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JANUARY, 1904.

Volume IV, Number 1.

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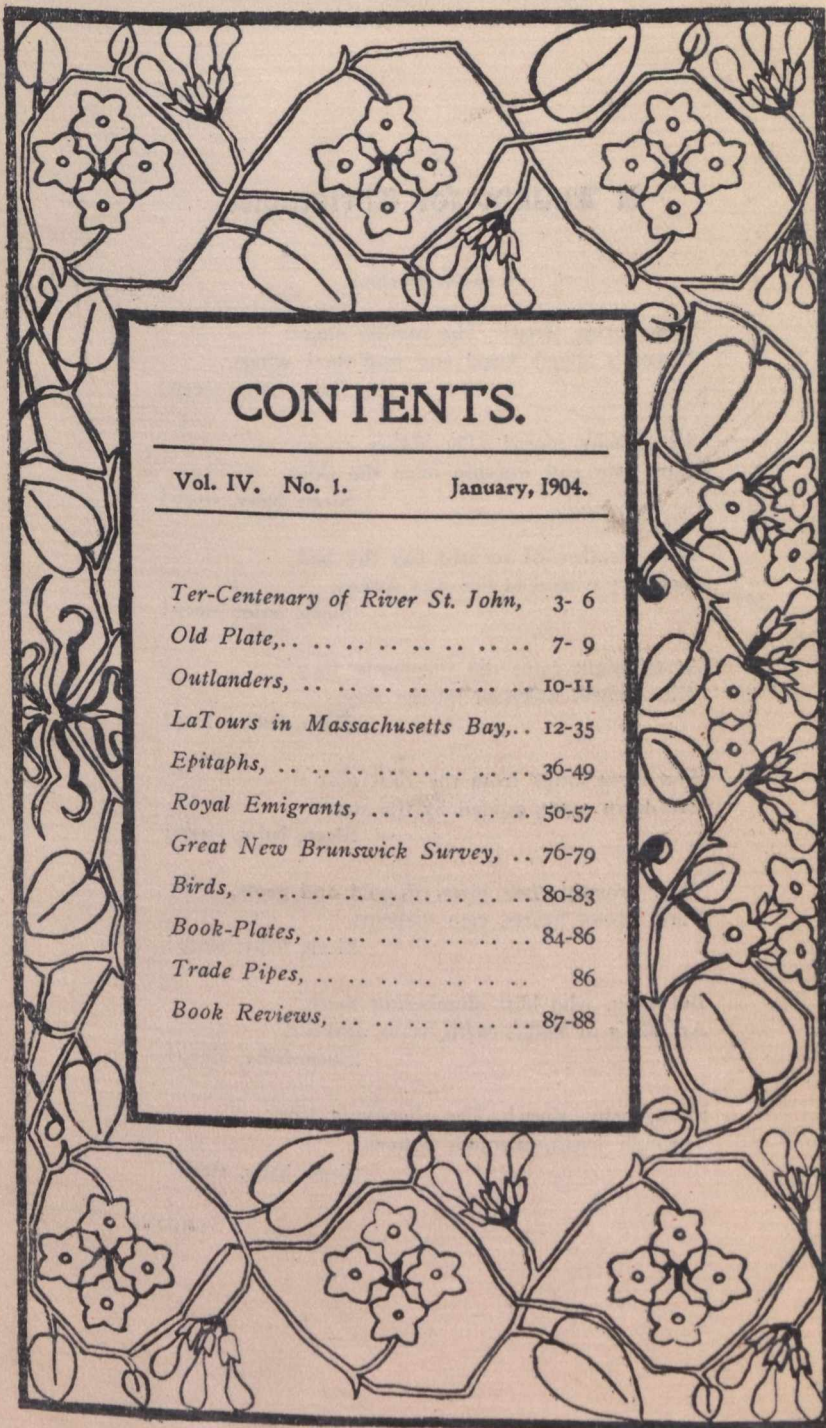
DAVID RUSSELL JACK.



A Quarterly devoted
to the Interests of the
Maritime Provinces
of Canada. ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧

VOLUME IV.

1904



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A Lullaby for Christmas.

(From the Bibelot.)

Sleep, baby, sleep! The mother sings:
Heaven's angels kneel and fold their wings.
Sleep, baby, sleep!

Sleep, baby, sleep! The father cries:
Stars lean and worship from the skies.
Sleep, baby, sleep!

With swathes of scented hay thy bed
By Mary's hand at eve was spread.
Sleep, baby, sleep!

At midnight came the shepherds, they
With angels wakened by the way.
Sleep, baby, sleep!

And three kings from the East afar
Ere dawn came, guided by the star.
Sleep, baby, sleep!

They brought thee gifts of gold and gems,
Pure Orient pearls, rich diadems.
Sleep, baby, sleep!

But thou, who liest slumbering there,
Art King of kings, earth, stars, and air.
Sleep, baby, sleep!

Sleep, baby, sleep! The shepherds sing:
Through earth, through heaven
Sleep, baby, sleep!

J. A. SYMONDS.



Alice M. Daniel.

THE WHEAT FIELD.

A SKETCH FROM NATURE BY MRS. GEORGE W. DANIEL.

ACADIENSIS

Volume IV.

JANUARY, 1904.

Number 1

DAVID RUSSELL JACK,

Editor

The Ter-Centenary of the River St. John.



T was upon a rare day in June," so Dr. G. U. Hay tells us in his recently published History of New Brunswick, "that De Monts and Champlain after rounding Spencer headland, came in sight of the harbor of St. John, through which the strong river was pulsing its course to the Bay of Fundy, like a discharging artery. Where now stands New Brunswick's chief city, its tall church spires seen from a distance, shapely cedars and spruces raised aloft their cone-like tips—the green spires of 'God's first temples.' The heights around and the distant hills were crowned with sombre pines and firs, their dark green enlivened by the fresh tints of the deciduous trees newly awakened from their long winter's sleep."

The twenty-fourth of June will long be a memorable day in the annals of Acadia, but when we remember that on the twenty-

fourth day of June next three centuries will have elapsed since the visit to our shores just alluded to, it will be conceded that unusual importance is to be attached to the particular anniversary to which many of us are now looking forward.

Already action has been taken by the historical societies of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to arouse public interest in the event, and endeavor to secure for the occasion that due observance merited by its character and importance.

The Nova Scotia committee have issued invitations to nearly every person of note in Canada and the United States, and visitors are also expected from Europe.

The Admiral of the North Atlantic Squadron has received an invitation to send his fleet to Annapolis Basin for the occasion, and M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the French Republic, has been asked that a naval contingent be sent to join in the celebration.

It is not unlikely that there will be a demonstration at St. Croix, under the direction of a committee from the United States, in which event it is hoped that naval demonstrations by the combined British, French and American fleets may take place at all the principal points named.

No date has as yet been determined upon for the celebration at St. Croix, but the twenty-second and twenty-third of June for Annapolis Royal, and the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of the same month for St. John may be regarded as having been finally agreed upon.

In New Brunswick the matter has been under serious consideration for several months, and a joint committee has been appointed from the Historical Society, the Natural History Society and the Loyalists' Society, to outline a programme and endeavor to secure the



MUG OR TANKARD.



SILVER SALT CELLARS, WITH SPOONS

The property of Dr. C. F. Fraser, Principal, School for the Blind, Halifax, N. S.

support of the municipal, local and federal governments in the celebration.

The *St. John Sun*, under the date of Nov. 25th, 1903, takes occasion to remark editorially that "These organizations, through committees, made certain tentative and preliminary suggestions, which may be useful to the larger and more representative committees in whose hands the further and final arrangements will be left. It must not be supposed that the celebration of so important an anniversary can be left with societies which represent but a small portion of the people, and which do not profess to have either the means or the capacity to carry forward the organization of such an ambitious enterprise. The anniversary should be celebrated in a way worthy of the city, the province and the Dominion. It is a national event, at least as interesting as the Cabot festival."

The programme as formulated by the joint committee alluded to, and which must be considered as only suggestive, being subject to change and reconstruction, is about as follows:—

First, a naval and military demonstration, including a visit from British, French and American ships of war.

Second, that arrangements be made for the suitable entertainment of the Royal Society of Canada, which society has been invited to hold their annual meeting at St. John during the celebration.

Third, that some distinguished statesman, orator, or man of letters should be invited from that province of France whence came de Monts or Champlain.

Fourth, that the new Free Public Library should be opened and dedicated at the time of the celebration.

Fifth, that the Governor-General and the Prime Minister and other distinguished Canadians be invited to take part in the celebration.

Sixth, that, so far as practicable, co-operation should be secured with any celebration contemplated at Annapolis, and with the committee of citizens of the United States who are arranging for the celebration of the settlement of de Monts on St. Croix Island.

Seventh, that an attempt be made to gather in from all parts of the world, natives and former residents of New Brunswick now living abroad, somewhat upon the lines pursued by the State of Maine in connection with its annual "Old Home Week."

Eighth, that memorial services be held in all the churches on the Sunday nearest the anniversary.

Whether this somewhat ambitious programme can be carried out in its entirety remains to be demonstrated.

ACADIENSIS extends to all old Acadians a hearty invitation to return to their old homes by the sea, and whether at Annapolis Royal, at St. John, or at the Island of Saint Croix, to assist, by their presence, co-operation and cordial support, in making the occasion the most memorable celebration that the Maritime Provinces of Canada have ever witnessed.

DAVID RUSSELL JACK.



Old Plate.



INCE the publication of the previous article of this series on old plate, it has been this writer's privilege to visit at the Halifax School for the Blind, its talented superintendent, Dr. C. F. Fraser, and to learn something of the splendid work being there carried on under his direction, notwithstanding difficulties which would appear to the uninitiated almost insuperable.

That the work is being successfully conducted is amply demonstrated by the well-appointed and well-kept institution to which a greatly needed addition is now being made, at a cost of over \$20,000.

Were it within the province of this sketch to describe the valuable work that is there conducted, a series of most interesting and readable articles might be given to the public, but our subject being old plate, any further mention of the institution, its work and its benefit to those who from their unfortunate condition are obliged to seek the special training which is here so cheerfully given, must be reserved for another occasion.

While in conversation with Dr. Fraser, in his private rooms, upon the occasion alluded to, the writer could not fail to observe the many articles of vertu which the rooms contained. In response to enquiries, Dr. Fraser very kindly gave a few particulars regarding one or

two pieces of old silver which lay upon the sideboard, with permission that the notes which the writer made regarding them should be embodied in the present article.

One of the accompanying cuts represents two silver salt-cellars with spoons, in common use in the 18th century. These were brought to Nova Scotia in 1781, by James Fraser, who became a well known merchant in Halifax, and did a large business on the Miramichi, New Brunswick. Mr. Fraser represented Northumberland County in the Provincial Legislature of New Brunswick, and afterwards became a member of the Council of Twelve in Nova Scotia. Mr. Fraser was a native of Inverness, Scotland, and was one of the Feralene Frasers.

The late Governor of New Brunswick, Hon. John James Fraser,* was a relative, and his grandson, Dr. C. F. Fraser, of the School for the Blind, Halifax, now owns the salt-cellars, the cuts of which we give herewith.

Doctor Jonathan Prescott was born in Concord, Mass., 1729. The Prescott Memorial gives the following sketch of his life:

(Dr. Jonathan Prescott married for his first wife Mary Vassal, daughter of Hon. Wm. Vassal, of Cambridge. She died in 1757, and he married for his second wife, Oct. 11th, 1759, Ann Blackden, born in London, March 21st, 1742, and died in Halifax, N. S., Feb., 1810. He studied the profession of medicine, and was not only surgeon, but also a captain of engineers at the siege of Louisburg, in 1745. After the fall of Louisburg he retired from the army, settled in Nova Scotia, and had large tracts of land granted him in Halifax, Chester and Lunenburg; he was also a mer-

*See Canadian Biographical Dictionary, p. 601.

chant in Halifax. Subsequently he resided a portion of his time in Chester. When in Chester and Lunenburg he was engaged in building mills, and when in Halifax he was engaged in improving his plantations. He accumulated a large estate, but not being a millwright, he was under the necessity of procuring mechanics from England, the enterprise with the depredations of the Indians, was the cause of his losing a large portion of his property. On account of the repeated depredations of the Indians he spent his winters in Halifax, deeming it not safe to remain in Chester, having twice had his house, furniture and mill burned by them. During the latter part of his life he lived in Chester, where he died in December, 1806, aged 81 years and seven or eight months, and at his own request was buried in Chester. His widow dying in Halifax, in the winter (Feb. 1810), was of necessity buried in Halifax. Dr. Prescott was energetic and enterprising, kind and benevolent, and took great pains to help and relieve the poor soldiers who had served with and under him, at the siege of Louisburg).

On one occasion when his house in Chester was burned, Dr. Prescott found that his silver had been melted, whereupon he had the same made into tankards, one of which he gave to his son, afterwards the Hon. Chas. Ramage Prescott, the pioneer of horticulture in Nova Scotia, and it is now in the possession of Doctor C. F. Fraser, a great grandson of the original owner.

DAVID RUSSELL JACK.

Outlanders, Whence Come Ye Last ?

Outlanders, whence come ye last?

The snow in the street and the wind on the door.
Through what green sea and great have ye passed?
Minstrels and maids, stand forth on the floor.

From far away, O masters mine,

The snow in the street and the wind on the door.
We come to bear you goodly wine:
Minstrels and maids, stand forth on the floor.

From far away we come to you,

The snow in the street and the wind on the door.
To tell of great tidings strange and true:
Minstrels and maids, stand forth on the floor.

News, news of the Trinity,

The snow in the street and the wind on the door.
And Mary and Joseph from over the sea:
Minstrels and maids, stand forth on the floor.

For as we wandered far and wide,

The snow in the street and the wind on the door.
What hap do ye deem there should us betide?
Minstrels and maids, stand forth on the floor.

Under a bent when the night was deep,

The snow in the street and the wind on the door.
There lay three shepherds tending their sheep:
Minstrels and maids, stand forth on the floor.

“O ye shepherds, what have ye seen,

The snow in the street and the wind on the door
To slay your sorrow and heal your teen?”
Minstrels and maids, stand forth on the floor.



"WHEN SHADOWS DEEPEN."

Lobster Factories along the Cocagne River. From a water color sketch by Mrs. George W. Daniel, of Moncton, N. B.

OUTLANDERS.

11

“In an ox-stall this night we saw,
The snow in the street and the wind on the door.
A Babe and a maid without a flaw.
Minstrels and maids, stand forth on the floor.

“There was an old man there beside,
The snow in the street and the wind on the door.
His hair was white, and his hood was wide.
Minstrels and maids, stand forth on the floor.

“And as we gazed this thing upon,
The snow in the street and the wind on the door.
Those twain knelt down to the Little One.
Minstrels and maids, stand forth on the floor.

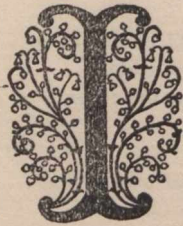
“And a marvellous song we straight did hear,
The snow in the street and the wind on the door.
That slew our sorrow and healed our care.”
Minstrels and maids, stand forth on the floor.

News of a fair and a marvellous thing,
The snow in the street and the wind on the door.
Nowell, nowell, nowell, we sing!
Minstrels and maids, stand forth on the floor.

WILLIAM MORRIS.



The Latours in Massachusetts Bay.



IN 1640, Charles, seigneur d'Aunay, and Charles, seigneur de la Tour, came to open war over their disputed rights and jurisdictions in Acadia. Not only in the coasts of Acadie was the contest waged, but also before the King and courts in France, where the decisions appear to have been invariably against Latour. In February, 1641, Louis XIII. issued an order directing Latour to repair to France and, at the same time, gave Daunay power to seize his person if he should refuse to obey. A few days later Cardinal Richelieu revoked Latour's commission as a Lieutenant-General for the King of France in the coasts of l'Acadie and conferred this title, with its full powers, upon Daunay. Thus was Latour "officially" extinguished. He was notified that he could embark for France upon the Saint Francis—the vessel which brought Richelieu's orders. Latour did not embark. He remained at his "fort and habitation," at the mouth of the River Saint John, where he hunted, fished and traded—when not fighting Daunay—and lived in quite a baronial style, as became one who was not only a French seigneur but an English baronet of Nova Scotia. But Latour knew that there was serious trouble in store for him. He realized that as soon as his enemy, Daunay, had sufficient force he would endeavor to carry out the order for Latour's "arrest."

In September or October, 1641, Daunay went to France, where he appears to have made frequent visits.

LATOURS IN MASSACHUSETTS BAY. 13

Latour feared that in the following year he would be overwhelmed by reinforcements which Daunay would bring from France. In this juncture he was seized with a sudden regard for the "foreign Protestants" of the Massachusetts Bay, and with a desire for their trade and friendship. These "foreign Protestants," being chiefly of the Puritan stripe, were inclined to favor Latour, as against Daunay, on account of the former not being so closely identified with the "Papists" as was his rival.

Latour, who was not much hampered by religious foibles, was of Huguenot antecedents. His father Claude de la Tour, was a Huguenot, had married in England, and, for a time, forswore his French allegiance. Latour's wife, Françoise Marie Jacquelin, who came from France in 1640 to wed Latour, is said to have been a Protestant—a Huguenot—and responsible, in no small degree, for Latour's troubles. This intestine strife on the shores of Acadie had religious causes at bottom, as most greater wars have had, and was one of the echoes of the long religious struggles in France and England. Besides their French rights, Claude and Charles Latour had purchased from Sir William Alexander two of his Nova Scotia baronies. Their territory extended from near the present site of Yarmouth, northeasterly, to that of Lunenburg, or, roughly speaking, what now comprises the counties of Shelburne and Queens and about half of the county of Lunenburg. The documents, dated in 1629 and '30, conveying these rights to "Claude St. Estienne, Knight, Seigneur de la Tour and Vuarse," and to "Charles St. Estienne, Esquire, Seigneur de St. Deniscourt and Barqueux," and creating them both baronets of New Scotland, are on record at Suffolk County Registry of Deeds, Boston, (lib. iii pp. 265-279). They were recorded in

Boston in 1659 "at the request of Mr. Joshua Scottow, attorney to St. Charles de St. Estienne, Lord of Latour, Baronet of New Scotland." Though sometimes reduced in material circumstances, Latour was ever rich in titles.

With these English and Protestant affiliations of the Latours, which Daunay's friends at the French court made the most of, it is little wonder that Richelieu was induced to turn to Daunay, in place of Latour, as an agent in the carrying out of his schemes in the Acadian parts of New France. This new country Richelieu had dedicated to the exclusive use of the French race and the exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, even more specifically than the Puritans had pre-empted New England for the propagation of their peculiar tenets. Fortunately both attempts at theocratic government failed.

On the 8th November, 1641, there appeared in Boston one Mr. Rochet, a Protestant of Rochelle, "with a message from Monsieur Latour, planted upon St. John's River, in the Bay of Fundy, to the westward of Cape Sable." Mr. Rochet made three propositions to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts: (1) liberty of free commerce; (2) assistance against Monsieur Daunay of Penobscot, with whom Latour had war; and (3) that Latour might make return of goods out of England by their merchants. The first was readily granted, but in the last two the New Englanders cautiously "excused any treaty with him" as not having shown proper credentials from Latour. Mr. Rochet, however, was courteously entertained at Boston, and after a few days took his departure for St. John. This advance of Latour appears to have been the first attempt at diplomatic intercourse between "la Baie Francoise" and the Massachusetts Bay. But the people of the

Puritan colony, and of Boston in particular, were to know much more of Monsieur Latour.

In August, 1641, Daunay returned from France, having been successful in the objects of his visit. He had been confirmed in his position in Acadia by the authorities of Church and State, as well as by the Company of New France, and had secured (Feb. 21, 1642,) fresh judgments against Latour and against Desjardins, Latour's agent at Rochelle. Daunay brought with him authentic copies of the judgments and a fresh order for the arrest of Latour. He sent a deputation, bearing these documents, to Latour, who imprisoned the whole deputation in his fort at St. John and kept them there from Aug. 17, 1642, to Sept. 3, 1643. Although Daunay had prevailed with the French Government against Latour, he had, as yet, been able to get but small reinforcements from France.

Latour now made another advance to the New Englanders. Oct. 6, 1642, there arrived at Boston a shallop from Latour, with thirteen men, under one of his lieutenants, Lestang by name, who bore letters to the Governor "full of French compliments," and again asking liberty of commerce and assistance against Daunay. This deputation remained in Boston about a week, cultivating Puritan acquaintance, and then returned to St. John without having obtained a definite promise of what they principally desired—assistance against Daunay.

However, as the Frenchmen had twice made propositions for trade, some merchants of Boston sent a pinnace the following month to trade with Latour at St. John. Latour received the Boston men very kindly and, it may be well imagined, gave them advantageous trade in his peltries, in exchange for their Boston goods. He sent by them letters to their Governor

expressing his thanks for Lieutenant Estang's entertainment in Boston and with "a relation of the state of the controversy betwixt him and Daunay."

The Boston pinnace, on her return voyage in November, dropped in at Pemaquid (now in Maine, but then a part of Acadia). Here was met Monsieur Daunay, who also forwarded a letter to the Governor of Massachusetts, with a printed copy of the order of the French Government for the arrest of Latour. Daunay informed the Boston men that if any more of their vessels came to trade with Latour he would make prizes of them, which threat had a discouraging effect upon this very early attempt at trade between Boston and St. John.

Daunay, by 1643, had gathered a large force of men and had several vessels. He now maintained, at Partridge Island, a blockade of St. John harbor, and the situation was becoming serious for the Lord and Lady Latour, with their small garrison. But they were resourceful people, and, for the time, fortune favored them. There arrived in the Bay of Fundy a vessel from Rochelle, France, called the Saint Clement, with de Mouron in command and having on board 140 people, Huguenot friends of the Latours, and supplies for Fort St. John. This vessel did not attempt to run Daunay's blockade, but Latour and his wife, accompanied by two r collet fathers, who lived at the fort, slipping past the blockading craft at night, in a shallop, boarded the Saint Clement and set sail for Boston. June 12, 1643, this vessel full of Frenchmen came sailing up to Boston town to the amazement of the Puritan population of that little settlement. The Frenchmen might have seized the town and carried off the Governor if they had been so disposed. But when the nature of Latour's mission was explained, Puritan fears were

soon allayed, especially when it was discovered that these Frenchmen were not "idolaters" and "papists," but mainly Protestants. The New England forefathers and the Huguenots were not strangers, but had clasped hands in the old world before Pilgrim and Puritan days in America. The Huguenots had much to do with the earliest settlements in various parts of America. That Huguenot gentleman, the seigneur de Monts, was the pioneer in Acadia. There was Huguenot blood on the Mayflower. Was not Priscilla Molines, of sweet tradition, French and Huguenot, and her spouse, John Alden, of the same descent?

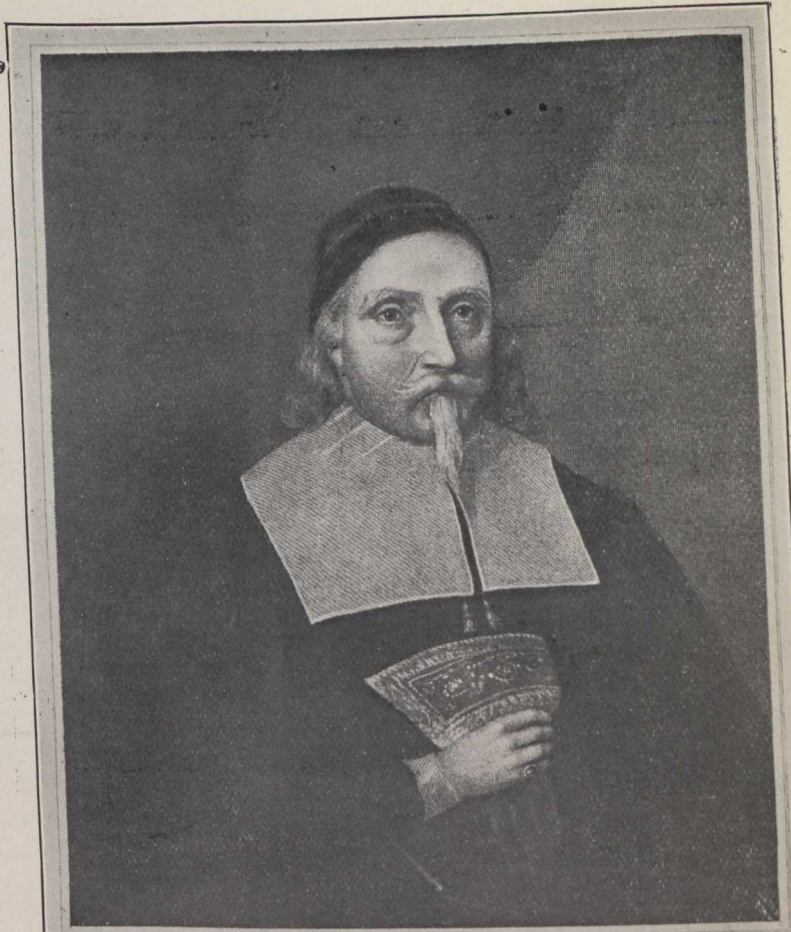
So Latour and his Huguenots, and even the *récottes* fathers who accompanied them, to give the French cause the advantage of their learning and intellectual perspicuity, were all hospitably entertained by the Puritans. Governor Winthrop, with some of his magistrates and deputies, heard Latour's presentation of his case, including his explanations of previous acts of hospitality towards the Anglo-Americans, and examined such documents as Latour produced to show his authority from the French Government. Latour also met and was entertained by Major Edward Gibbons,* a prominent citizen of Boston, who had shown hospitality to the members of Latour's previous deputations. Major Gibbons was still young, was well-to-do, fond of adventure and inclined to be as gay as the Puritans would allow. He was admirably suited

*Edward Gibbons was one of the English "younger sons" who came early to America. He was a member of Morton's festive band at Merry Mount, previous to 1630. He early experienced a change, or partial change, of heart and joined the Puritans. He was one of the deputies from Boston for nine years, Major-General and Commander-in-chief of the military forces of the United Colonies. Myles Standish was one of his captains. He died at Boston Dec. 9, 1654.

to Latour's purpose. They proved congenial and convivial friends, and Gibbons became—to his sorrow—Latour's principal financial backer in Boston. Latour and his fascinating madam made the residence of Major Gibbons their home during this visit to Boston. Latour and his party fraternized as far as possible with the authorities and people of Boston, and Latour was permitted to drill some of his soldiers on Boston Common, in company with the Massachusetts militia, on training-day.

Although military aid could not "officially" be given Latour without the consent of the newly-appointed commissioners of the United Colonies, yet Winthrop assisted him as far as possible, permitting him to arrange with private parties for vessels, armaments and supplies, and in Boston was heard the "beating up drums for volunteers" for Latour. Latour brought forward strongly the Protestant side of him in Boston and so won Puritan confidence.

This action of the Governor was viewed with great distrust by some of the more fearful among the Puritans. The matter made a great commotion in the Massachusetts Bay, and the advisability of allowing Latour to receive aid there was discussed from various points of view by the Puritan magistrates and elders. The Hebrew Scriptures got a great ransacking for precedents. Jehoshaphat, Ahab, Ahazia, Amaziah, Nehemiah, Jehoram and many other examples and authorities were brought forward. Solomon was aptly quoted as saying that he that "meddleth with strife belonging not to him, is like one that taketh a dog by the ears"—Prov. xxvi: 17. Winthrop well answered his critics and quoted equally good Scripture to sustain his position. He took occasion, while Latour was in Boston, July, 1643, to answer Daunay's letter of the



FIRST GOVERNOR



OF MASSACHUSETTS

John Endecott
Jo: Endecott

LATOURS IN MASSACHUSETTS BAY. 19

previous November, and to assure him that any aid Latour would get in Boston would be entirely unofficial and purely a matter of the private enterprise of Boston merchants.

Latour made rapid use of his privileges in Boston. He soon chartered "three ships and one barque." The result of his work is shown by a lengthy document recorded at Suffolk county registry of deeds (lib. 1. p. 7) which is one of the earliest papers recorded there. Its opening clause reads as follows:

Articles of agreement indented and made the thirtieth day of June anno domini 1643 between Monsieur Latour, Knight of the order of the King, Lieutenant-General of New France, of the one party and Captain Edward Gibbons and Thomas Hawkins, merchant, and part owners of the good ship called the Seabridge, the ship Phillip and Mary, the ship Increase, the ship Greyhound, all of them of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, of the other party, in the behalf of themselves and of their partners have let to freight to the said Monsieur de la Tour all the said ships in manner and upon conditions following.

Then follow the particulars as to fitting, arming and supply. The Boston vessels carried in all 34 pieces of ordnance and four "murderers." The total hire for the four vessels amounted to £520 sterling per month, payable "in peltry at the price current as at the time of payment they shall bear at Boston," and the period of hire was "for two months time from the tenth day of July" 1643. Latour made over to Gibbons and Hawkins "his fort in the river of St John" and all his propriety in the said river and the coast of Archady."

Being thus successful in his mission, Latour, on the evening of July 14th, 1643, gave to the winds his banner and bore homewards for St. John. Capt. Thomas Hawkins was chief in command. Early in August, Monsieur Daunay, who still maintained a blockade of

St. John harbor, received one of the surprises of his life. When Latour's fleet of five vessels, well armed and manned, loomed up the Bay of Fundy and approached St. John, Daunay waited not for the guns to be fired but, slipping his cables, made across the bay for Port Royal (Annapolis, N. S.) Latour's fleet pursued him to the shelter of his fort at Port Royal and inflicted considerable damage—burning a mill and afterwards capturing a vessel loaded with pelts. The English vessels returned to Boston about August 20th, "not one person missing or sick," bearing with them an acknowledgment from Latour "made and signed at the fort de la Tour this fifteenth day of August, 1643," that the vessels had satisfactorily performed their service. The vessel captured from Daunay took to Boston a load of Grand Lake coal and a sample of St. John limestone. The Boston vessels escorted out of the Bay of Fundy the Saint Clement, in which vessel Madam Latour went to France. Daunay repaired to France about the same time, arriving at Rochelle in the early part of October, 1643.

Thus, the Madam Latour and Daunay, her enemy, were both in France at the same time seeking material and legal support for their respective causes. Latour, meanwhile, hunted moose and beaver skins to turn in to Major Gibbons at Boston and strengthened his fort all he could. He does not appear to have done much shipbuilding. In France Daunay and Latour had their cases once again laid before the government and the decision, as usual, was in favor of Daunay. Judgment was given March 6, 1644. Latour was ordered to leave l'Acadie for France within three months to answer charges which had been made against him. His wife was permitted to send a vessel with supplies for Fort St. John, but without munitions of war.

Desjardins, Latour's agent in France, de Mouron, master of the Saint Clement, and Madam Latour were forbidden to leave France under "pain of death," and, once more, Daunay was empowered to seize Latour.

The Latours paid no heed to orders of the French government and courts, but Latour, learning of these fresh edicts against him, again repaired to the Massachusetts Bay, where he arrived July 15, 1644. Endecott, the fanatic, was now Governor. Winthrop had been defeated, for first place, this year, largely on the Latour issue. Latour visited Endecott at Salem and tried in every way to get New England aroused to help him against Daunay, but without success. The New Englanders were wary and feared entanglements with France. Sept. 9, 1644, Latour set sail for St. John, accompanied by a Boston vessel, the Mountjoy, laden with supplies for his fort, which he reached safely, though narrowly escaping capture by Daunay, who had arrived in Acadian waters in a vessel from France. Daunay seized the Mountjoy on her passage back to Boston, made use of the vessel to notify Latour, in St. John, of the new judgments against him in France, then took the vessel to Port Royal, bought her cargo of fish and sent her on her way to Boston, with which generous action the New Englanders were highly pleased. But where was the Madam Latour all this time? She had shown contempt for the orders of the French government, had gone to England and sailed thence in March, 1644. She had not been captured by Daunay. Was the forceful madam beneath the waves of the Atlantic? The question was not answered until Sep. 17, 1644—eight days after Latour's departure from Boston—when there arrived at that port the ship Gilliflower, Pilgrim, master, six months out from London, having as one of her passengers the Lady Frances

de la Tour.* This vessel, instead of taking Madam Latour direct to her fort at St. John, according to agreement, had performed a long trading cruise in Canadian waters. Near Cape Sable the Gilliflower was overhauled by Daunay, who was cruising in the vicinity for the purpose of intercepting Madam Latour, of whose flight from France he had been advised. The madam and her party were hurried below the hatches, Daunay was informed that the vessel was from London bound for the Massachusetts Bay, and sending by the captain a letter to Governor Endecott he allowed the vessel to go on her way. Thus Daunay missed a precious prize, for he believed the madam to be the cause of Latour's "rebellion." Upon the arrival of the Gilliflower at Boston, Madam Latour, with her accustomed energy, forthwith brought a suit against John Bayley and Isaac Barkeley, representing the vessel and cargo, for loss and damage, as she had been kept nearly six months on the voyage and was now unable to reach her fort at St. John. After a full hearing before a special court at Boston, for four days, the jury awarded Madam Latour the sum of £2000 damages for breach of charter-party. She recovered part of this amount from cargo, but the vessel got away to England. Madam Latour's suit, according to Winthrop, was a cause of "much trouble and charge to the country." The merchants of Charlestown sided with the ship and those of Boston took the part of Madam Latour. The affair came near causing the colony serious trouble in England. Alderman Barkeley, of London, who freighted the ship, was so much incensed

*This vessel also, in all probability, brought the Rev. Roger Williams, who arrived at Boston, from London, Sep. 17, 1644, bearing with him the charter of Rhode Island, dated Mar. 14, 1644.

over the matter, when reported to him by his brother John, that he caused the arrest in England of Stephen Winthrop, son of the Governor, and recorder of the court which tried the Latour case, and Joseph Weld, who was a member of the jury. They were forced to furnish bonds for very large amounts.

But it pleased God to stir them up such friends, viz., Sir Henry Vane, who had sometimes lived in Boston, and though he might have taken occasion against us for some dishonor which he apprehended to have been unjustly put upon him here, yet both now and at other times he showed himself a true friend of New England, and a man of a noble and generous mind.

The above sentence from Winthrop's Journal, having reference to Sir Henry Vane's services in England in regard to this verdict in favor of Latour, in Boston, is inscribed upon the pedestal of the handsome statue of Vane in Boston Public Library. Although Alderman Barkeley prosecuted the matter through various courts, he was, in the end, unsuccessful in getting any damages from the New Englanders.

Madam Latour having won her suit in Boston now chartered, from John Parris, a merchant of Charlestown, and a friend of Major Gibbons, three ships, to convey her to her fort at St. John. The agreement is dated Dec. 11, 1644, and is "in consideration of seven hundred pounds sterling, which I promise to pay or cause to be paid, by the said Sr. called de la Tour, forthwith upon our arrival at the fort de la Tour in St. John's river." The sum was to be paid "in peltry, moose skins at twenty-five shillings per skin one with another merchantable, beaver skins at eight shillings per pound and coal at twelve, or in other payment of commodities of value." These three vessels took supplies for Fort Latour, and thither safely conveyed Madame Latour, in December, 1644, when she rejoined

her lord after an absence of sixteen months. Under date of "St. Johns, Dec. 29, 1644," Latour and his wife gave Mr. Parris acknowledgment of having received "all such goods as came in the three ships." Latour was, however, somewhat short of funds, as usual, and paid Parris the sum of one hundred and seventy-two pounds in beaver skins and "a small chain of gold to the value of thirty or forty pounds, which is to be returned again in case it possibly may, and more besides we do engage ourselves to give satisfaction unto Major Gibbons for the sum specified in the bond, being seven hundred pounds."

During Madam Latour's stay in Boston, there arrived at Salem a deputation from Daunay, headed by Monsieur Marie, his trusty and personal friend. Finding that Endecott was in Boston upon official business, Marie went thither. His negotiations with Governor Endecott and the deputies resulted in a treaty of peace being drafted, for confirmation by Daunay, under date of Oct. 8, 1644. On the following day Monsieur Marie left Boston to take his boat at Salem, having only occupied five days with his mission in the Massachusetts Bay. He did not succeed in his main object—the prevention of further traffic with Latour—or in getting a definite statement of the Massachusetts policy regarding this rebellious subject of France. Daunay sent a further communication to the Massachusetts authorities, Oct. 21, 1644, by Capt. John Allen, pursuing his policy of clearing up the difficulties between himself and the New Englanders, and, above all, of preventing them from openly siding with this "rebel subject" of his master named Latour. A few days later—dated "at St. John's River, Fort, the 27th of Oct., 1644"—came a letter from Latour, intended as an offset to the visit of Daunay's envoy to Boston. In this letter Latour accused Daunay of

“atheism” and of all the crimes in the calendar, and made a strong plea to the Massachusetts Government not to “abandon” him on account of the efforts of this “man of artifice,” Daunay. This letter seems to have had some weight with the Massachusetts authorities, for, in the next letter which Governor Endecott and his council addressed to Daunay, the intention of continuing trade with Latour was expressed, but, above all, peace was desired. Dated the last of March, 1645, another communication came from Daunay complaining of the Boston people having escorted Madam Latour to her fort and of their apparent continued support or countenance of Latour, who was “worth nothing,” etc. Latour was at this time in Boston. Learning from his madam full particulars of the state of affairs in France, he had made one more desperate attempt to induce the New Englanders to take up his cause against Daunay. He came to Boston in January, 1645, probably in company with the returning vessels of Mr. Parris. He is said to have offered to become a British subject and to cede his rights in Acadia to the Anglo-Americans. The advisability of taking possession of Fort St. John, rather than have it fall into Daunay’s hands, was seriously considered at one time by the Massachusetts authorities, and the subject was brought before the commissioners of the United Colonies at their meeting in September, 1644.

Latour spent the remainder of this winter and the spring of 1645 in Boston—the guest of the hospitable Mr. Samuel Maverick at Noddle’s Island. The commissioners of the United Colonies had declared against him and even Latour’s resourceful genius could not devise further means to save his fort and habitation at St. John. He now appears to have left Madam Latour—capable, determined and brave unto recklessness—with her little band of Huguenots and English

and other "foreign Protestants," to fight Daunay and his "papists."

After Latour's departure from the fort, in January, Madam Latour was in full command. Her Protestantism had been strengthend, almost to the verge of fanaticism. She had spent six months on the ocean in company with Roger Williams, followed by three months with the Puritans in Boston. On the 28th January, 1645, she had a violent scene with the récollet fathers, and they, in company with eight or nine soldiers who sympathized with them, took their departure from the fort. They were gladly welcomed by Daunay. Madam Latour now had a garrison of forty-five men* in her fort, to withstand Daunay, who maintained a more or less constant blockade of St. John harbor. He had one vessel of 300 tons and some smaller craft, which anchored "in the bay of Menoyouich, about a league from Fort St. John," (Moreau). During the blockade Grafton's vessel from Boston, with supplies and letters from Latour, was captured by Daunay. Daunay's first attempt upon the fort was repulsed by Madam Latour, who aimed her guns so well that she disabled one of Daunay's vessels and caused him considerable loss. But Daunay was now determined to carry the fort, the garrison having refused all offers for capitulation. On April 17, 1645—an Easter Monday—after an all-day cannonade by land and sea batteries, great breaches were made in the walls of the fort. In the evening the place was carried by assault and, at last, fort Latour—but not the Lord Latour—was in the hands of the Lord Daunay. The

*What became of the 140 persons who are said to have come in the Saint Clement, of 140 tons, some eighteen months previously, is not apparent.

LATOURS IN MASSACHUSETTS BAY. 27

Lord Latour was in Boston, with his head safely on his shoulders, and not yet "arrested."

Daunay hanged most, if not all, of the survivors of the garrison, including some English and other "foreigners." Daunay—gentleman, able leader, good diplomat and good soldier—is reputed to have been of a somewhat cruel nature. Madam Latour, her two women and her infant son, were among those spared, but the gallant madam died, at the fort, within three weeks.

So fell Fort Latour or Fort St. John, with stores and treasure valued at £10,000*, and so ended, with a broken heart, the few stormy years at St. John of Marie Jacquelin, the wife of Charles Amador, seigneur de la Tour, and the heroine of early Acadian history. According to a French writer (Moreau) quoting, apparently, from some records of the capuchin fathers: "she received, during her sickness, the visitation of the reverend fathers and, yielding to their exhortations, some days before her death, she abjured publicly, in the chapel of the fort, the heresy which she had embraced at Boston in order to gain the favor of the English."

With the fall of Fort Latour the fortunes of the Lord of Latour were entirely wrecked, for the time being at least. So were wrecked, also, the fortunes of Major Edward Gibbons of the colony of the Massachusetts Bay.

After the capture of Latour's fort Daunay adopted a firmer tone in dealing with the Massachusetts people, and bravely demanded satisfaction for the damage

*This, according to Winthrop, was Latour's estimate of the value of the contents of the fort, but, considering antecedent circumstances, the statement may safely be set down as one of the cock-and-bull stories told by Latour to his confiding Boston creditors.

caused him by their interference on behalf of Latour. In a communication dated from Fort St. John, Nov. 3, 1645, he stated that he would give them until "the first of the spring and no longer whether you will give satisfaction or not." The New Englanders concluded to make peace with Daunay, and after various negotiations, Monsieur Marie came again to Boston, in September, 1646, and concluded a stable treaty. Marie, at the outset claimed £8,000 damages from the government of Massachusetts, but finally accepted, instead, an acknowledgment in the shape of the gift for Daunay of that historic sedan-chair! Thus the Latour element was eliminated from consideration in the differences between the Anglo-Americans and their French neighbors, but Daunay still continued to seize any New England trading vessels which attempted to encroach upon his preserves.

The most remarkable feature in these negotiations is the fact that the Anglo-Americans acted throughout as an entirely independent State. Daunay referred to the power of France behind him, but the New Englanders, in reply, referred only to their God back of them. They were then but a small community and England was not at that period, so tenderly solicitous regarding their material prosperity as at the present day.

May 13, 1645, Latour—still in Boston—executed a formal mortgage to Major Edward Gibbons, for £2084, payable Feb. 20, 1652, of "all that his fort, called Fort de la Tour, and plantation, within the northern part of America, wherein ye said Monsieur together with his family hath of late made his residence, situate and being at or near the mouth of a certain river called by ye name of St. John's river," etc. This document covered all of Latour's rights and property in Nova Scotia and Acadia except the southerly part of Nova

Scotia. Also excepted was a "great frigate" which was then riding in Boston harbor.

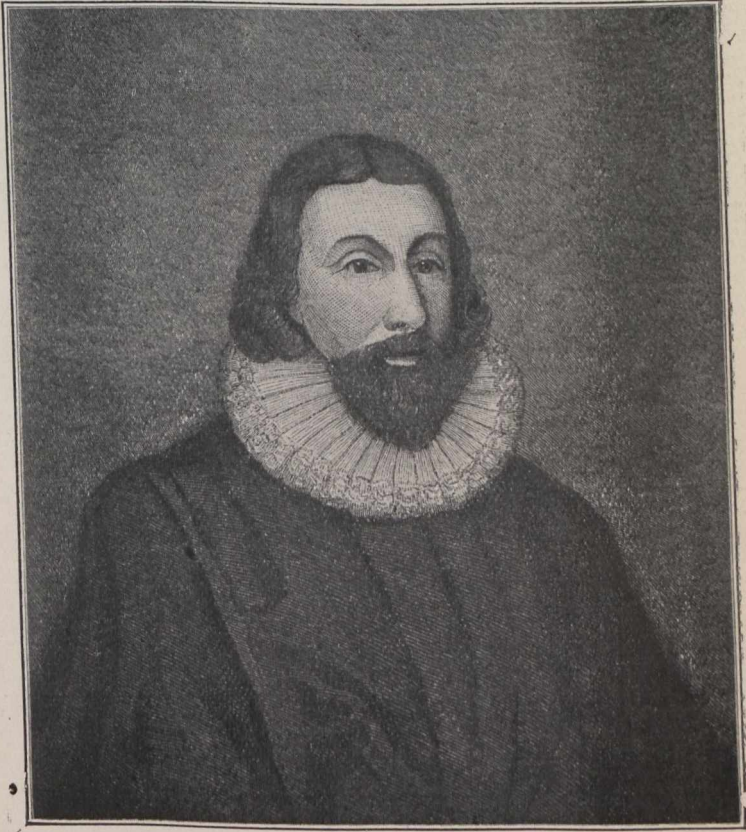
Latour now turned his mental vision away from the Massachusetts Bay and in the direction of the island of Newfoundland. Perhaps his thoughts even wandered further—away up the St. Lawrence river. In Newfoundland his friend, Sir David Kirke, was governor and grantee. Kirke was a Protestant, with Huguenot affiliations, his mother being French. Perhaps the conqueror of Quebec who had captured the older Latour some seventeen years previously and had introduced him to English connections, would render some aid to the son.

Latour finding in Boston a small fishing and trading vessel—the Planter of 35 tons—belonging to Kirke, took passage by her for Newfoundland, in the summer of 1645, where he received a cordial reception. Kirke did not see his way clear to render Latour any military aid, but he gave him points about Quebec and let him have the Planter to take him back to Boston and thence to go on a trading voyage. Arriving back at Boston in the fall of the same year, Latour prepared for a trading voyage in Acadian waters. He got his supplies mainly from Edward Gibbons and Samuel Maverick. Latour, through all his vicissitudes and financial short-comings, had friends among the Boston merchants, upon whom he appears to have exercised a sort of hypnotic influence. Under date of January 19, 1646, a document recorded at Boston sets forth as follows: "Whereas divers gentlemen and merchants, my friends, on consideration of my present poor, distressed condition, have been pleased for my support to furnish me with a quantity of goods to trade with the Indians (in this my intended voyage in the Planter) all amounting (as by an invoice received appeareth) to the value of near five hundred pounds sterling." The

Planter was chartered from Sir David Kirke through his representative in Boston, Samuel Maverick, for a trading voyage "to be made upon the coast of Lacadie between the capes of Sable and Britton, and for the time of three months or near thereabout," from the 14th January, 1646. Profits were to be shared among all concerned. So Latour, with about a dozen men, all told, five of whom were Anglo-Americans, started on his "trading voyage." It was, in reality, another of his *coups*. Arriving at his old camping-ground at Cape Sable, in the depth of winter, he forcibly put ashore the five Anglo-Americans of his party, perhaps replaced them with Frenchmen from his old settlement, and continued his voyage—not only to Cape Breton but away into the St. Lawrence River, and his "trading voyage" ended, not back in Boston but at the French settlement of Quebec, where he arrived, in the Planter, Aug. 8, 1646, and was received with great honor by the Governor, de Montmagne, the successor of Champlain. The English whom Latour put ashore at Cape Sable found their way back to Boston after suffering much hardship. In the records of the Massachusetts Bay colony is the following:

May 6, 1646. It is ordered that the Indian who relieved our men and piloted them home, after Latour had put them on shore, shall have a long coat and two pounds of tobacco, by the treasurer to be provided, and satisfaction made for his transportation home again.

This was Latour's farewell to the English Puritans of Massachusetts, against whom he cherished resentment for the lack of support against Daunay. Winthrop, in his Journal thus pathetically closes his references to Latour, "Whereby it appears (as the Scripture saith) that there is no confidence in an unfaithful or carnal man. Though tied with many strong bonds of courtesy, etc., he turned pirate, etc."



JOHN WINTHROP.
Founder of Boston. Governor of Massachusetts.

LATOURS IN MASSACHUSETTS BAY. 31

Latour now spent between five and six years far away from Acadia and the Massachusetts Bay. He engaged in his old business of fur-trading in Canada and the northern parts of New France, going as far north, it is said, as Hudson's Bay. He also paid at least one visit to France. But he was not yet done with the land of l'Acadie. Strange turns in the wheel of fortune favored this remarkable man. May 24, 1650, the lifeless body of his old enemy, Daunay, was found under an overturned boat upon a bank of the Annapolis River. Latour was in France at this time or soon afterwards. Richelieu and Louis XIII had been dead eight years. René de Charnizay, Daunay's father and his friend at court, was past fourscore years of age and near death.* One of his latest acts was, as guardian of Daunay's interests, to write the Massachusetts authorities a friendly letter, accompanied by one from Daunay's widow.

The French regency, under date of Feb. 24, 1651, now appointed Latour once again Governor and Lieutenant-General in l'Acadie. Latour sailed from France with a party of soldiers and others, including Phillippe Mius, sieur d'Entremont, as his Major-General, and in September, 1651, took possession of his old fort at St. John. There was still friction with Daunay's interest in Acadia. To settle this Latour performed one of his effective strokes by wedding, in 1653, the widow of Daunay—Jeanne Molin,** daughter of Louis Molin of Courcelles, France, who was interested in the early attempts of French colonization in Acadia. She was probably some twenty-five years the junior of Latour. Thus were united these two French interests, which

*He died at Paris, May 10, 1651.

**or Motin.

had so long antagonized each other, to the great detriment of Acadia. Latour remained at his old home and hunting ground on the St. John River and, for a brief space, was supreme in Acadia. Upon his triumphant re-entry into his old possessions his Massachusetts creditors endeavored to collect their claims, including those connected with his runaway voyage of 1646. In 1652 most of the Latour documents on record at Boston Registry of Deeds were filed. May 18, 1653, the government of Massachusetts, which had prohibited transportation of provisions either to French or Dutch, granted permission to Joshua Scottow to take a small cargo of flour, peas, etc., to Latour. An account of Joshua Scottow against Latour, under date of Oct. 24, 1654, after Cromwell's forces had taken possession of St. John, sets forth that "Monsieur de la Tour oweth "a balance of £4,146 8s. 2d., which included the Gibbons claim, with interest at eight per cent. per annum, and a charge of £40 for two voyages which Scottow made to demand payment, "once to St. John's River and another time to Port Royal." Joshua Scottow, a well-known citizen of Boston and friend of Judge Sewall, was attorney for Major Gibbons, and later for Latour, and had much to do with Acadian affairs. He acted as agent for Latour in Boston up to the time of the latter's death.

Latour carried his financial burdens lightly, but his tranquility was soon otherwise seriously disturbed. In 1653 one Emanuel Le Borgne of Rochelle, Daunay's merchant and large creditor in France, came to Acadia armed with some kind of official authority, and seized Port Royal and Daunay's property there. He then returned to France but came back in 1654 with the intention of taking possession of the whole land and becoming sole lord of Acadia. Le Borgne was about

making an attack on St. John when his plans were rudely interrupted by the appearance upon the scene of Major Sedgwick, who, a military colleague of Major Gibbons, in the summer of 1654, with his force of English and Americans, seized in Cromwell's name, St. John and all the forts in Acadia.

Latour now made a visit to England—probably in 1655—where he remained about a year. He obtained some financial support from John Kirke, a merchant of London, and one of the brothers of Sir David, and was finally successful in bringing sufficient influence to bear upon Cromwell to maintain his hold upon Acadia. Aug. 9, 1656 Cromwell granted to Latour, Thomas Temple and William Crowne the country called l'Acadie and part of the country called Nova Scotia. In this patent Cromwell specified that only soldiers and settlers of the Protestant religion should be allowed into Acadia. Under the French régime Richelieu had prohibited the entry of Protestants into Acadia and New France. Thus both these rulers had opportunity to show their religious bigotry. Sir Thomas Temple and Colonel William Crowne were "absentee" proprietors of Acadia, as they both resided in Massachusetts. Temple had large establishments at Boston on Noddle's Island, Deer Island, etc. Sir Thomas Temple died in London in 1674. In a will on record at Boston he makes a bequest to Madam Latour and her children at Port Royal. His estate, unfortunately, proved insolvent. The lords of Acadia do not appear to have acquired wealth from their possessions.

Latour at once transferred to Temple and Crowne his interest in Acadia by a document executed at London, Sep. 30, 1656, the consideration being that Latour was to receive the twentieth part of all descriptions of products of the country. Provision was made for the payment "unto Margaret Gibbons, relict of Major

Edward Gibbons, deceased, her executors, administrators or assigns, the sum of three thousand three hundred seventy and nine pounds and eleven shillings.' The Massachusetts claim appears to have clung to St. John. Was it ever satisfied?

At the date of the transfer of his Acadian interests to Temple and Crowne, Latour was about sixty years of age. He first came to Acadia in 1610, at the age of about fourteen years, with Poutrincourt.

After Latour's return from England he appears to have at first lived at St. John. Joshua Scottow shipped him supplies to "John's Fort*," from Boston, in 1657, per the frigate Exchange. Later he was at Port Royal, where his last years were spent and where his widow lived for many years. He continued to trade in Boston through his agent, Joshua Scottow, who made several voyages to Port Royal in connection with Latour's affairs. In the Boston Public Library there is preserved an original book of Scottow's accounts against Latour, which was rescued from use as a waste-book at Scarborough, Maine, where Scottow was a planter, late in life. These accounts run from 1657 to 1663, and contain many interesting items. In the latter part of 1660—after Charles II had ascended the throne of England—Scottow was concerned in the preparation and forwarding of a petition from Latour to the Privy Council of England for compensation for loss sustained when Fort St. John was seized by Cromwell in 1654. All changes of government, nationality or sovereignty seem to have found Latour ready for negotiations.

In 1694—apparently after an interval of thirty-one years—Scottow adds an entry to his account, having reference to Latour's two sons and the Alexander

*Scottow, as a good Puritan, probably had scruples about using the word "Saint."

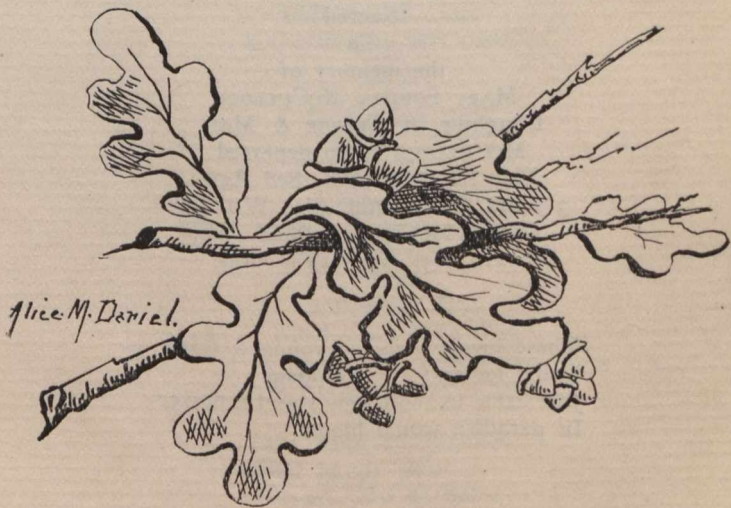
LATOURS IN MASSACHUSETTS BAY. 35

documents granting the Nova Scotia territory, which were at that date in Scottow's possession.

Somewhere between 1663* and 1666 death brought to an end Latour's long and adventurous career in l'Acadie and northern New France as well as a considerable contact with the Massachusetts Bay. In Massachusetts, more particularly at Boston, lords of Acadia have appeared at various times and under various circumstances. Acadians, of ordinary rank and file, right down to this present day, do much frequent that same locality.

GILBERT O. BENT.

*According to the entries in the Scottow account-book Latour died in 1663. Under date of that year Scottow makes a charge for preparing a petition to the British government, on behalf of Latour's widow, which was forwarded to Col. Cartwright.



Epitaphs.

Old Burying Ground, St. Andrews.

(Transcribed by D. R. JACK.)

(Continued.)

Sacred

To the Memory of Mrs.

MARY McCULLOCH wife of

DANIEL McCULLOCH who departed
this life May 19th 1823 aged 48 years.

Forgive blest shade the tributary tear
That mourns thy exit from a world like this
Forgive the wish that would have kept thee here
And stayed thy progress to the seats of bliss.

Sacred

To

the memory of

MARY SOPHIA McCULLOCH

Daughter of GEORGE & MAR.

McCULLOCH Who departed

This life Oct 16th 1828 Aged

3 years & 6 months Also WILLIAM

HENRY McCULLOCH died Aug.

12th 1831 Aged 13 months.

These lovely buds, so young & fair
Call'd hence by early doom
Just came to show how sweet a flower
In paradise would bloom.

EPITAPHS.

37

In memory of
ALEXANDER
McCURDY
Died

Jan. 3rd 1865;
also his wife
CHARLOTTE
aged 85 years.
Died

Aug. 10th 1858
aged 74 years.

In memory of
SAMUEL M.
Died

Aug. 8, 1842.
Aged 8 months
also

CATHERINE J.
Died

May 6, 1844
Aged 2 yrs & 2 mo's.
Children of SAML
& CATHERINE McCURDY.

In memory of
GEORGE N.
died

5 April, 1859
Aged 10 yrs & 11 mo.

Also CHARLES H.
died

20th Aug. 1859
Aged 1 yr & 12 d'ys
Children of THOMAS A.
& ELLEN E. McCURDY

Safe have we reached
That happy shore
We are now at home
To die no more.

ACADIENSIS.

Sacred
to the memory of
ANGUS McDONALD
Capt. of the North Carolina Highland Rgt.
and CATHERINE his wife
The former of whom died
on the 24th April 1805
and the latter on the 3d of Aug 1800.

Also
To the memory of
DONALD McDONALD
their son who died on the 16 Sept. 1815
aged 51 years.

—
Affectionate generous & humane, his
name will ever be held dear by those
who knew him, either in his various
public situations, or as a private individual.

—
Sacred
To the Memory of
ISABELLA
the beloved daughter of
ALEXANDER & ELIZABETH
MCGILL
who died
25th May 1853
in the 22nd year
of her age.

—
Sacred to the memory of
MR. JOHN MCINTOSH
who departed
this life
Jan. 31 1817
aged 73.

EPITAPHS.

39

Sacred to the memory of
MRS. CATHERINE
wife of
MR. JOHN McINTOSH
who departed this life
April 1, 1814, aged 68.

In memory of
MR. JOHN
son of MR. ARCHIBALD &
MRS. ROSETTA McLACHLEN
who died Dec. 2, 1810.
in the 21st year
of his age.

In memory of
ARCHD McLAUGHLAN
Died 2d Nov. 1824
Aged 70 years

In memory of
MRS. ROSETTA McLACHLEN
Native of Hanover Germany
wife of
MR. ARCHIBALD McLACHLEN
who died June 15, 1822
Aet. 82.

The above three stones are evidently of one family,
the Masonic being the middle of the three. The name
being miss-spelt in the Masonic one. D. R. J.

After an inoffensive life
yet towards the close much prepared
DANIEL McMASTER ESQUIRE
a Gentleman of Courteous & affable manner
and born July 21, 1754
died June 16, 1850
Trusting in God
through
Christ the Saviour

ACADIENSIS.

This stone
 marks the hallowed spot
 where the remains of
 a faithful wife,
 a most dutiful daughter
 and a tender mother
 are deposited
 HANNAH ANN
 wife of DANIEL McMASTER ESQ.
 and only daughter of
 the late REV. SAMUEL ANDREWS
 was born
 the 13th of March 1768
 and died
 the 28th of Sept. 1827

THOMAS EDWIN
 Son of DAN. & ANN McMASTER
 died 27th March 1801,
 aged 2 years, 3 months & 3 days.

THOMAS HINTON
 Son of RICH. & JANE McMASTER
 died 15 May 1814
 aged 3 months & 25 days.

Here rests the fairest bud of hope
 That e'er to fondest wish were given
 Oh! wouldst thou know their happy state
 Repent and seek the flowers in Heaven.

Fresh in the morn the summer rose
 Hangs wither'd e'er 'tis noon,
 We scarce enjoy the balmy gift
 But mourn the pleasure gone

EPITAPHS.

41

Sacred
To the memory of
CATHERINE
wife of
THOMAS NUNNERLY
Royal Artillery
Who departed this life
22nd March 1858
Aged 43 years.

—
also
BARBARA WATT
her mother
died May 5, 1861
AE. 77

—
PHILIP OLIPHANT
departed this life
— 20th 1817 in the
68 year of his age
JANE OLIPHANT
Born Jan 1785
departed this life
Nov. 20 1826
In this life we shall have
many tribulations

—————
—————
————— world

—
The
flower fadeth
but the word of God
endureth forever

—
CECIL HENR
son of the REV
H. L. OWEN, Rector
of Lunenburg N. S.
and ANNA his wife
Died
Aug. 26, 1854,
aged 22 mos.

ACADIENSIS.

Sacred
to The memory of
ROBERT PAGAN
who
Departed this life
November 23rd 1821
Aged 71 years & 7 days

Sacred
To
the Memory of
MRS. MIRIAM PAGAN
who died January 10th 1828
Aged 81 years

Farewell dear friends, a short farewell,
Till soon we meet again above.
In the blest world where pleasures dwell
And trees of life bear fruit of love

Erected
To the
Memory of
JAMES PARKENSON
Born at Liverpool G. B.
Dec. 21, 1783
Died May 28, 1836.

In memory of
JOHN PENDLEBURY
Died June 5, 1853
Aged 78 years.
JANE his wife
Died May 17 1866
Aged 88 years.
MARGARET MCKENZIE
their daughter
Died Sept. 26 1824
Aged 11 years.

EPITAPHS.

43

In memory of
ROBERT
Died Mar. 3, 1859
Aged 4 years
ISABELLA
Died Mar. 5, 1859
Aged 1 year & 3 mos.
Children of GEORGE &
MARY ANN PENDLEBURY

Here lies
EDMUND PILKINGTON
the infant son of
JOHN & ELIZABETH BENTLEY.
he died Aug. 21st 1788
aged 3 months
In prime dawn of life from us he flies
Just shown on earth, & wrapt into the skies.

Westmoreland. D. Shaw fecit.

Here lies buried
the Body of
JEREMIAH POTE, ESQR
who Departed this Life
23rd Nov. 1796, in the 71st
year of his Age.
I know that my redeemer liveth and that
he shall stand in the latter day upon the
earth, and that though after my skin, worms
destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see
God.

In memory of
MRS. ELIZABETH POTE
who departed this life
Dec. 24, 1809
Aged 79

ACADIENSIS.

In
 Memory of
 CAPT. ROBERT POTE
 who died at sea
 Novr 8, 1794,
 Aged 24 years 9 mon.

My Life thou knowest is but a span
 A cypher sums my years
 And every man In best estate
 But vanity appears

Sacred
 To the Memory of
 MRS ANN RASOR
 wife of
 MR. GEORGE RASOR
 who died
 Aug. 28, 1817
 Aged 48 years.

Sacred
 To the Memory of
 ISABELL RENKIN Who
 Died Jun 25th 1825
 Aged 28 years.

Sacred
 to the
 Memory of
 SOPHIA
 wife of
 CHARLES H.
 RICE
 Died
 July 22, 1855
 Aged 40 years.
 also
 ADA
 Daughter of
 above died at
 Hamilton, C. W.
 Aug. 18th 1851
 aged 10 m's.

EPITAPHS.

45

JOHN ROBINSON
Died January 20th 1807.
AEt 53.
His shining virtue was
Integrity.

LYDIA ROBINSON
wife of
JOHN ROBINSON
Died January 1820
AEt. 55.
"Her children rise up
And call her Blessed"

This Monument to the Memory of
his beloved parents is Erected by
Christopher Robinson of Lynn
Massachusetts
1846

Sacred
To the Memory
of JOHN RODGERS
Who died Sept. 22th
1831, Aged 1 year and
four months.

Sacred
to the memory of
WILLIAM SCOTT
formerly an eminent merchant
at Bristol.
who died at St. Andrews
on the 29th of April 1832
Aged 70

ACADIENSIS.

In memory of
 ABIGAIL ANN SELLARS
 who died
 June 20, 1811
 Aged 15 years
 & 6 months.

—
 She's gone
 Nor Angels would prevent her flight
 Her lovely soul has winged its way
 To regions of eternal light.

—
 In
 Memory
 of
 RY SELKRIG,

—
 In Memory of
 JOHN SHAW
 who died
 20th Oct. 1853
 aged 24 yrs 9 mos.

—
 In
 memory of
 ROBERT SHAW
 Died 7th June 1862,
 Aged 64 years.
 a native of Co.
 Fermanagh
 Ireland
 Also his daughter
 ALEXD.
 Died 28th Oct. 1859,
 Aged 24 years.

EPITAPHS.

47

In Memory of
ELIZABETH SMITH
wife of
CAPT. ROBERT SMITH
who died
Feb 19, 1830
in the 30th year of her age.

Sacred
To
the Memory of
FANNY
wife of
JOHN SNELL, ESQUIRE,
a native of
Devon, England.
who departed this life
at Campobello
January 11th 1832.
aged 55 years

MARY
wife of
W. SPRINGATE
died
July 26, 1847
AEt. 64

In Memory of
PHEBE JANE
Daughter of JAMES &
HANNAH STINSON
died
27th July 1844
Aged 3 years & 10 mo.

ACADIENSIS.

FLETCHER

died Nov. 2d, 1852
aged 4 yrs, 8 mos

Also HOWARD

died Dec. 22nd 1852
aged 2 yrs, 7 mos.

Children of WM. & ..
JANE STINSON.

In Memory of
ROBERT

Died 5 Nov. 1855
Aged 5 weeks

Also WILLIAM

Died 25 Dec. 1857
Aged 4 years &
9 months

Sons of WILLIAM &
JANE STINSON

In Memory of
DAVID

Died Jan. 1st 1864
Aged 6 yrs & 2 mos.

also

HENRY HALL

Died Feb 8th 1864
Children of HENRY &
ELIZABETH STINSON

My body must be turned to dust
Then let me fly beyond the sky
And see thy face in that blest place.
(Stone broken and lying on ground.)

EPITAPHS.

49

This is intended to
mark the spot where
HELEN ANN
Daughter of
ALEXANDER and MARTHA LUCY
STRACHAN
of this Town
who died 23rd June 1827
aged 3 years
8 months & 23 days.

Mourn not that the spoiler
hath laid waste the works of
God. He is subdued Jesus has
conquered death. Child of
immortality mourn no longer
Heaven is our home

Sacred
to the memory of
JOHN STRANG ESQ,
who died
Augt 2d 1824
in the 39th year
of his age.

By all the wise admired, the good esteem'd
For what he really was, not barely seem'd
Form'd upon virtues amiable plan
An honest upright candid man.



The Royal Emigrants.



THE conditions that prevailed in Nova Scotia, which included New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, during the War of the Revolution, were very different from those in other portions of British America during that period. Early in the conflict the province became a refuge for loyal refugees from the New England colonies, and the importance of Halifax as a rendezvous for British ships proved of great value. From the 30th of March to the 11th of June, 1776, the British army that had evacuated Boston remained at Halifax, leaving behind, when the army again sailed for New York, fifteen hundred Loyalists and their families who had followed it from Boston.

Some of the effects of the intense restlessness that prevailed in the old colonies reached Nova Scotia, but were soon suppressed, and all efforts to propagate the cause of the rebellion in the province failed.

The sparse population of that day was early called on to defend their homes and contribute their quota of men to the royal cause, and two corps were recruited for service from the inhabitants—"The Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment," and "The Nova Scotia Loyalists." The muster rolls of these corps were preserved, with other historical documents, in the old Chipman house, St. John, and the names of the officers and men will now appear in print for the first time.

The Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment consisted of two battalions, and was raised in 1775, when war became inevitable. The first battalion was organized by Col. Allan McLean, on the northern frontiers of New

York, from discharged men of the 42nd regiment, Fraser's and Montgomery's Highlanders who had settled in the old colonies at the peace of 1763. Colonel McLean led the corps he had hastily formed, by a series of forced marches, to the aid of Sir Guy Carleton, at Quebec, and assisted with his Highlanders materially in the defence of that fortress against the armies of Montgomery and Benedict Arnold.

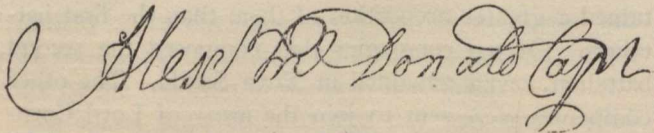
The Second Battalion was recruited in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. The organizing of the battalion was begun at Halifax early in the summer of 1775, and the oldest commissions to the officers were dated 13th and 14th of June. The battalion was styled "His Majesty's Royal Highland Regiment of Emigrants," and was known as "The Royal Emigrants." Captain John Small, formerly of the 42nd Highlanders, was major commandant. As Major Small was very popular with the Highlanders he was very successful, and the second battalion contained a greater proportion of them than the first battalion. Of ten companies that composed the second battalion, seven remained in Nova Scotia. The other companies were sent to join the army of Lord Cornwallis, and served in the southern campaigns which closed with the surrender at Yorktown in 1781.

The leading spirit in forming the corps with Major Small was Captain Alexander McDonald, and this gentleman's letter-book,* which has been preserved, containing his correspondence from the year 1775 to 1779, gives a very minute account of the difficulties that had to be met and overcome at the organization. The writer of the letters made no pretensions to literary style, but in plain, though at times uncouth language, relates his story with a directness and force that commands respect. The letters, with the muster rolls that

*Collection of the New York Historical Society, 1882.

follow, give an inside view of a provincial corps of the days of the American Revolution.

Captain McDonald was a reduced half-pay captain-lieutenant of the Montgomery Highlanders, and had been "in the most active scenes of the last war that were exhibited in the West Indies and southern provinces of this continent, and was severely wounded at Fort Du Chesne in 1758." At the peace he married, and settled on Staten Island, New York; his wife was a relative of the Livingstons, a prominent family in that state, and in consequence of his loyalty incurred their displeasure. He had served his King and country thirty-one years, and in 1774, when it was found that the people of America were determined on rebellion, in conjunction with Colonel Allan McLean and Major John Small, he offered his services to raise a Highland corps, and was sent to the Highland settlements on the Mohawk river, where he states, "there was two hundred men of my own name, who had fled from the


 A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Alex McDonald Capt". The signature is written in dark ink on a light-colored paper.

Autograph of CAPT. ALEXANDER McDONALD, from the Muster Rolls of the Royal Emigrant Regiment.

severity of their landlords in the Highlands of Scotland, the leading men of whom most cheerfully agreed to be ready at a call." When the call came Captain McDonald was unable to join Colonel McLean on the frontiers of New York, but reported to the commander-in-chief at Boston, who ordered him to Halifax, to make that place his headquarters while recruiting the battalion as originally proposed.

Major Small remained at Boston with his regiment, the 21st, from which place he sent a number of recruits to Halifax, and Captain McDonald's letters to him

describe his troubles and perplexities with much detail. Captain McDonald was not only commander of the corps during the early months of organization, but also instructor, paymaster and quarter-master. He met with some opposition from Governor Legge, and the resident officials, but he had the interests of the corps and welfare of his men at heart, and eventually formed the crude material that he and his officers recruited, into a battalion, distinguished for the good behavior of the men.

The greatest difficulty that Capt. McDonald had to contend with was the scarcity of clothing, and during the winter months his men were exempt from guard duty in consequence of their being inadequately clothed. On the 4th of December he wrote Governor Massey, commander of the garrison at Halifax, "I am ready to march wherever you think proper to order me, but I think it my duty to inform you of the state of our men, we are without clothing of any kind, nor necessaries, no knapsacks, no haversacks, shoes, stockings, in short everything that a soldier ought to have, except the rags they had on when they enlisted."

Another difficulty that taxed the resources of Captain McDonald was to provide suitable lodgings or quarters for the large number of women and children who followed their husbands. These men had been induced to join the corps with the understanding that their wives and children would be taken care of by the government, and the agreement had to be carried out. The conditions on which the Highlanders enlisted are explained by Captain McDonald in the following extract from a letter to the Admiral of the fleet at Newfoundland:—

"The women and children were victualled before those of other corps began to have that benefit, and that

NOTE.— Captain McDonald to General Howe, p. 274, Collections New York Historical Society.

from peculiar circumstances, for they were emigrants who had arrived in the harbour of New York for to settle in that province, but lest they should be constrained to join the rebels, Captain Vandeput would not permit them to land, but sent them to Boston. We cannot say they were there forced into the service, yet there was no other shift for them, since they would not be allowed to go to settle in the country, and it was promised them their wives and children should have the same allowance with the others belonging to the army, from which indulgence they have been victualled gratis while at Boston and here.*

Under these circumstances most of the able-bodied enlisted, in some instances fathers and sons serving together.

The winter at Halifax was very severe, and Captain McDonald's appeals for clothing were incessant,—“there's no kind of cloth, or any goods to be bought in this town, but at a price that soldiers cannot afford,” he wrote Major Small on the 6th of January, 1776. “For God sake send down all the clothing you have there in order to save the people from perishing.”

Captain McDonald's persistence in stating the wants of the men seemed to have annoyed his superior. On the 7th January he wrote: “I am sorry you should be displeased at my writing for things that is absolutely unavoidable. I only leave it to yourself to consider how it is possible for men almost naked to stand the severity of the weather this time of year, besides the other misfortunes that flows from this deficiency.”

The food supplied the men was another source of annoyance to this brave old soldier. “I have been making a great bustle here about the men's bread, both on account of the two pounds they are served less here

*Letter-Book of Captain McDonald, p. 279.

than the rest of the army, and of the bad flour," he wrote Colonel McLean; "Dr. Boyd's report to me says it was rank poison." Dr. Boyd was the regimental surgeon, and no doubt felt for the men as acutely as their commander. But the evil was not remedied—the contractors declared the flour was the best they could obtain.

In February the regiment numbered over three hundred men, about fifty poor fellows died from disease caused by the bad bread and inadequate clothing, during the winter. The mortality among all the troops at Halifax that winter was very large.

In March the army that evacuated Boston arrived at Halifax, and with it Major Small, who assumed command of the battalion. Captain McDonald's letters ceased during the four months the army remained at Halifax, but on June 4th, 1776, he wrote a long letter to Colonel McLean, at Quebec. There is a touch of pride and sentiment in this extract:

"I am sorry to hear that you are dissatisfied with some of the appointments, but may be you are misinformed in regard to some of them; those that have the least connection with me I dare venture to say will never bring a blush in your face or mine, and the day has been that the McLean's and McDonald's looked upon themselves as one and the same; at any rate in the situation we are like to be in I think it does not matter much who is or who is not an officer in the regiment."

The army, under General Howe, again embarked and sailed from Halifax for New York. Major Small retained his position in his old regiment and went with it, and Captain McDonald resumed command of the battalion. It was a bitter disappointment to him that his corps was not permitted to embark with the army. His wife and family remained at their home on Staten Island, and it was sixteen months since he parted from

them, and reported for duty to the Commander-in-chief at Boston, and during that time he had not received a message from his family. But in the summer of 1776 he obtained leave to visit them, and during his stay in New York enlisted two hundred men for his corps; twenty of them died on the passage from New York.

The battalion having increased in strength and discipline, had to furnish detachments for Forts Cumberland and Sackville, Fort Edward at Windsor, and also a force for Cornwallis. This distribution left Captain McDonald with but a small company at Halifax, and he was consequently very anxious to unite the whole regiment at New York. "The regiment will never make a figure until that is accomplished," was the burden of his complaint to Colonel McLean, "and the only way is to cause it to be placed on the establishment as a regular regiment." Unless this occurred the officers of the corps were but provincialists and not eligible for half-pay on the termination of the war, which was a very unpleasant reflection, as some of them had come out from Scotland to serve in the regiment.

Another winter was approaching and Captain McDonald was determined the men should not suffer, as they did the previous winter, for want of clothing. Colonel McLean, the commandant of the regiment, had accused him of extravagant expenditure, and this was the old soldier's reply:

"The situation of our men for want of clothing during last winter was terrible—the severity of the winter here, the frequent tour of duty, the knowledge the men have acquired of the injustice which they labor under, the consequent danger of desertion, lay me under the necessity of purchasing for them this winter, and every article being extravagant here, you may believe the bill must come high—however government or you must pay it."

Before the winter set in a vessel arrived from Scotland with an ample supply of clothing, and Captain McDonald recorded thankfully that "there never was anything so serviceable."

A great deal of uninteresting regimental news relating to accounts, etc., fill most of the letters, but occasionally items of historical import are mentioned as the following in a letter dated July 13th, 1777:

"Another attempt has been made from New England to invade this province, which is also defeated by a detachment from our regiment & the marines on board of Capt. Hawker. Our detachment went on board of him here, & he having a quick passage to the River St. John's, which divides Nova Scotia from New England, & where the Rebels were going to take post, and rebuild the old fort that was there the last war. Immediately on Captain Hawker's arrival there our men under the comm'd of Ensg. Jno. McDonald & the marines under that of a Lieut. were landed and engaged the enemy who were about a hundred strong, and after a smart firing and some killed and wounded on both sides the rebels ran with the greatest precipitation and confusion to their boats."

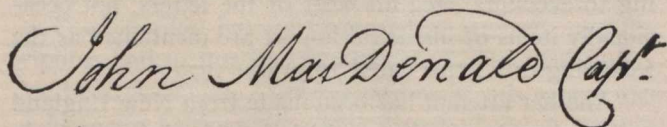
After this affair Fort Howe was rebuilt, and a detachment of Royal Emigrants stationed there.

In another letter to Major Small there is reference to an affair which caused considerable discussion at the time of the occurrence:

"I have seen a letter from Sir Geo. Collier to the Governor giving an account of an attack he made upon Machias himself with his marines. I wish with all my heart he had let it alone till your arrival when the affair might have been done more completely."

Captain McDonald had great partiality for the officers and men of his own name, and as he was related to most of them he could not ignore or neglect

them; this partiality caused him trouble with Colonel McLean, commandant of the regiment, and drew from him the retort quoted elsewhere. Among the officers to whom he was greatly attached was Captain John McDonald, Chief of Glenaladale, whose name is inter-



Autograph of CAPT. JOHN McDONALD, Chief of Glenaladale, from the Muster Rolls of the Royal Emigrant Regiment.

woven with the early annals of Prince Edward Island. "Glen a la Del" he wrote Colonel McLean, "is an ornament to any corps that he goes into, and if the regiment is not established, it had been telling him 300 guineas, that he had never heard of it. On account of his affairs upon the Island of St. John's and in Scotland where he was preparing to go to settle his business when he received the proposals."

A younger brother of the Chieftain of Glenaladale, Lieutenant Donald McDonald, also served in the corps. This gentleman accompanied Glenaladale to Prince Edward Island in 1772, and was associated with him in the settlement of their clansmen on that island. He was killed in an engagement with a French man-of-war.*

The McDonalds were numerous in the corps, and Major Small had great faith in the members of the clan. Among the officers of the name was a certain Lieutenant James McDonald, whose conduct, while in charge of the detachment at Windsor, did not suit the worthy captain, and to whom he administered a severe reprimand for his "carelessness and slovenlyness," and

*Sketches of Highlanders, by Lieut.-Col. R. E. McDonald St. John, N. B., 1843 — p. 44.

other bad habits. "If ever you expect to make a figure in the army you must change your plan," the captain wrote this scapegrace, "rather than tobacco, caly-bogus, and the — knows what." It is presumed the letter had the desired effect, as the name of the scapegrace does not occur again in the letter-book.

Captain McDonald's correspondence continued until January, 1779, and the last letter tells the sad story of the death of his wife and also the pleasure of acquainting his friend that the regiment was placed on the establishment, and named the Royal Highland Fusiliers, and numbered the 84th. This closed the letter-book of Captain Alexander McDonald. There is no further information to be gleaned of the subsequent career of this staunch Highland Loyalist. When peace came a few years after, he may have returned to Scotland, as many of the officers of the corps did when the regiment was disbanded.

In 1784 the seven companies serving in Nova Scotia were disbanded, and the greater portion of the men were granted land in Hants County, where they founded the township of Douglas, a small number also settled in Pictou County. They proved a valuable class of settlers, and carried with them into civil life the good behaviour that distinguished them as soldiers.

In the Militia Department at Ottawa there is preserved an interesting relic of the old corps, a flag or guidon mounted on a halberd bearing the name Royal Emigrants.

JONAS HOWE.



Muster Roll of the 1st (or Major Commandant John Small's) Company in the 2d Battalion of His Majesty's Young Royal Highland Regiment of Foot, whereof the Honble. Lieut. General Thomas Gage is Colonel in Chief.

Number and Rank.	Names.	Date of Commission or Time of Inlistment.	By Whom Inlisted.	For What Reason Absent.
	Major Command't,	John Small,	13 June, '75, & 8 Apr., '77	
	Capt. Lieutenant,	John MacLean,	9th April, 1778,	
	Ensign,	Lauch'n McQuarie,	do. do.	
	Chaplain,	Rev. Alex. McKenzie,	12th July, 1778,	Absent by leave.
	Adjutant,	Hector MacLean,	25th April, 1778,	
	Quarter Master,	Angus Macdonald,	14th June, 1775,	
	Surgeon,	George Fr. Boyd,	8th May, 1776,	
	Surgeon's Mate,	Donald Cameron,	25th Oct., 1776,	
	Sergeants,	James Sutherland,	29th April, 1776,	Major Small,
		James Johnston,	14th April, 1775,	O'r M'r Macdonald,
		Allan MacArther,	10th May, 1775,	Major Small,
	Corporals,	John Egan,	8th Sept., 1776,	Lieut. Bliss,
		John Crawford,	25th Oct., 1777,	Major Small,
		Samuel Shadwick,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Capt. Alex. McDonald,
	Drummers,	Job Ross,	25th April, 1776,	Major Small,
		John McNeil,	27th Nov., 1775,	do. do.
		John Barry,	16th Sept., 1776,	Lieut. Bliss,
1	Private,	Lieuis Baker,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Lieut. Jas. McDonald,
2		William Blair,	21st May, 1776,	Lieut. Bliss,
3		James Barron,	23rd Nov., 1775,	Major Small,
4		Edward Burk,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Capt. Alex. McDonald,
5		William Casey,	10th Oct., 1775,	Capt MacKinnon,
6		Adam Carger,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Lieut. Jas. McDonald,
7		John Chisholm,	27th Nov., 1775,	Major Small,
8		Donald Chisholm,	do. do.	do. do.
9		Richard Cunningham,	25th Oct., 1777,	do. do.
10		Thomas Davis,	3rd Sept., 1776,	do. do.
11		Bunbury Day,	25th April, 1777,	do. do.
12		Richard England,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Capt. Alex. McDonald,
13				Sick in Hospital.

14	John Freser,	20th Aug., 1775, .. .	Major Small, .. .	On command.
15	Thomas Fulton, .. .	3rd Sept., 1776, .. .	do. do. .. .	.. .
16	John French, .. .	11th Sept., 1776, .. .	Lieut. Bliss, .. .	.. .
17	George Gamble, .. .	3rd Sept., 1776, .. .	Major Small, .. .	Recruiting.
18	Alpin Grant, .. .	27th Nov., 1775, .. .	do. do. .. .	.. .
19	Mich'l Groves, .. .	3rd Sept., 1776, .. .	do. do. .. .	.. .
20	Alexander Grant, .. .	27th Nov., 1775, .. .	do. do. .. .	Sick in Hospital.
21	Roger Hogan, .. .	3rd Sept., 1776, .. .	Q'r M'r MacDonald, .. .	.. .
22	Peter McQueen, .. .	28th July, 1775, .. .	Lieut. Robt. Campbell, .. .	Recruiting.
23	Even McDonald, .. .	27th Nov., 1775, .. .	Major Small, .. .	On command.
24	Donald MacQueen, .. .	22nd May, 1775, .. .	do. .. .	.. .
25	Hugh McDonald, .. .	27th Nov., 1775, .. .	do. .. .	Recruiting.
26	Farquhar McDonald, .. .	do. do. .. .	do. .. .	.. .
27	Donald MacKay, .. .	14th April, 1776, .. .	Capt. Alex. McDonald, .. .	.. .
28	John Munday, .. .	10th Oct., 1775, .. .	Capt. McKinnon, .. .	Sick in Hospital.
29	Frans Mouat, .. .	10th May, 1775, .. .	Major Small, .. .	Sick in Quarters.
30	John Merrelis, .. .	22nd May, 1775, .. .	do. do. .. .	Recruiting.
31	Lawrence Osburn, .. .	29th May, 1776, .. .	Ens. Hect'r McLean, .. .	.. .
32	William Roper, .. .	8th June, 1776, .. .	Lieut. Bliss, .. .	.. .
33	John Reed, .. .	6th Oct., 1775, .. .	Capt. Jno. Macdonald, .. .	Sick in Hospital.
34	Philip Ramsay, .. .	27th Jan. 1776, .. .	Ensign Jno. McDonald, .. .	On command.
35	Christ'r Sommers, .. .	9th Jan., 1776, .. .	Major Small, .. .	Recruiting.
36	Henry Stock, .. .	21st Feb., 1776, .. .	do. .. .	Recruiting.
37	William Stickland, .. .	2nd Oct., 1775, .. .	Capt. McKinnon, .. .	.. .
38	Nicholis Samson, .. .	25th Aug., 1777, .. .	Capt. Lieut. Jno. McLean .. .	.. .
39	Robert Shimmel, .. .	5th Oct., 1775, .. .	Capt. McKinnon, .. .	.. .
40	Robert Walker, .. .	11th July, 1775, .. .	Capt. Duncan Campbell, .. .	.. .
41	Benjam'n Whetier, .. .	27th Sept., 1775, .. .	Major Small, .. .	.. .
42	John Wilkinson, .. .	25th April, 1777, .. .	do. do. .. .	Recruiting.
43	Michel Want, .. .	3rd Sept., 1777, .. .	Ensg'n John McDonald, .. .	.. .
44	Richard Walker, .. .	13th July, 1775, .. .	Lt. Robt. Campbell, .. .	.. .
45	Jas. Clark, .. .	25th Dec., 1777, .. .	Major Small, .. .	.. .
46	John Frenchwile, .. .	do. do. .. .	do. do. .. .	.. .

Muster Roll of Captain Alexander McDonald's Company in the 2d Battalion of His Majesty's Young Royal Highland Regiment of Foot, whereof the Honorable Lieut.-General, Thos. Gage, is Colonel in Chief and Major John Small, Commandant.

Number and Rank.	Names.	Dates of Commission or Time of Inlistment.	By Whom Inlisted.	For What Reason Absent.
Captain,	Alex'r Macdonald,	14th June, 1775, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Lieutenant,	Gerald Fitzgerald,	do. . . . .	. . . . .	Recruiting at Nfld.
Ensign,	Keneth Macdonald,	do. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Sergeants,	Alex'r Macdonald,	27th Nov., 1775,	Major John Small,	Promoted 30 May, 1776.
	Thom's Blackburn,	17th July, 1775,	Capt. Alex. Macdonald,	Promoted 30 May, 1776.
	Georges Mailey,	25th Nov., 1775,	Lt. Sam'l Bliss,	Promoted 20th Nov., '76.
Corporals,	John Macdonald,	27th Nov., 1775,	Major John Small, . . . . .	. . . . .
	John MacAken,	2nd May, 1775,	do. do.	Com'd at Fort Sackville
	Fra's Lovet Frasier,	21st Oct., 1776,	Lt. Sam'l Bliss, . . . . .	. . . . .
Drummers,	Alex'r Macdonald,	24th Dec., 1776,	Capt. Alex. Macdonald,	Sick in Barracks.
	Will'm Anderson,	22nd May, 1775,	Major John Small,	On command, Nfld.
1 Private,	Alex'r Barclay,	27th Nov., 1775,	do. do. . . . .	. . . . .
2	John Barker,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Capt. Macdonald,	Sick in Barracks.
3	Law'ce Bryan,	21st Oct., 1776,	Lieut. Bliss, . . . . .	. . . . .
4	John Cameron,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Capt. Macdonald,	Died. 18th Nov., 1777.
5	John Chisholm,	27th Nov., 1775,	Major Small, . . . . .	. . . . .
6	Char's Cookman,	5th Oct., 1775,	Capt. Macdonald, . . . . .	. . . . .
7	Geo. Cooper,	3rd Sept., 1776,	do. do. . . . .	. . . . .
8	Will'm Forbes,	10th April, 1776,	Exchanged from 40th R. . . . .	. . . . .
9	John Forbes,	27th Nov., 1775,	Major Small, . . . . .	. . . . .
10	John Ferguson,	do.	do. do. . . . .	. . . . .
11	Thom's Frasier,	15th June, 1776,	Capt. Macdonald, . . . . .	. . . . .
12	Henry Fogle,	3rd Sept., 1776,	do. do.	Sick in Barracks.
13	Alex'r Grant,	27th Nov., 1775,	Major Small,	Command, East'n Bat.
14	Peter Grant,	do.	do. do. . . . .	. . . . .
15	Hen'y Goddard,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Capt. Macdonald, . . . . .	. . . . .

16	John Hughes,	21st Oct., 1776,	Lt. Sam'l Bliss,	
17	John Jones,	do.	do. do.	
18	Tim'y Kennedy,	do.	do.	Com'd at Fort Sackville
19	Arch'd Macdonald,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Capt. Macdonald,	Recruiting, New York.
20	Angus Mackay,	do.	Major Small,	
21	Donald Macdonald, 1st,	do.	Capt. Alex. Macdonald,	Sick in Barracks.
22	John Macdonald,	do.	do. do.	
23	Hugh Macdonald,	27th Nov., 1775,	Major Small,	
24	Donald Macdonald, 2nd,	do.	do. do.	
25	Will'm Macdougall,	do.	do. do.	
26	Ken'th MacIenau,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Capt. Macdonald,	
27	Donald McDonald, 3rd,	26th Oct., 1776,	Ens R'd Macdonnell, Sr.	
28	Gilbert Meyer, Vol.,	14th April, 1775,	Capt. Macdonald,	Recruiting, New York.
29	Robert Macdonald,		do. do.	On duty.
30	Mich'l Morrison,	21st Oct., 1776,	Lt. Sam'l Bliss,	
31	Jno. Massey Macdonald,	Vol., 5th Sept., 1777,	Capt. Macdonald,	On duty.
32	Donald Patterson,	27th Nov., 1775,	Major Small,	Command, Geo's Island.
33	Esau Snelling,	25th Sept., 1775,	Capt. Macdonald,	Deserted 28th Oct., 1777.
34	Geo. Smith,	27th May, 1776,	do. do.	
35	John Short,	22nd Aug., 1777,	do. do.	
36	Robert Treip,	3rd Sept., 1776,	do. do.	
37	Alex'r Trayl,	25th June, 1777,	do. do.	Recruiting, Lunenburg.
38	William Youll,	12th June, 1775,	do. do.	

Muster Roll of the 4th (or Capt. Donald McKennon's) Company in the 2d Battalion of His Majesty's Young Royal Highland
Regt. of Emigrants, whereof the Honble. Lieut. General Thomas Gage is Colonel in Chief.

Number and Rank.	Names.	Date of Commission or Time of Inlistment.	By Whom Inlisted.	For what Reason Absent.
Captain,	Ran'd. McKennon,	14th June, 1775, . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Lieutenant,	Rob't. Campbell,	do. do. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
	James McDonald,	do. do. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Sergeants,	Wm. Buchanan,	11th July, 1775,	Lt. Campbell, . . . . .	. . . . .
	Don'd. McDonell,	27th Nov., 1775,	Major Small, . . . . .	. . . . .
	Hen'y. Bowman,	27th Aug., 1776,	Capt. Alex'r. McDonald, . . . .	. . . . .
Corporals,	Peter Laffin,	9th Nov., 1775,	Capt. Jno. McDonald, . . . . .	. . . . .
	Jno. Martin,	15th Nov., 1775,	Lt. Bliss, . . . . .	. . . . .
	Geo. Campbell,	3rd June, 1777, . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Drummers,	Rob't. Newcomb, . . . .	. . . . .	Capt. Alex'r. McDonald, . . . .	. . . . .
	Jno. Barrett, . . . . .	. . . . .	do. do.	On command.
1 Private,	Thos. Brenan,	7th Oct., 1775,	Capt. Jno. McDonald, . . . . .	. . . . .
2	Mich'l. Bryan,	23rd July, 1775,	Capt. Alex'r. McDonald, . . . . .	. . . . .
3	Jno. Chisholm,	27th July, 1775,	Major Small,	Died 25th Nov., 1777.
4	Alex. Cameron,	7th Nov., 1775,	Capt. Alex'r. McDonald, . . . . .	. . . . .
5	Don'd. Chisholm,	27th Nov., 1775,	Major Small, . . . . .	. . . . .
6	Rod'k. Chisholm,	do. do.	do. do. . . . .	. . . . .
7	Wm. Chisholm, Senr. . . .	do. do.	do. do. . . . .	. . . . .
8	Wm. Chisholm, Junr. . . .	do. do.	do. do. . . . .	. . . . .
9	Patt Conolly,	10th Oct., 1775,	Capt. McKinnon, . . . . .	. . . . .
10	Thos. Connor,	31st Oct., 1775,	do. do. . . . .	. . . . .
11	Jam's. Cooney,	16th Nov., 1775,	Capt. Jno. McDonald, . . . . .	. . . . .
12	Don'd. McDonald,	17th Sept., 1776,	Ens'n. Jno. McDonald, . . . . .	. . . . .
13	Wm. Drower,	5th Oct., 1775,	Capt. McKinnon, . . . . .	. . . . .
14	Wm. Doyle,	2nd Oct., 1775,	Capt. Jno. McDonald, . . . . .	. . . . .
15	Dan'l. McDugal,	27th Nov., 1775,	Major Small, . . . . .	. . . . .
16	Thos. Farley,	16th Nov., 1775,	Capt. Jno. McDonald, . . . . .	. . . . .

17	Jas. McGregor,	27th Nov., 1775,	Major Small,	
18	Jno. Hasey,	7th Oct., 1775,	Capt. Jno. McDonald,	
19	Patt Hogan,	10th Oct., 1775,	Capt. McKinnon,	
20	Dan'l. Hurley,	7th Nov., 1775,	Capt. Jno. McDonald,	
21	Patt Hynds,	16th Nov., 1775,	do. do.	
22	Wm. Calaugher,	7th Nov., 1775,	do. do.	
23	Dun. McKenzie,	24th April, 1775,	Capt. Alex'r. McDonald,	
24	Jno. Lahy,	10th Oct., 1775,	Capt. McKinnon,	On command.
25	Hugh McLeod,	17th Sept., 1776,	Ens'n. Jno. McDonald,	On command.
26	Rob't. Lithgow,	27th Aug., 1776,	Major Small,	
27	Wm. Loveless,	2nd Oct., 1775,	Capt. McKinnon,	
28	Moses Macey,	2nd Oct., 1775,	do. do.	
29	Jno. Moore,	28th Sept., 1775,	Capt. Jno. McDonald,	On command.
30	Patt Morgan,	3rd Sept., 1775,	Capt. Alex'r. McDonald,	
31	Dan'l. Morrisey,	4th Nov., 1775,	Capt. Jno. McDonald,	
32	Patt Mulligan,	11th Aug., 1775,	Capt. Dun. Campbell,	
33	Jas. Neagle,	2nd Oct., 1775,	Capt. Jno. McDonald,	On command.
34	Sam. E. Neal,	11th Aug., 1775,	Capt. Dun. Campbell,	
35	Rob't. Newton,	28th Sept., 1775,	do. do.	
36	Lauch'n. McNiel,	14th Nov., 1775,	Lt. Bliss,	
37	Jno. Patterson,	11th June, 1775,	Capt. Dun. Campbell,	
38	Lauch'n. McPherson,	24th April, 1775,	Capt. Alex'r. McDonald,	
39	Thos. Pitts,	2nd Oct., 1775,	Capt. McKinnon,	
40	Farq'r. McQuarrie,	3rd Aug., 1775,	do. do.	On command.
41	Jno. Rafter,	28th Sept., 1775,	Capt. Jno. McDonald,	
42	Jas. Ridgway,	6th July, 1775,	Lt. Campbell,	
43	Edw'd. Robinson,	29th June, 1775,	Capt. Alex'r. McDonald,	
44	Wm. Robinson,	5th Nov., 1775,	Capt. Dun. Campbell,	
45	Jno. Shea,	23rd July, 1775,	Capt. Alex'r. McDonald,	
46	Walter Stapleton,	10th Oct., 1775,	Capt. McKinnon,	
47	Jno. Warren,	7th Oct., 1775,	Capt. Jno. McDonald,	
48	John Walsh,	2nd Nov., 1775,	do. do.	
49	Jas. Whitty,	7th Oct., 1775,	do. do.	
50	Christ'r. Wiely,	30th June, 1776,	Ens'n. Hect'r. McLean,	

Muster Roll of Captain Murdock McLaine's 6th (or Grenadier) Company in the 2d Battalion of His Majesty's Young Royal Highland Regiment of Foot, whereof the Honourable Lieutenant-General, Thos. Gage, is Colonel in Chief.

Number and Rank.	Names.	Date of Commission or Time of Inlistment.	By Whom Inlisted.	For What Reason Absent.
Captain,	Murdoch McLaine,	14th June, 1775,		Recruiting.
Lieutenants,	Lauchlin McLaine,	do. do.		
	Charles McDonald,	10th May, 1776,		
Sergeants,	Jno. McKay,	24th April, 1775,	Capt. Alex. McDonald,	
	Will'm Stewart,	24th June, 1775,	Major John Small,	
	Albert Zeiglar,	23rd July, 1775,	do. do.	
Corporals,	Mich'l Keary,	13th Nov., 1775,	Capt. Ron'd McKinnon,	
	Mich'l Fitzgerald,	do. do.	do. do.	
	Thos. Menie,	20th Aug., 1775,	Major John Small,	
Drummers,	Jonathan Robinson,	5th Nov., 1775,	Capt. Alex. McDonald,	
	Robert Ross,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Major John Small,	
Private,	William Aikin,	do. do.	Ens'g Jno. McDonald, . . .	
	Mich'l Bowman,	do. do.	Capt. Alex. McDonald,	
	Jno. Browne,	12th May, 1775,	Q'r M'r McDonald,	
	Maurice Buckley,	21st Sept., 1776,	Lieut. Bliss,	
	Wm. Buckley,	13th Oct., 1775,	Capt. Jno. Macdonald, . . .	Sick.
	Robert Brydon,	14th June, 1775,	Capt. Murdoch McLeane	Recruiting.
	Mich'l Carrol,	21st Oct., 1776,	Lieut. Bliss,	
	Jno. Campbell,	27th Aug., 1776,	Major Small,	
	Alex'r Chisholm,	27th Nov., 1775,	do. do.	
	John Costoly,	18th Jan., 1777,	Capt. Alex. McDonald,	
	Israel Croane,	4th Aug., 1776,	Lieut. Bliss,	
	Alex'r Cameron,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Capt. Alex. McDonald,	
	James Fraser,	27th Nov., 1775,	Major Small,	
	Thos. Fitzgerald,	24th June, 1776,	Capt. Alex. McDonald,	
	Christ'n Foy,	3rd Sept., 1776,	do. do.	
	Fred'k Garbright,	14th Oct., 1776,	Capt. Alex. Campbell, . . .	
	Godfrey Gach,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Capt. Alex. McDonald,	
	David Gray,	do. do.	Ens'g Jno. McDonald, . . .	

ACADIENSIS.

19	Daniel Gleeson,	13th Nov., 1775,	Capt. Ron'd McKinnon,
20	James Gordon,	4th Aug., 1777,	Capt. Alex. McDonald,
21	Thos. Hemsell,	17th July, 1775,	do. do.
22	James Lawler,	13th Nov., 1775,	Capt. Jno. Macdonald,
23	Daniel Lawler,	do. do.	do. do.
24	John Lane,	14th Nov., 1775,	Capt. Ron'd McKinnon,
25	Joseph McDonald,	13th Sept., 1776,	Major Small,
26	Jno. McKenzie, Sr.,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Ens'g Jno. McDonald,
27	George Miller,	do. do.	Capt. Alex. McDonald,
28	Alex. McIntosh,	27th Nov., 1775,	Major Small,
29	Jno. McDonald,	7th Jan., 1777,	Capt. Alex. McDonald,
30	Norman McLeod,	3rd Sept., 1776,	do. do.
31	Conrad Messer,	do. do.	do. do.
32	Mich'l Miller,	do. do.	do. do.
33	Thomas Millan,	14th May, 1776,	Lieut. James McDonald,
34	Jno. McLean,	2nd Oct., 1775,	Q'r M'r McDonald,
35	Jno. McKenzie, Jr.,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Ens'g Jno. McDonald,
36	Jno. McGregor,	do. do.	Major Small,
37	Neil McLaine,	10th May, 1776,	Capt. Murdoch McLaine
38	Angus Morrison,	3rd June, 1776,	Lt. James McDonald,
39	Lauchlin McLean,	25th July, 1775,	Lt. Lauch'n McLaine, Sick.
40	Nicholas Power,	13th Oct., 1775,	Capt. Jno. Macdonald,
41	Andrew Richmond,	20th Aug., 1775,	Major Small,
42	Frederick Ruport,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Capt. Alex. McDonald,
43	James Russell,	20th Oct., 1775,	Capt. Jno. Macdonald,
44	Nathaniel Russell,	16th Oct., 1777,	Major Small,
45	Richard Stone,	13th Nov., 1775,	Lt. James McDonald,
46	Barthol'w Synett,	20th Oct., 1775,	Capt. Jno. McDonald,
47	Michael Sheechan,	25th Oct., 1776,	Lieut. Bliss,
48	Emanuel Tucker,	1st June, 1775,	Q'r M'r McDonald,
49	Jacob Tufford,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Capt. Alex. McDonald,
50	Thomas Tomas,	do. do.	do. do.

Muster Roll of Captain Neil MacLean's Company in the 2d Battalion of His Majesty's Young Royal Highland Regiment of Foot, whereof the Honble. Lt.-Genl., Thomas Gage, is Colonel in Chief.

Number and Rank,	Names.	Date of Commission or Time of Inlistment.	By Whom Inlisted.	For What Reason Absent.
Captain,	Neil MacLean,	14th June, 1775,		With Army in Canada.
Lieut.,	Hugh Frazier,	27th Feb. 1776,		Prisoner with the Rebels
Ensign,	John Macdonald,	7th Oct., 1776,		
Sergeants,	Wm. Rainey,		Major Small,	
	John Dillon,	23rd Oct., 1775,	Lt. Campbell,	
	Wm. Frazier,	8th Oct., 1775	Major Small,	
Corporals,	Tim'y Maghar,	28th Oct., 1775,	Capt. Jno. Macdonald,	
	Jacob Slaughter,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Capt. Alex. McDonald,	
	Dan'l Leary,	15th July, 1775,	Lt. Campbell,	
Drummers,	John Mackenzie,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Major Small,	
	Don'd Mackenzie,	do. do.	do. do.	Sick in Hospital.
1 Private,	Don'd Cameron, Vol'r,			
2	Peter Beehy,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Capt. Alex. McDonald,	
3	Benj'm Bulson,	do. do.	do. do.	
4	Hen'y Baker,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Ens. Jno. McDonald,	
5	Joseph Campbell,	do. do.	Ens. Hect'r McLean,	
6	Martin Cairtater,	do. do.	do. do.	
7	Henry Craft,	21st Oct., 1776,	Lt. Bliss,	
8	Geo. Charles,	20th Oct., 1775,	Capt. McKinnon,	
9	Jno. Dunn,	21st Oct., 1776,	Lt. Bliss,	
10	Jno. Dingwall,	10th Feb., 1776,	Ens. Jno. McDonald,	Drowned 27 Dec., 1777.
11	Geo. Dillman,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Lt. Jas. Macdonald,	
12	Peter Frarey,	3rd Sept., 1776,	do. do.	
13	Jno. Phife,	do. do.	Q'r M'r Ang. Macdonald	
14	Hen'y Jones,	do. do.	Capt. Alex. McDonald,	
15	Mich'l Kilkinnear,	do. do.	Major Small,	
16	Dan'l Kenney,	21st Oct., 1776,	Lt. Bliss,	Sick in Hospital.

17	Thos. Macguire,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Ens. Jno. McDonald,	
18	James Meade,	21st Oct., 1776,	Lt. Sam Bliss,	
19	Jno. Moran,	do. do.	do. do.	
20	Ken'th Mackenzie,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Major Small,	Sick in Hospital.
21	Donald Macdonald,	do. do.	Ens. Jno. McDonald,	
22	Thos. Marigan,	21st Oct., 1776,	Lt. Bliss,	
23	Jno. Mackenzie,	do. do.	do. do.	Died Nov. 24.
24	Jas. Neile,	8th Nov., 1775	Capt. Jno. Macdonald,	
25	Fred'k Nogle,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Ens. Hect'r McLean,	
26	Sam'l Owens,	21st Oct., 1776,	Lt. Bliss,	Deserted Dec. 27, 1777.
27	Thos. Pirman,	do. do.	do. do.	
28	Jno. Shea,	do. do.	do. do.	
29	Geo Sutherland,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Ens'n Jno. McDonald,	Drowned Nov. 24, 1777.
30	Caleb Woodhaver,	do. do.	do. do.	
31	Geo. Wright,	do. do.	do. do.	
32	John Younge,	do. do.	Lt. Jas. McDonald,	

Muster Roll of the 8th (or Captain Allen Macdonald's) Company in the 2d Battalion of His Majesty's Young Royal Highland Regiment of Foot, whereof the Honourable Lieut.-General, Thos. Gage, is Colonel in Chief.

Number and Rank.	Names.	Date of Commission or Time of Inlistment.	By Whom Inlisted.	For What Reason Absent.
	Captain,	Allen Macdonald,	14th June, 1775,	Prisoner with the Rebels
	Lieut.,	Alex. Macdonald,	do. do.	do do do.
	Ensign,	Alex. Maclean,	25th Dec., 1776,	Recruit'g at Nfld.
1	Sergeant,	Gilb't Anderson,	8th May, 1775,	Major Jno. Small,
2	do.	Alex. Dawson,	17th June, 1775,	Capt. Alex. McDonald,
3	do.	John MacKay,	13th Sept., 1776,	do. do. do.
1	Corporal,	Pat'k Lyons,	7th June, 1776,	Lieut. Bliss,
2	do.	Robert Hall,	21st May, 1776,	do. do.
3	do.	James Davies,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Capt. Alex. McDonald,
1	Drummer,	James Pell,	14th Oct., 1775,	do. do.
2	do.	Chas. Trapollet,	24th June, 1777,	Major Small,
1	Private,	Samuel Allan,	12th Nov., 1776,	Lieut. Bliss,
2	do.	James Burns,	1st Dec., 1775,	do. do.
3	do.	Jacob Burriger,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Capt. Alex. McDonald,
4	do.	Henry Cuyler,	do. do.	do. do.
5	do.	Will'm Dutton,	17th Sept., 1776,	do. do.
6	do.	Will'm Frampton,	20th Sept., 1776,	Lieut. Bliss,
7	do.	Edm'd Gamber,	28th Sept., 1776,	do. do.
8	do.	John Henly,	2nd Oct., 1776,	do. do.
9	do.	Richard Henly,	do. do.	do. do.
10	do.	Tim'y Headen,	10th Oct., 1775,	Capt. McKinnon,
11	do.	Jacob Harman,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Capt. Alex. McDonald,
12	do.	Tim'y Haragan,	10th Sept., 1776,	Lieut. Bliss,
13	do.	Thomas Keefe,	20th Sept., 1776,	do. do.
14	do.	Peter Lyons,	7th June, 1776,	do. do.

15	.. . . .	Elijah Lewis,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Capt. Alex. Macdonald, .. . . .	.. . . .
16	.. . . .	Mathias Leisore,	do. do.	do. do. .. . . .	.. . . .
17	.. . . .	John Macdonald, 1st,	24th April, 1776,	do. do. .. . . .	.. . . .
18	.. . . .	Jno. Macdonald, 2nd,	25th Oct., 1775,	Major Small, .. . . .	.. . . .
19	.. . . .	John Macdonald, 3rd,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Ens'n Jno. Macdonald,	Com'd at F. Sackville.
20	.. . . .	Wm. Macdonald, Sr.,	17th June, 1776,	Capt. Alex. Macdonald, .. . . .	.. . . .
21	.. . . .	Wm. Macdonald, Jr.,	3rd Sept., 1776,	do. do. .. . . .	.. . . .
22	.. . . .	Malc'm Maclean,	9th Dec., 1776,	Major Small,	Recruiting.
23	.. . . .	John Miller,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Q'r M'r Macdonald, .. . . .	.. . . .
24	.. . . .	Norm'n McLeod, Vol'r,	25th Feb., 1777, .. . . .	.. . . .	Recruiting.
25	.. . . .	John McGregor,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Capt. Alex. Macdonald, .. . . .	.. . . .
26	.. . . .	Hugh Macintosh,	do. do.	Ens'n Jno. Macdonald,	Sick in Hospital.
27	.. . . .	Will'm Melone,	6th Sept., 1776,	Lieut. Bliss, .. . . .	.. . . .
28	.. . . .	Wm. Nairn,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Q'r M'r Macdonald, .. . . .	.. . . .
29	.. . . .	And'w Stewart,	1st June, 1775,	Major Small,	Com'd at F. Sackville.
30	.. . . .	George Shotts,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Capt. Alex. Macdonald, .. . . .	.. . . .
31	.. . . .	Francis Sheets,	do. do.	do. do. .. . . .	.. . . .
32	.. . . .	Geo. Sutherland, Vol'r,	25th April, 1777, .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
33	.. . . .	James Wright,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Lieut. Jas. Macdonald, .. . . .	.. . . .
34	.. . . .	John Venable,	17th Sept., 1776,	Lieut. Bliss, .. . . .	.. . . .

Muster Roll of the 9th (or Capt. John McDonald's) Company in the 2d Battalion of His Majesty's Young Royal Highland Regiment of Foot, whereof the Honble. Lieut.-Genl., Thomas Gage, is Colonel in Chief.

Number and Rank.	Names.	Date of Commission or Time of Inlistment.	By Whom Inlisted.	For What Reason Absent.	
	Captain,	John McDonald,	11th June, 1775,		
	Lieutenant,	Alex'r McDonald,	14th June, 1775,	Prisoner with Rebels.	
	Ensign,	James Robertson,	30th Oct., 1776,		
	Sergeants,	Redm'd Connell,	26th Sept., 1775,	Lt. Gerald FitzGerald,	
		And'w Campbell,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Q'r M'r McDonald,	
	Corporals,	Chris. McDonald,	24th April, 1775,	Capt. Alex. McDonald,	
		David McDonald,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Major Small,	
		Wm. Long,	do. do.	do. do.	
	Drummers,	John Watts,	2nd Oct., 1775,	Capt. McKinnon,	
		Dun'n McDonald,	27th Nov., 1775,	Major Small,	
	Private,	Thom's Thomson,	3rd Sept., 1776,	do. do.	
1		Jonathan Heager,	do. do.	Capt. Alex. McDonald,	
2		Hans Vison,	2nd Oct., 1775,	Capt. Ran'd McKinnon,	
3		Sam'l Gray,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Capt. Alex. McDonald,	13th Feb., 1777.
4		John Black,	do. do.	do. do.	
5		Fildy Phillips,	do. do.	Major Small,	
6		Wm. Godfrey,	16th Nov., 1775,	Capt. John McDonald,	
7		Christ'n Heniger,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Capt. Alex. McDonald,	
8		Hen'y Gotshale,	do. do.	do. do. do.	
9		John Butler,	1st Nov., 1775,	Capt. John McDonald,	
10		Sebastine Cubus,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Ens'n Jno. McDonald,	
11		Angus Cameron,	do. do.	do. do.	
12		Jam's McGonigal,	21st May, 1776,	Lieut. Bliss,	
13		John Gordon,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Ens'n Hector McLean,	
14		Donald McDonald,	27th Nov., 1775,	Major Small,	
15	Even McDougal,	do. do.	do. do.		

16	John Soaff,	2nd Oct., 1775,	Capt. McKinnon,	
17	Humph'y Chadburn,	17th March, 1777,	Capt. John McDonald,	
18	Mich'l Davis,	3rd Sept., 1776,	do. do. do.	
19	Alex'r Wilson,	10th July, 1775,	Major Small,	
20	John Duddridge,	2nd Oct., 1775,	Capt. McKinnon,	
21	Alex'r Lisslie,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Ens'n Jno. McDonald,	
22	John Forbes,	do. do.	Capt. Alex. McDonald,	
23	Bengim'n Lyon,	17th July, 1775,	Capt. Dun. Campbell,	
24	Thom's Manuvil,	2nd Oct., 1775,	Capt. McKinnon,	
25	Jam's Witherel,	25th Oct., 1775,	Lieut. Campbell,	
26	Donald Garmon,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Lt. James McDonald,	
27	Patt McHugh,	do. do.	Ens'n Jno. McDonald,	
28	Jam's Ramsy,	do. do.	Major Small,	
29	John Robeson,	17th July, 1775,	Capt. Alex. McDonald,	Com. at Fort Sackville.
30	Wm. Coaltman,	11th Oct., 1775,	do. do. do.	Com. at Fort Sackville.
31	Jam's Codd,	10th Oct., 1775,	Capt. McKinnon,	
32	Wm. Peach,	27th Nov., 1775,	Major Small,	Com. at Fort Sackville.
33	Donald McDonald, V'r.,		Major Small,	
34	Alex'r McDonald,	27th Nov., 1775,		Died 25th Nov., 1777.

Muster Roll of the 10th (or Capt. Allan McDonald's) Company in the 2d Battalion of His Majesty's Young Royal Highland Regiment of Foot, whereof the Honble. Lieut.-General, Thomas Gage, is Colonel in Chief.

Number and Rank.	Names.	Date of Commission or Time of Inlistment.	By Whom Inlisted.	For What Reason Absent.
Captain,	Allan Macdonnell,	14th June, 1775,		Prisoner with the Rebels
Lieutenant,	John Macdonnell,			Maj.-Gen. Massey's leave
Ensign,	Hector Maclean,	14th June, 1775,		
Sergeants,	Alex. Macdonald,	10th June, 1775,	Q'r M'r Macdonald,	
	Edmond Gascock,	24th Oct., 1775,	Capt MacKinnon,	
	Alex. McDonald, Jr.,	10th June, 1775,	Capt. D. Campbell,	Recruiting in Nfld.
Corporals,	Edm'd McGonnegal,	21st Oct., 1776,	Lieut. Bliss,	
	Joshua Ward,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Major Small,	
	Wm. Fraser,	3rd Dec., 1776,	do.	Recruiting at New York
Drummers,	Hugh McQueen,	24th April, 1776,	do.	
	John Fraser,	do. do.	do.	
1 Private,	Conrad Bloss,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Capt. Alex. McDonald,	
2	Henry Bolieboker,	do. do.	do. do.	
3	James Connolly,	21st Oct., 1776,	Lieut. Bliss,	
4	Mich'l Croker,	do. do.	do.	
5	And'w Coab,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Capt. Alex. McDonald,	
6	Alex. Cameron,	do. do.	Ensg'n John McDonald,	
7	John Colbreath,	do. do.	Capt. Alex. McDonald,	
8	David Carney,	21st Oct., 1776,	Lieut. Bliss,	
9	Dun. Campbell,	24th Dec., 1776,	Capt. Alex. Campbell,	Recruiting at New York
10	David Dee,	21st Oct., 1776,	Lieut. Bliss,	
11	Robert Dillon,	do. do.	do.	
12	Louis Elinger,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Capt. Alex. McDonald,	
13	Abraham England,	do. do.	do. do.	
14	Thomas Green,	do. do.	do. do.	
15	Jacob Hensley,	do. do.	do. do.	

16	John Hewet,	24th Feb., 1776,	Capt. Alex. Campbell,	
17	Dennis Harrigan,	21st Oct., 1776,	Lieut. Bliss,	
18	George Jack,	27th Nov., 1775,	Major Small,	Recruiting at New York
19	John Kennedy,	21st Oct., 1776,	Lieut. Bliss,	
20	James Kean,	do. do.	do.	
21	Corn's Kelly,	do. do.	do.	
22	Tim'y Kelly,	do. do.	do.	
23	Mich'l Kiever,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Capt. Alex. McDonald,	
24	Thos. Laffy,	do. do.	do. do.	
25	Will'm Lesley,	do. do.	do. do.	
26	John Murphy,	3rd Aug., 1775,	Capt MacKinnon,	
27	Rich'd Mallard,	21st Oct., 1776,	Lieut. Bliss,	
28	Peter McDonald,	27th Nov., 1775,	Major Small,	
29	Chas. Malloye,	21st Oct., 1776,	Lieut. Bliss,	
30	James McDonald,	25th Nov., 1775,	Major Small,	
31	Dan'l McLeod,	10th June, 1775,	Q'r M'r Macdonald,	
32	John McLeod,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Ensg'n John McDonald,	
33	Alex. McDonald,	24th Dec., 1776,	Capt. Alex. McDonald,	
34	Joseph Pell,	14th Oct., 1775,	do. do.	Recruiting at Nfld.
35	James Ryan,	21st Oct., 1776,	Lieut. Bliss,	
36	David Still,	3rd Sept., 1776,	Ensg'n John McDonald,	
37	Jacob Swab,	do. do.	Capt. Alex. McDonald,	
38	Roger Sweynie,	17th Oct., 1775,	do. do.	
39	Henry Weeks,	21st Oct., 1776,	Lieut. Bliss,	Recruiting at Nfld.
40	Thos. Walker,	24th April, 1777,	Major Small,	

THE ROYAL EMIGRANTS.

The Great New Brunswick Survey.

A Day Dream.



VERYBODY, I suppose, likes to dream in his contemplative moments of what he would do were he suddenly to become rich. Most of us no doubt are firmly convinced that we would lead abstemious lives in order to do the utmost good with our wealth. Whether we would really do these things does not matter at all; we are sincere in thinking we would. Besides, we are superstitious enough to believe that an intention to do good with wealth may help to bring it, while a selfish plan might cause it to be withheld.

My own dreams of what I shall do with the great wealth that is to come to me from a long lost great uncle are very definite. There are certain educational designs I would like to advance in two great colleges I know, and certain phases of science and exploration I would like to promote, but my dreams chiefly concern New Brunswick. I would properly endow the University of New Brunswick, and establish there a strong School of Forestry. Then I would give to St. John, my native city, a great and beautiful public building, to be called *The Loyalist Building* in honor of the founders of the city and province. It would form the centre of the city's intellectual life, and would contain a model public library, together with model museums for the Natural History and Historical Societies, and proper meeting rooms for these and other intellectual

and educational assemblies. Then I would give to St. Stephen a somewhat similar but smaller building, dedicated to the memory of my father, a public-spirited citizen and seventh mayor of that town. I would erect artistic monuments in public places to the memory of the founders of the province, and to the honor of her eminent citizens, and I would cause her historic sites to be properly marked. And in other ways, by well-considered plans, I would seek to aid in the advancement of learning and the increase of prosperity throughout the province.

But there is one matter on which I love to dwell more than upon any other, and that is the great survey I am to give the province, to make known its geography, resources and scientific phenomena down to their minutest features. All the details of this survey I have thought out, even to such particulars as the wording of the letter in which I ask the Legislature to accept it on behalf of the province. The survey is to be organized in five divisions, each under an expert director, responsible to a director-in-chief, who is, of course, myself.

First, is to come the Geographical or Topographical Division, whose duty it is, with proper triangulations and other exact methods, to furnish a minutely accurate topographical map of the province on a scale of a mile to an inch, with much enlarged maps of important localities near the cities. These maps are of course to show contours, with all important heights determined by spirit level, and every other topographical feature. Great numbers of large photographs will further illustrate the topography, and the scenery as well; and I have worked out a very ingenious system for correlating the photographs with the maps, so that the observer may be able exactly to fit the one to the other.

Second, is to come the Cadastral, or Property

Division, whose duty it would be to mark on accurate outline maps, supplied by the Geographical Division, the lines bounding different property grants, not as they are supposed to be, but as they actually run on the ground; and when these lines are determined they are to be fixed by permanent marks. Further it would be the duty of this division to re-survey, and to mark by permanent monuments, all the county and parish lines of the province.

Third, is to come the important Economic Division, whose duty it is to ascertain the truth as to the natural resources of the province. The rocks are to be sounded by diamond drills wherever mining experts consider there is a chance for the occurrence of minerals. The soils are to be analyzed in proper laboratories, and the kinds best for special uses are to be marked on suitable maps, those best for certain kinds of crops as well as those which can be most profitably reserved for forest. Special attention is to be given to all forestry questions.

Fourth, comes the Scientific Division, whose duty it is to make thoroughly known the geology, meteorology, botany and zoology of the province. Our geologists would be given the opportunity to resurvey the province under much better conditions than have been possible in the past, and would be provided with ample expert assistance and the use of diamond drills to determine crucial lithological or stratigraphical points, while the physiographic factors which have determined the geographic features of the province would be completely investigated. Proper observatories would be established at important points for the study not only of meteorological phenomena proper, but of magnetic, seismic and tidal phenomena as well. The province and its waters would be searched to their uttermost corners and depths for every kind of plant and animal life that may occur therein, for which service the

enthusiasm of young students in the universities would be utilized in the summers.

Fifth, comes the Historical Division, whose duty it is to investigate and record in detail, in print and on maps, the local history of each section of the province, gathering as well its traditions, folk-lore and other data contributing to an understanding of the people.

During the progress of the survey, especially in the third, fourth and fifth divisions, very extensive collections would be made. All of these would be placed in the custody of the New Brunswick Natural History and Historical Societies, and would be preserved and made accessible in the museums of these societies in the Loyalist building, or else in a special building to be erected expressly for them at Fredericton,—I have not decided which. The results obtained by all of the divisions would be published in a series of stately volumes and portfolios of beautifully engraved and colored maps, all of which would be sold to the people of the province at a nominal sum, and would be distributed to the great libraries and surveys of the world.

It would cost a great deal of money, but this is no matter when you are dreaming. Besides it would be worth it.

W. F. GANONG.



Birds.



Read that the word bird is the English designation of the Aves, the second class of the sub-kingdom Vertebrata, standing between the Mammalia (mammals) above, and the Reptilia (reptiles) below.

In studying birds we find them to be air-breathing, egg-laying, warm-blooded, feathered vertebrates, with two limbs (legs) used for standing, walking, hopping, scratching, perching, grasping and swimming, and two limbs (wings) used for flying or as aids in swimming or running.

The possession of warm blood would seem to bring them near the mammals, but being oviferaus, they also closely approach the reptiles.

Birds may be divided into two sub-classes, *one* Ratitæ, the runners such as the ostrich, emu and others, which are characterized by having no keel on the breastbone, rudimentary wings, feathers with disconnected barbs, and stout legs, and *two*, Carinataæ, those with a keeled sternum (breastbone) and developed functional wings.

It will of course be understood that in this section we have only the Carinataæ and no better example of the keeled breastbone can be found than in the domestic fowl. There are numerous sub-divisions connected with a study of birds, but speaking generally, we may divide them into (1) Aquatic, which are specially organized for swimming; the body flattened and covered with water-proof clothing—feathers and down;

the legs short (the knees being wholly withdrawn within the skin of the body), and set far apart and far back; the feet webbed, and the hind toe elevated or absent.

The legs are always feathered to the heel at least, and they are the only birds whose neck is sometimes longer than the legs.

The Auks, Loons, Grebes, Gulls, Terns, Cormorants, Gannet, Ducks and Geese are our representatives.

(2). Terrestrials, in which group we find great diversity of structure, but all of which agree in being especially terrestrial in habit, spending most of the time on the ground, not on trees or the water, although they are fairly good fliers and many swim well.

Of this group we have the Rails, Herons, Snipe, Sandpipers, Plovers, Grouse and Doves, and did have the Pigeons.

(3). Aërials, which comprise the largest and highest group, and include all birds whose toes are fitted for grasping or perching, the hind toe being on a level with the rest. The knee is free from the body, and the leg is generally feathered to the heel. The wings are adapted for long or rapid flight; and most of them hop rather than walk on the ground. They always live in pairs; and the young are hatched helpless. Here belong the Hawks, Falcons, Eagles, Woodpeckers, Swifts, Goat-suckers, Humming-birds, Cuckoos, Kingfisher, Fly-catchers, Raven, Crows, Jays, Blackbirds, Orioles, Larks, Sparrows, Wax-wings, Swallows, Wrens, Warblers, Thrushes and Bluebird.

It is, of course, impossible to place all of our birds in three classes and have them exactly correct, as will appear from the facts that the Pigeons and Doves stand intermediate between the terrestrial and aerial,

having wings suited for prolonged flight and slender legs, fitted rather for an arboreal life, with toes not united, and the hind toe on a level with the rest, that of the aerial which are said to hop, the Meadow-lark, Blackbird and the Crow walk, and of the terrestrial our Grouse both spend part of the time on trees.

Considered as a whole, birds are certainly extremely valuable and it is indeed a shame and a disgrace that so many of these God-given benefactors of man should be killed or rather murdered, in order that some may have amusement (improperly often called sport) some a source of revenue, and others distorted and twisted remains to be hung upside down or in other unnatural positions on hats.

I do not make any attack on the true sportsman, who shoots game-birds in season, and who is not a "game-hog," but my opinion of the men who call themselves sports and hunt and bag birds for the sake of the few dollars obtained from the sale of the lifeless remains, is perhaps better imagined than expressed.

Thousands of innocent and beneficial birds have been shot "just for fun," by the younger "shooters," and in probably the majority of cases the killing, though wrong, was done quite innocently, the offenders, owing to a faulty school and home education, being ignorant regarding the value of the lives they were taking. Nor will it do to blame the teachers or parents as they, like the children have not had an opportunity of becoming familiar with our varied forms of bird-life.

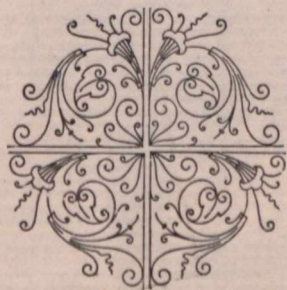
Birds and insects should be two prominent subjects for teachers and pupils, and until far more attention is paid to them bird killing and bird wearing will go on, as it has in the past, and in time the masses will wake up, realize their position caused by the scarcity

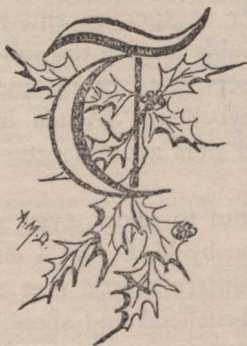
of birds and superabundance of insects and have nothing but harsh thoughts and words for their predecessors, who through carelessness and ignorance encouraged the coming about of the conditions by which they find themselves environed. At present, although millions of beneficial birds have been murdered, we are blessed with quite a number of species, and it behooves all who will take the trouble to give the subject half the consideration it deserves, to be up and doing in an endeavour to protect their "friends in feathers" before it is too late and thus avoid a catastrophe in the future.

I do not know now, nor pretend to know, even a small proportion of the good done by birds, but I do know enough to convince the ordinary mortal that a large majority of our birds are beneficial and should receive all possible protection by man, and more especially on account of their having so many natural enemies.

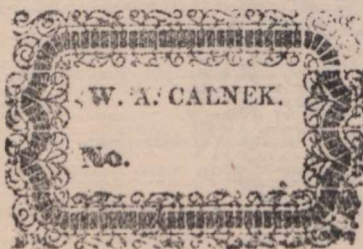
A. GORDON LEAVITT.

Oct. 1903.





HE name of W. A. Calnek is probably as inseparably connected with the gathering up of Nova Scotia history and genealogy as was that of the late Joseph W. Lawrence with similar work in New Brunswick. Both died, leaving behind them a large collection of historical material, which they had hoped that they might live to see placed permanently on record. Mr. Calnek's work was taken up after his demise by a gentleman well qualified for the task, and the History of the County of Annapolis, by W. A. Calnek, edited and completed by A. W. Savary, M.A., Judge of the County Courts of Nova Scotia, is well known to the student of American history. The work of the late J. W. Lawrence remains as at



NO. 64.

his death, with probably less likelihood of its publication at the present day than there was immediately after his decease.

The book-label of Mr. Calnek, plain and simple in its style, is

reproduced herewith. The genealogy of the family, with an introduction by himself, will be found in the History of the County of Annapolis, pp. 485-8. In it he states that his grandfather, Jacob Calnek, was of Jewish ancestry, and was born in Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in 1745, and died in Central Granville, N. S., 1831, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. Wm.

A. Calnek died on Monday, June 13th, 1892.

A copy of the book-plate of Mr. T. B. Akin was placed in the hands of the writer of this sketch by the same gentleman to whom he is indebted for a copy of that of Mr. Calnek.



Thomas B. Akin

NO. 65.



Jonathan Belcher
Ex Societate Medij Templi.

NO. 66.

Mr. Akin was Record Commissioner of Nova Scotia for some years, and as such was well known to Nova Scotia students of provincial history.

Jonathan Belcher was the first Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, and on the 14th of October, 1754, was, by H. M. mandamus, sworn in as a member of the council. In "A History of Nova Scotia or Acadie, by Beamish Murdoch, Esq., Q.C.," quite an interesting account is given of Chief Justice Belcher and his career.

DAVID RUSSELL JACK.

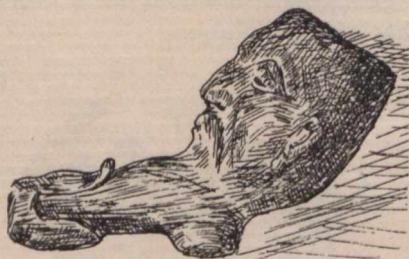


FIG. 10.

Trade Pipes.

In Mr. S. W. Kain's valuable article on Trade Pipes, which appeared in the last issue of ACADIENSIS, page 257, there is a reference to a peculiar pipe of European manufacture which was the property of the late Dr. I. Allen Jack. Unfortunately the cut, which should have appeared with the article, was not received in time for insertion in our last issue.

D. R. JACK.

Book Reviews.

One of the latest additions to Acadian literature is the "History of St. Andrews Society, St. John, N. B., Canada, 1798 to 1903, by I. Allen Jack, B. A., D. C. L., K. C., late Recorder of the City of St. John," 260 pp., 8vo., with 35 full page portraits. Price, if bound in cloth, \$1.75; or in half morocco, \$2.40.

The work has been in course of preparation for about three years, under the direction of the late Dr. Jack, assisted by a small committee of the Society. Unfortunately its author did not live to see the work issued from the press, and accordingly its final completion, together with the supervision of the proofs, fell largely to Mr. J. Roy Campbell, who had been a most enthusiastic member of the publication committee from the commencement of the work. Indeed the author in the preface acknowledged his indebtedness to Mr. Campbell in the following words:

"Confinement to his room for many years, with disabilities arising from more or less painful and serious illness, has somewhat interfered with the work of the writer of this history."

* * * * *

"To the members of the Publication Committee the author tenders his cordial thanks for many valuable services, but in this connection he begs to refer to Mr. J. Roy Campbell as eminently helpful, and, it may be added, that to his exertions is due the collection of portraits contained in the volume."

The subscribers to the earlier issues of ACADIENSIS will be interested in learning that of the five members of the Publication Committee just alluded to, and which consisted of Messrs. J. Roy Campbell, James Jack, P. R. Inches, M. D., Murray MacLaren, M. D., and the writer of this review, no less than three were directly concerned in the inception of the magazine, Messrs. Campbell and James Jack being among the guarantors under whose auspices the first volume was published.

Considering the difficulties encountered, the collection of portraits of the Presidents of the Society is most admirable, and it may be added, that covering as it does such a long period, must be considered as very complete. Of the thirty-nine individuals who at various times filled the office of president of the Society from its inception in 1798, until the present year, the portraits of thirty-four have been obtained, and reproduced in a very excellent manner.

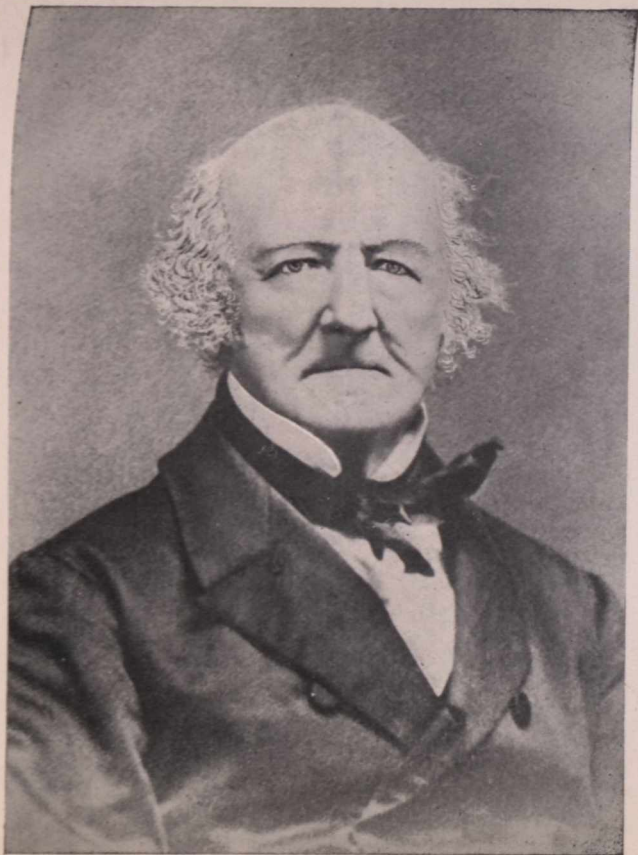
Mechanically, the work leaves nothing to be desired, the printing and binding, all of which was carried out in the establishment of Messrs. J. & A. McMillan, of St. John, is of a superior style, creditable to all concerned.

It is perhaps a matter of regret that, viewed from the standpoint of the biographical student, a more complete index had not been supplied. This omission, it may be stated, was not due to any oversight upon the part of the editor or of the committee, its desirableness being most fully discussed. In view of the very considerable expense already incurred for printing, engraving, etc., it was decided by a majority of the members of the committee that this feature should be omitted.

The portraits of Mr. Lauchlan Donaldson, who was for six years president of the Society, and who at his demise bequeathed one-eighth part of his estate, amounting to \$5,032.59, to the Society, the income of which was to be used for charitable purposes, and of Mr. J. Roy Campbell, whose work has already been touched upon, accompany this review. That of its author appeared in our last volume.

Within the covers of this work is to be found much valuable material, historical and biographical, valuable not only to the Society directly concerned, but also to the public at large. It is to be hoped that the publication, which is sold at less than cost, may be generously supported by the reading public, and the very limited edition of three hundred copies rapidly taken up.

DAVID RUSSELL JACK.



LAUCLAN DONALDSON.

(From the History of St. Andrew's Society, of St. John, N. B.)



J. ROY CAMPBELL.

(From the History of St. Andrew's Society, of St. John, N. B.)