place, but the name Aucoin seldom appears among them. In 1749 Renançon Aucoin was accused of joining with the Indians in the attack which they made in December of that year on the fort at Mines, which was held by a garrison under Capt. Handfield. This Aucoin was described as a resident of the River de Gembert at Piziquid. The same year Pierre Aucoin was employed as a messenger by Governor Cornwallis to carry letters to the Acadians at Cobequid, and the priest and deputies at that place were summoned before the council at Halifax for detaining him.

Michael Boudrot was 71 years old when the census of 1671 was taken; his wife was Michelle Aucoin, aged 50, and they had eleven children, seven sons and four daughters. The oldest son was François, aged 29, who was still unmarried. The second son Charles, aged 22, was also unmarried. All the sons lived at home with their parents, but two of the daughters, Margaret and Jeanne, were married and had homes of their own. Margaret was the wife of François Bourc, whose age was 28. She had two children, a boy of five years and a girl. Jeanne had become the wife of Bonaventure Terriau, and had one child, a girl. Michael Boudrot occupied a most important position in the colony, for he was its judge in civil and criminal cases. He had held this office for many years, and only gave it up when he had attained the great age of 88 and had become unable to perform the duties of his position. What these duties were may be gathered from the instructions to his successor, Des Goutins, who was told to prevent law suits as far as possible, to settle all differences amicably, to act in concert with the governor, not to pass

sentences unless where it was necessary to the safety and peace of families, and to discourage appeals to Quebec as ruinous to suitors. Boudrot must have been married about the year 1640, or within four years of the arrival of the first colonists, and he was a contemporary both of d'Aulnay and LaTour.

When the census of 1686 was taken, Michael Boudrot was still residing at Port Royal, but only two of his children were then with him. There were Michelle, a daughter aged 26, and François aged 20. His son Jean, who had married Margaret Bourgeois, had removed to Chignecto and had died there leaving one daughter Marie, who was nine years old when the census of 1686 was taken. Marie, the third daughter, was also a resident of Chignecto, having become the wife of Michael Poirier in 1673. Other members of his family had taken up their abode at Mines, which soon became the most prosperous of the Acadian settlements. In 1730, when Governor Phillips induced the Acadians to sign an oath of allegiance, three persons of the name of Boudrot, who were residing at Annapolis, subscribed their names to that document. These were François, Michael and Charles. At that time, however, most of the Acadians bearing the name of Boudrot were at Mines, although a few had gone to other parts of Acadia. In 1752, among the Acadians gathered under the protection of Beausejour, were six families of that name, of whom two had been residents of Cobequid, two of LaButte, one of Mines and one of Napan. In 1755, when the Acadians of Mines were deported by Winslow, there were 25 families named Boudrot among the exiles, some of whom were wealthy. Joseph Boudrot, for instance, was the owner of 34 horned cattle, 70 sheep, 18 hogs and two horses. Pierre Boudrot had 27 horned cattle, 55 sheep, 13 hogs and three horses. Several other members of the Boudrot

family were quite as well off as Pierre, and in fact they were all in good circumstances. These figures will serve to show the prosperous character of the people of Mines at the time of their removal from Acadia. The 482 families in Winslow's list, numbering in all 2,743 persons, were the owners of 5,007 cattle, 8,690 sheep, 4,197 hogs and 493 horses. It would be difficult to find anywhere a community of farmers so prosperous and wealthy.

The name Boudrot, in its ancient form, does not now exist in New Brunswick, but there are about 150 families of that name in the counties of Inverness and Richmond, Cape Breton. In this province, however, there are 350 families who spell their name Boudreau, and these people, I have no doubt, are descendants of Michael Boudrot, judge at Port Royal. About 150 families named Boudreau reside in Gloucester, and the same number in Westmorland. There are 70 families of the name in Digby and Yarmouth and 50 in the Magdalen Islands. Assuming Boudreau to be the same name as Boudrot, there are now upwards of 800 families in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia who are descended from the old Acadian judge.

Jacob Bourgeois, whose name stands first on the census list of 1671, was then 50 years old. From his profession of a surgeon he would naturally be the most important secular person in the settlement, after the governor and the judge. His wife was Jeanne Trahan, whom we may safely assume to have been a sister of William Trahan, the farrier, who in 1671 was 60 years old. Both Jacob Bourgeois and his wife must have been natives of France, and the former must have been educated there to qualify him for his profession. He was doubtless the son of Jacques Bourgeois, who has been already referred to as the brother-in-law of LaVerdure, and who in 1654 became a hostage with

the English, for the fulfilment of the conditions of the surrender of Port Royal. Jacques Bourgeois is described in the articles of surrender as "lieutenant of the place," viz.: the fort of Port Royal, so that he held an official position in the little colony, probably that of judge. He was also a witness to the marriage contract between La Tour and Madame d'Aulnay, in February 1653. Jacques Bourgeois was probably one of the settlers originally brought out by de Razilly, and both Jacques and Jacob Bourgeois were contemporaries of d'Aulnay, who met his death by drowning in 1650. This fact is proved by a letter written by M. de la Touche at Port Royal in 1702, in which the sale of a piece of land by d'Aulnay to Jacob Bourgeois is mentioned. But Jacob Bourgeois has higher claims to be remembered in Acadian history than from his acquaintance with La Tour's enemy, for he was the founder of the Chignecto settlement, the parent of the great community which now occupies the most fertile land in Westmorland and Cumberland. In a letter written from Port Royal in 1702, to the French minister, Des Goutin, referring to the Chignecto settlement, says, "It was the late Jacob Bourgeois who led there the first settlers, when the Chevalier de Grand-Fontaine commanded at Pentagoët, and Pierre Arseneau took others there some time after." Two of the sons of Jacob Bourgeois, Charles and Germain, and two of his daughters, Marie and Margaret, settled at Chignecto, as may be seen by the census of 1686, and this census also gives an intimation of a tragedy in the Bourgeois family, the nature of which I have been unable to ascertain. The census of 1671 shows that Marie Bourgeois was then married to Pierre Sire, armorer, and that she had one child, Jean, who was three months old. Before the census of 1686 was taken she had become a widow, and had contracted a second

marriage with Germain Girouard, who was four years her junior. Three children of the first marriage and two of the second were living with her in 1686. The ages of these children would seem to show that the first husband died about the year 1679. Margaret Bourgeois, who was only 13 when the census of 1671 was taken, married Jean Boudrot about the year 1676 and became a widow two or three years later. She made a second marriage in 1680 to Manuel Miranda, a native of Portugal, and when the census of Chignecto was taken, in 1686, she had there living with her one child of her first marriage and four of her second. Charles Bourgeois was married to Anne Dugast when the census of 1671 was taken and had one child, a girl. The census of 1686 shows that he had died about the year 1679, leaving three children, and that his widow had married Jean Aubin Mignault by whom she had, when the census was taken, three children. Now the deaths of three brothers-in-law in the same year could hardly have been brought about by ordinary means, for they were all young men when their lives ended. The circumstances suggest that they met a common fate and lost their lives as the result of an accident. This conjecture derives further support from the fact that there was another woman living at Chignecto in 1686 who had lost her husband in 1679. This was Andrée Martin, who when the census of 1671 was taken was married to François Pélerin and had three children. In 1686 François Pélerin was dead, but six of his children were living with her, and she had married Pierre Mercier by whom she then had four children. I have no doubt that François Pélerin shared the fate of Charles Bourgeois, Pierre Sire and Jean Boudrot, and the same accident, whatever it may have been, brought all their lives to an end. Perhaps some future historian of Westmorland county may be able to throw light on

this subject. The prompt manner in which the four widows of Chignecto secured for themselves new life partners is worthy of notice, and shows that marriageable young women were not a drug on the market in ancient Acadia.

Germain Bourgeois was 21 years old and unmarried when the census of 1671 was taken. In 1686 he was a resident of Chignecto. He was married to Michelle Dugas in 1673, and had four children, the oldest being William, aged 12 years. Germain Bourgeois continued a resident of Chignecto, but he had returned to Port Royal to visit his son William at Annapolis for, in 1711, after the capture of that place by the English, he and his son and two others were imprisoned by the commandant, Col. Vetch, as hostages, and in reprisal for hostility to the English. It is said by Murdoch that Germain died as a result of his ill treatment while in prison, a story we would like not to have to believe. Indeed it is highly improbable, for Paul Mascarene, who was then at Annapolis, says that the hostages were well treated and soon released.

Jacob Bourgeois was dead in 1702, but he was living in July 1699, when he addressed a memorial to the French minister in Paris concerning Acadia. This was written at the fort on the lower St. John, that is to say in Fort La Tour, which had been rebuilt by Villebon. The name of Jacob Bourgeois also appears in a memorial written in October 1687, in which he signed his name as one of the ancient inhabitants of Acadia, with reference to the work that d'Aulnay had done at Port Royal, La Have, Mercier, Ste. Anne and other places in the colony. The other "ancient inhabitants" who signed this memorial with their own hands were François Gauterot, Pierre Martin, Matthieu Martin, Claude Teriot and Philip d'Entremont; while Antoine

LeBourg, Pierre Doucet, Denis LeBlanc and Abraham Dugast signed with a mark.

There are now about 200 families of the name of Bourgeois in the Maritime Provinces, most of them being residents of Kent and Westmorland, and all descendants of the old judge at Port Royal.

The free and easy way in which the census takers of ancient Acadia spelled the names of the inhabitants is a source of much embarrassment to the student of the history of that time. In the census of 1671 Blanchard is spelled in two different ways, Terriau is similarly treated; and the same is true of other names which will be more particularly referred to hereafter. A notable instance of mis-spelling occurs in connection with the name of Jacques Belou, cooper, who lived at Port Royal in 1671. His wife was Marie Girouard, a daughter of François Girouard, and he had then one child, a girl. The census of 1686 does not contain the name of Belou, either at Port Royal or anywhere else in Acadia, and the natural presumption would be that Mr. Jacques Belou had removed with his family to some other part of the world. A more particular examination of the census of 1686, however, describes Jacques Belou under a new name. He was then a resident of Chignecto but his name has been changed to Blou, which the transposition of a letter in Murdoch's history converts into Blon, so that we would never recognize our old friend under his new name. His wife however, is the same Marie Girouard, and his little daughter Marie has grown to be a young woman of 17. He has now another daughter, Jeanne, who is 5 years old, and a son François 18 months old, who has been named after his grandfather, François Girouard. It is to be feared that little François Belou did not live to manhood, for I am unable to find any further trace of the name in the annals of Acadia.

The home of the family would be at Chignecto, yet among the hundreds of families gathered under the protection of Beausejour in 1751 and 1752, there is no one of the name of Belou. Neither does the name occur in Winslow's list of the persons deported from Mines in 1755. The name is not now to be found in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, but in Madawaska county are a number of families named Beaulieu which may be a new way of spelling Belou.

JAMES HANNAY.

AT PORTLAND POINT.

Fourth Paper.

In the earlier numbers of the NEW BRUNSWICK MAGAZINE we have traced the story of the founding of the first permanent British settlement on the St. John river. We have seen that, as early as the year 1755, governors Charles Lawrence of Nova Scotia and Sir William Shirley of Massachusetts, had agreed on the necessity of establishing a fortified post at the mouth of the river in order to overawe the French and Indians and promote the settlement of the country by English speaking inhabitants. We have seen that in the summer of 1758, after a sharp and decisive battle, the French were driven from their stronghold at the old fort near Navy Island, on the west side of the harbor, which was thenceforth occupied by a British garrison and called Fort Frederick. The French had made some clearances on the hillsides back of the fort which were used as gardens, and a few of the oldest residents of Carleton can remember the time when one or two old cherry trees of large size grew on the site of these gardens and were said to have been planted there in the days of the French occupancy.

The garrison at Fort Frederick was composed largely of New England troops, and among the officers was Captain Moses Hazen, a brother of William Hazen and a cousin of James Simonds.

Whilst the establishment of a military post at Fort Frederick imparted a little life to the immediate surroundings, everything on the eastern side of the harbor remained in its virgin state, except at Portland Point where there was a small clearing and the remains of a French Fort. The rocky peninsula on which the business part of St. John stands today was uninhabited. The few Acadians who may have lingered round its coves had fled before the advancing tide of British conquest, and it was only when some wandering savage pitched his wigwam on the shores of Men-ah-quesk, as he called it,* that there was any tenant of the spot save the fox, the bear or other wild creature of the primeval forest. The rugged features of the ancient Men-ah-quesk, with its swamps and crags, caused it to be so lightly esteemed in the eyes of the Messrs. Simonds and White that they did not deem it worth the quit rents, although these amounted to but half a cent an acre annually. In the words of Mr. Simonds, it was "the worst of lands, if bogs, morasses and rocks may be called lands." Accordingly, in the grants of 1765 and 1770, it was excluded in favor of the "Marsh" which, in the eyes of the first settlers, was of far greater value.

When the Loyalists arrived in 1783 and learned that this was to be the site of their city, the prospect to some of them seemed appalling. The late Dr. Gove of St. Andrews once related to the writer of this paper how that his grandmother Tilley, having landed at the Upper Cove, climbed up the steep ascent of Chipman's

*In imitation of the Indian word the whites called their settlement at St. John "Menaguashe" for several years after their arrival.

hill, and after gazing at the surroundings in blank despair, sat down upon the damp moss with her babe in her arms and shed the only tears she had shed since the outbreak of the Revolution.

To the gentler spirits among the Loyalist founders of the town of Parr the outlook may well have seemed disheartening. They had come, many of them, from the fertile banks of the Hudson, the meadow lands of New Jersey, the vineyards of Maryland and the plantations of the Sunny South. But to James Simonds and his associates of 1762, as to many of the Massachusetts and Connecticut Loyalists of 1783, the contrast between their earlier and later surroundings was not so marked. In their veins, too, there flowed the blood of the old Pilgrim fathers, nor had they lost the influence of the traditions handed down from the days of the Mayflower and the landing at Plymouth Rock. The same determined self-reliance that had enabled their forefathers to make for themselves homes about the shores of Massachusetts Bay sustained them in their task of carving out for themselves a home amid the rocky hillsides that surround the harbor of St. John.

But when James Simonds, in 1760, first made up his mind to try his fortune here the place was indeed a lonely spot, and could our old pioneer today revisit the scene of his toils and difficulties and behold the changes time had wrought what would be his wonder and astonishment? Imagine with what mingled feelings he would view the wharves that line our shores; the ocean steamships lying in the channel; the grain elevators that receive the harvests of Canadian wheat-fields two thousand miles away; the streets traversed by electric cars and pavements traversed by thousands of hurrying feet, hundreds of bicyclists darting hither and thither at every corner; squares tastefully laid out and adorned with flowers; public buildings and

residences of goodly proportions and by no means devoid of beauty; palatial hotels opening their doors to guests from every clime; institutions that care for the fatherless and the widow, the aged, the poor, the unfortunate, the sick, the insane; churches with their heaven-directing spires; schools whose teachers are numbered by the hundred and pupils by the thousand; public libraries, courts of justice and public offices; factories of every sort and description; business establishments whose accredited agents find their way into every nook and corner of old time Acadie; railways and steamboats that connect the city with all parts of the globe; splendid bridges that span the rocky gorge at the mouth of the river where twice in the course of every twenty-four hours the battle, old as the centuries, rages between the outpouring torrent of the mighty St. John and the inflowing tide of the Bay of Fundy.

Our old pioneers of 1762 would scarcely recognize the ancient landmarks; the ruggedness of old Menah-quesk is gone—valleys filled up and hills cut down. The mill pond where the old tide mill stood has disappeared, and the splendid Union depot with its long freight sheds and maze of railway tracks occupies its place. All that survives is nothing but a name and "Mill" street and "Pond" street alone remain to tell of what has been. The old grist mill at Lily Lake, too, has gone, and the patrimony of Hazen and Simonds in that vicinity would hardly be recognized by its original proprietors. They were the pioneers of the improvements made in that locality, but we can hardly claim that it was for the benefit of the public of our day that they laid out the first road to Rockwood Park.

Then and now! For the better appreciation of the astonishing changes time has brought about suppose we contrast a modern Saturday night with one in

the infancy of our city, and we will take the old one first :—

Saturday night in the year 1764.—The summer sun sinks behind the western hills and the glow of the evening lights the harbor. At the landing place at Portland Point one or two fishing boats are lying on the beach, and out a little from the shore a small square sterned schooner lies at her anchor. The natural lines of the harbor are clearly seen. In many places the forest has crept down nearly to the water's edge. Wharves and shipping there are none. Ledges of rock, long since removed, crop up here and there along the harbor front. The silence falls as the days' work is ended at the little settlement, and the sound of the waters rushing through the falls seems, in the absence of other sounds, unnaturally predominant. Eastward from Portland Point we see the crags and rocks of Men-ah-quesk, their ruggedness in some measure hidden by the growth of dark spruce and graceful cedar, and in the foreground lies the graceful curve of the Upper Cove where the forest fringes the water's edge. We may easily cross in the canoe of some friendly Indian and land where, ten years later, the Loyalists landed, but we shall find there no one to welcome us. The spot is desolate, and the stillness is only broken by the occasional cry of some wild animal, the song of the bird in the forest and the ripple of the waves on the shore. The shadows deepen as we return to the Point, and soon the little windows of the settlers' houses begin to glow. There are no curtains to draw or blinds to pull down or shutters to close in these humble dwellings, but the light, though unobstructed, shines but feebly, for it is only the feeble glimmer of a tallow candle that we see, or perhaps the flickering of the fire-light from the open chimney that dances on the pane. In the homes of the settlers' Saturday night differs

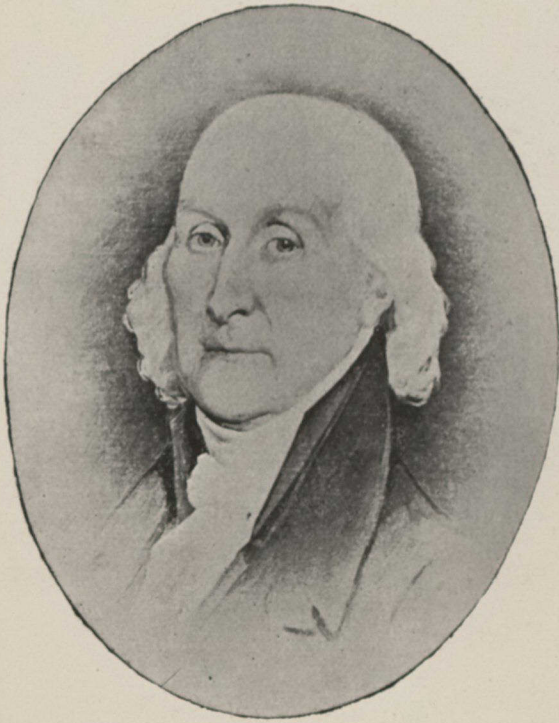
not so very much from any other night. The head of the house is not concerned about the marketing or telephoning to his grocer. The maid is not particularly anxious to go "down town." The family bath tub may be produced, (and on Monday morning it will be used for the family washing) but the hot water will not be drawn from the tap. The family retire at an early hour, nor are their slumbers likely to be disturbed by fire alarm or midnight train. And yet in the olden times the men, we doubt not, were wont to meet on Saturday nights at the little store at the Point to compare notes and to talk over the few topics of interest in their rather monotonous lives. We seem to see them *now*, a little coterie, nearly all of them engaged in the Company's employ—mill hands, fishermen, lime burners, laborers, while in a corner James White pores over his ledger, posting his accounts by the dim light of his candle and now and again mending his goose quill pen. But even at the store the cheerful company soon disperses; the early closing system evidently prevails, the men seek their several abodes and one by one the lights in the little windows vanish. There is only one thing to prevent the entire population from being in good time for church on Sunday morning, and that is there isn't any church for them to attend.

Then and now! We turn from our contemplation of Saturday night as we have imagined it in 1764 to look for a moment at a modern Saturday night in the city of St. John. What contrast greater can be imagined? Where once were dismal shades of woods and swamps we have a moving gaily chattering crowd, a mass of living humanity that throngs the walks of Union, King and Charlotte streets. The feeble glimmer of the tallow candle from the windows of the houses of the few settlers at Portland Point has given place to the blaze of hundreds of electric lights that

shine far out to sea, twinkling like bright stars in the distance, and reflected from the heavens, illuminating the country for miles around. Our little knot of villagers in the olden days used to gather in their one little store to discuss the days doings; small was the company and narrow was their field of observation; and their feeble gossip is today replaced by the rapid click of the telegraph instruments, the rolling of the steam-driven printer's press and the cry of the newsboy at every corner; the events of all the continents are proclaimed in our streets almost as soon as they occur.

And yet, from all the luxury and ease as well as from the anxiety and care of this busy energetic nineteenth century life, we sometimes like to escape and get a little nearer to the heart of nature; we like to adopt a life of rural simplicity, content for a brief space with some little cottage remote from the bustle and din of city life; practically to approach as nearly as we can to the primitive life of Portland Point in the year 1764. True, we soon tire of it and long for our substantial comforts and conveniences again.

But it is high time to "hark back" to our story of the early history of St. John. To the writer, if not to the reader, it is much more enjoyable to find ideas in the field of imagination than to dig and delve amidst the musty records of the past; nevertheless in the realm of history what we want are facts, and to facts the element of romance must be subservient. And as facts are wanted it may be well here to amend the statement, made in the first paper of this series, that James Simonds was a descendant of Samuel Simonds of Essex, England, who came to America in 1630 with Governor Winthrop. Mr. C. E. A. Simonds of Fred-erickton, who has made a pretty thorough investigation of the genealogy of the Simonds family in America, says:—



J. H. Simonds

"The most remote ancestor to whom we can with certainty trace our descent is William Simonds, who in the year 1644 settled at Woburn, Massachusetts. The statement that James Simonds was descended from Samuel Simonds of Essex, England, is improbable, though it was long thought correct in our family. Samuel had a son William, but his career is different from our ancestor's of that name, and it is asserted that no male descendants of Samuel Simonds, Deputy Governor of Massachusetts, now exist."

The maiden name of the wife of William Simonds was Judith Phippen who came to America in the ship Planter,* which sailed from London April 2nd, 1635. There is a story that as the Planter was nearing the American coast, land was first descried by Judith Phippen which proved to be the now well known head land called Point Judith.

In the year 1643 Judith Phippen became the wife of William Simonds. They settled at Woburn, Mass., and built a house, which, when Mr. C. E. A. Simonds visited the place in 1888, was still standing. Here their twelve children were born, of whom the tenth, James, was grandfather of James Simonds, our old pioneer at Portland Point. The elder James Simonds married Susanna Blogget, (Blodget) and their sixth child, Nathan, married Sarah Hazen of Haverhill, February 24, 1735. The family of Nathan Simonds consisted of two sons, James and Richard, and two daughters, Mary and Sarah. The family lived at Haverhill until the death of the father, Nathan Simonds, in 1757. James Simonds, who was the eldest of the family, was born at Haverhill Dec. 10, 1735. He

*There came to America in the Planter the ancestors of several well known families, descendants of some of whom are living in New Brunswick today. Included in the number we find the names of Lieut. Francis Peabody of St. Albans, Allan Perley of Wales, William Beardsley, his wife Maria, daughter Maria and son John, Thomas Carter, M. A., James Hayward, John and William Lawrence, William Reed, Moses Cleveland, Joseph Tuttle, Nicholas Davis, William Locke and Rev. Hugh Peters.

joined one of the Provincial regiments when a young man, and in 1757 or 1758, went with his cousin, Capt. John Hazen, to take part in the attack on Fort Ticonderoga. After the death of his father and the settlement of his estate, the means at the disposal of James Simonds were inconsiderable, and he accordingly was induced by the proclamations published by Governor Lawrence about this time, offering special inducements to the New Englanders to become settlers in Nova Scotia, to visit the Bay of Fundy, and after a pretty thorough exploration of its shores, to take up his residence at St. John. At the time of his father's death, James Simonds was appointed guardian of his brother Richard and sister Sarah, both of them being minors, and they seem to have accompanied him to St. John. Richard Simonds died at St. John, January 20, 1765, but Sarah Simonds was living there in February 1770, as is evident from an entry in one of the old account books in the hand writing of James White, in which sundry dress goods are charged to James Simonds and marked, "D'ld his sister Sally."*

The story of the organizing of St. John's first trading company in 1764, has been already related in this series of papers. The leading spirits of the company were William Hazen, James Simonds and James White. Mr. Hazen did not, it is true, take up his residence at Portland Point until the year 1775, and therefore he has as yet been only mentioned incidentally; he was, however, from the first a very active and important member of the company and its chief financial backer; more will be said of him hereafter.

The same spirit of enterprise that characterizes St. John today was conspicuous in those who first

*Among the items in the old account books relating to Mr. Simonds' family is one under date February 22, 1773, which reads, "James Simonds, Dr. To leather for pr. boys shoes, 4 years old." The boy referred to was James Simonds, Jr., the oldest child of Mr. Simonds, born Aug. 8, 1768.

settled here, for we have seen that Messrs. Simonds and White, soon after their arrival, engaged in the manufacture and shipment of lime, pursued the fishery at various points in the Bay of Fundy, established an extensive trade in furs and peltries with the Indians, furnished supplies to the garrison at Fort Frederick, erected a saw mill and grist mill, built and launched a schooner, constructed weirs, supplied the settlers at Maugerville and St. Anns with such things as they required, and maintained regular communication with Newburyport and Boston by means of the vessels they owned or chartered.

The coming of so considerable a number of white settlers to the River St. John in the course of two or three years after the issuing of Governor Lawrence's proclamations, rendered it necessary that measures should be adopted for the government of the new community. The original province of Nova Scotia had been divided into counties in the year 1759 at which time the entire province of New Brunswick seems to have been an unorganized part of the County of Cumberland. For the first year or two the settlements on the river St. John were obliged to look to Halifax for the regulation of their civil affairs, but this proved so inconvenient that the Governor and Council of Nova Scotia agreed to the establishment of the St. John river district as a new county, under the name of the County of Sunbury. This county did not, as has been commonly supposed, include the whole of the province of New Brunswick. Its eastern boundary was a line running due north from a point on the shore of the Bay of Fundy twenty miles east of Mispec point, so that the eastern part of the present province of New Brunswick remained a part of the county of Cumberland until the division of the old province of Nova Scotia in 1784.

As a leader of the little colony at St. John and a man of ability and good education, James Simonds played a not unimportant part in the organization of the new county, and he went to Halifax several times to attend to matters of public interest as well as his own private affairs. The journey in those days was no trifling matter. He very nearly lost his life on one occasion while proceeding across the Bay to Windsor in an open boat. His experience is thus described in a letter to Samuel Blodget, written from Halifax the 1st day of October, 1764.

"Last night arrived here after four days' passage from St. John's—the first 24 hours at sea in a severe storm, the second passed a place called the Masquerades, where there was seas and whirlpools enough to have foundered the largest ships, but were providentially saved with only the loss of all our road chain and anchor by endeavoring to ride at anchor till the tide slacked, (in vain). It was unlucky for us that we happened to fall in with that tremendous place in the strength of the flood tide in the highest spring tide that has been this year. Gentlemen here say it is presumptuous to attempt to return that way at this season of the year in an open boat, but as the boat and men is at Pisiquit,* and I have no other way to get to St. Johns in season for my business this fall; shall get our business done here as soon as may be and return there the same way I came, where I hope to meet some of our vessels. The plea of the above difficulty will have a greater weight than any other to have business finished here immediately. This morning I waited on the Governor, Secretary and all other officers concerned in granting license, &c., who assure me that my request respecting license shall be granted directly, so that I hope to be on my way to St. Johns tomorrow."

We cannot but admire the enterprise and courage of a man who after so fatiguing and perilous a journey, was ready, on the second day after his arrival in Halifax, to remount his horse and travel some forty-five miles over a rough road to Windsor and face once more the the perils of the Bay of Fundy in an open boat.

Mr. Simonds revisited Halifax early the next spring, and on his arrival wrote a letter to Wm. Hazen, dated March 18, 1765, in which he says, "I am just arrived here on the business of the inhabitants of

*Now called Windsor.

St. Johns." He mentions in this letter that Capt. Beamsley Glazier was also at Halifax. This gentleman we shall presently have occasion to refer to more particularly. He and Mr. Simonds seem to have united in the endeavor to secure the speedy establishment of a new county on the River St. John. The success of their efforts is announced in Mr. Simonds' letter to Mr. Hazen, in which he writes, "St. Johns is made a county and I hope will soon make a formidable appearance." This announcement slightly anticipated the action of the Governor and Council, for it was not until about six weeks later, viz., on April 30, 1765, that the matter was carried into effect by the passing of the following resolution:—"Resolved, That St. Johns River should be erected into a County by the name of Sunbury, and likewise that Capt. Richard Smith should be appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Halifax."

The terms of this resolution are suggestive of the idea that, in the estimation of his Excellency and the Council of Nova Scotia, the appointment of a Halifax justice of the peace was about as important a matter as the organization of the county of Sunbury, albeit the latter comprehended a territory as large as the entire peninsula of Nova Scotia.

The late Thos. B. Akins, of Halifax, who was an extremely accurate and painstaking investigator and a recognized authority on all points of local history, in a letter * to the late J. W. Lawrence states that the election writs on file at Halifax show that Capt. Beamsley Glazier and Capt. Thomas Falconer were, in 1765, elected the first representatives of the County of Sunbury. It does not, however, appear that either of these gentlemen attended the sessions of the House of Assembly, and as it was the rule that members who

*This letter is in my possession.—W. O. R.

failed to attend and take the customary oath for two sessions after their election should forfeit their seats for non-attendance, a new election was held in 1768, when Richard Shorne and Phinehas Nevers were returned. The House of Assembly was dissolved two years later, and at the ensuing general election *, Charles Morris, jr., and Israel Perley were chosen to represent the county of Sunbury. The former took his seat, but Mr. Perley appears never to have done so, and in 1773 James Simonds was elected in his stead. Mr. Simonds was in attendance at the session held in October, 1774, being the first resident of the county to take his seat in the legislative halls of Nova Scotia. At the time of the division of the province in the year 1784 the other member for the county was William Davidson.

Just why the new county was called Sunbury no one seems to know. The name was given by Governor Montagu Wilmot and his Council, but for what reason or upon whose suggestion does not appear.

About this time public attention began to be largely directed to the vacant lands on the river St. John with the result, as already pointed out, that the Nova Scotia government was beset with applications for grants.

Among the more ambitious projects set on foot was that of an association or society, composed of more than sixty individuals who designed to secure and settle well nigh half a million acres of land. The association included a Royal governor, † a number of army officers and prominent civic officials, at least three clergymen and several well to do private gentlemen. A very wide field was represented by the association, for among its members were residents of

*This was the fourth parliament of Nova Scotia. It held sixteen sessions without a dissolution and may well be termed a "long parliament."

†Thomas Hutchinson, governor of the then province of Massachusetts Bay.

Quebec, Halifax, Boston, New York and the Kingdom of Ireland. A little later the association was commonly known as the Canada Company, probably on account of the fact that General Haldimand and others of its influential members lived in Quebec. James Simonds, William Hazen and Capt. Moses Hazen were members of the company, and in the end they derived considerable advantage from their connection with it, although this was not the experience of the majority. A very brief sketch of the fortunes of the company may not be uninteresting, and it involves the story of the old townships.

Capt. Beamsley P. Glazier, on Dec. 14, 1764, memorialized the Governor and Council at Halifax on behalf of himself, Capt. Thos. Falconer and their associates, for a large tract of land on the St. John river, the location of which was somewhat indefinitely described. Application was also made for a point or neck of land three quarters of a mile from Fort Frederick with sixty acres of land adjoining it, "for the making and curing of fish." The point referred to may have been Reed's Point, but more probably Sand Point or York Point, indeed it is possible that the intention was to secure the entire peninsula on which Parr town was afterwards built. The council ordered that the lands on the river should be reserved for the applicants, but that the sixty acres adjoining, or within three-quarters of a mile from Fort Frederick, should be a matter for future determination.

At this time the unfortunate government officials were almost overwhelmed by the pressure brought to bear on them by innumerable applicants desirous of obtaining their grants before the obnoxious Stamp Act should come into operation. Grants were hastily prepared and issued, so much so that in some cases it was found the same lands had been included in different

grants. The bounds too were ill defined, no proper survey having been made, and the difficulties afterwards arising out of disputed boundaries furnished a not unprofitable employment for the lawyers of the next half-century.

The Canada Company were so fortunate as to obtain the grant of five fine large townships, containing in the aggregate more than 400,000 acres. Three of the townships, namely, Burton, Gage and Conway, were granted October 18, 1765, the other two, Sunbury and New Town, on October 31, 1765. The predominance of the military element in the company is clearly seen in the naming of the first three townships—Burton in honor of Brig. Gen'l Ralph Burton * ; Gage, or Gage Town, in honor of General Thomas Gage (himself a principal grantee) ; and Conway in honor of General Henry S. Conway, then lately appointed His Majesty's Secretary of State. The township of Sunbury was, of course, quite distinct from the county of the same name.

The location of the townships may be thus roughly stated :—

1. Conway lay on the west side of the river St. John, and extended from the harbor up the river as far as Brandy Point, including in its bounds the parish of Lancaster and part of Westfield.
2. Gage extended from Otnabog to Swan Creek, and included the present parish of Gagetown.
3. Burton extended from Swan Creek to the Oromocto river, and included the present parish of Burton and part of Blissville.
4. Sunbury began at "Old Mill creek," a little below Fredericton, extending up the river as far as Long's Creek and including the city of Fredericton, the parish of New Maryland and the parish of Kingsclear.

*A friend and contemporary of Generals Gage and Haldimand.

5. New Town lay on the east side of the St. John opposite Fredericton, extending from the Sunbury and York county line about eight miles up the river, and including parts of the parishes of St. Mary's and Douglas.

Among the proprietors of the townships were Hon. Thomas Hutchinson, governor of Massachussetts, Sir William Johnson, General Frederick Haldimand, Col. Beamsley Glazier, Capt. Thomas Falconer, Capt. Isaac Caton, Capt. William Spry, Capt. Moses Hazen, Rev. John Ogilvie, Rev. Philip Hughes, Rev. Curryl Smyth, Richard Shorne, Charles Morris, jr., Samuel Jean Holland, John Fenton, Philip John Livingston, Daniel Claus, Wm. Hazen and James Simonds. Incidental references will be made to some of these gentlemen hereafter. Capt. Isaac Caton has been already mentioned (in the first paper) as an early trader and fisherman; an island in the Long Reach a few miles below Oak Point still bears his name.

Thomas Falconer, Beamsley P. Glazier and Richard Shorne were perhaps the most active agents in the attempts made to settle the townships sufficiently to prevent their forfeiture..

It was while these gentlemen were thus engaged that they had the honor to be chosen by the inhabitants as their representatives in the general Assembly of Nova Scotia. The only other members of the company who possessed any local knowledge of the lands contained in the five townships were Charles Morris, jr., Surveyor General of Nova Scotia, who frequently visited the river and had made an excellent map of it as early as 1765, Capt. William Spry, the chief engineer at Halifax, and the Messrs. Hazen, Simonds and White. The story of the old townships and their ultimate fate must be reserved for the next number of this magazine.

W. O. RAYMOND.

THE YEAR OF THE FEVER.

The story of the year of the ship fever in Canada is one not to be told in the brief compass of a magazine paper, nor can I attempt to do more than sketch some of its more notable features in the ravages of the pestilence among the immigrants bound to the port of St. John alone. The graves of the thousands of victims of disease and want in that year are found at widely separated points in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, while the bones of an army of unfortunates lie scattered along the bed of the ocean in the track of the ships bound westward across the sea from Ireland. It was one of the most dreadful visitations ever suffered by a people, and one of the saddest reflections regarding it is that the horrors of it were largely due to the selfishness and inhumanity of man. A repetition of the pestilence, attended by the same appalling conditions, would not be possible today in any civilized nation of the earth; not that the world is any better, perhaps, but that half a century has seen a revolution in sanitary science, that the ocean passage has been marvellously abridged, and that it is no longer possible for even cattle to be carried on a voyage under conditions as horrible as were experienced by tens of thousands of human beings in the memorable year of the ship fever.

To discuss the causes of the suffering and mortality would be foreign to the purpose of this paper. Some things were preventible, some were not. Certainly, there was no lack of sympathy and aid from both sides of the ocean, but the world moved slowly in those days, and much of the willingly proffered assistance came too late. It is not with what took place in

Ireland that I have now to deal, however, but with what happened at our very doors and is clearly remembered by many who are living at this day. Even in this respect the material which is available is more than sufficient to occupy many times the space than can be allowed at this time, though at a future period and in another form the story may be told with more attention to detail.

In the year 1847, death and emigration depleted the population of Ireland to the extent of more than two million people. The potato crop had been a failure in 1846, and the result was widespread destitution, followed by famine. Then came the pestilence of typhus fever, and death began to reap its harvest among the unhappy victims of destitution. Famine came also to the Highlands of Scotland, and every mail from across the sea brought to this country worse and worse tales of human suffering. The world was appealed to for help, and the work of attempted relief began, but the famine and the fever moved more swiftly than man's aid. The land appeared to be accursed, and the only hope of the stricken people seemed in seeking a home beyond the ocean.

There had been bad seasons for the crops in Ireland during the preceding years, and the tide of emigration had been steadily increasing. In 1846 the outflow was greater than in any of the previous years, for nearly 130,000 persons embarked, of whom 33,000 were for British North America. The arrivals at St. John in 1844 had been 2,000, and in 1845 they had increased to 6,000, but in 1846 they had risen to the number of 9,000, and there were indications that the following season would greatly exceed all the others in respect to immigration. The government immigration agent for New Brunswick, Moses H. Perley, in his report at the close of 1846, pointed out the urgent need of better

accommodation at the quarantine station at Partridge Island, and the government made a grant of £200 for repairs to the existing buildings. These were two old structures, erected many years before by the St. John board of health, and would contain one hundred patients. They were poor affairs, even for that day, and at that time they were very much out of order for the needs of ordinary years. The grant was passed in April, but even then the fever ships had begun to leave Ireland, and before the repairs could be effected they had begun to land their human cargoes upon the Island by the hundreds. Then it became necessary to build a new pest house.

Despite of the extraordinary efflux during the years already named, no special measures seem to have been taken by the authorities on the other side of the water to ensure the comfort and health of the passengers on the emigrant ships. The law, poor as it was, was not enforced by any rigid system of inspection, and grasping shipowners were permitted to send their vessels to sea overcrowded and with provisions insufficient in quality and quantity. During the year 1846 there were thirteen prosecutions and convictions of shipmasters before magistrates in St. John, on charges of this kind, and these probably represented only the most aggravated cases which could not be excused.

The year 1847 opened gloomily enough for Ireland and the Irish people. Most deplorable accounts came from all sections. Of thirty inquests reported at Roscommon at the beginning of the year, eighteen were cases of death from starvation. In the same district the number of cases of typhus fever reported daily was 75, with an average of fourteen deaths. The landlords were serving papers on delinquent tenants at a rate treble beyond any of previous years. All over

the land graves were being dug, and the carpenters were at work night and day making rough coffins, but labor as they would, the work of death was more rapid. In some instances, for the want of coffins, bodies were carried to the grave on doors taken from houses, a covering of straw sufficing for a pall. The highways abounded with famishing men, women and children, reduced to the state of living skeletons. Driven to extremes, honest men took the cattle and sheep of their more prosperous neighbors. When the law called this theft, those who were sent to prison were at least saved from starvation, whatever might become of their families. Those who lived near the shore ate seaweed. In the extremity of their hunger they would eat anything. In one hut eight starving wretches were found devouring a dog. At times the living, the dying, and the dead were strangely grouped together, as where seven were found lying side by side, one dead for many hours, and the others unable to move either themselves or the corpse. Pages upon pages of dreadful detail could be given, but enough has been told to give an idea of the condition to which a large number of the people were reduced, and why they were abandoning their native land in such enormous numbers during the year 1847.

It will be readily understood that the emigrants varied much in their conditions of life. Some had been saving their money for years with a view to bettering their state in a new land, and in occasional instances they had sufficient to support them for a time in the country of their adoption. Others were utterly destitute, and had their passage paid in order to get them out of the country. Of this class were the hundreds evicted from various estates of non-resident landlords, including Lord Palmerston and Sir Henry Gore Booth. Some of these had scarcely clothes to their backs, and

being without means to provide themselves with food and other comforts for the long ocean voyage, which required an average of 43 days, they had to depend on the ships' allowance of bread, which was often insufficient and of bad quality. Under the most favorable circumstances the fever would have been a scourge among the emigrants on shipboard that year, but when its victims were people who could scarcely walk when they embarked, and who were packed into overcrowded vessels, with miserable accommodations and wretched food, the results were such as to make one shudder that such a condition of things was possible in the middle of the nineteenth century.

The story of the great distress in Ireland did not fall on unheeding ears in America, and early in 1847 subscriptions were called for at many places in the United States and what is now Canada. The response was a generous one, and the people of St. John, regardless of class or creed, gave liberally in aid of the sufferers. On the second of February a meeting, called by Sheriff White, was held at the court house and committees were appointed for all the wards. The churches also made collections, while the proceeds of a charity ball and a concert were devoted to the same purpose. In less than four weeks more than £1,100 had been collected, and this was increased by £450 additional, a little later. A portion of the money was sent to the sufferers in the Highlands of Scotland, but the greater part went to Ireland where it was more imperatively needed. The sum thus collected was about £1,556. In addition to this the Bank of British North America issued drafts to individuals to the amount of £1,083 in one day, chiefly in sums of £5, the money coming from the Irish people here who sent it to their friends and kindred at home. In the general collection, too, the Irish people gave with a very free

hand. The largest amount from any city district was from £246 15s. from Kings ward, while £129 was collected in St. Malachi's and St. Peter's churches. In all, more than £2,600 was sent from St. John, and probably much more was sent through the banks, by individuals, of which no record has been kept. The legislature of New Brunswick made a grant of £1,500 sterling, and that of Nova Scotia granted £1,000. Over £200 was raised at Miramichi, and other parts of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and the Canadas gave according to their means. There was need of every dollar, for the situation was growing worse and worse every day. Though the poor-houses of Ireland were crowded with a hundred thousand inmates, multitudes were still suffering for the most common necessities of life, while the fever continued to carry off its victims by scores in every part of the stricken country.

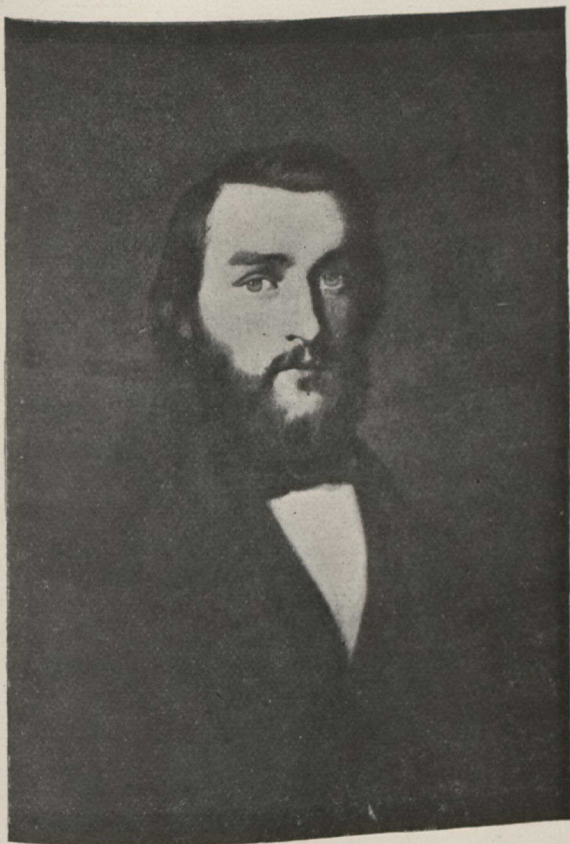
The first of the immigrant ships to arrive at St. John was the brig *Midas*, on the 5th of May, 1847. It was from Galway, and had made the passage in 38 days. During the voyage two adults and eight children had died, and many of the passengers were sick when landed at Partridge Island. Following this came other vessels, and on the 16th the barque *Aldebaran* arrived. It had left Sligo with 418 passengers, and of these 34, chiefly children, had died during the 48 days of the voyage. More than a hundred of the passengers were sick on their arrival, and more than 80 of them subsequently died and were buried on the Island. It was charged that this vessel was overcrowded, that the provisions and water were bad and that the deaths of the children were due to the scarcity of soft food for their sustenance. This was true of many of the vessels which arrived later, and one of the saddest features of these ocean tragedies was the proportion of infant mortality. The graves on the Island are chiefly those

of adults, for the children perished at sea through lack of proper care and nutrition.

During the month of May twelve vessels arrived and were placed in quarantine, the passengers being removed to the hospital on the Island. Among these vessels were several veritable death ships, such as the Pallas, the Thornley Close and the Amazon. Included in the arrivals was the brig Mary Dunbar from Cork, with small pox on board.

Dr. George J. Harding was the quarantine physician, and was assisted by Dr. George L. Murphy, but the the cases multiplied so rapidly that further medical aid was necessary. In the latter part of May two doctors from the city were sent to the Island. One of these was Dr. W. S. Harding, who is now a well known citizen of St. John. The other was Dr. James Patrick Collins, who was destined to give his life in the effort to lessen the sufferings of the stricken people of his race. Dr. Collins was then only 23 years of age, and there was every promise of a most brilliant career for him. He had been married in the previous autumn to a sister of the Revs. James and Edmond Quin, who is still living.

Drs. Harding and Collins were well aware of the terribly infectious character of the fever, but they went to the Island to do their duty, whatever might be the result. They had more than enough to tax their energies. During the month of June 35 vessels arrived. On these 5,800 passengers had embarked, but nearly 200 had died in quarantine and on the Island, while some 880 of those who had been landed were sick in the hospital at the close of the month. By that time, however, both Harding and Collins were prostrated with the fever, and on the 2nd of July Dr. Collins died, a martyr to his duty and a hero in the truest sense of the word. The funeral took place on the following



JAMES PATRICK COLLINS, M. D.

Sunday, and was the largest ever seen in St. John. The body was brought from the Island to Reed's Point, followed up the harbor by a long line of boats. The funeral procession reached from Reed's Point to the head of Dock street, and was composed of nearly 4,000 people, all classes of citizens uniting to pay tribute to the memory of the devoted young physician. Bishop Dollard and his clergy were among those who followed the body, and the pall bearers were all medical men. The burial was at Indiantown cemetery, now the Redemptorist grounds, but the body was afterwards removed to Fort Howe cemetery, where a simple monument marks the spot.

In the meantime, the infection was extending to the city, and by the last of July 660 had been admitted to the Emigrant Hospital at the old poor house, at the corner of Great George's (now King) and Wentworth streets. Of these 62 had died and the death rate was increasing. When the hospital became too crowded the sick immigrants were housed in sheds at the back shore, near the marine hospital. The latter institution had also its quota of sailors ill with the fever. Then the disease became epidemic and many deaths took place among the citizens, but of these there is no specific record. No one who had any communication with the sick was safe. Drs. Harding and Collins had already contracted the fever at the Island, and in August Dr. George Harding was prostrated, but recovered. Dr. Wetmore was sent to the Island with Dr. W. S. Harding at this time. In the city, Drs. W. Bayard, Wetmore and Paddock were ill, one after the other, in their attendance at the poor-house, but all recovered. Andrew Barnes, steward of the marine hospital, contracted the disease and died.

Father James Quin went daily to the Island and was unceasing in his ministrations to the sick and

dying. He did not take the fever, nor did Fathers Dunphy and Edmond Quin, who were in constant attendance at the poor-house hospital. Rev. Robert Irvine, of the St. John Presbyterian church, also attended at the latter place, but contracted the disease and narrowly escaped death.

During the month of July 4,058 more immigrants arrived, making a total of nearly 9,900 up to that time. Among the vessels was the barque Ward Chipman, from Cork, with 505 passengers. There had been 27 deaths on the voyage, 40 persons were sick and the fever was increasing rapidly. Closely following this vessel was the barque Envoy, from Londonderry, with a most malignant type of small pox. As many as six vessels with immigrants would sometimes arrive in one day, and the greater number of them had the fever among the passengers, though in some cases to only a slight extent.

On the sixth of August a heavy gale sprang up from the south-east. The brig Magnes, from Galway, was lying to the eastward of the Island, all the passengers having been removed. This vessel was driven ashore and became a total wreck. One of the crew, who was lying sick on board, was drowned. The brigantine Bloomfield, from Cork, having on board 74 passengers in a destitute and starving state, was driven up the harbor and into the timber ponds at Portland Point, but with no loss of life.

The scenes on Partridge Island during the six months that the immigrants continued to arrive and the fever to rage are beyond description. When it is remembered that in some instances as many as 500 people were landed from single vessels, and that numbers were so helpless that they had to be carried, some idea can be gained of that constant and awful procession of wretched beings during that memorable summer

and autumn. In many instances a whole day was taken to land the passengers from one ship, and numbers were so weak that they would sit down utterly helpless on the high ground just above the landing place, to lie there for the night amid their scanty personal effects. Many of those who were not sick camped out in various places over the Island, making such shelter as they could. A supply of tents was sent down from the city, and partially served the purpose, but the poor people had to pitch these tents for themselves, and made such rude work of it that when a storm came and the shelter was most needed their tent pins would be pulled out and their houses literally overturned. Others took the rough boards which had been sent down to make coffins, and built rude camps. At the outset, an attempt had been made to make coffins for all who died, and James Portmore, the carpenter who was building the pest house, was kept hard at work with his double duties. As the pestilence increased even this rude undertaking work was found to be out of the question. The sick died faster than the coffins could be made, and they were buried in their ordinary clothing. The soil of the burial ground was so thin in many places that the bodies were little more than covered with earth, and after a heavy rain portions of the clothing could be seen protruding. As a result the odor was carried on the southerly winds to the city. Then quicklime was sent to the Island and scattered over the graves, and more earth was piled upon the shallow places. In many instances, where the deaths were in rapid succession, trenches were dug and a number of bodies buried together. On one occasion, when the doctors and assistants were all prostrated, 45 bodies accumulated in the dead house. A huge pit was dug close by the building and all the dead were placed in it. The spot is clearly to be distinguished at

this day by the vivid green of the grass, which for half a century has been nourished by the bones of the unfortunate immigrants.

Day after day the work of death went on, the number of unfortunates being augmented by new arrivals up to late in October. Mr. Alex. Reed, who was then keeper of the light house, and to whom I am indebted for some interesting facts, has told me how, lying in his bed of a calm summer night, he would be startled by an agonized wail, the lament of some woman whose husband, son or father, had drawn his last breath. In time such sounds became so common that they ceased to disturb him.

From the estate of Sir Henry Gore Booth some 1,500 persons were sent to this country, and another large number from the estate of Lord Palmerston. These were of the class likely to become paupers at home, and were thus shipped to America in order to get rid of them. One of the last vessels to arrive, on the 3rd of November, was the barque *Æolus*, Captain Driscoll, from Sligo, with 240 passengers, most of them without the common means of support, with broken constitutions and almost in a state of nudity. They are so described in a resolution of the common council, in which Lord Palmerston is censured for his inhumanity in sending these helpless people out to endure the rigors of the winter, in this climate. In one ship, the *Lady Sale*, which arrived in September, there were more than 400 tenants of Booth, among whom were no less than 176 females, including nine widows with 57 children.

As a result of this class of immigration, the city had many poor on its streets long after the fever had ceased. Beggars from door to door were common, and some of them, reduced by their sufferings, were most pitiful sights. A large number of the immigrants

who recovered, however, went to the United States, where they had originally intended to go, coming to St. John for the reason that, under the conditions of trade at that time, passages in ships to this port were easily obtained.

At various other ports of New Brunswick, outside of St. John, fever ships arrived, and in some cases the disease made great havoc. At Miramichi, for instance, the ship *Looshtauk* came into port early in June with a list of 117 who had died on the voyage. Between the 3rd and 5th of June 29 others died on the ship while in port, and 96 more died after the passengers were removed to the hospital. Dr. Vondy died from the fever while attending the sufferers.

The quarantine hospital at Partridge Island was closed during the first week in November, and the patients were removed to the poor-house hospital in the city. By that date the epidemic was under control, though deaths continued to take place for some time afterwards.

The number of Irish immigrants landed on Partridge Island that year was 15,000. About 800 died on the voyage. The number of those who died at the quarantine hospital after being landed was 601. There is a record of that many, but it is probable that many others who died on the vessels in quarantine and were also buried on the Island are not included in it. The number of deaths at the poor-house hospital was 595, but there were many others who died at the sheds and in lodgings, of whom there is no official account. The total mortality among the immigrants was thus considerably in excess of 2,000.

For more than half a century the grass has grown over the unmarked and unhonored graves of the hapless immigrants who died on the Island. Some years ago, there were to be seen a few rude wooden head-

boards which loving hands had placed there when the graves were new, but the last of these has long mouldered away. The burial ground itself gives no indication of the fact that hundreds have there been laid to rest, far from their home and kindred. To the eye it appears like an ordinary barren piece of pasture. At one time and another suggestions have been made that a suitable monument should be erected on the spot in memory of the unfortunate strangers, but no determined action has ever been taken. At last, however, the long deferred project is likely to be carried into effect. A number of the citizens of St. John, of Irish birth and descent, have taken the matter in hand, selected a site subject to the approval of the authorities, and propose to seek the sympathy and aid of all classes of citizens in the undertaking. It is intended to have the monument completed by the first of July next. The project is one which is likely to meet with encouragement, for the reason that the idea must commend itself alike to all friends of humanity, regardless of nationality or creed.

W. K. REYNOLDS.

THE BABCOCK TRAGEDY.

In August, 1884, Mr. J. W. Lawrence read a paper before the New Brunswick Historical Society, dealing with the Babcock tragedy at Shediac, in the year 1805. This paper did not become the property of the Society, and is not now available for publication. Through the aid of Rev. W. O. Raymond, however, the information upon which Mr. Lawrence based his paper has been secured, and with some additional facts the story is now told in more complete form than on the occasion in question.

In the year 1805 there were but a few English families in the parish of Shediac, among whom were

those of Amasa Babcock and his brother Jonathan. The principal man of the place was William Hanington, the ancestor of the now numerous family of that name in this province. Mr. Hanington was an Englishman who had, a number of years before, secured a large grant of land described as "adjoining the city of Halifax." Coming to the latter city, about 1784, to take possession of his estate, he was amazed to find that to get from the capital to his "adjoining" property meant a journey of about one hundred and seventy miles. This journey he accomplished on foot, in the dead of winter, going over the Cobequid Mountains and hauling a handsled containing a peck of salt and other necessaries. Mr. Hanington made a later journey to Halifax on horseback, to procure a trying pan and some other essentials of housekeeping, for though there were stores at St. John at that time he probably knew little of the Loyalist arrivals, and chose Halifax as his most convenient base of supplies. His most remarkable journey, however, was when he went to Prince Edward Island in a canoe to get his wife, whom he brought back and installed in his home at Shediac. In 1805, Mr. Hanington had reached the age of 47, was the father of a family and was in prosperous circumstances. He was then, as he was all through his life, a very zealous member of the Church of England. There was at that time no Protestant place of worship in that part of the country, but the French had a small church at Grand Digue. On Sundays, Mr. Hanington used to read the Church of England service in his house, for the benefit of his own family and such of the other English speaking people as choose to attend. The service would be supplemented by the reading of one of the sermons of Bishop Wilson, of Soder and Man. In addition to the Babcocks, the chief neighbors were Samuel Cornwall, Simeon Jenks and Amasa

Killam, all of whom were adherents of the Baptist denomination.

The home of Amasa Babcock was on the road to Cocagne, about three miles from the present church of St. Martin's in the Woods. It was a small block house, built by one Peter Casey, and by him sold to a Mr. Atkinson, who mortgaged it to a Mr. Barry of Halifax. The Babcocks appear to have been hard working men, of little education, and of the type easily moved to go to extremes on occasions of excitement. They worked at farming and fishing, and were in humble circumstances. Amasa Babcock was a man in middle life. His family consisted of a wife and nine children, (the eldest about twenty and the youngest an infant) and his sister Mercy, who had been married to one Hall, but was not then living with her husband. She was of a melancholy disposition and was not allowed to eat with the others of the family.

Mr. Hanington had taken a liking to Babcock, and had purchased for him the place on which he lived. Babcock was to repay him by catching gaspereaux, but had so far paid nothing of any consequence, and Mr. Hanington had sent some young cattle to his place to be fed and cared for during the winter, as a means of securing some of the amount due.

In the spring of 1804 a revival took place in the settlement, among the Baptist people. The meetings were held on Sunday evenings at first, but as the interest became greater they were held on Thursday night of each week as well. Towards autumn, the enthusiasm in the revival became more and more intense, and the people were wrought up to a high pitch of excitement. Many of them believed the world was coming to an end, and all kinds of interpretations were attached to the prophetic portions of the Old and New Testaments. Among those who came among the people was

Joseph Crandall, a Baptist preacher, and later one of the members for Westmorland in the House of Assembly. Following him came two young men who were on their way to Prince Edward Island. They stayed one night at Shediac and held a revival meeting, which lasted until the next morning and was attended by the most extraordinary scenes of religious excitement.

In January, 1805, one Jacob Peck, another revivalist, came through to Shediac from Shepody, and he appears to have exceeded his predecessors in the extravagance of his appeals to the excitable nature of his hearers. Indeed, his lurid declamation seems to have been all that was needed to drive a number of the people out of their minds. As a result of his work, Sarah Babcock, (daughter of Amasa Babcock) and Sarah Cornwall fell into a species of trance, and began to prophesy that the end of the world was at hand. The infatuated people believed that these unbalanced minds were inspired, and were anxious to have the prophecies preserved. As there was no one able to take down their words, a message was sent to Mr. Hanington, one evening, asking him to come and take their depositions, as they were supposed to be dying. Mr. Hanington, not being in sympathy with the methods adopted in the revival services, refused to go, saying, "It is all a delusion. They want mad-houses rather than meeting-houses." The people were persistent, however, and the messenger was again sent to Mr. Hanington, after he had gone to bed, with the word that the girls had something to say *before they died*, and that they wanted it written down. Thereupon Mr. Hanington got up, remarking to his wife that he had better go, as perhaps he could convince them of their error.

It was then the middle of the night. Mr. Hanington found the girls lying on a bed and Jacob Peck

walking to and fro in the room. "There is my epistle," said Peck. Mr. Hanington proceeded to inquire what the girls had to say, and to commit it to writing. The alleged prophecy was to the purport that Mr. Hanington was to be converted, and that Jacob Peck and the girls who were prophesying were to convert the French.

The excitement among the people continued during January, and in February the revival services were kept up, night and day, for a week. By this time Amasa Babcock and his household appear to have been wholly out of their minds and utterly indifferent to their temporal affairs. One Poirier, a Frenchman, brought Mr. Hanington word that the cattle which he had put in Babcock's care were suffering for the want of food. When Mr. Hanington questioned Babcock as to this, the reply was, "The Lord will provide." Mr. Hanington then threatened to take the cattle away from him unless he attended to their wants. This was on the 13th February.

When Amasa Babcock went home that night, he took his brother Jonathan with him to grind some grain in a hand mill. Jonathan began to grind, and as the flour came out of the mill Amasa sprinkled it on the floor, saying, "This is the bread of Heaven!" According to his wife's statement, Amasa then stripped off his shoes and socks, and though the night was bitterly cold, he went out into the snow, crying aloud, "The world is to end! The world is to end! The stars are falling!" After shouting in this way for a short time, he returned to the house.

The man had gone stark mad, and the others must have been out of their minds for the time being, as they assented to everything he did without appearing to think it at all strange. Then followed a most extraordinary scene.

Amasa Babcock, his eyes flashing with the frenzy of insanity, arranged his family in order on a long bench against the wall, the eldest girl being at one end near the fire and his wife and youngest child at the other end. He then took a clasp knife and began to sharpen it on a whetstone. Going over to his sister, Mercy, he commanded her to remove her dress, go on her knees and prepare for death, for her hour was come. She obeyed without hesitation. He next ordered his brother Jonathan to take off his clothes, and the infatuated man did so. Nothing appeared surprising to that strange household of deluded beings.

Amasa now acted as one possessed of a devil. He went to the window several times and looked out, as though expecting something to happen. Then he laid his knife down on the floor, on top of the whetstone, the two making the shape of a cross. Stamping on the whetstone, he broke it, calling out that it was the cross of Christ. Then he picked up the knife, went to where his sister was still kneeling and stabbed her with savage strength. She fell to the floor, the blood gushing from the wound, and died in a few moments.

This fearful act seems to have brought the family to their senses. As soon as Jonathan saw the blood flow, he rushed to the door and fled, naked as he was, in the darkness of that winter night, to the house of Joseph Poirier, a quarter of a mile distant. There he was supplied with clothing and went to Mr. Hanington's house, where he aroused the inmates by crying and shouting that his brother Amasa had stabbed his sister.

At that time there was no magistrate at Shediak, and Mr. Hanington at first refused to go to arrest Babcock, but on second thought he decided to act in the matter. Putting on snow-shoes, he started for the house of Joseph Poirier, senior, but in his excitement

he found himself at the house of young Joseph Poirier, there being no public roads to follow in that part of the country in those days. He was after Pascal and Chrysostom Poirier, whose assistance he might require in making the arrest, and when he eventually found them at the elder Poirier's house they consented to go with him. It was then about two o'clock in the morning.

On entering the house where the tragedy had been committed, they found Amasa Babcock walking about with his hands clasped. Mr. Hanington told the Poirier brothers to seize him. Babcock resisted and asked what they were going to do. Their reply was that they intended to hold him a prisoner, whereupon he cried out, "Gideon's men, arise!"

On hearing these words, his two young sons, Caleb and Henry, jumped up as if to assist him, but were compelled to sit down again, and the prisoner was secured.

The body of Mercy Hall was not in the house, nor was it then known where it had been placed. When Mrs. Babcock was asked if her sister-in-law was dead, she simply said "yes." When some of the English neighbors reached the house about sunrise, search was made for the body, which was found in a snow drift where Amasa had hauled it. He had first disembowelled it, and having buried it in the snow he had walked backward to the house, sweeping the snow from side to side with a broom as he went, in order to cover up his tracks.

The prisoner, with his arms securely strapped, was taken to Mr. Hanington's house. While there he kept repeating, "Aha! Aha! Aha! It was permitted! It was permitted!" The statement of Jonathan Babcock was written down, and the necessary papers were prepared to authorize a committment to prison. On

seeing the papers, Amasa shouted, "There are letters to Damascus! Send them to Damascus!" It was evident that he was thinking of Saul's persecution of the Christians. Babcock was then taken to the house of Amasa Killam, who had been one of those prominent in the revival. There the prisoner became more violent in his insanity, and to restrain him he was placed upon a bed with his arms pinioned and fastened down to the floor.

The weather was then very stormy, and travelling, in the primitive condition of the roads of those days, was out of the question. By the third day after the tragedy, however, the storm had abated, and several of the men of the neighborhood started out to take Babcock to prison. Putting straps around his arms, they placed him on a light one-horse sled, and putting on their snow-shoes they hauled him by hand through the woods to the county jail at Dorchester, a distance of some twenty-six miles. Truly, one of the strangest winter journeys ever made in the wilderness of this country.

The slowness with which news travelled and found its way into print in those days is illustrated by the fact that the St. John newspapers contained no notice of this remarkable tragedy until after the trial took place, some four months later. The following appeared in the St. John Gazette of June 24, 1805:—

"On Saturday the 15th inst., at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol delivery, holden at Dorchester, for the County of Westmorland, at which his Honor Judge UPHAM presided, came on the trial of *Amos Babcock*, for the murder of his sister *Mercy Hall*, at Chediac in that County on the 13th day of February last. The trial lasted about six hours, when the jury after retiring half an hour, returned with a verdict of *guilty* against the prisoner. He was thereupon sentenced for execution on Friday the 28th instant.

"It appeared in evidence that for some time before the trial, the prisoner with several of his neighbors, had been in the habit of meeting under a pretence of religious exercises at each others houses, at which one Jacob Peck was a principal performer; That they were under strong delusion and conducted

themselves in a very frantic, irregular, and even impious manner, and that in consequence of some pretended prophecies by some of the company in some of their pretended religious phrenzies against the unfortunate deceased: the prisoner was probably induced to commit the horrid, barbarous and cruel murder of which he was convicted. The concourse of the people at the trial was very great, who all appeared to be satisfied of the justice of the verdict and sentence.

"The above named *Jacob Peck* was on the same day indicted for blasphemous, profane and seditious language at the meetings above mentioned, and recognized with good securities to appear at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer in that County, to prosecute his traverse to the said indictment with effect.

"It is hoped and expected that these legal proceedings will have a good effect in putting an end to the strange and lamentable delusion, which made them necessary, and brought the unhappy culprit to such an ignominious death."

On the trial of *Babcock*, *Ward Chipman*, solicitor general, appeared for the Crown, and his brief is believed to be still in existence. The prisoner was undefended. The court room was crowded during the trial, and it is said the verdict and sentence met with general approval. The unfortunate lunatic was hanged on the date appointed, and his body was buried under the gallows on what are still the jail premises at *Dorchester*. There is nothing available to show what became of *Jacob Peck*.

That a crazy man should be arraigned, tried and condemned without counsel for his defence seems incredible in the light of modern jurisprudence, as does the fact that he was hanged for a crime for which he was not morally responsible. In these days such a man would be sent to an asylum for the insane, but in those times not only were such institutions unknown in this part of the world but there was a wholly different spirit in the administration of criminal law. In the case of *Babcock* there was the undoubted fact that a person had been slain without provocation, and the court took the most simple method of dealing with the slayer, which was to hang him.

ROSLYNDE.

IN THE EDITOR'S CHAIR.

WRITERS AND WORKERS.

During his vacation Dr. Geo. F. Matthew spent some weeks in Newfoundland. His time was employed examining the Cambrian deposits at Smith Sound, Trinity Bay. These deposits show a more perfect fauna than the beds of St. John. The fossils in these old beds were mostly conical shells, and no trilobites were discovered in them. Dr. Matthew attended the meeting of the American Association at Boston in August, where he read a paper on the "Oldest Palæozoic Fauna."

Mr. W. Frank Hatheway accompanied Dr. Matthew to Newfoundland.

Dr. W. F. Ganong spent three weeks of July studying plant life on the marshes of Westmorland. In company with Mr. Geo. U. Hay he made a canoe trip up the Nepisiguit and down the Tobique, studying the botany of the region.

Mr. W. Albert Hickman, who is an enthusiastic naturalist, has been studying bird life at the head of the Bay of Fundy.

A recent caller at the MAGAZINE office was Mr. Victor H. Paltsits, of the Lenox Library, New York. Mr. Paltsits is the bibliographical adviser of the superb Cleveland edition of the Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents. His mission to New Brunswick was in connection with an edition of the captivity of John Gyles, which he is preparing from the earliest manuscripts, and he has been verifying the points of the narrative by a personal inspection of the places where Gyles sojourned in this province and in Maine.

Another welcome visitor was Mr. Albert S. Gatschet, of the Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, who has a wide reputation in his special lines of research. Mr. Gatschet spent some time among the Indians in Digby, N. S., investigating their native dialect, and when in St. John was on his way up the river to make further studies of the Indians in the vicinity of Fredericton.

Mr. James Hannay has entered upon the work of writing a history of New Brunswick, which he expects to complete at an early day. It will be written in popular style, and it is quite needless to assume that it will be as readable as all of Mr. Hannay's work in the lines of history has been. He has already made considerable progress with the undertaking.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

QUESTIONS.

21. From Brookville there is an old and long disused road through the woods to King's Beach, so-called, near the entrance to Drury's Cove from the Kennebecasis. When was this road made, and what was the other terminus of the ferry? S. D. S.

22. What is the meaning of the term "chebacco boat," which is found in accounts of occurrences in the early part of the century? C. W.

23. In what year was Lieut. Cleves, of the Royal Artillery, killed by being thrown from his horse, in St. John? R. L. C.

24. In MacFarlane's *Historic Sketches of Fredericton*, published some years ago in the *St. John Sun*, chapter xiii, it is stated that Capt. O'Halloran [misprinted D. Halloran] who was in New Brunswick in 1849 and spent much time among the Indians, wrote a

book dealing with his experiences in this Province.
Can anyone give further particulars of this work?

W. F. G.

ANSWERS.

13. We have in these provinces few words, aside from place-names, which are truly indigenous, and of these "aboideau" is a prominent one. It is used at the head of the Bay of Fundy for those dikes across rivers which contain a sluice so built with a valve-like "clapper" that the fresh water can drain out but the sea cannot enter. It is properly pronounced in French fashion with accent on the first syllable, but is often corrupted to "bi-to" (like bite-o) and sometimes to batterdo. Most dictionaries do not contain the word, but the Century Dictionary gives it as from New Brunswick and "of uncertain French origin," though assigning to it a meaning which belongs rather to the word dike. Any suggestion as to the origin of this word would therefore be of much interest. In examining some plans in the Crown Land office at Fredericton a year ago, I found an undated but old one in which an aboideau is marked as "boit de eau." No doubt this is meant for "boîte d'eau," a water-box, which the sluice part certainly is. Of course this early use of the above form by no means proves that to be its real origin, and it probably represents no more than the draughtsman's theory of its origin, but it seems a very reasonable theory. Possibly, originally, it was "une boîte d'eau," but more probably "à la boîte d'eau," or "à boîte d'eau"—at the water-box—applying to the particular part of a dike across a stream in which the sluice or water-box is built, and this is exactly the present application of "aboideau." The earliest use of the word I have been able to find in a cursory search is in Diereville, 1708, who has "aboteaux."

W. F. GANONG.

13. I have always understood that the word "aboideau" came from the French words "aboi," "d'eau;" "aboi"—to keep at bay, "d'eau"—the water. It is a poetical expression taken from hunting—the moose keeping the dogs at bay—and would suggest itself to out-door people and hunters, as the early Acadians were, as the most natural word (or words) to express the idea of the on-rushing waters held back. Some have suggested that the word comes from the Norman "Aboter"—to clog; others from the French "abattre"—to beat back. Hébert, the apothecary, who is credited with the idea of rescuing the land on the L'Equille river, near Annapolis, from its diurnal flooding, by means of dams, probably found the word coming to his tongue as a happy inspiration while describing what he purposed to do.

GEORGE JOHNSON, Ottawa.

15. The E. & N. A. railway between St. John and Sussex was opened on the 10th of November, 1859. The first passage of a locomotive between Hampton and Sussex Vale had been made on the 1st day of November in that year.

W. K. R.

PROVINCIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Every day in the year is the anniversary of some event of more or less importance in the history of the Maritime Provinces and in the lives of individuals. In view of this THE MAGAZINE intends to give, each month, a chronological table, as well as a list of marriages and deaths in various years of the past. In respect to the latter, dates will be beyond the time of the present generation. In each instance, the words of the marriage or death notice will be given as they appeared in the newspapers of the time, excepting that such phrases as "At St. John" and "on the — inst," will

not be repeated. When nothing appears to the contrary, the locality referred to may be assumed to be St. John, while the date of the marriage or death is indicated by the figures of the day of the month at the left of the notice.

MEMORANDA FOR OCTOBER.

1.	Ward Chipman appointed chief justice,.....	1834
2.	Schr. Sarah wrecked at Machias Seal Island, 17 lost,	1834
3.	"American Gale" in Gulf of St. Lawrence,.....	1851
4.	Arrival of the Fall fleet of Loyalists at St. John,....	1783
5.	The Saxby Gale,.....	1869
6.	Hon. Charles Simonds and John Robertson delegates to Canada League,.....	1849 1825
7.	Great Fire at Miramichi,.....	1834
8.	Robert Parker appointed judge,.....	1820
9.	Cape Breton made a county of Nova Scotia,.....	1864
10.	Confederation Conference at Quebec,.....	1835
11.	Reformed Presbyterian church, St. John, opened,.....	1835
12.	Wesleyan church at Woodstock burned,.....	1710
13.	Subercase surrenders Port Royal,.....	1827
14.	Road from Magaguadavic to Lepreau completed,...	1845
15.	Foundation stone Fredericton cathedral laid,.....	1839
16.	Terence Leonard and James McMonagle hanged at Kingston, Kings, for murder of Bernard Coyle,...	1839 1849
17.	Great Fire in Pictou coal mines,.....	1850
18.	Great Temperance procession, St. John, 1700 in line,	1877
19.	Chief Justice Chipman resigned,.....	1851
20.	Great fire in Portland,.....	1710
21.	St. James church, St. John, dedicated,.....	1895
22.	Col. Vetch governor of Nova Scotia,.....	1816
23.	MacDonald Monument at Kingston, Ont.,.....	1836
24.	Lord Dalhousie governor of Nova Scotia,.....	1842
25.	Royal Tar burned in Penobscot Bay,.....	1851
26.	Market Slip, St. John, enlarged,.....	1846
27.	R. Jardine first president E. & N. A. Railway,.....	1782
28.	Capt. Pipon drowned in River Restigouche,.....	1748
29.	N. S. government offers reward of £20 for the person who cut off the ears of John Mullin at Liverpool,	1765
30.	Gorham sent to examine French on St. John R.,.....	
31.	Salaries of N. S. judges fixed at £100,.....	

OCTOBER MARRIAGES.

1. DEVEBER-ILLSLEY—1856. At Portland, Me., by the Rev. Alex. Burgess, J. S. Boies DeVeber, Esq., of this city, to Elizabeth R., daughter of R. Illsley, Esq., of that city.
2. MORRISEY-CONNOR—1843. At Greenwich, K. C., by the Rev. Mr. Cookson, Mr. George Morrisey of St. John, to Miss Catherine, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Connor of Kingston.

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3. MCCREADY-HARTT—1835. In Fredericton, by Rev. Frederick W. Miles, Mr. Raymond McCreedy, Merchant, of St. John, to Miss Deborah Ann, second daughter of the late Mr. Henry A. Hartt, of St. John.
4. WALES-WILSON—1848. By the Rev. William Stewart, Mr. John Wales, of the Parish of Portland, to Miss Mary Wilson, of the Parish and County of Saint John.
5. ROBERTSON-ARMSTRONG—1848. At Greenhead, by the Rev. William Stewart, Mr. George Robertson, of the Parish of Portland, to Miss Jane Armstrong, of the Parish of Lancaster, County of Saint John.
6. FITZGERALD-CARLETON—1847. By the Very Rev. James Dunphy, V. G., Mr. Edward Fitzgerald, to Miss Sarah Carleton, both of this city.
7. FOWLER-SEDERQUIST—1851. At the Wesleyan church in Germain street, by Rev. R. Knight, Mr. Henry B. Fowler to Miss Sarah C. Sederquist, both of Hampton, Kings County.
8. BLISS-DIBBLEE—1851. At Fredericton, by Rev. Charles P. Bliss, Missionary at Harvey, George J. Bliss, Esq., Barrister at Law, to Susanna Mary, second daughter of George J. Dibblee, Esq., of Fredericton.
9. DOHERTY-DEVER—1843. By the Rev. James Dunphy, P. P., Mr. James Doherty, of Woodstock, to Miss Ann Dever, of St. John.
10. HATHEWAY-MCGIVERN—1844. At Portland, by Rev. Wm. Harrison, Mr. James G. Hatheway, of Madawaska, to Miss Ann McGivern, of St. John.
11. JAMES-SHAW—1848. At Granville, N. S., by the Rev. J. Sheppard, James Alexander James, Esq., of Richibucto, N. B., Barrister at Law, to Phoebe Ann, eldest daughter of Joseph Shaw, Esquire, of the former place.
12. STEWART-WALLACE—1843. By the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Rector of this Parish, Henry Stewart, Esq., of Digby, N. S., to Miss Charlotte McLeod Wallace of St. John.
13. MURRAY-HATFIELD—1835. By the Rev. Robert Wilson, Mr. Edward Murray, (Branch Pilot for this port,) to Miss Frances, third daughter of the late Mr. Uriah Hatfield, of this city.
14. DAVIDSON-BARRON—1846. At Halifax, by the Rev. John Cameron, Mr. Thomas Davidson, of St. John, to Miss Mary Jane Barron, daughter of the late Mr. John Barron, of Halifax.
15. CORAM-KINDRED—1839. At Carleton, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. John Coram to Miss Jane Kindred, both of Carleton.
16. BEEK-BARKER—1835. By the Rev. E. Wood, Mr. James S. Beek, of Fredericton, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. George Barker, of Marysville.

17. BELL-BARBOUR—1839. By Rev. R. Wilson, A. M., Mr. James Bell, jr., Painter, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Barbour, of St. John.
18. PATERSON-HENNIGAR—1835. At Trinity church, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. George E. Paterson, to Jane Augusta, eldest daughter of Mr. Michael Hennigar, all of St. John.
19. HATCH-JONES—1848. At St. Andrews, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. Alley, D. D., Rector, Wellington Hatch, Esq., Barrister at Law and Clerk of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, to Alice, third daughter of Captain Thomas Jones, late of the 74th Regiment, and High Sheriff of the County.
20. CAMPBELL-WALLACE—1846. By Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Samuel Campbell, of the Parish of Greenwich, to Miss Mary Wallace, of the same place.
21. NEEDHAM-GALE—1835. By the Rev. Dr. Gray, William H. Needham, Esquire, of Woodstock, Barrister at Law, to Miss Mary Ann, second daughter of Mr. Benjamin Gale, of St. John.
22. DANIEL-EDMUNDS—1834. At Charlotte Town, P. E. I., by the Rev. L. C. Jenkins, the Rev. Henry Daniel, Wesleyan Missionary, Sussex Vale, N. B., to Miss Honor Brandwell Edmunds, of Plymouth, England.
23. SCOVIL-WIGGINS—1834. At St. John, by the Rev. the Rector of the Parish, Mr. David Scovil, Merchant, to Hannah, second daughter of the late Samuel Wiggins, Esquire, all of St. John.
24. HANNAY-SALTER—1838. By the Rev. Mr. Wilson, the Rev. James Hannay, Minister of St. Andrew's Church, Richibucto, to Jane, daughter of Mr. Francis Salter, of Newport, Nova Scotia.
25. CLARK-DODGE—1843. By the Rev. Michael Pickles, Mr. Daniel W. Clark, of Carleton, to Miss Amy Amelia Dodge, of the Parish of Hampton.
26. WARWICK-HAYWARD—1846. At Studholm, by the Rev. Mr. Allen, Mr. William Warwick, of the city of St. John, to Miss Susannah, daughter of Mr. David Hayward, Parish of Studholm.
27. SEELY-BECKWITH—1849. At the Cathedral, Fredericton, by the Rev. Archdeacon Coster, Mr. Abner Seely, of Burton, to Amelia C., daughter of John A. Beckwith, Esquire, of Fredericton.
28. MCFARLANE-SEAMAN—1847. At Christ's Church, Hartford, Connecticut, by the Rev. Charles R. Fisher, Alexander McFarlane, Esq., of Amherst, Nova Scotia, Barrister at Law, to Ann, daughter, of Amos Seaman, Esq., of Minudie, N. S.
29. ROBERTS-JONES—1851. By Rev. W. W. Eaton, Mr. David Roberts to Miss Mary Elizabeth Jones, both of the Parish of Portland.

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30. **CONNELL-FISHER**—1848. By the Rev. Mr. Busby, George Connell, Esquire, Barrister at Law, of Woodstock, to Mary Ann, only daughter of the late Mr. David Fisher, of St. John.
31. **PEATMAN-FLEWELLING**—1843.—By Rev. W. Scovil, A. M., Mr. Norris Peatman, of the Parish of Greenwich, to Rachel Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Ezra Flewelling, of the Parish of Wickham.

DEATHS IN OCTOBER.

1. **HICKMAN**—1844. At Dorchester, Mr. Thomas M. Hickman, in the 19th year of his age.
2. **WELLS**—1846. In Carleton, of consumption, after a very painful illness of seven months, which she bore with great patience and entire resignation to the will of her Divine Master, Emeline Amelia, wife of Mr. John P. Wells, and sixth daughter of John Wightman, Esq., leaving a husband and one child to mourn their loss.
3. **TISDALE**—1846. In Trafalgar, Canada West, after a long and painful illness, Mr. William Tisdale, (formerly of St. John, N. B.,) deeply regretted by a vast number of friends with whom he was connected.
4. **GARD**—1848. After a short illness, Margaret, wife of Mr. Thomas Gard, in the 41st year of her age, leaving a family of six children to mourn their irreparable loss.
5. **VARLEY**—1849. After seven days' severe affliction, Mr. Mark Varley, in the 47th year of his age; highly and deservedly esteemed by all who knew him, while living, and whose unexpected and sudden death will be deeply lamented by his friends and a large circle of acquaintances. Of him it may be said, (if not a perfect) he was "an upright man, one that feared God and eschewed evil."
6. **DOOLIN**—1849. After a long and tedious illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation to the Divine Will, Mr. Michael Doolin, of the Marsh, in the Parish of Portland, aged 68 years, leaving a large family and a numerous circle of friends to mourn their loss.
7. **SEGEE**—1846. At Fredericton, Captain James Segee, in the 76th year of his age. Captain Segee was for about twenty years a master of a Steamboat on the River St. John, and was universally respected. He landed with the Loyalists at St. John, in 1783, and on the day of his death he had completed a residence in this Province of exactly 63 years.
8. **MCGRAGHEY**—1849. Mr. Thomas McGeaghey, in the 34th year of his age. Mr. McGeaghey was for many years a very efficient Marshal of this City, and his remains were followed to the grave on Thursday by a numerous and respectable number of friends.

9. WELDON—1848. At Dorchester, John Weldon, Esquire, in the 75th year of his age. For upwards of half a century he had been a consistent member of the Wesleyan Methodist Society—was universally esteemed during his life,—and is regretted by a numerous circle of friends and relations.
10. DUNHAM—1839. At Carleton, after a long and painful illness, aged 81 years, John Dunham, Esq., who for loyalty to his King, left the land of his birth, and in 1783 came to this Province to share in the hardships and privations peculiar to the settlement of a new country. Mr. Dunham has successively held the situation of Lieutenant and Captain of the St. John County Regiment of Militia, and in every department of life, has invariably sustained the character of an honest man and a worthy member of society.
11. TOLE—1851. In the 33rd year of her age, Mary consort of Mr. Patrick Tole, who leaves two children and a large circle of friends to mourn her loss.
12. PAUL—1848. At St. John, on Thursday, 12th, Mrs. Abigail Paul, Widow of the Late Mr. John Paul, in the 84th year of her age. Mrs. P. came to this Province with the Loyalists in the year 1783, and through a long life enjoyed the respect and esteem of all her friends and acquaintances.
13. GILLIES—1847. At Norton, Kings County, Mrs. Elizabeth Gillies, relict of the late Mr. Jesse Gillies of Springfield, in the 81st year of her age. Mrs. Gillies had lived to see her children of the fourth generation, having had 13 children, 86 grand children, 145 great grand children, and 7 great great grand children, in all 251.
14. WINBLOW—1859. At his residence, Upper Woodstock, John Francis Wentworth Winslow, late Sheriff of Carleton County, in the 67th year of his age.
15. MCPHERSON—1839. After a long illness, Mr. Joseph McPherson, aged 49.
16. NORRIS—1834. At Cornwallis, N. S., the Rev. Robert Norris, in the 70th year of his age, a native of Bath, (Eng.) and for many years Rector of St. John's church, Cornwallis.
17. MARTER—1857. At Hammond River, Thomas Peter Marter, Esq., Assistant Commissary General, aged 85.
18. FORBES—1847. At the residence of G. F. Campbell, Esq., St. Andrews, Jane, relict of the late Anthony George Forbes, Esq., M. D.
19. ANDERSON—1845. At the residence of Chas. Hazen, Esq., Union street, after a long and tedious illness, which she bore with resignation to the Divine Will, Eliza, consort of George Anderson, Esq., of Musquash, in the Parish of Lancaster, aged 52 years.

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20. BACKHOUSE—1844. At Dorchester, aged 22, Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of the late Marmaduke L. Backhouse, Esquire, M. D.
21. BRANNAN—1859. At Fredericton, Mr. Philip W. Brannan, for many years messenger of the House of Assembly.
22. LOCKHART—1834. At St. John, Mr. Edward Lockhart, of St. John, and formerly of Newport, N. S.—His remains were interred on the 25th, with Masonic honors.
23. PADDOCK—1838. After a short but severe illness, Thomas Paddock, Esquire, Physician and Surgeon. Dr. Paddock was in the 48th year of his age.
24. LEAVITT—1850. Thomas Leavitt, Esquire, in the 56th year of his age. Mr. L. has for several years past been President of the Bank of New Brunswick, &c. He left a wife, four sons and three daughters, to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate husband and parent.
25. PARTELOW—1849. At Burton, County of Sunbury, deeply regretted, Henry T. Partelow, Esquire, aged 45 years, leaving a wife and seven children to lament their loss. Mr. Partelow was brother of the Hon. J. R. Partelow, Provincial Secretary, and filled, satisfactorily, many important public situations. He represented the County in which he died several years in the General Assembly of the Province.
26. CORAM—1848. At Carleton, Mr. Joseph Coram, Senior, in the 70th year of his age. Mr. C. emigrated to this country from England many years ago, and has left a large number of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.
27. HUNTER—1839. In King street, after a short illness, which he bore with the most exemplary patience and resignation, John Hunter, Esquire, M. D., of Letterkenny, (Ireland) in the 49th year of his age, deeply and deservedly regretted by a numerous family, and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.
28. LAWRENCE—1843. Mr. Alexander Lawrence of St. John, in the 56th year of his age.
29. WILLISTON—1836. At Miramichi, Mrs. Jane, wife of Mr. John Williston, in the 29th year of her age.
30. BEATTIE—1849. At Fredericton, Mary, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Beattie, and daughter of the late Mr. William Segree, of that city, in the 44th year of her age.
31. BRUNDAGE—1846. At Carleton, Mrs. Hannah A. Brundage, relict of the late Mr. Daniel Brundage, in the 48th year of her age.

Notes on Provincial Bibliography are held over this month.

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