



NO. 1.—BOOK-PLATE OF SIR JAMES STUART, BART.



NO. 10.—BOOK-PLATE OF ALDERMAN GEORGE BOND.

(See Article on Book-Plates, by David Russell Jack.)



CONTENTS.

Vol. 1. No. 2.

April, 1901.

In Bohemia,	50
Queen Victoria—A Contrast, . .	51
Jacau de Fiedmond,	53
A Monument and its Story, . .	63
An Acadian Artist,	69
Hon. Judge Robie,	74
Incidents in the Early History of St. John, }	82
A Marshland ^r River,	87
Origin of the Place-name Pabineau,	88
Book-Plates,	90
Kind Words,	104
Exchanges and other Publications,	110



In Bohemia.

When we were young and skies were blue
With cobalt lost to art,
And little busy thoughts of you
Hummed sweetly round my heart;
In bee-time or by fireside,
O'er roses or o'er snow,
The sunbeams came and went, my love,
As sunbeams come and go.

We sang a song—a simple song—
What more could children sing—
But happy as the hours were long
And sweet as birds in spring;
And through the year, unceasing,
On roses or on snow,
The sunbeams came and went, my love,
As sunbeams come and go.

Through glowing day and afternoon,
Through shade 'neath dancing leaf,
We sought all brightness as a boon
And turned our backs on grief;
For well we knew, unending,
On roses as on snow,
Sunbeams would come and go, my love,
Sunbeams would come and go.

When Fate commands our songs to cease,
Together or apart,
Unbroken rest in perfect peace
Will suit us well, my heart!
And o'er our unknown graves for aye,
Rose-decked or wreathed in snow,
Sunbeams will come and go, my love,
Sunbeams will come and go!

—Charles Campbell.



ACADIENSIS

VOL. I.

APRIL, 1901.

No. 2.

DAVID RUSSELL JACK, EDITOR.

Queen Victoria — A Contrast.

IT SEEMS strange that among the many historical parallels suggest by the ending of the last reign, there has been but scanty reference to the death of Queen Victoria's grandfather, and the instructive contrasts therein presented. In all the history of royal tragedy there is no page more touching than that which describes the aged king in the last years of solitude, deprived of sight and reason.

One of my earliest recollections in childhood is of my father telling us how once he had seen King George III in the private apartments at Windsor, in those sad days. He often, while at Charterhouse school, spent holidays at Windsor Castle, where his aunt, Mlle. de Montmollin, was the reader to Queen Charlotte. On one occasion he was taken to an inner portion of the private apartments, with earnest injunctions to silence, and there, through a half-raised curtain, he saw the venerable king, seated before a little organ, the long white beard completely changing his appearance from that familiar from the portraits.

At last, in the year 1820, the long awaited release came. In death all the royal honors were conferred, which so long had been of necessity withheld. The remains lay in state in the presence chamber, and were viewed by an immense multitude. Upon the coffin, the royal arms of England, and the electoral diadem of Hanover reposed.

The funeral service in St. George's chapel took place on the following day. The Eton boys, with their masters, were allotted places, and the procession outstripped all that had ever been seen of mournful magnificence.

But the sadness of the scene was deepened by surrounding circumstances and reflections not to be avoided. The new king was absent from alleged indisposition, and his unpopularity as regent was now increased tenfold by the incident of the judicial proceedings against the Queen. In his place the Duke of York acted as chief mourner, followed by his royal brothers, the Dukes of Clarence, Sussex and Gloucester. At the close of the service Handel's funeral anthem, composed for the obsequies of Queen Caroline, was sung by the choir. The semi-chorus for boys' voices, unaccompanied, had a moving effect upon those present. Then the titles of the late monarch were read by the chamberlain, and the procession retired. That year of sadness for England, with sedition at home and perplexity abroad, found no consolation for the death of George III in any surrounding circumstances. His successor had lost reputation and popularity; the ministry had no hold upon national confidence, led by the blind Toryism of Lord Eldon; the splendid national triumphs of the Peninsula and Waterloo, so recent in point of time, seemed forgotten.

How different the scene of Queen Victoria's ending, the sunset of a glorious day, with one cloud upon the horizon, indeed, with so much of the heavens serene and beautiful. To pessimists, at the present day, we can surely appeal in the well known words:

" *O passi graviora . . .* "

And to those seeking grounds for confident hope we can urge the stability of a royal dynasty which has endured such sorrow and such stress, and yet still can establish a firm hold on a nation's allegiance and affection.

J. DE SOYRES.

Jacau de Fiedmond.

(Conclusion.)



Designed by Miss E. C. K. Jack

IN the spring of 1898, M. Edouard Richard, the learned author of the magisterial work, "Acadia," examined the registers of Louisbourg and made several extracts from them. With the courtesy that distinguishes him, he at once sent me his notes, which are of great historical value. From them I have taken my information regarding the marriage of Antoine Rodrigue with Françoise Jacau, as also several other historical facts to be found in the present work.

If I am correct in stating that Louis Thomas Jacau de Fiedmont was born at Plaisance in 1712, he was, therefore, forty-three years old at the taking of Beausejour in June 1755. Transported to Louisbourg with the garrison, he again turns up at Quebec in the month of August following. From that city he wrote the following letter, August 20, 1755, to M. de Surlaville :

"I do not doubt that you are little interested in the misfortune of Beausejour, of which the English rendered themselves masters four days after the opening of the trenches. The garrison left the place the next day after the surrender, in order to embark on the ships which carried us to Louisbourg, where the governor furnished us with other conveyances to carry us to Quebec, whither we arrived the 18th of August.

"I enclose herewith a journal of the attack and defence of that post, which gives the essential details of all that happened, with a relation of a fight which took place on the 9th of July last at a distance of three leagues from fort Duquesne on the Beautiful River,* in which action we met with most happy success.

"I presume to assure you, Monsieur, that during the time I was engaged at Beausejour I neglected nothing to make known how bad our position was ; and it is easily seen from all my

*The Ohio. (Translator.)

reports on the condition of the place that I foresaw the misfortune which came to us. My conduct always proved that the only thing I had at heart was to endeavor to contribute to the safety of that post against jealous and ambitious neighbours, and to fulfill to the utmost my duty in the different functions in which I was employed. If the works on the fortifications which I was charged to carry out (and which I would never of my own option have desired through fear of not acquitting myself well enough), were not executed with the solidity and diligence necessary, that was not due to my lack of pains, care, and remonstrances; I was not supplied with the means to execute them as I should have wished to have them. It was a misfortune for me that their success did not respond to my zeal—a subject all the more annoying because in losing the fruits of my labors in that country, I lost the opportunity to serve at the Beautiful River, where we have had all sorts of advantages, and the officers who served there should flatter themselves in securing, earlier than others, the thanks of the King.

“If I have forgotten some circumstances in this Journal, they can be of little importance; I answer for the fidelity of all that I have written; and none of the defenders of Beausejour can say to the contrary, unless they consent to misrepresentation, as I am told has been already done in the grossest manner.”

A few extracts from Jacau de Fiedmond's Journal of Beausejour, which he addressed to M. de Surlaville, should beyond doubt, be of deep interest to the reader. The following will serve.

“For a long time our neighbors meditated taking Beausejour and the other posts dependent on it, pretending that we were established in the center of their province of Nova Scotia.

“When their necessary preparations for the execution of their enterprise were made, they caused a warning to be published to the Acadians of Mines, of Port Royal, and the surrounding districts, forbidding them to leave their canton, and cutting them off from all communication with Fort Beausejour; they also warned those who had taken refuge within our boundaries, that when they would come to chase us from the territory which, they pretended, belonged to them, if they found them joined with us in arms to oppose their design, they would treat them as traitorous subjects of England.

“Notwithstanding all the announcements and other warnings which we received, we were not troubled, knowing that an under-

standing and union appeared to reign between the two Crowns, and having received an order in preceding years to hold ourselves quiet on both sides until it should be determined by way of negotiation what were the boundaries acceptable to the court, we dwelt in a security as perfect as if we were in the middle of Paris.

“At five o'clock on the morning of the second of June, 1755, we were disabused of our error. A habitant from Mosquito Cape, on French Bay, distant about two hours from Point Beausejour, came and notified M. Vergor du Chambon, commandant, that an English fleet of about forty vessels loaded with people had entered the cove which the cape there forms, to await the return of the tide, and enter the basin of Beausejour.

“M. the commandant doubting no longer the design of the English, despatched couriers to Quebec, the St. John River, Louisbourg, and Isle St. Jean, to solicit help; and to the rivers dependent on that post and the surrounding country, to have the inhabitants come to the fort; with orders to take up arms and fire on the English the moment they should attempt to invade the king's territories or to attack the fort.

“At five in the afternoon the enemy's fleet appeared and their troops debarked at six o'clock.”

After describing the preparations that were made for defense, and describing several skirmishes, M. de Fiedmond continues:

“A census of the inhabitants, being taken—who did not amount to 220 men in place of the 600 on whom we counted—they were distributed over the different works with officers to keep them in check.

“M. de Boucherville,* with eight inhabitants, was sent to bring in those who were in their houses. He returned to the fort with only two men and reported to the commandant that the inhabitants whom he had sought were not willing to come; that they had hidden their arms and thrown away their ammunition, saying that they would not run the risk of being hanged as the English had threatened if they took up arms against them; and, with the exception of some good fellows who remained on the works, all the rest disappeared like smoke. That evening a detachment of 16 inhabitants, without arms, arrived from Isle Saint Jean, led by M. Pomeroy,† whom M. de Villejoint, who commanded there, had sent.

*Boucher de Boucherville, cadet, acting as officer.

†Rene de Gedeon Potier, sieur de Pommeroy, sub-lieutenant of Marine in actual service at Port de la Joie.

"M. the abbe LeLoutre, missionary among the Acadians and Indians, encouraged them the best he could. He urged the inhabitants to work, and the Indians to annoy the enemy and to try to take prisoners.

"A habitant named Beausoleil*, who passed for the most intrepid and energetic of the Acadians, promised the missionary that he would do his utmost to take some prisoners.

"Early in the morning of the 8th, Beausoleil returned to the fort to notify us that he had taken an English officer who was then being brought in, Beausoleil's men having had to make a long detour through the woods in order to avoid the enemy. A short while after, a small body of our men could be seen approaching with the prisoner by way of the marsh. He was received with much respect and politeness, and on giving his parole was left free.† He even received permission from our commandant to write to his own commander; M. Vergor also wrote the latter assuring him that he would provide every comfort for this officer.

"At daybreak of the 13th the English were seen at work on their first parallel at a distance of 450 toises from our palisades. They began to throw seven and eight inch shell from six to seven o'clock in the morning. At ten o'clock twenty Abenaki Indians arrived; they sang their war songs and promised to make prisoners.

"On the 14th I made representations to the commandant that the new shells which the enemy were throwing in on us were likely to pierce the bomb-proof, in which the English officer and some other persons whom we did not wish to expose, were put; that it was necessary to remove this officer from the place lest any accident should happen to him. This the commandant was willing to do; but the officer himself asked as a favor to remain in the place, saying that he would be less exposed there than in the trench. He was left there; moreover, everybody considered the bomb-proof capable of resisting the full shock of the shells.

"At ten in the evening the commandant received a letter from the governor at Louisbourg, in answer to the one which he had sent soliciting help. The governor informed him that he could not send him help. The habitants had been flattered with the promise of this succor, and believed we could not do without it. To increase our misfortune, these evil tidings leaked out almost

*Beausoleil lived on the west bank of the Petitcodiac River a short distance from Moncton. It would take a volume of several hundred pages to relate his exploits. His real name was Brossard, surnamed Beausoleil.

†Hay.

immediately among them ; the larger part of them then decided to abandon us, and eighty were seen to disappear.

“ On the 15th a soldier deserted, at which we should not be surprised as he had just been let out of prison, where he had been a long time confined for rape and other evil deeds. The Acadians no longer occupied themselves except to seek shelter from the shells by creeping into the casemates ; although only one of their number was killed this day. That caused a tumult among them. The principal and most respected among them came and spoke for all and represented that, since there was no longer hope of help, it was impossible to resist such forces, and that they were unwilling to sacrifice themselves uselessly. They went further, too, it is claimed, and said something which gave reason to call a council of war. At this council it was decided to publish an ordinance forbidding them to make the like proposals again, or to leave the fort, under penalty of being shot, and of having, besides, their property confiscated.

“ During the night of the 15-16 several volleys of musketry were heard. We did not doubt that it was the Abenaki Indians and Acadians who were attacking an advanced post of the enemy.

“ The shelling continued on the part of the enemy on the 16th ; and some of their shells pierced exactly the subterranean refuge of the English officer. He was killed, together with an officer of the garrison and two other persons.* This stroke increased the disorder of the place. The inhabitants came in a crowd to the commandant and demanded that he should capitulate, saying that if we were of a contrary resolution to that which they had taken they would no longer respect the garrison, whose threats they did not fear ; that they would turn their arms against the troops, and deliver the fort to the English. I was on the battery and was not a witness of this riot.

“ The commandant called a meeting of the officers, in order that they might take their proper share in the deliberations as to the state in which he found himself. He then asked me if the powder magazine was secure against the heavy shells. I answered yes ; that the heaviest shell the enemy could send could not pierce it, if by chance it fell on it, but, that, if the damages it might do were not repaired, I would not be responsible should another fall on the same spot.

“ There is reason to believe that the whole assembly having seen that the bomb-proof which it was claimed was strong

*The Sieur Rambault, cadet acting as officer ; Fernald, interpreter, and the Chevalier de Billy.

enough to withstand the shells, had been pierced, thought that the powder-magazine was still weaker, and that, if I was opposed in opinion to themselves, it was through obstinacy, and that I really was of their opinion."

Then follows the deliberations of the council of war which decided to send an officer to the English camp with an offer to capitulate—which was accepted on the following conditions :

"1.—The commandant, staff-officers, and others employed by the King, and the garrison of Beausejour, will march out with their arms and baggage, and with drums beating.

"2.—The garrison will be sent directly to Louisbourg at the expense of the King of Great Britain.

"3.—The garrison shall be supplied with provisions sufficient to reach Louisbourg.

"4.—As to the Acadians, as they have been forced to take up arms under penalty of death, they will be pardoned for the part which they have just taken.*

"5.—Lastly, the garrison will not bear arms in America for the term of six months."

The commandant, officers, and garrison signed the capitulation, June 16, 1755.

"The English took possession of the fort at half-past seven in the evening. Their men passed the night under arms and did not touch the merchandize and effects of the King, which were scattered everywhere, all the buildings being destroyed. But when they saw our own people pillaging, the English officers could no longer restrain their men. They placed, nevertheless, a portion of the goods in safety. Our men embarked next day on the transports for Louisbourg.

"The English commander wrote to the commandant of Gaspareau†, at Bay Verte, to offer him and his garrison of twenty men the conditions granted to the commandant of Beausejour,—which, by lack of reflection, were accepted.

"We had two of our best cannon burst, one of which was burst from the muzzle to within about six inches of the trunnions, and the other, from the muzzle about half-way to the touch-hole. These pieces were very often discharged uselessly, although I was

*Lawrence and his council completely ignored this article of the capitulation.

†Rouer de Villeray, captain of the troops in Isle Royale.

careful to economize ammunition ; but the soldiers received orders to fire. Moreover, the cannons were badly eaten with rust, which corrodes the chamber and makes it scale and thus diminishes the strength of the metal. We have not been able to find out the English losses. We know only that one of their engineers had a leg cut off by a cannon ball while laying out their lines, and that two of their mortars were disabled by our cannon.

“ Here then, is about all that happened in the attack on that unfortunate post. Courage alone does not suffice in defensive actions ; they demand intelligence, toils, solicitude, and fatigues incessant, and greater address and intrepidity than does offensive war ; and it is always an extreme misfortune to be obliged to give in to the enemy after one has done all that he can to defeat him. All that can console the man who loves his profession, is that he gains experience thereby, which will enable him to do better on another occasion. This is my present hope.”

Now let us hear what another officer, M. Joubert, a captain in Isle Royale, has to say. In an undated letter to M. de Surlaville he relates the capture of Beausejour :

“ The event justified our observations. They fore-stalled us, and in consequence drove us out of Acadie. The seven shells which fell into Fort Beausejour obliged Sieur Vergor to capitulate. He marched out with the honors of war, and on condition not to serve for six months. Sieur Villeray followed the example of his superior officer, he gave up Fort Gaspareau on the same terms, without even waiting to have the honor done him of being attacked. If, as a military man should have done, the Sieur Vergor had reasoned that his fort was unable to hold out until succor should come, he would have burned it and retreated—a course which was easy for him to pursue as the enemy had not blockaded him. He merely held out for three days, during which time he lost two officers and four men. Will eyes never be opened to such officers? Shall private interests always prevail over public interests? That fort, bad as it was, should have held out some time. The attacking troops were in part regulars from their fort of Beausejour [*sic* for Beaubassin], the remainder being militia ; the entire force amounting to two thousand men. They crossed the Messagoueche near Pont-a-But ; they did not fire a single cannon or gun-shot against the fort ; the King's goods were not put to pillage ; in surrendering the fort no inventory was taken. Pichon, they say, remained in Acadie to make one for the English. I salute him, if that can bring him anything. There is no word.

Buot.

P.G.

of him. Our troops of Acadia were brought by French Bay to Louisbourg.

“Last winter one hundred and thirty thousand livres' worth of wood was burned. Is there not in this sufficient provocation to make the blood of every honest citizen boil, who hears tell of such destruction—not to call it knavery?”

Among the many manuscripts which Mr. E. Richard had the kindness to hand to me before his return to Paris in the latter part of April, 1899, is a document, entitled “List of the officers of different Corps, serving in Canada, taken prisoners and sent to France after the capture of Quebec in 1759.” The first name at the head of this list is that of Jacau de Fiedmond, captain of artillery, with the following memorandum: “He is the only one who refused to sign the decision of the Council of War to surrender Quebec.” This list, Mr. Richard says, accompanied the letter of M. de Vaudreuil of July 1, 1760.

Pierre Melanson, Sieur de Verdure, maternal grandfather of Jacau de Fiedmond, was born in 1633 of Scotch parents, His Hon. Judge A. W. Savary to the contrary, notwithstanding. It was not he who was guardian to the infant children of D'Aulnay de Charnisay, as the historian Hannay affirms. The guardian in question was Germain Doucet, Sieur de la Verdure, lieutenant under D'Aulnay. Where was Pierre Melanson born? According to the registers of Bell-isle-en-Mer, parish of Sauzon, 18th Declaration, it was in Scotland. I am of this opinion; and I believe that Pierre Melanson and his brother Charles, who was ten years younger than he, came to Acadie with Thomas Temple in 1757. The census of 1671 informs us that he was a tailor. It certainly was not at Port Royal that he learned this trade, but in his natal country, Scotland. Both the Melansons were Protestants. They abjured their religious belief, became Catholics, and married Acadian wives. The same must be said of “Laurent Granger, a native of Plymouth in England, who,

having made his abjuration, married Marie Landry." This Granger must have arrived at the same time as the Melanson brothers. He was born in 1637.

Pierre Melanson (or Mellanson as he signed) espoused Marie Marguerite Mius-d' Entrement; and Charles took to wife Marie Dugas. The latter remained at Port Royal; and he is the progenitor of all the Melansons of the Maritime provinces, except those of the county of Gloucester, N. B.

Jean Melanson, born in 1681, brother of Madame Thomas Jacau and son of Pierre, Sieur of Verdure, married Marguerite Dugas, by whom he had several children, of whom one was Pierre, born at Grand-Pre, September 4, 1710, and baptized the same day. He entered into the bonds of matrimony June 8, 1734, with Rosalie Blanchard; and the first fruit of this union was Jean Pierre, born February 28, 1735, and baptized the next day.

Jean Pierre Melanson escaped deportation by fleeing to the Bay Chaleur. He married at Restigouche January 7, 1761, Henriette Haché, who was born and baptized at Port de la Joie, Isle St. Jean, and was daughter of Charles Hache and Genevieve LaVergne. In the register of the Abbe Bailly, deposited in the archives of the parish of Caraquet, I find that missionary baptized at Nepisiguit (Bathurst), June 21, 1772, "Sebastian, born December 17, 1769, in Isle St. Jean, of the lawful marriage of Jean Pierre Melanson and of Henriette Galand." Galand is the same name as Haché. The same day and place the Abbe Bailly performed the following baptism; "Françoise, born August 29, 1771, at Neipeisiguit, of the lawful marriage of Jean Pierre Melanson and of Henriette Galand"; the same day and place, the baptism, also, of "Gertrude, born May 20, 1766, in Isle St. Jean," issue of the foregoing.

We can perceive from these baptismal records that Jean Pierre Melanson, his wife, and their first children must have left the Bay Chaleurs towards 1765 and have gone

over to Isle St. Jean where they remained till towards 1770. Then they went to Nepisiguit, where we find them in June, 1772. Thence they went to Miscou island, where the Abbe Bourg afterwards baptized several of their children. They finally left that island towards 1780 and settled for good at Bathurst Village, being among the number of the first settlers in that locality. They are the ancestors of all the Melansons of Gloucester.

Where and when did Jacau de Fiedmond die? I have no information on this point; nor do I know whether he was married or whether he left any descendants. His "Journal of Beausejour" was published in its entirety, without name of author, in the 9th volume of "documents belonging to M. de Nicolai" (Levis papers), published at Quebec in 1895 under the direction of the Abbe Casgrain*

It is the most complete account that has been written of the siege of Beausejour.

PLACIDE P. GAUDET.

*Relations and Journals of different Expeditions made between 1755 and 1760. pp. 7-51.)



THE NORTHERN MUSE.

(From the Book Lover.)

The Northern Muse looked up
 Into the ancient tree,
 Where hung the seven apples
 And twine the roses three.

I heard, like the eternal
 Susurrus of the sea,
 Her "Scire quod sciendum
 Da mihi, Domine!"

—Bliss Carman.

A Monument and its Story.



AT the Church of England graveyard, in the suburbs of St. John, in that portion known as the southwest division, there stands a large granite monument, its base surrounded by a strong iron railing. Memorials of the dead are there in every direction, but that monument never fails to attract the attention of the passer by. Like many others, it is a monument with a history. The storms of half a century have somewhat marred its outlines, and defaced the long inscription cut upon it, but with patience the epitaph shown upon the following pages may be read. surmounted upon the east side by the coat-of-arms of Macdonell of Glengarry, and on the west by those of Macdonald of Glenaladale.

The story of this monument, as briefly told in the partially obliterated inscriptions, is of romantic interest. It is the old story of heroic constancy and unflinching loyalty which marked the early settlement of British America.

In the early summer of 1842, Her Majesty's 30th Regiment of Light Infantry arrived at Saint John, and relieved the 36th regiment in garrison. Colonel Harry Ormond commanded the 30th, and Captain Roderick Macdonald was paymaster. Both of these officers were born in British America—Colonel Ormond at Mougerville, New Brunswick, and Captain Macdonald at Prince Edward Island. Colonel Ormond was the only New Brunswicker who commanded an imperial corps stationed at Saint John. The 30th regiment became very popular with the citizens, and the officers assisted at all society events of those days. Very pleasant stories are yet related of many of their number.



SACRED

TO THE MEMORY OF

Elizabeth Ranaldson Macdonald,

WIFE OF

RODERICK CHARLES MACDONALD,

LIEUTENANT COLONEL

OF THE CASTLE TIORAM REGIMENT OF HIGHLANDERS,

AND

PAYMASTER OF HER MAJESTY'S 30TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

THIS PIOUS, AMIABLE AND ACCOMPLISHED LADY

WAS DAUGHTER OF

COLONEL MACDONELL, CHIEF OF GLENGARRY,

AND HEIR TO THE FORFEITED TITLES OF THE EARLS OF

ROSS IN INVERNESSHIRE,

SCOTLAND,

WHERE SHE ALWAYS MANIFESTED HER PATRIOTIC

RECOLLECTIONS BY SINCERE ATTACHMENTS TO

EXPATRIATED SCOTCHMEN AND COUNTRYMEN.

AFTER FULFILLING, IN THE TRUE SPIRIT OF

CHRISTIAN PIETY AND FEELING, THE DUTIES OF

A DAUGHTER, A WIFE AND A MOTHER,

AT THE SUMMONS OF THE ANGEL OF DEATH,

SHE PASSED FROM THIS WORLD OF TRIAL

TO THE BOSOM OF HER SAVIOUR

ON THE 22ND DAY OF DECEMBER, 1842,

AGED 39 YEARS.



A DEVOTED HUSBAND
IN TESTIMONY OF
HIS UNDYING SENSE OF THE UNCOMMON VIRTUES
OF HIS BELOVED WIFE AND THE
IRREPARABLE LOSS WHICH HER DEPARTURE
HAS PROVED TO HIMSELF AND THREE INFANT CHILDREN
ERECTED THIS TRIBUTE TO HER WORTH,
WITH A VIEW LIKEWISE, TO COMMEMORATE THE
HEROISM OF TWO THOUSAND OF THE GLENGARRY
REGIMENT, WHO WERE SLAIN DEFENDING
CANADA,
AGAINST THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
IN THE WAR OF 1812, 13 AND 14.

AS ALSO
TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY
OF THE
Chieftain of Glenaladale,
HIS FATHER,
AND THE ATTACHMENT OF THE HIGHLANDERS
WHO FOLLOWED HIM, AS THEIR LEADER,
TO PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
IN 1772.
HE INSCRIBES THIS STONE.

Captain Roderick Charles Macdonald, with whom our story is more immediately connected, was an enthusiastic Highlander, and early identified himself with the Scotch residents of St. John. He was the fourth son of John Macdonald, chief of the Macdonalds of Glenaladale,* who sold his ancient ancestral estate in the Highlands of Scotland, and in 1772 emigrated, with a large number of his clansmen, to Prince Edward Island. "After having finished his education in France, and his travels on the continent," Captain Macdonald entered the army in 1825. "There being no prospects of a war, and having no hopes of promotion, without giving large sums of money for the purchasing of advancement," he accepted a paymastership. When serving in Scotland, he met and wooed Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Alexander Ranaldson Macdonell, chief of the Macdonells of Glengarry, a famous man in his day in the Highlands, where they were married. The Macdonells of Glengarry were Protestants, and Captain Macdonald was a Roman Catholic, but the difference in faith did not deter the ardent Highlander from forming the alliance, nor diminish his love for his wife.

Mrs. Macdonald accompanied her husband to St. John, and, during the time that the regiment remained, the family resided in a small dwelling that stood on Germain street, near the corner of Queen street, and many years after was the residence of Colonel Ormond.

The first mention of Captain Macdonald, after the arrival of the regiment, occurs in Donald Cameron's paper, *The Weekly Observer*, of November 11th, 1842 :

HIGHLAND SOCIETY.—We have been informed that at the late annual meeting of Saint Andrew's Society, in this city, Roderick Charles Macdonald, Esquire, chief of the Highland Society of Nova Scotia, attended, and produced a commission from the Highland Society of London, (of which he is a member), addressed

*The Macdonalds of Glenaladale, one of the cadet branches of the great clan of that name, became famous in Scottish history for their devotion to the fortunes of Prince Charles Stuart during the rising in 1745. The banner of Prince Charles was first unfurled to the breeze on Glenaladale's estate, at Glenfinn, where a monument marks the spot.

to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Hon. John Robertson, authorizing the formation of a branch of the parent institution in this city.

This was the beginning of a society which existed for many years, until incorporated with the St. Andrew's Society. To the formation of societies of that kind in British America, Captain Macdonald gave much of his time, and contributed financially as well as his slender resources would permit.

At Prince Edward Island he formed the Caledonian Society, which is still in existence, as well as several branch societies in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. These societies were established not only to perpetuate a love of Scottish nationality, but more particularly to diffuse and further the cause of education, then in a deplorable condition, among the colonists of Scotch descent.

"At Prince Edward Island alone," Captain Macdonald declared, "there were from ten to twelve thousand children, principally of Scotch descent, who then had no means, nor even a prospect of learning to read and write, and there were probably more than double that number in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Cape Breton in that melancholy situation." Under these circumstances we can understand and appreciate the generous motives that actuated Captain Macdonald. Nearly all of these societies have long ceased to exist, and the advance in educational methods has been so great that the difficulties which perplexed the philanthropic colonists of that day seem difficult to understand. But, nevertheless, they were the pioneers in a noble work, and deserve to be gratefully remembered by their countrymen.

In all the philanthropic and national measures in which Captain Macdonald engaged, he had the assistance and support of his wife, who was as ardent in her attachment to the Highland race as was her husband, and both made many friends throughout the provinces. But an unlooked-for affliction came to the warm-hearted Highlander, and

the closing days of the year 1842 brought sorrow. On the 22nd of December in that year, Mrs. Macdonald, after a short illness, died, and was buried on Christmas eve. The event is thus chronicled by Donald Cameron in the issue of the *Observer* of December 31st :

On Saturday last the funeral of Mrs. Macdonald, the lamented and amiable lady of Captain Macdonald, 30th Regiment, took place, which was attended by a large number of the most distinguished members of this community. During the whole of Saturday the flag of the St. Andrew's Society was hoisted half mast high, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased lady. Among the pall-bearers were Captains Andrews, Sillery and Grant, of the 30th Regiment.

Captain Macdonald, who looked the picture of grief, was supported by Colonel Ormond and Major Poyntz. In the procession were the Saint Andrew's and Highland Societies with their presidents—Dr. Boyd and Hon. John Robertson.

Mrs. Macdonald was born at Glengarry, in the Highlands of Scotland, and was the eldest daughter of Alexander Ranaldson Macdonell, chief of the ancient clan of Glengarry, by his wife Rebecca, second daughter of Sir William Forbes, Bart., of Pitsligo, Aberdeenshire. "The clan Macdonald, or Macdonell," writes Burke in his *Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland*, "is undoubtedly one of the most ancient in Scotland, and can, by incontrovertible evidence, be traced back to a period co-eval with that of any family in the kingdom." Mrs. Macdonald was an accomplished woman, and there are still living in Saint John those who have a very distinct recollection of her, and also of Captain Macdonald. The early life of this lady, with reminiscences of her family, has been related in an article published in *Blackwood's Magazine* for September, 1893, entitled, "Glengarry and his Family—Some Reminiscences of a Highland Chief," the contents of which are based upon the unpublished autobiography of Miss Macdonell of Glengarry, a younger sister, and from it we get a vivid picture of life in the Highlands of Scotland in the early years of the century. JONAS HOWE.

(To be concluded in next issue.)



DESIGN FOR HEADING.

J. Noel Scovil.

An Acadian Artist.



R. JAMES NOEL SCOVIL, the subject of this sketch, the only child of the late James Scovil, was born in St. John, N. B., on Christmas day, 1878, and is therefore in his 23rd year.

From his early boyhood, young Scovil always displayed great aptitude for sketching from life and other forms of artistic work. Many a rap over the knuckles he doubtless received in his school-boy days for a well drawn caricature of the school-master, or for spending the time, which should have been devoted to other work, in drawing faces and figures upon his slate, or within the covers of his school-books.

If masters could but recognize and encourage the peculiar aptitudes which their various pupils usually, in a greater or lesser degree, possess, and direct their course of training accordingly, how many valuable hours might be well spent, which otherwise are frittered away, or spent in acquiring a fund of knowledge which is not destined to be of any practical value to the pupil in after life.

With the exception of about twenty lessons, received at various times from two of our local artists, Mr. Scovil received no actual art education until early in the year 1899, when he presented himself at one of the studios of the Julian Academy in Paris. His account of what he saw and experienced, of student life in Paris, at the studios, the cafés, and his associates among the three or four hundred fellow pupils at the academy, is most interesting. The writer much regrets that want of space prevents more than a very brief reference to his Paris life.

L'Academie Julian is made up of several schools or classes, with a large staff of professors, who visit each of

the different studios in turn, criticising the work of the pupils, offering here a hint, there a suggestion, usually very brief in character; too much so, as a rule, to suit the tastes of those of the students who are ambitious in regard to their work.

The Ateliers, as they are called, for male pupils, are usually in different buildings from those used by the female students.

At No. 31 Rue du Dragon is situate the particular studio in which Mr. Scovil worked; and upon taking up his work he was obliged, as is there customary, to pay his footing. This consists usually of a contribution of about fifteen francs, which is either spent instanter upon "wine" for the delectation of his co-workers, or put aside towards one of those delightful periodical Bohemian outings so dear to the heart of the Paris student.

At the various studios a number of models present themselves on Monday morning of each week. They disrobe, and each in turn stands in a state of nudity for a few moments upon the dias. As each of the models present themselves, the students, who so desire, hold up their hand in token of approval. The model receiving the largest number of votes is selected as the subject for the week's work.

Posing is by no means an easy task, as the hours are from 8 to 12 a. m. and from 1 to 5 p. m. with fifteen minutes' rest in each hour.

Two professors visit the studio on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, and to the student to whom is adjudged the best criticism, is awarded the honor of choice of position for the following week.

One of these studios often affords an interesting sight. The students group themselves according to their particular choice; on the dias the model, all around a human hive striving to catch the various modulations of figure and expression, of light and shade; on the wall the palette

S
K
E
T
C
H
E
D

A
T

W
H
I
S
T
L
E
R
S

L
I
F
E

C
L
A
S
S



J. Noel Scovil.

scrapings of successive generations of pupils ; above, awaiting the often much longed-for purchaser, a number of finished sketches ; here an old curtain, dingy and time-worn, which has been used as a back-ground for many a sitter ; there a dusty cast or a lay figure.

Most of the studios are to be found in the Latin Quartier, and here abound those little cafés before alluded to. On a summer evening small tables are spread, out^{1,2} of doors upon the broad sidewalks, and the students meet, enjoy their usually frugal meals, sip their coffee, smoke their cigarettes, discuss the vicissitudes of life, admire the pretty 'demoiselle as she passes demurely by, or perchance dream of some sketch which will win the Grand Prix de Rome, and lay the foundation for future greatness.

For the American male student a magnificent club has been fitted up in one of the old palaces of the Napoleons, by Mr. John Wanamaker, of New York. It was at this club, in the winter of 1897-8, that the writer was present, by invitation, at a dinner given by the students on New Year's evening. The large dining hall was brightly lighted, plates were laid for about 150 persons. The American ambassador and several other guests of honor were present. About the halls were hung some of the choicest specimens of the winter's work.

Just across the table from the writer sat a colored man, spare in face and figure, with a thin, straggling beard, and features that spoke not of high living. At his right sat an American lady who voluntarily occupied that seat, several of his fellow students having declined to sit beside a negro ; at his left, the son of an American millionaire, also there from choice, at my right, the sister of the lady who sat opposite. After the bill of fare, the wine was passed around, then one or two formal toasts, and amid loud applause, the toast of the evening was announced, "The winner of the 'Grand Prix.'"

Quietly and without ostentation the colored man arose, bowed to the Chairman, to the right and left, and after the applause had subsided, thanked those present, in a few simple words, and without evident embarrassment, for the kind manner in which the toast had been received.

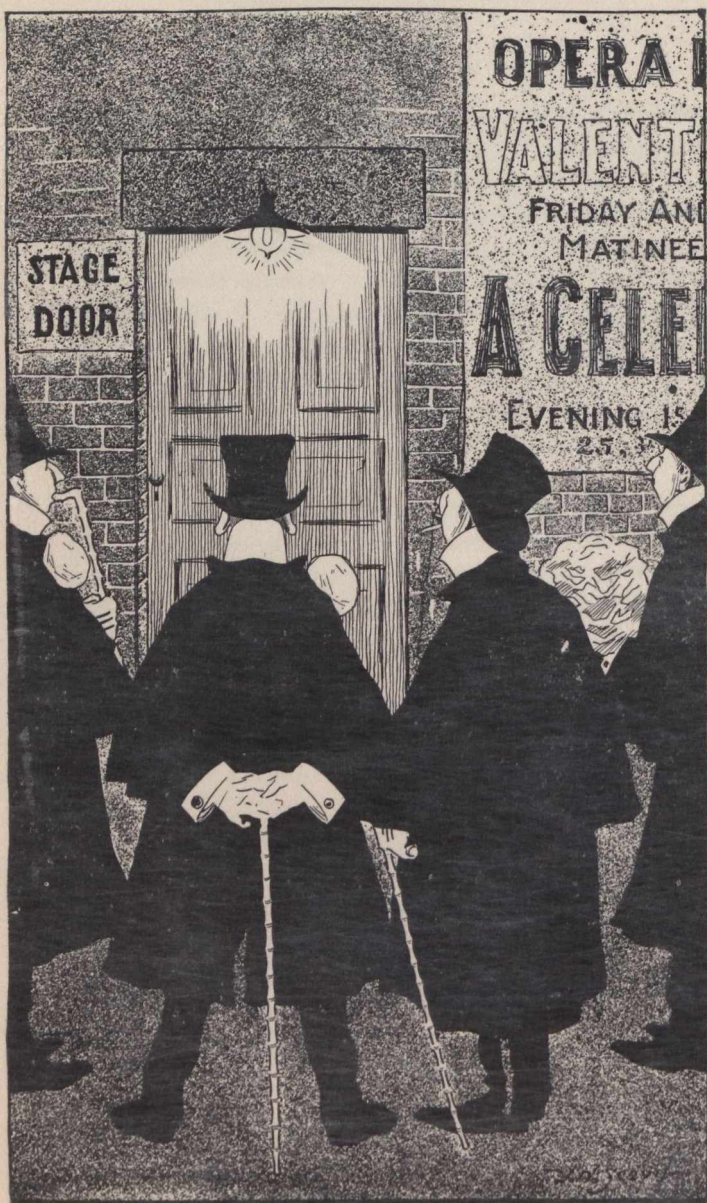
The student services on Sunday evenings, semi-social, semi-religious, usually held in one of the largest studios, are another striking feature of American student life in Paris. Here lemonade and gospel hymns with a rousing chorus, Bible reading, cake and ice-cream, sacred solos and quartettes by some of the best professional singers in Paris are strangely commingled.

Rooms suitable for students, and of the cheapest class, may be obtained in the Latin Quartier for about \$6.00 a month; while table board for those who live moderately at a café, costs from eighty cents to one dollar a day. Students who are not above doing their own cooking may subsist upon about half that amount.

Since his return to St. John, Mr. Scovil has been employed upon the staff of the *St. John Gazette*, and although laboring under disadvantages, has produced some good work.

Of the three examples of his skill which we reproduce by permission in this number of *ACADIENSIS*, Nos. 1 and 2 were drawn in Paris, namely, the figure of the girl, and the Head Piece, with some figures from life such as one sees almost any day upon the streets of that city. No. 3 is a caricature of some of the young men who habitually frequented the stage door of the St. John Opera House during the recent visit of the Valentine Opera Company to this city.

In this last example the drawing is particularly good, and gives evidence of much promise. One of the staff of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, to whom the writer recently exhibited the original drawing, commented upon its excellence, with this remark, "That young man ought to be up here."



"WAITING, ONLY WAITING."

J. Noel Scovil,

Among Acadians who are imbued with a love of their country, the tendency of our young men of ability to drift into the larger cities of the neighbouring republic would seem to be a phase of life much to be deplored.

The recent death of his step-father, and other consequent events, however, will probably compel Mr. Scovil to make a stronger effort to work his way upward in the world, and the significant remark of the Brooklyn man, that he ought to be "up here," is not unlikely to be realized. Mr. Scovil has already been offered a position with the *Boston Post* to do "chalk-plate" work; but this not being to his liking, the offer has not been accepted.

Should Mr. Scovil, who is naturally looking for more remunerative employment than that at which he is at present engaged, decide to try a larger field, this magazine will be deprived of the assistance of one of those workers upon whose talents its publishers hoped, from time to time, to draw for the gratification of its patrons and the betterment of the magazine.

All selfish motives aside, however, we take pleasure in wishing Mr. Scovil that success in life which his talents deserve, but trust that the advancement which must eventually come to him shall be of such a nature as to still permit of his remaining within the borders of Acadia.

DAVID RUSSELL JACK.



Honorable Judge Robie.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.



THE late Judge Simon Bradstreet Robie entered public life in Nova Scotia towards the close of the last year in the eighteenth century. A brief account of his career, taken from the records of the intervening period, and heard from the tongues of the most aged of his contemporaries, nearly all of whom are now dead, may not prove altogether uninteresting to the readers of "Acadiensis."

While gathering material for this paper I was assured by one of the oldest of my informants, that :

"A memoir of Judge Robie would have little interest, except so far as it may hold up to public view the gentlemanly bearing and high character of those men who usually held office in the country and adorned the legal profession in former days, in sad contrast to the present state of things."

But this was before the founding of the excellent law school in connection with Dalhousie college, which bids fair to restore to the bar that class of advocates, of which Judge Robie was the type. Forty-five years ago, the twentieth day of May next, the *Morning Chronicle* stated editorially, that—"Few of our citizens yet survive, who ever heard Simon Bradstreet Robie, in his best days, make a speech. That he could make good ones all his contemporaries acknowledged. Bold, yet exact—declamatory when the occasion warranted, but chaste withal, with a strong fibre of sound law and common sense running through his arguments. Mr. Robie was a successful lawyer, and the acknowledged leader of the lower house for many years. He beat Ritchie in a contest for the speakership in the session of 1817; and Archibald, until Mr. Robie's elevation to the council left the course open,

did not aspire to rivalry, but treated him with marked deference and respect."

To-day the editor of the same paper might ask, "Who can tell anything about this provincial statesman and lawyer?" For, strange to say, the latest historian of Nova Scotia* gives no account whatever of the man, who, for eleven years was solicitor general, for seven years speaker of the house of assembly, for ten years master of the rolls, for twenty-four years member of the executive and legislative council, and for eleven years president of both, after their reconstruction and division into two bodies; and whose honored name is so mingled with the public events of Nova Scotia, that it cannot but be handed down to posterity by documents in our colonial archives, when the memory of living men can no longer recall it.

Mr. Robie was born at Marble Head, Massachusetts, while that state was yet a colony, in the year 1770, and was son of Thomas Robie, who left Boston as a loyalist early in the revolutionary war, and settled in Halifax, N. S., where he carried on business as a hardware merchant for several years. He was called after Simon Bradstreet, a distant relative, and native of Lincolnshire, England, brought up in the family of the Earl of Lincoln. Simon Bradstreet studied for a year at Cambridge, and soon after became steward to the Countess of Warwick, and married a daughter of Mr. Dudley, his former tutor. In March 1630, he was chosen an assistant of the colony about to be established at the Massachusetts Bay, and arrived at Salem in the summer of the same year. He was at the first court, which was held at Charlestown, August 23rd. He was afterward secretary and agent of Massachusetts, and commissioner of the United colonies. He was sent with Mr. Norton, 1662, to congratulate King Charles on his restoration, and as agent of the colony to promote its

*Campbell.

interests. From 1673 to 1679, he was deputy governor. In this year, he succeeded Mr. Leverett as governor, and remained in office till May 1686, when the charter was dissolved, and Joseph Dudley commenced his administration as president of New England. In May 1689, after the imprisonment of Andros, he was replaced in the office of governor, which station he held till the arrival of Sir Wm. Phipps, in May 1692, with a charter, which deprived the people of the right of electing their chief magistrate. He died 1697 aged 94 years.

Simon Bradstreet Robie passed his boyhood days in Halifax, where, after acquiring the best education the city could then impart, he studied law in the office of his brother-in-law, Jonathan Sterns. This gentleman, unlike the elder Robie, was among the most unflinching loyalists, and was one of the eighteen country gentlemen who ventured to sign the address to General Gage. He was driven from his residence in Massachusetts before leaving the state. Born in Massachusetts, he graduated at the University of Harvard in the year 1770. Having removed with the British army to Nova Scotia, in 1776, he opened a law office in Halifax, which county returned him a member to the Assembly in 1793. He was appointed solicitor-general of the province in 1794, and held these positions till his death, 23rd of May, 1798. The late William Sterns, of Liverpool, also a lawyer, and a former owner of Fort Belcher farm, in Colchester county, was his son.

Little can be told about young Robie as a student-at-law. The late Hon. H. H. Cogswell, in conversing with an old friend about the accumulation of money by the old members of the profession, related an anecdote deserving a passing notice. Mr. Cogswell said that when he was a student in the office of the old attorney-general, Richard John Uniacke, he, Robie, Norman Uniacke, the late Andrew Wallace (Mrs. Martin Wilkins' father) and a few other

law students, were discussing their future prospects, and speculating how they would live if they possessed £20,000, a sum, in those days, considered an immense fortune. Robie, after others had stated their desires, said, "If I should ever acquire £20,000, I will retire from all work, build a house in Truro, and live there on the interest of my money." Truro was ever a popular locality with him. Cogswell, on being asked his opinion (then only seventeen years of age) replied: "I think I would do just as all of you would do, notwithstanding all you have said, that is to say, I would try to increase my £20,000 to £40,000." Cogswell died worth over £140,000, and Robie, £60,000, but, unfortunately for Truro, built his house in Halifax. That he sedulously applied himself to a study of the legal profession in its various branches, and was careful to acquire a thorough knowledge of the routine duties in the office of his brother-in-law, and availed himself of every opportunity to watch the practice in the courts cannot be doubted; and there is every reason to believe that the good use he made of his time during those early years contributed in no small degree to the great success that attended his long and useful career at the bar, in the legislature, and on the bench of the rolls court.

On the eleventh day of October, 1799, Governor Sir John Wentworth dissolved the seventh general assembly of the province. Writs were issued for a new election returnable the twenty-third day of December. Truro then had the honor of being the first constituency to return to parliament Simon Bradstreet Robie, a rising Halifax barrister of twenty-nine summers, who afterwards held several of the highest offices in the land with great credit to himself and complete satisfaction to the country. Mr. Robie took his seat 28th February, 1800, on the opening of the first session of the eighth general assembly. Those were the halcyon days of the old council of twelve, who did business with closed doors and with whom his

excellency was more in accord than with the majority in the assembly. The opposition was then led by that somewhat celebrated lawyer and orator, William Cottnam Tonge, whose speech at the bar of the house, 3rd April, 1790, in defence of his father's (Colonel Tonge) right to fees as naval officer, has been cited as the precursor of Nova Scotian eloquence. As a member of the house, in his endeavors to effect changes in the modes of administering the public affairs of the province, he made himself most obnoxious to the Governor but became very popular with the people. In 1799, the county of Halifax returned him at the head of the poll by a very handsome majority, at which election he was also returned by the town of Newport. It was at this time that the popular feeling, attributed to his eloquent efforts to break in upon stereotyped forms of government and old established usages in the colony, made itself felt, by returning along with him for the county of Halifax (then including Pictou and Colchester) Edward Mortimer, of Pictou, and James Fulton, of Londonderry, in place of Wallace, Stewart and Hartshorne, who, in the former house, were three of the governor and council's most faithful supporters. The animosity of Sir John Wentworth to that clever and popular leader increased to such a degree, that on his second election as speaker by the house, Sir John refused to approve of their choice, and in so doing, exercised a branch of his Majesty's prerogative, having only one instance, and that at a remote period, in the history of Great Britain, and without precedent in Nova Scotia.

The English precedent relates to the case of Speaker Sir Edward Seymour in the reign of Charles the second. "In the new Parliament of 1678-9, Seymour was returned for Devonshire; and was again unanimously elected Speaker; but he was now somewhat estranged from the court, especially from Dauby, and was no longer acceptable to the King. On submitting himself to the chancellor for the

royal approval, he was informed that the King thought fit to reserve Seymour for other services, and to ease him of this. Sachverell and Powle strongly opposed the power of the crown to reject the choice of the commons. To allay the excitement, the King on the thirteenth of March prorogued the house for two days, at the end of which a compromise was effected and Sergeant Gregory appointed.”*

Some idea of the kind of stuff Mr. Robie was made of, and the calibre of the man, may be formed from the fact that upon his entering parliament he acted under Mr. Tonge's lead, and advocated with much ability many of the measures that displeased Governor Wentworth, who took special delight in censuring whatever Tonge originated. Subsequent events proved that Tonge, Robie, and their followers, not only held advanced views upon public affairs, but were actuated by loyal and patriotic motives in their endeavours to have the province governed more in accordance with an enlightened public opinion and the growing spirit of the age, and that they did no more than enter the wedge, which, when driven home by others, years afterwards, opened the council doors, gave the people responsible government, and many other wholesome reforms the country was not quite ready for in their day.

In the general election of 7th August, 1806, Mr. Robie was returned one of the members for Halifax county, which he represented in the assembly till April 2nd, 1824, when he was appointed a member of the old council of twelve, which then exercised executive as well as legislative functions. Before that time, and after December, 1808, when Tonge followed the fortunes of Sir George Prevost in the West Indies, where he became secretary of Demarara, and resided to the close of life, Mr. Robie, on account of his liberal views, well known legal ability, powers of eloquence and subtle reasoning, became the acknowledged

*Dictionary of National Biography, Vol. 51, page 313.

leader of the popular branch of the legislature. The house frequently put him on committees to prepare replies to the governor's speeches, and in 1807 made him chairman of a committee to present an address and one hundred guineas, to buy a piece of plate or a sword, to the honorable vice admiral George Cranfield Berkeley, commander of the fleet. On the 8th of January, 1808, he voted for Tonge's resolution against the governor's message to increase the treasurer's salary. In 1815 he was appointed solicitor general, vice James Stewart, made judge of the supreme court. In 1817, speaker of the house, after a contest with Thomas Ritchie, upon speaker Lewis Morris Wilkin's elevation to the bench of supreme court, on the demise of Judge Foster Hutchinson. Mr. Robie was afterwards chosen speaker, unanimously, 11th February, 1819; also of the next general assembly that met 12th November, 1820, and continued first commoner till his appointment to the council, and remained solicitor general till his elevation to the bench of the rolls court. Why he was not made one of the pioneer King's counsel in Nova Scotia, 21st May, 1817, when that honor was conferred upon William Henry Otis Haliburton, and Samuel George William Archibald, is one of the unexplained mysteries of Lord Dalhousie's administration.

On the 2nd April, 1820, Speaker Robie, at the head of the house, presented an address to Lord Dalhousie, requesting his acceptance of their vote of £1000, for a "Star and Sword," which the earl accepted, "as a magnificent testimonial of their regard," but ten days after the house rose recalled his acceptance in a letter to the speaker.

On the 2nd April, 1822, the university of Glasgow conferred the degree of doctor of civil law upon Mr. Robie.

While in the house Mr. Robie took a correct view of every great question before the country, and proved himself the possessor of the soundest opinions, and a man of no ordinary ability. The resolution under which Lawrence

Kavanagh, the first Roman Catholic member, was allowed to take his seat for Cape Breton, 3rd April, 1823, without taking the oaths against popery and transubstantiation, was suggested to the house by him while speaker, and he supported it in an able argument. When we consider that it was five years later that Daniel O'Connell, "the liberator of his country," was first elected a member of the "commons house of parliament for the county of Clare," and was not permitted to take his seat unless he took those ancient oaths, which he refused to do, and did not gain admission to parliament, till a year afterwards, upon his re-election for Clare, after the "Bill of Emancipation" had been fought fiercely through both houses, by the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, who saw that the hour had arrived in the history of Great Britain, when either their prejudices or their power must be surrendered, we can form a very good idea of the grandeur of Mr. Robie's conduct, in dealing with the great question in our legislature. It was this circumstance that led Daniel O'Connell to make the acquaintance of Joseph Howe at a social gathering in England, crossing the floor of the room where they met, introducing himself, and giving Mr. Howe a hearty shake of the hand, at the same time expressing his great gratification in forming the acquaintance of a public man from the British colony that was first to settle the important question of "Catholic emancipation."

Although a great adherent of the Church of England, and a warm friend of King's college, in 1818 Mr. Robie spoke in favor of aid to the trustees of Pictou academy, towards the erection of their building, in a clear and argumentative address, and took a sound view of the question at the commencement of a controversy that long continued to agitate the legislative body of Nova Scotia.

ISRAEL LONGWORTH.

(To be concluded in next issue.)

Incidents in the Early History of St. John.

IN A series of articles lately printed in the New Brunswick Magazine, under the title, "At Portland Point," the writer of this paper endeavored to place on record many of the incidents connected with the establishment of the first English settlement, of a permanent character, at the mouth of the St. John river. The date of this settlement is coincident with the arrival of James Simonds, James White and their party—some thirty souls in all—on the 18th day of April, 1764. Some further facts that have lately come to light will furnish materials for one or more papers similar to those that have already appeared in the New Brunswick Magazine.

The war of the American Revolution was at the outset a source of intense disappointment to James Simonds, William Hazen and James White, although in the end it was destined to be the making of their fortunes by sending the exiled Loyalists in thousands to our shores.

Our old pioneers had learned by the experience of a dozen years to conduct their business to advantage; and at the time the war began had everything in train for a promising and remunerative trade with St. Croix in the West Indies. Their situation, once discouraging, was vastly improved. The hardships incident to the establishment of all new settlements were largely a thing of the past, and both Simonds and White were established in comfortable homes, their interests still more united by the fact that their wives were sisters, daughters of Captain Francis Peabody. To add to their pleasurable anticipations, the Hazen family were daily expected from New-

buryport to take up their permanent residence at Portland Point.

Prior to William Hazen's determination to remove to St. John, he and his partner, Leonard Jarvis, had been unfortunate in their mercantile transactions at Newburyport. This made it necessary for them to take greater care of their interest in the business at St. John; hence Mr. Hazen's visits to St. John became more and more frequent, and about the year 1771 he decided to take up his permanent residence there and discontinue business at Newburyport altogether. Accordingly, in 1772, a house was built for him at Portland Point, the site a little to the westward of the houses in which James Simonds and James White were then living. This house was destroyed by fire before it was quite finished. A new one, on the same site, was erected November 17, 1773, and is still standing at the corner of Simonds and Brook streets; somewhat altered in appearance, it is true, but in an excellent state of preservation.

It was not until the month of May, 1775, that Mr. Hazen was able to embark with his family for St. John. They took passage in the sloop "Merrimack,"* and on the way were shipwrecked on Fox Island. They escaped with their lives but endured much discomfort, besides losing many of their possessions. Scarcely were they settled in their new home when troubles and anxieties, entirely unlooked for, arose in consequence of the war between the mother country and the old colonies.

The departure of William Hazen from Newburyport had been planned, as already stated, several years before it was carried into effect. It was not in any way influenced by the threatening war clouds that hung low in the sky. Mr. Hazen's departure, however, was nearly coincident with the clash of arms at Lexington, and a few months after his

* The Merrimack was one of several small vessels owned by the Company of Hazen & Jarvis and Simonds & White.

arrival at St. John, the events of the war began to interfere greatly with the business of the partnership, which not long after almost entirely ceased.

The three partners were well known in Massachusetts. Many of their relatives were prominent supporters of the American Congress. This fact, for a brief interval, shielded them from the attacks of marauders from Machias, and elsewhere to the westward, who ravaged the shores of the Bay of Fundy and made themselves terribly obnoxious to the loyal element in Nova Scotia. On two occasions, William Hazen succeeded in procuring the restoration of the Company's schooner "Polly" after she had been seized by American privateers.

The condition of affairs on the River St. John during the war has already been pretty fully described by the writer of this article in the papers of the "Portland Point" series.* That which follows must, therefore, be regarded as supplementary.

The statement, made in one of the former papers, that up to the close of the year 1776, the company of Hazen, Simonds and White had not ceased to transact business with the Massachusetts Congress, needs some qualification. It was based upon the following document, found among the papers of James White :

GENTLEMEN,—At sight of this our second Bill (first of same tenor and date not paid) Please to pay to Messrs. William Hazen, James Simonds and James White, or order, forty-one Spanish milled Dollars, for value received of them.

EZEKIEL FOSTER, Lt., DAVID PRESCOTT, Lt.,
EDMUND STEVENS, Capt., DANIEL MESERVY, Lt.

Portland, Nova Scotia, December 14th, 1776.

To the Honorable Council of Massachusetts States.

It appears, from certain papers in possession of Mr. Ward Hazen, of St. John, that the four signers of the above were on their way to Machias after the failure of

* See *New Brunswick Magazine* for January, February, March and April, 1899.

the American attack on Fort Cumberland. James White was reluctantly obliged to entertain them at his house, and he says, in a memorandum explanatory of the incident, "The supplies furnished to Prescott & Co. were regarded as for the common cause and benefit to get rid of a needy, lawless banditti."

In connection with the visits of the Machias rebels, James Simonds, too, was forced on several occasions to do his share of the entertaining, and Messrs. Rowe, Eddy, Rogers, Howe, and others, returning from Cumberland, were supplied with provisions at his expense in order to prevent their plundering the houses and stores of the Company.

The garrison at Fort Frederick (in Carleton) had been withdrawn in 1768, leaving St. John in an absolutely defenceless condition. The little colony there became very uneasy, and in September, 1775, James Simonds and Daniel Leavitt went to Windsor in a whale boat to solicit protection from the government of Nova Scotia, but their errand was fruitless. Being apprehensive that the Company's goods in the store at Portland Point would be plundered by some privateer, Mr. Simonds, a few weeks later, carried a portion to Windsor in the little schooner "Polly," and there disposed of them as best he could.

In the two following years, the business of Hazen, Simonds and White being nearly at a stand and their stock of goods in the store small, it was agreed that James White should take charge of the store and keep the books on a commission of five per cent. The amount of business transacted in the two years amounted to £3,150 only. Meanwhile, James Simonds was spending a good deal of his time among the settlers up the river freighting down lumber, produce, and such articles as could be collected on account of the Company's debts.

Early in May, 1777, an attempt was made by one John Allan, of Machias, formerly a resident at the head of the

Bay of Fundy, and at one time a member of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, to take possession of the St. John river valley and there establish an Indian trading post, with the view of encouraging the savages to declare war against the loyal settlers. This audacious design by no means accorded with the ideas of the little colony at St. John. James Simonds proceeded post haste to Halifax* and the authorities there promptly sent an armed party in the "Vulture" sloop of war, under Colonel Arthur Goold, by whom the invaders were soon driven from the river. However, they returned a little later and took William Hazen and James White prisoners. The alarm was again raised and Colonel Michael Francklin and Captain Studholme, with a detachment of troops, appeared on the scene. The prisoners were released and Allan was obliged in hot haste to hie back once more to Machias.

In the month of November, 1777, the Company's store at Portland Point was plundered of most of its valuables by a Yankee privateer, whose captain bore the singular name of "A. Greene Crabtree." The situation of the settlers was now become so deplorable that William Hazen hired a sloop and proceeded to Windsor. Here he urgently appealed for protection to Colonel John Small of the Royal Highland Emigrants, and the latter accompanied him to Halifax. Through their united efforts, the authorities were aroused to the necessity of immediate action, and in consequence, Fort Howe was built at the mouth of the river and Captain Gilfred Studholme took post there with a garrison. William Hazen claimed that his visit to Halifax "not only saved the buildings and moveables of the Company, but secured to the King's subjects the greater part of New Brunswick."

W. O. RAYMOND.

* An item in Mr. Simonds' account shows that the cost of his trip, including boat hire, horse hire, etc., was about £15.

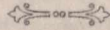
A Marshland River.

The river banks red-bright beneath the sun
Lay empty to the breeze, which like a stream
Flowed softly downward to the tide out-run,
Sweeping across the flats that idly dream,
Then drifted out to sea. Shortwhile the tide
Lay moveless where the river opened wide
Its mouth unto the bay with thirsty throat
Agape and red for the long quenching draught
Of foamy brine. Shortwhile the anchored boat
Drew not upon the chain, and all the craft
Lay to against the turning of the flood;
Low tide marked by the heron and her brood.
Without a sign of finger or of lip,
The tide turned inward from the outer sea.
The hidden anchor feels the drawing ship,
The fisher craft let all their sails go free.
Up to the river rises the quick flood,
Into the marsh's veins like pulsing blood,
Gateways of ancient mould; thence to the hoar
Gray granite hills of primal time to store
The tidal elements. Thus has the deep
Made him a beast of burden, treading slow
Through centuries with toil that cannot sleep;
And front unyielding to the winter's snow;
Nor lingering under all the summer's sweep
Of hot alluring rays; bound to no power
In earth or heaven, save that which times the hour
Of night and day to lift his reddened knees
And mighty shoulders out of Ocean's mine
To tread the marshy stairway of the sea,
And strew his burden at the secret sign.

Blind eyes that know no pity and no tear,
 Nor wist that in the silent centuries
 Of plodding to the mountain's stony knees,
 What weary miles of needless footway bear
 His mark of winding road and broken way.
 And when the sea will crowd upon his heels,
 And level o'er the marshes his array
 Of waters, till the farthest dyke-top feels
 The sibilance of wave, the river lost
 In the supreamer power, bends like the beast
 And gropes shortwhile, and tumbles, tossed
 And tripped by his great strength which ceased
 Without the single purpose that must guide.
 But soon again the river treads the plain,
 Whether to saunter, or to turn back,
 Heedless of loss, unconscious of the gain,
 Each cycle narrowing his track.
 The purpose of his labor is complete,
 When man shall reap the labor of his feet,
 And lay his hand to mark his utmost way,
 And bar where now his step shall cease to stray.

JOHN FREDERIC HERBIN.

Wolfville, N. S.



Origin of the Place-name Pabineau.

The Pabineau River is a branch of the Nepisiguit, a few miles from its mouth, and a rocky fall on the Nepisiguit, not far above the mouth of the Pabineau, goes by the same name. The word Pabineau is well-known to be Acadian French, applied by them to the High-bush Cranberry (*Viburnum Opulus* of the botanists). Why the name was applied to the river and falls, I do not know, but one may guess that it was because of the abundance

of the High-Bush Cranberry there. The earliest application of the name to the river I have been able to find is in a plan dated 1825 in the Crown Land Office, where it is spelled Pabina, while another plan of the same year has Pabineau, as at present. It is interesting to note, as in some degree confirmatory of the origin of the name here given, that Lanman, in his very interesting book, "Adventures in the Wilds of the United States and British American Provinces," 1856, calls the falls "Pabineau, or Cranberry Falls." If now one seeks the origin of the word Pabineau itself, he will search in vain for it in French dictionaries. Clapin's *Dictionnaire Canadien-Français*, gives, however, "Pimbina, *s. m.* Fruit du *Viburnum edule*." The Acadian Pabina and the Canadian Pimbina seem, therefore, to be the same word; they are given as identical by Fernald in his "Some Plant-names of the Madawaska Acadians," (in *Rhodora*, I, 168). What, then, is the origin of Pimbina? In Upham's great work on Glacial Lake Agassiz (U. S. Geological Survey, *Monographs*, xxv,) page 57, occurs the following: "Pambina River, this word is stated by Keating to be from an Ojibway word, *anepeminan*, which name has been shortened and corrupted into *Pembina*, meaning the fruit of the bush cranberry (*Viburnum opulus*, L.)" Knowing the close relationship between the language of the Ojibway Indians and our Maliseets, I looked in Chamberlain's *Maliseet Vocabulary* and find he gives for the high-bush cranberry, *I-pi-min*. Rand, in his *Micmac Reader*, gives *Nibumanul*. All of these words are from the same root without doubt, and they show that Pabineau, though now good Acadian, is of Indian origin; but whether it was obtained direct from our Indians, or from the Canadian-French, who obtained it from other Indians, we do not know, but probably the latter was the case.

W. F. GANONG.

Book - Plates.



BOOK-PLATE, as defined in the Century Dictionary, is a label, bearing a name, crest, monogram, or other design pasted in or on a book to indicate its ownership, its position in a library, etc.

When and where the custom of using book-plates originated, it is not possible now to state, but that the custom is a very ancient one, originating within a very few years after the first printing of books with moveable type, there can be little doubt.

With the spread of education, the accumulation of private libraries, and the development of artistic taste, the book-plate became more than a mere label; and users of book-plates soon began to vie with one another in the production of the more ambitious armorial, or the allegorical, symbolical or pictorial designs suggested by the fancies of their various owners.

On the continent of Europe book-plates are invariably termed *Ex-Libris*, signifying literally, "out of the books of," or from the collection of books of John Doe, or Richard Roe, as the case might be. In Great Britain, and in some parts of America, the same custom, to a certain extent, prevails, but in the United States book-plates having pictorial designs are generally regarded with the most favor.

Pasted upon the fly-leaf of a MSS., in the College of Arms, at York, England, is a book-plate of Joseph Holand, while the date, 1585, appears upon the fly-leaf. The autograph title to the MSS. is as follows:

In this booke are contayned the armes of the noblytye of Ireland, and of certeyne gentlemen of the same countrey.

JOSEPH HOLAND, 1585.

In England we find three other book-plates dating from the sixteenth century, one bearing the date 1518; the second, the plate of Sir Thomas Treshame, 1585; and that of 1574, the beautiful armorial plate of Sir Nicholas Bacon, father of the celebrated Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Chancellor of England, and essayist.

The usual size of a book-plate is about $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ inches, but some examples of German book-plates may be seen $6\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ inches in size. It is needless to say that plates of this size could only be used with volumes of not less than quarto size. In the Surrenden Collection there are several loose impressions of Sir Edward Dering's book-plate, bearing date 1630. This is a very elaborate affair, and of a size only adapted for a folio volume.

It is only in very recent years that the custom of collecting book-plates has become general, and the first English work on the subject was by Hon. Leicester Warren, *A Guide to the Study of Book-Plates*, published in 1880. Since that date scores of books, some of them most elaborately illustrated, have been issued.

Probably one of the best known collectors of book-plates is Mr. James Dorman, who keeps a quaint book-shop in Southampton Row, London, England, and in whose establishment the writer has spent many delightful hours. He is much quoted by various writers in the British periodicals as an authority, and his place is much frequented by folks devoted to things *Ex-Libris*. He has an immense fund of information about plates and all that appertains thereto, and his devotion to the subject is proved by the extent and value of his private collection, which contains over 4,000 varieties.

It is not an uncommon occurrence in old volumes to find as many as four different book plates, pasted one over another, showing that the book had been the property of at least four persons; all of whom had owned and used book-plates. In renovating old books for sale, second-

hand dealers have no conscientious scruples about pasting a new sheet of paper over the inside of the cover of a book, often consigning to oblivion many valuable autographs and plates. The practiced eye, however, readily detects the plate beneath, and patience and perseverance and a little hot water will sometimes bring to light many treasures.

In at least two instances in removing old plates which have been covered up for nearly a century, the writer has found the first book-plate of the original owner superceded by another of more pretentious design, bearing other arms quartered with those of the older label. The inference will seem to be, that the owner had married an heiress, and re-constructed his book-plate to suit the altered conditions of life. An heiress in the parlance of heraldry, be it understood, is not merely a lady of means, but one, who, not having any surviving male relations, who by right of precedence assume the family arms, becomes herself entitled to wear them, and upon her marriage quarters them upon her husband's shield.

The purpose of the following series of articles is mainly local, however, and while copies of book-plates of persons outside the limits of Acadia may occasionally be used by way of illustration, the purpose of the writer is to catalogue, as fully as possible, all Acadian plates of the existence of which he has been able to obtain authentic information.

The persons within this area, who have used book-plates being comparatively few, a wide scope must be allowed, and the plates of persons not Acadian by birth, but who have, for a series of years been residents of this country, will be included in the following inventory.

The writer regrets that the great expense of reproducing the plates has prevented the more ample illustration of this series of articles, but he feels that those given may be accepted as representing many of the best of the various types obtainable.

1.—Sir James Stuart, Bart.—The first plate in our catalogue, and one which the writer values highly, is that of Sir James Stuart, Bart., Chief Justice of Lower Canada. It was discovered by Mr. John Kerr, barrister-at-law, of St. John, in a second hand law book which he purchased from a dealer in England. The book had evidently been the property of the distinguished jurist, at his death been disposed of, passed into the hands of the English dealer, then, after the renovating process previously described, finally found its way into the library of Mr. Kerr.

Chief Justice Sir James Stuart, Bart., third son of Rev. Dr. John Stuart, was born at Fort Hunter in the State of New York, March 2, 1780. He studied at Kings College, Windsor, N. S.; entered the law office of Jonathan Sewell in 1798, and was called to the bar March 23, 1801. In 1805 he was appointed Solicitor General for Lower Canada, and removed from Quebec to Montreal, which he was elected to represent in 1808, but in consequence of some differences he lost the Solicitor-Generalship in 1809. He continued a member of the Assembly till 1817, when he retired for a time from political life. In 1822 he was a delegate to England in the interests of Montreal, and in 1827 became a member of the Executive Council, representing Sorel. Lord Aylmer suspended him in 1831, but the next year Lord Stanley, the new Colonial Secretary, offered him the Chief Justiceship of Newfoundland, which was declined. Jonathan Sewell resigned as Chief Justice of Lower Canada in 1838, and Lord Durham appointed Sir James Stuart to the vacancy. He was created a baronet in 1841, on which occasion he selected for his motto, "*Justitiæ propositivæ tenea*," which few words convey an epitome of his character, and died July 14, 1853. His career was a distinguished one. A profound lawyer, an eloquent advocate, he in many respects resembled his predecessor in office—Jonathan Sewell.

2, 3, 4. Robert Sears.—Three book-plates bearing this name are contained in an old English grammar, which has been placed in the hands of the writer by Mr. George Edward Sears, of Toronto, a first cousin of Mr. Edward Sears, ex-mayor of the City of St. John. Mr. Sears' letter is as follows :

TORONTO, March 19th, 1901.

MY DEAR MR. JACK,—

I am sending you an old grammar of Lindley Murray's, in which I find three of my late father's book-plates, of a very simple but quaint style.

I am satisfied that this book was one of his school books, he has in his own hand-writing marked the date (1825); he was then fifteen years of age, and in Henry Chubb's printing office as an apprentice. I have no doubt that he set up these little labels himself.


The first one indicates that he loaned his books, even at that early age, and desired his companions to share in the pleasures of reading as well as himself.

Yours cordially,

GEO. ED. SEARS.

Robert Sears served his apprenticeship, as stated, by Mr. Geo. Ed. Sears in his letter, from 1820-28. He removed to New York in 1830 and was the first publisher of pictorial illustrated works in the new world.

These are probably the oldest book-plates actually printed in New Brunswick, and we reproduce them as nearly as circumstances will permit.

 Please to return
this (when read) and
I will lend you ano-
ther one. *R. Sears.*

Robert Sears,
PRINTER,
Saint John, N. B.

ROBERT SEARS.

*Be mine the pleasing task with sense to scan,
"The various characters of Books and Man."
"From pride and folly free on either hand,
"Study to know, and read to understand."*

5. Count Robert Visart deBury, of Bury in Belgium and St. John, N. B., is descended from an English family, which emigrated to the Lower Countries at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and members of which took a prominent part in the wars of that period. One of the family, through his marriage with the last heiress of the well-known French family of de Chatillon, became poss-

essed of the estate of Soleilleval in Artois and of the titular Lordship of Nazareth in the Holy Land, which was handed down in that family from the time of the Crusades. About the middle of the eighteenth century the Lordships of Bury and Bocarme, in Belgium were, with the title of Count, granted by the Empress Maria Theresa to Colonel Francis Visart de Soleilleval in recognition of his services in the wars of that time, and have remained in the family ever since.

Count de Bury's great uncle was Field Marshall de Chasteler, who vanquished Napoleon's army in the Tyrol in 1809 and died Governor of Venice in 1832. Another con-

nection was Calonne, minister of Louis XVI, and also the Abbe de Calonne, a French missionary in Prince Edward Island at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century.

R. V. de Bury studied at the Episcopal College of Mecheln, in Belgium, at the University of Zurich and at the Polytechnic School of Stuttgart in Wurtemberg, from which he graduated as civil engineer. He was employed by the Orleans Railway Company and by the Government of Wurtemberg in the survey of the Black Forest Railway.



No. 5.

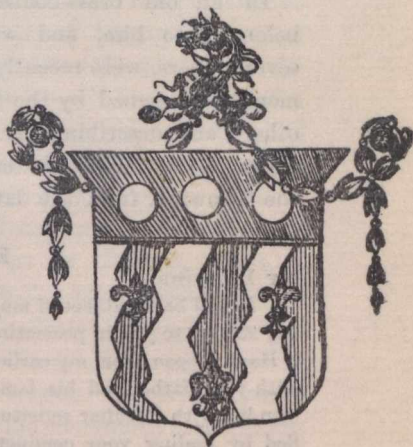
He married Miss Simonds of St. John, N. B., at Stuttgart, in 1869, and came to this Province at the end of the year 1873, residing partly at Portland, N. B., and partly at Bury, in Belgium, ever since. He is Belgian Consul for the Province of New Brunswick and Consular Agent for France at St. John, and was, for some years, a member of the Town Council of Portland.

Count de Bury's eldest son Henry, is a Captain in the British army and is in command of the Royal Artillery in the Island of Santa Lucia.

The book-plate used by Count de Bury is simple but effective in style, and, as may be readily observed, is illustrative of that much debated question, whether the pen is mightier than the sword. Our illustration is from the original block, which was engraved for the owner by C. H. Flewelling of this city.

6. William Kenah, a sketch of whose book-plate, made by Charles E. Cameron, Esq., M.D., from an original, is here reproduced, was born on the 25th of October, 1819, and was the son of Captain Joseph Kenah of the 104th regiment, and of Mary (Allen) his wife, daughter of Judge Isaac Allen.

He was a brother of the late Mrs. William Jack, of St. John, and of the late Mrs. Samuel A. Akerley, of Fredericton, N. B., at which city he spent many of the earlier years of his life. The late Chief Justice Allen and he were first cousins, and being very nearly of an age, and much alike in manner and disposition, were most intimate companions.



W K

No. 6.

Senator Dever, of this city, well remembers William Kenah, and describes him as a handsome and courtly man, of fine character and good presence.

He was employed for several years with the Messrs. Carvell in St. John in the iron business, and at the time of his death, which occurred on the 25th of January, 1846, he had just completed his arrangements to commence business on his own account, being then in his 27th year.

In an old brass-bound mahogany desk, which had belonged to him, and which had not been opened for several years, were recently found several letters of recommendation, signed by the late Hon. John Robertson and others, and describing Mr. Kenah's character and attainments in most eulogistic terms. From among the number, the following, from the late Hon. John Simcoe Saunders, is selected :

FREDERICTON, 8th February, 1845.

MY DEAR SIR,—

It will be a subject of much satisfaction to me if I can be of any service to you in promoting your views.

Having been, from my earliest years, on terms of great intimacy with your father and his family, I have observed your entrance into life with peculiar solicitude, and have uniformly been gratified by finding your conduct and character, such as all your warmest friends could wish, as to steadiness, propriety and rectitude, as well as from your habits of industry, knowledge of business, and superior natural talents and capabilities, and I can assure you that these remarks are not only warranted from the result of my own observations, but from the uniform testimony in your favor of many persons of high character and standing who have expressed themselves to me most warmly in your favor.

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

JOHN S. SAUNDERS.

7. Charles Douglas Smith was the grandfather of G. Sidney Smith, Esq., barrister, of St. John, N. B. His book-plate, an original copy of which is in the writer's possession, is a fine example of the true English armorial plate, and its many quarterings would prove a charming

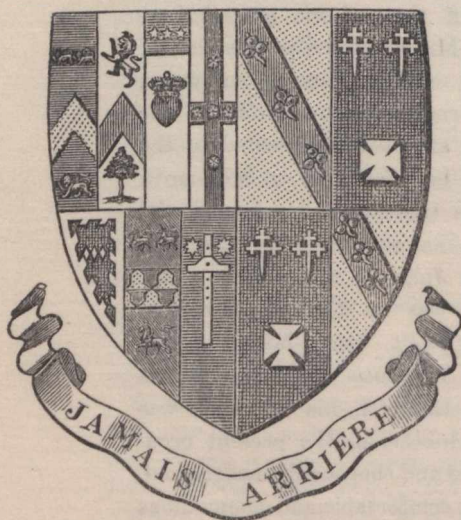
study for those who delight in heraldry. He was an officer of dragoons in the British army, and a brother of Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, who fought and held in check Napoleon Bonaparte at Acre. His portrait and sword are now to be seen at the residence of his grandson, Mr. G. Sidney Smith, Dorchester Street, St. John.

The plate used by Mr. G. Sidney Smith (No. 8) is an almost exact reproduction of that of his grandfather, Henry Boyer Smith, son of Mr. Charles Douglas Smith, was, in 1824, at the early age of twenty-four years, appointed by the Imperial government Comptroller of the port of St. John, and shortly afterward succeeded to the Collectorship, which position he continued to hold until the Imperial government was transferred to the colonial authorities in 1848, when he was retired with a pension. He continued to reside in St. John up to the time of his death, in 1868. His home was on Carleton Street, a substantial and comfortably built brick house, nearly opposite the old Mechanics' Institute building. Before the death of Mrs. Charlotte L. Smith, his widow, it was purchased by Mr. James F. Robertson, the present occupant, by whom it was remodeled and thoroughly modernized. To-day it forms one of the most comfortable and commodious residences in St. John.

8. George Sidney Smith, grandson of Charles D. Smith, is the owner of the book-plate which is shown upon the next page, the printing being from the original block, executed for Mr. Smith. By a curious mistake on the part of the engraver, the quarterings in the lower left hand corner of the shield were reversed. Otherwise it is an exact reproduction of that used by his grandfather. Mr. Smith, as a lad, was the winner of the Douglas silver medal, as "Dux" of the Collegiate School at Fredericton. He afterwards graduated from Kings College, now the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, winning a foundation scholarship, taking his degree of Bachelor of Arts with honors, and

winning the Douglas gold medal for an essay. He studied law in the office of William Jack, Q. C., Advocate General in St. John, was admitted an attorney in 1858, and a barrister in October, 1859. He married, in 1861, Elizabeth Sands Thorne, only child of Stephen R. Thorne, a barrister of Loyalist descent.

Mr. Smith has a very fine collection of old seals and sig-

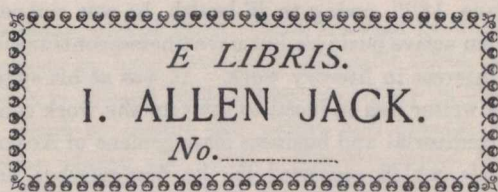


G. Sidney Smith.

net rings, antique watches, family portraits, medals, old silverware, swords, muskets, and other articles of vertu, each of which has some peculiarly interesting family tradition connected with it. The writer, who is a keen admirer of collections of this nature, spent a very pleasant hour with Mr. Smith, when preparing this sketch, in examining the various articles enumerated, and in listening to the many episodes connected with the history of the family.

9. Isaac Allen Jack, Q. C., D. C. L., barrister-

at-law, and formerly Recorder of the City of St. John, son of the late William Jack, Q. C., and of Emma Carleton (Kenah) his wife, and nephew of the late William Kenah before referred to, is the owner of a plain but neat book-label, several copies of which are in the possession of the writer. The label is of moderate size, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 inches, printed on white paper, and bears the simple inscription :



The paternal grandfather of Mr. Jack was David William Jack, son of William Jack, Bailie, of the town of Cupar Fife, Scotland. The writer visited Cupar in January, 1900, and there met one George Thompson, then in his 93rd year, carpenter by trade, still able to support himself and a blind sister almost of his own age, and who was able to give him much valuable family history, most of which he was able afterwards to verify from the public records and other sources. This man well remembered William Jack, and related many amusing anecdotes in connection with the life of the late Bailie.

Mr. Jack, as a boy, studied for several years under the late Canon Lee, and then entered the Collegiate School at Fredericton, matriculated at Kings College, Fredericton, afterward removing to Kings College, Windsor, N. S., where, in 1863, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1877 he received from the last mentioned college the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law, and in 1884 that of Doctor of Civil Law. He was admitted attorney in October, 1866, and barrister the following year. He was appointed Recorder of St. John in April, 1885, and was created a Q. C. in March, 1891.

He has been connected with various national, literary and other societies, and with the old Mechanics' Institute of St. John, in the management of which he took a very active interest, on several occasions delivering a lecture in the regular annual course. He was a literary contributor to the *Week* of Toronto, and to various other periodicals and magazines.

In June, 1895, owing to ill-health, he was compelled to retire from active business, but nevertheless continues to take a keen interest in literary work. It was at his suggestion that the writer was induced to take up the work connected with the editorial and business management of ACADIENSIS. His article, which appeared in the first number, entitled, "Thirst in Acadia," has been much admired as a piece of good descriptive writing.

10. Alderman George Bond was a member of the Council of the City of St. John from 1833 to 1849. An Englishman by birth, he came out from Portsmouth in a frigate which had been a man-of-war, landing upon the beach in the City of St. John, near where the present custom house stands, there being no wharves in those days. He married a widow named Coram, but never had any children. He was a mill-owner, operating the tide mill from which the present mill pond at Carleton takes its name. This mill was for the sawing of lumber, and the power was supplied by the rise and fall of the tide. The mill wheel used was what was known as a flutter wheel, built like a cart wheel, with a large hub and spokes, the latter having the paddles or buckets attached, the pressure of water from the tide causing the wheel to rotate with great velocity. The lower wheel with the timbers and part of the frame, though under water for eighty years, were found intact when that part of the St. John harbor was dredged for the construction of the present deep water facilities, within the past five years. A general store was kept by Alderman Bond near this mill, from which the mill hands and general public were able to obtain their supplies.

Mr. Bond and his wife were originally Methodists, but held views not entirely in accordance with the discipline of that denomination; accordingly, a little meeting-house was built at Sand Point, and here Jew or Gentile, Christian or Barbarian, was at liberty to enter the pulpit and preach

as the spirit moved them. This freedom of worship does not appear to have been very generally taken advantage of, for it is related that it was customary on Sundays for Mrs. Bond to mount the pulpit and preach, while the alderman played the organ. The instrument being what is known as a barrel organ, did not require the skill of an accomplished musician.

Mr. Bond, when a member of the City Council, was noted for his easy manner, never disagreeing with his fellow aldermen, but obtaining his point when possible by persuasion, rather than by the force of argument. He was a man of smoothness, hence the name by which he was generally known, the "Smoothing Iron."

He was both an Orangeman and a Freemason, but the writer is unable to learn of his having held any prominent office with either body. He also held two or three minor municipal or provincial offices. That he was a man of some literary ability and taste is apparent from the fact that he left quite a large and valuable library, which was disposed of at the time of his death, which occurred on the 4th of January, 1852, at the age of sixty-two.

DAVID RUSSELL JACK.

(To be continued.)

[It is proposed to continue this series of articles, taking up the book-plates of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island in turn. Any of our readers who may themselves be the owners of, or be aware of the existence of any book-plates which would come within the scope of these articles, are requested to correspond with the editor of this magazine upon the subject.—EDITOR.]

Kind Words.



WHAT is more disheartening to the promoters of any enterprise than to find the results of their efforts received with that cool indifference, like the frosts in the early summer, which check the upward flow of life-giving sap in the rose-tree, wither the green leaves, and kill the half formed bud, which, if it had been tended with a little kindness, might have developed into a full-grown lovely flower, a thing of beauty, capable of producing pleasurable emotions within the bosoms of all who behold it or obtain a whiff of its balmy fragrance.

Upon the other hand, what a little thing is a kind word, and yet what joy it begets in the hearts of those, who, having done what they could in aid of a good cause, find their efforts appreciated to an unlooked-for degree, and words of kindly encouragement flowing in upon them, in an uninterrupted stream from the length and breadth of the land.

From among many hundreds of letters received, we take the liberty of publishing extracts from a few, none the less valuable for the reason that they were entirely unsolicited and therefore not written with a view of publication.

“ACADIENSIS is the title of a new Canadian Quarterly published at Saint John, N. B., and edited by David Russell Jack of that city. It is devoted to the interests of the Canadian Maritime Provinces, and promises, according to the prefatory note of the editor, to deal with matters largely historical. The contents of the first number are of sufficiently high merit to warrant the expectation of still better things to come. * * * The field which ACADIENSIS proposes to cover is rich in historical associations and in the traditions and legends which cluster round the story of the stormy years that followed the French Settlement of what is now Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.”—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle*.

"Please enter my name as a subscriber to ACADIENSIS, which pleases me very much."—*Henry J. Morgan, Ottawa.*

"I trust that ACADIENSIS may live to see the dream realized of the union of the Maritime Provinces into the Province of Acadia."—*Rev. James M. Gray, Boston, Mass.*

"Pray command me at any time, and believe me to be very faithfully yours."—*Martin J. Griffin, Librarian, Library of Parliament, Ottawa.*

"I like the general make-up of your magazine, and am much interested in it."—*Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts Macdonald, Fredericton, N. B.*

"We enclose order for ACADIENSIS for Yale University Library for 1901. If you have not already done so, we respectfully suggest that you send a sample copy to each of the following large libraries, for which we act as agents."—*Eastern Subscription Co., Wallingford, Conn.*

"I am glad that you are starting an Acadian Magazine. If I had been in the way of writing I should like to contribute an article strongly urging the advisability of "Maritime Union." I have long been convinced that it is the most important issue for us Bluenoses if we ever wish these provinces to attain the position in the councils of the Dominion to which they are entitled. I wrote a short letter to the London *Canadian Gazette* on the subject several years ago, when I was living in Brittany. I shall be very happy to become a subscriber to ACADIENSIS."—*Neville G. D. Parker, M. D., St. Andrews, N. B.*

Mr. J. Murray Kay, of the firm of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., publishers, of Boston, New York and Chicago, prefatory to a valuable letter, full of practical hints as to the best means of conducting a magazine such as ACADIENSIS, writes as follows:—"Your note of the 22nd instant, referring to your new magazine, a copy of which has also come to hand, has been duly received and perused with much interest. Some points present themselves to my mind, and I give you the bearings of them in the modest hope that they may be of some use to you. * * * If there is any other point on which you would like to consult me, please let me know and I shall be glad to be of service to you."

"I shall be pleased to do anything in my power that will assist you in your new venture, as I believe that the Magazine is one that well deserves public support."—*H. S. Bridges, M.A., Ph.D., Superintendent of Schools and Principal of High School, St. John.*

"I wish you success in this undertaking. The first part is good."—*Phileas Gagnon, Quebec, Historian and Bibliophile.*

"I shall be glad to give you what assistance I can. * * * I am obliged to you for the copy of ACADIENSIS which I read with interest, and of which I hope, ere long, to become a subscriber if not a contributor."—*L. W. Bailey, M. A., Ph. D., F. R. S. C., Prof. of Chem. and Natural Science, U. N. B, F^{ton}, N. B.*

"May I congratulate you upon your *debut*, and wish you, very sincerely, all success in your venture? Please count me at once among your friends, and if, at any time, I think I may venture to hope that anything I may write may be desiring of a place in your pages as likely to interest your readers, I shall most certainly, and with delight, send you some copy."—*Lawrence W. Watson, Charlottetown, P. E. I.*

"I am greatly pleased with the first number of ACADIENSIS. There is, in my opinion, a fruitful field for such a magazine as is outlined in your prospectus, and the names of the gentlemen under whose auspices it is published is a sufficient guarantee for the character of the work. I wish you full success in this enterprise."—*J. R. Inch, Chief Supt. of Education, Fredericton, N. B.*

WHITEWATER, B. C., February 8, 1901.

I saw an account of your magazine in the *Oxford Journal*; please send me a sample copy. If it is as good as the paper claims, I will subscribe."—*Norman McLeod, Sunset Mine, No. 1, B. C.*

WHITEWATER, B. C., March 5, 1901.

"The sample copy of ACADIENSIS is to hand. Enclosed please find my subscription for one year."—*Norman McLeod.*

"I am delighted to hear of the new quarterly magazine. I wish you every success."—*Harry Piers, Curator Provincial Museum, Halifax, N. S.*

"I wish you success with your new magazine."—*Alfred H. Peters, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*

"My grandfather, Moses Ward, was a cousin of Major John Ward (Father of the City of St. John.—Ed.) and had the honor, as I understand, of wearing His Majesty's commission in the same regiment, 'DeLancey's American Loyalists.'

"P. S.—Not being acquainted with exchange rates, I have ventured to enclose five dollars. Any surplus you will please pass to profit and loss account."—*Edmund A. Ward, Richfield Springs, New York.*

"Please send ACADIENSIS to this library, t f."—*Avern Pardoe, Librarian, Legislative Library, Toronto.*

"Please send me a copy of your new Quarterly, with subscription blank order."—*C. C. James, Department Agriculture, Toronto.*

"I wish you every success."—*Mr. Justice Landry, Dorchester, N. B.*

"You have my good wishes for the success of your enterprise."—*Mrs. Wm. J. Robinson, Moncton, N. B.*

"I congratulate you upon the neat and attractive appearance of the new magazine, and on the appropriate name, ACADIENSIS. I wish it every success, and enclose an express order for a year's subscription.—*James Vroom, Historian, etc., St. Stephen, N. B.*

"I have much pleasure in asking you to enroll me as one of your subscribers. I do not know that I have an article on hand just now that would be suitable for your publication. I have been looking into the history of education in Nova Scotia, and have sketched an article which might be suitable."—*A. H. MacKay, Superintendent of Education, Halifax, N. S.*

"I shall be glad to forward your work by every means in my power. I dare say you can advance the cause in your region in a variety of ways. You have a fine field. Particularly I might suggest the gathering of proverbs, and of old songs and ballads. I wonder if fairy tales are still preserved in your region? I shall be glad to see that some extracts from ACADIENSIS get into our Journal."—*W. W. Newell, Secretary American Folk-lore Society, Editor Journal American Folk-lore, Cambridge, Mass.*

"I wish every success to your new magazine, ACADIENSIS."—*Mr. Justice Savery, Annapolis Royal, N. S.*

"I learn from Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells that you have started a new magazine. Will you not send me a copy? I have not lost my interest in New Brunswick affairs, nor in my old St. John friends."—*Montague Chamberlain, Boston, Mass.*

"I have received the first number of ACADIENSIS, and am delighted with its dress as well as with the subject-matter. Mr. Dole's translation of French song is charming, and Mr. Roberts' verse says just what we all feel when reading Kipling. I find the historical articles intensely interesting to a New Brunswick woman. I send the names of two persons who, I think, would subscribe, and there are others whom I may send later."—*Miss M. R. Hicks, Noroton Heights, Conn.*

"Born in New Brunswick and an alumnus of Acadia, I note with pleasure the appearance of your quarterly. I enclose \$1.00 for a year's subscription. Please commence with the first number, if the edition is not exhausted. Wishing you every success in your new venture."—*Archibald R. Tingley, B. A., etc., Russell, Man.*

"I send you three subscriptions for ACADIENSIS. Send me some of your circulars and I will distribute judiciously. I wish you every success."—*H. W. Bryant, Bookseller and Antiquary, Portland, Me.*

"The first number of ACADIENSIS reached me in due course. I must congratulate you heartily upon its form and contents, and my best wishes for a long and fruitful life are cheerfully given."—*Raoul Renault, Editor North American Notes and Queries.*

"Kindly let us know by return mail the subscription price of ACADIENSIS. Some of our customers wish to take the journal and your prompt reply will greatly oblige."—*Gotthold Haug, Philadelphia.*

"Enclosed find \$1.00 for one year's subscription ACADIENSIS. I trust that the magazine will find the large constituency that it deserves."—*H. A. O'Leary, Editorial Department, New York Press.*

"I have the honor to propose that the Reports of the Bureau of American Ethnology be sent you regularly as issued, in exchange for ACADIENSIS."—*F. W. Hodge, Librarian, Smithsonian Institution, Washington.*

"I am deeply interested in the new venture which takes the form of ACADIENSIS, and hope that it may have free course and be glorified. I have long thought that the lower provinces were in need of and could easily support a publication similar to that which you own as yours. We Canadians are far too modest as yet in that respect."—*Rev. W. T. D. Moss, Pictou, N. S.*

"Your first number reached me to-day, and I cordially wish you every success."—*F. G. Jemmett, Editor Commonwealth, Ottawa.*

"I shall be glad to be of any assistance to you in your literary work. I am preparing some notes which I will forward to you presently."—*H. Percy Scott, Windsor, N. S.*

"I can only say that I am prepared to give my hearty endorsement to your proposed publication; that I shall be pleased to be an occasional contributor and do anything that I can to assist it."—*Hon. J. W. Longley, Attorney General, Halifax, N. S.*

"Every word of the Magazine I have read, and I am led to believe that the publication will become a valuable addition to the historical literature of Eastern Canada. I have been surprised that so rich a field has not been more thoroughly cultivated. A more romantic, a more fascinating, a more instructive history no country on this continent, other than Canada, presents to the writer qualified to picture it. If, at any time I can be of service to you, I shall with pleasure be at your command."—*J. Emory Hoar, Brookline, Mass.*

"I am much interested in all old historical things, and ACADIENSIS appears to me as most interesting and valuable."—*Mrs. J. Owen, Annapolis Royal, N. S.*

"I am glad that such a work has been brought out, and congratulate you on the nice appearance of the first issue. I can assure you, that as a loyal Canadian, anything pertaining to Canada's advancement will receive my hearty support. The Canadian Club of Boston is a most influential body here, and at our next meeting I will make it a point to introduce the first issue of ACADIENSIS to them."—*W. B. McVey, Toxicologist, etc., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, Mass.*

"As soon as I received it I read it with profit. I hope you will find adequate encouragement in the Acadian Provinces, where it appears to me there is much need of such a periodical to create an interest in historical studies."—*Sir John G. Bourinot, L.L.D., D.C.L., Lit.D. (Laval) etc., etc.*

"Just a line to wish you success in your undertaking. There should be a good field for such a publication."—*Rev. W. Kendrick, Placentia, Newfoundland.*



The present number of ACADIENSIS contains sixteen pages of printed matter more than the standard issue of forty-eight pages. We trust that our subscribers will appreciate this extra effort and expense upon our part, and endeavour to interest their friends in our venture.

EXCHANGES AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS
RECEIVED.

Part IV of Volume IV of the "Bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick," is the nineteenth consecutive issue by this energetic and flourishing society. The principal contributors are Messrs. Geo. F. Matthew, LL.D., F.R.C.S., Samuel W. Kain, William McIntosh, W. F. Ganong, M.A., Ph.D., G. U. Hay, M.A., F.R.S.C., and Charles F. B. Rowe. An article which should be of particular interest to our readers is that entitled, "Some Relics of the Early French Period in New Brunswick," by Messrs. Kain & Rowe. The Bulletin is published by the Society. Price, 50 cents.

One of the first of our exchanges to come to hand, and one that gives promise of being a very valuable addition to the field of Canadian literature is, "North American Notes and Queries." It is published monthly, and the March issue of the present year is only the ninth number of the first volume. It covers a wide range of subjects, and among its contributors, past and prospective, will be found the names of some of the ablest writers in America. The leading article in the current number is entitled, "The Acadian Element in the Population of Nova Scotia," by Miss Annie Marion MacLean, A.B., A. M., M.A., Professor of Sociology in John B. Stetson University, of DeLand, Florida, late Professor in McGill University, Montreal. It is printed at Quebec, Raoul Renault, director and proprietor, T. D. Chambers, editor. \$3.00 per annum.

Number seven, of the "Book-lover," has been received, this, too, being a comparatively new publication. It is issued bi-monthly of quarto size, each number containing about one hundred pages of printed matter. A miscellany of curiously interesting and generally unknown facts about the world's literature and literary people, well edited and with a wonderfully inviting table of contents, one wonders how such a valuable work can be remuneratively conducted

at the small price charged, namely, \$1.50 per annum.
W. E. Price, Editor, 1203 Market Street, San Francisco,
California.

Canada Educational Monthly.
Educational Review.
Prince Edward Island Magazine.
Educational Record.
Genealogical Advertiser.
Commonwealth.
L'Acadie.
New England Bibliopolist.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record.
Bulletin des Recherches Historiques.
Archæological Reports, Ontario.
King's College Record.
Windsor Tribune.
Canadian Home Journal.
Report Bureau American Othnology.
Review Historical Publications Relating to Canada,
University of Toronto.
The Earth Stands Fast, a lecture by Professor C.
Schoepffer, edited by Gen. J. Watts de Peyster.
Algol, the, "Ghoul" or "Demon" Star, by Gen. J.
Watts de Peyster and Frank Allaben.

We are indebted to Mr. S. W. Kain for old issues of :

The Colonial Empire.
The Morning Journal.
Saint John Globe.

We are also indebted to the following journals and
publications for very kind and more or less extensive
notices of our first issue. We regret that lack of space
prevents our republishing extracts from the many notices
received from our contemporaries :

North American Notes and Queries Quebec.
Canada Educational Monthly Toronto.
Family Record Sydney, C. B.
Presbyterian Witness Halifax, N. S.
Colchester Sun Truro, N. S.
P. E. Island Magazine Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Times-Guardian Truro, N. S.

Truro Daily News.....	Truro, N. S.
Free Press.....	Weymouth, N. S.
L'Acadie.....	Weymouth, N. S.
Maple Leaf.....	Albert, N. B.
Advertiser.....	Kentville, N. S.
L'Impartial.....	Tignish, P. E. I.
Herald.....	Halifax, N. S.
King's College Record.....	Windsor, N. S.
World.....	Chatham, N. B.
Journal.....	Summerside, P. E. I.
Carleton Sentinel.....	Woodstock, N. B.
Tribune.....	Windsor, N. S.
Freeman.....	St. John, N. B.
Press.....	Woodstock, N. B.
Gleaner.....	Fredericton, N. B.
Outlook.....	Middleton, N. S.
Messenger and Visitor.....	St. John, N. B.
Despatch.....	Woodstock, N. B.
Patriot.....	Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Examiner.....	Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Educational Review.....	St. John, N. B.
Educational Record.....	Quebec, P. Q.
Globe.....	St. John, N. B.
Argus.....	Lunenburg, N. S.
Casket.....	Antigonish, N. S.
Canadian Home Journal.....	Toronto.

We have been informed of the publication of similar notices in periodicals other than those mentioned, but we confine the list strictly to those of which we have personal knowledge.

Our July number will contain the following, among other articles :

- Matthew Thornton, by James Vroom, of St. Stephen, N. B.
 Notes and Queries, by H. Percy Scott, of Windsor, N. S.
 Lease of the Seignior of Freneuse on the St. John in 1696, by
 Prof. W. F. Ganong, M. A., Ph. D., of Smith College,
 Northampton, Mass.
 On Certain Literary Possibilities, by Professor A. B. de Mille,
 M. A., of King's College, Windsor, N. S.
 La Valliere of Chignecto, by W. C. Milner, of Sackville, N. B.