

The New Brunswick Magazine.

VOL. III.

DECEMBER, 1899.

No. 6

AT PORTLAND POINT.

Supplementary Paper, No. 3.

The operations carried on by Simonds and White at St. John and Passamaquoddy might be regarded for the first few years as experimental, but at the time of the reorganization of the Company in April, 1767, the business had become fairly well established. The two partners, realizing that their situation was likely to become permanent, began to contemplate a partnership of a different character, and ere long both took the most effectual means of making themselves comfortable and happy in their remote situation by entering upon the married state. Their wives were sisters, daughters of Captain Francis Peabody. Scarcely were they settled in their new relationships, when their situation became yet more solitary through the withdrawal of the garrison at Fort Frederick. This left them in a peculiarly exposed and defenceless condition. On the evacuation of the Fort the ordnance and stores were placed in charge of James Simonds, who frankly admits his motive in accepting such a charge was to prevent another person being appointed, who might perhaps be a trader. He was allowed, in consideration of the trouble and

responsibility involved, to have the use of "the King's boats," and the privileges of the fishery on the west side of the harbor, together with the cordwood and other articles left by the troops.

Meanwhile Hazen & Jarvis had been so unfortunate in their mercantile transactions at Newburyport that it became necessary for them to take the greater care of their interests at St. John, and after the reorganization of the Company and the signing of the second contract, Mr. Hazen came to St. John, very frequently. Early in the year 1771, he determined to discontinue his business at Newburyport altogether and remove to St. John. James White says it was the wish of both Mr. Simonds and himself that Mr. Hazen should settle at Portland Point, and that he should make choice of a situation agreeable to himself, but that, as the partnership business was drawing to a close, the house to be erected should be built with his own money. Mr. Hazen made his choice and built his house accordingly. The house was erected in 1772. It was destroyed by fire before it was quite finished and a new one built on the same site the next year. This was by all odds the largest and best finished dwelling that had up to that time been built at St. John; it was, however, at first unpainted. The windows were primed and glazed at Newburyport. As mentioned in a former number of the Magazine,* the Hazen house (erected Nov. 17, 1773) is still standing, and in an excellent state of preservation, at the corner of Simonds and Brook Streets.

On the occasion of James Simond's visit to Halifax about the beginning of the year 1764, he procured a license to occupy ten acres of land at Portland Point, for carrying on the fishery and for burning limestone. He had been promised and hoped for an extensive grant

*See N. B. Magazine, Vol. I, p. 318.

but for some reason there was a delay and when he visited Halifax in the Autumn, matters had not improved. This we learn from his letter of Oct. 1, 1764, in which he writes :—

“With respect to Land there is no prospect of ever getting any valuable from this government, though doubtless whatever be asked for in England, if right steps is taken, may be had with little cost; several large grants have lately been made there. The land is very valuable.”

The reason of this was afterwards explained to be that in consequence of a dispute between the government and the well known colonizer, Alexander McNutt, it had been ordered that no lands should be granted without the King's mandamus first obtained. Soon after, this order was countermanded and then came a perfect deluge of land grants. Between twenty and thirty townships, besides other large grants to individuals, were passed in the course of a few weeks.

In the first grant at St. John, obtained by James Simonds in 1763, Richard Simonds appears as a grantee although he had died nine months before. This must have been due either to James Simond's neglect in giving the government notice of his decease, or more probably to the inattention of the clerk who made out the grant. It appears that the other partners were not quite satisfied with James Simonds procuring the second grant in May, 1770, in his own name, but they relied upon the clause in their contract relating to the division of lands as affording a guarantee that their rights would be protected. In addition to the lands held in common the partners, by mutual consent, indulged in a variety of purchases and speculations. In May, 1773, Mr. Simonds bought from Hon. Charles Morris, the tract commonly called the Morrisania lands, containing by estimation 10,000 acres, in what is now the parish of Lincoln and the city of Fredericton, and also a tract of

1,500 acres in what is now Lower Sheffield. Hazen and White on their part obtained a grant of a large tract on the Rushagonish stream, a branch of the River Oromocto. But in addition to these lands Messrs. Hazen and Simonds were interested in the townships of the Canada Company on the St. John River. The fifth paper of the Portland Point series* contained a good deal respecting the Canada Company and its townships, but there is much additional information in the papers that have since been put at the disposal of the writer by Mr. Ward Hazen, which cannot well be passed over. Two documents are especially important and will be given in full in an early issue of the Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society. One of these is a circular printed for the Canada Company at Quebec by Brown and Gilmore, shortly after the grants of the townships were made in 1765. It contains a list of all the original grantees, the dates of the several grants with a condensed description of their boundaries and the conditions under which they were issued. This very interesting old document has been mounted on linen for better preservation, and bears evidence of having been much handled, being worn away in places and worn through at nearly every folding. The other document is perhaps even more interesting. It is printed on a sheet, each of its four pages 8x12 inches, including the margin. It has evidently been much handled by those interested and is worn through and through at the foldings. It begins with a "Remonstrance" addressed by Captain William Spry, (under date New York, April 11, 1768), to the Rev'd. Dr. Oglevie and William Johnston, Esq., two of the committee appointed by the proprietors of the townships of Conway, Gage, Burton, Sunbury &c., on the River St. John's, in Nova

*See Magazine Vol. 1, p. 263.

Scotia, to carry on the settlement of the said townships, and also to such of the proprietors or their attorneys, as were then at New York. Captain Spry's "remonstrance" and accompanying proposals, were considered by the proprietors and their attorneys the very next day at a meeting held at the house of George Burns, an inn holder in New York, and it was unanimously decided to cancel the former division of the lands* (in which the lots were only 65 rods in breadth and from four to six miles in length) on the ground that such long narrow "slips of land" were very inconvenient for settlement, and there being so many of them and located at such a variety of places, it was absolutely impossible for a proprietor to look after them with the care and attention the establishing of new settlements of necessity required. It was also decided in accordance with Captain Spry's recommendation:—

1st. That every Proprietor shall have his Proportion of all the Lands in the several Townships (except Conway) in one Township only, and that Township to be fixed by Ballot.

2nd. That when the Proprietors have drawn the Township their Lot is to be in, they shall draw again for their particular Lot in that Township.

3rd. That the Lots in each Township be divided so as to be as nearly of equal value as possible, the expence of which is to be defrayed by the Society in general in case the Division cannot be settled by the Survey already taken.

4th. That all the Islands be divided into sixty-eight Lots and drawn for, except Perkins Island, which is to remain in Common among all the Proprietors.

5th. That the Saw Mill also remain in Common among all the Proprietors for twenty years from the date of the Grant, and then to devolve to the Proprietors of the Township it is in.

Captain Spry mentions in his "remonstrance" that the townships of Gage and Sunbury had been surveyed by Charles Morris, Esq., the Surveyor General of Nova Scotia, and the places for the Town Plots fixed; that ten families had been sent to the River St. John in the Autumn of 1767, who could get no further than

*This was the division which is referred to at page 266, Vol. I. of the Magazine.

Fort Frederick by reason of contrary winds, and were not yet assigned to any particular township; that several other families had been procured to be sent that Spring by different proprietors who were at a loss where to locate them without an immediate drawing for the respective townships; that it was therefore in every way desirable there should be a drawing for the townships without loss of time. Captain Spry further proposed that the division of the townships among the proprietors should be as follows :

The Townships of Gage, Burton and Sunbury, containing 100,000 acres each, to be divided among twenty Proprietors to each Township, which will be 5,000 acres to each Proprietor.

The Township of Conway, containing 50,000 acres, being conveniently situated for the Fishery, to be divided among all the Proprietors in equal lots and drawn for, which will be about 735 acres to each.

The Tract north-west of Mougerville of 20,000 acres, granted separately, and that of 20,000 acres [adjoining] granted with the Township of Sunbury, to be made one Township of 40,000 acres and to be called New-Town, and divided among eight Proprietors which will be 5,000 acres to each Proprietor, the same as in the other Townships.

The propositions of Captain Spry were unanimously agreed to and on Wednesday the 20th of April, 1768, the proprietors of the lands, or their representatives, held a meeting and in the presence of Direk Brinckerhoff and Elias Desbrosses, justices of the peace and aldermen of the City and County of New York, made a drawing of the townships in the manner proposed. In the drawing the lot of James Simonds was fixed in the township of Sunbury, and that of William Hazen and his brother Moses in the township of New Town. The saw-mill it was agreed should be built on the River Nashwaak, in the township of New Town, (or the Forty Thousand Acre Tract), and remain the joint property of the proprietors of the several townships for the space of twenty years, the expenses attending the erecting and repairing of the mill to be defrayed by the pro-

prietors. At the expiration of the twenty years the mill to be for the use of the township in which it was erected.

It is an interesting circumstance that the site upon which Alexander Gibson's mills at Marysville stand today, was selected by the Canada Company so long ago as the year 1765, as the most desirable mill site on the river. The first allusion to this matter is contained in the memorial of Captain Beamsley Glasier on behalf of Captain Thomas Falconer and others of the Canada Company, for lands on the St. John river, read at a meeting of the Governor and Council of Nova Scotia, on Dec. 14, 1764. The memorial states in effect that if there should not be any river, leading from the main River St. John, proper for erecting mills within the tract applied for, then—as settlements cannot be carried on without a mill—the memorialists pray that they be granted any river that may be found fit for the purpose by their committee, with a tract of 20,000 acres of timber land as near the mills to be erected as possible. A grant was accordingly made of 20,000 acres at the River Nashwaak on Oct. 19, 1765, which tract, combined with the adjoining 20,000 acres granted with the township of Sunbury, was called New Town.

Among the sixty-eight members of the Canada Company those most active in their efforts to effect the settlement of the townships were probably Beamsley Glasier, Thomas Falconer, Nathaniel Rogers, Colonel Frederick Haldimand, Charles Morris, Richard Shorne, Colonel William Spry, Philip John Livingston, William Hazen and James Simonds. The particulars that follow are to be regarded as supplementary to those already given in the fifth paper of the original Portland Point series.

Shortly after obtaining the grants of their townships

the Canada Company took measures to provide for their settlement. They appointed Nathaniel Rogers of Boston, their treasurer, and Beamsley Glasier their agent, and they levied a tax of one hundred dollars on each of the proprietors towards expenses of management and settlement. Richard Barlow was sent to the River St. John to act in the capacity of Company store-keeper, and some supplies were furnished him and Colonel Glasier in 1765 and 1766 by Simonds and White for which Hazen and Jarvis received from Mr. Rogers the sum of £146 in payment.

In July 1766 the sloop "Peggy & Molly" sailed from Newburyport for St. John with a number of articles for the Canada Company. On the way she called at Portsmouth and took on board Colonel Glasier and five mill-wrights, Jonathan Young, Hezekiah Young, Joseph Pike, Tristram Quinby and John Sanborn, who were charged twenty shillings each for passage and provisions. Soon after their arrival they framed and erected the saw-mill on the Nashwaak river. In September of the same year Hazen and Jarvis sent down to St. John in the "Peggy & Molly" for Colonel Glasier, 1 cow, 4 heifers, 24 sheep and lambs, 4 coops of fowls, 1 hogshhead of mill irons and sundry other articles, the freight in all amounting to £20. 3. 1. The writer has before him the "Memorandum of Sundrys to be sent to the River St. John for the use of the Society to the care of Captain Glasier." There are upwards of forty items in the list including articles of clothing, household utensils and provisions for settlers, cattle, sheep, pigs and fowls; also seed corn and barley, garden seeds of all kinds, six pieces of paper for a room, 4,000 feet of 2½ inch plank, 2,000 feet of good boards and all the mill gear. Colonel Glasier appended to his memorandum the following note:

"I need not tell you that all above Articals must be good cost what it will; the cow, sheep, &c., can be bought of one John Car at Kingston; Young tells me he has those of a good Breed. Young and all the Carpenters intends to stay & settle here & begs you'll be so good as to acquaint his wife and famaly of it.

Mr. Simonds has had four bbl. of Pork of me & four Hog'd of Bread, about 1,600 pounds, all which you may replace in the same speacea, or Indian meel for the Bread when you can buy it cheepest. Mr. Simonds will let you know if he can furnish the Plank and Boards; it would be better for us if he could, but there must be no risque.

Thoes articals markt with a Cross against them may be sent next time the Sloop comes if they can be had cheeper, but you must be sure she or some other comes.

Send me a few leamons or limes, if not too dear, two pr of shoes for myself good, inclose measure, a small pr scales & weights."

Colonel Glasier writes a fair, though not an elegant hand and he signs his name B. Glasier—not Glazier. The letter above quoted was written in August, 1766.* Hazen & Jarvis in their correspondence manifest very great interest in the colonizing attempts of the Canada Company. They mention on one occasion the receipt of a letter written by Colonel Glasier at New York about the close of the year 1767:—

"He informs us that one hundred families will go down the next year to settle on the St. John's river—that a vessel from Ireland will be with you this fall that Mr. Livingston, a gentleman of fortune, has purchased three Rights [or shares] and that the Patent is daily getting into fewer hands. This gives us encouragement to think that some time hence our interest in your River will be valuable."

Philip John Livingston, who is here mentioned, sent down a number of settlers in September, 1767, but evidently they were not a very energetic lot of men, for James Simonds says that he and James White were obliged to provide provisions "to save the lives of the

* Colonel Beamsley Glasier was one of the two first representatives of the old County of Sunbury in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly. He held a commission as Lieut. Colonel in the 4th Battalion of the Royal American regiment. His brother Benjamin Glasier was the progenitor of the Glasiers of Sunbury County, N. B. Simonds and White continued to furnish supplies to Colonel Glasier in 1767. One of the items charged is "cash paid for a canoe to Narapis, 5 shillings." Glasier's manor was at the Nerepis.

wretched crew," and Mr. Livingston himself wrote, Sept. 12, 1769:

"As to my families Kenrick and Baker and West, whom I am desired to attend to, and who I am informed talk of prosecuting me; be pleased to furnish the ungrateful fellows, if they mend their manners, in such a manner as best consists with strict frugality—for the large sums I have expended in the purchase of my several rights and in prosecuting schemes of settlement (together with the sums I have been under the necessity of advancing for the Society, and still must advance to discharge a protested bill of Glazier's in this extreme scarcity of current specie) make such an order prudential."

The letters of Hazen & Jarvis to Simonds & White at this period supply many details that may appear of trivial importance; nevertheless all that throws light upon the methods employed in peopling a new country has—or ought to have—a certain peculiar interest for after generations. This must be the writer's apology, if apology be needed, for the insertion here of a letter penned by Leonard Jarvis.

NEWBURYPORT, Octo. 8th, 1767.

"We wrote you last Sunday by a sloop that came in here from New York for some cattle, sheep and hogs. She took on board the cows; the hogs and sheep go by this vessel. There is ten families [of settlers], each of which was to have 1 cow, 1 sow, and 6 sheep, but as they thought it necessary to have one of the hogs a boar, and it was impossible to procure all the creatures of an equal goodness, we must beg you will assist them (if they need it) in the division of them. There was put on board this sloop 90 bushels of ears of corn, 60 of which is on the Company's account and 30 for these families' hogs, so that what may be more than 60 bushels upon their arrival with you, please to deliver with the hogs. The freight of these hogs and sheep we shall charge here.

Mr. White is arrived with our W. Hazen and writes you by this vessel. We suppose he will tell you that we think it will not be best to build a vessel with you this winter.

We have sent all we could procure of your memo. by this vessel—the remainder will come by Mr. White who will sail the last of next week. You will observe there are seven hogsheads of rye and Indian corn wanting of the number in the invoices. These we took out to get ground and you shall have them when Mr. White goes.

Please to get as much time as possible on board Capt. Newman, as we have agreed with him to land it in Portsmouth, you will therefore please to consign him to Mess. John & Temple Knight in that place.

There are 100 sheep on board the sloop which cost upon an average about 6s 10d a head. Now as the ten families who came from New York were to have 60 ewe sheep (and as they chose a ram or two in the number) you will please to deliver them their number out of the old sheep which we shall charge at seven shillings per head. There is a very likely ram on board (without horns) which we bought of Capt. White for the Company. This you will take care of.

Since writing the above we have been getting the sheep on board and find several very old, which please to take for the Company's use, and we will get an abatement made by the person whom we bought them of and who has deceived us in them.

Please to dispatch Newman as soon as possible as he has been detained here longer than he ought to have been. What will be wanting to fill up Newman besides the lime please to make up in lumber.

We would recommend it to you not to tarry till Mr. White's arrival with you before you go up the River.

Mr. Pickard and Mr. Hartt will give you an account of what freight they have on board which you will receive of them at the customary rate.

We are Sir,

Your sincere Friends and devoted hum. Serv's.

HAZEN & JARVIS.

P. S. There is 2 Hhds molasses and 1 Bbl Rum on board Newman. I do. Capt. Peabody which please to receive, and charge Capt. Peabody with the freight. Please also to seal the letter directed to him.

While the Company assisted so far as they could in the settlement of the townships, they were not unmindful of their own lands at St. John, upon which they placed in the course of the year '54 head of cattle, 85 sheep, 3 horses and 7 hogs.*

Philip John Livingston wrote an interesting letter to James Simonds, dated at New York, Sept. 12, 1769, acknowledging his high sense of the many obligations which he and those concerned with him in sending families to the townships were under to Simonds and White, and requesting them to procure two families for Sir Charles Dabers, who had purchased the share of

*As surmised in the Magazine, Vol. I, p. 326, there was an error in the return of domestic animals owned at Portland Point in the year 1775, due to the fault of the copyist. Dr. T. Watson Smith has since very kindly furnished the correction which shows the correct number to have been 57 horses and mules, 18 oxen and bulls, 38 cows, 39 young cattle, 44 sheep and 12 swine.

James Allan, No. 18 in the township of Sunbury. Mr. Simonds was desired to furnish the two families with necessary supplies and draw for the amount on Major William Sheriff, Deputy Quartermaster General at New York. Mr. Livingston added that as soon as the committee of the Canada Company at Montréal should furnish the necessary cash he would write about finishing the mills, and meanwhile he would be glad to know what sum would put the mills in working order. He closes his letter thus:

"I intend, and it is my fixed resolve, to be on St. John's River as soon as the weather will permit in the Spring, which will be about the first of May. If Mr. Ogelvie should not send you an order to furnish Marrington with provisions—who was to settle Richard Burton's riga.—I think it most advisable to take that family for Sir Charles Dabers, as General Burton is dead, and the family without credit can't subsist."

The progress made by the Canada Company as a whole in the settlement of their townships, was by no means satisfactory, and about this time Hazen and Jarvis expressed their conviction that half the company would never settle their lands, they therefore desired Simonds and White to take such measures as would secure their shares in Sunbury and New Town from forfeiture, and also the shares of Moses Hazen and Thomas Hutchinson, which they had lately purchased for Colonel Jarvis. They further recommended the settling of some useful labourers, employed in the Company's service, in the township of Conway, upon the presumption of in this way holding the lands taken possession of. This proposition met with the approval of Simonds and White, and some half a dozen of their employees were soon after settled in Conway. They wrote Hazen & Jarvis in July, 1770.

"The Society's Lands will be forfeited if not settled this year. We think it will be best to engage as many families, and

fix them in Conway, as will secure our whole interest on the River, if they can be had."*

In order to arrive at a clear understanding of the attempts to form settlements in the old townships on the River St. John during the pre-loyalist period, the reader will do well to compare with this paper, the fifth paper of the original series.

The year 1774 proved an exceedingly busy one to our pioneers at St. John. They were making strenuous efforts to place settlers upon their lands in Conway; Mr. Hazen's house was being finished at Portland Point; an aboideau was being built to reclaim the "great marsh" from the sea; and the manufacture of lime, attending the weirs and carrying on the trade with the Indians were all in full blast. In addition to the business of the company, James Simonds had considerable public business to transact as Judge of Probate, Deputy Registrar of Deeds and Deputy Collector of Customs. The latter office he resigned to Mr. White when he moved up the river to Sheffield in 1778.

James White was an energetic and industrious member of the company, and it may seem to the fair minded reader that in the end he scarcely derived the benefit from his labors to which he was fairly entitled. In the ultimate division of the lands the portion that fell to him was chiefly confined to a share of the marsh in the vicinity of Coldbrook. Jonathan Leavitt, in his deposition of October 1, 1794, says, "The general reputation of James White is that of a fair dealing, respectable man; generally reputed of integrity and veracity and worthy of credit." In the construction of the first aboideau in 1774, Mr. White kept the time and accounts of the workmen and personally assisted in the most

*It was the opinion of Lt. Gov. Francklin and others in authority that settling a number of families in Conway as effectually secured the interests of the grantees in the other townships as if they had been dispersed on the several tracts.

active and laborious part of the work in which he was daily absent from home and sometimes by night also. Hewn timber, poles, stakes and brush were used in the construction of the aboideau, and from fifteen to twenty or twenty-five men, and sometimes more, were employed upon it, of whom six or eight were Acadians, others were farmers or laborers from the settlements on the St. John river.

Some additional particulars of the history of Portland Point during the Revolutionary war, remain to be considered and will furnish material for one more supplementary paper.

W. O. RAYMOND.

GOVERNOR THOMAS CARLETON.

Second Article.

IN THE NEW BRUNSWICK MAGAZINE for February of the present year, I called attention to the paucity of published information concerning the life and personality of our first governor, and gave some new facts about him, lately received from relatives of his in England. It was stated, too, that his burial place was uncertain. As a result of that article some important additions and corrections have been sent me, which are here to be presented.

In a letter of May 8th, 1899, the Hon. Mrs. Leir-Carleton, of Greywell Hill, Winchfield, Hants, cousin of the late Lord Dorchester, and since his death created Baroness Dorchester, has had the kindness to write me as follows, after first calling attention to several errors in the information supplied by Lord Dorchester, who evidently had written from memory:—

"My notes are copied from our family chronicle. General Thomas Carleton was only once married. In April, 1783, at St. George's Hanover Square, London, he wedded Hannah, widow of Captain Edward Foy, Royal Artillery, and daughter of John Van Horn of Kills Hall, Co. Somerset, New Jersey in America."

"The Lady Anne Howard is erroneously stated to have married General Thomas Carleton; the fact being, that, after refusing his brother, Sir Guy, Lady Ann became the wife of their nephew, Lt. Colonel Christopher Carleton. (He died at Quebec, 1787, aged 48.)"

"General Thomas Carleton died at Ramsgate, Kent, and in the Register of Burials at Nately Scures, I find the record of his burial there, February 13th, 1817. I may add that his coffin rests alongside of that of his brother, Guy, in our family vault under the church."

"I possess Thomas Carleton's Library, and the sword he carried at Minden (with his name on the blade), but alas, no portrait of him, nor have I ever heard of one existing. It may be that good soldiers have been too many amongst us to receive individual attention. In this connection, you might be interested to learn that since Launcelot Carleton died for King Charles in 1642, we can show a continuous record of military service, unbroken still; my son Dudley Carleton, his descendant in the eighth generation, being a Lieutenant in the 8th Lancers—lately serving in Africa and now in India. Altogether, the elder, (or Fermanagh) branch of the Cumberland Carletons has given twenty-five 'fighting men' to the country, of whom eleven have died upon active service."

Although this letter of her Ladyship's was not written for publication, the facts she states are all of such great interest to us that I have ventured to quote

it in full. It will be observed that she settles for us beyond all question the burial place of Thomas Carleton, and New Brunswickers must henceforth look with different eyes towards the ancient little church of Nately Scures in Hants. May it not be long before that church contains some visible token that New Brunswick is not unmindful of the services of the man who helped to lay the foundations of the Province, and who more than any other, guided her course in the days of her early struggles and trials.

The facts about Governor Carleton's ancestry and the record of his soldierly family must have for us, too, a deep interest. It was a member of a family noted for its public services, that the Crown sent as Governor to the new Province.*

In the hope that Governor Carleton's library might contain something of value upon his life in New Brunswick, I asked her Ladyship upon this point, and she replies:—

"There is no diary extant (so far as I know), nor does General Carleton's Library contain anything relating to his official or personal life in New Brunswick or elsewhere. To the best of my belief that memorandum forwarded to you (by the late Lord Dorchester) is all the gallant and modest general ever troubled to write concerning himself."

And she adds:—

"Strange to say, there is no memorial of him in Nately Scures Church." "The church (of St. Swithin) is one of the smallest and oldest in England."

Her Ladyship also sends a true copy of the inscription on the tablet to the memory of Captain William

*Facts of great interest about the family of his brother Guy, first Baron Dorchester, are given by Mr. George Johnson in the Canadian Magazine for September, 1899, pp. 475-477.

Carleton, which differs in some minor particulars from that given in the former article in this magazine.

Another letter which has reached me in consequence of the publication of the notes on Governor Carleton is one from Mr. J. P. Sharp, of Birmingham, England. Mr. Sharp's wife is a native of St. John, (Carleton), and she has taken the trouble to have inquiries made of the Carleton families through acquaintances in Hants, and has obtained many facts confirmatory of those already given in this article, and a few in addition. Among the latter are two entries in the Nately Scures Church Registers relating to the two daughters of Thomas Carleton, as follows:—

1. Ann Frances Carleton. Age 27 years and 5 months. Died Jan. 4, 1827.
2. Emma Carleton. Aged 61. Died at Ramsgate, Oct. 22, 1846.

Also the following is a copy of the entry relating to Thomas Carleton:—General Thomas Carleton of Ramsgate, [Buried?] February 13th, 1817. Aged 82.

Of particular interest, however, among the papers sent by Mrs. Sharp is the following Genealogy of the Carleton family, apparently obtained from Major-General Leir-Carleton, husband of Baroness Dorchester:

Lineage of **Lancelot Carleton** of Brampton Foot, Cumberland, slain in service of Charles I. Married Mary daughter of W. Irvine, of Castle Irvine, Co. Fermanagh.

Lancelot Carleton of Rossfad near Enniskillen.

Married Mary daughter of John Cathcart. Died about 1693.

Had six sons.

1. Lancelot.
2. Guy.
3. **Christopher** of Newry, Co. Down. Married Catherine daughter of Henry Ball, who died 1738 leaving
4. Charles.
5. John.
6. William.

Christopher of Market Hill, Co. Fermanagh.

Married Anne daughter of Rev. George Hamilton, and died 1716, leaving

1. Alexander.
2. George.
3. Lancelot.

1. William.

2. Lancelot.

3. Guy, born Sept. 3rd, 1724. Married Maria daughter of the Earl of Effingham. Died

Dec. 10, 1808. Was raised to the peerage as 1st Lord Dorchester Aug. 21, 1786. He left at his death the following children

1. Guy.
2. Thomas.
3. Christopher.
4. George.
5. Charles.
6. Dudley.
7. Richard.

Lt.-Gov. of New Brunswick. He returned to England in 1803 and settled at Ramsgate, where he died on Feb. 17, 1817, and his body was conveyed by road to Nately Scures, Basingstoke, Hants, where it was interred in the Family Tomb by the side of his brother Guy.

The above General Thomas Carleton had three children:

1. William, born at Fredericton, New Brunswick, Dec. 31, 1786. He was a midshipman on the "Victory" (Nelson's ship) at Trafalgar, and in 1811 a lieutenant on the fighting "Temeraire". He married Rosamond, daughter of General Orde, of Westwood Hall, Northumberland, but had no children. He died April, 1874, and is stated to have been buried in the family vault under Nately Scures Church, but there is no record to show such interment and it is not properly authenticated.

2. Anne

3. Emma

Both died unmarried.

The date of Governor Carleton's death as given must be wrong. Lawrence in his "Footprints," quotes a newspaper which gives the date as Feb. 2nd. The "Annual Register" for 1817 (page 142) has this entry under the deaths:—"Feb. 2, General Carleton, aged 85 years, Colonel 2nd Battalion 60th foot and great uncle to the present Lord Dorchester." There is no mention of his death in the "London Times" for February, 1817, though one would expect to find it there. I have not the date of his birth and the three known references to his age, (including that of 81 years given by Lawrence) are all different.

Apparently these facts exhaust the list of those at present available about our first Governor. Scanty as they are, they are yet most welcome. May further research add to their number.

W. F. GANONG.

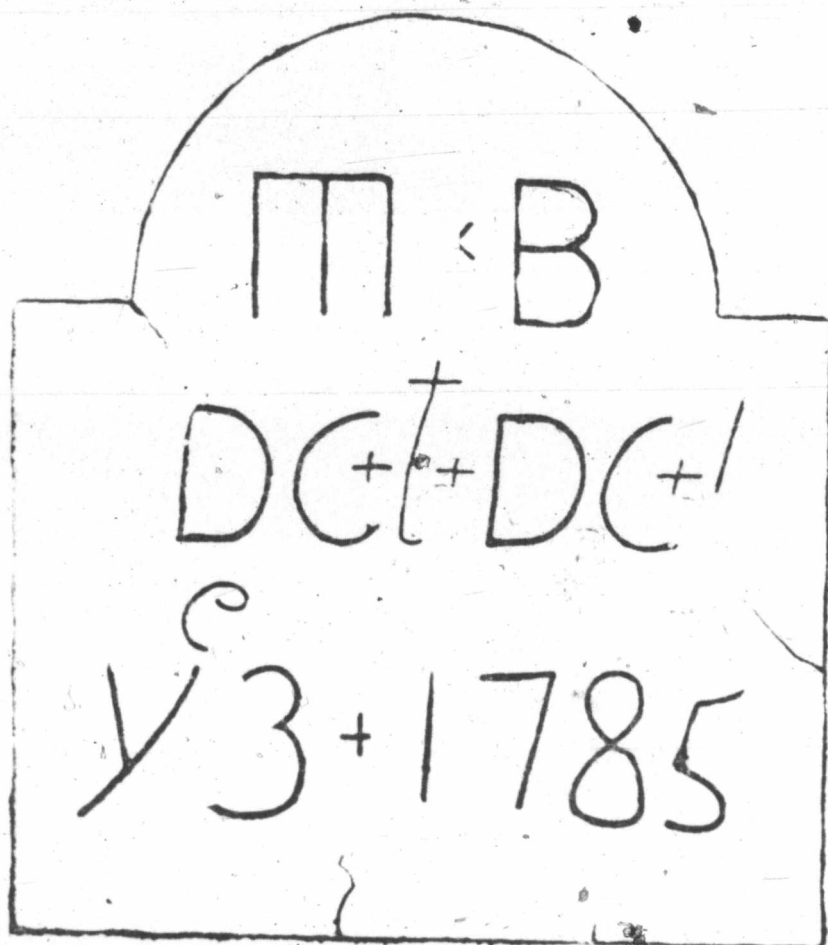
NEW BRUNSWICK BURIAL GROUNDS AS SOURCES OF HISTORY.

The article of Mr. Hannay upon the old church yard at Oak Point in this Magazine for October last, calls attention to a subject of much interest and considerable historical importance. Scattered through New Brunswick are many burial grounds in which rest the founders of the Province, and the stones at their graves contain many a fact not elsewhere recorded, which it will please their descendants and interest local historians in the future to know. These records, even though in stone, are not everlasting; and where they are neglected, as they too often are, they may soon become lost. The only safety for inscriptions of historical value is the printed page where they are reasonably sure both of longer preservation, and of a

wider usefulness. It is therefore a considerable service to our local history to gather the most important inscriptions from these burial grounds and publish them, concerning which some suggestions will be found at the end of this article. Something has already been done in this direction, though not much. The inscriptions from the old Loyalist burial ground at St. John have been published in the Loyalist Centennial Souvenir (St. John, 1887); there are a few newspaper articles containing inscriptions,* and there is Mr. Hannay's article mentioned above. Very little, if any, inferior in interest to the burial ground at St. John is that at Fredericton, yet the inscriptions there have not been published. Perhaps this awaits the future Fredericton Historical Society. In my own wanderings about the Province I have collected many inscriptions, some of which I propose to give in this article.

The oldest burial ground in New Brunswick in which there are stones is undoubtedly that in front of Fort Monckton, near Baie Verte. It is small, neglected and desolate, with a few broken stones marking the burial places of soldiers of the fort. It is being washed away by the sea, and in a few years will have utterly disappeared. Its stone of oldest date, and therefore the oldest in New Brunswick, I have traced in fac simile, and it is given herewith, reduced to one-seventh the natural size.

*Notably the following:—Woodstock, St. John Sun, Oct. 29th, 1871; Kingston, do, June 26th, 1887; Belleisle, Weekly Sun, July 1893.



I can find out nothing more of Mr. Increase Robinson. Near this stone lies another which reads:

HERE LAY Ye Bodies
OF SERJT. MACKAY
and 8 MEN KILL'D and
SCALPD BY Ye INDIANS
IN BRINGING IN Firewood.
Feb. 26, 1756.

In the above, the Roman letters show all that is new legible, while the Italics give the restoration of the remainder, as taken from the monument erected to the memory of the Fort Monckton soldiers in the

churchyard at Port Elgin by the New Brunswick Legislature in 1875. Another stone reads:—

Here lieth ye Body of
Cap. *Joseph Willson*,*
who Died Oct. 9, 1755.
Aged 50 years.

The only other legible stone reads:

James Wh
Killed by In
July the 24, 175
Aet 23.

There are some other names from this burial ground on the monument at Port Elgin.

There are many burial grounds of great interest in Westmorland, of which those at Upper Sackville and near Point de Bute are of most importance. In the latter are several stones in memory of the Yorkshire men who settled here in 1772-1775, and formed so important an accession to the population of this region. The following is typical:

Sacred
to
the Memory
of
William Trueman,
an early Settler of this Country.
He emigrated to America
with his Parents
from Yorkshire in England, A. D., 1775,
and after living 51 years in Westmorland,
highly respected
for his industry, uprightness,
benevolence and piety,
he died in peace.

At Upper Sackville are buried many of the New Englanders from Rhode Island who settled on the

*This name is misprinted Williams on the monument at Port Elgin.

NEW BRUNSWICK BURIAL GROUNDS. 271

Tantramar in 1761, and many of their names appear upon the stones. Following is one of these:

In Memory
of
Valentine Easterbrooks, Esq.,
Who died October 23rd,
1770, in the 48th year of
his age.

Near Fort Cumberland is an old burial ground, but the only stone of early date that remains is one to the memory of George Dobson who died in 1773.

On the west side of the Petitcodiac and at Shepody are several old burial grounds containing many important inscriptions, one stone near Hillsborough bears the following:—

Erected
in Memory of
Matthias Steves,
who departed this life
May 12th, 1848. aged 87
years.

He was born in Pennsylvania, U. S.,
and came to this Province with his
parents and six brothers in 1763,
all of whom settled on the Petitcodiac
River. He united with the Baptist
Church in 1822, of which he
continued through life a
consistent member.

The history of the small but important colony of Pennsylvania Germans who settled on the Petitcodiac in 1763 is yet to be written; and there is no part of New Brunswick of equal interest which has been so much neglected by the local historian.

Along the North Shore are many burial grounds of interest. In the English Churchyard at Shediac is a large horizontal tomb, one of the very finest in all New Brunswick, bearing this inscription:—

Sacred to the Memory
of

William Hanington, Esquire,
A native of London,

who came to this Province in the Year of our Lord 1785; and was the first English resident in this Parish. He held the office of Collector of this Port, and Justice of the Quorum &c., &c., for many years, with fidelity; and having sustained the character of a pious and devoted member of the Church and an affectionate husband and parent, died on the 14th day of September, 1838, at peace with the world, in humble hope of a joyful resurrection.

Aged 79 years.

One of the oldest burial grounds on the North Shore is that at Wilson's Point, Miramichi, now neglected and grown up in trees. It contains many stones recording the names of the early settlers in that region of which the following is most important:

Sacred to the Memory of
William Davidson, Esq.,
Representative for the County of
Northumberland, Province of
New Brunswick Judge of
the Court of Common Pleas and
Contractor for Masts for His
Majesty's Navy. He died on the 17th
of June, 1790, aged 50. He was [one]
of the first Settlers on this River
and greatly instrumental in promoting
the Settlement. He has left a
widow and five children to deplore his loss.
Memento Mori.

Most of the inscriptions in this burial ground were collected some years ago and printed in a pamphlet entitled "Poems and Songs," by Michael Whelan. (Newcastle, 1805.)

Near Dalhousie, not in the burial ground, but upon a prominent knoll commanding a noble view,

NEW BRUNSWICK BURIAL GROUNDS. 273

stands a tall, freestone monument with this inscription and the date 1851:

In Memory of
Capt. John Hamilton,
a native of Kingscross, Arran,
Scotland.

He was the first merchant
who settled at Dalhousie,
and along with many benevolent actions
built St. John's Presbyterian Church,
for which his friends
and countrymen here
thus record their gratitude.

He passed the last ten years of his life
in his native land
and died at Irvine, 24th Aug., 1848,
Aged 80 years.

The neatly kept burial grounds at Dalhousie and near the Athol farm above Campbellton contain names of many of the Scottish founders of these towns. Their condition is in great contrast to that of many in other parts of the Province which are often entirely neglected. In that near Campbellton is a red granite monument with this inscription:

In memory of Robert Ferguson, born
at Lozierait, Scotland, April 17, 1788, settled
in Restigouche, 1796. Died Aug. 10, 1851.
His wife, Mary Adams, * * * * children
Adam, Robert, Marjory, William
Thomas, Mary Thomas, Alexander.

On the St. John there are very many burial grounds of the very greatest interest, scattered all the way from the City of St. John to above Woodstock, and up the Kennebecasis, Belleisle, Washademoak and Grand Lake. Just below Fredericton, on the Ketchum place is a small burial ground with but a single stone standing, which bears the following inscription, given here in fac simile reduced to one-fifth its natural size.

M^r. Increase Robinson.
 Died Oct. 5th 1755
 Aged 27 years

This inscription* may well stand as the most mysterious in New Brunswick, and though many have tried to interpret it, none have succeeded. All that is known of this burial ground is given by Mr. Raymond in his short paper on the Founders of Fredericton, in No. Six of the Educational Review Supplementary Readings.

The great interest of the old burial ground at Fredericton has already been referred to. Many of the men prominent in the foundation of the Province are buried here, and one meets with more prominent names here than even in the old burial ground at St. John. One of the inscriptions is the following:

Sacred
 to the Memory of
 The Honorable John Sanders, D. C. L.,
 Chief Justice of New Brunswick;
 who was born June 1st, 1754,
 in Princess Anne County, Virginia,
 and died May 24th, 1834, at Fredericton, —

*This inscription has been twice before published, first by Dr. Archer (incorrectly) in the Fredericton "Capital" Sept. 16, 1886, and later by Mrs. Turnbull in her "Ripples on the St. John River," page 24.

On the commencement of hostilities between Great Britain and her American Colonies, relinquishing the Academical studies of his youth, he repaired to the Royal Standard with a troop of dragoons raised at his own expense. —

Being subsequently transferred to the Queen's Rangers, he was engaged during the whole of that unhappy conflict, in the most arduous and dangerous service, in which he was twice severely wounded; was present at most of the general battles; and the cavalry and flank companies of the detachment being placed under his command performed numerous brilliant and successful achievements. —

At the conclusion of the first American war he returned to the land of his ancestors, entered at the Middle Temple, and was called in 1787 to the English Bar.

In 1760 he was appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, where in 1822 he was elevated to the dignity of Chief Justice and President of His Majesty's Council.

Endowed with a well informed and cultivated mind, a discriminating and sound judgment, and strict integrity of purpose, he heard with patience, weighed with deliberation, and decided with firmness.

A staunch defender of the hereditary prerogatives of the Crown, he was not less regardful of the constitutional rights of the subject; — and

“unpractis'd he to favor, or seek for pow'r
by doctrines fashioned to the varying hour,”

was zealously conservative
of the civil and religious institutions
of the monarchy,
distinguished for his patronage of
agriculture and liberal education,
his unaffected hospitality, and
his uniform attention to the charities
of domestic life, he has left to
his descendants a good and worthy name;
and to his fellow colonists the
example of nearly sixty years,
devoted with unspotted faith to the
honor and interests of
his King and
Country.

Erected 24th Nov., 1837, by his affectionate
widow, A. M. J. Saunders.

Another inscription is the following over the grave
of Hon. Wm. Franklin Odell. It is of particular inter-
est for the clearness with which it expressed the "Loy-
alist Legend" which grew up among the children and
earlier descendants of the Loyalists.

Born in New Jersey, in the time of trouble
and revolt, he inherited his father's
loyalty, and from his earliest
years, associated with that band
of faithful men who forsook their
native land and took refuge in the
forests of New Brunswick, rather
than violate the allegiance they
had sworn. To the principles for
which he had suffered in his
youth, he inflexibly adhered
through life, his talents and
acquirements being of a high
order.

Amongst others of especial importance in this
burial ground are those of John Murray Bliss, Lieut.
Col. Hailes, Col. Isaac Allen, Jonathan Bliss, Rev.
Samuel Cooke, George Sproule, Samuel Denny Street.

NEW BRUNSWICK BURIAL GROUNDS. 277

Naturally the stones in the burial ground at Maugerville are important, but it is in so disgracefully neglected a condition that many of them are broken and lost, and few of the older ones are in good condition.

At St. Stephen, there is an old burial ground on King street in which the chief monument is that to Rev. Samuel Clarke. In the new cemetery stands a monument with this inscription:—

Capt.
Nehemiah Marks,
one of the Loyalists,
came to this Province,
A. D., 1784,
Died July 12, 1799,
Aged 52 years.
Fear God and Honour the King.

Another near it reads thus:—

In grateful Memory of
Rev.
Duncan M'Coll,
Pioneer Methodist
Missionary of the
St. Croix Valley.
Born in Scotland
Aug. 10, 1751,
Died Dec. 17, 1830,
"Well done good and faithful
servant."
Also his wife
Elizabeth,
Died Mar. 25, 1819,
Aged 62 years.

This monument was erected in 1885,
by friends who desire to show their
appreciation of his faithful labors.

One of the most interesting of all the burial grounds of the Province is that at St. Andrews, but I have space for but the following inscriptions.

To the Memory of
Robert Pagan, Esq.,
who
Departed this Life
November 23rd, 1821,
Aged 71 years and 7 days.

Sacred
to the Memory of
the Rev. Samuel Andrews, A. M.,
the first rector of this parish,
who departed this life the 26th day of Sept., A.D., 1818,
æt 82.

Thus after a well spent life and faithful ministry
of 58 years
this beloved father of his flock,
has resigned his spirit
into the hands of Him who gave it.
Looking forward
To that crown of immortality
which
the Lord the righteous Judge,
shall at the last great day
bestow
on all his faithful servants.

There can be no doubt as to the value of copying the inscriptions from the graves of the founders of the Province. But how may they be published? Of course those of general interest find their appropriate place in the pages of such a magazine as this; but there are many others whose importance is only local, but which are worth preserving for the sake of future students of county or parish history. These could be collected, and along with all obtainable facts about the persons to whom they belong and events with which they were connected, could be published in the local newspapers. From the type thus set there could be printed off, at small expense, copies in pamphlet form, which should be sent to all large historical and public libraries and to all students and local historians.

known to be interested in the subject. Of course some slight expense is thus entailed, and with no return in money. But there will be return in other ways, in exchange of publications from students receiving the pamphlets, in acquaintance with men of kindred tastes, and especially in the satisfaction that accompanies the performance of some useful and reasonably lasting work.

W. F. GANONG.

THE TRADITIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

It has been charged against the British military authorities, and not apparently without reason, that the disasters experienced by our generals in South Africa during the month of December last were mainly due to two causes—first, underating the enemy and their mode of warfare, and second, an obstinate adherence to what are termed “the traditions of the British army.” The very large proportion of officers killed and wounded admittedly is due to an army tradition that an officer may not avail himself of cover when under fire to the same extent as his men.

History repeats itself on the battle field as elsewhere. The lessons of Bunker Hill and the battle of New Orleans have again been taught upon the battle fields of South Africa. As the story of British heroism is told and we read of the blood of British soldiers poured out as water at their country's call, we sadly recall the Frenchman's words “It is magnificent, but it is not war.” The policy of “taking the bull by the horns” is old as the battle of Bunker Hill. At Bunker Hill Colonel Abercrombie, who commanded the Grenadiers, and who lost his life in the action, advised General Howe to march his army around the hill, where the enemy were not nearly so well prepared for resistance and where their retreat must have been cut off;

but the General was obstinate and, as he himself expressed it, determined to "take the bull by the horns."

The instructions of Putnam and others of the American leaders to their men were to reserve their fire until they could discern the whites of the eyes of the enemy and then to take careful aim—"Aim at the handsome coats, pick off the commanders," was the order and it was all too well observed.

Judge Thomas Jones in his Loyalist History of New York observes:—

"General Howe gained the victory; but alas, a dear bought victory it was. Not less than 1200 as brave Britons as ever entered the field were on that unfortunate day either killed or wounded, most of the latter badly. Nearly 200 officers on that dismal day either lost their lives, or were so desperately wounded as to render them unfit for service the remainder of the campaign. All this happened through the General's obstinacy. This was owing to his taking the bull by the horns, he had much better have taken him by the tail. Had Abercombrie's advice been followed, all would have been safe. It is remarkable, that after this action the General never once ventured an attack upon American intrenchments, he had fatally experienced the consequences of 'taking bulls by the horns;' the first was a rugged one, and he constantly, nay, almost timidly avoided encountering another."

Among the papers left by Judge Edward Winslow, which are now in possession of his grandson, Mr. Francis E. Winslow, of Chatham, there are some very judicious remarks on the mode of warfare during the Revolutionary contest. Nothing could better serve to illustrate the conservatism of John Bull as regards his war methods and the tremendous influence of past traditions in the British army.

TRADITIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Colonel Winslow had ample opportunity to study the progress of the war, which he followed with the most intense interest from the time of its inception at Lexington, where he acted as guide to the relieving party under Lord Percy whose opportune arrival saved the British expedition to Concord from capture or annihilation. He was at Boston when the battle of Bunker Hill was fought and the following year went with the army under General Howe to New York. There he received the appointment of Muster Master general of the Provincial, or Loyalist troops, and served in that capacity until the peace in 1783. The observations that follow are decidedly apropos at the present juncture. They were written by Colonel Winslow in the year 1781:—

“The nature of the present war in America is so peculiar, so different from what British armies have been formerly accustomed to, that experience acquired in other countries avails very little in this. Veterans who served campaigns in Germany, and are perfectly acquainted with the manœuvring of armies in regular sieges and defences, find themselves novices when engaged against an enemy like the present, and, bold as the assertion may appear, I venture to affirm that the British have gained near as much from their observations of the Provincial and American Troops as the latter have acquired from them. I will only mention one circumstance by way of illustration which does not in any way derogate from the honor of the British—God forbid that I should say or write any thing that did. When the British Light Infantry began their operations

in this country, they were almost compact in their movements, regular in their marching and from habit and general instructions they appeared averse to every attempt to screen or cover themselves from danger, however imminent. Hence many of them were picked off in all the first skirmishes. It was observed that on all such occasions the enemy placed themselves behind trees and walls, etc., and it was apparently necessary to take them in their own way. In consequence a new word was adopted and the Flank Corps were on subsequent occasions ordered 'To Tree'—a word of command as well known to them now as any other.

The theoretical part of military business is not so particularly intricate as that a competent knowledge may not be acquired of it in a short time; much of the necessary knowledge of an officer is not what's generally understood by the term professional, and surely an acquaintance with the country in which he operates and with the temper of its inhabitants, their manners, etc., must be an essential qualification. * * I have the highest idea of the necessity of discipline and subordination myself, but I will not subscribe to the doctrine that it requires a whole life spent in the service to give an officer a just idea of it. Many Provincial officers and very many young officers of the line are proofs to the contrary.

This has made many good soldiers for the rebels, and it has added many good soldiers to the British. The discipline of the Americans is indisputably copied from the British, but the British in turn have in several instances profited by the example of their enemies.

A General Burgoyne may contend that a regiment of raw recruits headed by an inexperienced officer

cannot carry out martial enterprises with success. He however ought to acknowledge that substitutes for discipline and experience were found in the American armies encountered by him, which more than compensated for the want of those qualities."

Colonel Winslow concludes his observations with a strong plea for the employment of local corps and the encouragement of their organization as likely to be of the most essential service to the British cause. Unfortunately Sir William Howe was not alive to the importance of the matter and not infrequently insisted in recommending army serjeants and favorites of his own to the command of the corps that were raised in America, and as a consequence the pride and sensitiveness of the Loyalists were deeply wounded by the constant predilection displayed by the Commander-in-chief for the British regulars.

One of the results of the present war must eventually be to make English people realize as they never before have done both the importance of the colonies as auxiliaries in war and their intense loyalty to the throne.

HISTORICS.

PROVINCIAL CHRONOLOGY.

MEMORANDUM FOR DECEMBER.

1. Orders, Country produce and cordwood taken in payment for subscriptions at the City Gazette office, by William Durant. 1821
2. Ship Samael, and Jane Harlan, Master, timber laden, from St. John bound to London, wrecked on Cow Ledge, Grand Passage, Brier Island. Crew saved. 1820
3. Various departments moved into new Custom House, Prince William street. 1842
4. Many attempts at incendiarism in the city. Volunteer Watch organized. Twenty-five watchmen appointed by Common Council, many prominent citizens, merchants, etc., volunteered. 1841
5. Martial law declared at Montreal 1837
6. The gentlemen appointed to explore a canal from Memramcook river to Gulf of St. Lawrence, report

	an excellent harbor at Shediac, and vessels drawing 18 feet may proceed to the mouth of the canal at either end—total distance to be cut 13 miles. . . .	1823
7.	Steamer Chesapeake captured by Southern sympathizers.	1803
8.	Government House, Fredericton, completed.	1828
9.	Sergeant William Cobbett stationed at Fort Howe.	1795
10.	Cape Breton made a County in Nova Scotia.	1795
11.	Large fire at Halifax, N. S., North Barracks and 25 houses destroyed.	1850
12.	Bethel opened, Duke street.	1847
13.	£360 12s. 8d., subscribed at the Coffee House for the sufferers by the destructive fire at St. John's, Newfoundland. Total amount collected £387 12s. 8d.	1817
14.	Schooner arrived at Fredericton from St. John.	1830
15.	Mr. Nisbet, the Cabinet Maker with the apparatus which he imported this Fall, has the honor of having first introduced gas lighting amongst us.	1821
16.	Counties of Nova Scotia defined.	1785
17.	Lt. Col. Johnston, President of New Brunswick.	1808
18.	Grist and Saw Mill and Dwelling of Mr. David Vaughan at Quaco carried away by a heavy freshet.	1817
19.	Canadian Victory of Niagara.	1813
20.	Ship England struck on Foul ground, and went ashore near Little river, in a heavy gale. Captain and son and 4 men drowned, rest of crew and pilot (John Havlin) came ashore on part of Forecastle.	1840
21.	Mr. William Hutchinson's grocery store, under his Watchmaker's Shop on Coffee House corner, broken into and £12, and an axe stolen.	1837
22.	W. D. W. Hubbard appointed Deputy Sheriff for the City and County of St. John, James White, Sheriff.	1842
23.	Donald Robertson, Ferryman, between St. John and Carleton, left East side in the evening, very cold and stormy. Boat picked up in the Bay next day, with body of Mr. Robertson frozen stiff.	1822
24.	City assumes care of Trinity—burch clock.	1814
25.	Trinity Church opened for Divine service. Dr. Pyles preaches the sermon.	1791
26.	Munson Pickett, shot his brother Seymour, in their own house in Kingston, Kings Co. in a quarrel about division of the estate, sons of the late Gould Pickett. Munson was sentenced to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary, but pardoned after serving a term of years.	1840
27.	Allison and Spurr entered into partnership.	1844
28.	43d Regiment arrived at Quebec overland in 12 days from Fredericton.	1837
29.	Charles Redfern, a Swede hanged for murder, he stabbed a shipmate on board a vessel in the harbor, under great provocation. Much sympathy for him.	1840
30.	Steamer Caroline burned, Upper Canada.	1837
31.	Most violent gale ever experienced in St. John Harbor, commenced 4 o'clock a. m. lasting until 1 o'clock p. m. Wind E. N. E. to S. W. The brig	

Mary, Capt. George Bell from Savannah to Man., owned by Crookshank and Johnston, wrecked on the South end of Partridge Island, Capt. Bell and 13 men perished. The new barrieks recently erected by Mr. Gody at Lower Cove were completely levelled to the ground. Schooner Thomas Ketchum from St. Vincent went ashore between Negro Head and Split Rock—All the crew drowned except the Captain..... 1819

DECEMBER MARRIAGES.

1. BILLING-CREEBO.—1820. By the Rev. R. Willis, Mr. Richard Billing to Miss Jane Creebo, all of this place.
2. KNIGHT-STYMESE.—1816. George Knight to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Joseph Stymese, all of this city, by Rev. Dr. Burns.
3. HENNIGAR-DECKER.—1833. Henry Hennigar, R. E. Department, to Mary, second daughter of Stephen Decker.
4. LANGSTROTH-BETTS.—1825. Chaven Langstroth to Francis, third daughter of Hiram Betts of this city.
5. BRUNDAGE-CABEEL.—1825. Daniel Brundage to Hannah, second daughter of the late Daniel Cabeele, all of this city.
6. WOODLEY-DEBOU.—1827. John Woodley, mate of the brig Hannah, to Esther, sixth daughter of James Debou, of French Village.
7. GORDON-JACOBS.—1812. Mathew Gordon, to Elizabeth Jacobs, all of this city.
8. STREET-WYER.—1835. In All Saints Church, St. Andrews, by the Rev. Dr. Alley, George Dixon Street, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to Susan, youngest daughter of Thomas Wyer, Esq.
9. KAYE-BONSALL.—1837. Edmund Kaye, Esq., to Margaret Jane, daughter of the late George Bonsall, Esq., of this city.
10. WARN-PURVIS.—1846. By the Rev. Henry Daniel, Mr. William Warn, to Margaret, second daughter of Mr. John Purvis, all of this city.
11. MERRIS-UPHAM.—1834. By the Rev. Samuel D. Lee Street, Lieutenant Merris of the U. S. army, to Miss Martha Bethia, only daughter of James Upham, Esq., of the Parish of Woodstock.
12. JORDAN-MELICK.—1811. John Jordan, Esq., to Margaret, daughter of William Melick, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Byles.
13. FOSTER-COREDON-CALVERT.—William Foster, of Granville, N. S., to Mrs. Harriet Coredon, second daughter of Richard Calvert of this city.
14. TILDEN-MCLEOD.—1820. At Carleton by the Rev. Mr. Wood, Mr. William Tilden of this city to Miss Deborah McLeod, of the former place.
15. CAIN-MULLIN.—1819. Jeremiah Cain, to Eliza McMullin, both of this city by Rev. R. Willis.

16. BREEZE-PURDY.—1819. By the Rev. Robert Millis, Mr. William Breeze to Miss Eliza Purdy, second daughter of Mr. Samuel Purdy, all of this city.
17. FARMER-WORT. 1819. William Farmer to Ann Wort, daughter of the late Godfrey Wort of Fredericton, by Dr. Burns.
18. MURRAY-AGNEW.—1834. At Christ Church, Fredericton, by the Venerable Archdeacon Coster, Mr. Christopher Murray of Kingsclear, to Miss Charlotte, fourth daughter of the late Stair Agnew, Esq.
19. HARDING-HAMMOND.—1843. James L. Harding, Esq., to Sarah M. youngest daughter of the late William Hammond of Wakefield, England.
20. JOHNSON-CUNARD.—1838. Daniel Johnston to Mary Cunard, both of the Parish of Portland.
21. CAMBER-FELLOWS.—1841. George S. Camber, merchant of this city to Susan Eliza, daughter of Israel Fellows.
22. MERCER-JONES.—1835. By the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Joshua Mercer, junior, to Miss Margaret Jones, both of this city.
23. CLARK-STACKHOUSE.—1835. At Carleton by the Rev. Mr. Coster, Mr. Joseph S. Clark to Susannah, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Stackhouse.
24. WELDON-GILBERT.—1839. At Coverdale (Westmorland) Mr. Richard C. Weldon of Dorchester, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. James Gilbert of the former place.
25. BRADSHAW-BROWN.—1835. At St. Martins by John Jordan, Esq., Mr. Williams H. Bradshaw to Miss Ruth Brown, third daughter of the late John Brown, Esq., of that place.
26. DRURY-HAZEN.—1854. Capt. Charles Drury 5th Regiment, to Frances, daughter of William Hazen, Esq., by Dr. Byles.
27. CORNISH-BRYANT.—1819. John Cornish to Harriet Aves Bryant, all of this city by Rev. Dr. Burns.
28. JULIAN-FITZGERALD.—1825. By the Rev. S. Busby (Wesleyan Missionary) Mr. John Julian, to Miss Margaret Fitzgerald, both of this city.
29. DEFOREST-WETMORE.—1846. At the Parish Church, Kingston, Kings Co., by the Rev. W. E. Scovil, Mr. Charles H. DeForest of the Parish of Sussex to Miss Phoebe C Wetmore, youngest daughter of Mr. James Wetmore, of Parish of Kingston.
30. DeWolf-RATHFORD.—1817. Thomas Andrew Strange DeWolf to Nancy, eldest daughter of James Rathford, at Parsboro, by Jesse Lewis.
31. Robinson-Allaire.—1818. Lieut John Robinson to Eliza Maria Allaire, only daughter of Capt. Anthony Allaire at Pine Grove, York County

DEATHS IN NOVEMBER.

1. YOUNG. — 1835. At Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sir Aretas William Young, Lieut. Governor of that Island, a situation which he filled with much honour to himself and advantage to the Colony—his death is greatly regretted by the inhabitants, and his loss to his family is very severe.
2. THOMAS. — 1818. In this city after a tedious illness, Mr. Charles Thomas aged 75—one of the worn-out American exiles who assisted at the first formation of a settlement at this place. From his conspicuous loyalty he was previously employed by the Government in charge of a respectable trust in the marine service, but has not been so fortunate as some in sharing its rewards to gild his declining days.
3. WILBUR. — 1840. After a short illness Mrs. Hannah Wilbur, daughter of the late Mrs. Mathew Partelow aged 73 years.
4. FRINK. — 1817. At St. Stephen, N. B., after a short illness, Capt. Nathan Frink aged 62 years. Captain Frink was formerly Capt. of Cavalry in the army and aide-de-camp to General B. Arnold.
5. CAMERON. — 1826. Rev. J. R. Cameron, died Scotland, late minister of St. Andrews Kirk, this city.
6. REED. — 1820. Of a paralytic stroke, in the 64th year of his age, James Reed, Esq. In this event his family have to deplore the irreparable loss of a kind and indulgent parent. The community of an upright and useful member. Mr. Reed was one of this countrys earliest settlers, and held the situation of a Branch pilot of this port upwards of 35 years, funeral from his late residence, lower end of Prince William's street.
7. WILSON. — 1844. Mr. William Wilson in the 82nd year of his age, he was a native of St. Johnstown, County Donegal, Ireland.
8. BELDON. — 1840. At Chance Harbour, Parish of Lancaster, Mr. John Beldon aged 86 years. He came to this country one year after the landing of the Loyalists.
9. BARLOW. — 1844. At his residence, Wellington Row, in this city, Thomas Barlow was for many years a representative for this city in general assembly, and for the last 30 years in company with his late father and his brother was extensively engaged in business. Mr. Barlow has left a widow and four daughters to lament their loss.
10. HENNIGAR. — 1820. In the 75th year of her age, after a long and tedious illness which she bore with christian resignation, Mary, wife of Mr. Michael Hennigar of this city. She has left a numerous offspring to lament the loss of a kind and tender parent.
11. McDONALD. — 1834. At Barteboeg, Lieut. Colonel Alexander McDonald in the 72nd year of his age, Mr. McDonald was a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, and came to Mirimichi in the year 1784.

12. HENNIGAR.—1835. In the 51st year of her age after a long and tedious illness, Mary, wife of Mr. Michael Hennegar of this city.
13. LUDLOW.—1822. At Carleton, St. John, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs. Ann Ludlow, relict of the late Hon. Gabriel Ludlow. Funeral from her late residence, Carleton, where friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.
14. STEWART.—1835. In the Parish of St. Patrick, Charlotte county, Mr. James Stewart aged 78 years. Mr. Stewart was a native of Fifeshire and came to this country in 1778 with the 74th Regiment, and was at the battle of Oastine.
15. CUNARD.—1819. At the Indian House, Parish of Portland, after a severe illness Mr. Robert Cunard in the 69th year of his age.
16. BUSBY.—1838. Samuel V. Busby, eldest son of the late Sampson Busby, died Milltown, Charlotte County.
17. BUSTIN.—1889. James Bustin, died, age 89 years, many years Flour Inspector.
18. CLARK.—1827. Elizabeth, wife of Robert Clark of this city, age 38.
19. ALLAN.—1842. Jeremiah Smith Boies, son of Jacob Allan.
20. APPLEBY.—1834. Jane Appleby died, age 29.
21. BEVERIDGE.—1873. James Beveridge, son of Hon. Benjamin Beveridge, died Andover.
22. BERNARD.—1891. Peter Bernard died, aged 89, many years a prominent merchant in this city.
23. BECKWITH.—1886. Hon. John A. Beckwith, died Fredericton.
24. BARRY.—1833. John Barry, died, age 71.
25. BINNEY.—1825. Lucy Binney, wife of the Hon. Hibbert Binney, died Halifax, age 55.
26. HENLEY.—1841. Mrs. Ruhimah, widow of Jas. Henley, Maryland Loyalist.
27. ALLAN.—1851. Mary Woodbridge, widow of Adam Allan, Loyalist.
28. CLARK.—1882. John Clark, age 79, many years City Flour Inspector.
29. BONSALE.—1833. Mary, widow of Richard Bonsale died, age 68.
30. ELYEA.—1819. Capt. John Elyea, drowned by upsetting of Pilot boat near Red Head.