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The New Brunswick Magazine

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No. I.

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THE
NEW BRUNSWICK
MAGAZINE.

Volume 2.

January-June.

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

WILLIAM KILBY REYNOLDS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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The New Brunswick Magazine.

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NO. I

THE FIRE OF THIRTY-SEVEN.

The 14th of January, 1837, fell on a Saturday, as it does in 1899, sixty-two years later, when those who have even a faint recollection of the eventful night of that day are now among our very oldest inhabitants. That Saturday night was one of the coldest which had been known for many years, and it was the occasion of what would have come down in history as the great fire of St. John, had it not been for the still more memorable calamity of the 20th of June, 1877.

Three-score years ago, nearly all the mercantile houses of St. John were near the harbor front, and most of them in the limited area between and including Prince William street and the wharves to the westward. There were, indeed, some prominent houses in King street, on Market square, the North wharf, Nelson and Dock streets, etc., but the wealth of the community was largely represented in the district first named. It did not look like a wealthy place, however, for nearly all the buildings were of wood, and most of them dated back to the early years of the city, yet they held vast stores of merchandize, much of it brought hither from

foreign countries in the vessels of the more prosperous of these merchants. On the morning of the 14th of January, 1837, a million dollars would not have sufficed to buy these old wooden structures and their contents. Twenty-four hours later the whole of this busy district was a smoking ruin. In a few hours many were deprived of all they had possessed, and some who had been prosperous merchants remained broken in fortune to the end of their days.

The fire started shortly after nine o'clock in the evening, in the store of Robertson & Hatton, Peters wharf, nearly opposite the end of Ward street. It began in the second story of the wooden building and the cause of it is not known, though there were several theories at the time. In a very few moments the flames were bursting through the roof and the citizens were hurrying to the spot in response to the clanging of the bell at the head of the Market slip. There was a fire department in those days, but it was of a very primitive kind, the engine being the old fashioned machines which pumped the water poured into them from lines of buckets. When an alarm was given the citizens went to the place where the fire was, the blaze being generally large enough to guide them, and each citizen was supposed to carry the two leather buckets which the city by-law compelled him to provide. The line of buckets was formed to the nearest wells, or to the harbor when the fire was near the water front and the tide was in, and a short time sufficed to show whether the fire or fire department was to conquer. In this particular instance, the problem was solved almost as soon as it was propounded. With a vigorous headway to the blaze, a bitterly cold night and an insufficient supply of water, the firemen were soon compelled to retreat, and the question was simply one of trying to save the goods and effects from the other buildings in

the vicinity. There was no hope of extinguishing the fire. The tide was going out, but even had it been high it could not have availed. The thermometer was below zero, and a keen north-west wind froze everything before it. The engines, clogged with ice, were soon rendered useless, and in dismay at the prospect, men lost their heads and worked with an utter lack of method or system. Large quantities of goods were thrown on and over the wharves or taken to the Market square for safety, but still larger quantities were left to burn. In other instances boats were at hand to take goods, but so far as the owners were concerned little was saved in this way. As the flames advanced, numbers of boats came across from Strait Shore and Carleton, loaded whatever could be picked up and went back, the boatmen appropriating their finds for their own use. From the amount of thieving that was done that night, some of the Carleton people were compared to Algerine pirates, and the term "Algerine" was for many years a nick-name for the dwellers on the west side of the harbor.

The military, however, were of great service that night in preventing still greater depredations. The men of the 43rd regiment and of the artillery were early on hand with the ordnance engine, but while the apparatus was of limited usefulness, the men, working coolly and with system, were of material aid, both in rescuing goods from the flames and in guarding them.

Sweeping easterly up Peters wharf, the flames seized the building owned by John Walker, which stood at the corner of Water street and what is now known as Jardine's alley, where the present Jardine building stands. Then the fire went south along Water street, as far as the present Magee building on the west and to the Disbrow brick building, adjoining the present post office, on the east side. The Disbrow building

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was burned and the house of Mr. Brint, adjoining it on the south was badly damaged.

All this time the fire was advancing rapidly in other directions. To the north it burned everything before it on Ward and Water streets and the South wharf. Extending to Prince William street, it made a clean sweep of that thoroughfare from Market square to the Bank of New Brunswick, on one side, and from Miss Farley's, the second building north of Church street, to Miss Boyd's, on the lot south of the present city hall, where the Jarvis building now stands. The buildings between Miss Farley's and the corner of King street were not destroyed, but within the bounds previously mentioned—Prince William street, Dock street, South wharf, Ward street, Peters and Johnston wharves—every building but one was burned. That exception was the brick building on the south side of Market square which stood on the site now occupied by the telephone office, and its preservation was ascribed to the fact that it had iron shutters on the rear windows. The building was occupied by C. R. Jarvis, merchant, and by Neville Parker and John H. Gray, attorneys.

During the progress of the fire the sight was a terrible one. The wooden buildings, some of which were four stories high, burned with a blaze that lighted up the city and its surroundings, and the reflection could be seen over the whole country for a distance of many miles. It was noticed at Fredericton, for instance, and for a long distance in various other directions. The streets in the vicinity of the fire were littered with all kinds of moveable property, and here and there were shivering wretches striving to guard what in many cases was all that remained of their earthly possessions. Daylight added to the horror of the scene when it revealed the extent of the desolation over what had been the business centre of the city.

The number of buildings destroyed in this fire was 115, and the loss was estimated at about a million dollars. Not a third of this was covered by insurance.

The advertisements which appeared in the newspapers of the following week show various moods on the part of the advertisers. Some are new business announcements, others are expressions of thanks to Providence and the public, while a few are in the nature of inquiries for lost articles. Here is an extract from one that is of special interest at this day, in view of the recent fire experience of what is now the firm of J. & A. McMillan:

JOHN McMILLAN begs to acquaint his friends and the public that he has removed to the Store next adjoining Mr. Crozier's in the Market Square, where he offers for sale the remains of his Stock of Books and Stationery saved from the conflagration of Saturday last, and respectfully solicits a share of the patronage so liberally bestowed on him.

The McMillan store was on the same lot in Prince William street as it is now. It was after this fire that it adopted the title of "Phoenix House," disused in recent years, but a title very applicable even to this day. The firm has been burned out eight times in the course of its long existence.

The most devoutly expressed notice is that of Mr. Nathan S. Demill, who kept in Water street next to Tisdale's corner, the second lot from the South wharf. He says:

WITH deep feelings of gratitude to that gracious God, whose controlling hand he desires most explicitly to acknowledge in this and every other event of his life, and, at the same time, with sincere thanks to many kind friends who came to render him their assistance at the last awful visitation that has been permitted to fall upon this city; the subscriber begs to state that he has been enabled to preserve the greater part of his stock of hardware, &c., and also to inform the public that he has recommenced his business in Dock street, in the store recently occupied by W. A. Robertson, the second door above Messrs. Owens & Duncan.

N. S. DEMILL.

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All the buildings burned were not of wood. The Disbrow premises, at the rear of the Bank of New Brunswick, were of brick; Walker's building, Water street, was of stone, and several of the others were of brick. The fire was prevented from extending to the corner of King street by a brick wall, and Nethery's brick house stopped its way up Church street. The Bank of New Brunswick proved an effectual barrier on Prince William street, and the City Bank, where the Barnhill building now is, also resisted the flames.

Among the heaviest losers was Barnabas Tilton, who had a flour and provision store in Water street, with a range of sheds and warehouses extending in the rear to Ward street. His stock was valued at some \$60,000, and more than half of it was a total loss. Other heavy losers were the Kinnears, Street & Ranney and John Walker. Of all the merchants burned out, the only firm remaining at the present day, in addition to Messrs. McMillan, is that of T. McAvity & Sons, which was then known as Thomas McAvity & Co., and did business in Prince William street, where the store of George Robertson is at the present time.

A letter written the day after the fire, by a St. John man to a friend in Fredericton, gives an idea of the desolation:

"The scene of horror on the South Market wharf and in Ward street is beyond description—valuable goods to an immense amount either burned or destroyed by throwing over the wharves—thousands and thousands of barrels, puncheons and casks of all kinds piled up in the slips—the streets choked up with furniture and merchandize of all descriptions—men, women and children stalking about half crazed; all tend to render our city lamentable indeed. . . . Horrid, horrid devastation, we know not what will be the result of it all."

Mrs. William Reynolds, wife of a well known book-seller, died on the day after the fire, and it is believed her death was due to the shock of that night of terror.

On the following Thursday a public meeting was held at the court house, at which the mayor, Hon. John Robertson, presided. A number of resolutions were passed, the foremost of which was for the procuring of legislation providing that in the future no wooden building should be erected in the city with a greater height than twenty feet posts and a further height of fifteen feet above the top of the posts. Another resolution was to have the width of the South wharf increased from 25 to 50 feet, and that measures be taken for the widening of Water and Ward streets. It was further resolved that a subscription list be opened for those who had lost their all by the fire, and that the legislature be asked for a money grant for the same object.

A vote of thanks was also passed to Major Slade and the officers and men of the 43rd regiment and of the Royal Artillery for the assistance they had rendered at the fire, and it was resolved that the freedom of the city be conferred on two soldiers of the 43rd, who peculiarly distinguished themselves in saving the brigantine Tom. Cringle while it was on fire at the South wharf.

The legislature was then in session, and no time was lost in having the fire law introduced and passed. The government made a grant of \$4,000 in aid of the sufferers, and customs duties to a considerable amount were remitted to merchants who had lost goods on which there was no insurance, or where the loss was very great. Under this provision Robertson & Hatton received over \$800, William Hammond over \$3,000, John Walker \$1,375, and many others smaller amounts, until at last the legislature resolved that no more petitions of this kind would be entertained. A large sum was given to the sufferers by the governor, Sir Archibald Campbell, from his private purse.

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Subscription lists were opened at Halifax, Miramichi and St. Andrews, in aid of the fire sufferers, but at another public meeting held in St. John on February 4, while gratitude was expressed for the aid thus offered, it was decided "that this community cannot with propriety accept the same; a sufficient sum being already provided by the munificent grant of the Legislature and the generous donation of our worthy Lieutenant Governor." It was therefore resolved to refund the money which had been received from the places named. It was further decided to extend pecuniary aid only to those whose destitute situation called for relief.

The community soon took heart again, and the work of rebuilding went forward rapidly. Property was held at its former value, and in some cases it brought a premium. The Peters building, Market square, which escaped the fire, was sold within a week, at auction, for \$8,820. The size of the lot was 20½ by 25 feet. Many of the new buildings were of brick, but enough wooden structures were put up to be a menace to that part of the city in future years, and to materially aid, forty years later, in the spread of what is now the historic Great Fire. W. K. REYNOLDS.

A HALIFAX MYSTERY.

(Concluded.)

The court opened at half-past ten o'clock in the morning. Mr. Justice Brenton Halliburton and Mr. Justice James Stewart were on the bench. The prosecution was conducted by the venerable attorney-general, R. J. Uniacke, then seventy-one years of age, assisted by S. G. W. Archibald and R. J. Uniacke, Jr., and the prisoner was defended by J. W. Johnstone,

assisted by W. Sawers and J. Uniacke. The case must have forcibly reminded the attorney-general and his eldest son of the day, six years before, when in the the same apartment the latter was tried for having killed an opponent on the field of honor.

Mr. Cross was arraigned and pleaded Not guilty. A jury was thereupon impanelled as follows: Jeffrey Flinn, foreman, Peter Hay, Matthew Mitchell, John Smith, David Fletcher, Joseph Keefer, W. Hesson (Esson?), William Bauld, F. G. Harrison, F. W. Clark, Henry Brehm, and William O'Brien.

The attorney-general then proceeded to address the jury. He said the case was one that could not fail to excite sensations of the most painful nature. On the one hand was the case of a solitary and almost friendless old man who had been most inhumanly hurried into eternity, and on the other that of a gentleman in the earlier stage of life and belonging to a high and honorable profession, who was involved in the suspicion of having caused the other's death. It was the duty of the jurors patiently and impartially to investigate the transaction in order that they might ascertain the truth amidst the conflicting evidence that would be adduced, but, as usual, in all cases of doubt to give the benefit of that doubt to the prisoner. After further dealing with the duties of the jury, he gave an outline of the evidence which was to be presented. The address occupied some time and was listened to with much attention.

The following witnesses were then put upon the stand and told what they knew of the case: John Ferguson, of 17 Lower Water street, to whose house Shea had gone on Christmas night as before related; the doctor's apprentice to whom he had applied for lodging; James Tolman, the sentry at the North Barracks, whom he had also addressed; the two

soldiers who had first seen the body; the coroner, and James Crosskill and John West, who had examined the body and the square in which it had been found. Their testimony agrees with the story as so far given.

The wound was described by Doctors John Stirling and S. Head, who had conducted the autopsy. They were of opinion that it could have been produced by a regulation sword or a knife, but not by a bayonet. The person who gave the wound must have stood higher than the deceased or else struck him when down, for the opening was downward and inclining toward the breast. The blow had been violent and given by a strong arm, and must have felled the man instantly. He could not possibly have walked subsequently to the assault, for he was an old, weak man, and after such a wound he would faint immediately, the pulsations of the heart would cease in a couple of minutes and life would be extinct in five or six. A cry must have been given on receiving the blow. The bleeding was almost entirely internal, and under the circumstances the drops seen in the yard could not have reached the ground unless the body had been dragged along, or unless possibly they had dripped from a weapon.

There was a stir of excitement when the name of Margaret Hall was called, and a young colored girl walked to the witness stand. Every eye was turned upon her, for it was on her evidence that the prisoner stood charged of the awful crime of destroying a fellow-being. She had already been examined no less than three times and had held most firmly to her story.

She gave her age as nineteen, and said she was a native of the United States but had been in Halifax about fifteen years. She had known the prisoner since he came to this station, some six months before. At about ten o'clock on Christmas night she and a

mulatto girl had gone to the officers' quarters at the North Barracks, and entered the northern door, intending to go to Ensign McDonald's room. He was not at home, however, and accordingly they went sliding on a piece of ice near the building, to while away the time; after which they returned to the room but still found its occupant absent.

Ensign Hamilton of the 81st, who, it seems, had been spending the evening with a friend, returned to quarters about midnight, and found her and her companion standing in the hall. He told them to come into his apartment until McDonald came home, which they did, and stayed there until nearly two o'clock, when they left with the intention of going to the other room. Hearing, however, a noise in the south entry, the colored girl changed her purpose and went along a passage that led through the centre of the garret. On going down-stairs she heard Mr. Cross ordering someone out of doors, with the words, "Be off!" She recognized his voice, and, thinking he was turning away a woman, was desirous to ascertain who it was. Going a little lower she could see it was a man, not a woman, he had addressed. The prisoner was standing in the entry with a strange man, whom he was holding by the shoulder with the left hand, while the other hand held a candle. The stranger wore a blue jacket, while Cross had on a cloak and a cap. No one else was present. Without releasing the man, Cross put the candle on the stairs, and in doing so she obtained a full view of him. He then placed both hands upon the intruder and pushed him out of the open door. Creeping downstairs she peered from the threshold and saw Cross still pushing the man before him toward the well. She followed at a distance and then stood under one of the neighboring trees, from whence, straining her eyes in the darkness, she saw him apparently take

both hands off the man and then push him with some force to the ground, a little below the well. As this was done, Cross's cloak flew open. She could see no weapon in his hand or at his side. During all this time the stranger had not struggled or uttered a word, nor had Cross spoken, with the exception of the words that had first attracted her attention. While the man lay on the ground, his assailant looked at him for a few moments and then came toward the building, in doing which he passed near the tree where the witness stood, and seeing her, quickened his pace. She did not observe a sword in his hand and was certain she would have done so had he carried one. She followed, and when he had entered the south hall she saw him take up the candle and go into his own room, the door of which he locked. The whole affair occupied about a quarter of an hour from the time she heard the voice until Cross returned to his room. She stated she had heard the town clock strike two as she stood on the stairs watching the men.

She did not think a great deal about the incident, and went to Mr. McDonald's room in the northern part of the barracks, where she stayed an hour and a half and then left to return home. She had not mentioned the affair to this officer—in fact had forgotten about it, and if she had remembered it, would not have spoken of it as it was not her business. On leaving the barracks she went out by the north door, and on passing near the well saw the man still lying where he had fallen.

On cross-examination she affirmed she had had no quarrel with Mr. Cross and bore him no malice, but she had once said to an acquaintance that she did not like Mr. Cross or any of his regiment, as they were too proud. He had never threatened to scald her. She stated that on her first examination she had not

said she had gone to a room in the barracks after witnessing the assault, as she had not then wished to say where she had gone; nor had she said she had proceeded home after the man had been put out.

The counsel for the prisoner here produced the report of her preliminary examination before the magistrates, in which she affirmed that after seeing the man turned out she went to her lodging.

Continuing her testimony she said that on the following morning she heard someone tell her mother that a man had been found murdered in the barrack square, and, remembering the circumstances of the previous night, immediately said it must be the same fellow that Cross had knocked down. Previous to this she had not mentioned the affair to her mother or her mulatto companion—in fact had told no one of it. On going to the North Barracks she saw the man lying where she had seen him fall, and knew it was the same person by his dress and size—was positive as to the identity.

Here the prosecution closed, and the prisoner being called upon, delivered a written defence with much propriety and delicacy. By one of those inscrutable dispensations of Providence, he said, to which it is our duty to submit with humility and resignation, he stood accused of a crime at which his nature shuddered. He was happy to be able to say that, however mysterious the circumstances, his conscience fully acquitted him; and he rejoiced that he was subjected to a public trial, for he trusted it would entirely establish his innocence. He referred to the Hall girl as having voluntarily come forward for the purpose of ruining him, a course that must be prompted by the deadliest and most implacable hostility, hostility that could only be accounted for by the fact that he had on one occasion rebuked her and threatened her with punishment. The jury would

compare her statements with those of gentlemen of untarnished honor who would contradict her. He then sketched his movements on Christmas night, giving an account of the expulsion of Shea by himself and Costello in the manner already narrated in these pages, but he denied implicitly all knowledge of the unfortunate man after that occurrence.

It is said that one could not fail to notice the manly and prepossessing appearance and demeanour of the prisoner. His words were listened to with profound attention, although owing to the lowness of his voice those in the distant parts of the room could only hear indistinctly.

Doctors Stirling and Head on being recalled repeated their statement that they did not think the deceased could have been wounded in the hall and then walked to the well, and they were still of the opinion that when struck he must have uttered a cry or groan that could have been heard by the girl.

Lieutenant P. S. Nugent and Ensigns Dudley Costello and D. O'Brien, all of the 96th, corroborated each other in testimony agreeing with my narrative of the occurrences on Christmas night up to the time of their parting after Shea had been turned out. They agreed that the ejection of the old man by Costello and Cross had occurred at about two o'clock, the very time at which the colored girl stated she had seen Cross, alone, and wearing a cape, expel the man and throw him down. They were positive that, on the occasion they referred to, Cross had been in his shirtsleeves.

R. Hamilton, ensign of the 81st, was called and confirmed the girl's statement regarding the time she had left his room—a little before two o'clock. He thought from the sound of her footsteps she had gone toward the south porch. He, however, considered it almost

impossible to hear a voice from the south hall to his door, unless it was very loud.

John Hassard, lieutenant of the 74th, said he had known Mr. Cross since 1816 and had found him a quiet, good-tempered man. He contradicted one of the girl's statements by telling the court that one evening, six or seven weeks before Christmas, he had seen Mr. Cross turn her away from his room, saying she was a great annoyance and if she came again he would use her worse than the officers upstairs, for whereas they only threw cold water over her, he would assuredly use scalding water. Cross spoke very angrily, and she went away apparently offended, but without making any answer.

The next witness was Lieutenant-Colonel Herries who, it will be remembered, commanded the 96th regiment, in which the prisoner served. He said he had known Cross since the latter joined the corps in the previous March, and considered him a mild, steady young man, quiet and inoffensive in temper, and a good officer. They had been for two months on the same vessel.

The counsel for the defence then informed the court that he had witnesses who could testify they saw blood in other directions near the barracks, but as he considered the evidence of Margaret Hall insufficient to convict Mr. Cross, and as she had contradicted herself, he would here rest the defence.

The attorney-general said he did not think it necessary to make an address at this stage, and accordingly Mr. Justice Stewart proceeded to deliver his charge to the jury. He spoke of the mild spirit in which, as in England, the criminal law is administered in this colony, and reminded the jury that a prisoner should be considered innocent until his guilt is proved. A foul and barbarous murder had been committed, but

it was involved in the deepest obscurity. After all his experience of eighteen years as king's counsel and ten years as a judge, he regarded this as one of the most mysterious and most deplorable cases that had ever come to his notice. Before the jurors could convict the prisoner they must have good and sufficient evidence that he had actually committed the deed. Such evidence was lacking. The only testimony that affected the prisoner in the least was that of Margaret Hall, and they had heard her contradicted in some particulars. If they did not believe her, there was an end of the charge, but it was also his opinion that even if she was believed there was nevertheless not sufficient to convict. The charge, which lasted an hour, was throughout in favor of the prisoner.

On the judge's conclusion, at a quarter past six in the evening, the jury retired, and in less than two minutes returned to the court-room. The foreman on being asked for the verdict, replied, "Not guilty," whereupon the immense crowd of spectators in the gallery broke into a long cheer. The Recorder, commenting upon this disturbance, states that during the trial, whistling, hissing and shouting prevailed in the galleries beyond anything ever heard, except in a theatre.

On hearing the verdict, Judge Halliburton addressed Mr. Cross and congratulated him upon the result of the trial. The court, he said, held the same opinion as the jury and considered him free even from suspicion. As to the testimony of Margaret Hall, he agreed with Mr. Justice Stewart that, even if taken in its full extent, it would not be conclusive as to his guilt. She had specified it was two o'clock when she saw him push Shea out of the door, which was contradicted by the testimony of Cross's brother officers. She had denied that Cross had used threatening and harsh

language to her, yet Lieutenant Hassard had stated that such had been the case. In another place she had contradicted her own evidence in regard to the time she went home. Her testimony, therefore, was not entitled to credit. In his opinion Mr. Cross was returned to an honourable profession with an unspotted character.

Ensign Richard Cross left the court-room a free man and returned to his duties amid many congratulations.

On 7th April, he was commissioned a lieutenant. He was doubtless present when in June, new colors were presented to his regiment on the Halifax common, and at the brilliant ball that was given two nights later by the officers of the corps in celebration of that event. In September of the same year, 1825, the 96th left Halifax for Bermuda, being replaced by the Rifle Brigade. He continued in the regiment until 17th July, 1828, when he was placed on the half-pay list of the 24th Foot. In 1842 he died, but how or where I have no positive knowledge.*

Although Mr. Cross had been legally acquitted by the Halifax jury, those who are acquainted with the case still believe he was actually guilty and that the result of the trial was a miscarriage of justice. Such is the general opinion among the few who have heard the circumstances from old residents. The jury, of course, cannot be blamed, for with such evidence as was submitted, acquittal was the only possible result.

It must undoubtedly be admitted, however, on carefully considering the circumstances connected with the trial, that there were restraining influences at work. It seems evident that the case was not as vigorously pressed as might be, and that some things were

*It is a curious coincidence that a few years after Ensign Cross' trial, Major John Cross of the 52nd, then in Halifax, gave evidence in the same court-room in a murder case. There are reasons for thinking he was probably a relative and possibly a brother of Richard Cross. Major Cross served in the Peninsular War and was at the battle of Waterloo.

intentionally allowed to remain in the background. The chief desire seems to have been to disprove the girl's statement that it was two o'clock when she saw the assault. This on the part of the defence was very commendable, but it should have been energetically met by the prosecution instead of tacitly permitted to become the main issue.

May it not be asked, Was the trial a conscientious effort to thoroughly investigate every clue and if possible to convict the guilty? In other words, was every possible attempt made by the prosecution to show Cross's connection with the case? Let us see.

The condition of the body when found by disinterested persons, proved conclusively the man had only died about an hour before, and that it was impossible he had been killed at two o'clock. Still, the whole evidence centred on the last-mentioned time, and the prosecution allowed it to do so, instead of making the testimony, if possible, applicable to a later hour.

If justice was being diligently sought, why did not the crown pay attention to the actual hour of the man's death as evinced by the state of the corpse at daylight? A sentry was posted all night at the barrack gate on Brunswick street, less than one hundred yards from the scene of the murder, and surely within hearing distance. Why was not every sentry on that night's guard placed on the stand and sharply interrogated until one might have been found who had heard unusual sounds or noted other suspicious circumstances? Not one such man was called, with the exception of Tolman who had been on duty between twelve and two o'clock. Again, why was not Cross's servant examined as to the state of his master's sword or any suspicious circumstances connected therewith? Why was not that sword minutely inspected? No such evidence was taken, no such inspection made. The sword itself was

not even placed in evidence. Why was not the floor and other woodwork of the barracks carefully examined?—a blood drop in such a place would show for a long time and be hard to eradicate. Likewise Cross's clothes should, without doubt, have been scrutinized.

We are told that the colored girl desired vindictively to convict Cross. If this was so why did she not testify that she had observed a sword in his hand—an easy thing to do if her story was a mere fabrication,—instead of stoutly maintaining she saw no such weapon and would have seen it had he carried one, for he passed close to her. She only asserted she saw Cross throw the man down. Was this consistent with a fabricated story intended to injure a hated enemy?

As I have just pointed out, there can be no doubt Shea was not murdered at two o'clock, but at a much later hour. According to tradition he went to the quarters and was turned away a second or possibly even a third time after being ejected by Costello and Cross, and the woman saw one of the latter assaults which, however, may not have been the fatal one. Is it not quite possible that after the man had been turned out a second time, he may have again returned and that Cross, greatly exasperated, and with light thoughts of the value of life—a feeling common among the military of that day, may have stabbed him at the doorstep?

Why were not strict inquiries made as to the possibility of a second or even a third ejection? The possibility of such a thing was kept most carefully out of sight, and not one inquiry bearing thereon was made during the whole trial.

To account for such a deed, rumor states that the old man had a daughter who was acquainted with Cross and that he had gone to the quarters in search of her. This, however, does not seem at all plausible, for she

would undoubtedly have appeared in some way at the trial. It is probably mere conjecture.

Regarding Cross's death, tradition asserts that some time after he left Halifax he was stationed in the West Indies, and that one day he and his servant, a soldier, had a quarrel in which the latter taunted his master with having murdered the old sailor at Halifax, and threatened to tell all he knew about it, and that as a consequence Cross, fearing exposure, shot himself. Such a story could hardly have been made from "whole cloth."

A few years after Cross's death, a well-written tale entitled "The Halifax Murder," with concealed names and date, appeared in Bentley's Miscellany.* That tale was founded upon the trial of Cross, but for greater effect the story in many particulars departs far from the facts of the case. No mention, however, is made of a daughter, or of a quarrel and suicide, so that those traditions did not arise with that story. The following tradition which survives in Halifax, is, however, mentioned in the tale, and therefore probably originated in the writer's imagination and was grafted from thence into the people's minds. On the morning the body was discovered, the 96th Regiment assembled for church parade. It was a frosty morning and "Reginald Croft" while leaning heavily on his sheathed sword snapped it, it having become brittle with the cold. One of the majors of the regiment remarked it was a lucky thing they had heard it break or gossip would have said the officer had broken it in striking the old pensioner.

Such is the story of this most mysterious case, one which at the time created the very greatest excitement in Halifax, but which is now being lost in the forgotten past. Hope had always been expressed that

*Vol. 17 (1845), pages 400-412.

some day the culprit would be detected, but up to the present year nothing further is known of the murder at the North Barracks than what I have given in the preceding article.

HARRY PIERS.

AT PORTLAND POINT.

Seventh Paper.

A good deal of interest has lately been displayed with respect to the origin of the word "aboideau." The readers of THE NEW BRUNSWICK MAGAZINE who have followed the discussion of the subject by Mr. Dole and others, may be interested in a short account of the first aboideau at St. John for the purpose of reclaiming the marsh to the eastward of the city, which, at the time of the arrival of the first settlers, produced only an abundance of "salt hay" or marsh grass.

In the year 1769 plans were discussed for the general improvement of the Marsh, and with that end in view Simonds and White employed a number of indigent Acadians, who for the most part hunted as did the Indians, but had not been able to pay in furs and skins all their debts. These Acadians claimed to have some knowledge of dykeing marsh lands and with their assistance a "Running Dyke" was made from the banks of the Marsh Creek to the higher land on either side. The situation of this dyke was not at the mouth of the creek, but at a place opposite the Rural Cemetery where the lake like expansion of the Marsh begins. The work was completed in the month of August, 1774, by the construction of an aboideau. This was quite an undertaking, fifteen to twenty-five persons and sometimes more, worked at it daily until it was finished. Those employed included six or eight Acadians, the Company's laborers, and a number of the Maugerville people.

William Hazen and James White assisted in the undertaking, the latter all the time and the former the greater part of the time, "not in overseeing the work only but in the active and laborious parts thereof." The company provided implements, tools, provisions, rum, carts, several teams of oxen, gondolas and other boats, and materials and supplies of every kind required. The dyke and aboideau served the purpose of shutting out the tide from about 600 acres of marsh. Ten years later Messrs. Hazen and White built just above the first aboideau a new one at considerable expense which was in fair condition as late as the year 1795, at which time the one first built was in a dilapidated state, the gates broken out and sluice undermined. Both the aboideau of 1774 and that built ten years later were rendered unnecessary by the building of a much better one at the mouth of the Marsh Creek by James Simonds in 1788. The circumstances under which this last structure was built are of interest.

The House of Assembly of New Brunswick in 1788 voted the sum of £100 towards the expense of building a bridge across the Marsh Creek. Hazen, Simonds and White thereupon decided to reclaim the entire marsh by building an aboideau and dyke which might not only shut out the tide from all marsh lands above it but also serve as a public bridge. The partners agreed to contribute £400 in addition to the sum voted by the legislature and for the £500 thus provided, James Simonds undertook the task of building the first "Marsh Bridge." He did not find it a profitable undertaking, so far at least as the bridge building was concerned, for by reason of many unforeseen difficulties, more particularly the rapid rush of the tide after the passage for the water had been cleared and straightened, and also by the construction of the aboideau upon a larger scale than had at first been contemplated, the

actual cost was not £500 but £1300. The width of the aboideau at the bottom was seventy-five feet and at the top twenty-five feet and when completed it was quite a substantial structure. Two tide saw-mills were built here by Mr. Simonds not long after, but evidently they were not a very profitable investment for in the year 1812 one had fallen into total decay and the other was so much out of repair as to be of no material benefit to its owner.

When the first Marsh Bridge had been nearly twenty-five years in existence it naturally called for repairs, and there arose a controversy as to where the responsibility for the repairs rested and what proportion of the cost ought to be borne respectively by the provincial government, the city corporation and the proprietors of the marsh. This controversy has been one of periodical recurrence during the past century and the end is not yet. In the year 1813, that is about twenty-five years after the bridge was built, James Simonds submitted a representation of its condition to the St. John Common Council in which he stated, "That the present situation of the bridge and the decay of it is such that it is scarcely possible it will stand longer than the next storm that may happen at spring tides."

When the Loyalists arrived in 1783 the dyked marsh lands produced only about 400 tons of hay but it was said that "if tilled and ditched they would raise much more." It is probable that today the marsh raises four times the quantity named above.

Hazen, Simonds and White after the building of the first running dyke in 1769 continued to devote considerable attention to reclaiming and improving the marsh, and in order to have ready access to it cleared about three miles of road from the westerly part of Fort Howe hill nearly to the place where the first aboideau

was built. They also built a house about a mile above the dyke with hovels for cattle, put up fences, built bridges and made other preparations necessary to settle a family and keep a stock of cattle. This house must have been nearly as far out the marsh as Coldbrook railway station, but Mr. Simonds says that at the time of its erection it was supposed and believed to be within the limits of the second grant which had never been surveyed.*

Soon after the aboideau was built in 1774 the company built two more houses with out-buildings, cleared and fenced the lands adjoining and settled two more families, making three families on the marsh, each with a small stock of cattle. The three settlers were most probably Moses Kimball, Lemuel Cleveland and William Godsoe. The company continued to improve their lands and to stock them with cattle.

After the commencement of the Revolutionary war the situation of the settlers on the marsh began to be decidedly uncomfortable in consequence of the depredations of American privateers that were not deterred even by the presence of the garrison at Fort Howe from designs upon the marsh cattle. In proof of this we may quote from a letter of warning Hazen and White received from John Curry, of Campobello, in the month of March, 1782.

"Gentlemen:—In my last I referred you to Major Studholme for some intelligence which was this: there is a small privateer at Machias that I expect will sail every day. She is owned and manned by a parcel of Cumberland Refugees who is determined to supply themselves with Beef for use of ye. Crue at your expence by privately going to ye. Marsh and killing your Cattle. You may look for them every day after you receive this: they are bound up ye. Bay a plundering.—Take care of yourselves and pray keep this a profound secret."

Many were the trials and tribulations of the first

* This statement is made under oath by James Simonds in the Chancery Suit and corroborated by similar testimony on the part of William Hazen and James White.

settlers at St. John during the American Revolution. Most of their misfortunes might have been avoided had a proper garrison been maintained at Fort Frederick, but the troops were withdrawn from that post in 1768 and sent to Boston in consequence of some disturbances there, and for five or six years the care of the fort and barracks was entrusted to James Simonds. A non-commissioned officer and six privates were placed in charge in 1774, but so small a party was of no practical service for defence. It was not until the autumn of the year 1777 that adequate steps were taken for the protection of the settlers. Most of the people at Portland Point were loyal to the crown during the war but the attitude of many of those in Maugerville and the other townships up the river was not so satisfactory. Perhaps this is not to be greatly wondered at. By birth and early associations they were New England Puritans and therefore inclined to sympathize with their old time neighbors and relatives of Massachusetts. Some of the settlers on the river in the early stages of the war were such warm partizans that they went with Colonel Jonathan Eddy to attack Fort Cumberland. The failure of their expedition and the absence of their leaders, who were obliged to flee the country, cooled their ardor, and they remained tranquil until the close of the war. Whatever may have been the natural inclination of the majority of the people, they were content to act in accordance with the motto "self preservation is a law of nature." On no other theory can we account for their contradictory action in first signing a resolution declaring "it is our minds and desire to submit ourselves to the government of Massachusetts Bay," and a few months later taking the oath of allegiance to King George III; but of this more anon.

In the year 1775 armed vessels were fitted out in some of the New England ports to prey on the com-

merce of Nova Scotia. Many of these had no proper commissions from the United States authorities and were manned by hands of brutal marauders and thieves whose conduct was so outrageous that even the rebel leader, Colonel John Allan sent a remonstrance to Congress respecting their behaviour: "Their horrid crimes," he says, "are too notorious to pass unnoticed." He particularizes some of their enormities and concludes by declaring, "such proceedings will occasion more Torys than a hundred such expeditions will make good."

The people of Machias were particularly active in plundering their neighbors to the eastward. Machias had been settled in 1763 by a colony from Scarborough, one of the oldest towns in Massachusetts, and during the war it became the asylum of disloyal spirits who fled thither from Cumberland and other parts of Nova Scotia.

The first hostile act perpetrated at St. John is thus recorded in "Sketches of New Brunswick," an anonymous work usually ascribed to Peter Fisher, father of the late Judge Fisher, printed at St. John by Chubb and Sears in 1825:—

"In May 1775, a brig was sent from Boston to procure fresh provisions for the British army then in that town, from the settlements of the river Saint John. The same vessel was laden with stock, poultry, and sundry other articles mostly brought from Mougerville in small vessels and gondolas; all of which had been put on board within about fifteen days after the brig had arrived. While she was waiting for a fair wind and clear weather, an armed sloop of four guns and full of men from Machias came into the harbor, took possession of the brig, and two days after carried her off to Machias; but the first night after their arrival the enemy made the small party in the Fort prisoners, plundered them of everything in it, and set fire to all the Barracks; but at that time they did not molest any of the inhabitants on the opposite side of the river."

The same incident is thus described by Murdoch in his history of Nova Scotia and probably his date is the more accurate:—

"A number of men belonging to Machias, commanded by

Stephen Smith, entered the St. John river in a sloop in *August*, burnt Fort Frederick and the barracks, took four men who were in the fort prisoners, and besides captured a brig of 120 tons, laden with oxen, sheep and swine intended for relief of the troops at Boston, the property of a merchant there."

It will be noticed that the visitors did not molest the settlers at Portland Point, though it is probable the latter were greatly alarmed. The loss would seem to have fallen mainly upon the unfortunate Boston merchant.

Governor Legge, of Nova Scotia, about this time received authority to raise a regiment for home defence. The corps was called the Royal Fencible Americans and placed under command of Colonel Joseph Gorham, an experienced and capable officer. One of the companies was commanded by Captain Gilfred Studholme, who had seen service in the army prior to the organization of the Royal Fencibles, and had at one time been in command of the garrison at St. John.

The burning of Fort Frederick seems to have been the first hostile act against Nova Scotia and it stirred up the authorities at Halifax to take measures for the defence of the province, although it was not until two years later that anything was done for the adequate protection of the settlers on the river St. John.

In May, 1776, two privateers came into St. John harbor, having taken on their way a schooner belonging to Hazen, Simonds and White with a cargo from the West Indies which they sent to New England. The privateers remained more than a week in the harbor and during that time an officer with a boat full of men was sent to Mougerville to inform the settlers there that the province was soon to be invaded from the westward, that privateers were numerous on the coast and would stop every description of intercourse unless the settlers would cast in their fortunes with their kinsmen in New England, and that if the Americans

were put to the trouble and expense of conquering them they must expect to lose their lands and property. The immediate consequence of this was a general meeting of the inhabitants, in which among other resolutions the following was unanimously adopted :—

“ That it is our minds and desire to submit ourselves to the government of Massachusetts Bay, and that we are ready with our lives and fortunes to share with them the event of the present struggle for liberty, however God in His providence may order it.”

A committee of twelve persons was appointed to make application to the Massachusetts congress for assistance. In a former paper of this series reference was made to the humble apology of the same people to Colonel Arthur Goold when he came to the river the next Spring with a detachment of British troops. In their apology the settlers asserted that their attitude in the past had been largely a matter of self preservation ; but it is impossible, in view of all the evidence bearing on the subject, to believe that it was not also a matter of inclination—at least with the majority. After all, when the circumstances are temperately considered, the action of these New Englanders—for such they were by birth, education and early associations—was perhaps not an unnatural one.

Two members of the Maugerville committee were sent as a deputation to the Massachusetts congress bearing a copy of the resolutions signed by 125 persons and it was claimed that only twelve or thirteen heads of families had absolutely refused to sign, of whom nine resided at the mouth of the river. The commissary at Boston was directed to furnish the delegates with a barrel of gunpowder, 350 flints, and 250 pounds of lead from the general stores, and they were also granted a permit to transport the goods to Nova Scotia. The attitude of the St. John River Indians at first

inclined to the Americans. General Washington himself wrote an autograph letter to their chiefs, accompanied by belts of wampum after the most approved Indian fashion, representing the British as their enemies and the Americans as their true friends. Pierre Tomah and Ambroise St. Aubin, head chiefs of the Maliseets, were induced to visit the trading post at Penobscot in September, 1775, and after being flattered and lionized in a manner dear to the savage heart made an agreement on behalf of their tribe in which they affirmed:—

“We heartily join with our brethren the Penobscot Indians in everything that they have or shall agree with our brethren of the colony of Massachusetts, and are resolved to stand together and oppose the people of Old England that are endeavouring to take yours and our lands and liberties from us. We have no where to look to for assistance but to you, and we desire you will help us to a priest that he may pray with us to God Almighty. We have no place to go to but Penobscot for support, and we desire you would provide ammunition, provisions and goods for us there, and we will come in there and give you our furs and skins and take our support from you in return and will be thankful to you for your kindness.”

The reader will notice a bit of Indian shrewdness in the last sentence of the above. The Indians could still have traded with Simonds and White, as they had long been accustomed to do, but most of them were over head and ears in debt in that quarter, and here apparently was an easy method of getting rid of the old score and beginning anew.

Pierre Tomah and some of the chiefs afterwards visited Washington at his headquarters and were cordially welcomed and entertained with lavish hospitality.

It may be remarked in passing that the entertainment of an Indian delegation was no trifling matter. In a conference held at Boston, in the year 1736, nine chiefs were lodged with one John Sale, whose bill for their entertainment contains the following items:—3 half pints of wine per day each; 12 pence worth of

rum per day each; 120 gallons of cider; 2 gross of pipes and tobacco; showing them the Rope dancers; washing 49 of their greasy shirts; cleaning and white-washing two rooms after them. *Memo*; "They ate for the most part between 50 and 60 pounds of meat per day besides milk, cheese, etc. The cider they drank I sold at 12 shillings per quart; besides they had beer when they pleased, and as for meat they had the best as I was ordered."

Washington gave directions that Pierre Tomah and his warriors should be taken good care of and he sent them back with a letter to their tribe. In consequence of the encouragement received at the hands of the Americans, the Indians began to display insolence, interrupt trade and steal a few cattle. The settlers at Portland Point and at Conway were filled with uneasiness and it is said that the old pioneer of the settlement, James Simonds, was accustomed to take his musket with him when engaged in hoeing his potatoes on the little plantation at York Point.

In the fall of the year 1776 the Bay of Fundy began to be infested with Yankee privateers and the war vessels Vulture, Hope and Albany were sent to protect the coast. In this they were not altogether successful as the enemy were able to steal past the large ships in the night and in fogs.

Many of the inhabitants around the shores of Cumberland Bay, at the head of the Bay of Fundy, were natives of New England, and warmly sympathized with the revolutionary party. Among their leading spirits were Jonathan Eddy, John Allan, William Howe and Samuel Rogers. By their efforts an active rebellion was stirred up in Cumberland, and the government of Nova Scotia was afterwards led to offer a reward of £200 for the apprehension of Eddy, and

£100 each for that of the others. All of the party fled for refuge to Machias.*

Shortly after his arrival at Machais, Jonathan Eddy resolved to make a bold attempt to capture Fort Cumberland which he knew to be in a dilapidated condition, ill prepared for resistance and having but a weak garrison. He started from Machias with but twenty men. At Passamaquoddy a few others joined him. They went on to St. John where they did not meet with a particularly warm welcome, although Hazen, Simonds and White very prudently refrained from any hostile demonstration. Proceeding up the river to Maugerville, Eddy met with greater encouragement. "I found the people," he says, "to be almost universally hearty in our cause; they joined us with one captain, one lieutenant and twenty-five men, as also sixteen Indians." The latter were led by Ambrose St. Aubin, the second chief of their tribe, and according to Eddy "behaved most gallantly." At Cumberland the expedition was very largely reinforced by the inhabitants.

The sole exploit of this rashly planned expedition was the capture of a vessel which was found sitting on a mud flat near the fort. The fort itself was gallantly defended by Colonel Joseph Gorham, and the result of Eddy's attack was a dismal failure, and he with his principal supporters—many of them refugees from Cumberland County, retired somewhat crest fallen to Maugerville whence they afterwards went to Machias. According to Calvin L. Hathaway (whose very interesting little work on the history of this province is now exceedingly rare) the settlers who participated in the attack on Fort Cumberland were called upon by the authorities to pay for the vessel and cargo taken by

*Jonathan Eddy and John Allan were at one time members of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly.

them, and for years their inglorious expedition was spoken of with bitter sarcasm by the Loyalists and their descendants, particularly in times of political strife.

During the year 1776 the situation of our little colony at Portland Point was a very unenviable one. The general business of the company, after the commencement of hostilities, gradually diminished, and ere long in a great measure ceased, and it was thought best to divide the stock that remained among the partners. A vessel that was in the course of construction at the Point at the time of Mr. Hazen's arrival, was burned upon the stocks by a party of marauders.

Two facts of interest connected with the year 1776 may be noted in passing, the first was the laying out of a road at Portland Point running northerly between the houses of James Simonds and William Hazen—this is now known as Simonds street and is the oldest street in the city of St. John—the second is that the earliest known reference to the place as "Portland" occurs in this year. Up to this time all correspondence, etc., is dated at "St. Johns" or "St. John's River," but from this time forward the use of "Portland" becomes more frequent. The name was in all probability given in honor of the third Duke of Portland, an eminent British statesman.

Although the settlers at Portland Point were kept in a state of disquietude after the outbreak of the Revolution, it does not appear that they were personally molested until the spring of the year 1777. This may be accounted for. William Hazen's relatives in New England were zealous supporters of the American congress and hopes were entertained that Mr. Hazen himself would eventually cast in his lot with the "patriots" also. It is true that Hazen, Simonds and White had declined to affix their signatures to the Maugerville

resolutions of May, 1776—and this is an indication that their sympathies were not with the rebels—yet it is altogether probable that, as a matter of self-interest, they carefully abstained from “offensive partizanship.” At all events it is a fact that up to the close of the year 1776, they had not ceased to transact business with the government of Massachusetts. Some may possibly be disposed to question this statement, but the following document found among the papers of James White seems conclusive:

“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 the Massachusetts States :—”

This “Bill on ye Council of the Massachusetts States” is for supplies furnished the officers named therein, but when, or how, or where the supplies were furnished we cannot say. It was, of course, impossible to maintain a friendly attitude to the Massachusetts Congress and at the same time be loyal to the government of Nova Scotia. The Declaration of Independence left no neutrals. It soon became necessary for the settlers at Portland Point to declare themselves, and just as soon as it was evident they were disposed to support the authority of their Nova Scotia rulers, the consideration hitherto extended to them by the privateers and marauders from the westward vanished.

W. O. RAYMOND.

THE ACADIAN FUGITIVES.

'Twas in December, 1755. The once prosperous and flourishing Acadian villages and hamlets in what are now Annapolis, Kings, Hants, Colchester and Cumberland counties, in Nova Scotia, were no more. An unmerciful soldiery had turned them into flames, and most of their inhabitants were transported on board of vessels to the four points of the compass.

In the depth of the forest could be found here and there small groups of Acadian families, who had escaped deportation by taking refuge in the woods. Others had fled to the St. John, Miramichi and Restigouche rivers, and even to Quebec. Some had crossed to Cape Breton and Isle St. Jean. A few from Annapolis river had reached Yarmouth county, whilst others had taken refuge on the shores of St. Mary's Bay, where they remained during the winter of 1755-6.

In the beginning of the month of December a caravan of one hundred and twenty Acadians landed on the south of Belliveau's Cove, Digby county, on a small island, which afterwards was called Ile-des-Piau (Piau's Island—pronounced Peeo), in honor of the leader of these unfortunate fugitives. His name was Pierre Belliveau, but he was better known by the nickname of Piau, given him by his father when a little babe. He was born at Lower Granville, nearly opposite Goat Island, Annapolis county, in August, 1706, and was therefore forty-one years old at the time of the expulsion. Married on the 12th of January, 1728, to Jeanne Gaudet, he settled near Bridgetown, Annapolis county, and had by her nine children, of whom eight were daughters and one a son. The latter, called Joseph, was born on the 18th of December, 1747, and

he died at Belliveau's Village, on the eastern side of the Petitcoudiac river, in the parish of Memramcook, N. B., on the first day of November, 1840, at the ripe old age of ninety-three years. He was the great grandfather of the writer, and one of the fugitives from Annapolis who wintered on the above named island.

Towards the end of August, on the arrival of the first vessels ordered from Boston to Port Royal to transport the Acadians, all the inhabitants residing above the fort on the Annapolis river took flight to the woods. A few days later many of them returned to their dwelling houses, and there remained until they were embarked, on the 4th day of December, on board of the transports.

But Pierre Belliveau and several of his neighbors thought it more prudent to abandon their homes and seek a temporary place of refuge, where they would be in safety from the pursuit of the soldiery. Accordingly they took with them as much of their effects as they could conveniently carry, crossed to the North Mountain, and went to Chute's Cove, then called Anse de la Croix (Cross Cove). Here they had several fishing boats hidden, and they used them to ascend the bay, some twenty-four miles, till they reached a little port which afterwards was called French Cross, but is now known as Morden. It is situated on the Bay of Fundy shore, and lies seven miles from Kingston station, in a direct line. Here they remained until the 9th day of December, awaiting with great anxiety to learn what would be the fate of their compatriots who had returned to their homes in the beginning of September.

From their hiding place they noticed one day, about the middle of October, a fleet of ten ships, convoyed by an armed vessel, going down the bay. Did they dream that on board of these there was a human cargo of nine hundred and sixty Acadian prisoners from

Beausejour district? There is no record to tell us. This fleet had sailed from Cumberland Basin, at the head of the Bay of Fundy, on the 13th of October, bound for Georgia, North and South Carolina. On the 21st of the same month another one, composed of thirteen vessels, convoyed by two frigates, left Minas Basin, bordering the home of Evangeline, with 2,697 of the inhabitants of that locality. Of these transports three had sailing orders for Philadelphia, one for Boston, four for Maryland and five for Virginia. These also, as they went down the bay, were noticed by Belliveau and his companions.

At last they got information through some Indians met by their watching party that the people of Annapolis had been shipped off on board two ships, three "snows" and one brigantine, convoyed by a Baltimore sloop of war. This fleet, with its sixteen hundred and sixty-four prisoners, sailed from Goat Island, at the head of Annapolis Basin, on Monday the 8th of December, at five o'clock in the morning, bound for Boston, South Carolina, New York and Connecticut.

Had Belliveau and his companions remained a few weeks longer in their hiding place, they would have seen other transports going down the bay with human cargoes. On the 6th of the same month one sailed from Minas Basin, bound for Virginia, with 150 prisoners. Two others, having on board 350 Acadians, left the same place on the 13th of the same month, one for Boston and the other for Connecticut. At last, on the 20th of December, two other vessels left Minas Basin with 230 prisoners. One was bound for Boston and the other for Virginia.

Summing up the above figures, we have a total of 6,031 Acadians of Annapolis, Kings, Hants, Colchester and Cumberland counties, who were shipped off in thirty-four vessels. But this is not all.

In the diary of John Thomas, a surgeon in Winslow's expedition in 1755 against Fort Beausejour, we find on the 13th of October the following entry :

"Captain Rowse sailed this morning (from Cumberland Basin) with the fleet, consisting of ten sails, under his command. They carried nine hundred and sixty French prisoners with them, bound for South Carolina and Georgia "

Honorable Brook Watson, who at the time of the expulsion was a resident of Fort Lawrence, a short distance from Amherst, on the north-western border of Nova Scotia, speaking of the Acadians of Beaubassin and Beasejour districts, in a letter dated London, Eng., 1st of July, 1791, to Rev. Dr. Andrew Brown, says: "In 1755 I was a very humble instrument in sending eighteen hundred of these suffering mortals out of the province." Here we have a difference of 840 as compared with the number given by Thomas. But as there is a blank in the latter's diary during seven days, namely, the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th of November, it must be during this week that the second convoy of Acadian prisoners from the neighborhood of Beausejour sailed from Cumberland Basin. Adding these 840 to the 50 deputies sent off from George's Island in Halifax Harbor to North Carolina, on board the sloop "Providence" in the beginning of October, to the 6,031 already mentioned, we have the grand total of 6,822 Acadians who were transported from the province of Nova Scotia. We are sure there was at least that number; and as several other deportations took place later on, we can in safety say 7,000, deducting even the number of those who took possession of the transports carrying them into exile.

About the 9th of December Belliveau and his companions left their hiding place at French Cross to seek a safer one. Fortunately they had a few fishing boats which had not been delivered to Major John Handfield, commanding officer at Annapolis Royal, though so

ordered by a proclamation of the 12th of July preceding. They had hidden these small crafts at Chute's Bay, as we have seen, and taken them afterwards to French Cross port. These were now very useful to them. Having embarked on board of them, they coasted the shore of the Bay of Fundy as far as the end of Digby Neck, and then entered, by Petit Passage, nearly opposite Ste. Anne College, at Church Point, into St. Mary's Bay, which they ascended as far as the entrance of Belliveau's Cove, five miles from Petit Passage. Here there was then a small island, and they decided to land and encamp on it for the rest of the winter. I believe it must have been in the evening of the 11th of December they arrived there. Thomas, in his diary, tells us that it snowed that night at Halifax, and in all probability it is what caused these poor fugitives to choose this lonely spot, for here there was an Indian camp, and they could take shelter in the wigwams of the children of the forest during that night.

I shall not endeavor to portray the sufferings and miseries they endured during the winter. They are easier to be conceived than to be described. One of their first cares was to build rough huts. This I know by family tradition.

I have already mentioned that Joseph, the young lad of eight years, and the only son of Pierre Belliveau, who wintered at Piau's Island, died at Memramcook in 1840. He was twice married, and François, his youngest child by his second wife; was born on the 2nd of January, 1802. This François was possessed of a wonderful memory and a very bright intellect. I called on him in January, 1885, at his son's house at Memramcook, to get information from him regarding his ancestors. I might add that he was a brother to my father's mother, and therefore a grand uncle of mine. He related to me many sad things of the past, and it is

from him I learned the exodus of his father and grandfather from Port Royal, their stay of several months at French Cross, on the Bay of Fundy shore, their removal to Grosses Coques river, as he called it, their departure from there in the spring of 1756 for New Brunswick, etc. He knew the most minute details of the whereabouts of this caravan of fugitives. He told me also that several deaths occurred among them on Piau's Island, very soon after their arrival there.

I bade adieu to my dear grand uncle and a month later I was visiting the spot, on the shore of St. Mary's Bay, where my great great grandfather, Pierre Belliveau, with his companions in misfortune, had remained during the winter of 1755-6. This was in February, 1885, and it was my first visit to Clare. The island I expected to find was no more. The narrow gully of nearly a mile long which separated this spot from the mainland had been partly filled in, and the island had become a part of Major Doucet's Point. Its name was still known by the old folks, and I learned it was called Goulet-des-Chiens de Mer (Dogfish Gully). It stood at the end of a beautiful ridge, extending from the south side of Belliveau's Cove towards the Grosses Coques Village, for a distance of a good mile and a half, alongside the shore of St. Mary's Bay. This ridge or point, as it is now called, was in September, 1768, the cradle of Clare Settlement by Acadians. It is surrounded on the south and east sides by the Grosses Coques river. The Goulet-des-Chiens de Mer opened on the north, on the curve of the bay which forms Belliveau's Cove, and ran almost in a straight line till it met the mouth of the Grosses Coques. Piau's Island was between this gully and the shore of St. Mary's Bay. It was about a quarter of a mile wide by a mile long. Formerly a dense forest of large firs and spruces covered this historical spot. But they have now all disappeared,

excepting a few which remain, lonely and leafless.

Since the gully filled up, a large and beautiful point has been formed, called Major's Point or Doucet's Point, which includes the ridge above mentioned. The place where stood the island being level ground is now, in most parts, covered several feet deep with small round stones, washed thither during heavy storms and high tides. Towards the southerly part of it, however, there is a small spot to which the foaming and raging waves have refrained from carrying stones, because it stands on higher ground than the rest. When I first visited the spot, in 1885, there was nothing on it that would attract a stranger's attention, save a few mounds and small decayed wooden crosses. This spot is the first burial ground of the Acadians on St. Mary's Bay. Now a neat wooden fence, built in the autumn of 1889, encircles the last resting place of some of the unfortunate exiles of 1755. A large cedar cross with a suitable inscription on it was placed at the same time in the middle of this old cemetery, and also a little chapel, inside of which there is a beautiful statue of the Blessed Virgin, erected by the inhabitants of Belliveau's Cove and St. Bernard, at the request of Rev. Father A. B. Parker, their then devoted and zealous parish priest, but now stationed at Hamilton Bermuda.

On visiting this ground, my heart throbbed with emotion and sorrow at the thought of what must have been the wants and sufferings of Pierric Belliveau and his companions in this solitary spot during the winter of 1755-6. Death made great havoc amongst them, and they were buried here. What a sad Christmas must they have passed! John Thomas tells us that it was a very cold day at Halifax, and that there was some snow on the ground. The poor Acadian fugitives from Port Royal, in their huts built in haste on

Piau's Island, must have suffered terribly from the inclemency of the season. There was no midnight Mass to attend that year. The joyful peal of the bell of St. Jean Baptiste's church at Port Royal, which they were so accustomed to hear, resounded only in sad memory's ear. They were some sixty miles from their former dwelling houses, which, as well as their church, all lay in ashes. The nearest priest to them was at East Pubnico, a distance of nearly eighty miles. This was the venerable and saintly Abbé Jean Baptiste Desenclaves. He had been their parish priest at Port Royal from June, 1742 until April 1754, when he removed to Pubnico. Their late pastor was Abbé Henri Daudin, who resided at Annapolis from the beginning of November, 1754, till he was arrested on Wednesday morning, the 6th of August, 1755, as he was concluding the Mass. He was then taken to Fort Edward, at Windsor, thence to Halifax with Abbés Chauvreul and Lemaire, where all three were confined till they were transported, at the end of October, of the same year on board of Vice-Admiral Boscawen's vessel, which landed them at Portsmouth, England, in the beginning of December. There they hired a small craft which took them to Saint Malo, where they arrived on the 8th of the same month, on the very day of the sailing of the fleet from Annapolis with its cargo of 1,664 Acadian prisoners.

What a terrible catastrophe had fallen on the Acadian people. Pastors and flocks were being tossed at the same time on the rolling waves of an angry sea. The members of families were separated and embarked on different transports. Their houses and churches were given to the flames. The inhabitants of the peninsula who had escaped deportation were wandering in the forest and shivering with cold and exposure, whilst the perpetrators of these misfortunes and miseries were

rejoicing on this Christmas day over the result of their inhuman and cruel work. The heart-rending sufferings of the unfortunate Acadians were nothing to Lawrence and his associates. They thought the Acadian race was forever banished from Acadie. How greatly mistaken they were!

Sad indeed must have been Christmas day for Belliveau and his companions on Piau's Island! No doubt they asked the Child of Bethlehem to give them strength and courage to overcome the ordeals through which they had to pass, and to bless them. Their hope was in God alone, and in Him they found the strength to battle in their struggle for life.

These unfortunate ones, poorly clad, sleeping on beds of fir twigs spread on bare ground for pillows, often covered with snow after stormy nights, destitute of proper aliment and starving, were often visited by the angel of death, which mercifully ended the sufferings of many. Thus they passed the bleak winter of 1755-6.

Spring came at last, and Pierre Belliveau and his companions bade adieu to the small island which had given them shelter, and embarked in their frail fishing boats to seek another place of refuge. I shall not follow them at this time, in their wanderings from place to place until at last, after thirteen years of indescribable want and hardship and endurance, they were allowed to settle on lands allotted to them. Nor shall I tell how Clare settlement was founded. This event occurred twelve years and a half after the departure of Belliveau and his party. For twenty years, from 1771 to 1791, the first settlers of Clare buried their dead alongside of those interred there during the winter of 1755-6, and thus Piau's Island became the first Acadian burial ground in Digby county. Its name is now in oblivion, the island itself is no more, and it forms, as already

said, a part of the picturesque landscape now called Major Doucet's Point.

With Church Point this is the most historic spot in the whole municipality of Clare or French Town, as the Acadian settlements on the eastern shore of St. Mary's Bay were formerly known by their English-speaking neighbors. Before closing this sketch let us cast a parting glance on the old burial ground on Piau's Island.

Here, on the 18th September, 1889, the 12th July, 1891, and the 4th September, 1892, services were held by Rev. Father Parker, and at each of these religious demonstrations Solemn High Mass was sung in open air in the presence of a great congregation from every part of the surrounding country. I had the pleasure of attending the last two of these ceremonies.

It was a beautiful and moving sight to see a crowd of about 3,000 persons assembled there piously praying and following the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice. The singing with organ accompaniment was grand, and an eloquent sermon was delivered by Rev. Father Morin, of Ste. Anne College. The ground was adorned with flags. On each side of the gate the Union Jack and tri-color were waving, and on a pole spiked on the top of a leafless large spruce tree inside the cemetery the Acadian flag was hoisted. At the close of the Mass a solemn Libera was sung, and during this dirge the Acadian flag was lowered at half mast. All the multitude were deeply moved at this sight. For my part I could not refrain from reviewing in my mind the leading features of the history of the Acadians since their expulsion, and comparing it with the scene before me. I thought of the once happy and joyful homes of those dwelling at Port Royal, Grand Pré, Rivière-des-Mines, Rivière-aux-Canards, Pisiquid, Cobéquid, Pobomkou, Beaubassin, Beausejour, Baie Verte, Tintamarre,

Memramcook, Petitcoudiac and Chipoudy, and how they were destroyed by the incendiary torch of an unmerciful soldiery. I thought of the stratagem used by Monckton at Beausejour to ensnare, on the 11th of August, 1755, the inhabitants of that district, and of the same infernal plan repeated some three weeks later, on the 5th of September, at Grand Pré and Pisiquid, by Winslow and Murray. All at once flashed to my mind the sad scenes of their embarkation on board the transports, when husband was separated from wife, son from father, daughter from mother, the lover from his betrothed, to be transported in different vessels to the four points of the compass. I could see in imagination the flight into the woods of those who escaped being taken prisoners. I could picture in my mind their heart-rending sufferings and wants in their hidden abodes, and the death roll amongst them from exposure and starvation. I could see the unceasing chase that the soldiery made on them. I could imagine the cruel agony of those on board of the transports, caused by the uncertainty of their fate. I could hear the bewailings of those struck by contagious diseases which had sprung up amongst them from over-crowded ships, and could almost hear the moanings of the dying. I could see about 1,300 of them perish from shipwreck during the voyage. I could see the transports' arrival at ports of the English colonies, at some of which the authorities refused to receive the human cargoes, which were again sent off to be tossed upon an angry sea until some were landed on one of the islands of the Great and Little Antilles, while others were disembarked at Bristol, Liverpool, Southampton, Penryn and Falmouth, England, where, after a captivity of seven years, they were allowed to go to France, whence some of them returned to their beloved Acadie. I could see the landing of those who were permitted to

be received in New England and in other provinces, now forming the United States, and could conceive the cold reception they met with, their wants, their miseries and the frightful havoc death was making in their ranks. I could follow the long journey of a large caravan of these unfortunate exiles returning to their native country from Massachusetts Bay, and the follow-narrative of this exodus, published in 1859, by the late Louis A. Surette, an Acadian, dwelling at Concord, Mass., came to mind:—

“In the spring of 1766 many set out for their beloved Acadia. This weary and lonely six months' journey through wilderness, dreary swamps and barren wastes—extending as it did upwards of nine hundred miles through what is now Maine and New Brunswick, round the head of the Bay of Fundy, thence down along its southerly side for nearly two hundred miles—no pen can adequately describe. It is a well known fact that young and tender children were carried alternately by father and mother the whole of this toilsome journey. Other children were born immediately after the arrival of their parents in Acadia. Who can describe the trials and sufferings of these mothers during the dreary days and nights of their pilgrimage, exposed alike to the scorching heat and the fury of the passing storm—hungry, thirsty and heartsick.”

Some of the pilgrims came afterwards to St. Mary's Bay and many of them were interred in the burial ground where I stood on Piau's Island. I thought also of the disappointment they met with in finding their former homes destroyed and their lands occupied by English-speaking people. All these things flashed to my mind one after another, and I could not help thinking also of the winter passed on this very spot by Belliveau and his companions.

* * * * *

The chant of the Libera being over, the Acadian flag was hoisted again to the top of the pole, and the crowd dispersed.

PLACIDE P. GAUDET.

OUR FIRST FAMILIES.

Fourth Paper.

Barbe Baiols, widow of Savinien de Courpon, was probably one of the ancient settlers of Acadia. The census of 1671 states that she had eight children living in France and two daughters married at Port Royal. The latter were Rose Baiols, wife of Pierre Commeaux, the cooper, and Marie Baiols, wife of Jean Pitre, the edge tool maker. Barbe Baiols, who was then a great-grandmother, must have been an independent sort of person, for she maintained a house of her own, although poor. She was the owner of one cow and five sheep when the census of 1671 was taken. When the census of 1686 was taken, Rose Baiols had disappeared from Port Royal; she was probably dead for she was an aged woman fifteen years before. None of the name of Baiols now remain in Acadia, nor does the name appear in any census after that of 1671.

Bertrand is another name contained in the census of 1671 which has practically disappeared from Acadia. When the census was taken Clement Bertrand was fifty years old; his wife was Huguette Lambelot, he was by trade a carpenter and he was well off for an Acadian at that time, being the owner of ten horned cattle and six sheep, and having cultivated that year six acres of land. He had no children at that time, but he may have had some later for the name did not disappear just then. It was found in the census of 1686, but not in that of 1714. Among the inhabitants of Port Royal who signed the oath of allegiance in 1730 was Jacques Bertrand. There were no Bertrands among the Acadians whom Winslow deported from Mines in

1755, but among the refugee Acadians who were gathered under the protection of Fort Beausejour in 1752 were two families named Bertrand one from Tantramar and the other from Petitcodiac. There are now two families of Bertrands in Restigouche county and they are the only persons of that name in the Maritime Provinces.

Among the names in the census of 1671 is that of Vincent Brot, aged 40. His wife was Marie Bourc, and they had four children, two boys, Antoine and Pierre, and two girls. I have been unable to find any further mention of this name in any census or other Acadian document, and am therefore forced to the conclusion that Brot is not a name, but a misprint or an error of the copyist, and that it stands for some other name such as Breau or Brou. This idea is strengthened by finding the name Breau both at Port Royal and Mines in 1714. In 1730 among those who signed the oath of allegiance at Port Royal were Jean Brou and Pierre Brou and Jean and Ambroise Breau. Among those deported from Mines in 1755 by Winslow were Cherussim Braux and Francis Braux. We also find the name of Breau represented at Beausejour in 1752 by one family from Petitcodiac, two from Shepody and one from Mines. I think that it may be safely inferred that Brot is an error and that the name of Antoine Bourc's son-in-law was Vincent Breau. Brou and Braux appear to be different ways of spelling the same name, for among people like the Acadian peasants, most of whom could neither read or write, the spelling of names must have varied a good deal. In 1720 Peter Brou was named by Governor Philipps as a proper person to represent the inhabitants of Mines at a conference with him at Annapolis. Here we have another spelling of the name Breau. There are now a few families of this name in the Maritime Provinces,

about 30 in all, who spell their name Breaux. They are all residents of Northumberland. Breans are quite numerous among the French, but whether this is a mis-spelling of Breau or not I am not prepared to say.

Bellineau is another name which is wrongly spelled in the census of 1671. This document places among the inhabitants of Port Royal Antoine Bellineau, aged fifty, and his wife Andrée Guion. They had two children, Jean aged nineteen and one daughter. In this case it is evident that the letter which has been taken for an n by the copyists ought to be a v and that the name is Belliveau. The name is to be found in the census of 1686 among the inhabitants of Port Royal and was written Bellivault by the enumerator. The name still existed at Port Royal when the census of 1714 was taken and was then spelled Beliveau. Among the inhabitants of Port Royal who signed their names to the oath of allegiance in 1730 were two named Charles Belliveaux; six others whose names were spelled Bellivau, being unable to write, signed with a mark. No person of the name of Belliveau was deported by Winslow from Mines in 1755, but one family of that name from Tantramar was at Beausejour in 1752. There are now about 175 families of that name in the Maritime Provinces, of which ninety reside in Westmorland, forty in Digby county, twenty-eight in Kent and a few in Yarmouth county.

One of the best known Acadian names in New Brunswick is Cormier. There are about 600 families of that name in the Maritime Provinces of whom nearly 500 live in New Brunswick. The name is very abundant in Westmorland where there are 200 families of Cormiers, while in Kent there are 190 and in Gloucester 75. The common ancestor of this large connection was Thomas Cormié whose name first appears in the census of 1671. His age is there given as thirty-five

and he was married to Madeline Girouard, and had one child, a girl, who was also named Madeline. Cormié was a carpenter and was in comfortable circumstances, being the owner of seven head of horned cattle and seven sheep and having six arpents of land under cultivation. When the census of 1686 was taken he was no longer at Port Royal but had removed to Mines. He appears to have been one of the first settlers of that place, and probably went there in company with his two brothers in law, Germain Girouard and Jacques Belou, who married Marie Girouard. In 1686 Cormié had become the father of nine children four sons and five daughters, the eldest, Madeline, being then a young woman of eighteen. He had prospered in the meantime and cultivated forty acres of land. He was the owner of twenty horned cattle, ten sheep and fifteen swine. Chignecto and its vicinity always remained the home of the Cormier family, for there were none of that name at Port Royal in 1730 or at Mines in 1755. In 1752 there were thirteen families named Cormier gathered at Beausejour, all residents of settlements near it, eight being from Westcock and three from Nappan. It is evident that the Cormiers were not driven from Acadia to any large extent in 1755, for probably their thirteen families embraced most of the name then in Acadia, so that their multiplication in 136 years to 600 families is a pretty good proof that the deportation of the Acadians was a failure so far as they were concerned. Among the settlers on the St. John River in 1783, at the time of the arrival of the Loyalists, were eight families named Cormier, numbering in all fifty-one persons. These people were probably the descendants of some of those Acadians from the Annapolis River who, in the autumn of 1755, seized the ship in which they were being deported and took it into the harbor of St. John.

Commeaux is another widely diffused Acadian name, there being more than five hundred families of the name in the Maritime Provinces, the most of them in Digby county, which contains 320 families. There are 120 families named Commeaux in Gloucester, 20 in Kent and 25 in Westmorland. Pierre Commeaux, whose name appears in the census of 1671, was the common ancestor of all these people. He was by trade a cooper and was 75 years old. His wife was Rose Baiols and he had nine children, six sons and three daughters, the oldest son, Stephen Commeaux, aged 21, being married to Marie Lefebvre, and having one child, a girl. The census of 1686 found the Commeux family still at Port Royal, but in 1714 some of them had removed to Mines. In 1730 five persons by the name, residents of Annapolis River, signed the oath of allegiance, some spelling the name Como and some giving it as Commeau. None of these people could write; they all used a mark to express their signatures. There were 12 families name Commeau deported from Mines by Winslow in 1755. Among the refugees at Beausejour in 1752 were nine families named Commeau from Shepody, and these, or some of them, were doubtless the ancestors or the families of that name now living in Gloucester, Kent and Westmorland. Those now residing in Digby are doubtless the descendants of those who escaped from the Annapolis River in 1755. Jean Como, who was a child of six years when the census of 1671 was taken, was imprisoned at Annapolis in 1711 for being concerned in seditious movements against the English authority. That is about the only distinction the family achieved after the conquest of Acadia. The first Commeaux in Acadia, Pierre, was probably one of the original settlers of La Have in 1632.

The name of Corperon is now very rare in the

Maritime Provinces, two families who reside in the county of Restigouche being all of that name that I have been able to discover. The Corperons were probably never numerous in Acadia. Jehan Corperon aged twenty-five appears in the census of 1671. He was married to Françoise Scavoie, and had one child, a girl of six weeks. In 1686 he was still living at Port Royal, but some of the family were at Mines. In 1730 François Corperon, a resident of the Annapolis River, signed the oath of allegiance by his mark. There was no Corperon at Mines when the Acadians were deported by Winslow in 1755, but one family of that name who had fled from Mines were at Beausejour in 1752. The Corperons of Restigouche may be descendants of this family.

Doucet is a name now very widely diffused in the Maritime Provinces, there being about five hundred families who bear that name in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Of these, 170 families are in Gloucester, 120 in Yarmouth county, 100 in Digby and 60 in Inverness. There are a few families of the name, 45 in all, in Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche, Madawaska and Westmorland. All these people are undoubtedly descended from Pierre and Germain Doucet, whose names appear in the census of 1671. Pierre Doucet was 50 years old when that census was taken, and in 1687 he was one of the "ancient inhabitants" of Port Royal who certified with regard to the work done by Charnisay in the settlement of Acadia. He signed this document with his mark, so that he was an uneducated man. He was married to Henriette Peltret and they had five children, three boys and two girls, the oldest son, Toussant, being only eight years old. Doucet's trade was that of a mason. Germain Doucet was 30 years old and he was married to Marie Landry, by whom he had three sons, the oldest six years of age.

Abraham Dugast, armorer, who was 55 years old, was married to a woman named Doucet, and as she had eight children, a son of 19 and daughters possibly still older, we may assume that she was then not much less than 40 years old. Pierre and Germain Doucet and Abraham Dugast's wife were probably the children of the original settler Doucet who may have come to Acadia in 1632. At all events, Doucet is one of Acadia's ancient names and the Doucets are among our first families. Peltret, the name of Pierre Doucet's wife, was also the name of the wife of Barnabé Martin, who had two young children. Doubtless the two women were sisters and both quite young, the children of a deceased original settler. This conjecture is strengthened by the fact that, although there was no male head of a family named Peltret in Acadia in 1671, there was a family named Peltret at Port Royal in 1686, when the census of Acadia was again taken. In that year Port Royal was still the home of the Doucets, but in 1714 some of them were residing at Mines. The oath of allegiance of 1736 was signed by no less than fifteen men named Doucet. There were only three families of the name deported from Mines by Winslow in 1755, but in 1752 there were ten families of that name at Beausejour, all of them, except one from Cobequid, being residents of the settlements in the vicinity of the fort.

In 1783, when the Loyalists came to St. John, there was one family named Doucet, numbering five persons, residing on the St. John River. The Doucets in Madawaska county are doubtless descendants of this family. Among the matters connected with this family that are worthy of mention is the fact that in 1749 Joseph Doucet was one of the deputies from Chignecto who met Governor Cornwallis at Halifax immediately after the founding of that settlement. The name and

memory of Augustin Doucet are preserved by a pathetic letter which he wrote from Prince Edward Island in 1750 to a friend in Quebec, after he had been forced by La Loutre to abandon his home on the south side of the Musquash River. Doucet says:

"I was settled in Acadia. I have four little children. I was living contented on my land. But this did not last long, for we have been obliged to leave all our goods and fly from under the dominion of the English. The King obliges himself to transport and maintain us until news is received from France. If Acadia does not return to the French, I hope to take my little family with me to Canada. I assure you that we are in a poor situation, for we live like Indians in the woods."

JAMES HANNAY.

NOT AN OFFICIAL ORGAN.

LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF QUEBEC.
 QUEBEC, 9th Nov. 1898.

EDITOR OF NEW BRUNSWICK MAGAZINE,
 ST. JOHN, N. B.

DEAR SIR:—On page 296 of the November issue of THE NEW BRUNSWICK MAGAZINE there is a paragraph advertising a brochure called "Courrier des Livres" by Mr. Raoul Renault, in which it is erroneously called the official organ of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec. I beg to state officially that the Courrier des Livres has no connection whatever with the Society and is not its official organ; in fact the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec has no such adjunct, and Mr. Renault has long ago been informed of that fact. You will kindly insert this contradiction in the next issue of your magazine. I remain yours, etc.,

F. C. WURTELE,

Acting Secretary.

In the sketch of the Fire of Thirty-Seven, in this number, two errors were discovered too late for correction in those pages. Messrs. McMillan have been burned out six times, and not eight as stated. T. McAvity & Co., in 1837, were not where George Robertson now is but next door to it to the southward.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

QUESTIONS.

43. I have a faint recollection—like a dream—of an incendiary fire destroying one of a row of high wooden buildings on Germain street, Saint John, north of Princess street and nearly opposite Trinity church. I think the building was used as an hotel. Also, of seeing a woman being punished for some offence by being compelled to sit on a small temporary wooden stage, near the fountain, in King square, exhibited to the public gaze during the whole of one day. My impression has been that this was just after the time of the said fire, and that her offence was setting fire to the hotel. Can any one inform me if these occurrences took place, and if so the story of them? L. D.

44. When was the use of the first seal of New Brunswick (Lawrence, Footprints, 6) discontinued? When did the present seal come into use? Were there any others between the two? When was the New Brunswick emblem of the Lion and Ship, used on flags, etc., adopted? W. F. G.

45. I notice by an old newspaper that on June 4th, 1866, Captain Heaton, of the 15th Regiment, then stationed here, walked from the St. John side of the Marsh bridge to Dan. McEvoy's verandah, 2 miles, 1000 yards, in 23 minutes, 38 seconds; the first mile was made in 9 minutes, 48 seconds. Can you say if this time has ever been equalled or beaten? E. T. S.

46. Can any reader give biographical notes on James Cullom Kelly, William Stringer, and Coburg Carrington? All these gentlemen held positions in the Imperial Customs service at this port. C. F. T.

47. Some forty years ago a party of adventurers sailed from St. John for Turks Island in the pilot schooner *Rechab*. It is said their object was to search for hidden treasure. Does anyone know the details of this expedition?
S. W. K.

48. Please give names and residence of parents of Alexander Campbell, Esquire, admitted barrister-at-law in New Brunswick, 13th October, 1832, and practised in 1845 in Saint Stephen, but removed to St. John about 1848, and from thence to state of Oregon in 1850; also, if possible, give date of his birth, religious tenets, political affiliations, name of wife and children, with all other interesting facts concerning him, including name of locality in Oregon where he settled, stating whether still alive, and giving date of his death if not living. State likewise whether he was founder of the sect called "Campbellites," but now generally styled "Disciples of Christ." Where can his portrait and signature be procured?

Weymouth Bridge, N. S. ISAIAH W. WILSON.

ANSWERS.

25. No defender of the *Potato* as the New Brunswick emblem having arisen, another claim is in order. The *Spruce* seems to me New Brunswick's most appropriate emblem. It is our most abundant and most characteristic forest tree, source of most of our lumber wealth (at least in late years), and the material from which our most famous ships have been built. It is a tree which figures in early pictures of places in the province, and seems to be the one shown on the first great seal of the new province. A claim has been made for the *Pine*, but this has become so completely associated with Maine that our adoption of it would seem but an absurd and unneighborly imitation. Our failure to protest long ago against Maine's adoption of

it is equivalent (as is usual in international affairs) to an admission of her right to it. But the Spruce is not pre-empted; it is a beautiful and valuable tree, eminently easy of conventionalization and use in decoration, etc. Let us adopt it.

W. F. G.

30. The St. John alms house, which was partially burned on the night of 1st March, 1829, stood at the south-western corner of Carmarthen street and King street (east), where the stables for the city's horses now stand. I was a very young child when that fire occurred, yet I distinctly remember being held up at a window that I might have a view of it. Indeed, I have never since witnessed a fire at night without having clearly revived the impression which the sheets of flame rising through the black volumes of smoke over that burning building, and the lurid light cast upon the sky, made upon my infant mind. Only the upper portion of the old alms house was destroyed, at that time, the fire having originated through a defective or over-heated stove-pipe that passed up to the attic storey. The building, a good, solid brick structure, was soon repaired, and was used for many years afterwards, until the present alms house was erected on the farther side of Courtenay Bay. Then the old house, together with some wooden buildings that had been put up adjacent to it, was leased by the city for a term of years, during which the lessee converted the whole property into a number of cheap tenement houses. When, at last, these buildings had all been demolished, the Common Council provided quarters on that ground for the Hook and Ladder Company of the Fire Department. After the great fire of 1877, which swept away that building, the vacant lots were used for some time as a station for the stone-crushing machine belonging to the city. But the neighbors complained so strongly against the nuisance caused by the noise and the smoke

attending the operations of the unmusical apparatus, that the crusher had to be removed, and the site of the old alms house was devoted to its present public use.

W. P. D.

41. The true Indian name of the St. John River is *Wool-ahs'-took* (or when applied from a distance, *Wool-ahs-ta-gook'*), meaning, as we would say in English, "a fine river." This is its name among both Maliseets and Micmacs, and they have no other name for it. It is sometimes said its true Indian name is *Ouigoudi* or *Wigudi*. This rests solely upon a single statement by Champlain, who says the river is called *Ouigoudi* by the Indians, and several writers have repeated his statement. The late Edward Jack was the first to point out that the Indians never apply this name to a river, but that they do apply it to camping-grounds and sites of villages everywhere. That Champlain, unfamiliar with this language, should have confounded their name for their village at St. John with their name for the river is not difficult to understand. This is fully confirmed by the fact that Lescarbot applies the name *Oigoudito* to the village at St. John. The Indians never applied the same name to a village and a river; the whole construction of their place-village names is opposed to this. The subject is discussed in *Transactions Royal Society Canada*. 1896, sect. ii, p. 269.

W. F. G.

42. The position of the highest land in New Brunswick is discussed in the *Bulletin of the Natural History Society* No. 16, page 46. The highest land is often said to be the Big Bald Mountain on the South Branch of Nepisquit, about 2700 feet above sea-level. This, however, seems to be a mistake, for it rests entirely on the authority of the Geological Survey map, and the report accompanying that map makes it 2,500 feet. Inquiry at the Survey office seems to show that

the height given on the map is a copyist's or engravers, error. This leaves as the greatest correct recorded height, Bald Mountain, near Nictor Lake, Tobique, 2537 feet. W. F. G.

PROVINCIAL CHRONOLOGY.

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

MEMORANDA FOR JANUARY.

1.	Decimal currency in New Brunswick.....	1560
2.	First session of General Assembly at St. John.....	1786
3.	Partridge Island lighthouse burned.....	1832
4.	Lieut. Governor McClelan born.....	1831
5.	Colonial postage chargeable by weight.....	1844
6.	Report of American commissioners on Boundary....	1841
7.	Grant of Veigniary of Kennebecasis to Chenet.....	1689
8.	Law for future reduction of N. B. judges' salaries...	1850
9.	Col. Jarvis and 800 Maine volunteers at Aroostook..	1839
10.	Award of King of Netherlands on Boundary question,	1831
11.	Governor Lawrence's proclamation in Nova Scotia..	1759
12.	First St. John election protested.....	1786
13.	Maine Land Agent seized and taken to Fredericton..	1839
14.	Great fire in St. John. Loss \$1,000,000.....	1837
15.	Grant of fort at St. John to La Tour.....	1635
16.	St. John almshouse burned.....	1819
17.	Brook Watson appointed Agent for N. B., at London,	1786
18.	First Governor's ball at St. John.....	1785
19.	Harry Peters speaker N. B. Assembly.....	1826
20.	Isle St. Jean (P. E. I.) granted to Capt. Doublet..	1663
21.	Treaty of peace between England, France and Spain,	1783
22.	Hon. Geo. Leonard's last appearance at Council....	1813
23.	N. B. Legislature grants £1,000 to loyal Canadians..	1839
24.		
25.	Stage coach through the ice at Grand Bay ; 2 drowned	1848
26.	Geo. Handyside reprimanded on his knees by Legis..	1786
27.	N. S. grants £100,000 for defense of N. B.,.....	1839
28.	Gov. Wilmot recommends that Acadians be sent to } West Indies.....	1764
29.	American prisoners ordered to Louisburg, as a } place of safety.....	1814
30.	Law to establish Victoria county, N. B.....	1850
31.		

JANUARY MARRIAGES.

1. LORDLY-BRANNEN.—1848. At Christ's Church, Fredericton, by the Venerable Archdeacon Coster, Mr. Albert J. Lordly, to Martha Louisa, eldest daughter of C. Brannen, Esq., all of Fredericton.
2. TRUE-HAYWARD.—1839. At Lincoln, in the County of Sunbury, by Thomas O. Miles, Esq., Mr. Amos Perler True, eldest son of Mr. Samuel True, to Charlotte Upham, youngest daughter of John Hayward, Esq., all of Lincoln.
3. M'PHERSON-SEGEE.—1835. At Fredericton, by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. Samuel D. M'Pherson, Saddler, to Miss Eliza Ann, youngest daughter of Captain J. Segee, both of Fredericton.
[We are informed that this is the first marriage that has been celebrated under the new Marriage Act.]
4. BLACK-WETMORE.—1839. At Kingsclear, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, the Rev. John Black, Rector of Sackville, to Sarah Witter, eldest daughter of the late George L. Wetmore, Esq.
5. BEAVEN-COUGLE.—1836. At Sussex Vale, by the Rev. H. N. Arnold, Frederick W. C. Beaven, Esquire, Surgeon, to Susannah B., second daughter of the late Mr. John Cogle, both of that Parish.
6. VASSIE-BURNS.—1845. By the Rev. J. C. Galloway, Mr. John Vassie, to Mary, daughter of Lewis Burns, Esq., all of this city.
7. VAIL-YERXA.—1835. At Fredericton, by the Venerable Archdeacon Coster, Capt. George Vail, of Queen's County, to Lydia B., third daughter of Mr. Daniel Yerxa, of Fredericton.
8. STEVENS-CAMPBELL.—1845. At St. Andrews, by the Rev. W. T. Wishart, the Rev. Andrew Stevens, Presbyterian Minister of St. Stephen and St. James, to Mariann, fifth daughter of the late Colin Campbell, Esq., Sheriff of the County of Charlotte.
9. LAMB-MAGEE.—1851. By the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Captain Levi Lamb, of Parrsboro, N. S., to Miss Darkness Lemon Magee, of this city.
10. O'DONNELL-WATERS.—1839. In Saint Malachy's Church, by the Rev. James Dunphy, Mr. James O'Donnell, merchant, to Ellen, only daughter of Mr. Thomas Waters, all of this city.
11. AITON-JEFFRIES.—1849. At Sussex Vale, by the Rev. Thomas McGhee, Rector, Mr. David Aiton, of Hampton, to Miss Caroline, daughter of Mr. John Jeffries, of Sussex.
12. BOTSFORD-COGSWELL.—1848. At Sackville, by the Rev. R. Simonds, Blair Botsford, Esq., of Pugwash, N. S., to Miss Sarah Cogswell, of Sackville, N. B.

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13. **KIRK-KERR.**—1835. By the Rev. Mr. Gray, James Kirk, Esquire, Merchant, of this city, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Kerr, of Parrsboro, N. S.
14. **BOWSER-SMITH.**—1836. By the Rev. John B. Strong, Mr. Thomas Bowser, Jun., to Miss Celia A. Smith, eldest daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Smith, of Point de Bute, County of Westmorland.
15. **SCOVIL-SMITH.**—1849. At Shediac, by the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, Rural Dean, Richard C. Scovil, Esq., to Pamela, eldest daughter of Major Smith, both of that Parish.
16. **PEARSON-M'CULLY.**—1845. At Sussex Vale, by John C. Vail, Esq., Mr. Francis H. Pearson, of Sussex Vale, to Ruth, fifth daughter of Mr. Samuel M'Cully, of the same place.
17. **MACPHERSON-PORTER.**—1846. By the Reverend the Rector of the Parish, Charles MacPherson, Esq., of Fredericton, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Henry Porter, Esq., of this City.
18. **FROST-LANGSTROTH.**—1848. At St. Andrew's Chapel, French Village, King's County, by the Rev. W. W. Walker, Mr. Harvey Frost, of Norton, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. Craven Langstroth, of Hampton.
19. **TOOL-CRANDALL.**—1853. At Springfield, by Rev. D. Crandall, Mr. James T. Tool, of Greenwich, to Rebecca, eldest daughter of Rev. D. Crandall.
20. **EARLE-OTTY.**—1847. At Hampton, by the Rev. Wm. W. Walker, S. Zobieski Earle, Esq., M.D., to Catherine M'Gill, eldest daughter of Captain A. Otty, R. N.
21. **HOSTERMAN-HOWE.**—1847. At Halifax, by the Rev. John Scott, A.M., John E. Hosterman, Esq., to Sarah M., third daughter of the late John Howe, Esquire, Deputy Post Master General.
22. **STREET-ORR.** 1847. At Halifax, by the Venerable Archdeacon Willis, William Henry Street, Esq., of St. John, N. B., to Sarah Boyd, eldest daughter of Major Orr, of Dullalur House, Dumbartonshire, and late of the Royal Fusiliers.
23. **HOPKIRK-HEARSEY.**—1842. At Yarmouth, by the Rev. H. Harding, Mr. James Hopkirk to Miss Cynthia Hearsey.
24. **SCOVIL-LEE.**—1842. In St. Peter's church, Kingsclear, by the Rev. J. M. Sterling, A.M., the Rev. William E. Scovil, A.M., Rector of Kingston, to Frances, second daughter of the Hon. Thomas C. Lee, Receiver General.
25. **OTTY-EARLE.**—1849. At Hampton, by the Rev. Wm. W. Walker, George Otty, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to Eliza Ann, daughter of S. Z. Earle, Esquire, M. P. P.
26. **M'MURRAY-WADDEL.**—1844. At Kingston, by the Rev. Andrew Donald, Mr. John S. M'Murray, of Duntocher, Scotland, to Susanna, eldest daughter of Mr. James Waddel, of the former place.

27. CLARKE-BROWN.—1836. At Moncton, County of Westmorland, by the Rev. Alexander W. McLeod, Mr. George Clarke of the Parish of Portland, St. John County, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. John Brown, of the first named place.
28. NELSON-WADDINGTON.—1846. By the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. Thomas Nelson, of the Parish of Johnson, to Miss Rachel Waddington, of the Parish of Springfield.
29. JARVIS-MARTER.—1839. By the Rev. Dr. Gray, Charles R. Jarvis, Esq., to Sarah Cecilia, third daughter of T. P. Marter, Esq., of Her Majesty's Customs.
30. CARMAN-ROY.—1835. At Miramichi, by the Rev. S. Bacon, Rector of St. Paul's, Richard Carman, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, of Bathurst, to Mary Susan Cunard Roy, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.
31. CLARK-BLACKBURN.—1841. In Portland, by the Rector of that Parish, Mr. James Clark, to Miss Ann Blackburn, all of that place.

CORRECTION.—The marriage given for Dec. 1 was Tilton-Harbell. This was an error, as the date of that event was Jan. 1, 1849.

DEATHS IN JANUARY.

1. HUBBARD.—1856. At Burton, Benjamina Woodbridge, widow of William Hubbard, Esq., aged 86 years, daughter of the late Dr. Joseph Clark, of Maugerville, with whom she came to this Province in 1783.
2. HUTCHINSON.—1835. At St. Andrews, aged 71 years, Abigail, wife of Mr. George Hutchinson, watchmaker, of that town;—respected in life for her unassuming but exemplary virtues, she is deeply regretted in her death, by a large and respectable family, and a wide circle of sincere friends.
3. ADDISON.—1837. Mr. Thomas Addison, Schoolmaster, aged 71 years. Mr. Addison was well known both in this Province and Nova Scotia, being for many years distinguished as an able Mathematician and good scholar. He was born in Forfarshire, Scotland, and emigrated to British America about 43 years since. He has left a widow and eight children to lament his loss.
4. COCHRAN.—1850. After a severe illness of eleven days, which he bore with pious resignation to the Divine Will, Mr. William Cochran, in the 38th year of his age.
5. SMITH.—1847. After a short illness, at the residence of her father, Dr. Adino Paddock, Kingston, Anna, wife of Horatio Smith, Esq., of Shediac, in the 35th year of her age.
6. PETERS.—1845. At the residence of his brother in Brussels street, William Peters, Esq., in the 60th year of his age. Mr. Peters came to this province with the Loyalists in

- 1783, and resided, till within a few months, in the parish of Kingston. (K. C.) His loss will be deeply felt by many of his friends.
7. **MADGET.**—1845. In the Parish of Kingsclear, Co. of York, Mr. Joseph Madget, an old Revolutionary Soldier, in the 89th year of his age. Mr. M. was an Englishman by birth, and entered the Army at an early age. He served throughout the American Revolutionary War, and obtaining his discharge at its close, came to this Province with the Refugees. He fought in several of the principal engagements which took place between the Armies of England and those of the revolted States.
 8. **FOSTER.**—1839. After a long and tedious illness, which he bore with the greatest Christian fortitude, and most perfect resignation to the will of his Heavenly Father, under the sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection to eternal life, Mr. Lawrence Foster, of this city, in the 74th year of his age, leaving a bereaved wife and family to lament the loss of a most affectionate husband and devoted Parent.
 9. **DUNN.**—1835. At St. Andrews, at the advanced age of 73 years, Elizabeth, relict of the late John Dunn, Esquire, formerly Collector of H. M. Customs at that Port.
 10. **BUNTING.**—1839. At Loch Lomond, Mr. Roland Bunting, upwards of a hundred years of age.—Mr. Bunting was one of the Loyalists who came to this country in the year 1783.
 11. **JOUETT.**—1847. Of disease of the heart, at her residence in St. Mary's, after a short illness, Mary, wife of Cavalier H. Jouett, Esq., in the 50th year of her age, leaving a deeply afflicted husband and family, with a numerous circle of relatives and friends to mourn this dispensation.
 12. **WOOLHAUPTER.**—1839. At Richmond, County York, in prospect of everlasting felicity through the merits of the Redeemer, Mr. John Woolhaupter, an early inhabitant of this Province, in the 68th year of his age.
 13. **WRIGHT.**—1841. At Studholm, King's County, Mr. William Wright, aged 77 years.
 14. **KELLAM.**—1836. Mr. Solomon Kellam, late of Sackville, County of Westmorland, in sure and certain hope of a blessed and glorious immortality; leaving a young and deeply disconsolate widow, to whom he had been united only *three short months*, to lament her loss.
 15. **REYNOLDS.**—1837. Of paralysis, Ann, consort of Mr. William Reynolds, and eldest daughter of Andrew and Charlotte Curry, late of Cornwallis, (N. S.), in the 43d year of her age, leaving a husband and five children, with a numerous circle of relatives and friends to lament their loss. Mrs. R. was a kind and affectionate parent and partner exemplary in her domestic duties—her sympathy for the sufferings and feelings of others was proverbial, and she pertinaciously adhered to that admonition of St. Paul, she was "a keeper at home."

16. HUBBERT.—1849. Stephen Hubbert, Esq., in the 82nd year of his age, deeply regretted. The deceased came to this Province with the Loyalists in 1783, since which time he has been a resident in this City, for which he was a Representative in the House of Assembly for several Sessions. He died in sure hope of a glorious resurrection.
17. FISHER.—1835. After a long and tedious illness which he bore with much patience, Mr. David Fisher, aged 49 years, a man highly esteemed in this community for his benevolence and integrity of character, leaving a widow and three children to lament their loss.
18. ALLISON.—1853. At Horton, Alice, relict of the late Joseph Allison, Esq., of Kings County, N. S., in the 87th year of her age.
19. BELFONTIANE.—1841. At Fontainville, Parish of Shediac, of cancer in the stomach, Marc Belfontaine, aged 72 years. Mons. B. was a native of Arichat, N. S., from whence he emigrated about twenty-three years since, and founded the village of Fontainville in this Province, where he lived respected by the villagers and all who had a knowledge of him, forming a model that many might be proud of imitating.
20. MOREHOUSE.—1835. At his residence, in Queensbury, County of York, Daniel Morehouse, Esquire, in the 77th year of his age, after a most painful and lingering illness, which he endured with the most exemplary patience, fortitude and resignation. Major Morehouse was one of that band of Loyalists who, in the memorable year of 1783, relinquished the hopes and expectations of youth, and came to this Province—where in the various relations of life, for the long period of half a century, he commanded universal respect and esteem. He was on the half pay of the Queen's Rangers, and for many years an active, upright, and efficient Magistrate.
21. GAY.—1847. At his residence, Fort Cumberland, Samuel Gay, Esquire, in the 93d year of his age. For a number of years he held the office of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Justice of the Peace for the County; and for several years was returned a Representative for Westmorland. He served in the latter capacity in the first House of Assembly organized for New Brunswick, which sat in the City of Saint John.
22. FRASER.—1849. At Chatham (Miramichi), Margaret, wife of Mr. John Fraser, Merchant, aged 27 years.
23. CRONKHITE.—1847. At New Ireland (Queen's County), the Rev. Henry Cronkhite, in the 62nd year of his age.
24. TOOLE.—1847. Mr. John Toole, in the 82nd year of his age. Mr. Toole was a native of Hockley, in the county Armage, Ireland, and was generally esteemed by all who knew him as an upright, honest man.

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25. **LUDLOW.**—1840. At New York, after a lingering illness, Frances Ludlow, in the 74th year of her age, second daughter of the late Colonel Gabriel G. Ludlow of New Brunswick.
26. **THOMSON.**—1840. Mr. John Thomson, late Merchant in this City, aged 63. For upwards of 30 years the deceased conducted an extensive and well known establishment in Dumfries, Scotland; and was a large exporter to this city. The troubles which beset the close of his earthly career, it is hoped were not unalleviated by the affection and sympathy of kindred and friends; and the character which he unblemishedly maintained through life was that of the strictest integrity and the most perfect uprightness of dealing.
27. **MCLAUCHLIN.**—1848. In the 22nd year of his age, Mr. John McLauchlin, a native of Carndonagh, County of Donegal, Ireland.
28. **MACKAY.**—1848. At his seat, Suther Hall, St. George, Charlotte County, Colonel Hugh Mackay, aged 66 years. This gentleman was the oldest and only full Colonel of Militia in this Province, being Colonel Commandant of the Charlotte Militia, as also the oldest Half-pay officer in the Province, being on half pay of the old 60th American Rangers since 1783.
29. **RAY.**—1848. Robert Ray, Esquire, in the 61st year of his age, leaving a widow and six children, with a large circle of relatives and friends, who cannot but deeply and sincerely lament their loss.
30. **BETTS.**—1842. After a lingering illness, Mr. James O. Betts, aged 65 years, an old and respectable inhabitant of this city, leaving a numerous circle of friends and relatives to lament his loss.
31. **BERTON.**—1840. At Fredericton, George F. S. Berton, Esq., aged thirty-one years, Barrister-at-Law and Clerk of the Crown in the Supreme Court, a gentleman whose loss will be felt most sensibly by all to whom he was known, and especially next to his own immediate connections, by this community—by whom he was universally esteemed as a talented, clever lawyer, a pious and excellent christian, a warm and affectionate husband, parent and friend. He has left a wife and three young children, together with a numerous circle of relatives and acquaintances to deplore his irreparable loss.

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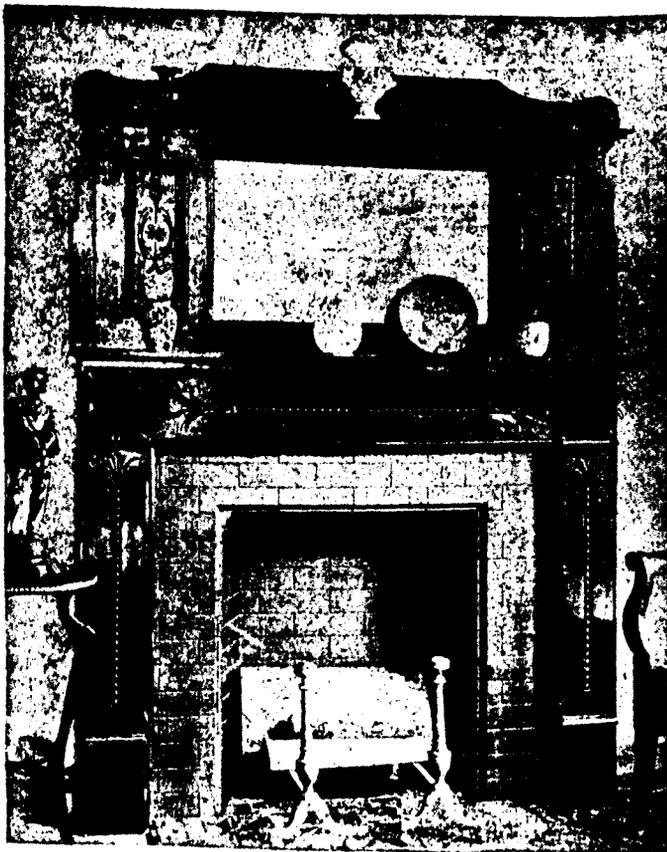
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IS A REPRINT WANTED?

The demand for copies of No. 1 of the MAGAZINE has led to the suggestion that there should be a reprint of it, in order that the sets may be completed. The issue of 750 copies was wholly insufficient for the needs of later subscribers, and recent subscriptions have been made to date from No. 2, though the universal request is to begin with the first if possible. Unfortunately, the supply of other numbers of the first volume is now limited and must soon be exhausted, so that it would be useless to print a large edition of the first number, and a small edition will cost proportionately more, the amount of typesetting being the same in both instances. The printer, sympathizing with the situation, has offered to undertake the work at cost, but with the best that can be done it would be necessary to charge thirty cents for each copy of the reprint, in order to avoid actual loss to the publisher. If those readers who have now incomplete sets are willing to pay at this rate for the reprint, and if there are indications that the whole edition will be sold at this rate, the work will be undertaken in the near future. This will advance the cost of the first year's subscription to \$1.70, when No. 1 is included, which is cheap enough when it is considered that historical magazines, as a rule, are at least \$2.00 a year, and in some cases much more. Those who are in favor of a reprint under these conditions will oblige by communicating with the publisher, by postal card or otherwise, at an early day.