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COLLECTIONS

OF THE

New Brunswick Historical Society.

VOLUME I.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. :
THE DAILY TELEGRAPH STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINT.
1894.

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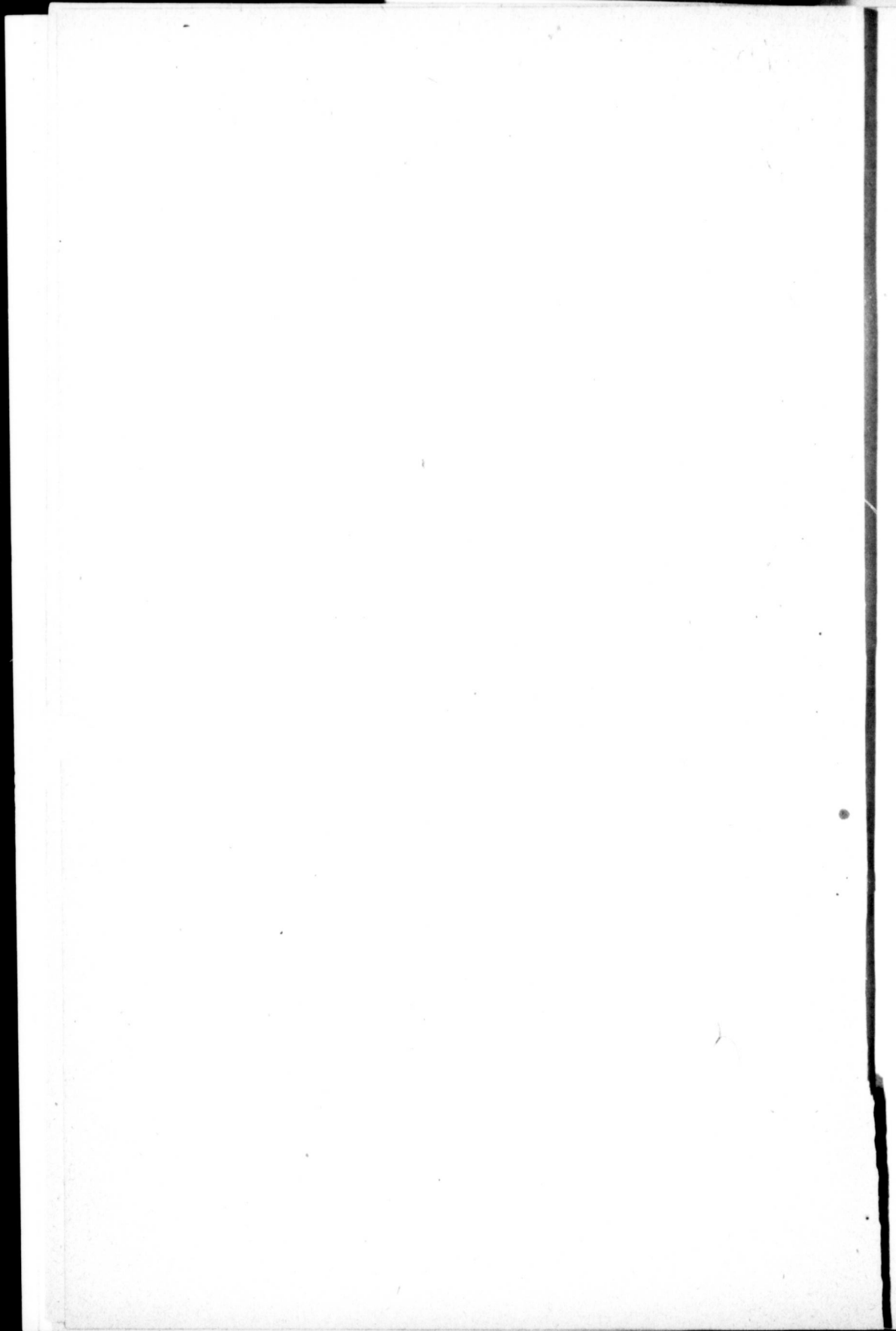
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OF THE
NEW BRUNSWICK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

1893-94.

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 Gen. J. Watts DePeyster (N. Y.), Sir John C. Allen.
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Edward Sears,	

NEW BRUNSWICK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BY CLARENCE WARD.

A preliminary meeting was held at the Mechanics' Institute, on the 29th September, 1874, for the purpose of forming a Historical Society. Messrs. Joseph W. Lawrence, Gilbert Murdoch, William R. M. Burtis, Robert W. Crookshank, George U. Hay, Thomas W. Lee, William P. Dole, Alfred A. Stockton and James Hannay were present. Mr. Joseph W. Lawrence was in the chair and Mr. James Hannay acted as Secretary.

It was then decided that the time had arrived for the formation of a Historical Society for the Province of New Brunswick, by which the documents and publications relating to the early history of the Province should be collected and preserved, and also for carrying out the purposes of such a Society, by collecting and publishing information on matters of interest with regard to historical events in connection with the discovery and settlement of the Province by the French and early settlers from Massachusetts, and also with reference to the coming here of the Loyalists in 1783, some of whose early experiences were amongst the most interesting episodes in the history of New Brunswick.

On the 25th November, 1874, a meeting was held at the same place, at which the Society was duly organized, and called the "New Brunswick Historical Society." The following officers and members were elected:—

Patron:

HON. WILLIAM JOHNSTON RITCHIE.

President:

JOSEPH W. LAWRENCE.

Vice-President:

ALFRED A. STOCKTON.

Corresponding Secretary:

WILLIAM P. DOLE.

Recording Secretary:

THOMAS W. LEE.

Treasurer:

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Committee :

JAMES HANNAY, LEIGH R. HARRISON, GILBERT MURDOCH.

Curator :

G. HERBERT LEE.

Members :

Robert W. Crookshank,	Charles R. Ray,
David I. Schureman,	Thomas W. Lee,
G. W. Burbridge,	Frank B. Hazen,
I. Allen Jack,	W. R. Dymock,
R. P. Butler,	W. C. Milner.
Clarence Ward,	

Honorary Members :

John Ward,	Charles Hazen,
Leveret H. DeVeber,	John B. Gaynor,
Beverley Robinson,	Henry Melick,
Charles Ward,	Edward Sears,
Isaac Woodward,	LeBaron Botsford, M. D.,
Asa Blakslee,	Stephen Kent Foster.

Of the Honorary Members, who were all sons of Loyalists, not one is now living.

The Society had but fairly got to work when the disastrous fire of 1877 swept over the city. They suffered with the rest, and lost all their records and collections, with the exception of some books in the possession of the President, Mr. Lawrence.

The centennial of the Province occurred in 1883, and caused a renewed interest to be taken in the Society. Many new members joined, and the old members took a more active part in the proceedings. Meetings were held, and musical and other performances given, for the purpose of raising funds for the planting of trees in the public squares, and also renovating the tombstones in the old Burial Ground, and copying the inscriptions on the same.

An effort was also made to arouse public interest in the building of a Loyalist Memorial Hall; but so many were the conflicting schemes and opinions that nothing definite came of it.

On the 4th October, 1883, the exhibition was opened. The Historical Society had a most interesting exhibit, collected from all parts of the Province, illustrating the habits and mode of living of our forefathers, consisting of articles of domestic use, spinning wheels, muskets, swords and pistols used in the Revolutionary War, old portraits,

documents and military commissions; and many historical facts in connection with them were brought to mind.

On the same day a great public demonstration was made by the Society, in planting trees on King and Queen squares and the old Burial Ground, in memory of the Loyalists.

This year, 1883, copies were made by a committee of the Society of all the inscriptions on tombstones in the old Burial Ground, which they published in 1887, in a book called the "Centennial Souvenir," which also contains a full account of all the celebrations and ceremonies of the centennial year.

Since May, 1885, the Society has occupied a room in the City Market building, granted for their use by the Common Council, in which their meetings are regularly held.

They have a small library, which is gradually being increased by donations and otherwise. Some of the books are rare and of great historical value.

The late Geo. James Chubb, in his life-time, presented to the Society the remaining volumes of the "Courier," but retained them in his own possession till such time as they could provide a place of safe keeping. In February, 1893, Miss Chubb kindly gave them into the custody of the Society, with the understanding that they be kept in some secure place. They are now in the vault in the City Building, till such time as a room with a vault or safe can be procured to keep these and other valuable books and documents.

For several years the Society had a grant from the Provincial Government of \$125 per annum, which was of material consequence to them in carrying on their transactions. Of late years this has been withdrawn, whereby the Society has been seriously hampered in the matter of publishing their papers, and they sincerely trust that the government may see its way in the future to restore the grant.

On the 6th April, 1882, an Act was passed by the Provincial Legislature incorporating the Society, as the "New Brunswick Historical Society."

The following are the papers read before the Society since 1882. Of those read previous to that date there is no record. It is proposed to have them published from time to time as the funds at our disposal will allow, the present publication being the first of the series:

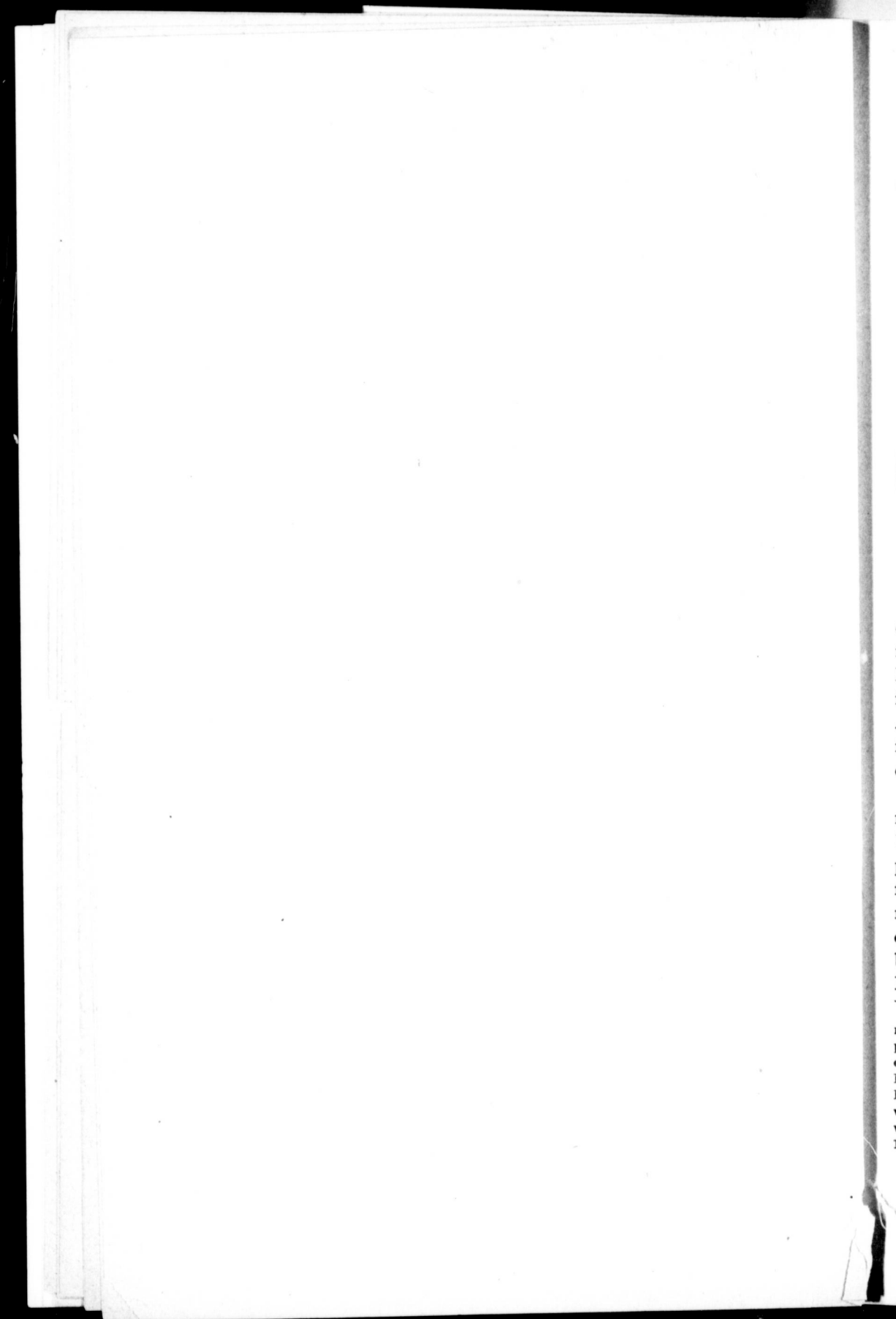
- Feb'y 28, 1882 — Fort Latour,..... James Hannay.
- Nov. 28, 1882 — Proper Indian Name of the St. John River,..
..... James Hannay. ✓

- Nov. 28, 1882 — Proper Indian Name of the St. John River
(2 Papers),..... D. Russell Jack. ✓
- May 29, 1883 — Report on the Centennial Celebration,.....
..... Jos. W. Lawrence. ✓
- Aug. 28, 1883 — Address on the Revolutionary War,.....
..... Gen. J. Watts DePeyster (Hon. Member). ✓
- May 27, 1884 — Occupation of the Island St. Croix by the
French,..... D. R. Jack. ✓
- " " — The Negro on the Side of the Crown in the
American Revolution,..... Jonas Howe. ✓
- Aug. 26, 1884 — Account of the Babcock Tragedy at Shediac in
1805,..... Jos. W. Lawrence.
- May 26, 1885 — Physicians of St. John in the First Half Cen-
tury,..... Jos. W. Lawrence.
- Jan. 26, 1886 — Site of Fort Latour, by P. S. Hamilton, Port
Moody, B. C.,..... Read by Jos. W. Lawrence.
- " " — Site of Fort Latour, by John Quinton, St. John,
..... Read by Jos. W. Lawrence.
- Oct. 26, 1886 — First Printer and First Newspaper in Frederic-
ton,..... Jos. W. Lawrence.
- Dec. 10, 1886 — King's New Brunswick Regiment,..... Jonas Howe.
- Dec. 28, 1886 — King's New Brunswick Regiment, and Account
of the Visit of the Duke of York to St.
John,..... Jos. W. Lawrence.
- " " — Poem on "The Centennial of New Brunswick,"
..... W. J. Whiting.
- Feb. 28, 1888 — Art as an Educator,..... W. P. Dole. ✓
- March 27, 1888 — Site of Fort Latour,..... Jas. Hannay. ✓
- Dec. 4, 1888 — Site of Fort Latour,..... Wm. P. Dole.
- Jan. 3, 1889 — Christopher Sower, First King's Printer of New
Brunswick,..... Jos. W. Lawrence.
- May 26, 1889 — St. Stephen's Building, Historical Account of,
..... Jos. W. Lawrence.
- Oct. 29, 1889 — Col. Frederick Willet DesBarres, an Old-Time
Landlord,..... S. D. Scott.
- Nov. 26, 1889 — Col. Frederick Willet DesBarres (con.),. S. D. Scott. ✓
- March 25, 1890 — Brook Watson, Commissary-General to the
British Forces, Revolutionary War, Clarence Ward.
- April 29, 1890 — The Old Merchants of St. John,..... Clarence Ward.
- May 27, 1890 — Col. David Fanning, a Carolina Loyalist of
1783,..... Jonas Howe.

- Jack. ✓ Feb. 23, 1891 — Victoria Ward, Its Early Settlers, Changes and Improvements.....I. A. Jack.
- ence. ✓ April 28, 1891 — McDonalds of Glengarry, and the McDonalds of Glenaladale,.....Jonas Howe.
- ber). ✓ May 26, 1891 — First Church on the St. John River, and First Settlement of a Minister to the Same Jas. Hannay. ✓
- Jack. ✓ Oct. 27, 1891 — Fort Cumberland, by E. P. Shewen, of Sackville,.....Read before the Society.
- Howe. ✓ March 29, 1892 — Early Attempts to Introduce the Cultivation of Hemp in New Brunswick,..... Jonas Howe.
- ence. ✓ Oct. 25, 1892 — Documents Relating to Sunbury County,..J. Hannay. ✓
- ence. Nov. 29, 1892 — History of the N. B. Brigade of Artillery,.... J. B. M. Baxter.
- ence. Jan. 31, 1893 — Benjamin Mørston, His Trials and Tribulations During the Revolutionary War,.....S. D. Scott.
- ence. March 28, 1893 — Theatres and Amateur Theatricals in St. John from the Earliest Period, with Some Account of a Notable Performance of Othello,Clarence Ward

The Society has collected a large amount of interesting and valuable historical matter relative to the Province, and to the struggles and privations of the early settlers in building up the community which we this day enjoy, and it remains with the public to give a generous support to their endeavors in publishing the same, so that all may have the benefit of their labors.

Whiting. ✓
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THE KING'S NEW BRUNSWICK REGIMENT.

1793-1802.



I N February, 1793, France issued her declaration of war against England, and the struggle for supremacy between these two great rivals, that had ceased at the close of the American Revolution, was renewed. During the ten years of peace that had elapsed, a great change had taken place in the remaining British-North American Provinces—towns and villages had been built, and rude but comfortable homes stood and fields lay where the Loyalists of 1783 had found the primeval forest; and commerce, with all its civilizing influences and wealth-

creating powers, was assisting in the development, and laying deep the foundations of a great state, under the fostering care of the motherland. In all of the Provinces the population was intensely loyal to British institutions. Thousands of men and women were then living in British America who had suffered for their loyalty, and thousands who had followed with unflinching faith, through triumph and disaster, the flag of their forefathers.

The declaration of war, which carried so much misery and woe for mankind in its train, was not known in New Brunswick until April, 1793; but the mother country, with that fostering care for her colonial possessions which then, as now, characterized her rule, made provision for the protection of the weaker portions of the Empire, and with the news came instructions to Governor Thomas Carleton to organize a corps for the defence of the Province, the expense of which was to be borne by the Imperial treasury—the corps to be known as “The King’s New Brunswick Regiment.”*

* By direction of the Imperial authorities, Provincial regiments were also organized and recruited for active service and defence in each of the British North American Provinces, and placed on the same establishment as the regular British regiments of the line. These provincial corps were the Queen’s Rangers of Upper Canada, Les Volontaires Canadiens of Lower Canada, the Royal Nova Scotia Regiment, the Prince Edward Island Fencibles, and the Royal Newfoundland Fencibles. All of these corps were disbanded in 1802, except the Royal Newfoundland Fencibles, which continued in service until the close of the war with the United States. Several New Brunswickers held commissions in this corps, and served with it in the defence of Upper Canada in 1812-14.

Governor Carleton, upon whom devolved the formation of the King's New Brunswick Regiment, was a soldier by profession, and in early life had served on the continent of Europe, and had been colonel of his majesty's 29th Regiment of foot. He was a younger brother of Sir Guy Carleton, first Lord Dorchester, whose services at Quebec in 1775, and also at New York at the close of the war of the Revolution, have cast lustre on his name, and connected it with the Loyalist exodus from the revolted Colonies. Thomas Carleton was appointed Governor of New Brunswick on the organization of the Province in 1784, and his talents as an administrator and experience as a soldier imparted confidence to the militia corps of the Province, as well as the small regiment over which he exercised personal supervision during the years of uncertainty and danger that followed the declaration of war with France.*

The Province of New Brunswick was, in 1793, in a very defenceless condition, and unprepared to resist the attacks of an invading or marauding force. The Sixth Regiment of foot, then stationed in the Province, was to be withdrawn, and the provincial militia was only partially organized and armed. But Governor Carleton acted on his orders with promptness, and on the 25th of April, 1793, organized at Fredericton, the capital and headquarters of the Province, "The King's New Brunswick Regiment." All appointments and promotions were made by Governor Carleton, who, as the king's representative, exercised full control over the corps.

Commissions in the regiment, with the exception of the junior rank of ensign, were given to half-pay officers who had served in Loyalist corps during the American Revolution, and had settled in New Brunswick, and who were to return to half-pay when their services were no longer required. These gentlemen were veterans, and in the prime and vigor of life. With a few exceptions, all of the officers selected were natives of the revolted Colonies, and many of them had borne a conspicuous part in the bloody scenes that ended in the dismemberment of the British Empire in America. Apart from their military services, many of these men filled responsible positions in the Province during their lives, and most of them ended their days in New Brunswick, where their descendants are numerous and respectable.

The regiment was largely recruited in Fredericton and St. John, and the settlements bordering the St. John River; but one company was recruited at St. Andrews, on the frontier of the Province, by its

* In 1803, after a continuous residence of nineteen years, Governor Carleton left the Province, and died at Ramsgate, England, on the 2nd of February, 1817, aged 85 years. At his death, he was Colonel of the second battalion, 60th Regiment of foot, and a general in the British army.

commander, Captain Peter Clinch, and the men were nearly all residents of Charlotte County. The regiment had but six companies, and the effective strength of the corps at all times during the nine years it continued in service was about four hundred men. Hon. Edward Winslow, who had been muster-master general of the loyal corps raised in America during the Revolutionary war, was appointed by Governor Carleton to muster and inspect the recruits enlisted in the regiment.

Governor Carleton became colonel of the regiment, with the rank of brigadier-general, and Hon. Beverley Robinson lieutenant-colonel. Colonel Robinson had been named commander of the "King's Nova Scotia Regiment," embodied at the same time by orders from the Imperial authorities for the defence of Nova Scotia, but the command of that regiment was given to Colonel Samuel Veitch Bayard (an illustrious name in the early annals of Methodism in that Province). As lieutenant-colonel of the Loyal American Regiment, Colonel Robinson had seen a great deal of service during the American Revolution, and was an experienced soldier. Daniel Murray, late major of the King's American Dragoons, the corps commanded by the celebrated Count Rumford, was commissioned major; Lieutenant Arthur Nicholson, formerly of the same corps, was the first adjutant, and Lieutenant Garret Clopper, late of the New York Volunteers, quarter-master. Dr. Charles Earle, who had served in his majesty's Second New Jersey Battalion of Skinner's Brigade, was appointed surgeon, and Thomas Emerson, surgeon's mate, which in 1797 was changed to the more dignified title of assistant-surgeon. Rev. John Beardsley, late of the Loyal American Regiment, was made chaplain, and William Hazen, paymaster of the Regiment. To the latter we are indebted for the only record preserved in the Province of the King's New Brunswick Regiment—the Regimental Ledger containing the personal account of nearly every officer and enlisted man who served in the corps from 1793 to 1797, and from that ledger the names which follow have been taken, and arranged alphabetically. Unfortunately, a number of pages have been torn from the ledger, which has impaired somewhat its continuous record; but notwithstanding this mutilation, it is a document of inestimable value, and furnishes evidence of the spirit of loyalty that pervaded all classes within our Province during the long years of war that followed.*

* The Ledger was presented to the New Brunswick Historical Society by Sir John C. Allen, chief justice of New Brunswick, and has the following written on the cover, opposite the first page: "Presented to Lieut. Col. Allen by his sincere friend,
WILLIAM END.

"May 12th, 1842."

WILLIAM END was born at Limerick, Ireland, in the year 1798, and came to New Brunswick in

There were but four captains in the regiment — Joseph Lee, late of the Third New Jersey Battalion; James French, late of Delancey's First Battalion; Gerhardus Clowes, late of Delancey's Third Battalion; and Peter Clinch, late of the Royal Fencible Americans. Two of the companies were commanded by the senior lieutenants, and known in the records of the regiment as the colonel's company and the major's company — a practice that has long ceased to exist in the British Army.

The lieutenants were, Dougald Campbell, late of his majesty's 42nd Highlanders; John Jenkins, William Chew and William Turner, late of the Third New Jersey Battalion; Anthony Allair, late of the Loyal American Regiment; Adam Allan, late of the Queen's Rangers; James Henley, late of the Maryland Loyalists and James Eccles, late of the Prince of Wales' American Regiment.

The ensigns were, Caleb Fowler, late of the Loyal American Regiment, and Malcolm Wilmot.

The regiment was rapidly recruited, during the summer of 1793, to 400 men, and its discipline and organization perfected. The important posts of Presque Isle and the Great Falls (now Grand Falls) on the frontier of the Province were garrisoned, and precautions taken to repel or arrest French emissaries who sought to enter the Provinces. The most important of the posts established on the upper St. John by Governor Carleton was at Grand Falls, which was garrisoned by a detachment of the King's New Brunswick Regiment during the years it continued in service, and was occupied by Imperial troops as late as 1848. It was during that period of service, and while stationed at Grand Falls in 1797, that Lieutenant Adam Allan, of the regiment, wrote his poetical "Description of the Great Falls of the River St. John."

The news of the declaration of war was received in the United States on the 4th of April, 1793, some time before it was known in New Brunswick; and five days later Genet, the new minister from the French Republic to that country, landed at Charleston, South Carolina, where he was received with great manifestations of delight by the populace, and "his slow progress northward was made through exulting and triumphant crowds, who set no bounds to their French ecstasies. Before

1819. He studied law with the late Judge William Botsford, and was admitted a barrister in 1824, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Newcastle, Miramichi, where he lost whatever property he had acquired in the great fire of 1825. Moving to Bathurst in 1827, he was appointed recorder of deeds and wills for Gloucester County. For twenty years he represented Gloucester County in the Provincial Assembly, without intermission, and was one of the early and most strenuous advocates of the establishment of the hospital for unfortunate lepers at Tracadie. He was appointed police magistrate at Bathurst, where he was burned to death in his office on the night of the 14th December, 1872. Mr. End was a great favorite with all the Irish people of the county. For this information I am indebted to Thos. F. Keary, Esq., of Bathurst.

Genet left Charleston he had despatched privateers, and issued officers' commissions, and the very vessel in which he arrived was taking prizes in American waters before he had been presented to the President."*

These occurrences in the United States created alarm and apprehension in the British Provinces, and rumors of attack and invasion were freely circulated, and caused Governor Carleton to hasten preparations for defence. In this he was nobly assisted by the inhabitants of the Province, all classes uniting, under his direction, to meet the dangers which threatened.

On the 6th of May a French privateer was reported cruising in the Bay of Fundy, but departed without inflicting damage. The report created alarm in St. John and caused the inhabitants to prepare for an attack.

On the 11th of May the Sixth Regiment of foot, which had been stationed in New Brunswick, sailed from St. John for Halifax, in two transports, leaving but one company of Royal Artillery in the Province.

During the summer months the fortifications of St. John were placed in fair condition, largely by the voluntary exertions of the inhabitants, and every preparation made, that a weak and sparsely populated district could, to repel or resist an invasion. An additional battery was built at Reed's Point, on ground purchased from James Reed, and named Prince Edward's Battery, in honor of his royal highness the Duke of Kent, the commander-in-chief of the forces in British America. And at St. Andrews three batteries were built for the defence of that town. Every man in these two seaports capable of bearing arms was enrolled, and the militia corps drilled and rendered efficient.

As the King's New Brunswick Regiment increased in strength and efficiency, additional veteran officers from half-pay were appointed to the corps. In June, 1793, John Simonson, late of his majesty's Fourth New Jersey Battalion; John Ness, late of the Prince of Wales' American Regiment, and Xenophon Jouett, late of the First New Jersey Battalion, were appointed lieutenants. Ensigns Caleb Fowler and Malcolm Wilmot were promoted lieutenants, and John M. Upham, late of the Loyal New Englanders, Robert Hazen and William Bradley, from civil life were appointed ensigns.

The arrival of a large French fleet at New York, having on board 2,400 troops well provided with munition of war, increased the alarm that existed along the seaboard of the Provinces bordering the Atlantic, as it was supposed that an attack was premeditated on the British possessions. Writing to Major-General Clarke, from Fredericton, on the

* Morse's Life of Thomas Jefferson, p. 151.

24th of September, 1793, Governor Carleton gives the following meagre account of the alarm which the presence of the French at New York caused in St. John :—

“Intelligence of this event had been, as you expected, received here, and had occasioned a serious alarm in the city of St. John ; upon which I repaired thither, and thought it necessary to throw up some works for the defence of that place. This has been accomplished in such a manner as I think will be sufficient to secure the town and harbor against any naval enterprise that might otherwise have been apprehended ; and I have the satisfaction to add that this service has been attended with no expense to Government.”*

Early in October intelligence was received at Halifax, and forwarded from there by Governor Wentworth to Governor Carleton, that the French fleet at New York was nearly ready for sea, and its destination “not known but supposed to be against his majesty’s American Provinces.” Although this intelligence created great excitement among the inhabitants, all classes loyally supported Governor Carleton in his exertions to defend the Province. On the 21st of October, before the departure of the French fleet was known in New Brunswick, Governor Carleton, writing to Lord Dorchester, briefly describes the situation in St. John during the summer and autumn of 1793 :—

FREDERICTON, 21st October, 1793.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to inclose a letter which I have this day received from the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, communicating intelligence respecting the preparations now making by the French at New York.

Reports of a similar nature have been repeatedly circulated here in the course of the last summer, and although I did not suppose the Province of New Brunswick was the object at which the French aimed, I considered it my duty to guard, as far as possible, against any desultory attacks. For this purpose I ordered forty Artillery men and a detachment, consisting of about eighty men, of the King’s New Brunswick Regiment, commanded by Major Murray, to St. John, having Captain Clinch’s Company at the frontier of Passamaquoddy, and the remainder of that Regiment at this place and the upper posts. I also called out and reviewed the Militia of the City of St. John, amounting to 511 effective sergeants, rank and file, who readily undertook to prepare fascines and to throw up some temporary works to cover the guns which were placed in advantageous situations for the defence of the harbor. In the present situation of the Province, it was not possible for me to adopt any other measures. The want of arms effectually prevented me from availing myself of the Militia of the country.

I shall reinforce the post at St. John by every means in my power, and am on the point of setting out myself for that place.

* Canadian Archives, 1891, p. 48.

In the autumn of 1793, after the alarm caused by rumors of invasion had subsided, Lieutenant James Henley retired from the King's New Brunswick Regiment to half-pay. Lieutenant Henley's life, as a Loyalist soldier, had been adventurous and checkered. In 1777 he was commissioned an ensign in the First Battalion, Maryland Loyalists; in 1781 became adjutant of the corps, and in 1783, at the close of the rebellion, a lieutenant. The battalion was sent to West Florida in 1778, and formed part of the garrison that defended Pensacola against the Spanish forces in May, 1781; and it was owing to the perfidy of a cashiered officer of that corps, Ensign Winder Cannon,* that the garrison, after a heroic resistance, was compelled to capitulate. During the siege the Maryland Loyalists lost a great many men. After the capitulation the battalion was sent to New York, and in September, 1783, on the evacuation of that city by the British forces, embarked for St. John in company with the Pennsylvania Loyalists, who had also taken part in the defense of Pensacola. Near Sable Island, Nova Scotia, the vessel was wrecked, and more than half of the battalion perished. Lieutenant Henley, Lieutenant Walter Sterling, and Dr. William Stafford, of the same corps, "got upon a piece of the wreck and floated at sea two days and two nights, nearly to the waist in water, during which time Lieutenant Sterling perished. On the third day the survivors drifted to an island, where they remained seven days poorly clad and without fire and food."† The others who escaped were taken from rafts by fishing vessels and landed at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. Lieutenant Henley was a grantee of St. John in 1784, and also received a grant of five hundred acres of land on the Nashwaak, in York County. On the 1st of September, 1784, he deeded at St. John a portion of this grant to Lieutenant Richard Wilson, of the late Garrison Battalion,



(Signature of Lieutenant James Henley, from the muster roll of the Maryland Loyalists.)

"for and in consideration of the regard and affection which he hath and beareth for the said Richard Wilson, and for other good causes him thereunto moving."‡ On the portion of the grant retained, Lieutenant Henley

* Stedman's History of the American War, Vol. 2.

† Sabine's Loyalists of the American Revolution.

‡ Extract from deed recorded at St. John.

settled, and built his home, and died there in 1809; his wife, Ruhama, survived him many years. Lieutenant Henley was a well educated and cultured gentleman of good family. He was the intimate friend of Captain Phillip Barton Key,* who commanded the company in the Maryland Loyalists in which he served, and who returned to Maryland, at the close of the rebellion, and became prominent in that state as a lawyer and politician.

The departure of the French fleet from the American continent, without making an attack on the British Provinces, was a great relief to the inhabitants; but, nevertheless, defensive preparations continued, and the necessity for greater exertions was foreseen. Governor Carleton, in his speech at the opening of the Provincial Assembly, on the 4th of February, 1794, drew particular attention to the important subject of defence, and consequently a stringent militia law was passed that session; and during the year, the militia force of the Province was re-organized, and every able-bodied man enrolled for service. Regiments were formed in every county, and every militiaman enrolled was compelled by law, if able, to provide himself with the arms and accoutrements necessary for active service, and to be prepared to march at short notice whenever ordered. Regular field days for drill and inspection were established throughout the Province, and the laws governing the militia force were strictly and impartially enforced. No militia in the world, probably, was more intelligently and efficiently commanded than that of New Brunswick during the period extending from 1793 to 1820. All the commanding officers of regiments and battalions then enrolled and their staffs, had seen years of service in loyal corps during the American Revolution, or in the regular army; and a large number of the captains and even lieutenants, were men whose names appear in the muster-rolls of the Loyalist corps as sergeants, corporals and privates, and in the ranks were numbers of old soldiers who had fought under the British flag in many climes. And to the admirable discipline enforced in all the militia corps of the Province by these old Loyalist commanders was due, in a large measure, that feeling of security and hopefulness that so generally prevailed during that period throughout New Brunswick.

The year 1794 was an important one for the King's New Brunswick Regiment. Besides the posts garrisoned by the corps on the Upper St. John and the western frontiers of the Province, a line of signal stations was established between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick,

* Francis Scott Key, the writer of the American patriotic song, "The Star Spangled Banner," was a nephew, and Phillip Barton Key, who was shot in Washington by General Daniel Sickles in 1856, for guilty intimacy with his wife, was a grandson of Captain Key.

and detachments from the regiment were placed in charge at Sussex Vale, St. Martin's Head and some of the other stations. On the Upper St. John, in addition to the many duties the garrisons stationed at these posts had to perform, communication with the Canadas had also to be kept open, as all important dispatches for these Provinces were forwarded by this route in the winter months.

Finding the regiment too weak to perform all the duties imposed on its members, Governor Carleton determined to increase the strength of the corps, and early in the year established a temporary recruiting post on the western frontier of the Province, which he placed in charge of a "Captain from the half-pay list, who had extensive connections in that part of the county."* From this recruiting station, a number of recruits were sent to headquarters, but not sufficient to increase the regiment to the full strength allowed — six hundred men.

As French emissaries were numerous in the United States, it became necessary to keep a strict watch upon the movements of all strangers who entered the Province from that country, and on the 11th of April, 1794, the Common Council of the City of St. John ordered the recorder of the city to prepare a draft of a law to provide for the due examination of strangers coming into that city, who "may appear of suspicious character." These precautions were very necessary, as the trade of St. John was at that time large and important, and liable to suffer serious loss by the depredations of French privateers, then numerous in American waters.

This year his royal highness the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, commander-in-chief of the forces in British America, visited New Brunswick, and on the 21st of June inspected that portion of the King's New Brunswick Regiment stationed at Fredericton. On the 23rd of June he arrived at St. John, where he was received by a captain's guard of the regiment, which garrisoned Fort Howe, and the following day inspected the batteries and ordnance. That evening his royal highness left St. John, and "was escorted through a concourse of the inhabitants," and saluted by a detachment of the King's New Brunswick Regiment on his departure.

On the 19th of July, 1794, Captain James French, one of the oldest

veteran officers, retired from the King's New Brunswick Regiment to half-pay,

(Signature of Captain James French.)

Gov. Carleton to Lord Dorchester, Canadian Archives, 1891, p. 51.

and Lieutenant Dougald Campbell was promoted captain. Captain French entered the service of the crown during the Revolutionary War, and was commissioned lieutenant in the First Battalion of Delancey's Brigade, in August, 1777. The brigade consisted of three battalions, and was organized and recruited in New York by Colonel Oliver Delancey, a British regular officer, and a member of the celebrated New York family of that name. The First Battalion was commanded by Colonel John Harris Cruger, also a member of an old New York Loyalist family. During the operations around New York, Captain French was taken prisoner by the Americans on the 22nd of August, 1778, but was exchanged and returned to duty early in 1779. In December, 1778, the First Battalion formed part of the expedition under Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell that captured Savannah, Georgia, and the following year, 1779, assisted in the stubborn defence of that town against the combined American and French forces under the celebrated French admiral, Count D'Estaing. During the following years under its gallant commander, Colonel Cruger, the First Battalion performed important service for the British cause in Georgia and the Carolinas, and particularly in the heroic defence of Ninety Six, which will ever rank as memorable in the annals of the war in the Southern Provinces. In all the operations in which the First Battalion was engaged, Captain French was present, and on the evacuation of Charleston and Savannah by the British forces in 1782, the battalion returned to New York, and in the autumn of 1783 the remainder of the corps came to New Brunswick, where it was disbanded. Captain French was one of the original grantees of St. John, but eventually settled on the Nashwaak, in York county, where he died on the 18th of August, 1820, aged seventy-five years. He left no descendants. A brother, Captain Thomas French, who served in the same corps, was distinguished for great personal bravery during the siege of Ninety Six.

Two appointments followed the retirement of Captain French from the corps, and Henry Goldsmith and Joseph Allen were gazetted ensigns. Henry Goldsmith was a son of Henry Goldsmith, a Loyalist refugee, first collector of customs at St. Andrews, and a relative of Oliver Goldsmith, the celebrated Irish poet. Ensign Goldsmith served in the corps until its disbandment in 1802, when he removed to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he died. Ensign Allen, who was evidently an accomplished soldier, also served in the corps until 1802, acting as adjutant the greater portion of the time. Of this gentleman I have been unable to glean any information, except the record in the regimental

account book, and none of the members of the prominent families of the name in this Province have any knowledge of him.

Early in the summer of 1794 Captain Clinch's company of the King's New Brunswick Regiment, that had been stationed at St. Andrews, was withdrawn, and in consequence considerable uneasiness was felt by the inhabitants of that border town at their exposed and unprotected situation, liable to be surprised and plundered by predatory parties from the United States, then in sympathy with the French republic. A petition, signed by the magistrates and leading inhabitants of the town, was forwarded to Governor Carleton, in which it was stated that a considerable number of the militia of Charlotte County had enlisted into Captain Clinch's company, and "that those men were most of them resident in St. Andrews (the seaport town), and were upon any emergency ready to be employed in its defence. That St. Andrews is the second commercial town in the province, where many vessels load every year for Europe and the West Indies, and where goods to a great amount are stored. A number of large vessels are also annually built there, and they are extensively concerned in the fishery and lumber trade. That its situation is peculiarly exposed, being at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, and separated from the State of Massachusetts only by the small river Scoodiac, so that they are liable to be surprised and plundered by any small predatory party, which danger they did not apprehend while a company consisting of inhabitants of the county were stationed there in immediate readiness to prevent a sudden attack, and thereby give the militia time to assemble." They therefore earnestly entreated Governor Carleton that he would state these facts to Lord Dorchester, in the hope that the peculiar circumstances attending their situation be considered, and Captain Clinch's company allowed to return and remain at St. Andrews for the protection of that town. Governor Carleton complied with the request, and on the 15th of July wrote Lord Dorchester, endorsing the appeal. "I have only to add," he wrote, "that from the activity and intelligence of Captain Clinch, his company did not suffer in their discipline by their absence from head quarters."*

The request of the inhabitants was complied with, and Captain Clinch's company returned again to St. Andrews and garrisoned that important post. The wisdom of this measure became apparent the following year, when an attempt was made to surprise and plunder the British settlements around Passamaquoddy Bay, and which resulted in the discomfiture and capture of some of the marauders.

Captain Clinch, upon whom so much reliance was placed, was a

* Canadian Archives for 1891, p. 56.

representative for Charlotte County in the Provincial Assembly, and the residents of the county had great confidence in his ability and courage. Few men at that time had a more extensive knowledge of Eastern British America and its capabilities and dangers than Captain Clinch, as he had served in Nova Scotia during the whole period of the Revolutionary War, and had been entrusted with many important missions during those years of doubt and uncertainty. He was a native

Peter Clinch

From an autograph letter in the possession of Peter Clinch of St. John.

of Ireland and a member of an ancient Irish family, and seems to have possessed, in an eminent degree, the faculty of commanding respect from those with whom he was brought in contact. His home was at Magaguadavic, in Charlotte County, where he possessed a large estate that had been granted to him for services to the Crown, and where he died. In the graveyard at St. George, close to the Parish Church, on land which he gave for that purpose, he is buried, with this modest epitaph to mark his resting place:—

To the Memory of
PETER CLINCH,
Late Captain in a Provincial Regiment,
Who served during the American Revolutionary War.
Died February 31st, 1816,
Aged 63 Years.

The remainder of the year, 1794, passed peacefully in British America, although rumors of invasion were frequently circulated, and kept the military stationed in the Province alert and watchful.

On the 3rd of February, 1795, in his speech to the members of the Legislative Council assembled at Fredericton, Governor Carleton referred to the satisfactory condition of affairs then existing in New Brunswick, at the beginning of the year, and that "the zeal for the public defence manifested by the voluntary exertions of such of the inhabitants as had been called upon by occasions of alarm have been honored with his majesty's gracious approbation." Governor Carleton also assured the General Assembly "that whatever expectations may have been entertained by our enemies in Europe of seizing some favorable moment to bring the war into this country, they have been disappointed by the brilliant success which have attended his majesty's arms in the West

Indies, and by the victory, equally glorious and important, which has added the 1st of June to the number of days rendered memorable by triumphs of the British navy." *

At this session, a serious misunderstanding occurred between Governor Carleton and the House of Assembly. When an attack on the Province seemed imminent during the autumn of 1793, expenses had been incurred at St. John and St. Andrews, in acquiring land and in building fortifications for the defence of these ports, which the Province was asked to pay. To this the House of Assembly demurred, advancing the contention that "they conceive their situation incompatible with the erection of or defraying the expense attending works of defense." Governor Carleton's reply to the contention of the House of Assembly was forcible, and he insisted on the debts incurred being paid; and after considerable controversy and delay, the Province finally paid the amounts.

On the 24th of July, 1795, Lieutenant Arthur Nicholson, the first adjutant of the King's New Brunswick Regiment, retired to half-pay, and Ensign Allen was appointed to the vacancy.

Lieutenant Nicholson had been an officer of cavalry, and had seen a great deal of service in America during the Revolutionary War. He was appointed cornet in the Seventh Light Dragoons — now the Seventeenth Lancers — while that regiment was serving in Ireland. On the breaking out of hostilities in 1775, the high character of that regiment occasioned it to be the first cavalry corps selected to proceed across the Atlantic. It embarked from Ireland, and landed at Boston on the 24th of May, 1775.† On the 17th of June the battle of Bunker's Hill was fought. During that engagement a party of the Seventeenth volunteered to proceed dismounted with the reinforcements sent from Boston to support the troops engaged. Lieutenant Nicholson, who was adjutant of the corps, accompanied the party, and became a participant in that battle. In March, 1776, the British army evacuated Boston, and sailed for Halifax, Nova Scotia, where the Seventeenth landed and remained about two months. In the early part of June they again embarked, and landed on Staten Island, and were actively engaged in all the important movements of the British army around New York. The Seventeenth Dragoons was the only British regular cavalry regiment that served in America during the Revolutionary War. It was largely composed of Irishmen, and the arduous services in which it was constantly

* Lord Howe's victory over the French, June 1st, 1794.

† Historical Record of the Seventeenth Regiment of Light Dragoons-Lancers. Published by command. London, 1841.

employed rapidly depleted its ranks. In 1781 Lieutenant Nicholson was transferred from the Seventeenth to the King's American Dragoons, and became adjutant of that corps. With this regiment he served until the termination of the war, and in 1783 came to New Brunswick, where the regiment was disbanded. A large block of land was granted to the officers and men, where many of them settled. It is known as the grant to the "King's American Dragoons," and is situated on the south-west side of the River St. John, in the parishes of Prince William and Dumfries, York County, extending from Long's Creek, about twenty miles above Fredericton, to the "Barony," at the mouth of the Poquiock. Lieutenant Nicholson settled at Kingsclear, York County. In 1786 his wife, Ellen Henry, whom he married at Southampton, Long Island, in 1779, died at Kingsclear. He again married in 1787, Elizabeth Lawrence, and had issue. Lieutenant Nicholson was born in the town of Sligo, County of Leitrim, Ireland, in 1746, and died in New Brunswick.

A. Nicholson Lt. Adj.

King's Am. Drag.

(Signature of Lieut. Arthur Nicholson, from the Muster Roll of the King's American Dragoons.)

During 1795, privateers sailing under French colors, were making sad havoc among the merchant vessels belonging to the British Provinces, and several vessels sailing out of St. John were captured or destroyed. These French privateers rendezvoused in the seaports of the United States. The sympathy shown the French in the United States and the bitter hatred displayed toward the British, tended, however, to increase the vigilance of the Province authorities, and the menace of danger to a loyal population increased also the discipline and efficiency of the militia and volunteer corps embodied for the defence of the Province.

In August, 1795, a bold attempt was made to pillage the town of St. Andrews and the settlements around Passamaquoddy Bay. Two Americans, Peter Merang and Andrew Bowman, residents of Washington County, Maine, appear to have been the principals in this nefarious

plot. The authorities of Charlotte County had been apprised of the expedition, and a detachment of the county militia, under Lieut.-Col. McKay and Captain Nathan Frink, were under arms. The *La Solide*, a French privateer, manned partially by Americans, sailed into Passamaquoddy Bay and landed a portion of her crew, but they were captured by the militia and carried prisoners to St. Andrews. The vessel was also captured, and the attempt failed. A certificate from the officers of the *La Solide* was presented to the general sessions of the County of Charlotte on September 17th, setting forth that they had been encouraged to proceed to Passamaquoddy by Merang and Bowman, who also assisted the enterprize. A copy of this certificate was ordered to be furnished the High Sheriff of the County of Washington, in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, who had proffered assistance in arresting the instigators, and Robert Pagan, Esq., was authorized "to communicate the same with the court's good opinion of the friendly disposition of the authority of that county."*

At the request of the inhabitants of St. Andrews the armed brig *Union* was sent to Passamaquoddy Bay, and cruised in those waters as long as the weather permitted. This was the only attempt to invade or pillage made on the soil of New Brunswick during the continuance of the war.

At the close of 1795, several changes occurred among the officers of the King's New Brunswick Regiment. Captain Gerhardus Clowes, on the 24th of December, retired from the corps to half-pay; Lieutenant Robert Hazen† was promoted to his majesty's 60th Regiment of foot, and Obadiah Clements was appointed an ensign in the regiment.

Captain Gerhardus Clowes, who retired to half-pay, was born at



Signature of Capt. Gerhardus Clowes from the Muster Roll of Delancy's Third Battalion.

Hampstead, Long Island, New York, and with his brothers, John and Samuel, espoused the royal cause at the outbreak of the Revolution and entered the army. He was commissioned lieutenant in Delancy's Third Battalion, and rose to be captain. John and Samuel were also lieutenants in the same corps. Captain Clowes saw a great deal of service

* Extract from the Records of the General Session of Charlotte County, communicated by J. Vroom, Esq.

† Lieutenant Hazen was a son of Hon. William Hazen, of St. John, and a brother of William Hazen, paymaster of the regiment. He rose to be a major of the 60th regiment. He returned to St. John, and died in that city on the 17th of July, 1813.

during that sanguinary struggle, and took part in many important battles and movements of the war. On the evacuation of New York by the British, he came to New Brunswick with his corps in 1783, where it was disbanded. He was a grantee of St. John, but settled in Sunbury County, where he was killed in 1798 by a fall from his horse. Captain Clowes was descended from an ancient English family that emigrated from Derbyshire to New York in 1697, and was by birth and education a gentleman.

Ensign Obediah Clements was the eldest son of Captain Peter Clements, a Loyalist officer, and was born on the banks of the Hudson River, New York. The Clements family was one of the old Dutch families that settled on the Hudson in early colonial times—and who furnished many brave soldiers to the royal cause—the name was originally spelled Clemens. The youth of this young officer was passed amid the stirring scenes of the Revolution. When the rebellion assumed formidable proportions, his father, Captain Clements, whose home and possessions were within the rebel lines, collected one hundred loyal men and led them over the Catskill Hills, down to New York, where Lord Cornwallis gave him a captain's commission and his company was incorporated into the King's American Regiment, a famous New York loyal corps, commanded by Colonel Edmund Fanning. The descendants of some of that band of Loyalists are now numerous and respectable in New Brunswick. The regiment was actively engaged in many battles around New York, and formed part of the expedition under Sir Henry Clinton, that sailed from Sandy Hook at the close of 1779 for the Southern Provinces, and assisted in the capture of Charleston, South Carolina, and also shared in the triumphs and disasters that followed in the Carolinas. In 1782 Ensign Clements, then but a youth, was a volunteer in his father's company, and served to the close of the war. In 1783 he came with the corps to New Brunswick, where it was disbanded. His father, Captain Clements, settled in the Parish of Douglas, York County, where he also resided until his appointment to the King's New Brunswick Regiment. Ensign Clements served in the regiment until 1802, when it was disbanded. In 1803 he left New Brunswick and went to the West Indies, expecting an appointment but died the following year of yellow fever in Jamaica.

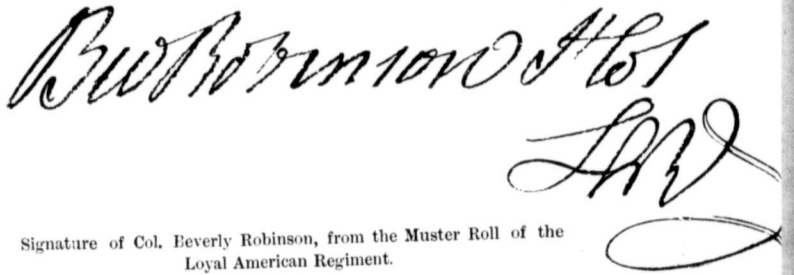
On the 24th of June, 1796, Lieutenant John M. Upham retired from the King's New Brunswick Regiment, and removed to Upper Canada. Nothing further is known of Lieutenant Upham, except that he served in the army in defence of Upper Canada during 1812-14, and died in that Province.

Although rumors of attack or invasion were occasionally circulated in New Brunswick, the year 1796 passed peacefully. During the winter months the small pox was very virulent in St. John, and a number of deaths occurred from the disease. On the last day of the year a proclamation was issued by order of the commander-in-chief, offering a pardon to all deserters from his majesty's service who surrendered themselves before the 5th of August, 1797.

The year 1797 was ushered in with the announcement that Great Britain had declared war against Spain, and a week later the unpleasant intelligence was received at St. John that a brig belonging to Liverpool, Nova Scotia, had been captured by a Spanish privateer, and another foe menaced the struggling commerce of the Atlantic Provinces. The same week was received the unwelcome news that the ship Brunswick, Captain Udney, and the brig Henry, Captain Bowra, both of St. John, had been captured by French armed vessels in the West Indies. Not content with destroying British commerce, the armed vessels of the French Republic turned their attention to the commerce of their sister republic, and that year were making reprisals of United States merchantmen.

In discipline and efficiency the King's New Brunswick Regiment became equal to any regular corps that had been stationed in the Province. The military experiences of the officers, gained in arduous and hazardous service, had proved invaluable, and gave the corps a prestige it could not otherwise have attained. The people at large evinced a just pride in the regiment; and as every Loyalist settlement in our sparsely populated Province had given its quota of volunteers to swell its ranks, this feeling was natural. But to the commander—Lieut.-Col. Robinson—was due the greater share of credit for the discipline that marked the conduct of officers and men, either at regimental headquarters or the numerous posts along the frontiers of the Province at which detachments were stationed. Honourable, humane and just, Colonel Robinson acquired the respect of the officers and confidence of the men under his command; his military services during the American Revolution entitled him to this consideration, and his conduct as commander of the New Brunswick Regiment fully sustained his reputation as a soldier. Colonel Robinson, or Beverly Robinson, the younger, as he is styled in the confiscation act of New York, by which his estate was forfeited, was born on the Hudson, opposite West Point, New York. At the beginning of the Revolution he espoused the cause of the crown, and in 1777 took an active part with his father, Colonel Beverley Robinson, senior, in forming the Loyal American regiment,

entering as a captain, but subsequently became lieutenant-colonel of the corps. The officers and men of the regiment were nearly all natives of the Province of New York, and in many cases were driven from comfortable homes by the spirit of intolerance which prevailed at that time. Colonel Robinson had three brothers who served in the regiment — Captain Morris Robinson, Lieutenant John Robinson and Ensign Frederick Phillips Robinson, and also a cousin, Ensign Thomas Robinson. In October, 1777, but a few months after its formation, the Loyal Americans formed part of the expedition under Sir Henry Clinton that sailed up the Hudson River and captured and destroyed Forts Clinton and Montgomery. And from that time until the close of the contest the Loyal Americans, under Colonel Robinson, were actively employed in many important movements in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia and Connecticut. In 1783, on the evacuation of New York, Colonel Robinson with a portion of the survivors of the regiment, went to Nova Scotia,* where most of the men remained and settled, but Colonel Robinson removed with his family to New Brunswick and settled at Nashwaaksis, opposite Fredericton, where his descendants still reside. In 1790 he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick. After the disbandment of the King's New Brunswick Regiment in 1802, Colonel



Signature of Col. Beverly Robinson, from the Muster Roll of the Loyal American Regiment.

Robinson retired to his farm at Nashwaaksis, reduced from a position of wealth and affluence. Domestic afflictions followed him rapidly in his retirement; in 1804 a son, Henry Clinton, who had gained a commission by his bravery in the First Royal Regiment of foot, died of yellow fever at Tobago, West Indies, and another son, Thomas Barclay, an ensign in the New Brunswick Fencibles, was drowned in the Kennebecasis by

* A portion of the Loyal American regiment came to New Brunswick, and many respectable Loyalist families long settled on the banks of the St. John, claim descent from the gallant men who fought under Colonel Robinson.

the upsetting of a bark canoe the same year.* And in 1806 his wife, Anna Dorothea Barclay, died at Fredericton. Colonel Robinson died in New York in 1816, while on a visit to two of his sons, who continued to reside in that city, and was buried in St. Paul's church yard, where a monument marks his grave. Few men made greater sacrifices of wealth and fortune for their king than Beverley Robinson.

On February 25th, 1797, a duel was fought near Fredericton that caused considerable discussion among the military men of the Province. Colonel John Coffin, a distinguished Loyalist officer, and one of the representatives for Kings County, and James Glenie, who represented Sunbury County, were the two principals in this affair of honor. Mr. Glenie was slightly wounded in the encounter. At this distant day, it is difficult to ascertain the causes that led to the meeting, and the astute editor of the *St. John Gazette and Weekly Advertiser*, who chronicled the event in the issue of March 3, furnished no information that would dispel the mystery. "We are not warranted to say much on the business," wrote the cautious editor, "and we should be less deserving of credit were we to publish the reports circulating in this city — they differ essentially — each partizan has his tale and seems inclined to make the most of it. The information we have received appears to be the most correct, and we do not hesitate to declare what we believe to be the truth. The fact is, and we believe no one will presume to contradict it, that the contending parties on this occasion behaved in every point with the strictest honor and distinguished themselves as gentlemen and men of valour."

Duels were not unusual occurrences in those days in New Brunswick, and tradition has preserved the details of many affairs of honor that took place among the Loyalists and early settlers of the Province.

Notwithstanding the risks of capture to which merchantmen were subjected on the ocean, vessels from England were arriving at St. John nearly every week during the spring and summer months of 1797 laden with merchandise. The English newspapers brought by these vessels were eagerly read, and the most important news reprinted in the two small weekly newspapers printed in St. John. Many of these vessels assembled at Land's End, England, and formed convoys, and were accompanied by men-of-war across the Atlantic.

From the outbreak of the war in 1793, additions had each year

* Ensign Robinson was in pursuit of deserters from his regiment when he met his untimely end. The weight of money in silver dollars (the only currency in use then) which he had about his person, was supposed to have carried him down, as he never rose to the surface, though a good swimmer.

been made to the fortifications of St. John, and early in 1797 a block house was erected in the Lower Cove, which in July was garrisoned by the light company of the King's New Brunswick Regiment, under the command of Captain Dugald Campbell. Late in the autumn Captain Campbell's company was relieved and embarked for Fredericton.

The shipping of the Province suffered severely from the depredations of French privateers during 1797, and nearly all the vessels captured were in the West India trade. The following belonging to New Brunswick were reported captured: Ship William, Captain Stockton, St. John; A barque belonging to St. Andrews; Brig Barbarie, St. John; Brig Sarah, Captain Quinton, St. John; Brigantine Amelia, Captain Watt, St. John; Brigantine John, Captain Quinton, St. John; Brigantine Gabriel Stewart, Captain Johnston of St. Andrews.

In December, 1797, Henry Clinton Robinson, second son of Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson, was appointed an ensign in the King's New Brunswick Regiment, but only served in the corps for a short time when he decided to enter the regular army. For this purpose he left New Brunswick the following year and went to England, but failing to receive a commission he joined the expedition to Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercrombie as a volunteer, and served with the grenadiers of the 33rd Regiment, having a promise of the first vacant commission. Immediately after the battle of Alexandria he was gazetted lieutenant in the First Royals, with which he served through the whole campaign in Egypt. After the termination of the war, the First Regiment was ordered to Gibraltar, which was then commanded by his royal highness the Duke of Kent. From thence they were sent to Tobago, in the West Indies, where Lieutenant Robinson died in 1804, aged 22 years. Lieutenant Robinson was born in New York in 1782, and was named after his godfather, Sir Henry Clinton.

With the opening of the year 1798 details of Admiral Duncan's victory over the Dutch fleet under DeWinter,* off the coast of Holland, reached New Brunswick, and was pleasant reading for the loyal inhabitants of the Province. The usual improptu patriotic verses commemorating the brilliant victory appeared in the "Poet's Corner" of the *St. John Gazette*. The Hon. and Rev. Jonathan Odell, who had won fame as a loyal poet during the Revolutionary war, wrote many of these patriotic poems for the provincial newspapers of that day.

The *St. John Gazette* of Friday, February 23rd, contained the

*October 11, 1797.

following brief record of the death of a Loyalist, which had for many persons, then living in New Brunswick, a sad interest:—

“On Monday morning, after a short illness, esteemed and respected, ABRAHAM DEPEYSTER, Esquire, Treasurer of this Province, etc., aged 46 years, and yesterday his remains were respectfully interred.”

Abraham DePeyster was a distinguished Loyalist soldier, and served during the Revolution in the King's American Regiment, in which he was Captain. He assisted Major Patrick Ferguson in 1779 in forming a corps of riflemen, known as the American Volunteers. The corps was composed of picked men from the Loyal New York and New Jersey Regiments, selected by Major Ferguson, and formed a company about one hundred strong. Lieutenant Anthony Allaire, of the King's New Brunswick Regiment, was one of the officers selected. They sailed from New York with the expedition under Sir Henry Clinton, and assisted in the siege and capture of Charleston, South Carolina, in 1780. Major Ferguson was made a brigadier-general of the Loyal Carolina Militia, and with his own corps as a nucleus, marched to the interior of the Province, where he was joined by large numbers of the Loyalists. On the morning of the 7th of October, 1781, when encamped at King's Mountain, near the borders of North Carolina, the camp was surprised by a large force of mountaineers, under General Shelby, and the greater number captured or killed—among the latter was Major Ferguson. The American Volunteers were commanded by Captain DePeyster, and met the fierce onset of the mountaineers gallantly, and, though defeated, proved the wisdom of Major Ferguson's choice. Captain DePeyster was wounded and taken prisoner—Lieutenant Allaire was also taken prisoner, but afterwards escaped and made his way to the British lines. The battle of King's Mountain was probably the most memorable of the engagements in the Southern Provinces, and the defeat of Major Ferguson and his little army of Loyalists hastened the overthrow of the royal cause in the Carolinas. Captain DePeyster was buried in the Old Burying Ground in St. John. The grave is now unknown and unmarked. Asaph Blakslee, DePeyster's faithful sargeant, who fought with him at King's Mountain, sleeps in the same place, with many forgotten Loyalists.

Lieutenant Anthony Allaire was born at New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York, and was descended from an ancient French family, some of which were Huguenots, that fled to America after the revocation of the edict of Nantes about 1685. He was the only Loyalist in the family, all the others remained with the rebels and retained possession of the paternal estate, from any share of which he was excluded. In 1777 he

received a commission as lieutenant in the Loyal American Regiment, and in 1783 came with his regiment to Nova Scotia, where they were disbanded. In 1794 he married Mary, eldest daughter of James Simonds, of Portland Point, St. John, by whom he had one child, a daughter, who married Lieutenant John Robinson of the 10th Regiment of Foot. In 1801 Lieutenant Allaire purchased Captain Lee's Company in the King's New Brunswick Regiment, but the following year the regiment was disbanded and he retired to half-pay. In June, 1839, he died at his residence in the Parish of Douglas, York County, aged 84 years. Lieutenant Allaire was second in command of the American Volunteers, Major Ferguson's corps, at the Battle of King's Mountain, and proved on many battle fields during the war a brave and honorable soldier. He left a diary of the campaigns and operations of that celebrated corps, now in the possession of his grandson, J. Delancy Robinson, Esq., which was published in 1881, in Dr. Lyman Draper's valuable work on that memorable engagement—"King's Mountain and its Heroes." As many of the survivors of Ferguson's corps came to Nova Scotia with the loyal regiments in 1783, and died in these Provinces, we can justly claim them as our heroes of King's Mountain.

Signature of Lieut. Anthony Allaire, from the Muster Roll of the Loyal American Regiment.

Early in 1798 it became apparent to the people of British America that a crisis was approaching that would test the strength and power of the Empire—England alone struggled to maintain her supremacy against the combined powers of France, Spain and Holland. In this emergency the patriotism of the people of the British Isles was shown in the large sums annually subscribed by all classes to aid the government to prosecute the war to a successful issue. The example was followed in British America, and large sums were contributed in each province for the same purpose during the continuance of the war. In New Brunswick, subscription lists were opened throughout the province, so that all his majesty's subjects willing to contribute at that "eventful moment,"*

[From the St. John Gazette, June 8, 1798.]

* *To THE PUBLIC.*—Those who are disposed, in this eventful moment, to imitate the noble example of the National Generosity, in contributing to the exigencies of Government, are hereby informed that subscriptions for this laudable purpose will be received by JAMES CODNER, Esq., County Treasurer.
St. John, June 8, 1798.

might have an opportunity of showing their loyalty. To this appeal all classes loyally responded, and large sums were voluntarily contributed for the defence of the Empire. The officers and men of the Royal Artillery and the King's New Brunswick Regiment were amongst the first to contribute in this patriotic movement, and unanimously made a tender of ten days' pay as their annual contribution.

A circular letter was also sent by order of Governor Carleton to all the colonels of militia in New Brunswick, requesting these gentlemen to co-operate in the movement, and bring the subject to the attention of the officers and men under their command. The appeal created great enthusiasm, and was loyally responded to by the militiamen of the Province, and the newspapers of those years (1798-9) contain long lists of names of the officers and men who subscribed. Every militia company in the Province appears to have responded to the appeal, and in many cases the sums given were large. The half-pay officers of disbanded loyal and regular corps, a large number of whom were then living in the Province, returned to government a goodly portion of their limited stipends; and private citizens, rich as well as poor, added their names to the long lists and subscribed according to their means. Even the negro was not behind in liberality — as the buglers, musicians and pioneers of many of the militia corps were colored men, the names of many of these humble characters have come down to us, with those of men of greater and wider celebrity. In this, as in every patriotic movement in New Brunswick, during his long residence, Governor Carleton acted a prominent part, not only subscribing liberally himself, but inducing others to do the same.

Royal anniversaries were strictly honored at all garrisons and posts in New Brunswick during those years of war and uncertainty; and as the King's New Brunswick Regiment and a company of Royal Artillery were the only regular troops in the Province, the neighboring militia and independent corps, which were attached to garrisons, usually took part in these demonstrations. Governor Carleton, with the keen instincts of a soldier, made these anniversaries as brilliant and imposing as possible, and their recurrence inculcated two important lessons — loyalty and military obedience — and both were required in an eminent degree at that juncture. Church parades, of more than ordinary magnitude, or for some special reason, were also held at stated intervals, when the militia corps and regulars marched together to the house of God.

His majesty's birthday, June 4, was celebrated this year, at St. John and other places in the Province, with more than the usual demonstrations of joy, "Early in the morning the royal standard was displayed at

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Fort Howe, and the shiping riding in the harbour were decorated with their streamers flying. At 12 o'clock a royal salute was fired from the Artillery ground and batteries, accompanied by three volleys from a detachment of the King's New Brunswick Regiment.* An "Ode, for the Birthday of His Most Sacred Majesty," from the pen of a New Brunswick poet, appeared in the "Poet's Corner" of the *Gazette* of June 22. The opening stanzas, which now seem prophetic, we quote :

"Not long, Britannia, shall thy foes presume
To dream thy grandeur feels the least decline ;
For rising awful from surrounding gloom,
More bright — more powerful, shall thy glories shine."

The year 1798, notwithstanding the details of war and rapine with which its history abounds, has for us a literary interest. On the 10th of August the following advertisement appeared in the columns of the *St. John Gazette*, and also in the *Royal Gazette* :

"THE NEW GENTLE SHEPHERD.—Just Published, a translation of (that much admired pastoral comedy) The Gentle Shepherd, from the Scottish dialect, by Lieutenant Adam Allan, is now for sale at the stores of Mr. John Ferguson, in St. John ; Mr. John Campbell, St. Andrews, and at Messrs. Ludlow, Fraser and Robinson, Fredericton."

Lieutenant Allan was one of the veteran lieutenants of the King's New Brunswick Regiment, and had served with distinction in Simcoe's corps, the Queen's Rangers, during the American Revolution. He was born at Founten Bleau, Dumfries, Scotland, and was an educated gentleman. This early literary venture bore the following title page :

THE NEW GENTLE SHEPHERD,
A Pastoral Comedy,
Originally Written in the Scotch Dialect by Allan Ramsay.
Reduced to English by
LIEUTENANT ADAM ALLAN,
To which is Annexed a Description of the Great Falls of the River St.
John, in the Province of New Brunswick.

The book was printed in London, and was probably the first volume of poetry in which reference was made to this Province. It is dedicated to the printer's devil, whom the author styles "Sweet-scented Sir," and

* *St. John Gazette*, June 8, 1798.

whose protection he evokes against the critics. In the opening prologue he makes this modest plea for his book :

“It sometimes happens (may it here prove true !)
That things transplanted gain a brighter hue,
When moved with caution to another soil,
And ample product pay the lab’rer’s toil.
A poet’s harvest seldom yields him much,
Except of censure, ridicule and such.”

This edition of the “Gentle Shepherd” seems to have been overlooked by the admirers of Allan Ramsay, and the object contemplated by Lieutenant Allan, “to divest it of its shackles,” and render the poem acceptable to readers in England and America, failed.

A year passed before notice was taken by the press of Lieutenant Allan’s book, when the *Royal Gazette* of November 26, 1799, contained “A Tribute of Admiration due to the Genius of the Bard, who has lately favored the public with a description of the Great Falls, River St. John.” The tribute, though well written and unstinted in praise, was intended to be sarcastic, the writer having evidently overlooked the last lines of Lieutenant Allan’s epilogue to the Gentle Shepherd :—

“Our lives are errors — errors end our days,
And faults are found elsewhere as well’s in plays.”

This was the only book published by Lieutenant Allan. After the disbandment of the King’s New Brunswick Regiment, he became celebrated in the Province as a land surveyor, and settled at Poquiock, York County, where he died in 1823, and where his descendants still reside.

Allan Liunt.
Queens Rangers

Signature of Lieut. Adam Allan, from the Muster Roll of the Queen’s Rangers,

Joy and sorrow entered the ranks of the King’s New Brunswick Regiment this year — a marriage feast and the roll of the muffled drum.

“Married on Saturday evening, March 31st, Lieutenant Simonson, of the King’s New Brunswick Regiment, to Miss Ann Ness, daughter to Lieut. John Ness, of the same regiment.*

* St. John Gazette and Weekly Advertiser, April 6, 1798.

"Died at Fredericton, on Wednesday, the 29th of August, ZEBEDEE HAMMOND, late a fifer in the King's New Brunswick Regiment, aged 17 years, he was seemingly in perfect health when he dropt down in an epileptic fit, and in a minute expired; every effort to recover him proving fruitless. He was a dutiful youth, of virtuous principles, beloved and respected by all who knew him."*

The closing military event of the year 1798 was the celebration of Sir Horatio Nelson's victory of the 1st of August, "in the Mediterranean off the mouth of the Nile." †

Intelligence of this important event reached St. John from Halifax on November 28th, and was productive of general joy throughout the "infant city." The troops stationed at St. John and Fredericton, and the militia regiments attached to these garrisons, celebrated the victory with true British ardor. At Maugerville, Gagetown, Sussex Vale and St. Andrews, the victory was also celebrated with great rejoicing. A Fredericton poet, whose name has unfortunately passed into oblivion wrote some stirring verses to commemorate the event, which the author hoped would prove "a suitable and favorite song among His Majesty's subjects on this side the Atlantic." And a soldier of the Fredericton Volunteers wrote another song, entitled "Nelson's Glory," which was sung at the Capital by a member of the Light Infantry Company of the York County militia, in the character of a British sailor:—

"Come all ye Britons, bold and free,
And give attention unto me,
While I the truth declare to ye
Concerning Nelson's Glory."

In the churches throughout the Province praise and thanksgiving were offered by a devout and loyal people, and the victory ascribed to God. Only one of the many sermons preached at that time has come down to us—a sermon delivered in Trinity Church, St. John, December 2, 1798, by Rev. Mather Byles, D. D., rector of St. John and chaplain to the garrisons of New Brunswick, and bore this title: "The Victory Ascribed to God—a Sermon on the late Signal Success Granted to His Majesty's Arms."

The year 1798 was not as disastrous to the shipping of the Province as the year previous—only one vessel, the brig *Pendant*, Captain Quinton, of St. John, was reported lost. The *Pendant* was captured and burnt by a French privateer on the 7th of June, 1798, ten leagues off Sandy Hook, New York.

* The Royal Gazette and New Brunswick Advertiser, Tuesday, September, 11, 1798.

† Vide Governor Carleton's order of December 2, 1798.

The closing year of the century, 1799, was uneventful in New Brunswick. The progress of the war in various parts of the world furnished, however, ample news for the two small weekly newspapers then printed in the province, and topics for discussion among provincial leaders of the day, and around the hospitable hearth fires of the Loyalist settlers in the backwoods. News travelled even rapidly in those days, and the two newspapers, with their weekly budget of European news, were passed from neighbor to neighbor and eagerly read, as there were but few illiterate people among the Loyalists and early settlers, and the names of Nelson, Duncan, Rodney and Howe, and other naval and military heroes of the war were as familiar to the dwellers by the rivers and lakes of New Brunswick, as to the denizens of London. Though the circulation of the two newspapers did not probably exceed five hundred subscribers each, the readers of these old journals numbered many thousands, and copies containing accounts of some of the naval triumphs of the war were preserved with scrupulous care, and became heirlooms in many an old provincial family.

During the whole progress of the war the discipline of the militia corps of the Province and the efficiency of the King's New Brunswick Regiment was watched with great care by Governor Carleton.* On the 1st, of October, 1799, a general order was published requiring commanding officers of regiments and independent companies to send to headquarters a return specifying the days their corps were called out for exercise, and Governor Carleton expressed the hope that the training days, as ordered by the Act of Assembly, were strictly attended to. Notwithstanding the discipline enforced on the militia corps, there were no murmurs of discontent heard in the Province; a martial spirit pervaded the population, and all orders were cheerfully and promptly obeyed.

The term of service of the members of the King's New Brunswick Regiment expired during the summer of 1799, but the soldiers of the corps at once re-enlisted for service during the continuance of the war and volunteered to serve wherever ordered. The action of the regiment gave great satisfaction to the loyal inhabitants of the Province, and created a feeling of pride for the corps that existed for years after its disbandment, and has also left us a pleasing recollection of the regiment's record in his majesty's service. On the 21st of October, 1799, the

* During all these years Governor Carleton kept the war authorities in London informed of all events transpiring within and relating to the King's New Brunswick Regiment and the militia corps of the province. His correspondence, preserved in the war office, must contain a mine of history relating to a period of which little seems to be known in New Brunswick.

following general order, which explains the case more fully, was issued to the regiment :

“His Excellency Lieutenant General Carleton feels great pleasure in communicating to the King's New Brunswick Regiment that he is authorized by His Royal Highness, the Duke of Kent, to express in the fullest manner to the whole corps the satisfaction afforded His Royal Highness by the most unequivocal proof they have given of their loyalty and attachment to their King and country, by so unanimously and cheerfully offering to be placed on the Fencible Establishment, and that His Royal Highness will not fail in making his report to His Royal Highness, the Duke of York, to state the peculiarly handsome manner in which the offer of the extension of their services has been made.”

The communication between New Brunswick and the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada had been a matter of great importance to the Imperial Government, from the founding of the Provinces, and settlements of disbanded Loyalist soldiers were established along the banks of the St. John, reaching to Grand Falls. It was originally contemplated to found a continuous chain of these military settlements to the boundaries of the Province, and thus render communication with the Canadas secure. In furtherance of this object, on the 21st of November, 1799, the commander-in-chief appointed Lieutenant Dugald Campbell, of the King's New Brunswick Regiment, and formerly of the Forty-second Highlanders, to act as a surveyor to open military roads, and large sums were expended on these military roads on the upper St. John, some of which remain to this day monuments of Lieutenant Campbell's skill as a surveyor. Lieutenant Campbell came to New Brunswick in 1783, with a number of disbanded men of the Forty-second Highlanders. They all received city lots in St. John, but the following year removed to the Nashwaak, in York County, where they settled together. The last survivor of the band, Donald McDonald, died at the Nashwaak in 1850, aged 105 years.

On the 27th of December, in the closing hours of the century, Lieutenant John Ness, a veteran officer of the King's New Brunswick Regiment, passed away, and was buried by the corps. Lieutenant Ness had served during the Revolutionary War in the Prince of Wales American Regiment, and had been adjutant of that regiment. He was with the corps in the campaigns under Lord Rowdan in the Carolinas, where he was taken prisoner. At the close of the rebellion he came to St. John with the remnants of the corps, where they were disbanded, and was one of the original grantees of the city, and was alderman for Brooks

Ward, Carleton, at the time of his appointment to the King's New Brunswick Regiment. Lieutenant Ness was born in Yorkshire, England, September 15th (old style), 1741. His name is recorded in the Royal Charter of the City of St. John.



Signature of Lieut. John Ness, from the Muster Roll of the Prince of Wales American Regiment.

The vacancy caused by the death of Lieutenant Ness was filled by the promotion of Ensign Allen to a lieutenancy, and William Barry Phair, of Fredericton, son of Andrew Phair, barrack master general of New Brunswick, was commissioned Ensign in the regiment. William Barry Phair was born at Staten Island, New York, March 17th, 1783, and was the eldest child of Andrew Phair, adjutant of the American Legion — a corps raised by the celebrated American general, Benedict Arnold, in 1781.

In 1783 Adjutant Phair came to New Brunswick with the Legion, and settled at Fredericton, where his son was educated. Ensign Phair remained in the King's New Brunswick Regiment until it was disbanded in 1802. On the renewal of war with France in 1803, he entered the New Brunswick Fencible Regiment, which was consolidated with the 104th Regiment of the line in 1811, in which he was promoted lieutenant, and with this corps made the memorable overland march from Fredericton to Quebec during the winter of 1812-13. In that march he was in the detachment under Colonel Drummond, and was present with the regiment at the storming of Fort Erie, at Sackett's Harbour, Lundy's Lane, and other engagements in defence of Upper Canada. On the disbandment of the 104th Regiment in 1816, Ensign Phair retired from the service on half-pay and settled at Kingsclear, York County. About 1825 he was appointed postmaster at Fredericton, which office he held until a few years before his death, which occurred at Fredericton, March 12th, 1853.

The opening year of the century passed peacefully, and only the strict military observances of the times broke the monotonous duties of the regiment. Those were the days of cocked hats, leather stocks, gorglets, and cues, and other paraphernalia now unknown in the British army.

The commander-in-chief in British America—the Duke of Kent—exacted the strictest observance of every detail in dress required by the military laws of the period. In general orders from head quarters directions for the guidance of the regimental tailors and hairdressers were minutely laid down, and no deviation from these orders permitted and upon the quartermaster of the King's New Brunswick Regiment Lieutenant Clopper, devolved the duty of enforcing the rules in the regiment. Another general order from headquarters this year (1800) announced that his royal highness, the commander-in-chief, directed that no other cloth for trowsers or pantaloons are to be worn by the army under his command except that which is called "pepper and salt." *

Lieutenant Garret Clopper, quarter-master of the King's New Brunswick Regiment, was a scion of an old Knickerbocker family New York, where he was born September 30th, 1756. He received commission in the New York Volunteers, December 25th, 1781, and

Garret Clopper
Lieut New York Volts



Signature of Lieutenant Clopper from the Muster Roll of the New York Volunteers.

became quarter-master of the corps. In 1783 he came with a portion of the regiment to New Brunswick, and made his home in Fredericton where he was married on the 27th of January, 1791, to Penelope Miller, daughter of Stephen Miller, of Millton, County of Suffolk, Massachusetts, whose mother was the second wife of Hon. Edward Winslow. Lieutenant Clopper was the first recorder of deeds and was for York County, which office he held until succeeded by his son, Henry George Clopper. He died at Fredericton on the 26th of July, 1826, aged 67 years. His wife, Penelope, died at the same place in 1826. Henry George Clopper, Lieutenant Clopper's eldest son, was for many years a commissariat officer in the British army, and was stationed at Fort Cumberland. He was the founder of the Central Bank of New

* I am greatly indebted to F. W. Clements, of Kingsclear, York County, for the use of the Orderly Book that formerly belonged to Lieutenant Obadiah Clements, and contained the names of the officers and men of the King's New Brunswick Regiment for several years. I am also indebted to Clements for valuable information embodied in this paper.

Kent— Brunswick, and was its first president, a position he held till his death
l by the in 1838. His likeness is still to be seen on the five dollar bills of the
quarter Peoples' Bank of Fredericton.*

On the 1st of May, 1800, Lieutenant John Simonson, a veteran
dresser officer, retired from the King's New Brunswick Regiment to half-pay.
mitted and Ensign Clements was promoted lieutenant. Thomas Sproul, son of
egiment the Hon. George Sproul, first surveyor general of New Brunswick, was
in tha appointed ensign by Governor Carleton, to fill the vacancy created.
r (1800 This appears to have been the last appointment made to the regiment.

ected tha Lieutenant John Simonson was born in Richmond County, New
he a. f. m. York, and served through the Revolutionary War in the Fourth New
lt." * Jersey Battalion, in which he was commissioned lieutenant. He came
g's Ne to New Brunswick in 1783, with the New Jersey troops, and settled at
family d Maugerville, Sunbury County, where he received a grant of land. On
received leaving the King's New Brunswick Regiment he retired again to
781, an Maugerville, where he died December 22nd, 1816. Lieutenant Simon-
son's eldest son, John Ness, was born at Fort Howe, February 11th, 1799,
and baptized by the Rev. John Beardsley, chaplain of the garrison.
His wife, Ann, died at Jacksonville, Carleton County, New Bruns-
wick, in 1850.

John Simonson

Signature of Lieutenant John Simonson.

steers. The commercial and industrial advancement of the Province during
a porti those years was steady, notwithstanding the losses sustained by the war,
ederict and the enterprise of the inhabitants never faltered, even when con-
Penelo ronted with the threatening and unpleasant attitude of their nearest
of Suffo neighbors, the United States. Self-reliant in every respect, the people
n. Edwa looked upon the "just and necessary war waged by his majesty" with
s and w deep concern, but, nevertheless, determined to uphold the integrity of
son, Her the Empire, and when ever circumstances required they promptly
July, 18 responded to the call of duty. From the founding of the Province in
e in 18 1766, the export of masts for the British navy had been large, and this
s for ma ade continued uninterruptedly during the war with the French
stationed epublic. "Mast-ship, loaded with masts for England," will be found
nk of N equently chronicled in the meagre marine reports in the newspapers of
ose days. A large trade had also grown up with the West Indies,

the use of * Garrett William Clopper, second son of Lieutenant Clopper, born at Fredericton, in 1800, was
ined the o ed on the 24th of August, 1819, at Washington, District of Columbia, in a duel with an
ndebted to erican officer over a national or political quarrel.

and fleets of St. John built vessels, under convoy of British men-of-war, sailed at stated periods from St. John and St. Andrews for those islands. The closing days of the year 1800 (December 16), witnessed the departure of one of these fleets for the West Indies, under the protection of his majesty's ship Boston, and composed of the ships Minerva, New Brunswick, Thomas and Ludlow, and brigs Neptune, Rebecca and Three Brothers, all of St. John, and built in the Province, and loaded with masts, lumber, fish, beef, pork, potatoes and horses—"all the produce of this Province." One of the fleet, the ship Ludlow, was captured on the voyage by a French privateer. During the year 1800 thirty-one new vessels, from 80 to 380 tons burden, were built and sent to sea from St. John, and, remarks the same chronicler with pardonable pride, "If we are able to effect this under all the disadvantages of war, what may we not expect when the blessings of peace again return to restore harmony to the world."*

With the advent of 1801, rumors of peace with France were wafted across the Atlantic, but these rumors were not realized until the close of the year. On the 9th of May Governor Carleton issued a proclamation commanding the inhabitants of the Province to observe the 17th of July as a "Public Fast and Humiliation," for "imploing the Divine Blessing and assistance on his majesty's arms, and for restoring and perpetuating peace, safety and prosperity to himself and his Dominions." A suitable form of prayer for this solemn occasion was compiled by Bishop Inglis, of the diocese of Nova Scotia, which Governor Carleton directed to be used in all churches, chapels and places of public worship throughout the Province.

The important events transpiring in Europe were watched with intense interest by the people of New Brunswick, and news from the motherland eagerly sought from the vessels arriving at St. John. On the 22nd of May, intelligence of the destruction and capture of the Danish fleet, at Copenhagen, by the British fleet under Sir Hyde Parker and Lord Nelson reached St. John, and "produced the most lively sensations among the inhabitants of this loyal Province." The King's New Brunswick Regiment, in garrison at Fort Howe, fired a *feu de joye* in honor of the "glorious news," and the demonstrations of joy were universal throughout the Province.

The purchase of commissions seems to have been allowed in the New Brunswick Regiment, as it was at that day in the infantry regiments of the line, and this year (1801) Lieutenant Allaire purchased the commission of Captain Joseph Lee, the senior captain of the regiment.

* The Royal Gazette and New Brunswick Advertiser, St. John, December 16, 1800.

Captain Lee, as the records of the Council of Safety of New Jersey attest, was an uncompromising Loyalist. In 1776 he was confined at Trenton "for disaffection," by order of the Provincial Congress and fined £100. Early in 1777 he entered the third New Jersey Battalion, and received a captain's commission, and was placed in command of a picked company from the New Jersey corps known as the "Allert Company." In 1778 the Third Battalion was sent to the Southern Provinces and took part in the capture of Savannah, Georgia, and also in the memorable defence of that town against the combined American and French forces. The Third (known in these campaigns as the Second Battalion) bore a prominent part in the battle of Eutaw Springs and in the defence of Ninety Six, and on the evacuation of Charleston, reduced in numbers, returned to New York, and on the final evacuation of that city came to these Provinces in 1783, where it was disbanded. Captain Lee settled at Kingsclear, near Fredericton, where all the surviving officers and men of the Third drew land, and in 1791 was the senior magistrate in York County. He died at Fredericton on the 12th of October, 1812, aged 74 years. On the 10th of December, 1766, Captain Lee was married in New Jersey to Elizabeth Cypher, a woman of marked character, singularly fearless and true; her brother, Peter Cypher, was sergeant in Captain Lee's company in the Third New Jersey Battalion.

Joseph Lee Capt.
2^d Batt. n. h. J. V.

Signature of Captain Joseph Lee from the Muster Roll of the New Jersey Battalion.

Lieutenants John Jenkins, William Chew, and William Turner, served with Captain Lee in the Third New Jersey Battalion, but little of a reliable character could be learned of any of these gentlemen.

Lieutenant Jenkins was deputy muster master general of the Loyal Southern corps in the Carolinas, and came to the Province and settled near Fredericton, where he died. Captain John Jenkins who distinguished himself at the capture of Ogdensburgh in command of a portion of the Glengarry Light Infantry, in the war of 1812, was probably his son.

Lieutenant William Chew is supposed to have been a member of a

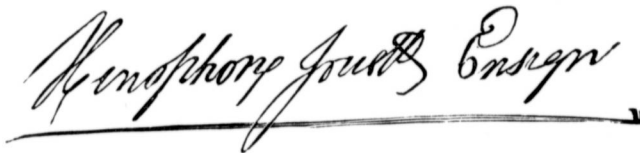
distinguished family of that name in Philadelphia. His wife died at Fort Howe in 1800, while he was stationed at St. John with the King's New Brunswick Regiment. Lieutenant Chew died at Fredericton in 1812, among his old companions in arms.



Signature of Lieutenant Wm. Chew.

Lieutenant William Turner seems also to have left little trace of his residence in New Brunswick behind. His home was in York County, where he was known as Dr. Turner, and where he died.

Lieutenant Xenophon Jouett was also a New Jersey Loyalist officer, and was born in that Colony in 1761. He received a commission as ensign in the First Battalion New Jersey Volunteers, when but sixteen years old (1777), and served with that corps till the close of the rebellion. The battalion was actively employed in the neighborhood of New York and served with credit, in whatever position placed. On the evacuation of New York by the British troops, the First Battalion came to Nova Scotia, where the corps was disbanded. Lieutenant Jouett was one of the early settlers of Fredericton, and in 1789 was appointed Sheriff of York County, which office he held for twenty years; he was also gentleman usher of the black rod to the Provincial House of Assembly, a position he held for nearly fifty years. He died at St. John in 1843. The descendants of a great many of the officers and men of the First Battalion are now residents of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Lieutenant James Moody, the writer of one of the earliest Loyalist narratives of the rebellion, was an active officer in the battalion, and died at Weymouth, Nova Scotia.



Signature of Lieutenant Xenophon Jouett, from the Muster Roll of the First New Jersey Battalion.

On the 6th of August, Captain Atkinson and part of the crew of the ship Diana, who sailed from St. Andrews, bound for Hull, reached St. John. In the Bay of Fundy the Diana was captured by the French

privateer schooner *Le Espiral*, of 14 guns and 55 men, and Captain Atkinson and his crew put on board a fisherman. Captain Atkinson reported that the schooner *British Queen*, of St. John, and two vessels, names unknown, were also captured by the French privateersman.

Upon receiving this intelligence the inhabitants of St. John instantly circulated a subscription for the purpose of fitting out the armed brig *Discovery*, at that time lying in the harbor, and in less than three hours upwards of £500 was raised, and a number of brave men volunteered their services to go in search of the enemy. The brig was got ready with all possible despatch and sailed down the Bay of Fundy in search of the daring French marauder, but after a cruise of thirteen days returned to St. John unsuccessful. The privateer was reported to have sailed for Gaudaloup with his booty.

Many of the officers of the King's New Brunswick Regiment, in addition to their military duties, also filled civil positions of trust and honor in the Province. Major Daniel Murray was a representative for York County in the Provincial House of Assembly, and seems to have acquired the confidence and respect of the inhabitants of that County. Although unfortunate, in some respects, during the years he filled that position, and has left in the records of the Province evidence of his industry as a representative and his worth as a soldier, his career began brilliantly, but ended in obscurity. Major Murray was a son of Colonel John Murray, a prominent Loyalist of Massachusetts, who died at St. John in 1794. Major Murray was born at Brookfield in that colony, and graduated at Harvard University in 1771. His family remained loyal to the crown during the Revolution, and, consequently, lost their estates and were proscribed and banished for their fidelity. In 1778 Major Murray was captain of Governor Wentworth's Volunteers—a corps composed of New Hampshire men who had remained loyal, and followed within the British lines the last royal governor of New Hampshire. In 1781 he was commissioned major of the King's American Dragoons—Sir Benjamin Thompson, better known in later years as Count Rumford, and, with the exception of Benjamin Franklin, the most distinguished American of the last century—was lieutenant-colonel and commander of the regiment. Major Murray served with the King's American Dragoons during the closing scenes of the Revolution in the Carolinas, and, on the termination of the contest, he came to New Brunswick in command of the remnant of the corps in 1783, where they were disbanded. He was one of the grantees of Parrtown (St. John), and was one of the first representatives for York County in 1786, in the Provincial Assembly, and continued to represent that County for some years

after his appointment to the King's New Brunswick Regiment. He remained in the corps until it was disbanded in 1802, when he left the Province, and died in obscurity at Portland, Maine, in 1832.

From an autograph letter in the possession of Miss Murray
of St. John.

There were four Irish officers connected with the King's New Brunswick Regiment — Governor Carleton, Captain Clinch, Lieutenant Nicholson, and Lieutenant James Eccles. The names of the three first are recorded in our Provincial Annals, but tradition has preserved the name of the latter in consequence of his blunders and eccentricities. Numerous laughable stories are related of him, but never of a nature that would cast doubt or dishonor on his character. Lieutenant Eccles was a native of the Parish of Kelluker, County of Roscommon, Ireland, and it is supposed was a resident of South Carolina at the outbreak of the rebellion. After the capture of Charleston, in 1780, he was a volunteer in Major Carden's company of the Prince of Wales American Regiment, and on September 18th, 1781, was commissioned an ensign in that corps, and on April 18th, 1783, was promoted lieutenant. Lieutenant Eccles served with the corps in the Southern campaigns, and came to St. John with the survivors in 1783.

After the disbandment of the King's New Brunswick Regiment, he resided in Fredericton, where he died.* His remains are buried in the old graveyard in that town, surrounded by Loyalists, where this epitaph marks his grave :

*Sacred to the Memory of
JAMES ECCLES, Esqr.,
Captain in the 2nd Royal Veteran Battalion.
Who departed this life on the 30th of
May, 1839, in the 83rd year of his age.
Having served his government 57 years. He was truly honourable,
a never failing friend, and charitable when necessary.*

Lieutenant Eccles died unmarried. His estate in New Brunswick was divided among his relatives who resided in Camden, South Carolina.

On Sunday, the 22nd of November, 1801, the pleasing intelligence was received in St. John that a treaty of peace between Great Britain

* For this information, I am indebted to J. Delancy Robinson, Esq., of Fredericton.

and France had been signed, and the war with the French Republic, which had continued for over eight years, was brought to a close. The news was received with great demonstrations of joy throughout New Brunswick. In St. John the "Rejoicings for Peace," engaged the attention of the inhabitants for several days. A public feast was served up to a large concourse of people, at which almost all the gentlemen of the city partook. "The town and shipping were splendidly and elegantly illuminated. Every person appeared to use his best endeavors to contribute to the brilliancy of the evening, and peace and joy reigned triumphant."* And a provincial poet, inspired with feelings of gratitude at the return of peace, which then pervaded all classes in New Brunswick, wrote :

"How happy must the Nations be,
Britain and France do both agree
To celebrate a noble peace —
Honor must reign when wars do cease."

The rejoicing at the return of peace was universal throughout British America, but in the Provinces, washed by the waters of the Atlantic, whose commerce had suffered serious loss from the depredations of French privateers, the cessation of hostilities was hailed with delight. The *Royal Gazette*, the chronicler of events in New Brunswick during these years, thus explains how the tidings of peace was viewed in New Brunswick and the United States :

"While our neighbours in the United States appear much alarmed, and put on faces of disconsolation at the looked for effects of peace upon their agriculture as well as their commerce; it will, we trust, give satisfaction to our readers in British America to find sentiments widely different, produced throughout this Province, both in the merchant and farmer."

The preliminaries of peace between Great Britain and the French Republic were signed on the 1st of October, 1801, but the "welcome intelligence" was not received in New Brunswick till the 22nd of November. Considerable anxiety, however, prevailed during the winter months of 1802, and the definitive treaty of peace between the two nations was anxiously looked for by every arrival from Europe. On Thursday evening, May 20th, the news so eagerly awaited was received in St. John, and next morning the *Royal New Brunswick Gazette*, issued a broadside announcing the important event to the inhabitants — the definitive treaty was signed at Amiens on the 27th of March, 1802, "by his majesty's plenipotentiary, and the plenipotentiaries of France,

* *Royal Gazette*, December 8, 1801.

Spain, and the Batavian Republic" — and the doubt and uncertainty that had prevailed during the long winter was at last dispelled, and the blessings of peace hailed with joy and thankfulness.

The anniversary of the Sovereign's birthday, June 4th, 1802, was celebrated in St. John and throughout the Province "with every possible demonstration of joy, and with evident tokens of loyalty and attachment to his sacred majesty." This was the last public demonstration in which the King's New Brunswick Regiment took part.

In imitation of his majesty's example, Governor Carleton proclaimed the 27th day of July to be observed as a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God for His mercies, and commanded that the day be religiously observed by all his majesty's loving subjects within the Province.

With the return of peace the exigencies that caused the formation of the King's New Brunswick Regiment ceased to exist, and that portion of the regiment that garrisoned the posts on the Upper St. John were recalled to Fredericton and disbanded, and on Saturday, August 14, 1802, agreeable to general orders, the headquarter division of the regiment, under the command of the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson, was disbanded at Fort Howe, St. John, the corps having been in service nine years, three months and twenty days.

The *Royal Gazette* of August 18th, 1802, bore testimony to the good feeling that existed between the officers and men of the regiment at the close of their long service, and also expressed its "decided approbation of the judicious and prudent management of the whole transaction by the commanding officer."

The veteran officers of the regiment, on its disbandment, again returned to half-pay, the adjutant and the elder junior officers were also placed on half-pay, in consideration of their services, and by order of Governor Carleton, the invalid soldiers of the regiment who had been previously discharged, were given a year's clothing money; and grants of land were given the disbanded men of the corps.

JONAS HOWE.

RETURN OF THE KING'S NEW BRUNSWICK REGIMENT,
 COMMANDED BY HIS EXCELLENCY BRIG.-GEN. THOMAS CARLETON.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL :

Honourable Beverly Robinson.

MAJOR :

Daniel Murray.

CAPTAINS :

Peter Clinch,
 Dugald Campbell,
 Joseph Lee,

James French, retired July 19,
1794.Gerhardus Clowes, retired Dec. 24,
1795.

LIEUTENANTS :

John Jenkins,
 William Chew,
 Anthony Allaire,
 William Turner,
 Adam Allan,
 Garrett Clopper,
 James Eccles,
 Xenophon Jouett,
 William Bradley,
 Henry Goldsmith,
 Malcolm Wilmot,
 Obadiah Clements,

James Henley, retired October,
1793.Arthur Nicholson, retired July 24,
1795.Caleb Fowler, retired May 18, 1795.
Robert Hazen, promoted to 60th
Regiment Dec. 20, 1795.John Murray Upham, retired June
24, 1796.

John Ness, died Dec. 27, 1799.

John Simonson, retired May 1,
1800.

ENSIGNS :

Joseph Allen,
 William Barry Phair,

Thomas Sproul,
 Henry Clinton Robinson, resigned.

CHAPLAIN :

Rev. John Beardsley.

ADJUTANTS :

Arthur Nicholson,

Joseph Allen.

QUARTER MASTER :

Garrett Clopper.

DRUM-MAJOR :

John Harding.

SURGEON :

Charles Earle.

ARMOURER :

George Hydacker.

ASSISTANT SURGEON :

Thomas Emerson.

PAYMASTER :

William Hazen.

QUARTER-MASTER SERGEANT :

John Scott.*

* Died in the Parish of Portland, St. John, in 1803.

SERGEANTS :

John Smith,
William Cliff,
Thomas Gumnersal,
Walter McFarland,
Alexander Yeldon,
Isaac Kipp,
Archibald Hastic,

John Riely,
Zopher Hedden,
William Nailor,
Daniel Keefe,
Patrick Mealy,
John Scott,
— Dutcher.

CORPORALS:

Oliver Bradley,
Bartholomew Senior,
Edward Davis,
William Roberts,
Richard Inman,
Archibald Campbell,

Thomas Mulwain,
Henry Green,
Cornelius Comptain,
Stephen Hurd,
Thomas Pike.

DRUMMERS:

Peter Crotty,
Thomas McNiel,
Jonathan Arbor,
William Cummings,

Edward Smith,
William Hector,
John Clements.

PRIVATES :

Aikin, Moses,
Allen, Samuel,
Alstine, Samuel,
Alleby, Isaac,
Anson, Joseph,
Anderson, Peter,
Appleby, James,
Appleby John.

Bailey, James,
Bailey, John,
Bailey, Joseph,
Barclay, Archibald,
Barker, William,
Barry, John,
Bean, George,
Beardsley, James,
Beardsley, Abraham,
Beaton, John,
Beates, William,
Betts, William,
Bensey, James,
Berry, James,
Bishop, Samuel,
Black, John,
Blewer, John,

Blight, Richard,
Boen, Job,
Bradburn, William,
Brannan, Charles,
Brant, Augustus,
Bridle, John,
Broff, William,
Brown, Joseph,
Brown, Thomas,
Brown William,
Brownlow, John,
Burns, Daniel,
Burns, James,
Burrows, Ralph,

Callaghan, Patrick,
Caham, Thomas,
Cameron, James,
Cameron, Stephen,
Campbell, Robert,
Campbell, William,
Carmody, Edward,
Carscan, Joseph,
Chatto, Charles,
Christopher, Richard,
Clarke, John H,

PRIVATES — *Continued* :

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Clarkson, John, | Eaton, Francis, |
| Cline, Peter, | Ellis, Samuel, |
| Clinton, Alexander, | Emlong, John, |
| Cochran, Walter, | Erskine, Thomas, |
| Coffield, William, | Eustace, John, |
| Cooksey, Robert, | Everly, Samuel, |
| Connor, Edward, | Evins, Samuel, |
| Connor, Hugh, | |
| Connor, Patrick, | Falkner, John, |
| Cordury, William, | Feely, Charles, |
| Cotton, Francis, | Ferri, Felix, |
| Cowan, John, | Fielding, Timothy, |
| Cowie, Robert, | Finn, Dominick, |
| Crawford, Thomas, | Finn, Patrick, |
| Creagor, Martin, | Finney, John, |
| Creamor, William, | Fitzgerald, William, |
| Croft, James, | Fitzpatrick, John, |
| Crooks, Jonathan, | Flannigan, John, |
| Cummings, James, | Fletcher, Thomas, |
| Cummings, James, | Forsyth, George, |
| Cundy, John, | Freaney, Nicholas, |
| Cunningham, William G., | Frost, John, |
| Curry, Charles, | Ferris, Samuel, |
| Curry, John, | Friely, Edward, |
| Curry, Patrick, | |
| Curtis, Andrew, | Galloway, Peter, |
| Curtis, Christopher, | Gardner, Henry |
| Curtis Clarke. | Garland, John, |
| | Gates, Joseph, |
| Dalton, Benjamin, | Geoffrey, Alexander. |
| Dalzell, Peter. | George, Peter, |
| Davidson, James, | Goodin, David, |
| Davis, John, | Goff, Charles, |
| Davis, Thomas, | Gorley, Thomas, |
| Dean, William, | Gordon, William, |
| Delaney, David, | Gorcham, William, |
| DeVeber, Francis, | Granger, John, |
| Dibble, Edward, | Granger, William, |
| Dow, William, | Graham, John H., |
| Donnelly, Thomas, | Gray, Hugh, |
| Dougherty, Michael, | Gray, James, |
| Drury, John | Griskill, Jeremiah, |
| Dumpler, Frederick, | Grist, John, |
| Dunham, Joseph, | |
| Dunham, Samuel, | Hall, Thomas, |
| Dunmeade, William, | Hamilton, James, |
| | Hammond, Nathaniel, |
| Eagan, Edward, | Hammond, Zebedee, |

PRIVATES — *Continued*:

- Harnet, Timothy,
 Harris, Hezekiah,
 Hart, Thomas,
 Hastie, Archibald,
 Hays, Thomas,
 Hedden, William,
 Heney, Samuel,
 Heriky, Henry,
 Hewey, Samuel,
 Heydon, William,
 Hickman, William,
 Hicks, Cornelius,
 Hill, John,
 Hoar, Henry,
 Hogard, Aaron,
 Holden, Thomas,
 Holmes, Bradford,
 Holmes, Thomas,
 Hooper, John,
 Hopkins, Robert,
 Hughes, James,
 Hughes, John,
 Hughson, John,
 Hughey, Samuel,
 Humphries, John,
 Hydecker, George,

 Irvin, Edward,
 Irvin, Thomas,

 Jeffries, David,
 Johnston, Cornelius,
 Johnston, John,
 Johnston, James,
 Jones, John,
 Jones, John,
 Jones, Joseph,
 Jones, Samuel,
 Jones, Hugh,
 Jordan, Phillip,

 Kane, Jeremiah,
 Kane, Michael,
 Kane, Robert,
 Kearns, George,
 Keating, Thomas,
 Kelly, Charles,
 Kennedy, Daniel,

 Kennedy, James,
 Kilpatrick, Robert,
 Kirkling, John,
 King, Phillip,
 Kipp, Isaac,

 Lakeman, William,
 Lambert, William,
 Lawrence, Thomas,
 Lawson, John,
 Ledden, Patrick,
 Level, John,
 Lock, Samuel,
 Lown, John,
 Lovell, John,
 Lindsay, James,
 Lyset, Moses,

 Madden, John,
 Madden, Michael,
 Mallone, Anthony,
 Mathews, William,
 Maximilian, John,
 Miles, James,
 Miles, William,
 Miller, William,
 Mitchel, William,
 Moran, William,
 More, James,
 Morton, William,
 Morrison, Daniel,
 Mosely, Peter,
 Melmish, Thomas,
 Melvin, William,
 Messenger, Ezekel,
 Messick, Nathaniel,
 Munford, Daniel,
 Murray, Bartholemew,
 Murray, William,
 Murphy, Thomas,
 McCagley, Roger,
 McClaskey, William,
 McCristy, Patrick,
 McCullum, George,
 McDonald, James,
 McDonald, William,
 McGlaskill, William,
 McGlasky, George,

PRIVATES — *Continued*:

McGraw, John,	Preston, Thomas,
McHuge, James,	Purcell, John,
McIntosh, Thomas,	
McKay, James,	Quigley, Edward,
McKay, William,	Quigley, George,
McKinsey, Alexander,	
McKinsey, Henry,	Raddy, James,
McKinsey, Joseph,	Raines, Robert,
McKinsey, William,	Redmond, John,
McLean, Alexander,	Rednor, John,
McLean, John,	Reid, James,
McLarran, William,	Reily, John,
McLeod, Fergus,	Richards, John,
McMahon, Daniel,	Richards, Robert,
McMahon, John,	Ridecker, John,
McMullan, Michael,	Ring, Asa,
McNiel, James,	Robinson, Thoma
McNiel, Joseph,	Rooney, Barney
McNalley, Joseph,	Rooney, John,
McPherson, Alexander,	Ryan, John,
McPherson, Donald,	Ryan, Miles,
	Rider, Henry,
Nairen, John,	
Nichols, Edward,	Scoley, William,
Norton, Nathaniel,	Scott, Hugh,
Neagle, Mathew,	Settee, Charles,
	Shaw, Daniel,
O'Bryan, Patrick,	Sheldon, John,
O'Bryan, William,	Shields, Andrew,
O'Connor, Michael,	Short, Alexander,
O'Heron, Maurice,	Simpson, George,
O'Niel, Phillip,	Sleet, Silas,
Orr, Thomas,	Smith, Christopher,
	Smith, John,
Pamfrey, John,	Smith, Isaac,
Pamfrey, Thomas,	Smith, Thomas,
Patterson, Joseph,	Smith, Thomas,
Patterson, Robert,	Smith, William,
Peters, Andrew,	Sourins, Richard,
Peters, Jacob,	Squires, Gabish,
Peters, Joseph,	Stephens, William,
Perkins, George,	Sterns, Moses,
Pettigrew, William,	Steward, James,
Picket, John,	Stinson, John,
Powell, William,	Stone, William,
Powers, Andrew,	Storagh, William,
Prehorn, Charles,	Stickney, William,

PRIVATES — *Concluded* :

Stratton, Stephen,	Walsh, William,
Stricklin, Jonathan,	Walters, Cornelius,
Summers, Paul,	Ward, Jesse,
Swim, Joseph,	Ward, Josiah,
	Ward, William,
Taylor, Isaac,	Watts, William,
Taylor, Jasper,	Watson, William,
Taylor, John,	Welsh, Edward,
Taylor, Walter,	Wetmore, Theodore,
Taylor, William,	Whitehead, Lyman,
Talbot, Austin,	Whitney, Samuel,
Tague, George,	Widerhold, Francis.
Terry, Daniel,	Wild, Nicholas,
Thomas, John,	Wilkins, Joseph,
Thompson, George,	Williams, John,
Thorn, James,	Williams, John,
Thornton, John,	Wilson, John,
Tomlinson, Oliver,	Wishart, John,
Twaddle, Thomas,	Wood, John,
Tucker, George,	Wood, Thomas,
Tuffts, John,	Wormsley, Samuel,
	Wright, Alexander,
Wade, Peter,	
Wall, Joseph,	Yeomans, Benjamin,
Walker, John,	Youart, Samuel,
Walsh, John,	Youart, John.

LETTER OF INSTRUCTION TO GOVERNOR THOS. CARLETON.

(Canadian Archives, Series C. Vol. 718, page 1.)

(Duplicate No. 21.)

WHITE HALL, 8th February, 1793.

SIR: — I have received the King's commands to signify to you his majesty's pleasure that you instantly take the necessary steps for raising and forming from amongst the inhabitants of New Brunswick a corps not exceeding 600 men, to be divided into six companies, with the usual establishment of commissioned and non-commissioned officers; and his majesty is graciously pleased to allow you to command this corps, but without any pay in consequence thereof, and you are also to understand that neither yourself nor any other officer, to whom commissions shall be granted, are to be thereby entitled to any rank in his majesty's army, or to any half-pay in right of such commissions, whenever the corps may be reduced hereafter, it being his majesty's intention that the corps in question should be merely provincial and for the service of New Brunswick only, subject, however, at the same time, to the control and orders of the commander-in-chief of his majesty's forces in North America, or to such others as in his majesty's wisdom he may think proper to give. Should you be of opinion that you will not be able to complete six companies of one hundred men each, as above mentioned, you will in the first instance grant only such commissions as may be requisite for a less number of companies, and afterwards to increase the same to the full number of six, if your success in raising the corps warrants you so doing. I am likewise to signify to you that the commissions are to be granted to such only of his majesty's officers as are at present upon half-pay, and are now resident in New Brunswick, or in such other of his majesty's North America Governments as will permit of their immediate presence, and who will in consequence of what I have already mentioned retire again upon their half-pay upon the eventual reduction of the corps.

In appointing the officers for the above corps (exclusive of such whose names I shall herewith inclose, and upon whose appointment I have received the King's pleasure) his majesty relies upon your judgment and fidelity in selecting without favour or partiality such as from their militiary talents, character and good conduct, and their

attachment to his majesty's person and government, will best promote the honor and credit of the service.

With regard to the pay and subsistence of this corps, it is his majesty's intention that it should be the same as is allowed to the regular established troops, and you will accordingly draw on the lords of the treasury for the levy money and subsistence of this corps in case of money not being sent to you from hence for that purpose.

Directions will be sent by this packet from his majesty's master-general of the ordnance for issuing out of the stores, now remaining at Halifax or New Brunswick, such arms and ammunition as you shall require for the corps in question. Cloathing and such other articles as appear to be necessary will be sent as early as possible.

As it may tend to facilitate the speediest completion of the corps, I take this opportunity of observing that, whenever it may be judged expedient to withdraw the present order with respect to granting lands in New Brunswick, the services of such of the corps as are now without grants will be considered.

I rely, with confidence, on your being as economical as possible in respect to the levy money which may be granted, (and which should not, I conceive, exceed two guineas a man, the sum heretofore given on a similar occasion by the late Governor Legge in Nova Scotia), and also in respect of every other expense incidental to the service in question. In granting the levy money you will take particular care that as much of it as possible should be delivered to each private in necessaries usually worn by soldiers on service, independant of their clothing, etc.

You will likewise take this opportunity of maturely considering the best and most economical mode of subsisting the corps, and how far and upon what terms the same can be done within the Province under your government, particulars of all which you will communicate to me by the very first opportunity.

HENRY DUNDAS.

MEMORANDUM FROM THE WAR OFFICE, LONDON.

The Muster Rolls of the New Brunswick Corps, 1793-7, seem to show that the regiment in question was raised in 1793 and disbanded in 1797.

This, however, proves not to have been the case, for although the Regiment was raised in 1793, as shown by the evidence of the Muster Rolls, confirmed by the General Monthly Return, Canada, May, 1793, the fact that the Muster Rolls end in 1797 is really due to a gap in the series, since the Colonial Correspondence clearly shows that the Regiment was in existence down to August, 1802.

The history of this Corps can be traced in some detail from the Colonial Correspondence, New Brunswick, above referred to, from which it appears that the authority for raising it is found in a letter from the Secretary of State to Lieut.-Governor Thos. Carleton, dated 8th February, 1793. In his despatch of 26th April, 1793, Governor Carleton states that he will proceed immediately with recruiting, and on 8th July, he writes that 200 men have already enlisted.

From this date to August, 1802, the Governor forwarded monthly returns of the state of the Regiment, and after that date there is correspondence relative to the disbandment of the Corps (which was superseded by the 29th Regiment), and grants of land to the members.

The General Monthly Return, North America, October, 1802, contains a note that the Regiment was finally disbanded the 14th August, 1802.

The New Brunswick Corps was raised again (after the renewal of the war) in 1803. It was now known as the New Brunswick Fencibles, and seems to have been connected with the 104th Regiment of the line raised in April, 1793. This later Corps existed down to the end of the war, 1816. vol. 3, of the Colonial Correspondence, New Brunswick, containing the order of 8th February, 1793, for raising the original Corps, in which its establishment and duties are set out at great length, can be inspected at the Public Record Office.

"The King's New Brunswick Provincials" is also referred to in two appendices to the 31st report of the Select Committee on Finance, 1798.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT FALLS OF THE RIVER ST.
JOHN,* IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

By A. ALLAN, ESQ., 1798.

Yes, "the commanding muse my chariot guides,
" Which o'er the dubious cliff securely rides.
" And pleased I am no beaten road to take,
" But first the way to new discoveries make."

—[DRYDEN.

A placid river, gliding easy on
To its dire Fall o'er a huge bed of stone :
Into an abyss, — dreadful! — even to thought,
Where *caves*, immense by whirlpools, are wrought,
And where huge trees, by annual freshets brought,
Are by incessant motion ground to nought.
See, where obstruction checks the torrent's way,
The parts announced by a vast mount of spray
Where, as the sun its daily course pursues,
Reflects an arch of the most beauteous hues ;
Combining elegance, with scenes of horror,
Delight, and wonder, with most awful terror.
From this dread gulph of never-ending noise,
Resembling that where devils but rejoice,
The waters rush, like lava from the pits,
Of fam'd Vesuvius, and Mount Ætna's lips ;
Foaming with rage, it forward presses on
From fall to fall, o'er vertegated stone ;
'Tween banks stupenduous ! seeming to the eye
An eagle's flight, when tow'ring to the sky.
This wond'rous charm takes the crescent form,
The better its rude majesty to 'dorn ;
So that, where'er you ramble for a view,
Each change of station shews you something new ;
Verse colours faintly when restrained from fiction,
Truth, here alone, has governed this description.
Now, on the wings of fancy let me rove,
To paint the Falls,† and margin of the grove,
In depth of winter, — when the River's bound,
And op'nings rarely but at falls are found.
How changed the scene ! — each horror now is fled,
And frost's chill hand enchanting prospects made :

* These Falls are 210 miles from the mouth of the river, and the great one is said to be 65 feet perpendicular. There are several others just below it, of different descents.

† The great one.

Now every tree with ice is spangled o'er,
 And every rock is crystall'd on the shore ;
 The fall, too, now most gorgeously appear,
 Since purer waters aid its bold career ;
 Strong banks of ice contract its former bounds,
 And under ice it echoes hollow sounds ;
 Around the verge what curious objects rise,
 To feed the fancy, and to feast the eyes !
 Pilasters, arches, pyramids, and cones,
 Turrets enriched with porticos and domes ;
 In artless order, — formed by surge and spray,
 And crystalline-garnet hues their rich array :
 A dazzling cascade ground throughout the whole
 Strikes deep with pleasure the enraptur'd soul.

FINIS, 1798.

NOTE 1.— Page 15.

Lieutenant William Hazen was a son of the Hon. William Hazen, of Saint John. In 1813 he was appointed Sheriff of St. John County, which office he held until his death, February 14th, 1816.

NOTE 2.— Page 16.

Lieutenant Malcolm Wilmot was born in Rhode Island, in 1771. His father was a captain in the British army and served through the Revolutionary war, and in 1783 came to New Brunswick with the Loyalists and settled in Sunbury County. Lieutenant Wilmot remained in the King's New Brunswick Regiment until it was disbanded in 1802, when he retired on half-pay. Early in the century he established a general merchandise and shipping business at the Bend of Petitcodiac, in Westmorland County, which he conducted successfully for many years. One of his enterprises is well remembered. To facilitate the shipping business of the locality he built, at considerable expense, a wet dock at Hall's Creek, to counteract, to some extent, the extreme rise and fall of the tides in the Petitcodiac River ; the dock, however, proved only partially successful, and after a time was abandoned. Lieutenant Wilmot was very popular with the people of Westmorland County, and for many years represented the county in the Provincial Assembly. He died at the Bend of Petitcodiac, on September 7th, 1859, aged 88 years. His wife, whom he married while serving in the King's New Brunswick Regiment, was a daughter of John Bentley, a grantee of St. John.

NOTE 3.— Page 28.

At his residence in Douglas, County of York, on the 22nd of December, 1832. Peter Clements, Esquire, a captain on the half-pay of the King's American Regiment, at the venerable age of 94 years.

Captain Clements was one of the remnant of those Loyalists, who, after having followed the banner of their king through the whole of that eventful struggle—the American Revolution — during which he partook of the glories and dangers of many a battle-field, came to this Province in 1783, where he has ever since resided, and invariably maintained the character of an upright magistrate, an affectionate husband and parent, and honest man. His remains were interred in the churchyard at Fredericton, numerous and respectably attended.—*Fredericton Royal Gazette*, January 16, 1833.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The writer desires to thank the following gentlemen for valuable information furnished and embodied in the foregoing papers :

Sir Arthur Haliburton, war office, London, England.
Sir John C. Allen, Fredericton, N. B.
Hon. James I. Fellows, agent general for New Brunswick, London.
Vernon C. Nicholson, Esq., Ottawa.
W. P. Flewelling, Esq., Crown Land Office, Fredericton, N. B.
J. Henry Phair, Esq., Fredericton, N. B.
J. Delancy Robinson, Esq., Fredericton, N. B.
F. W. Clements, Esq., Kingsclear, York County, N. B.
Colonel G. T. Denison, Toronto, Ontario.
Rev. W. O. Raymond, Rector St. Mary's, St. John, N. B.
Rev. W. S. Covert, Grand Manan, N. B.
Albert Simonson, Esq., Jacksonville, Carleton County, N. B.
J. Vroom, Esq., *St. Croix Courier*, St. Stephen, N. B.
John M. Wilmot, Esq., St. John, N. B.
Jacob Allan, Esq., Poquiock, York Co., N. B.
Mrs. George Botsford, Fredericton, N. B.

JONAS HOWE.

THE MAUGERVILLE SETTLEMENT.

1763-1824.

SEVERAL years ago, through the courtesy of Judge Barker of St. John, there came into my hands a number of papers which had originally been in the possession of David Burpee, one of the first settlers of the township of Maugerville, on the River St. John. These papers embraced a number of deeds, an account book, a diary, copies of a number of letters and a pretty complete record of the transactions of the Congregational church at Maugerville, from the year 1773 to 1824. On perusing these papers I have been many times forcibly impressed with their value from a historical point of view, especially as illustrating the mode of life in this early Nova Scotia settlement, and I propose here with their help to give some account of Maugerville and its people, as well as of the County of Sunbury generally, relying as little as possible on anything that has already been published on the subject.

The principal source of the published information which we possess in regard to the Maugerville settlement, is a lecture which was delivered in St. John by the late Moses H. Perley, about fifty years ago. This gentleman was a descendant of one of the original settlers, and, having been born about the beginning of the present century, he had the opportunity of learning much from tradition and family documents in regard to the history of Sunbury. According to the narrative of this gentleman the government of Massachusetts, in 1761, sent an exploring party to ascertain the position of affairs and the state of the country on the River St. John. The leader of the party was Israel Perley, the grandfather of Moses H. Perley, and he was accompanied by twelve men in the pay of Massachusetts. They proceeded to Machias by water, in the month of February, and there shouldered their knapsacks and, he being a land surveyor, steered by compass and succeeded in reaching the head waters of the River Oromocto, and by it descended to the St. John. They found the country wholly unsettled, and with this report they

returned to Boston. If the statement that this exploring expedition was paid for by Massachusetts is accurate, there is, no doubt, some record of it in the archives of that state, and the fact would seem to show that the old land-hunger of the Puritans, which involved them in a disgraceful but unsuccessful attempt to steal the province of Maine from its proprietors, was impelling them to endeavor to bring within the bounds of Massachusetts the fine territory on the River St. John. This conjecture derives additional force from the declaration made in 1776 by the settlers on the St. John River that they desired to submit themselves to the government of Massachusetts Bay.

In 1700, James Simonds, who was engaged in business at Newburyport, Mass., was at St. John Harbour in connection with the carrying of supplies to the garrison of Fort Frederick and he became impressed with the advantages St. John offered for trade. On the 28th August, 1762, he arrived at St. John from Newburyport, in company with James White, Capt. Francis Peabody, Jonathan Lovet, Hugh Quinton and about fifteen other persons intending to take up his residence there. Mr. Simonds built his house on the ruins of Charnisay's old fort, on Portland Point. Simonds and White were partners, and they did business at St. John under that style, while a business at Newburyport in which they were interested was conducted by Messrs. Hazen and Jarvis. The nature of the trade they carried on and the difficulties they had to encounter may be gathered from the following letter, written by the partners in St. John to the partners at Newburyport, in 1700. The letter is addressed "Messrs. Hazen and Jarvis, Merchants, Newbury Port." I have preserved the spelling of the original:—

St. Johnn River May 10th 1770.

Gentlemen

The Slop St. John's Paquet arrived here the second inst. but the river was so high and full of ice that we could not begin to unload until 3 days ago, have taken out 200 Hhs. salt and 4t: 36:0 sugar and have left 650 Bushels of salt on board — and ship—d all the lime that is burn and furs that we have yet rec'd.

This spring has been so backward that there has been no possibility of burning any lime. The piles of wood and stone are now frozen together — we have not more than half men enough to save the fish (seven in all the rest have left us some time since) the first school is now running and the wires wholly broken down with ice, have no help of the fishermen only abt. 10 days work of two hands.

The mill could not go before the middle of April and the ice has been continually breaking the dam ever since.

The saving the gundalo's from being lost at the places where they

was left last fall has taken a great deal of time, have got the last of them home today but have not any body to caulk them — have no nails to trim casks or board the frames nor any hops but what is picked up at an amazing expence. But what has been the most difficult and distressing was *the want of provisions and hay*. Such a scene of misery of man and beast we never saw before. There was not any thing of bread kind equal to a bushel of meal for each person when the schr. sailed the 6th of February and less of meat and roots in proportion — the Indians and hogs had part of that little.

The flour that came in the schr. has been wet and much damaged and having no Indian corn it will be mostly gone by the time the hunts are finished.

We meant by our memorandum to have the articles over and above what would fit out the fishing vessels — they will want 7 or 8 barrels of the pork and all the bread for the whole season. They ought to have all their stores when they leave this place about the first of June.

We have expected Capt. Newman for some time but begin to think he or you have altered your minds about the trip.

There is a great uneasiness among the fishermen about coffee. They say you promised them 5lb. each man the same as they had last year and a barrel of molasses to each vessel. We have not had any of them articles nor any tea except that of the spruce kind for three months past.

We beg that we may have the articles in our inclosed memorandum by our first opportunity. If hands can be got to work on shore, we think it will be best to send sloop back immediately and have her graved here — there is part of pitch enough that we shall not want at present, and if Newman do's not come there will be no other way to bring the lumber down the river but in the sloop.

We have only to add that we shall do all in our power to catch fish and burn lime but cannot tell what quantities we shall have as the few hands here are sickly and not to be depended upon.

We are gentln. Yr. Humble Servts.

Simonds & White.

William Hazen, one of the Newburyport firm, afterwards removed to St. John. In 1765, Simonds, White and Hazen received from the government of Nova Scotia a grant of a very extensive tract of land at the mouth of the St. John River. This grant embraced on the east side of the harbor all the land from Union Street, St. John, north to the Kennebecasis, and on the west side what is now known as the Parish of Lancaster. This last tract was then designated the Township of Conway. A return made to Major Studholm, who commanded at Fort Howe, on the 8th July, 1783, gives the names of the settlers who had cleared land and made improvements in the Township of Conway,

under agreements with the grantees up to that date. The return may be summarized as follows:—

Name.	Amount Cleared and Improved.
Hugh Quinton,.....	15
Peter Smith,.....	10
Thomas Jenkins,.....	12
Samuel Peabody,.....	55
Jonathan Lovet,.....	60
William McKeene,.....	45
Daniel Lovet,.....	30
James Woodman,.....	5
Elijah Esterbrook,.....	7
John Bradley,.....	4
Zebedee Ring,.....	3
Gervis Say,.....	10

Nearly all these people had been driven off their land by raiding parties from Machias during the Revolutionary war, and compelled to seek shelter up the river. These raids will partly serve to account for the extremely backward state of the settlements at the mouth of the St. John, prior to the arrival of the Loyalists.

The immediate result of Israel Perley's report of the state of the lands up the St. John River was the removal of a large number of families to them from Massachusetts in 1763. According to Moses H. Perley's statement, there were about two hundred families, numbering eight hundred souls, in this band of settlers and they were brought in four vessels under the charge of Israel Perley. The number, however, is probably exaggerated and perhaps four hundred would be nearer the truth. That at all events was the estimated number of the settlers on the St. John in 1764, and a census taken in 1767 showed that there were but 261 persons in Maugerville, the principal township. This township had been surveyed in 1762, at the instance of Capt. Francis Peabody, who was the father-in-law both of Simonds and White and also of Jonathan Lovet. This man, from his age and character, as well as from the active part he took in the work of settling the River St. John, must be justly regarded as the founder of Maugerville and Gagetown and the most prominent and influential person on the river, while he lived.

The township of Maugerville was on the east side of the St. John River and began at a point about five miles below Fredericton. Its northerly line was at right angles with the river and its depth along the river was sixteen miles in an air line. It embraced, therefore, the present parishes of Maugerville and Sheffield. Opposite to it was the

township of Burton and below the latter, Gagetown. The three townships were all more or less settled prior to 1770, but, except in the case of the Maugerville immigration of 1763, it is not now possible to determine the date of the arrival of the settlers. It is certain, however, that some of those who came with Perley in that year settled at Gagetown, amongst others, Edward Coye, one of whose daughters was said to be the first female child born of English speaking parents on the River St. John.

Nearly all the settlers on the river were from Massachusetts, and the vast majority of them from a single county, Essex. Thus the Perleys were from Boxford, the Burpees from Rowley, while other families were from Haverhill, Newburyport, Ipswich, Gloucester, Salem and other towns of this ancient county which antedates all others in Massachusetts with the single exception of Plymouth. These settlers were therefore, for the most part of Puritan stock and all, or nearly all, were members of the Congregationalist churches of New England. The following list of surnames of settlers on the St. John, prior to the landing of the Loyalists, is made up from the documents in my possession :—

Anderson,	Campbell,	Grant,
Atherton,	Clark,	Gallof
Burpee,	Churchill,	Hayward,
Barker,	Cross,	Howlin,
Brown,	Conwell,	Hartt,
Branch,	Dow,	Hilton,
Beckwith,	Davidson,	Harris,
Bradley,	Doucett,	Hersey,
Briggs,	DeLaport,	Hammond,
Barlow,	Duggin,	Hendrick,
Bridges,	Denmore,	Harden,
Black,	Dean,	Hovey,
Booby,	Day,	Hall,
Blasdel,	Estey,	Howland,
Bartlett,	Estabrooks,	Jenkins,
Bragden,	Franeau,	Jewett,
Bill,	Frost,	Jones,
Bailey,	Fearley,	Kenney,
Coye,	Gallishan,	Kimball,
Coburn,	Godsoe,	Knox,
Cristy,	George,	Lovet,
Crabtree,	Graves,	Larlee,
Cram,	Garrison,	
Carr,		
Crosbe.		

Loder,	Porter,	Turner,
Laskey,	Parsons,	Tibbitts,
Langin,		Tracey,
	Quinton,	
McKeene,		Upton,
Mooers,	Russell,	
Martin,	Robinson,	Villary,
Marsh,	Rideout,	
Mitchell,	Ring,	Whitney,
Marlington,	Rogers,	Woodman,
Masterlin,	Richardson,	Whitmore,
	Rolf,	Watson,
Nevers,	Robertson,	Wason,
Noble,	Roe,	West,
Nickerson,	Robins,	Wood,
	Rusk,	White,
ld,	Rockwell,	Weade,
		Weymouth,
Peabody,	Simonds,	Woodworth,
Pickard,	Smith,	Wade,
Plummer,	Say,	
Perley,	Shaw,	Young.
Palmer,	Stickney,	
Pritchard,	Sanders,	
Parker,	Sinnott,	

In this list of names there are two or three that are probably French, two or three, such as Anderson and Mitchell, which represent men from Halifax, and three or four which belong to individuals who had come direct from England, Scotland or Ireland, but the vast majority are names of the New England stock. If this stock had reason to complain of having to face a second emigration, there was abundant consolation in the fact that it was under very different circumstances from those of their ancestors who settled Salem and Newburyport. Instead of the barren soil of New England, they had their choice of the noble intervale lands of the St. John River, which have their fertility renewed every spring by the overflowing of that great stream. And this land they received for a price so small as to be merely nominal.

The township of Maugerville was divided into one hundred lots, each with a frontage on the river and a width of about fifty rods. Four of these lots were reserved for public purposes: one for a glebe for the Church of England, one for the Dissenting Protestants, one for the maintenance of a school and one for the first settled minister. Nearly all the Maugerville lots were taken up immediately after the first immigration, and the population of the township in 1767 was, as

before stated, 261 souls. All these people were natives of America, with the exception of six English, ten Irish, four Scotch and six Germans. The enormous propenderance of the native New England element gave a tone to the character of the settlement, which it never lost until the arrival of the Loyalists.

Scarcely had the Maugerville people settled themselves in their new possessions until they began the formation of a church. I have before me a copy of the original church covenant attested to be correct by Humphry Pickard, church clerk. It bears no date, but it probably was made in 1763, and certainly not later than 1764; it is in the following terms:—

“We whose name are hereto subscribed apprehending ourselves called of God (for advancing of his Kingdom and edifying ourselves and posterity) to combine and embody ourselves into a distinct Church Society and being for that end orderly dismissed from the Churches to which we heretofore belonged: do (as we hope) with some measure of seriousness and sincerity, take upon us the following Covenant, viz:

“As to matters of faith we cordially adhere to the principles of religion (at least the substance of them) contained in the Shorter Catechism of the Westminster Assembly of Divines wherewith also the New England Confession of Faith harmonizeth, not as supposing that there is any authority, much less infalibility, in these human creeds or forms; but verily believing that these principles are drawn from and agreeable to the Holy Scripture, which is the fountain and standard of truth; hereby declaring our utter dislike of the Pelagian Arminian principles, vulgarly so called.

“In a firm belief of the aforesaid doctrines from an earnest desire that we and ours may receive the love of them and be saved with hopes that what we are now doing may be a means of so great an happiness; we do now (under a sense of our utter unworthiness of the honour and priviledges of God's Covenant people) in solemn and yet free and cheerful manner give up ourselves and offspring to God the Father, to the Son the Mediator, and the Holy Ghost the instructor, sanctifier and comforter, to be henceforth the people and servants of this God, to believe in all His revelations, to accept of His method of reconciliation, to obey all His commands, and to keep all His ordinances, to look to and depend upon Him to do all for us, and work all in us, especially relating to our eternal salvation, being sensible that of ourselves we can do nothing.

“And it is also our purpose and resolution (by Divine assistance) to discharge the duties of Christian love and Brotherly watchfulness towards each other, to train up our children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, Commanding them and our Household to keep the way of the Lord: to join together in setting up and maintaining the Publick worship of God among us, carefully and joyfully to attend

upon Christ's Sacrament and institutions ; to yield all obedience and submission to Him or them that shall from time to time in an orderly manner be made overseers of the flock, to submit to all the regular administrations and censures of the Church and to contribute all in our power unto the regularity and peaceableness of those administrations.

"And respecting Church discipline it is our purpose to adhere to the method contained in the platform for the substance of it agreed upon by the synod at Cambridge in New England Ano. Dom. 1648 as thinking these methods of Church Discipline the nearest the Scripture and most likely to maintain and promote Purity, order and peace of any.

"And we earnestly pray that God would be pleased to smile upon this our undertaking for his Glory, that whilst we thus subscribe with our hands to the Lord and surname ourselves by the Name of Israel ; we may through grace given us become Israelites indeed in whom there is no Guile, that our hearts may right with God and we be steadfast in His Covenant, that we who are now combining together in a new church of Jesus Christ, may by the purity of our faith and morals become one of those Golden Candlesticks among which the Son of God in way of favor and protection will condescend to walk. And that every member of it thro' imputed righteousness and inherent grace may hereafter be found among that happy Multitude whom the glorious head of the Church, the Heavenly Bridegroom shall present to Himself a glorious church not having spot or wrinkle or any such thing."

(Signed,)

JONATHAN BURPEE,
ELISHA NEVERS,
RICHARD ESTEY,
DANIEL PALMER,
GERVAS SAY,
EDWARD COYE,
JONATHAN SMITH.

Jonathan Burpee, whose name heads the above list, was a deacon of the church and at the head of all church movements in Maugerville up to the time of his death in June, 1781. He was the grandfather of David Burpee, whose papers form the basis of this account of Maugerville. Deacon Jonathan, judging from the number and variety of the tools mentioned in the inventory of his estate, must have been originally a carpenter. I have before me a deed, dated December 29th, 1735, by which Moses Braley, of Rowley, in the County of Essex, in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, conveys to Jonathan Burpee a lot of land in that place for a consideration of thirty pounds. Deacon Burpee was the ancestor of the late Hon. Isaac Burpee, who was Minister of Customs in Mr. McKenzie's government.

For the first ten years of its existence the Maugerville church had no settled minister, but the settlement was frequently visited by clergymen, and, in their absence, the public worship of God was kept up by

the deacons and elders on the Sabbath, by praying and reading sermons and by singing. This fact is stated by David Burpee, in a letter written by him, to the London Missionary Society in 1814. In 1769, the Rev. Thomas Wood, who was for ten years Dr. Brenton's assistant in St. Paul's church, Halifax, made a missionary tour on the St. John river. On the 2nd July he conducted service and preached to the English families at the mouth of the river and baptized four children. On the following Sunday, July 9th, he read service at Mougerville to more than two hundred persons. He stated in his report to the S. P. G., that owing to the fact that the congregation was composed chiefly of Dissenters from New England, and had had a Dissenting minister among them, only two baptisms took place, but, he added, "if a prudent missionary could be settled among them I believe all their prejudices against our forms of worship would vanish."

In 1770 David Burpee, then a young man of eighteen, kept a diary in which he briefly noted down the principal occurrences of his life from day to day. From that we learn that Mr. Zephaniah Briggs was preaching in Mougerville from May to August of that year. Mr. Briggs was, doubtless, a Congregationalist minister from New England. I quote the following entries as to church services from David Burpee's diary:—

Friday, January 14th. Private meetings at Mr. Palmer's, and mother went there.

Sunday, January 14th. The meeting was at Mr. Barker's, I went to meeting.

Sunday, January 21st. Meeting at Mr. Palmer's, I went.

Friday, February 2nd. Private meeting was at our house.

Saturday 26th May. Mr. Zephaniah Briggs came here.

Sunday, 27th May. Mr. Briggs preached at Mr. Smith's, his text was in Ephesians 2nd, 8th verse.

Sunday, June 3rd. Mr. Briggs preached at Mr. Quinton's, from Isaiah 1st, 3rd verse.

Sunday, 10 June. Mr. Briggs preached again at Mr. Quinton's, from John's gospel, 3rd and 3rd.

Sunday 24th June. The meeting is at Mr. Elisha Nevers's. Mr. Briggs' text was Matthew 5th, 15th.

Sunday, 1st July. To-day Mr. Briggs preached at Mr. Nevers's, from Corinthians 15th, 25th and 26th verses.

Sunday, 8th July. Mr. Briggs preached at Mr. Smith's, from Hebrews 11th chapter and part of 14th and 15th verses, and from Titus 3rd and 8th verse.

Thursday, 12th July. Mr. Briggs preached from Ezekel 18th, 30th verse.

Sunday, 15th July, 1770. Mr. Briggs preached at Mr. Nevers's, from Romans 3rd and 19th verse.

July 22nd. Mr. Briggs preached at Mr. Anderson's, from Proverbs 15th and 17th.

Sunday, 29th July. Mr. Briggs preached at Mr. Quinton's, from 2nd Corinthians 8th chap., 18, 19, 20th and 21st verses.

Sunday, 5th August, 1770. Mr. Briggs preached at Mr. Quinton's, from Ephesians 2nd and 1st and 2nd verses.

These entries show that the people of Maugerville were very well supplied with preaching during the summer of 1770 at least.

On the 30th April, 1765, all the townships on the St. John river were formed into a county under the name of Sunbury. On the 29th of May, of that year, a writ was issued to the inhabitants of the new County, directing them to choose a fit person to represent them in the General Assembly of Nova Scotia. Their choice was Charles Morris, son of the first Surveyor General of Nova Scotia. In 1766, the people of Sunbury appear to have had all the machinery of government in full operation.

It is therefore curious to find in that very year a marriage celebrated as described in the following document :—

“ MAUGERVILLE, February 23, 1766.

“In the presence of Almighty God and this Congregation, Gervas Say and Anna Russell, inhabitants of the above said township, enter into marriage Covenant lawfully to dwell together in the fear of God the remaining part of our lives, in order to perform all ye duties necessary betwixt husband and wife as witness our hands.

DANIEL PALMER,
FRAS. PEABODY,
SAML. WHITNEY,
RICHARD ESTEY,
GEORGE HAYWARD,
DAVID PALMER,
EDWD. COYE.

GERVAS SAY,
ANNA SAY.

Gervas Say, one of the principals in this affair, and three of the witnesses, Richard Estey, Daniel Palmer and Edward Coye, were signers of the original Church Covenant, so it must be presumed that the marriage thus solemnized was regarded as perfectly regular, and it is probable that, in the absence of a minister competent to perform the ceremony, this was the ordinary mode of marriage.

The promise made by the members in the Church Covenant to discharge the duty of “Brotherly watchfulness toward each other” seems to have been religiously observed in Maugerville. A great many entries

in the early records of the Maugerville church are devoted to matters of discipline. A few examples will suffice to illustrate this:

"August the 29th day, 1773. Then the Church appointed a meeting to be held at the house of Mr. Moses Pickard on the 7th day of September and chose Mr. Richard Estey, Daniel Palmer, Humphrey Pickard a committee to talk with Israel Kenny concerning his being charged with scandalous sins.

"September the 7th day 1773. The church met at the house of Mr. Moses Pickard to see if they could be satisfied concerning the crimes alleged against our brother Israel Kenny but had no satisfaction. The meeting was adjourned to the 22nd day of September.

"The Church met together on the adjournment of the meeting on the 22nd day of September, 1773. Then Israel Kenny made his acknowledgement before the Church for his offence and was restored their charity again.

"On the 22nd of September, 1773, brother Benjamin Brown then having things laid to his charge before the church, which caused him to be suspended till they were satisfied.

"March the 15th day 1774. Then the church being met together at a legal meeting our brother Benjamin Brown confessed his faults and was restored to their charity again."

It may be of interest to note that Israel Kenney, who acknowledged himself before the church in September, 1773, as guilty of 'scandalous sins' was elected a ruling elder of the church in June, 1775.

The year 1774 was a very important one for the Maugerville Church for it gave them their first settled minister Rev. Seth Noble, a person whose acquaintance the Halifax authorities were anxious to cultivate three years later. I transcribe from the faded page written by Daniel Palmer, church clerk, the minutes relating to Mr. Noble's selection and call.

"At a meeting held by the subscribers to a bond for the support of the Preached gospel among us at the Hous of Mr. Hugh Quinton inholden on Wednesday ye 15 of June 1774. 1ly Chose Jacob Barker Esqr. Moderator in Sd. meeting.

2ly Gave Mr. Seth Noble a call to settle in the work of the ministry among us.

3ly to give Mr. Seth Noble as a settlement providing he accept of the call, one hundred and twenty Pounds currency.

4ly Voted to give Mr. Seth Noble a yearly salery of sixty five pounds currency so long as he shall continue our Minister to be in Cash or furs or grain at cash price.

5ly. Chose Esqrs., Jacob Barker, Phinehas Nevers, Israel Pearly, Deacon Jonathan Burpee and Messrs. Hugh Quinton, Daniel Palmer, Moses Coburn, Moses Prickard a Committee to treat with Seth Noble.

Gly Adjourned the meeting to be held at the House of Mr. Hugh Quinton on Wednesday ye 29 Instat, at four of the clock in the afternoon to hear the report of the committee.

Met on the adjournment on Wednesday ye 29 of June 1774 and voted as an addition to the salary of Mr. Seth Noble if he should except our Call, to cut and haul twenty five cords of wood to his house yearly so long as he shall continue to be our Minister. The meeting dissolved."

These terms were very liberal, considering the time and the circumstance of the people, and Parson Noble accepted them. In addition to his settlement, money and salary, there was also for him in prospect the grant of one of the Maugerville lots, reserved for the first settled minister of the place, but for certain excellent reasons, to be hereafter stated, the lot did not go to Mr. Noble but to a minister of the Church of England. In 1775, the people of Maugerville were busy erecting a meeting house which was also to serve as a residence for their pastor. In January, 1776, it was so far advanced that it was being clapboarded, for in David Burpee's account book, under that date, is a charge against the meeting house for work done by Messrs. Plummer and Bridges, for him, at clapboarding one-third of the east end. All would have been well with Parson Noble and his flock if he had been content to attend strictly to their religious welfare. But Noble was from New England, where the clergy had always been accustomed to exercise a large share of authority in secular affairs, and he was also what some people in New England called a "patriot" and the majority of those in Nova Scotia a "rebel."

Noble began to stir up his flock to join with their friends in New England in throwing off the authority of Great Britain. He wrote a letter to General Washington setting forth the great importance of the capture of western Nova Scotia, and proposing to assist in such an enterprise if it should be undertaken. At length, on the 24th of May, 1776, a meeting of the inhabitants of the River St. John was held at Maugerville, at which a committee was appointed "to make immediate application to the Congress or General Assembly of the Massachusetts Bay for relief under their present distressed circumstances." This rebel committee consisted of twelve persons, ten of whom were prominent in the church. Jacob Barker, who presided at the meeting, was a Justice of the Peace and a ruling elder of the church. Pheneas Nevers and Israel Perley were also justices, and both were church members. Daniel Palmer, Edward Coye, Israel Kinney and Asa Perley were ruling elders. Moses Pickard, Thomas Hartt and Hugh Quinton were church members. The two remaining members of the committee, Asa Kimbal and Oliver Perley were probably church members also, but I

have not been able to establish that fact. Without them the connection between the church and the rebel movement is sufficiently clear.

This committee drafted several resolutions which were passed by the meeting, the most important of which was "that it is our minds and desire to submit ourselves to the government of Massachusetts Bay, and that we are ready with our lives and fortunes to share with them the event of the present struggle for Liberty however God in His Providence may order it." The meeting also voted "that we will have no dealings or connection with any person or persons for the future that shall refuse to enter into the foregoing or similar resolutions." Under this threat these resolutions were hawked around the country with a result which is thus stated by the rebel committee:—"If it be asked what proportion of the people signed the resolutions, it may be answered there is 125 signed and about 12 or 13 that have not, 9 of whom are at the river's mouth." I make up the roll of honor of those who refused to sign as follows:—William Hazen, Thomas Jenkins, James Simonds, Samuel Peabody, John Bradley, James White, William McKeene, Zebedee Ring, Peter Smith, Gervas Say, Lewis Mitchill, ——— Darling, John Crabtree, John Hendrick, Zebulon Estey, John Tarlee, Joseph Howland, Thos. Jones and Benj. Atherton.

Perhaps to this list should be added the name of John Anderson, a merchant or trader from Halifax. Francis Peabody whose name would have been upon this list if he had lived, had died in 1773.

Two of the rebel committee, Asa Perley and Asa Kimbal went to Boston with the resolutions and received from the Commissary General, by order of the General Court, one barrel of gunpowder, three hundred and fifty flints and two hundred and fifty weight of lead. They were also graciously permitted to purchase forty stand of small arms for the use of their constituents. This was the price of their allegiance.

Among the instructions given by the Committee to Perley and Kimbal is this significant one: "Represent the conduct of the Indians that General Washington's letter set them on fire and they are plundering all people they think are torys and perhaps when that is done the others may share the same fate." Washington's letter, a copy of which was sent to all the Eastern Indians, was written in February, and was not by any means the only communication they received from the same source. If Lord Chatham had been favored with a perusal of these letters and had learned their effect on the Indians that spouting piece of the American school boy, against the employment of Indians in the war, would probably never have been spoken.

It was quite natural that the Indians should take to plundering

Tories, in view of the example that it was set them by their new found friends. A great deal of the patriotism of New England at that time had its origin in downright dishonesty and rapacity. If John Hancock had not been a smuggler, with suits hanging over him to the extent of half a million dollars, he would probably not have been a patriot. New England patriots found an easy way of paying their debts and enriching themselves at the same time by driving their Tory creditors out of the country and taking possession of their property. The people of Machias who were all great patriots, made an easy living during the war by plundering the farmers and fishermen of Nova Scotia. The settlers at the mouth of the St. John were constantly exposed to the depredations of these raiders from the summer of 1775 until the garrison at Fort Howe was established under Major Studholm, in the summer of 1778. The conduct of these raiders must have been bad indeed to draw forth a remonstrance from so notorious a rebel as Colonel John Allan, who, in a letter to the Massachusetts Council, was constrained to say: "I am extremely sorry privateers are so encouraged this way. Their horrid crimes is too notorious to pass unnoticed." Most of the farmers settled at the mouth of the St. John were compelled to abandon their homes and remove up the river in consequence of the visits of the Rev. Seth Noble's friends, the thieves and plunderers of Machias.

The rebel proceedings at Maugerville formed only a part of a general movement which was made about the same time all over Nova Scotia, by the settlers from New England, to remove the Province from under the authority of the British crown. In the latter part of 1776, Jonathan Eddy, a native of Norton, Mass., who had settled in Cumberland in 1763, made an attempt to capture Fort Cumberland, then held by a weak garrison under Col. Gorham. The people on the St. John River furnished a contingent of one captain, one lieutenant and twenty-five men for this enterprise. Hugh Quinton, William McKeene, Hugh Estabrooks, Edward Burpee, John Whitney, Benjamin Booby, Amasa Coy, Edward Price, John Pritchard, John Mitchell, Richard Parsons and Daniel Lovet were of this party, but I have not been able to ascertain the names of the others. Sixteen of the St. John Indians also joined Eddy. Upwards of one hundred residenets of Cumberland took up arms under Eddy, but the attempt was a ludicrous failure. Fort Cumberland was not taken, but more than sixty of the misguided men of that county had to abandon their homes and families and fly to escape the consequence of their treason. Eddy and his party, after a dismal December journey, in which they came near perishing of cold and hunger, found rest and shelter at Maugerville. The Cumberland

people suffered severely for their little rebellion. Many of them from comparative affluence were reduced to dire poverty, and most of them did not return to Nova Scotia at all, but were compelled to settle on the barren uplands of Maine.

The presence of so reckless a conspirator as Eddy on the St. John, spurred the Nova Scotia authorities to action, and in May, 1777, Col. Gould was sent to the St. John River with a force to exact the submission of the inhabitants. This was easily done; the miserable plight to which the Cumberland refugees had been reduced had taken all the fight out of the valiant men, who only a year before were ready with their lives and fortunes to share with the people of Massachusetts, "the event of the present struggle for liberty." They all took the oath of allegiance. Some of them broke it afterwards in a sneaking way by secretly serving the rebel agents from Massachusetts, but as a community they remained quiet and, to all outward appearance, loyal. Col. Gould on leaving the River St. John carried with him to Halifax Israel Perley, who had been clerk of the rebel committee on the river. Eddy, in company with Parson Noble and Phineas Nevers, escaped and reached Machias by an inland route. There Colonel John Allan was organizing an expedition for the purpose of holding possession of the St. John River on behalf of the Continental Congress.

The history of Allan's expedition is very fully related in his diary and letters, which have been printed in Kidder's book on the Military Operations in Eastern Maine, which was published at Albany in 1867. The expedition left Machias on the 30th May, 1777, and reached St. John on the 2nd June. Messrs. White and Hazen, who resided at the mouth of the river, and Lewis Mitchell, who lived at Gagetown, were made prisoners by Allan, and carried up to Aukpaque, the Indian town, six miles above the site of the present city of Fredericton, where Allan took up his abode. Allan hoped to be able to maintain himself on the river with the help of the Indians, but the escape of Lewis Mitchell carried the news of his arrival to Halifax, and brought a British force down upon him which speedily drove him away. Allan and his party with the remains of the Cumberland Contingent and the Indians were compelled to retreat to Machias, going by way of Eel river and St. Croix lakes. Most of the St. John Indians remained with Allan at the expense of the Massachusetts authorities during the remainder of the war. They proved themselves very valiant trencher men and kept Allan at his wits' end to provide for them, but no new graveyards had to be started to accommodate the enemies they slew.

Parson Noble and Phineas Nevers were with Allan in his expedition.

and went back with him to Machias. Noble never returned to the St. John River, but his wife remained at Maugerville for more than two years after his hegira. Nevers also appears to have remained in Maine. All the other rebels were allowed to remain unmolested on their farms, and had their lands granted to them in due time, while Loyalists in the revolted Provinces were being maltreated and plundered, exiled and deprived of their estates. This generosity on the part of the British Government towards its erring subjects was as creditable to them as the ill treatment of the Loyalists was disgraceful to the States which sanctioned it.

The troubles on the St. John River seem to have demoralized the church at Maugerville, and it was found necessary to renew the church covenant which was done in a document now before me, of which the following is a copy :

MAUGERVILLE, June ye 17, year 1779.

"We who through the exceeding riches of the grace and patience of God do continue to be a professing church of Christ being now assembled in the holy Presence of God, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ after humble confession of our manifold breaches of the Covenant, before the Lord our God and earnest supplication for pardoning mercy through the blood of Christ and deep acknowledgement of our great unworthiness to be the Lord's Covenant People, also acknowledging our own inability to keep covenant with God or to perform any spiritual duty unless the Lord Jesus do enable us thereto by his spiritual dwelling in us, and being awfully sensible that it is a dreadful thing for sinful dust and ashes personally to transact with the infinitely glorious Majesty of Heaven and Earth.

"We do in humble confidence of his gracious assistance and acceptance through Christ; each one of us for ourselves and jointly as the church of the Living God explicitly renew our Covenant with God and one with another and after perusing the Covenant on which this church was at first gathered, we do cordially adhear to the same, both in matters of faith and discipline; and whereas some provoking evils have crept in among us which has been the procuring causes of the divisions and calamitys that God has sent or permitted in this place, especially the neglect of a close walk with God and a watchfulness over our brother. We desire from our hearts to bewail it before the Lord and humbly to entreat for pardoning mercy through the blood of the Everlasting Covenant, and we do heartily desire by God's grace to reform these evils or whatsoever else have provoked the eyes of God's glory among among us."

Daniel Palmer, jr.,
Peter Mooers,
Jabez Nevers,
Moses Coburn,
Benjn. Crown,

Israel Perly,
Daniel Jewett,
Jacob Barker, jr.,
Asa Perley,
Jonathan Burpe,

Saml. Whitney,
Daniel Palmer,
Jacob Palmer,
Humphrey Pickard,
Edward Coy.

FEMALE MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH.

Mary Barker,
Jane Pickard,
Abigail Jewett,

Hannah Coburn,
Lydia Whitney,
Lydia Jeheson,

Hannah Noble,
Ana Coy,
Elizbth. Palmer.

Turning from political and religious affairs to the social condition of the Maugerville settlers, the Burpee papers supply excellent material for a study of the lives of those pioneers of Sunbury county. Deacon Jonathan Burpee died in 1781; his will was proved June 26th, and his estate appraised on the 4th of July, of that year, by Jacob Barker and Daniel Jewett. It was valued at upwards of £525, of which £80 was in cash, or money due on notes and other obligations, so that the deacon was probably the wealthiest farmer in the settlement. His land was valued at £252 and his stock at £111.17s. The following extract from the appraisement paper will serve to show the prices of cattle at that date:

1 pair of oxen £20, 1 dry cow, £5.10 : 1 black cow, £4.10.
1 lop horned cow, £5.10s—2 cows at £5—1 pair of 3 years old steers,
£12.10s—2 two year old heifers, at £3.15s.
1 yearling steer, £2.15s—1 do heifer, £2.15s.
7 pair of sheep, at 20s 14 dry sheep, at 13s.
1 mare £10—1 colt, £2.5s.
Swine, 1 at £3.5s—1 do £4—2 pigs at 7s.6d.

These prices are lower than those of the present day, but the prices of grain were higher, for in the same appraisement corn is put down at 7s.6d. a bushel.

Deacon Burpee, according to the inventory of his estate, had no carriage or wagon of any kind and no sleigh, but he owned the irons of a cart and half the woodwork, the valuation of his share being £2.10s. The custom of neighbors joining together to purchase a cart, grindstone or some other implement seems to have been quite common. No doubt the roads were too bad to admit much use of wheeled vehicles. The deacon, however, possessed a saddle valued at £3, and a pillion for his better half valued at 6s.

It is when we come to the furniture of Deacon Burpee's house that the contrast between that time and the present day becomes most marked. The total value of this wealthy farmer's furniture was just £5 7s. 8d. The list in the inventory is as follows:—

1 bedstead and cord 7s. 6d. 1 do. 12s. 1 do. 8s. 6d. 1 do. 9s. 8d., 1 looking glass 35s., 1 table 5s., 1 do. 1s., 1 great chair 4s. 10 small chairs at 2s., 1 large black do. 5s.

These articles with two chests, valued at 29s., make up the entire furniture of the house, unless I should add one pair of andrions 28s., and fire shovel and tongs 5s. The deacon's bedding comprised three good feather beds with pillows, coverlets and blankets, all complete the whole valued at £16 11s. 3d.

All the cooking of those days was done at an old-fashioned fire place and the deacon's cooking utensels were therefore few and simple, as will be seen by the following list:—

1 girdiron 6s., 1 toasting iron 6s. The largest iron pot 5s., 1 iron pot 7s. 6d., 1 do. 7s. 6d., 1 iron kettle 8s., 1 iron pan 5s., 1 do. 4s., 1 frying pan 3s., 1 brass kettle 20s.

All the dishes used in the farm houses of Maugerville at that period were of pewter, and their number was quite limited. Deacon Burpee was the possessor of the following:—

1 pewter dish 5s., 1 do. 4s., $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. plates, marked H. P. 9s., 1 large do. 2s., 1 do. 1s., 3 deep plates at 2s., 1 quart pot, 4s. 2 pewter dishes marked M. J. at 6s., 1 three pint basin 2s. 6d., 1 quart do. 2s., 1 porringer 1s. 6d., 1 do. 1s., 1 tea pot 3s. 6d., coffee pot and spoons 2s.

No mention is made of knives or forks, but perhaps the appraisers forgot them.

In Deacon Burpee's time the clothing of a deceased person was duly inventoried, and plenty of people were found ready to buy the garments of the dead. A broadcloth coat or a beaver hat was a valuable asset which might be handed down to the second or even the third generation. Deacon Burpee's wardrobe was thus valued and described. I preserve the spelling of the original:—

1 Brown coat 55s., 1 black wescot 18s., 1 pare brown breeches 12s. 6d., 1 mixt coat 20s., 1 mixt jackcoat 10s., 1 great coat 15s., 1 white 3s. 6d., 1 blew coat 12s. 6d., 1 old jackcoat, 5s., 2 pare old breakes 2s., 1 black handkerchief 1s. 6d., 1 pare of toe shirts 3s., 1 shirt with fine sleeves 5s., 1 pair of do. 2s., 1 pair blew stockings 1s., 6d., 1 woosted do. 1s., 1 pair of neebuckils 1s. 3d., 1 beavour hat 10s., 1 felt do. 2s., 1 pair of shoes 5s.

The total value of these article was £7 13s. 3d. The accounts of David Burpee, the executor, show what became of some of them. Edward Burpee, a grandson of the Deacon, and probably an older brother of David, purchased the "mixt coat" for 20s., the mixt waistcoat for 10s., the black waistcoat for 10s. and one shirt for 5s. The beaver hat was sold to Jeremiah Burpee, another grandson, and the felt

hat to Thomas Burpee, who was probable a grandson of the deceased deacon. No doubt the venerable beaver had figured at church meetings in New England before the removal of its owner to Nova Scotia, and it may have attended many a meeting with its new owner who was still active in church work forty years after his purchase of the hat of his grandfather.

In the inventory of Deacon Burpee's estate occurs the following item: "A number of books £2 2s. 6d." No mention is made of the number or character of these books, but it may be inferred that they were mainly religious works. Reading for amusement was not much practiced in the rural districts of Nova Scotia a century ago. It is somewhat remarkable in David Burpee's account book, extending over a period of twelve years, there is only mention of the purchase of a single book, although the sale of two is recorded. These were purchased by his sister, Lydia Barker, and were part of the effects left by her father. One was a Bible at 1s. 4d., and the other a sermon book at 1s. We may gather from all this that life was somewhat hard and dry in the Maugerville settlement, and that even the richest had very few of those things about them which a modern man regards as essential to his comfort.

David Burpee's "Book of Accounts," as he entitles it, contains his transactions with fifty-seven different individuals between the year 1772 and 1784. When the first entries were made he was twenty-one years of age, and when the accounts closed he had become a prominent member of the community, sufficiently well thought of to be selected by his grandfather, the deacon, as his executor. Every article purchased by David Burpee for twelve years is entered here, and also every article sold by him in the same period. David appears to have been a very exact man in his dealings and, no doubt, such particularity was the custom of the time. This feature extends not only to his dealings with strangers, but to his accounts with his brothers and sisters. Of the latter he had three — Lydia, Hephizibah and Eshter, all married at or before they had reached their majority, the first to Nathaniel Barker, the second to John Pickard, and the third to Jesse Cristy. Each of these young women received £13 7s. 6d. as her share of her father's estate, the payments being made, for the most part, in household goods at their appraised value. This was in accordance with the custom of conducting business by barter and making payments in kind. Thus the amount of cash in circulation was always small. Corn and furs were the staple articles of trade, and corn was raised to a greater extent than any other grain. David Burpee's accounts show that in 1778 he raised fifty bushels of

corn, of which eighteen bushels were ground and the remainder sold. The price seems to have varied greatly. In March, 1777, it was 4s. a bushel; in July, 1777, it was 5s.; in 1778 and 1779 the price was 5s. In June, 1780 it was 7s.; in September, 7s. 6d.; in May, 1781, 6s. 2d.; in 1782, 6s., and May, 1784, it was 9s. a bushel. Corn was made the basis of board as will be seen from the following transcript from David Burpee's accounts:—

“Corn that I have found for my board at Uncle Pickard's since the 11th of September, 1775:

2 bushels last till the 11th October, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Indian.

Dec. 4th — $1\frac{3}{8}$ bushels wheat.

“ “ 2 bushels of Indian, last till 4th December.

“ 12th — 6 bushels, $\frac{1}{2}$ will last till the 4th of March, 1776.

$\frac{1}{8}$ of bushel of Indian meal.

Feb. 7th — $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Moses and I ground in the hand mill.

“ 28th — $1\frac{7}{8}$ bushels of Indian meal last till the 8th of April, 1776.

April 4th — 1 bushel of wheat meal last till the 22nd of April, 1776.

June 1st — 3 bushels of Indian meal, which make me even about meal.”

It would appear from this that half a bushel of corn was the equivalent of a week's board. In another part of the account book, mention is made of an arrangement which David Burpee entered into in 1782, by which he agreed to board Eliud Nickerson and Pyam Old at his house, in consideration of them each working two days in the week for him. The ordinary rate of wages was 2s. day, except for mowing, framing, hoeing corn and raking hay, for which the charge was 2s. 6d. Board, therefore, must have been estimated at from 4s. to 5s. a week.

The wages of a woman servant were 10s. a month. This was what Hephzibah Burpee received from her brother David during the fourteen months she worked with him, ending Oct. 6th, 1777. A clear income of £6 a year was not calculated to admit of much finery, but this young lady seems to have indulged her taste to the full extent of her means, for she expended 10s. for a pair of stays, 25s. for one gown and 7s. 6d. for another, 15s. for a quilted coat, 5s. 6d. for a pair of silk mits, 7s. for a lawn handkerchief, 6s. 6d. for an Indian cotton handkerchief, and 24s. for eight yards of striped camlet. All articles of clothing were very dear, as compared with present prices, and excessively so when the rate of wages is taken into account. In one place we find calico charged at 6s. a yard, holland at 6s. 6d. and cotton wool at 3s. 6d. per lb.

When David Burpee, in December, 1777, went to buy himself the

materials for a decent broadcloth suit his account at Mr. Joseph Dowset's stood as follows :

3 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards B. cloth at 20s.	£3	15	0
3 yards shalloon at 4s.		12	0
3 sticks twist at 1s., 2 skeins at 1s. 3d.		5	6
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen coat buttons at 2s. 6d.		3	9
		<hr/>	
	£4	16	3

I cannot find anywhere a record of what David paid the tailor, but there is little doubt that the suit when made cost David Burpee as much as he could earn in three months, at the current rate of wages, after paying his board. This being so, it was necessary for the early settlers to indulge in a new suit as seldom as possible. Leather breeches seem to have been universally worn, and it is to be presumed that from their lasting qualities they were considered an economical garment. In 1773 David Burpee paid John Wason 12s. for the leather for a pair of breeches, and this was probably the common price. I see among the goods charged in this account book certain articles not now known to the dry goods trade, such as stroud at 10s. a yard and chenee at 17s. 6d.

As a rule, everything that had to be purchased out of a store was dear. Molasses was 2s. 6d. a gallon in 1772, and 5s. in 1777; salt was 5s. a bushel in 1771, and 10s. in 1778; sugar ranged from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d. per lb., the higher being the prevailing price. I find 1s. 8d. charged for brown sugar in 1782; indigo was from 12s. to 20s. per lb.; tea varied in price from 6s. to 7s. 6d. per lb; coffee was 2s.; raisins, 2s.; gunpowder, from 2s. 6d. to 5s.; tobacco, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; rum, of which a good deal seems to have been used, ranged in price from 4s. to 5s. a gallon. It was, however, 10s. in 1781, owing, no doubt, to the war. One of the curious entries in David Burpee's account book is the following charge against Edward Burpee :

"1776 Nov. For rum we drank coming up the river, 6d."

Why Edward, who was probably a brother of David, should be charged with the rum "we" drank coming up the river is not apparent.

In the winter of 1778-9 David Burpee taught school, and this circumstance enables us to ascertain that the rate of tuition was 3s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per menth for each scholar. I can only find charges in the book for the tuition of seven scholars. The tuition fees, as the accounts show, were paid in a variety of goods, and in work, in grain, leather, musquash skins and rum, and in hauling hay and making shoes. The schoolmaster appears to have handled only 10s. in actual cash for his entire winter's work.

The prices of produce in Mougerville varied very considerably at different times. In September, 1774, butter was sold for 6d. per lb., in July, 1778, for 10d.; in November, 1781, for 1s., and in September, 1784, for 1s. 3d. Lamb was 2½d. per lb. Beef ranged from 1½ in 1777 to 3d. in 1780, and 6d. in 1783. Potatoes varied in price from 1s. 3d. a bushel, in 1779, to 2s. 6d. in 1781. Geese cost from 3s. to 3s. 6d. each; fowls 1s.; pork from 5d. to 6d. per lb. Wheat was as low as 5s. a bushel in 1773 and as high as 10s. in February, 1782. Cheese was sold at 7½d. per lb. in 1784.

Here is the record of a transaction which would be regarded as unusual at the present day:—

SEPTEMBER 30th, 1778.

Took a hog of Mr. Joseph Howlin of Burton to fat, the hog weighs now 113 lbs. and I am to have as many pounds of pork as he weighs more when I kill him.

Dec. 1st, 1778, killed Mr. Howlin's hog. Weighed before he was killed	181 lbs.
His weight before.....	113 "
	—
	68 lbs.

The arrival of the Loyalists in 1783 seems to have had rather an injurious effect on the primitive ways of the original settlers. There was but little sympathy between the new residents and the old and considering their antecedents much was not to be expected. The newcomers were loyal men who had lost their all for their king and constitution, the old settlers had, as a rule, been only kept from open rebellion by fear. Naturally, difficulties arose about grants, for the Loyalists could hardly have been well pleased to find the best lands on the St. John River occupied by men who were just as much rebels as the Whigs of Massachusetts. The late George A. Perley, of Fredericton, in a letter written to me to in May, 1883, in which was enclosed a list of the grantees of lots in Mougerville, said: "The grantees are not all of the original settlers; some of them were Loyalists that came twenty years after the 'old inhabitants.' All the Loyalists were not *over honest nor gentlemanly* be it known to you and had more knowledge and were abler dealers than some of the old inhabitants, for some of them visited Halifax and examined the records of the Land Office, and wherever they found grants not taken out, or where settlers had gone on without proper authority, they applied for these lands got grants and dispossessed many of the early settlers, so the names of the Loyalists and Refugees are intermingled in the original grant with the old inhabitants."

The writer of the above was a grandson of Israel Perley, clerk of the rebel committee on the St. John River in 1776, and also of Oliver Perley, another member of the same committee, so that his views of the honesty or gentlemanly conduct of the Loyalists were hardly those of an unbiased person. His two grandfathers, however, got their grants all right, but whether they deserved them or not may perhaps be open to doubt.

Some intimation of the friction between the old and new settlers on the St. John River seems to have reached the Rev. Seth Noble, for, after many years, he wrote on the 6th of September, 1784, to the Maugerville church. The previous June he had become the minister of Brewer, Me., and he now made a claim against the Maugerville people for his salary for the seven years he had been absent, a fact which shows that Mr. Noble was never likely to lose anything by his modesty. He also endeavoured to alarm his late flock in regard to the growth of immorality, owing to the arrival of the new settlers, and to persuade them to remove to Maine and live under Republican institutions. On the 10th of November, of the same year, the Maugerville church answered Noble's letter, utterly refusing to recognize any claim on his part against them. They also declined to remove to Maine. On this last point they say:—

“But with regard to the growth of immorality in this place we acknowledge and lament it, and the gloomy prospect we have of future generations growing up in the utmost dissipation fills us with grief and discontent, and would willingly forego many of the conveniences of life for the sake of better company or to see religion flourish here, as it once did. But are we to throw away the fruits of many years of painful industry and leave (with precipitation) the place where God in his providence had smiled upon us both in our spiritual and temporal affairs and, destitute of support, cast ourselves into a place where the necessities of life are hardly to be obtained, unless we could find a place where vice and immorality did not thrive, or at least where vital piety did flourish more than here.”

Those who are familiar with early New England history will recognize here the same old cant about the degeneracy of the times which caused Hubbard the Puritan historian to say that the golden age in Massachusetts only lasted ten years. Yet in 1635 the first Grand Jury in Massachusetts presented one hundred offences, and this in a population of not more than three thousand persons. The same ratio of crime would give New Brunswick more than 10,000 indictable offences annually. And in 1637 the Synod that was called to settle the religious dispute in Massachusetts, which threatened to wreck the Commonwealth, found

that there were eighty erroneous opinions which had become disseminated in New England.

If the golden age ceased in Maugerville when the Loyalist came, that event at least gave the people better opportunities for public worship. In the winter of 1783-4 the Rev. John Sayre, a Loyalist clergyman of the Church of England from Fairfield, Conn., preached in the Congregationalist meeting house at Maugerville, but he died in the summer of 1784. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Beardsley, a New York clergyman, and under his ministry the Church of England people erected a church for themselves.

On the 1st of June, 1788, two missionaries Messrs. James and Milton arrived from England. They had been sent out by the Countess of Huntington and were warmly welcomed. The Maugerville people made provision for their board and lodging at once, until the following June, when the Rev. Mr. James became their settled minister. On the 4th September, 1789, the church covenant was renewed and signed by the following persons:—

John James, Pastor.

DEACONS :

Humphrey Pickard,

William McKeene.

ELDERS :

Daniel Palmer,
Jacob Barker,
Moses Coburn.

Asa Perley,
Peter Mooers.

MEMBERS :

Edward Coye,
Israel Perley,
Samuel Nevers,
William Smith.

Jabez Nevers,
Daniel Jewett,
Samuel Whitney,

FEMALE MEMBERS :

Jane Pickard,
Mary Burpee,
Mary Nevers,
Elis'th Perley,
Hannah Perley,
Anne Nevers,

Abigail Jewett,
Susanna Smith,
Jane Langin,
Elizabeth Whitney,
Thankful Parker,
Mary Coye.

The last person on the list, Mary Coy, is the woman who as Mrs. Bradley, more than forty years ago, published her religious biography, a very curious and interesting volume, which throws a good deal of light on the lives of the early settlers of the St. John River. It was owing

to some charge brought by Mary Coy against Mr. James, which is now rather obscure, that his ministry closed in 1791. This, whoever may have been to blame, had a sinister influence on the church. There was some trouble in regard to the possession of a lot on which the meeting house stood in 1793. In 1794 a Mr. Boyd was preaching at Maugerville, and his ministry seems to have lasted until 1797. Then there is a gap in the church records until 1805, and another gap between that year and 1811, when a Mr. Eastman was preaching at Maugerville. In 1814 the Maugerville people were applying to the London Missionary Society for a minister, but this application does not appear to have been successful. At length, after one or two other failures to secure a suitable minister, application was made to Scotland, and the Rev. Archibald McCallum was sent out. He appears to have arrived at Maugerville in the latter part of 1820, or the beginning of 1821. He was living in the county of Sunbury as late as the year 1842. The last record I have of the Maugerville church in the handwriting of David Burpee contains the two following entries:

"At a church meeting held on Saturday, the 3rd day of October, 1829, Jane, the wife of Francis McEwen, and Sarah, the wife of Charles Stuart, were received as members of the church."

"At a church meeting held at the meeting house since the last date, James McLaughlin was received a member of the church."

This ends the record. David Burpee was then about 78 years of age, and probably near the close of his useful and respectable life. His writing, once so even and regular, had fallen into the tremulousness of age, and it may be that these were the last lines he ever penned. The fact that there is no date to the last entry tells of impaired memory and faculties grown weak. It is the old story, as ancient as the days of Moses, of years whose strength had become labor and sorrow. From the first line of his handwriting, which I have quoted, until the last there is an interval of more than fifty-nine years. By the help of his papers I have endeavored to relate something of the life and manners of this pioneer settlement on the St. John, not so much for anything novel or striking which they disclose, as to show the value of those materials which may be found in every county in the maritime provinces for the purpose of restoring its history. There is scarcely an ancient house in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick which does not contain old letters and papers of priceless worth for the uses of the historian, and the collection and preservation of such materials must ever be one of the chief objects

of such a society as this. With their help we can reconstruct the past from which we are so far removed, not so much by reason of the lapse of years, as because of the altered condition of life, which the innumerable inventions of the present century have brought about; with their help we can better appreciate the toils and trials which our fathers had to endure, in laying the foundations upon which we have built the fabric of our present civilization.

James Harvey.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO SUNBURY COUNTY.

DAVID BURPEE'S DIARY.

JANUARY, 1770 — 1 WEEK.

Monday.

J. 1. Today is clear and cold the wind about South in the morning, and gets South east at night.

Tuesday. 2nd. Day.

This morning the wind is South East and cloudy Snows in the forenoon very fast and rains in the afternoon

Wednesday the 3rd Day

This morning is clear and warmer the wind south and S. E. a brisk gale. I winnowed hay today.

Thursday 4th. 1170

This morning it is cloudy and raw cold the wind west and clouds considerable but clears off about the 3 rise an hour high.

Friday 5th. Day

This morning clear sharp air the wind Northwest but a pleasant sun today is Private meeting at Mr. Palmer and mother went there Mr. Jacob Parker and uncle Pickard came to Prize our windows.

Saturday 6th

This morning it is cloudy and snows some the wind N. E. and keeps snowing by spells all day.

2 WEEK

Sunday 7th.

Today in the morning it was cloudy the wind east and held so all day And rains in the night fast.

Monday 8th.

This morning is cloudy and the wind South and blows a full gale but the wind gets west in the evening.

Tuesday 9th.

This morning is cloudy the wind Northwest and cold But clears of about noon.

Wednesday 10th.

This morning is cloudy and cold the wind N. W. Today is fine scateing Mary Dow is to work at our house she came a Monday night.

Thursday 11th.

This morning is clear and a sharp air the wind N. W. a little snow would be acceptable now.

Friday 12th. This morning is pretty cool the wind N. but gets to E. about noon and snows in the evening.

Saturday 13th.

Today is cloudy the N. E. and snows considerable and continues snowing all day.

Sunday 14th. Today the wind is N. W. and it is cool The meeting to Mr. Barkers I went to meeting,

3 WEEK

Monday 15th.

This morning is clear and cool the wind N. W. I got up wood toDay finished me a hand sled this evening.

Tuesday 16th.

This morning is clear and cold the wind N. W. I carried some corn to mill today I went to Mr. Moores toDay to get some morgesons made.

Wednesday 17th.

This morning is cloudy the wind N. W. a high wind I went to help nucle Wm. Sar toDay to lay logs for his hovel.

Thursday 18th 1770

This morning is clear and cool the wind N. W. I helped uncle Pickards toDay it clouds up in the afternoon.

Friday 19th.

This morning is clear and a sharp air but a pleasant sun the wind N. W. but gets South in the afternoon and is moderate. Uncle Coburn and aunt is to our house today.

Saturday 20th.

This morning is fair and something cool the wind N. W. I got up wood today.

4TH. WEEK

Sunday the 21 Jan. 1770

This morning is clear and cold the wind N. W. Meeting Mr. Palmers. I went.

Munday 22

This morning is clear cold the wind N. W. Like snow.

Tuesday 23.

This morning is clear and cold wind N. W. but gets S. E. in the afternoon and clouds.

Wednesday 24

This morning is clear and cool the wind North west a pleasant sun. I got up wood today.

Thursday 25.

This morning is clear and cold the wind N. W.

Friday 26.

This morning is clear and cold the wind N. W. I got up wood toDay.

Saturday 27th.

This morning is fair and warm the wind S. W. I broke flax toDay.

Sunday 28th. Jan.

5 week This morning is cloudy the wind S. W. but clears off.

Monday 29

This morning is cloudy the wind south but gets E. and then N. E. and snows all day a little Jonathan was to our house 4 in the evening.

Tuesday 30 1770

This 'morning is cloudy and snows the wind N. E. and continues snowing all day.

Wednesday 31.

This morning is something cloudy the wind North and snows by spells toDay but clears off about sunset.

5 WEEK

FEBRUARY, 1st, 1770

1 Thursday.

32 This morning is clear and cold the wind N. W. a pleasant sun.

33

Friday 2

today is clear and cold the wind S. west. a pleasant sun Private meeting was at our house.

34

Saturday 3

This morn is clear and cold but clouds up and looks like foul weather the wind south.

35

Sunday 4th. Feb 1770

This morning is cloudy the wind N. E. and Saft

36

Monday 5 day

This morning is clear but warm I cut wood today in the wood the wind north.

37 6 WEEK

Tuesday 6 day

This morning is clear and clold the wind N. W. But a Pleasant sun.

6 week *Wednesday 7th.* Feby to day is clear and cool Jonathan halled wood for me toDay.

Thursday 8th.

This morning is cloudy the wind S. E. and begins to snow about 11 oclock and snows saft I went to up to Coburns toDay

6 WEEK

Friday 9th.

today is cloudy but clears of warm the wind W.

6 WEEK

Saturday 10th.

This morning is cool and clear.

Sunday 11.

7 WEEK

Monday 12 1770 12 Feb.

Today is clear and cool the wind W. W. I cut wood today

7 WEEK

Tuesday 13 Day.

Candlemas day This morning is cloudy the S. E. but gets South about South and snows all day. I helped John athan toDay.

Wednesday 14th.

This morning is cloudy the wind S. and rains all day. by spells.

7 WEEK

Thursday 15

This morning is cloudy and rains saft.

Friday 15th.

This morning is cloudy the wind N. East and snows, saft all day.

Saturday 17th Feb. 1770

This morning it is cloudy and snows by spells all day.

8 WEEK

Sunday 18 Feb.

To Day is cloudy all day

Monday 19th.

Today it is cloudy in the morning but snows all by spells Mr. Larlee pulled out a tooth for me today.

8

Tuesday 30th.

This morning the wind is South, but gets Norwest about noon and grows very cold and is squawly.

8

Wendsday 21

This morning the wind is S. W. I went to Dr. Whitney's after some beans.

8w *Thursday 22nd.*

This morning the wind is west and cold Mother is gone to uncle Coburns.

8w *Friday 23rd.*

This morning the wind is East and snows.

Saturday 24.

This morning it is cold the wind west but gets out.

9 WEEK *Sunday 25 Feb.*

This morning is squawly and cold the wind Norwest and blows very hard Snow flies exceeding much.

Monday 26 Feb. 1770.

This morning is cloudy the wind east and snows a little I carried some corn to mill and went to grandfathers at night.

9TH WEEK *Tuesday 27.*

This morning the wind is S. W. but very cold I helped uncle Wm. Sanders to Day is court day.

Wendsay 28

This morning is clear and cold the wind S. „“, . but gets South Humphry and I changed works today.

9 WEEK MARCH 1 1770

March comes in like a lion.

Thursday. This morning is clear and cold the wind N. W. Jona Burpe halled wood for me to Day.

David Burpe.

9 WEEK *Friday 2 March*

This morning is clear and cool but a pleasant sun the wind S. W.

Saturday 26 May.

Mr. Zephaniah Briggs came here.

Sunday 27 May

Preached at Mr. Smiths his text was in Ephesians 2nd. 8v

Thursday 31 May,

I finished sowing all except two quarts.

June Sunday 3.

Mr Briggs Preached at Mr. Quintons from Isaiah 1. 3 vers. "The ox knoweth his owner and the ass his masters crib but Israel Doth not know my people doth not consider"

Sunday 10th. June

Mr. Briggs P d again at Mr. Q, from Johns Gospel 3. 3. And Jesus answered and said Verily Verily I say unto you except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God &c.

Monday 18 June

This morning is cloudy but clears off wind west.

21 WEEK

Sunday 19th.

Today is fair the wind S. W. I went over the river today after our cattle.

Wensday 20th. June

Today is fair wind S. W. I. Pickard and I went over the River after our heifer.

Thursday 21

Today is something cool wind south.

21 WEEK

Friday 22

Today I worked for uncle Pickard.

21

Saturday 23m June 1770

Today is cloudy the wind S W I worked for Humphry Pickard today

22 WEEK

Sunday 24 June 1770

The meeting is att Mr. Elisha Rivers's Mr. Briggs text was Matthew 5:18 for verily I say unto you till Heaven and Earth Pass &C.

Sunday 35

Today is raining in the morning but clears off in the afternoon I began to hoe corn today.

22 T

Tuesday 26. June 1770

to Day is fair and wind west I have been hoeing corn today

Wensday 27

Today is fair the wind at Night is in the Est

Thurdsday 28

This morning is clear the wind out it clouds up and rains in the afternoon but clears of again

Friday 29 June.

This morning is cloudy, but clears off about noon very hot.

Saturday 30 june 1770.

Today is clear. Uncle Pickard raised his barn. David Burpe.

Sunday 31 June.

Today Mr. Briggs Preached at Mr. Neveres from Corrinthian xv. 24: 26 Verses, and he must reign till &c. and in the afternoon from Isaiahs 47 Part of the verse Therefore hear now this.

23

JULY 1 1770.

Monday.

Today is fair the wind I Do not know where.

Tuesday 2 1770

I wrote a letter.

Wensday 3 1770

I wrote two letters.

Sunday 8th. July.

Mr. Briggs Preached at Mr. Smiths from Hebrews 11 Chap and part of the 14 & 15 verses and from Titus 3 & 9.

Monday 9 I wrote two or Three letters.

Tuesday 10 Jonathan and Salome Burpe set of for New England.

Tuesday 10 Reckoned with Mr. Thomas Barker and even upon balance.

Thursday 12 July

Today Mr. Briggs spoke from Exekiel 18th. & 30 verse repent and turn yourselves from all your transgressions so iniquity shall not be your ruin.

Sunday 15th. July 1770 Mr. Briggs preached at Mr. Nevers from Romans 3 and 19 verse For we know that what the law saith it saith to them that are under the law Every mouth may be stopped and all the world may become guilty before God.

July 22

Mr. Briggs preached at Mr. Andersons from Proverbs 15 & 17th. Better is a dinner of Herbs where love is than a stalled ox and hatred there with.

JULY 23 Esq. Peobody and Hugh Quinton came from Halifax.

Sunday 29th. July

Mr. Briggs preached at Mr. Quintons from 2 Corinthians 5th. 18 19 20 & 21 a very hard storm of thunder and hail.

Sunday 5th. August 1770

Mr. Briggs preached at Mr. Quintons from Ephesians 2 and 1 and 2 verses and you hath he quickned that was dead in trespasses and from 2 corinthians 5 and 17.

JUNE 10 11 and the 12 I was planting corn on the Island.

JUSTICE PERLEY'S COURT DOCUMENTS.

COUNTY OF SUNBURY :

Be it remembered that Alexander Tapley of Maugerville in sd. county has been cited to appear this twentieth day of May 1774 before us Jacob Barker and Israel Perley two of his Majesty's justices assigned to keep the peace in and for the said county to give a reason (if any he hath) why a warrant of distress should not issue against him for the refusing to serve as constable for said town of Maugerville to the which citation the said Tapley paid no regard upon which a warrant of distress was this day issued against the aforesaid Alexander Tapley for the recovery of forty shillings fine for his refusing to serve as constable in a said town — it being first made to appear before us that the said Tapley had been duly notified to appear and take his oath to the aforesaid offence and that he had repeatedly refused — and had offered no reason for so doing.

ISRAEL PERLEY
JACOB BARKER

COUNTY OF SUNBURY :

Be it remembered that on the twenty first day of June 1774 Samuel Upton Constable for the town of Maugerville in said County made return of a warrant of distress issued against Alexander Tapley of sd. Town for the recovery of a fine of forty shillings for his refusing to serve as constable, certifying on the said warrant that he had taken a cow of the said Tapley to satisfy the fine and cost which sum was ordered to remain in the sd. constables hands till called for.

COUNTY OF SUNBURY, Nov. 24, 1775 :

Be it remembered that Joseph Dousett of sd. County Cometh before us, Israel Perley & Phin Nevers, two of his majesty's justices of the Peace, accused of stealing a mare from John Anderson of said county. Pleads not guilty. Charles Martin, as attorney for Mr. Anderson, appears and says that on the _____, 1775, Joseph Dousett, the prisoner, did in his presence sell the said mare to the said Anderson for thirty dollars, in payment of an ammount which had been due some years. That he the said Martin, as bookkeeper for Mr. Anderson, did at that time give the said Dousett credit for ye mare. To this he was ready to make oath.

The prisoner, in his defence, says That some years ago he went to live at Miramichi, and left his mare in the care of Joseph Martin, and sold the colt to the said Martin. John Martin and Joseph Martin being present, are ready to testify the same, and further say that Mr. Anderson told them that Dousett owed him, and that he took the mare to secure the debt, but if Dousett returned and paid him, he might take the mare again. Dousett further says that the next summer after he returned from Miramichi, he went to Mr. Anderson and desired to know what he owed him and he would pay it and take his mare, and told them the colt belonged to Joseph Martin. But Mr. Anderson being at Boston, the matter could not be settled. That the next summer he came again from Miramichi, and brought money to pay Mr. Anderson, but he was again at Boston. That in January, 1775, he came to Mr. Anderson again, and desired to know what he owed him, and he would pay it and take his mare. Mr. Anderson desired him to come the next week, which he did, and desired to hear his acct.

Mr. Anderson damed him and his acct. and bid him goe to hell. He further says he never sold the mare to Mr. Anderson by any way or means, nor talked anything with Mr. Anderson about selling her, and from that time was determined to take her again but did not like to take her out of Mr. Anderson's stable. But when he found her in the open field where he left her he took her again after Mr. Anderson had kept her about four years and had three colts of her. That during that time he could never see his account nor know what he owed Mr. Anderson.

Adjudged that the determination of the case be referred to the next sessions . . . Joseph Dousett gave bail at the sum of 20 pounds with two suritys (viz) John Martin and Joseph Martin in the sum of £5 each for his appearance at the next sessions of the peace to be holden in said county.

ISRAEL PERLEY, PHN. NEVERS.

COUNTY OF SUNBURY :

Be it remembered that on the 22 Day of June 1775 in the fifteenth year of the reign of George the third by the grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King and defender of the faith &c. At Maugerville in the county of Sunbury aforesaid Richd. Barlow of sd. Maugerville cometh before me Israel Perley Esq. one of the justices of our sd. Lord the King assigned to keep the peace of our sd. Lord the King in the sd. county also to hear and determine Divers Felonys trespasses and other misdemeanours in the sd. county committed (Residing near the place where the offence hereinafter mentioned) and giveth

me the sd. Justice to understand and be informed that one Jonathan Hartt of Morriceana in sd. County yeoman on the 20 day of June aforesaid in the county aforesaid did utter the following words (to wit) The king is a damd snotty whelp and by God if I was near him I weuld stab him for he is nothing but a damd Roman Bastard with other profane words to the same purpose—against the laws in that Case made and Provided and afterwards on the 7th Day of July in the year aforesaid he the sd. Jonathan Hartt being brought by a constable before me the Justice aforesaid appeareth and is Present to make his Defence against the said charge contained in the sd. information and having heard the same he the said Jonathan Hartt is asked by me the sd. Justice if he can say anything for himself why he the said Jonathan Hartt should not be Convicted of the Premises above charged upon him in form aforesaid — who pleadeth that he hath no remembrance of uttering such words as aforesaid and that he is not guilty of sd. / offence.

Nevertheless, on the day aforesaid, in the year aforesaid, at Maugerville aforesaid in the county aforesaid, one credible witness to wit Abigail Barlow wife of Richard Barlow of Maugerville aforesaid cometh before me the justice aforesaid and before me the same justice upon her oath on the holy gospel to her then by me the justice aforesaid administred deposeth sweareth and on her oath aforesaid affirmeth and saith, that the aforesaid Jonathan Hartt on the 20 Day of June last past in the year aforesaid in the county aforesaid and in the presence and hearing of her the sd abigail Barlow Did utter the following words (to wit) —The king I believe is a damd Roman, and if he was standing now in that corner by God I would shoot him (or stab him) with many other words to the same Purpose.

And thereupon the said Jonathan Hartt the 7 day of July aforesaid in the year aforesaid before me the justice aforesaid by the oath of one credible witness aforesaid, according to the laws of the province of Nova Scotia, is convicted of profane swearing and for his offence aforesaid hath forfeited the sum of two shillings Currency of sd. Province to the use of the poor of the town of Maugerville aforesaid, and stands charged with the treasonable words spoken against the king till he shall be further called upon to answer the same (There being at present no gaol in the said county whearin to confine the sd. Hartt nor courts held to determine such matters) for witness whearof I the justice to this present record of the conviction as aforesaid have set my hand and seal at Maugerville aforesaid in the county aforesaid — the day and year first above written.

ISRAEL PERLEY.

COUNTY OF SUNBURY :

Be it remembered that on the Seventh Day of July 1774 Nathel. Barker of Maugerville in the county of Sunbury and province of Nova Scotia Yeoman cometh before Mr. Israel Perley one of his majestys justices assigned to keep the peace in the sd / county and informeth against himself that he had this day been guilty of a breach of the Kings peace viz by striking with his fist the body of Richard Estey Jun. of the town, county and province aforesaid yeoman for which offence he is willing to submit to such a fine as the law requires.

The said Richard Estey Jun. personally appeareth at the same time and declareth before me that he forgives the sd. Nathel. Barker the injury he had done him being convinced that it was not of malice or fore thought but the effect of sudden passion for the which breach of peace I have fined the said Nathl. Barker to the king one shilling.

JACOB PERLEY.

COUNTY OF SUNBURY :

Be it remembered that on the 3rd day of Sept., 1777, Lewes Mitchell of gage town in said County, cometh before me, Israel Perley, Esq., one of the Justices of our Lord the King assigned to keep the peace in said county. and giveth me, the sd Justice, to understand and be informed that William Godsoe, inhabitant in the county aforesaid, did, about twelve months past, forcibly break and enter into the house of James Watson in gage town aforesaid (which house being then in the care of said Mitchell) and that since that time the said Godsoe hath broken down the said house and taken the boards and other materials and put them to his use, Therefore desiring the benefit of the law against him.

In consequence of the foregoing complaint or information the above named William Godsoe being apprehended and brought before me, the justice aforesaid, at Maugerville in ye sd. county this second day of October, 1777, and by me the said justice is asked if he is guilty of the crime charged against him To the which he pleadeth not guilty, and says that the above mentioned house was built by himself and is his own property, that as such he took possession of it, without force or breaking.

After examination the said William Godsoe was bound with two suretys for his personal appearance at the next general sessions of the peace to be holden in sd. county, to answer the sd, complaint.

ISRAEL PERLEY.

SUNBURY COUNTY DOCUMENTS.

ST. JOHNS RIVER, June 30th, 1783.

To Major G. Studholm, Commandant at Fort Howe, &c.

SIR:—Agreeable to your instructions of the 15th inst. we proceeded up the River St. Johns on the 24th, and have endeavoured in the most accurate manner to collect the best information that was possible respecting the titles claims, characters, principles and deserts of those people who are settled on the lands commonly known by the appellation of Amesbury Tract, the Townships of Gage, Burton, Sunbury, New Town and the lands formerly granted to one McNutt, and after full examination report as follows:

LANDS OF AMESBURY.

1. Robert McKeen has a wife and one child, a log house, and about five acres of land cleared. Has been on the river about 14 years, but on the lot he now possesses about 2 years, has not been active on either side in the late troubles. Has no title but possession, but is a very quiet and peaceable man, and we could wish him not to be disturbed.

2. Tamerlane Campbell has a log cabin and about 2 acres of land cleared, has been on the river about 4 years, but on the lot he now possesses about one year, is a loyal subject and fought under General Carleton, at the attack on Quebec early in the late troubles. Has a wife and five children. We beg leave to recommend him to be confirmed in his possessions.

3. John Whitney has a wife and 9 children and been on the river about 14 years, but on the land he now possesses about 2 years, has a log house and hovel and about 4 acres of land cleared, has no title but possession, was of the rebel party on this river and went in arms to attack the Fort at Cumberland.

4. John Spragg and ——— Darling on the Kennebecatious whom we have not examined.

GAGE TOWN.

1. Francis Grant has a wife and 3 children; came on about 6 years past from Hoborn, near Port Roseway, was plundered and drove from there by the rebel privateers, has a log house and about 9 rods wide and 80 rods long cleared land.

2. Samuel Hersey has a wife and 4 children, a framed house and

about 5 acres of cleared land, has been on the river about 7 years, but on the land he now possesses about 2 years. Came from Yarmouth and says he was drove off by the rebel privateers.

3. Robert Lasky has a wife and 8 children, a log house, with 2 rooms. Purchased the improvements of one Elias Clark for £15, has about 15 acres of land cleared and been on about 2 years. Has been loyal, took arms and helped take a rebel privateer crew and was finally drove off by the rebel privateers from Barring in the the Province of Nova Scotia.

4. Robert Lasky, jr, came with his father from Barrington, has built a log house with two rooms, and has cleared about 3 acres of land, was with his father under arms at the taking the crew of a privateer as above said.

5. Stephen Dow has a wife, is settled on Musquash Island, has no claim but possession, has built a log house and cleared about 3 acres of land. Came from Pasmaquadde about 4 years past and says he was drove off by the rebels.

6. John Richardson, has a wife and 5 children, a log house with 2 rooms, has been on the river about 7 years. Came from Yarmouth, and has been on the lot he now possesses about one year and an half, and cleared about 5 acres of land. No title but possession.

7. Archelaus Hammond has a wife and 12 children, came to Gage-Town about three years past from Cornwallis, has built a log house and barn, and cleared about 10 acres of land, and says he never took arms on either side.

8. Elijah Easterbrooks, has a wife and 8 children, a log house with 2 rooms, and about 12 acres of land cleared. Came from Cornwallis about 16 years past, settled at the mouth of the river, and says he was drove up by the rebels.

9. Elias Clark has a wife and 6 children, a log house and about 6 acres of land cleared. Has been on the river about 4 years, and on the lot where he now lives about 3 years. Came from Cornwallis.

10. Thomas Masterson has a wife, a framed house, and about 4 acres of cleared land. Came on in consequence of a written agreement with Philip John Livingstone, an original grantee for 300 acres of land, and has also about 6 acres of land cleared on Musquash Island. Never taken arms against his majesty.

11. Peter Carr, has a wife, a log house and hovel on Little Musquash Island, with about 6 acres of cleared land, he has also a good framed house, and about 4 acres of cleared upland in Gage Town, and about 10 acres cleared opposite thereto on Great Musquash Island, which he has

held for about 16 years in consequence of a written contract with Philip John Livingstone, an original proprietor. The said Carr offers to give up and make over to the Loyalists all his right and title in Gagetown and the Great Musquash Island, which he holds in consequence of said written agreement or lease, they paying a reasonable price for the buildings and improvements thereon, provided he can be established on Little Musquash Island, where he now lives.

12. John Sinnot claims 200 acres of land by virtue of a lease from John Smyth, Esq., of Dublin in Ireland, dated the 5th March, 1782, said Smyth being an original proprietor. A little land cleared but no buildings erected. Said Sinnot came over from Ireland about two years past.

13. Lt. Constant Connor as attorney to Arch. McNeil of Quebeck produced an instrument of agreement between the said McNeil and one John Fenton of Charlestown, Massachusetts, wherein the said Fenton engages to give the said McNeil a good and sufficient deed of bargain and sale of one moiety of his right, title and share of certain lands on the River St. Johns that were granted to Capt. Falconer and his associates in which grant the said Fenton was a subscriber on forfeiture of £50 sterling, in consequence of which Lieut. Connor as attorney, etc., has permitted Samuel Kemble, Richard Kemble, Moses Clark and Simeon Porter, to make improvements by clearing some land in the Township of Gage, but no buildings are yet erected thereon. We do not look upon this as giving any title to the lands.

14. Benjamin Booby has a wife and one child, came into Gagetown last fall, built a log house and cleared about 5 acres of land. Has no title but possession and was one that went in arms against Fort Cumberland.

15. Moses Clark has a wife and 4 children, came from Yarmouth about 7 years past, but has been on the land he now possesses but about one year. Has a framed house and about 20 acres of cleared land. Says he came on in consequence of an agreement with Mr. Pearly who promised to procure him a deed from Col. Glazier.

16. John Duggin has a son and been settled on Gage Town about 7 years, has a log house and 2 small outhouses and cleared about 5 acres of land, says he was a soldier in the last French war for 3 years. No title but possession.

17. John Knox has a wife and one child, came from Windsor about 2 years past, has a log house and about 6 acres of land. His character good as a subject.

18. Duncan Camble, a single man has been on about 2 years, built a

log house and cleared about 8 acres of land. Was in General Burgoyne's army taken prisoner, and his character good as a subject.

19. Daniel Rolf an aged man, has a wife and one child. Came on last spring from Passamquodde. He came on to this river about 4 years past and has cleared about one acre and an half of land.

20. Jeremiah Frost has a wife and 4 children; purchased the improvements of William Curtis. Has a log house and about 12 acres of land cleared. Came from Passamaquodde.

21. Thomas Hart has a wife and seven children. Has been on about 8 years, came on by purchase from Zebulon Easty and Hezekiah Whitmore, who held by lease from William Spry Esq. dated Nov 11th 1770, for two lots of 40 rods wide each. There is on said lots two houses and about 30 acres of cleared land.

22. John Hendrick has a wife and 4 children. Came on about 16 years ago in consequence of a contract with Philip John Livingston, dated Sept. 10th, 1767 for 300 acres of land. Has a house and about 30 acres of cleared land; his character good as a subject.

23. Moses Blasedel has a wife; came on about 2 years past from Covegate. Has a log house and about 4 acres of cleared land.

24. Stephen Harden Williams has a wife and 3 children; came on about 4 years past from Cornwallis. Has a log house and about 8 acres of cleared land. Was in the service last French war and with Col. Franklin up this river in the late troubles. His character good as a subject.

25. John Crabtree has a wife and two children, came on about 16 years past. Holds in consequence of an agreement or lease in writing from the Rev. John Ogilvie dated Sept. 10th 1767, for 300 acres. Has about 15 acres of cleared land, but no buildings. He claims also another lot of 200 acres by virtue of a lease from Chas. N. Godfrey Jades, of the county of Southampton, in Great Britain, to William Crabtree, of the Kingdom of Ireland, son to the said John. The said William was never in this country, but his father, said John, has built a framed house and cleared near 20 acres of land.

26. Lewis Mitchell, has a wife and 4 children. Has lived on the land about one year and an half. Claims in consequence of an agreement with Mr. James Spry Eaton as appears by his letters; was to have had a lease but has not received it. The claim originates in Capt. Spry. Has a log house and about 24 acres improved. His character as to loyalty is very good and we beg leave to recommend him to be confirmed in his possessions. Said Mitchell has improved a lot next below the above on which there is about 6 acres of land cleared by the French.

27. Nathaniel Churchill has a wife and 6 children. Has been on the river about 6 years, but on the place he now possesses about 3 years. Came from Yarmouth. Claims in consequence of a lease from Robert Smyth, Esq., of the City of Dublin, dated the 14th of April, 1782, for 200 acres. Has a tan house and yard and about 10 or 15 acres of cleared land.

28. Zebulun Esty has a wife and 8 children. Has been on about 5 years; built a house and grist mill and has about 3 acres of cleared land. Went on in consequence of an agreement with Mr. John Crabtree acting as attorney for Capt. Jades, and was promised a lease for ever on payment of a small acknowledgement yearly. Said Esty is a good man, his character very loyal and we beg leave to recommend him to be confirmed in his possessions.

29. Amasa Coy and Asa Coy, two single men, claim a lot of 200 acres by virtue of a Deed of purchase from the attorney of William Dugall, dated August 12th, 1782, it being land leased to Josiah Whitney by the Rev. Curryl Smith of the Kingdom of Ireland; said lease is dated 29th of July, 1769. They have about 8 acres cleared and in fence but no buildings erected. Amasa was in arms against the fort at Cumberland.

30. Edward Coy has a wife and 6 children; has a log house and about 15 acres of cleared land. Holds by virtue of a lease from William Spry, Esq., dated July 12th, 1770, for 200 acres of land. Was a rebel committee man.

31. Aaron Hovey has a wife, and claims a lot in consequence of a lease to his father-in-law, Edmund Price, from Wm. Spry, Esq., dated 12th July, 1770, for 200 acres of land. Has a log house and about 10 acres of land cleared. Said Price was one of the Cumberland party.

32. John Denmore has a wife and 2 children, a log house and about 6 or 7 acres of land cleared. Came from Annapolis about three years past.

33. Samuel Peabody, Esq., claims a log house and lot of land wherein Thomas Jenkins now lives by virtue of a lease from George or Curryl Smith, which said lease was given to Gervice Say, Esq., and came to the said Peabody by purchase.

34. Philip Weade claims a lot by virtue of a lease from Curryl or George Smith, executed by his attorney Richard Shorne to John Crabtree, said Crabtree sold to Lewis Mitchell of whom the said Wade purchased. Hath a framed house and hovel and about 15 acres of land cleared. Has one Philip McGraw on as a tenant.

35. Christopher Cross has a wife and 6 children, a log house and

hovel, lives on Little Musquash Island. Has been on the river about 8 years, but on this place where he now lives about 2 years, and has cleared about 3 acres of land. His character good as a subject.

36. Joseph Clark has a log house and about 7 or 8 acres of cleared land, which he holds by virtue of a lease from Capt. Spry for 200 acres.

37. Henry West has a house and about 5 or 6 acres of land, which he claims by virtue of an agreement or lease from an original proprietor in New York. His character good as a subject.

The foregoing are all the persons that are settled on the lands at Amesbury and Gagetown and all that we could find that have the least reasonable pretence of claim. Those that we thought worthy of any particular favor for their loyalty, attachment or any service to government, we have properly noticed, and refer the whole to the determination of the authority proper to decide.

The returns of Burton, Sunbury, Newtown and McNutt's shall be handed you as soon as compleat.

We have the honor to be, etc.,

EBENEZER FOSTER,
FYLER DIBBLE,
JAMES WHITE,
GERVICE SAY.

TOWNSHIP OF BURTON.

1. Timothy Robertson has a wife and 10 children, has a log house and about 16 acres of cleared land. Claims by possession and purchase of improvements, which have been made about 20 years.

2. Nathaniel Gallop, from Coveget, has a wife and 7 children, been on about 3 years. Has a log house and about 8 or 10 acres of cleared land. Claims by possession and purchase of improvements.

3. Jacob Barker and Isaac Stickney claim two lots by purchase of the improvements of one Simon Brown. The lots have been possessed about 5 years, and has a log house and about 10 acres of cleared land thereon.

4. Israel Esty has a wife and 3 children; been on about 5 years. Built a log house and has about 15 acres of cleared land. Claims by possession and a quit claim of the improvements of his grandfather, who had possessed it about 15 years before he came on.

5. Thomas Langin has a wife and 6 children, been on about one year and a half. A log house and about 10 acres of cleared land. Claims by possession and purchase of the improvements of one Nathaniel Bragden, who had possessed it about 10 years.

6. Bethuel Wood has a wife and 4 children. Been on about 7 years. Has a good log house and barn and about 20 acres of cleared land. No claim but possession.
7. Moses Esty has a wife and four children, been on about 7 years, has a log house and about 14 acres of cleared land.
8. John Hall has a wife and 3 children. Came from Cornwallis about 3 years past. Has a log house and about 6 acres of cleared land. Claims in consequence of purchasing the improvements John Day. Possession been taken about 11 years.
9. John Larley has a wife and 5 children, been on about 16 years, built 2 or 3 log houses or buildings and cleared about 15 acres of land. His character good as a subject.
10. Amos Easty, a single man, has improved about 4 or 5 acres of land which is partly cleared, and provided some materials for building.
11. Jeremiah Tracey has a wife and six children, been on about 2 years, from Goldsbury, Mass., purchased the improvements of one Stephen Young and has a log house and about 2 or 3 acres of cleared land.
12. John Pitchard has a wife and 6 children, been on about 6 years, built a log house and small barn and has about 6 acres of cleared land. Was one of the party who went against Fort Cumberland.
13. Nathan Smith claims a lot by possession of himself and father, who is now deceased, which they have fenced and improved near 18 years. Cleared about 6 acres of land, but no buildings thereon. Said Smith has a wife and 4 children and lives on the opposite side of the river at Maugerville, and has a full right there.
14. Richard Bartlet has a wife and 11 children, been about 4 years from Coveget. Has a log house and about 10 acres of cleared land and purchased the improvements of former possessors for about 13 years.
15. Zebulon Roe, has a wife and 5 children, a log house and about 5 or 6 acres of cleared land. Has been on about 2 years and purchased the improvements of former settlers who had possessed it about 7 years.
16. Gain Bartlett, a single man claims a lot on which there is about 10 acres of cleared land, but no buildings. Purchased the improvements which had been made about 7 years.
17. Benjamin Branch has a wife, a house and about 4 acres of cleared land and has been in possession about 8 years.
18. Joseph Barker, a single man has a log house and about 8 acres of land cleared. Claims by purchase of improvements that have been made about 9 years past.

19. Edward Burpy claims about three lots by purchase from James Simmons, Esq., one of the original proprietors.
20. Jacob Barker, Jr, and Sylvanus Plumber claim an island called Ox Island by virtue of a deed of sale from James Simons, Esq. one of the original grantees dated Oct 19th 1782.
21. Stephen Young has a wife and 6 children, a log house and about 10 or 12 acres of cleared land, been on about 3 years—purchased the improvements of former possessors, who had improved it about 18 years.
22. Solomon Fearley has a wife and been on about 2 years, from Mount Desert, built a log house and cleared about 3 acres of land.
23. Nathaniel Bragden has a wife and 5 children. Been on about 10 years, built a log house and cleared about 7 acres of land.
24. Israel Kinney has a log house and framed barn, and about 15 acres of cleared land, which was chiefly done by the French and Indians. Has been on about 15 years and was a committee man.
25. Elisha Parker has a wife and four children came from Cornwallis about 4 years past. Where he sold half a right of land given him by government. Has a log house and 5 or 6 acres of cleared land and says he served at Cornwallis as a minute man.
26. Samuel Dean has a wife and 4 children, been on about 8 years, built a log house and cleared about five acres of land.
27. Samuel Weymouth has a wife and 3 children, been on about 3 years, built a log house, and cleared about 3 acres of land.
28. Isaac Robins has a wife and four children. Married the widow of one Seth Ring whose husband had been in possession about 12 years and had built a good framed house and grist mill. Said estate is indebted to the creditors of the said deceased Ring. Robins has been in possession about 3 years, has about 15 acres of land cleared. Says he is now a soldier belonging to the garrison at Fort Howe. His character good as a subject.
29. John Mitchell has a wife and 9 children, a log hut and about 6 acres of cleared land, has been on about four years came from Chandler's River in New England, went from there to attack the fort at Cumberland.
30. Iccabod Howland has a wife and one child, a house and about six acres of land cleared. Been in possession four years.
31. John Shaw has a wife and 6 children, a log house and about 6 acres of cleared land. Been in possession about 5 years.
32. John Shaw, Jr. has a wife but lives with his father, has a house but no land cleared. Claims also some land in New town in consequence of clearing three fourths of an acre of land in that township.

Gave intelligence to the rebels at Oak Park that the Kings troops were pursuing them up the river, in consequence of which they escaped.

33. Joseph Howland has a wife and two children, a house and barn framed with materials for building it and between 20 and 30 acres of land cleared. Settled on the township before it was granted and has been in possession about 20 years. Is a loyal subject and turned out for the defence of the block house on an alarm.

34. Elisha Conwell has a wife and one child, has a house partly built and about 4 or 5 acres of cleared land. Was a minute man at Cornwallis and has been in a privateer in a cruise against his majesty's enemies. His character good as a subject.

35. David Porter has a wife, a log house and about 3 acres of land cleared. Has been on about 3 years from Cornwallis, purchased improvements etc.

36. William Smith has a wife and 7 children, a log house and about 5 acres of land cleared. Came from Cornwallis about 3 years past; was a minute man.

37. Richard Parsons has a wife and 9 children, been on about 4 years from Mount Desert. Built a log house and has about 6 acres of cleared land. Went against the fort at Cumberland.

38. Thomas Jones, married the widow of one Richard Barlow who was employed by Capt. Falconer (an original grantee) as a storekeeper for the Company, by an instrument dated January 27th, 1765, and was promised a lease of 200 acres of land. Said Barlow at his decease left 7 children, and said Jones has taken possession of a lot of land in their behalf and cleared about 10 acres of land, but no buildings thereon. The said Jones has been loyal, wounded and taken prisoner by the rebels.

39. Ezra Day purchased the improvements of Moses Easty who had been in possession about 7 years. Said Day has been on about 4 years and came from Cumberland.

40. Thomas Barker deceased, late of Mougerville, cleared about 3 acres of land in Burton, but no buildings erected thereon. His son claims in consequence of said improvements.

41. Salathiel Robertson has a wife and has cleared about three acres of land but made no buildings.

42. Lieut. Street has purchased the improvements of James Marrington who has a lease from Philip John Livingston, Esq., of 300 acres. Said Marrington is still in possession under Lieut. Street.

The foregoing are all the claims and demands in the Township of Burton that came to our knowledge after strict enquiry. Those whose

characters during the late troubles were uniformly loyal we have particularly noticed, with the claims of all who have any pretensions of title more than simple possession. We are, Sir, &c.,

EBENEZER FOSTER,
FYLER DIBBLEE,
JAMES WHITE,
GERVIS SAY.

St. John's River, July 10th, 1783.

MAJ'R G. STUDHOLME.

TOWNSHIP OF NEWTOWN.

1. George Smith, an old man upwards of 80, has a log house and about 6 acres of cleared land. Been on about 4 years from Cornwallis.
2. William Woodworth has a wife and 3 children, a poor log house and about 6 acres of cleared land. Has been on about 2 years and from Cornwallis about 4 years past.
3. Samuel Bill has a wife and 5 children, a log house and about 7 or 8 acres of cleared land. Been on about 2 years from Cornwallis. Served his majesty in the last war, and was a sergeant in a regiment of minute men under Col. Franklin.
4. Jehiel Rusk has a wife and 11 children, a log house and about 10 acres of cleared land, been on about 4 years from Cornwallis. Says he was in the militia and took his chances in a draft as a minute man.
5. Jeremiah Howland has a wife and 4 children; been on the river about 16 years, but in the place he now possesses about one year and a half. Has a log house and about 4 acres of cleared land.
6. John Booby has a wife, log house and about 4 acres of cleared land. Been on the river about 16 years, but on where he now possesses about one year.
7. Benjamin Bailey has a wife and 4 children, a log house and about 6 acres of cleared land. Has been on about 3 years from Merimashee. Plundered and drove off by the rebels; took arms and fought against a privateer's crew, so he says.
8. Jonathan Rockwell has a wife and 4 children, a log house and about 3 acres of land cleared. Been in possession about 2 years; from Cornwallis. Says he was always loyal and served as a minute man.

SUNBURY TOWNSHIP.

1. Benjamin Atherton has a good framed house and log barn and about 30 acres of land cleared, partly by the French; has been on about 14 years. Took possession in consequence of an agreement with James

Simonds, Esq. His character good as a subject, and we beg leave to recommend him to be confirmed in possession with a reasonable extent of front on the river.

2. Philip Wade has a wife and two children, a good house and barn and about 30 acres of improved land, chiefly cleared by the French. Claims in consequence of an agreement with Richard Shorne, Esq., one of the original grantees. Claims also 400 acres of land in consequence of a lease from Robert Smythe, Esq., an original grantee.

Thomas Langin claims a lot of land about 4 miles above St. Anns, on which he has a log house and about 20 acres of land improved, chiefly cleared by the French. Lived on it about 6 years, but during the late troubles moved down to Burton. Says he was drove off from there by the Indians, they killing his cattle, etc.

Above St. Anns we found a considerable number of French settlers, many of whom had been in possession a number of years. They in general appeared to be an inoffensive people, but few if any have a legal title, and, as they are in general nearly in one and the same situation, we thought it unnecessary to be so particular with every individual. Those who have anything more than a simple possession to plead in their favor we have properly noticed.

FRENCH INHABITANTS.

1. Joseph Mastol has a wife and one child. Been on about 14 years ; considerable improvements.

2. Daniel Gauden, wife and 9 children. Been on 16 years ; considerable improvements.

3. Jean Baptiste Daigle, wife and 4 children. Been on 14 years ; considerable improvements.

4. Mathurin Gautro, wife and 6 children. Been on 4 years ; considerable improvements.

5. Jean Martin has a wife and 5 children, a house and a barn and about 10 acres of cleared land. Says he came on about 15 years past by liberty from Mr. Collins of Canada, and that during the late troubles he gave notice to Major Studholme of the movement of the rebels.

6. Simon Martin, wife and 3 children. Been on 15 years ; considerable improvements ; claims as above.

7. Joseph Martin, wife and 4 children. Been on 25 years ; considerable improvements ; claims as above.

8. Francis Martin, wife and 4 children. Been on 15 years ; considerable improvements. Says he served as a guide, etc.

9. Amant Martin has a wife and children. Been on the river 15

- years ; made considerable improvements. Says he was loyal and gave intelligence.
10. Jean Baptiste Gauden has a wife and 5 children. Been on 4 years ; considerable improvements. Says he served in Canada.
11. Alexander Gauden, wife and 2 children. Been on 4 years ; considerable improvements.
12. Joseph Doucett, wife and 3 children. Been on 20 years ; considerable improvements.
13. Joseph Herbert, wife and 3 children. Been on 14 years. Says he served as a pilot.
14. Joseph Daigle, wife and 4 children. Been on 14 years. Carried expresses.
15. Bernard Sabris, wife and four children. Been on 4 years. Lives on Musquash Island.
16. Jean Herbert, wife and 5 children. Been on 14 years ; considerable improvements.
17. Oliver Cire, wife and 2 children. Been on 15 years ; considerable improvements. Says he was pilot to Major Studholme.
18. Francis Gaudin has a wife. Been on the river 4 years ; considerable improvements.
19. Pierre Herbert, wife and 3 children. Been on 10 years. One or two acres cleared.
20. Alexandre Hahiot, wife and 7 children. Been on 3 years ; six or seven acres cleared.
21. Paul Cire, wife and 1 child. Been on 16 years ; about 8 or 10 acres cleared.
22. Jean Baptiste Cire, wife and 7 children. Been on 15 years ; eight acres cleared. Assisted Col. Franklin.
23. Francis Cire, wife and 10 children. Been on 15 years ; considerable improvements.
24. Pierre Cire, wife and 1 child. Been on 16 years ; considerable improvements. Piloted Maj. Studholme, etc.
25. Joseph Turtiot, wife and 9 children. Been on 15 years ; considerable improvements.
26. Pierre Masrol, wife and 2 children. Been on 6 years ; considerable improvements.
27. Estienne Quesis, wife and two children. Been on 2 years ; considerable improvements, about 4 acres.
28. Antoine Gaudin, wife and 9 children. Been on 11 years ; considerable improvements.

29. Baptiste Niemo, wife and 3 children. Been on 14 years; considerable improvements.
30. Jacques Cire, wife and 2 children. Been on 15 years; considerable improvements.
31. Alexie Tibeaud, wife and 5 children. Been on 6 years; considerable improvements.
32. Francois Herbert, wife and 2 children. Been on 14 years; considerable improvements.
33. Paul Masrol has a wife. Been on the river 14 years; about 3 acres cleared.
34. Jacques Cormier, wife and 6 children. Been on 16 years; considerable improvements.
35. Pierre Metier, wife and 3 children. Been on 3 years; about 3 acres cleared. Came from Canada.
36. Amant Landry, wife and 4 children. Been on 7 years; about 6 acres land cleared.
37. Lonis Lejeune, wife and 3 children. Been on 15 years; considerable improvements.
38. Joseph Roy, wife and 3 children. Been on 15 years; about 15 acres cleared.
39. Pierre Cormier, wife and 3 children. Been on 13 years; 20 acres of cleared land.
40. Joseph Cormier, wife and 3 children. Been on 13 years; considerable cleared land.
41. Joseph Masrol, wife and 8 children. Been on 6 years; about 8 acres cleared.
42. Pierre Cormier, wife and 2 children. Been on 13 years; 6 acres cleared.
43. Joseph Lejeune, wife and 2 children. Been on 3 years; came from Quebec; 4 acres cleared.
44. Francis Cormier, wife and 2 children. Been on 13 years; 7 acres cleared.
45. Pierre Pinette, wife and 7 children. Been on 14 years; 8 acres cleared.
46. Benoit Roy, wife and 5 children. Been on 2 years; 4 acres cleared.
47. Francois Cormier, wife and 4 children. Been on 16 years; 8 acres cleared. Has a title from Lewis Mitchell through Capt. Ferguson, one of the grantees.
48. Pierre Tibeaud, wife and 1 child. Been on 16 years; 15 acres cleared.

49. Jean Baptiste Cormier, wife and 10 children. Been on 16 years ; 12 acres cleared.

50. Amant Cormier, wife and 5 children. Been on 16 years ; 15 acres cleared.

51. Augustine Leblanc, wife and one child. Been on 7 years ; 9 acres cleared.

52. Francois Maurin, wife and 8 children. Been on 15 years. Has possession on Musquash Island.

53. Joseph Sire, wife and 9 children. Been on 15 years ; 30 acres cleared.

54. Baptiste Fournier, wife and 1 child. Been on 2 years. Came from Quebec.

55. Michael Mercure, wife and 3 children. Been on 14 years ; 8 acres cleared.

56. Paul Potier has a wife. Been 16 years on the river ; 18 acres cleared.

57. Oliver Tibeaud has a lease from Richard Shorne, Esq., for 999 years. Has large improvements at St. Anns.

58. Oliver Tibeaud, Jun., wife and 3 children. Been on 6 years ; 30 acres cleared.

59. Louis Sausion, wife and 1 child. Been on 5 years ; 4 acres cleared.

60. Jean Denoier, wife and 6 children. Been on 2 years ; 4 acres cleared.

Louis Mercure, 1 child. Has a good house and about 12 acres of land cleared. Been on about 3 years. Was employed in carrying expresses to Quebec, Penobscot, etc. His character good as a subject, and we beg leave to recommend him in the fullest manner.

The foregoing are settled in the Townships of Sunbury, New Town and McNutts.

We have the honor to be, etc.,

EBENEZER FOSTER,
FYLER DIBBLE,
JAMES WHITE,
GERVIS SAY.

St. JOHN'S RIVER, July 8th, 1783.

SIR : Agreeable to your instructions of the 7th inst., we this day proceeded to examine the claims, titles and pretensions of the persons

on the Township of Conway in the same line and agreeable to your instructions of ye 15th June, 1783, respecting the settlers on the escheated or ungranted lands, as well as the lands liable to escheat on the River St. Johns, and report as follows :

TOWNSHIP OF CONWAY.

1. Hugh Quinton has the remains of a log house which has been chiefly destroyed by fire ; about 15 acres of land cleared and improved. Has a wife and 8 children, and been in possession about 9 years, and claims in consequence of an agreement with Will'm Hazen and James Simmons, Esqs., two of the original proprietors who came under bond to give said Quinton a good and sufficient deed of about 250 acres of land. Said Quinton was one of the Cumberland party, but since hath taken the Oath of Allegiance to his Majesty and behaved in a loyal manner : turned out sundry times and fought the rebel parties.

2. Widow Sarah Smith claims a lot in consequence of an agreement with her deceased husband, Peter Smith, and the above said William Hazen and James Simmons, Esq., of the same tenor and condition of that made with the above named Hugh Quinton. Improvements thereon—marsh and upland, about 10 acres. Said deceased Peter was a good subject ; much harrassed by the rebels, and left a widow and two children. We beg leave to recommend them to be confirmed in said possession.

3. Thomas Jenkins has a wife and 4 children ; claims in consequence of an agreement with the said Hazen and Simmons of the same purport with the above ; lived on said lot until some time after the beginning of the late troubles ; moved up the river in consequence of danger from plundering parties. Had cleared and improved about 12 acres of marsh and upland and built a log house.

4. Samuel Peabody, Esq., claims a lot in consequence of a similar agreement with the said Hazen and Simmonds : Has a house erected thereon and a tennant therein, with about 55 acres of land under improvement, of marsh and upland, which he has possessed about 13 years.

5. Jonathan Lovet claims a lot in consequence of a like agreement as above with the said Hazen and Simmonds. Has been in possession about 13 years, and has a good framed house and barn with about 60 acres of improved land, marsh and upland.

6. Willm McKeen, claims a lot in the same manner as the foregoing by agreement with said Hazen and Simmonds. Has 2 log houses and a framed barn and about 45 acres of land under improvement, marsh and upland. His character good as a subject.

7. Daniel Lovet claims a lot in consequence of the same tenor of agreement with the said Hazen and Simmonds. Has a log house and framed barn and about 30 acres of improved land, marsh and upland. Has a wife and two children. Was one of the Cumberland party: hath taken the oath of allegiance to his Majesty, and since hath behaved well.

8. James Woodman has three houses and a store and about 5 acres of cleared land. Claims a lot in consequence of a like agreement with said Hazen and Simmonds. Has been in possession about 9 years.

9. Elijah Easterbrook settled in consequence of a similar agreement with said Hazen and Simmonds. Cleared and improved about seven acres of land and had built a log house which is now fallen to decay, said Easterbrook moving up the river on account of the danger of his situation; has lived on it 8 years.

10. John Bradley settled in the same manner and about the same time with the said Easterbrook, and moved up the river on the same account and cleared and improved about 4 acres of land.

11. Zebedee Ring in the same situation. Settled on and built a framed house and cleared about 2 or 3 acres of land. Moved off for the same reason as the foregoing.

12. Jervis Say, Esq., improved a lot on the river opposite to the falls in consequence of an agreement of the same nature with Hazen and Simmonds; built a house and cleared and improved about 8 or 10 acres of land, moved up the river for the same reason as before mentioned, and sold his improvements to Samuel Peabody, Esq.

The foregoing are all the settlers, claimants, etc., that have any demands of title in the Township of Conway, so far as have fallen within our knowledge after strict enquiry, which we beg leave to submit to your consideration. We likewise find a house and some improved land in the possession of Jonathan Lovet, on the westerly side of the harbour of St. John, on ungranted land. Says he built his house by the direction of Major Studholme.

These together with the persons included in the Returns before handed you are all the settlers on the escheated or ungranted lands on the River St. John's, or the Townships which we suppose liable to escheat.

We have the Honor to be, etc.,

EBENEZER FOSTER,
FYLER DIBBLEE,
JAMES WHITE,
GERVIS SAY.

MAJOR G. STUDHOLME.

St. John's River, July 14th, 1783.

SIR :—Inclosed we have sent you the remainder of the returns of the Settlers on the River St. John's agreeable to your instructions of June 16th.

We have taken pains to collect their several circumstances as correct as possible which has been attended with a great fatigue and considerable expense. We beg leave therefore, to represent, that if it can be allowed, we think a reasonable compensation ought to be allowed us,—but wish not to make it a burthen to individuals.

We were twelve days performing the service.—

We have the honour to be Sir,

Your most obedt. Humble Servants,

EBENEZER FOSTER,
FYLER DIBBLEE,
JAMES WHITE,
GERVIS SAY.

MAJOR G. STUDHOLME.

MAJOR STUDHOLME'S REPORT ON THE FOREGOING.

Observations on the Report of the Committee of Enquiry.

LANDS OF AMESBURY.

1. * William McKeen the son joined the rebels and went in arms against Fort Cumberland.

John Sprag has left his improvements on the Kennebecacis Branch. Darling on the Kennebecacis is a good subject.

GAGETOWN.

21. Thomas Hart, a rebel and one of the Committee for forming the Cumberland party.

25. John Crabtree is a good subject and should have been remarked as one in the report.

36. Joseph Clark is a very bad subject and a very troublesome fellow.

TOWNSHIP OF BURTON.

1. Timothy Robertson, a very great rebel and of a general bad character.

3. Jacob Barker and Isaac Stickney are both rebels.

6. Bethuel Wood, an active rebel.

* Numbers of reference to the Report.

7. Moses Esty, favors the rebels and has not above half the cleared land reported.

13. Nathan Smith, a rebel who has been in arms.

14. Richard Bartlett, a rebel from Cobequid, who I am well informed had lands there which was granted him by the government and he has sold. The improvements mentioned in the report to have been purchased by him on this river, I find on inquiry is reported only from hear say.

15. Zebulon Roe, a rebel.

16. Gain Bartlett, a rebel.

17. Benjamin Branch, a rebel.

19. Edward Burpee, an active rebel and went against the Fort at Cumberland.

20. Jacob Barker, junr., and Sylvanus Plumber, both bitter rebels.

31. John Shaw, Snr., a rebel.

40. Salathiel Robertson, a rebel.

41. Lieut. Street has purchased the title and improvements of James Marrison who has a bond for the execution of a conveyance to him and his heirs for ever of 300 acres from Philip John Livingstone, Esq., an original proprietor, and not a lease only as mentioned in the Report.

NEW TOWN.

6. John Booby, a Rebel.

SUNBURY.

(French Inhabitants.)

5. Jean Martin, who is mentioned in the Report to have given me notice of the movements of the Rebels, was very active on that occasion, and had great merit in exerting himself all in his power for the good of his Majesty's Service.

6. Simon Martin

7. Joseph Martin

8. Francois Martin

9. Amant Martin

} Are good subjects and were active against the
Rebels.

CONWAY.

6. William McKean went in arms against Cumberland, as mentioned above.

9. Elijah Easterbrooke went also against Cumberland.

11. Zebedee Ring, a Rebel.

Messrs. Hazen and Symonds, two of the original proprietors of Conway, have at different times placed a number of settlers on the lands of that Township, and have used every effort on their parts to comply

with the terms of their Grant, but the continual robberys committed by the Rebel boats during the war, to which those settlements were totally exposed, obliged a number of their tenants to remove. However, as every exertion was used by them, I take the liberty, sir, to recommend their claims on that Township to your consideration.

Peter Carr (mentioned in the Report No. 11, Gagetown) has agreed with Col. William Tyng, a gentleman of a very respectable character, who has suffered much in the Rebellion, for the sale of all his, Carr's, title and improvements in Lott Number Ten, Gagetown, and in twelve acres of interval on Great Musquash Island if he (Carr) can be confirmed in his possession on Little Musquash Island, containing about 30 acres only, where he resides and has made improvements. Carr is a good subject, and I, therefore, presume to recommed his being confirmed.

John Hendrick (mentioned in the Report Number 22, Gagetown) has a wife and five sons — four only are mentioned in the Report. Two of his sons are married and have families, and the youngest is 14 years of age. I have been informed he has petitioned through Col. Gould for lands for his sons; he is a good subject and an old soldier and very deserving.

John Smith, son of Curryl Smith, of the Kingdom of Ireland, has a tract of land in Gagetown, on which he has several tenants. As he is now absent, I think it but doing him a justice he deserves to inform Your Excellency that he came out from Ireland last summer to effect the settlement of his lands on this river.

I take the liberty also to recommend to your Excellency's particular notice Lewis Mitchell, mentloned in the Report No. 26, and John Knox, No. 17, Gagetown. They are both good subjects. Mitchell has been in a particular manner serviceable and active on every occasion during the war, and Knox is a very deserving man, and will, I believe, merit any encouragement which may be given him.

(Signed.) G. STUDHOLME.

DOCUMENTS OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT
MAUGERVILLE.

A Copy of the Church Covenant Signed by Several Members Of the Church in Maugerville.

A Copy of the Covenant the Church was first Settled upon At Maugerville.

THE CHURCH COVENANT.

We whose names are hereto Subscribed, apprehending ourselves called of God (for the advancing of his son's Kingdom, and Edefying ourselves and posterity) to combine and embody ourselves into a distinct Church Society; and being for that end orderly dismissed from the churches to which we heretofore belonged, do (as we hope) with some measure of Seriousness and sincerity, take upon us the following profession and covenant, viz :

As to matters of faith, we cordially adhere to the principles of Religion (at least the substance of them) contained in the Shorter Catechism of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, where with also the New England Confession of Faith harmoniseth, not as supposing that there is any authority, much less infabillity in these human Creeds, or Forms; but as verily believing that these principles are drawn from and agreeable to the holy Scripture, which is the fountain and standard of truth; hereby declaring our utter dislike of the Pelagian arminian principles vulgarly so called. For a firm belief of the aforesaid doctrines, from an earnest desire that we and ours may receive the love of them and be saved, and with hopes that what we are now doing may be a means of so great a happiness; we do now under a sense of our utter unworthyness of the honour and priviledges of Gods covenant people in most solemn and yet free and cheerful manner Give up ourselves and offspring to God the Father to the son the mediator and the Holy Ghost the instructor sanctifier and comforter, to be henceforth the people and servents of this God to believe in all his revelations to accept of his method of reconciliation to obey all his commands and to keep all his ordinances, to look to and depend upon him, to do all for us, and work all in us especially relating to our eternal salvation, being sensible that of ourselves we can do nothing.

And it is also our purpose and resolution (by divine assistance) to discharge the duties of Christian love, and Brotherly watchfulness towards each other to train up our Children in the nurture and admoni-

tion of the Lord. Commanding them and our household to keep the way of the lord ; to join together in the setting up and maintaining the Publick worship of God among us, carefully and joyfully to attend upon Christs Sacraments and institutions ; to yield all obedience and submission to him or them that shall from time to time in an orderly manner be made overseers of the flock ; to submit to all the regular administrations and censures of the church and to contribute all in our power unto the regularity and peaceableness of those administrations.

And respecting Church discipline. It is our purpose to adhere to the matter contained in the platform for the substance of it agreed upon by the synod at Cambridge in New England Ano. Dom 1648 as thinking those methods of Church Discipline the nearest the Scripture and most likely to maintain and promote purity order and peace of any.

And we earnestly pray that God would be pleased to smile upon this our undertaking for his glory ; that whilst we thus subscribe with our hand to the lord and surname ourselves by the name of Israel ; we may through grace given us become Israelites indeed in whom there is no guile, that our hearts may be right with God and we be steadfast in his covenant.

That we who are now combining together in a new church of Jesus Christ may by the purity of our faith and Morals, become one of those golden Candlesticks among which the son of God in way of favor and protection will condescend to walk.

And that every member of it thro imputed Righteousness and inherent grace may hereafter be found among that happy multitude whom the glorious head of the Church the Heavenly Bridegroom, shall present to himself a glorious Church not having spot or wrinkle or any such thing.

(Signed)

JONATHAN BURPEE,
ELISHA NEVERS,
RICHARD ESTEY,
DANIEL PALMER,
JACOB BARKER,
GERVAS SAY,
EDWARD COYE,
JONATHAN SMITH.

A true copy attest,

HUMPHRY PICKARD, Church Clerk.

June 1774

At a meeting held by the subscribers to a bond for the support of the preached gospel among us at the house of Mr. Hugh Quinton inholder on Wednesday ye 15th. June 1774.

1ly Chose Jacob Barker Esqr. Moderator in Sd meeting

2ly Gave Mr. Seth Noble a call to settle in the work of the ministry among us.

3ly to give Mr. Seth Noble as a settlement providing he accepts of the call one hundred and twenty pounds currency

4ly Voted to give Mr. Seth Noble a yearly salary of sixty five pounds currency so long as he shall continue our minister to be paid in cash or furs or grain at cash price

5ly Chose Esqrs. Jacob Barker Phineas Nevers Israel Dearly Deacon Jonathan Burpe and Messrs. Hugh Quinton Daniel Palmer Moses Coburn Moses Pickard a committee to treat with Seth Noble

6ly Adjourned the meeting to be held at the house of Mr. Hugh Quinton on Wednesday ye 29 instant at four of the clock in the afternoon to hear the report of the committee

Meet on the adjournment on Wednesday ye 29 of June 1774 and voted as an addition to the salary of Mr. Seth Noble if he should except of our call, to cut and hall twenty five cords of wood to his house yearly so long as he shall continue to be our minister The meeting dissolved this.

Mauger Ville June the 16 day 1773

At a Church meeting held at Mr. Jonathan Smiths

Full communion with this Church.—August ye 8th, 1773 Anna Nevers was admitted into full Communion with this Church.

September ye 14th. 1773 Jabez Nevers and Daniel Jewett with Abigail Jewett his wife was admitted into full communion with this Church.

Augst the 29 day 1773 than the Church apoynted a meetinge to be heald at the house of Mr. Moses Pickards ; on the 7 day of September : and thoe men Richard Estey : Daniel Palmer Homphrey Pickard : a commitey to talk with Isarel Kenney : concerning his bearinge Charged with scandalless Sins.

September 7th day 1773 the Church meet at the house of Mr. Moses Pickard : to see if they could be satisfied : concerning the crimes aledged

against our brother Isarel Kenney : But had no satisfaction the meeting was adjorned to the 22nd day of September 1773.

The Church meet together on the adjornment of the meetinge on the 22 day of Septmber 1773 than Isarel Kenny made his acknowledg-
mant before the Church for his offence and was Restored to thair Charitty
a Gain.

On the 22 day of September 1773 our brother Benjeman Broan than
havinge things layed to his Charge before the Church which caused him
to be subspanded till thay wear satisfied.

March the 15 day 1774 than the Church beinge meet to Gather at a
learger meeting our Brother Benjeman Broan confised his falts wherein
he had ofended God and his Church and was restoared to thair Charity
a Gain.

The day June 21 : 1775 at a Church meetinge hald at Mr. Jonathan
Smiths : the Revand Sath Noble was moderator for the meetinge.

1ly. Chose Daniel Palmer Clark of the Church.

2ly. Adjorned the meetinge to the fifth day of July at nine of the
clock.

July the 5 day 1775 than the Church meet to Gather at Mr. Jona-
than Smiths upon the jourment of the meetinge.

1ly. Chose Jacob Barker Esqr. moderator for said meetinge.

2ly. Put to vote to see if the church was satisfied our Brother Whit-
more Conduct at the meetinge held on the 21 of June and it passed in
the negative.

3ly. Put to vote to see if the Church was satisfied in the conduct of
our Brother John Estey sum time past and it passed in the firmetive.

4ly. Put vote to see if the Brothers of the Church was satisfied with
the conduct of our brother Samuel Hart sum time past and it past in the
negative.

5ly. Put to vote to see if the Breathern of the Church was satsfied
with the conduct of our Brother Thomas Hart in time past and past in
the firmatry.

6ly. Put to vote to see if the Breathern of tne Church was satisfied
with the conduct of our Brother Benjeman Brawn in past an past in the
firmetive.

7ly. Voted that the Church settes acording to Cambedg platforme.

8ly. Voted Brother John Shaw Decon of this Church.

9ly. Voted Brother Humphrey Pickard decon of this Church.

10ly. Voted that the Church should change thir elders every year.

11ly. Voted that Brother Edward Coy should and brother Zelon Estey, Daniel Palmer, Jacob Barker Esq. Samuel Whitney, Israel Kiney, Peter Moars Moses Coburn are chosen elders for the Church for one year.

12ly. Voted that the elders should meet four time a year to act on shuch business as shall be laid be fore them.

13ly. Voted decon Humphry Pickeard Church Clark.

Enoch Dow was taken into the Church on the 16 day of July 1775.

An Account of what was paid in for Church Charges :

Mr. Jonathan Smith and Wife.....	0 : 2 : 0 : 0
Leiutat, Daniel Jewett and wife.....	0 : 2 : 0 : 0
Jane Pickard.....	0 : 1 : 0 : 0
Deacon Jonathan Burpee	0 : 1 : 0
Zebulon Esty.....	0 : 1 : 0
Daniel Palmer and wife.....	0 : 2 : 6 : 0
Peter Mors.....	0 : 1 : 6
Thomas Barker.....	0 : 1 : 3
Moses Coburne and wife.....	0 : 2 : 0
Edward Coy and wife.....	0 : 2 : 0
Hugh Quinton.....	0 : 2 : 0
Benjamin Brawn.....	0 : 2 : 0
J. Barker Esquier and wife.....	0 : 2 : 0
Deacon Samuel Whitney and wife.....	0 : 2 : 0

Maugerville, February 26, 1776. This day the church met at the house of Jonathan Smith to enquire into and settle some difficulties in the Church.

1ly. Received satisfaction of our brother Samuel Hart, and voted him into former standing in the Church.

2ly. Received satisfaction of our Brother Alexander Tapley and voted him into former standing in the church.

3ly. Received satisfaction of our Brother John Whitney, and voted him into former standing in this Church.

Maugerville, July 8th, 1776. This Church met together to chose the ruling elders: 1ly, chose brother Jacob Barker. 2ly, brother Daniel Palmer. 3ly, Brother Edward Coy. 4ly, Brother Israel Keeny. 5ly, Brother Richard Estey. 6ly, brother Samuel Nevers. 7ly, brother Jacob Barker juner.

Ruling elders in this Church.

MAUGERVILLE, June 17, 1779.

We, who through the exceeding riches of the grace and patience of God do continue to be a professing church of christ being now assembled in the holy presence of God, in the name of the lord Jesus Christ after humble confession of our manifold breaches of the covenant Before the Lord our God and earnest supplication for pardoning mercy through the blood of Christ and acknowledgement of our great unworthiness to be the Lord's covenant people, also acknowledging our own inability to keep covenant with God or to perform any spiritual duty unless the lord Jesus do enable us thereto by his spirit dwelling in us and being awfully sensible that it is a dreadful thing for sinful dust and ashes personally to transact with the infinitely glorious majesty of Heaven and earth, We do in humble confidence of his gracious assistance and acceptance through Christ ;—Each one of us for ourselves and jointly as a church of the living God explicitly renew our covenant with God and one with another—and after perusing the covenant on which this Church was at first gathered we do cordially adhere to the same both in matters of faith and discipline, and whereas some provoking evils have crept in among us which has been the provoking causes of the division and calamity that was sent or permitted in this place Especially the neglect of a close walk with God and a watchfulness over our brother. We desire from our hearts to bewail it before the Lord and humbly to entreat for pardoning mercy through the blood of the everlasting covenant and we do heartily desire by God's grace to reform those evils or whatsoever evils have provoked the eyes of God's glory among us.

Daniel Palmer, junr., Israel Perley, Jonathan Burpe, Saml. Witney, Peter Moores, Jaboz Nevers, Daniel Jewett, David Palmer. Moses Coburn, Jacob Barker, junr., Jacob Barker, Humphrey Pickard, Benj. Brown, Asa Perley, Edward Coy.

Female Members of the Church.

Mary Barker, Jane Pickard, Abigail Jewett, Hannah Coburn, Lydia Whitney, Lydia Jeleson, Hannah Noble, Ama Coy, Elizth. Palmer.

To His Excellency Thomas Carleton, Esquire, Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, etc.

The Memorial of Moses Coburn, John Wason and David Burpe, Agents or Trustees for the dissenting Protestants in Maugerville, humbly sheweth:

That in the fifth allotment of the town of Maugerville it was the

Special direction of the Government of Nova Scotia that four lots or shares in Sd. Town should be reserved.

One as a Glebe for the Church of England, One for the dissenting Protestants, One for the maintenance of a school, and one for the first settled minister in the place.

That conformable to the said direction the following Lots were set apart, viz. : The lot No. 15, No. 50, No. 60, and No. 90, all which were held sacred and inviolate for twenty years.

That the Lot No. 15 was, in the year 1764, fixed on as a glebe for the dissenters, and improvements were than began by the society, and have been proceeding to this day.

That there is now about forty acres in the said lot, well cleared and under good cultivation, which is leased by your memorialists in behalf of said society.

That about two years agoe it was agreed by the wardens and vestry of the Church of England in Maugerville, and a committee of the dissenters in Sd. Town: That the lot No. 15 should be considered as a Glebe for the dissenters, No. 90 as a Glebe for the Church of England, No. 50 for the maintenance of a school, and No. 60 for the first settled minister. All which have been considered and occupied accordingly, except the Lot No. 50, which hath (by some Mistake) been granted to the heirs of the late Mr. John Sayer, as a settled minister in Sd. Town.

That the body of the dissenters in Maugerville, having been in possession of the aforesaid Lot No. 15 for twenty-two years past, and made large improvements thereon, have occupied a certain part thereof for a publick Burial ground, Building a meeting house, etc., and having lately sent to Europe for a minister, which they expect will arrive next spring to officiate among them, giving encouragement of his having the use or benefit of said lot.

Your petitioners therefore humbly beg that your Excellency will grant (or confirm) the Lot No. 15 to the said Society for the purposes afore mentioned.

And your memorialists, together with the Society, as in Duty bound will ever pray.

MAUGERVILLE, Nov. 10th, 1784.

REV. SIR :

The church and congregation of Maugerville having received yours of the 6th of September last have appointed us the subscribers to make you an answer in their behalf which we shall here endeavour to do agreeable to the sentiments of the body.

It would be needless here to mention the new settlement of this place, living under a British Government, &c., we shall therefore entirely wave the subject.

Respecting our settling Dr. Collins, we conclude that you have been sufficiently informed by Deacon Pickard, and we could further add that it would be to no purpose if we are not to be believed.

You think you have been neglected in not receiving a letter from the church at an earlier period—but give us leave to assure you that the church have recd. nothing from you till _____ if letters have miscarried we are not answerable, and if you wrote to individuals from them as such you could only expect an answer.

But with regard to the growth of immorality in this place we acknowledge and lament it, and the gloomy prospect we have of future generations growing up in almost dissipation fills us with grief and discontent, and would willingly forego many of the conveniences of life for the sake of better company or to see religion flourish here as it once did. But are we to throw away the fruits of many years' painful industry and leave (with precipitation) the place where God in his Providence hath smiled upon us both in our Spiritual and Temporal affairs, and destitute of support cast ourselves into a place where the necessaries of life are hardly to be obtained, unless we could find a place where Vice and immorality did not thrive, or at least where vital purity did flourish more than here.

Respecting our Civil Connections, You say that the covenant on our part was an annual sallery of sixty-five pounds so long as you continued a settled minister, which was till June last. We rather think it was meant so long as you performed the work of the ministry among us. But to admit in your own terms (viz.) so long as you continued our settled minister of course the covenant on our part must imply a covenant on your part also which could not come short of your engaging to reside with us, and if able, to perform the work of the ministry among us.

Can it be supposed that you continued or remained our settled minister, having a just right to demand an annual sallery from us? When without asking our consent you left us for seven years together, we destitute of a preacher, or employing one at our own expense, and you preaching to a people at 300 miles distance, where (by your own account) you had full employ and good wages? Should reason once admit such a thesis it would at that moment cease to be reason. You further add that a verbal message from some of us prevented your settling several times to advantage. Did you consider yourself as our settled minister, when it appears by your own writing that you have ever since you left

us been determined not to return to us again, if we remained under a British constitution? We shall here, by the way, observe that it appears evident to us that to justify yourself in refusing to return to us, had we insisted upon it, is the reason why you give so much credit to a report which we have already told you is false, and are so willing to think yourself neglected or treated with contempt. We have further to observe that in addition to the £65 per annum you was promised a large settlement, exceeding two years' salary, which you received. And when a parish or people gives a thing of this kind it is supposed they have then engaged a minister for life, and do not expect to pay the like frequently. You was indeed told that there was a lot of land in Mauger-ville reserved by Government to be given to the first settled minister in fee simple, and had you continued as such undoubtedly you would have obtained a grant of it. But when you left this country you then (in the eyes of the government) forfeited all pretensions to that privilege since that time, and the man that would ask for it in your behalf would only get abuse. By your leaving us the dissenters have lost that privilege and the church of England Minister gets the lot. Though we must observe that during Mrs. Noble's residence here she had the improvement of it which was worth about five pounds per annum.

These things being maturely considered the Church and congregation do not as a body consider themselves justly indebted to you in any sum whatever.

We are truly sorry that ever there has been a separation or cause of separation between us. But what is past cannot be recalled, and as matters are now circumstanced we do not think there is the most distant prospect of our being again united and living in peace in this place.

We wish you the greatest happiness and contentment, more especially that you may be found faithful and successful in the great work whereunto you are called, and that you may have many souls for the crown of your rejoicing in the Day of the Lord.

We are, Revd. Sir, in behalf of the Church and congregation, with due respect, your most Obedient Humble Servants.

Revd. Seth Noble.

Account of work done at giting the flooring for the new meting house December ye 30th. 1788 —

To Ebenzer Briggs two days his oxen one day.

Jacob Barker two days work and oxen one day.

John Watson two days work and oxen one day.

Nathan Smith works two days and his yoke of oxen one day.
 Joseph Barker works two days and two yoke of oxen one day.
 David Burpe one day work.
 Thomas Burpe two days work and two yoke of oxen one day.
 Joel Morry two days work.

March 4th. 1789 Account of work at making the road in order to move the meeting house.

Mr. two men and two yoke of oxen
 Mr Lml. Woodward 5 men and 6 yoke Oxen
 Mr. Briggs man and 1 yoke of oxen.
 Mr. Joseph Barker 5 men and 3 yk. of oxen.
 Mr. Plumer 5 men. Mr. Powell 2 men and 4 yk of oxen.
 Mr. Jewett 2 yoke oxen Mr. Thomas Burpee 5 men and 2 yk oxen
 Mr. David Burpee 5 men and 2 yk. oxen Mr. Humpry Pickard 5 men 3 yoke oxen Mr. Moses Pickard 5 men and 5 yk oxen Jacob Barker 5 men and 5 yk oxen Isaac Stickney 5 men and 3 yk oxen Nathan Smith 2 men 3 yk oxen Jos Rogerson 5 men 5 yk oxen E Dowe 5 men 1 yk oxen Rich Estey 5 men 5 yk. oxen James Yorke 5 men.

March 5th. Wm. Briggs 5 men 1 yk oxen Joseph Barker 5 men 5 yk oxen Benjamin Williams 5 men 5 yk oxen David Burpe with 3 yk oxen Deacon Pickard with 5 yk. oxen Jacob barker with 2 yk oxen Isaac Stickney with 2 yk. oxen Mr. Plumer Mr. Nathan Smith.

March 6th. Mr. Briggs 1 day Joseph Barker 1 day Mr. Plumer 1 day Mr. David Burpee 1 day Jacob Barker 1 day Deacon Pickard 1 day Moses Pickard 1 day Moses Pickard 1 day Isaac Stickney 1 day Nathan Smith 1 day Henry Green 1 day Enoch Dowe 1 day Rich Estey $\frac{1}{2}$ day.

March 7th. Mr. Coburn 2 days Mr Briggs 1 day Joseph Barker 1 day Benjamin Barker 1 day Mr. Plumer 1 day Benj Williams 1 day Moses Barker 1 day Jacob Barker 1 day William Stickney Hery Green 1 day Mr. Dowe 1 day Rich Estey 1 day Jabez Nevers 1 day.

March 9th. Mr. Coburn 2 days Wm. Briggs 1 day Jos Barker 1 day Mr. Plumer 1 day Benj Williams 1 day David Burpee 1 day Moses Pickard 1 day Jas Barker 1 day Isaac Stickney 1 day Nathan Smith 1 day Henry Green 1 day Enoch 1 day Nathan Nevers 1 day Jabez Nevers 1 day Mr. Brown 1 day.

March 11th. Mr. Colburn 2 days 1 oxen Wm Briggs 1 day Jos. Barker 1 day 1 oxen Mr. Plumer 1 day Benj Baker 1 day 1 oxen Paul Smith 1 day Ben Williams 1 day 2 oxen Mr. Murray 1 day Mr. Temple 1 day David Burpee 1 day Deacon Pickard 1 day 1 oxen Moses Pickard 1 day Jacob Barker 1 day Nathan Smith 1 day W Brown 1 day Asa Kinney 1 day 2 oxen.

March 24th. gitting timber for the steeple Mr. Briggs 1 day Jos. Barker 1 day Ben. Barker 1 day Dd. Burpee 1 day Jos. Burpee 1 day Jer. Burpee 1 day Ben. Williams 1 day Stephen Colburn 1 day.

March 25th. Mr. Briggs 1 day Jer Burpee 1 day Thm Burpee 1 day 1 oxen Ben Williams 1 day Dd. Burpee 1 day 1 oxen Jos Barker 1 day Iac Aker 1 day Mr. Malery 1 day Mos Colburn 1 day 1 oxen T. & B. Barker hauled in 2 sticks of timber.

March 27th. Mr. Briggs 1 day Mos Colburn 1 day Jos Washburn 1 day Ben. Williams 1 day Mos. Foster 1 day Joseph Baker 1 day 2 oxen Iac. Aker 1 day 2 oxen N Nevers 1 man Dvd. Burpee 1 man 1 oxen Jacob Barker 2 oxen Thos Burpee 1 oxen.

March 30th. Jacob Aker 1 man 3 oxen Wm. Stickney 1 man 2 oxen Mr. Jewett 1 man 2 oxen Mr. Briggs 1 man Mos. Foster 1 man Lem. Woodward 1 man Ben Williams 1 man April 1st Joe Barker 1 man 2 oxen Moses Pickard 1 man 1 oxen Dd. Burpee 1 man 1 oxen D/ Jewett 1 man 2 oxen Moses Foster 1 man Lml Woodward 1 man 1 oxn Mos Colburn 1 man 2 oxen April 14th. N. Smith 1 man Joe Barker 1 man Jos. Burpee 1 man April 15th. Nat Smith 1 man Joe Barker 1 man Mr Dingey 1 man Ben Barker 1 man. April 17th. Work done to the foundation of the meeting house Nath. Smith one man Enoch Dowe 1 man Mr. Wason 1 man Jos Barker 1 man D/ Burpee 1 man Jos Burpee 1 man Henry Brown 1 man Ben. Barker 1 man April 17th. Mr. Wason 1 man Math. Nevers 1 man Henry Green 1 man Nath Smith 1 man Isaac Stickney 1 man Wm. Stickney 1 man Jacob Barker 1 man Deacon Pickard 1 man David Burpee 1 man Mr. Dingey 1 man Jos Burpee 1 man Ben. Barker 1 man April 16th. Work on raising the steeple Jos. Burpee 1 man W/ Dingey 1 man April 28th. Mr. Wason 1 man Henry Green 1 man Mr. Smith 1 man Wm Stickney 1 man Jacob Barker 1 man David Burpee 1 man Ben Barker 1 man Mr. Colburn 1 man Mr. Malery 1 man Stephen Colburn 1 man James Taylor 1 man John McSheen 1/2 Nath Nevers 1/2 Mr. Watson 1/2 Rub Estey 1/2 Enoch Dowe 1/2 Jacob Acker 1/2 Deacon Pickard 1/2 Mr. Jewett 1/2 Sam

Clark 1/2 Ben Williams 1/2 Jacob Barker Jun 1/2 Lem Woodward 1/2
 Mr. Upton 1 2 Esqr. Jay 1/2 Mr. Brown 1 2 Mr. Robinson 1/2 Mr.
 Lowder found 2 gallons of rum June 20th. Henry Green 1 man Nathan
 Smith 1 Jacob Barker 1 Mr. D. Burpee 1 Joseph Burpee 1 April 21st.
 Henry Green 1 Nathan Smith 1 Jacob Barker 1/2 David Burpee 1/2
 Jos Burpee 1 2 April 22nd. Mr. Wason 1 2 Henry Green 1 Jacob
 Barker 1/2 David Burpee 1 2 Joseph Burpee 1 2 April 22nd. Mr. Wason
 1 2 Henry Green 1 Jacob Barker 1 2 David Burpee 1 2 Jos Burpee 1
 Moses Foster 1 April 23rd. Harry Green 1 Jacob Barker 1 Moses Foster
 1 David Burpee 2 3 Joseph Burpee 1 Mr. Coburn 1 Moses Colburn 1
 April 24th. Hanry Green 1 Mr Wason 1 2 Nath Smith 1 Jacob Barker
 1 Deacon Pickard 1 David Burpee 1 Moses Foster 1 Mr. Briggs 1 Moses
 Colburn 1 April 25th. John Wason 1 Henry Green 1 Nathan Smith 1
 Wm Stickney 1 Jacob Barker 1 Deacon Pickard 1 David Burpee 1 Jos
 Burpee 1 Mr. Colburn 1 Moses Colburn 1 April 27th Mr. Wason 1 Henry
 Green 1 Deacon Pickard 1 Moses Foster 1 Jos Burpee 1/2 (the other 1/2
 day was sick) Wm. Briggs 1 M. Colburn 1 Mr. Say 1 April 28th.
 Mr. Wason 3 4 Mr. Stickney 3 4 Jacob Barker 3/4 Moses Foster 3/4
 David Burpee 3 4 Wm. Briggs 3 4 Mr. Colburn 3/4 Mr. Say 3/4 Moses
 Colburn 3 4 April 29th. Nath. Smith 1/2 Isaac Stickney 1 Jacob Barker
 1 Moses Foster 1 David Burpee 1 Deacon Pickard 1 Mr. Briggs 1 Lem
 Woodward 1 Mr. Coburn 1 Mr. Gullerson 1 Mr. Say 1 April 30th the
 day the steeple was raised Mr. Say 1 Samuel Upton 1 Mr. Colburn 1
 Lem Woodward 1 Mr. Briggs 1 Thom. Burpee 1 David Burpee 1 Deacon
 Pickard 1 moses Foster 1 Jacob Barker 1 Samuel Stickney 1 Jacob
 Barker 1 Mr. Stickney 1 Wm Stickney 1 Nath. Smith 1 Iac Aker 1
 Wm. Wason 1 Henry Green 1 Mos Malery 1 May 1st. Mr. Briggs 1/2
 Mr. Colburn 1 Thos Burpee 1 Mr. Dingee 1 2 Mr. Jewett 1/2 Mr. D.
 Burpee 1 Wm. Foster 1/2 Deacon Pickard 1/2 Jacob Barker 1 Saml.
 Stickney 1/2 Nathan Smith 1 Jacob barker found bords and siding for
 the mitting Siding 1275 Bords 670 Jeremiah Burpee Mr. Pickard
 Benjamin Barker Siding 3992 bords 670 Daniel Jewett bords 2000
 Nathan Smith three pound worth of bord at 7 Dollars per thousand J.
 Barker paid four shillins for boards and ten pound of nails Digging stone
 for ye meeting house Joe Barker 1 David burpee 1 Henry Green 1 Mr.
 Coburn 2 Benj. Bush 2 Jacob Barker paid Underhill for 25 lbs of spikes
 10D 11b £1: 0: 10 For chains mending £0: 2: 6

Hauling stone for the mitting house Daniel Jewett One load David
 Burpee 1 load Tho. Burpee one load J/ Barker 1 load Stickney 1 load
 Say 1 load Ben Barker 1 load John Jank 1 load T/ Barker 1 load
 Edward Boyne 1 load Raising stone for the miting house March 15th.

Iac Barker 1 Isaac Stickney 1 Nathan Smith 1 Widow Barker 1 Saml
Woodworth and Coburn 1 Joseph Nevers 1 Mason 1 Widow Barker 1
N/ Smith L Iac Barker 1 Samuel Woodworth 1 John Stickney 1 David
Burpee 1/2 Jabez Nevers 1 2 Ise Barker 1 man 2 yoke oxen work done
at the dwelling house Iac Barker 1 day hauling stone Haling timber
for barn 2 yoke oxen haling timber 1 day April working and framing
Iac Barker 1 Iac Barker 1 Jacob Barker 20th April worked one day
21st a half day.

Ox £1: 0: 0 Men £6: 6: 0 Ox £0: 12: 0 paid in £1: 5: 10 £2: 10: 0
Cord £1: 3: 0 Boards £0: 4: 0 Nails £1: 5: 0 Rum £0: 5: 0 Paid
Burpee £6 paid Riorson £5: 7: 6 in all £25: 18: 4.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR REV. MESSRS. JAMES AND MILTON.

We the subscribers being desirous to encourage and promote the
preaching of the gospel among us, Do hereby Nominate and Appoint
David Burpe, Zebulon Estey and Asa Perley a Committee to wait upon
the Revd. Mr. James and the Revd. Mr. Milton, or either of them, to
Return them the thanks of this Society for their preaching with us since
their arrival and in our names to desire and agree with them to supply
us with preaching untill the first of June Next, and do hereby signify
that it is our wish and desire that the Revd. Mr. James might preach
with us one half of the time and the Revd. Mr. Milton the other (if
convenient to them), And in order that the Revd. Messrs. James &
Milton aforesaid may be Decently and Honourably Supported we do
each of us promise to pay unto them the sum which we shall respectively
annex unto our names.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands at Sheffield this
22nd Day of July, Anno Domino, 1788.

£	s	£	s
Moses Pickard.....	1 10	David Burpe, Esquire....	1 10
Israel Perley.....	3 0	Thomas Burpe.....	17
Daniel Palmer.....	2 0	James Tayller.....	10
Peter Mooers.....	1 5	Richard Bartlett.....	1 5
Joseph Barker.....	1 10	George Munro.....	1 10
Jacob Barker, Esq.....	2 10	Jess Christy.....	1 10
Daniel Jewett.....	2	Asa Perley.....	1 15
Richard Estey, Junior....	1 0	Humphrey Pickard.....	1
Samuel Upton.....	1 10	John Pickard.....	15
Zebulon Estey.....	1 10	Jabez Nevers.....	1 5
William Mckeen.....	2 0	Edward Burpe.....	12

£	s	£	s		
John Barker	1	10	Joseph Barker, Jun	1	10
John Wason	2	0	Moses Foster	10	
Nathaniel Gallop	1	0	Joseph Burpe	15	
Sammel Nevers	1	0	A. Tempel	10	
Enoch Dow	1	0	Saml. Whitney	5	
Thomas Sanders	1	0	Nathan Smith	2	
Moses Coburn	3	0	James Carson	5	
Jeremiah Burpe	1	5	Benj Barker	5	
Joseph Barker, Jr	1	0	Nehi Beckwith	10	
Moses Pickard, Sr	0	15			

One half of the following Subscription is to defray the charges of boarding the Revd. Mr. James or Milton, the other half to be given to them :

£	s	£	s		
Caleb Mallory	0	10	Henry Green	0	5
Isaac Stickney	1	10	Ger Say	1	10
Jacob Loder	0	15	Jos Ryerson	1	0
Thomas McHugo	0	5	David Morris	10	
Stephen Coburn	0	10			

ACCOUNTS IN CONNECTION WITH ERECTION OF MEETING HOUSE.

Mr. Briggs

Labor done in 1788 and 1789	£2-10
Paid Foster and Burpe	7-10
Mr. Tilley Subscription	3- £13-0-0

Mr. William Taylor painting	£1-
4 Bushels of Corn	1
1 Keg of White Lead	0-18-3 £2-18-3

£15: 18: 3

William Taylor 1 day haling Stone with Mr. Wasons oxen	2: 6
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£16: 0: 9

1 day going to Fredericton	4
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16: 4: 9

1½ of poplar for pillars	7: 6
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16: 12: 3

Mrs. Kimbal for boarding workmen while lathing and plastering the meeting house.....		£3: 5: 7½
11½ Days work by Mr. Jewet in 1789.....		1: 8: 9
12 of boards.....		3: 10
paid L Burpe & M. Pickard.....		11: 6: 2
A mount for boarding.....		10: 10: 0
		<hr/>
Sub.....		30: 0: 6½
		24: 10
		<hr/>
		5: 10: 6½
Ezekiel Jewett ac't 1814 work on steeple.....	£4-7-11	
1815 work boards &c.....	12-7-1	
		<hr/>
		16:15:0
Due Mrs. Kimbal.....		5:10:6½
		<hr/>
		22.5:6½
Nathan Smith Esq.		
49 days work at 2 6...£ 6: 2: 6	Mr. Coburn work	£4. 14: 4½
Boards..... 3	paid by Mr. Coburn	4: 0: 0
Do—..... 2: 7: 3		<hr/>
Subscription..... 12		8: 14: 4½
2 bushels of corn..... 0: 10	paid by D. Burpe j	5
Jonathan Say..... 0: 4		<hr/>
		13: 14: 4½
last Subscription..... 10: 0	Pew.....	24
		<hr/>
		£11: 15: 7½
Paid Burpe.....		<hr/>
		34: 3: 9
		7: 10
		<hr/>
		41: 13: 9
		26: 10
		<hr/>
		15: 3: 9
		<hr/>
		18: 3: 9
Nathan Smith an. pew		24: 10
		<hr/>
		5: 6: 31
	Joseph Barker jun.	
	Subscription.....	£0: 15
	haling stone.....	0: 15
	2 Days work.....	0: 10
	½ Days work.....	0: 2: 6
		<hr/>
		2: 2: 6
		1: 13: 6½
		<hr/>
		3: 16: 11½

Joseph Burpe flat	£6-15	Pew	5: 10
Due for enclosing	1: 10		1: 13: 11½
2 Days at the steeple	15		
acct for work for pews	4: 15: 6		
15 days at lathing and plastering	6: 15		
	<u>20: 10: 6</u>		
paid by D Burpe and N Smith	1: 13: 9		
	<u>18: 16: 9</u>		
James Harrison,	1: 10		
	<u>17: 4: 9</u>		
Mr. Benjamin Taylors act. Including interest	£14: 2: 2		
Mr. Barker Paid Messrs Burpe and Pickard	2: 1: 10		
Order on Putmans	1: 2: 6		
Work done by widow Barker	0 15: 0		
			<u>18: 1: 6</u>
		Pew	20: 0: 0
			<u>1: 18: 6</u>
Mr. Barker paid Charles Stuart	1: 17: 6		
			<u>0: 1: 0</u>

MEETING HOUSE, SHEFFIELD,

TO JAMES TAYLOR, DR.

		£	s	d
1789.				
April 20th.	1760 feet Merchantable clear boards, 32 6	2	16	10½
1804.				
April 15th.	21lb Nails, 19 3—1 Gall. Rum, 10 6	1	9	9
28.	70lb ditto, 58 4—2 Galls. ditto, 21/-	2	19	4
May 7.	4 Galls. Rum, 42—pd. H. Taylor 60/	5	2	0
19.	pr Mr. Cottle 30/ pd Mr. Marrison	1	10	0
	pr order Moses Pickard	3	10	0
June 19.	18 Squares Glass, 15/3		15	3
	pd D. Mcleod for 75 lbs nails	2	19	6
	pd Nicholas Wheeler, cash	2	5	0
	50lbs. Nails, 10d	2	1	8
				<u>25 9 4½</u>

1815.

July 4th.	To 1 Keg white Lead, 32 6			
5	1 jug linseed oil, 32/.....	3	7	6
6	9 pair hinges, 7 6.....	7	6	
6	1 pair ditto, 3/ ; 1 jug oil, 37/6.....	2	0	6
14	12lbs 12D Nails, 11/; 12lbs 20D ditto, 1 1 0	6	16	6

1816.

March 27th.	pd Henry Putnam.....	2	12	6
April 10	40 pair Hinges.....	2	0	0
23rd.	15lbs. oker, 7 6 ; Chalk, 6d.....	8	0	0
May 13	1 keg white lead, 35.....	1	15	0
30	2 lbs white lead, 4/ ; 1½ pt oil, 2/6.....	6	6	
June 8	16 squares 7 x 9 Glass, -9d.....	12	0	
18.	Charles Stewart's order for.....	10	13	7½
				<hr/>
		50	13	6

E. E.

1811.

Dec. 30th.	By David Burpee, Esq., for Cash recd.....	5	0	1
				<hr/>
		45	13	5
	By overcharge in hinges, 2D.....		6	8
				<hr/>
		£45	6	9

MAUGERVILLE, N. B., 20th June, 1816.

JAMES TAYLOR, Esq., Dr.

To Pews.....	£37	0	0
By £8 6 9 Indorsed on his note.....	8	6	9
			<hr/>
	£45	6	9

JAMES TAYLOR.

No. III:

SHEFIELD, 4th, Sept. 1789.

A RENEWAL OF THE CHURCH COVENANT.

We whose names are subjoined thro' the exceeding Riches of the grace and Patience of God do continue to be a professing Church of the one living and true God thro' the Mediator to maintain His cause and interest in the world ; being now assembled in the presence of the holy and Omniscient God, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ after humble confession of our manifold Violations and breaches of Covenant with the Lord our God, and with one another ; and after earnest supplication

for pardoning Mercy thro' the merits of Jesus' blood ; and deep acknowledgment of our great unworthiness of the unspeakable privilege of becoming the Lord's Covenant People ; also acknowledging our entire inability to keep Covenant with God or to perform any Spiritual duty, unless the Lord Jesus enable us by His Grace and Spirit dwelling in us, and being awfully sensible how dreadful a thing it is, for sinful dust and ashes personally to transact with the infinitely glorious Majesty of Heaven and Earth.

We do with humble dependence upon and confidence in the gracious aids and assistance of his spirit, each one of us for ourselves and jointly and collectively as a church of the living God explicitly Renew Our Covenant Engagements with God, and with one another. And after having perused the covenant on which this church was originally settled we do firmly and cordially adhere to the same, both in matters of Faith and Discipline and whereas some provoking evils have crept in among us which have been the procuring cause of the divisions and calamities which God has sent or permitted in this place, especially the neglect of a close walk with God, and watchfulness over our brethern.

We desire from our hearts to bewail these evils before the Lord and earnestly implore the assistance of His grace to reform these and whatever else by which we have provoked the Holy one of Israel to anger.

And finally we do in the presence of the all-seeing God, Angels and men, in a most solemn manner, without the least reserve, voluntarily and freely give up ourselves soul and body, and all that we are and have anew to this covenant God thro' Jesus Christ and to one another according to his will, to walk and travel together in Christian Love and communicate the Heavenly Jerusalem, looking for that blessed Hope and glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ that with the rest of his blood bought profession We may also be holy, and without blame before him in love for ever and ever Amen.

Signed by the pastor, elders and the church, at a church meeting the
5 Day of Sept. A. Dne. 1789,
John James, pastor.

Elders.

Daniel Palmer, Jacob Barker, Asa Denley, Peter Mooers, Moses Coburn.

Deacons.

Humphry Pickard, William Keith.

The mark of Edward Coy, Jerard Perley, Samuel Nevers, Daniel Jewett, Samuel Whitney, William Smith.

Female members.

Jane Pickard, Mary Burpe, Mercey Nevers, Elizth. Perley, Hannah Perley, Anne Nevers Abigail Jewett, Susanna Smith, Jane Langan, Elizth Whitney Thankful Parker Mary Coy.,

Sheffield September 4 1789.

Renewal of Church Covenant with signatures of members.

No. III.

Records of the transactions of the Church and Congregation of dissenters in Sheffield and parishes adjacent Relative to settling a minister.

At a meeting of a number of inhabitants of Maugerville Sheffield and parishes adjacent held at the meeting house in Sheffield on the 22nd day of July 1788

1 Chose Israel Perley Esq. Chairman.

2ly Chose David Burpe clerk for the meeting.

3dly A number of the society having already proceeded by subscription to make provision for the board of the Revd. Messrs. James and Milton or one of them during the term of one year -- wherein each subscriber obligated himself to pay a proportion of the expense according to his interest -- proceeded to subscribe for a Sallery for them for one year.

4ly Voted that David Burpe Zebulon Estey and Asa Perley be a committee to wait upon the Rev. Messrs. James and Milton to return them the thanks of this society and to agree with them to supply us with preaching till the first of June next.

5th. Voted to have a collection once a month and that the subscribers wrap their money in paper with their names wrote therein and that Mr. Daniel Jewett and Deacon Humphry Pickard manage the collection take an account of the money and pay the same to the ministers -- Lastly voted to dismiss the meeting.

At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of Maugerville Sheffield and parishes adjacent held at the dwelling house of David Burpe in Sheffield on the 10th. November 1788.

Agreed to give the Rev. John James a call to settle with us in the work of the ministry and that Jacob Barker David Burpe Esqrs. and Mr. Asa Perley be a committee to acquaint the Rev. Mr. James with the same and desire an answer from him.

Agreed to plaister the house we now meet in for publick worship and make it as convenient as possible under the present circumstances.

Several of the society covenanted together to pay their proportion of the expense attending according to their several interest respectively, others subscribed a certain sum which they would pay and appointed Jacob Barker Esq. Mr. Daniel Jewett and D. Burpe managers Adjourned the meeting to the 25th Instant to meet again at the dwelling house of D. Burpe.

November 25th. Met according to adjournment.

The committee reported that they had in behalf of the society waited upon the Rev. Mr. James and acquainted him with the desire of the society viz. that he would settle with us in the work of the ministry — and had obtained an answer in writing, Complying with our request — which being read was ordered on file.

N. B. It was agreed the first day of the meeting that some person or persons in the society go to each individual that are not present at this meeting in order to find out what each one will subscribe yearly to pay to the Rev. Mr. James for his Sallery —

Voted to dismiss the meeting.

At a meeting of the Subscribers for the support of the Preached Gospel held at the meeting house in Sheffield on the 15th Day of December 1788 —

Chose Mr. Daniel Jewett Chairman

2ndly. Voted that the meeting house be set on the public lot in Sheffield.

3rdly. Voted to remove the meeting house in Maugerville to the public lot in Sheffield if the proprietor thereof consent thereto

4thly. Chose Messrs. Nathan Smith Silvanus Plumer Eben Briggs Elijah Dingee and Jacob Barker Esq. managers to remove the same.

5th. Chose David Burpe clerk to the society ; An obligation being prepared by the clerk or rather a subscription paper for the support of the Rev. John James was publickly read and accepted and a number subscribed thereto the sum they had promised. Agreed that the subscription paper be handed about to the persons belonging to this Society (as soon as may be with convenience) who are not present and also agreed that the obligation or subscription paper be entered upon the clerks book and the sums subscribed wrote in words, at length -- and which is as follows — “Whereas the Rev. John James has accepted the
“ unanimous call and invitation we have given him to settle in the work

“ of the ministry and to take the pastoral charge of the society including
 “ both the church and Congregation who usually assemble for publick
 “ worship at the meeting house in Sheffield in the County of Sunbury
 “ and Province of New Brunswick —

“ We therefore whose names are hereunto subscribed being inhabi-
 “ tants of Sheffield, Maugerville & adjacent parishes in this and in
 “ Queens County considering ourselves in duty bound to provide a
 “ Decent and honorable maintenance and support for him the said John
 “ James, Do promise covenant and engage with the said John James
 “ and with each other that we will annually (during the time that he
 “ the Rev. John James aforesaid shall continue in the work of the
 “ ministry among us and the pastoral relation between him and us
 “ shall subsist) severally pay the respective sums which we shall here-
 “ unto respectively annex to our several names unto him the Rev. John
 “ James aforesaid or unto any other person appointed and chosen to
 “ receive the same for his use. The first year to commence the first day
 “ of June next ensuing the date thereof, and to prevent the arising of
 “ disputes with regard to the several sums respectively annexed as
 “ aforesaid it is hereby agreed that the same shall be entered in a book
 “ in words at length and compared in presence of subscribing witnesses
 “ and kept by the clerk of the society aforesaid Provided nevertheless
 “ and these presents are upon this express condition that if any of us
 “ whose names are hereunto subscribed shall remove with our families to
 “ any place so far distant from the place where the Rev. Mr. James
 “ aforesaid shall usually preach in Sheffield aforesaid on the Lords Day
 “ as not to be able to attend the publick worship there that then this
 “ obligation as far as it respects those who so remove shall be null and
 “ void—for the true performance whereof we severally bind and oblige
 “ ourselves.

“ In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hand, this fifteenth
 Day of December in the twenty ninth year of his majestys reign.
 Annoque Domino one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight.

Daniel Palmer	One pound ten shillings
Ger Say	One pound ten shillings
Moses Pickard	One pound
David Burpe	One pound fifteen shillings
Samuel Upton	One pound ten shillings
Jabez Nevers	One pound five shillings
Moses Coburn	Two pounds
Ebenezer Briggs	One pound
Richard Estey, Jun	One pound
William McKeen	One pound ten shillings

Peter Mooers	One pound
Jacob Loder	One pound ten shillings
Stephen Coburn	Fifteen shillings
Jacob Barker	Two pounds ten shillings
Asa Perley	One pound fifteen shillings
Daniel Jewett	Two pounds
Thomas Burpe	One pound
Benjamin Barker	} One pound five shillings
Joseph Barker	
John Wason	One pound ten shillings
Jos. Ryerson	One pound
Nathan Smith	One pound fifteen shillings
Jeremiah Burpe	One pound five shillings
Joseph Burpe	One pound
Moses Estey	Ten shillings
Humphrey Pickard	One pound
Joseph Washburn	Ten shillings
John Barker	Ten shillings
Caleb Mallery	Ten shillings
Moses Foster	Fifteen shillings
Edward Burpe	One pound
Thomas Langing	One pound
Moses Pickard, jr	Ten shillings
Joseph Barker, jr	Fifteen shillings
Thomas Ormstead	Ten shillings
Eliphalet Ormstead	Ten shillings
Samuel Bridges	One pound
James Chase	Ten shillings
Israel Perley	One pound ten shillings
Zebulon Estey	One pound
Peter Allan	Five shillings
Amasa Coye	Fifteen shillings
Jessie Christy	Fifteen shillings
Richard Bartlett	One pound five shillings
James Taylor	Twelve shillings and six pence
John McKeen	Ten shillings
Nehemiah Beckwith	Ten shillings
William Watts	Ten shillings
Nathan Nevers	Ten shillings
Thomas Sanders	Five shillings
Thomas Perley	Ten shillings
Stephen Peabody	Ten shillings
Nathaniel Treadwell	Ten shillings
Samuel Treadwell	Ten shillings
Joseph Buber	One pound
Israel Perley, jr	Ten shillings
Oliver Peabody	Ten shillings
John Duncan	Ten shillings
Jacob Ruswel	Seven shillings and six pence

George Munroe	Fifteen shillings
Henry Green	Ten shillings
Isaac Clark	Ten shillings
Abel Gates	Ten shillings
Ezra Gates	Ten shillings
A/ Powell	Ten shillings
Samuel Nevers	One pound
Jacob Barker jnr	Five shillings
Samuel Stickney	Five shillings
Nicholas Wheeler	Seven shillings & sixpence
Samuel Clarke	Ten shillings
Elija Dinge	One pound five shillings
Enoch Dow	One pound
John Pickard	Ten shillings
James Glenie	Five pounds Ten shillings
Moses Coburn jnr	Fifteen shillings
Alexander Wikes	Five shillings
Ephraim Tisdale	One pound Ten Shillings
Nathaniel Gallop	One pound
Samuel Tilley	Fifteen shillings
John Russel	Ten shillings
Ah Husbands	Two pounds
Archd/McDonald	One pound
Enoch Garrish	Ten shillings
Alexander Brown	Ten shillings
Lemuel Woodworth	One pound
James Christy	Fifteen shillings

At a meeting of the church and congregation of Protestant dissenters who usually assemble for public worship/in Sheffield held in Sheffield the 6th Day of May 1790

1st. Chose Israel Perley Esq. Chairman for the meeting. Having considered Mr. James objections to the first call we gave him on account of its being only a verbal call.

2ly. Voted that a call in writing be presented to the Rev. Mr. James.

3dly. Voted to choose a committee to wait upon the Rev. John James with the call.

4ly. Chose by vote Israel Perley Esq. Jacob Barker Esq. and deacon Humphrey Pickard a committee to wait upon the Rev Mr. James with the call and desire an answer from him.

5th. Voted that the call or written invitation together with Mr. James answer be put upon the societys records

1792.

DEAR SIR :

It has been my intention to draw up an accurate narrative of the transactions and proceedings of the church and congregation of Dissenters in Sheffield, Relative to their treatment of Mr. John James, together with a faithful account of his conduct and behaviour—and to have transmitted the same to you long ago, but to tell you the truth I had too much business on my hands and I could not find leisure and now can only hint at some of the principal matters—

On the first June, 1788, the revd. Messrs. James and Milton arrived at the place, which occasioned great joy among the inhabitants, who met very soon after and agreed to provide them or one of them with board, washing and lodging for one year and subscribed for the payment of the same, and in July following chose a committee to wait upon them and in the name of the society to request that they would alternately preach in Sheffield one month at a time for one year and share whatever might be given them for their support between them, which at the year's end amounted to fifty pounds or upward besides their board, &c.

On the 10th. day of November, 1788, the Church and congregation being met agreed to give the Rev. Mr. James a call to settle with them in the work of the ministry and appointed a committee to wait upon him and acquaint him with the same and at the same time to show him a list of the names of the persons who would subscribe for his support with the sum annexed to be paid yearly. Mr. James having given answer in writing accepting the invitation given him, the Society met again on the 15th. day of December following and subscribed an obligation promising to pay him yearly a sallery such a sum as every man thought himself able, which amounted in the whole to upwards of fifty, near sixty pound, which being added to the income of a farm and the stock proposed to be put on it we thought might be a handsome living. On the first of June, 1789, Mr. James began the first year of his settled ministry; the people assisted him in managing the farm, so that he was at but little expense and he appeared very well satisfied until some time in the autumn, when he desired the committee who at first waited upon him to meet him at a certain place, and being met he desired to know of them whether they expected him to preach with them more than one year and gave them to understand that he did not think himself under obligation for a longer term, that his sallery was not large enough and in fine that he wished to make a visit to the states of America; the committee informed him that from the answer he had given to the church and congregation complying with their request, they expected he was

under the same obligation for a longer time than he was for one year, that they were not authorized to augment his salary, but that they thought he had no reason to be discouraged and if he behaved as a minister of the Gospel ought his parishioners would assist him all in their power and not suffer him to want, that they thought he would not be in the way of his duty to think of leaving his people even for a visit for the present as it might be a means of discouraging these people who had hitherto exerted themselves in moving the meeting house and in preparing to finish the dwelling house on the parsonage lot, which was then used for a meeting house. The next Lord's day he put it to his parishioners whether he should then go the states or tarry until the spring; after conferring with each other he was told that they thought he had best tarry until a further period. Mr. James then gave them to understand that he should stay until the first of June, and then if his reasonable requisitions was not complied with; he should embark for England where he would have £200 per annum—Mr. James having now removed to a house near the meeting house and hired a servant set up house-keeping. Here he experienced the liberality of the people who provided him with fire wood and frequently sent him in fresh provisions nearly or quite sufficient for his use gratis. Notwithstanding all this his uneasiness seemed daily to increase and objected to the call he had before received on account that it was only verbal; although his salary was secured by writing; the church and congregation called a meeting to be held on the 22nd day of February 1790 and desired to know of him what would satisfy him for a living and received for answer that he could not think of settling down for life under lower terms than a salary of £60 per annum a lease of the parsonage for life the house and barn to be finished and four cows and a pair of oxen to be given him for his own with some little help to furnish a house, besides he should expect a bond that the parish would in a year or two enable him to possess a farm in fee simple; Astonished with demand that appeared to them extravagant the business was put off for further consideration until the 6th day of May following when being again met Gratitude to the pious lady the countess of Huntingdon induced them to come up near to this demand as they thought they were any ways able. They then agreed to give him a new call in writing and that they would finish the dwelling house and barn on the parsonage as soon as they could conveniently, that he should have the use of the said parsonage as long as he continued their minister—that if he continued with them their minister for the term of four years they would then give him the sum of twenty five pound to enable him in part to purchase a farm at

the same time there was added to his salary by subscription until it amounted to upward of twenty pound all which being signified to him in writing again answered in writing "that he accepted the proposals" that on due performance he should continue his labours with them provided they would grant him an exemption of three months for that year and one month yearly afterward if he demanded which being agreed to for the purport he appeared to be well satisfied—In June following he embarked for Boston and instead of three months was absent twenty five weeks Immediately after he returned and sooner in the year than usual he left preaching twice on a day on the Lords day (Excepting sometimes he preached in the evening by candle light at private houses) Notwithstanding his long absence this year he enjoyed the sole profit of the parsonage and of three cows the owners of which had before agreed that if he continued their minister for five years then the cows should be his own property. During his absence and soon after his return there were two rooms finished in the dwelling house for his reception the other part of the house was reserved for publick worship until the meeting house would be completed. A number This winter a number of pious persons grew very uneasy with his conduct as they had been before but had put up with many things for the sake of the pious lady their benefactress The complaints were that he neglected visiting his flock or if he did visit them his behaviour was light or void of religious instruction, that he kept bad company or at least preferred the company of those who were void of or enemies to religion and that he drank strong liquor too freely sometimes to excess the last of which he positively denied and no great enquiry was made concerning the affair knowing that too many were apt to spread false reports. It was soon discovered that he could not bear mild reproof if he did not immediately fly into a passion he would very soon retort it from the pulpit where he did not hesitate to calumniate his hearers as a set of back biters tale bearers and persecutors If any stranger happened to be present he would frequently in publick use his people in a very scandalous and unchristian manner In the Spring of the year 1791 he was very loth to begin to preach twice a day notwithstanding the days were long enough and his people urged it upon him very strongly He once fell into a pet in the midst of his sermon occasioned by the cackling of his own hen which he had all winter (against the minds of his hearers) kept in that part of the house reserved to meet in for publick worship and telling his auditory in a very angry tone that he could not preach there and they must meet somewhere else he sat down and there ended his discourse for that time ; for the sake of peace the meeting was then closed. These things and a thousand more

which considered by themselves singly and apart appeared but little things yet served to fill the minds of those who were well wishers to the cause of the dear redeemer in the world with anxiety and grief—In may he invited a few of his principal hearers to meet at his house in the Intermittent season on the Lords day and after that they were still unwilling to part with him he again desired liberty to go to the states and informed them that his business was to marry a wife which he had already engaged and that he should very shortly return and set down contented for life : having obtained the consent of his people he soon after left Sheffield but returned in about three months without a wife and from the best information never went with such a design—Soon after his return there appeared to be a very considerable religious concern on the minds of many persons at no great distance intermixed with great commotions Some irregularities and false notions : he at first appeared to be willing to encourage a genuine work of the spirit of God and in general his publick discourses were well adapted but having got up a private school took very little pains in private to promote the work of the lord hopefully begun or to instruct and admonish those who were running into errors Some time this winter a young woman one of his communicants peared to be very much stirred up and appearing to be exceeding uneasy with some affairs in the church particularly with Mr. James a church meeting was called but Mr. James did not attend the same until near or after the sunset and she appearing to be much discomposed in her mind and not there alledging anything in particular the difficulty still remained after some time she communicated some things to some few of the church who went with her privately with her to talk to Mr. James on the subject and she to his face accused him with some scandalous Indecencies in his behaviour to her not fit to be named among Christians, and he as peremptorily denied the same at the same time he was accused of other great indecencies of a similar nature at all which he positively denied But alas I have too much reason to think the substance of it all is true. I should have remarked that the 4th Day of March 1792 a few days before those matters were opened to a few brethren of the church Mr. James presented a paper to the elders of the church setting forth that his usefulness as a minister or his encouragements as a man were not such by any means as to make him think that it was his duty to continue his labours with that people therefore proposed a separation to take place on the first day of june then next following But after he had been privately dealt with on the subject as before related a church meeting was called to be held Monday the next week. He did on the Lords day proceeding the church meeting Declare

publicly that he after many and dilligent enquiry was now fully convinced that it was his duty too through himself into the arms of the Church of England the most indulgent and least censorious church in the world, the Church in which he at first drew his breath and that in future he should officiate in that manner and thus evaded all further enquiry or admonition. Accordingly a number of the members of the church of England in other towns and some few in Sheffield joined with him met the next Lords Day in that part of the parsonage house reserved by the dissenters for publick worship as before related and belonging to them where he has ever since performed service according to the rites of the church of England and still unjustly retains the possession of the parsonage and sallery worth fifty pounds per annum Exclusive of the cows which he reluctantly gave up. His behaviour for the summer past plainly shows that he has no regard for any vital religion.

EVIDENCE ABOUT POSSESSING CHURCH LOT, ETC.

No. 111.

1793 August 6 about 10 in the forenoon Messrs. Burpe & Coburn passing the road observed the Door of the dwelling house on lot 15 in Sheffield wide open, they accordingly entred in the presence of James Gallishan and Thomas McCreigh. That they remained in peaceable and full possession of the house and lot till about 2 in the afternoon when Mr. Wm. Hubbard & Mr. Gabriel DeVeber the Sheriff Knocked at the door and were admitted—Mr. Hubbard with great warmth asked Mr. Burpe and Coburn if they held possession of the house and lot forcible They replied no they had a peaceable possession and held it peaceably—A long conversation then took place in which Mr. Hubbard and DeVeber alternately used persuasions and threats to induce Burpe and Coburn to give up their possession but without effect and then left them in possession. That on the 7th August about one in the afternoon Justices Mercereau Hubbard Clark Miles and the Sheriff DeVeber came to the house in a very tumultuous manner and brought in Carvel with them that after they came in Mr. Burpe enquired their business Hubbard replied you cannot be ignorant of our business, Mr. Burpe the requested Mr. Samuel Nebers and Mr. Daniel Jewett Jun. to step into the room and hear what passed; that the justices, then ordered those persons out Immediately and afterwards proceeded to read several passages from Burns justice and used several persuasions to Burpee and Coburn to give up possession which they refused — that Justice Hubbard shut the door

to keep out any person but those they chose to admit That they then ordered Carvel to fetch his goods into the house which Burpe and Coburn refused to admit Except upon humane motives to prevent their suffering That Carvell then attempted to bring in his goods and Mr. Burpe stopped him unless upon acknowledged terms of claiming no possession thereby — that afterwards Carvell brought in two musquets and justice Hubbard asked him if the guns were well locked and loaded Caswell replied "One of them is." Mr. Hubbard then says you ought to have bayonets Mr. Burpe then much alarmed said "Gentlemen I can but look on this matter as a forcible entry upon us in our own house and peaceable possession" That the Justices then went into the next room and after conferring some time with Mr. Hubbard came out and said he would put the man Caswell and his family into possession and that Messrs Burpe and Coburn might remain also if they pleased That Caswell and his wife then by the direction of the Magistrates came in That Mr. Burpe then demanded a copy of their proceedings and Mr. Mercereau said it was time enough for them to have a copy when they were committed Mr. Street then arrived and asked the Magistrates if what they had done was in execution of their duty as magistrates they replied "It was" they then said they had put the man in possession who had been forcible put out — Mr. Street asked if they had had a jury to enquire of the force they said no they had seen force enough Mr. Street then asked if they had been refused admission to the house on demanding it. Mr. Hubbard said yes they had — on which Mr. Street with surprise turned to Mr. Burpe and asked if he or Mr. Coburn had refused admission to the magistrates he said they had not for the door was wide open when they came to the house Mr. Mercereau then said they had not been refused admittance.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

SHEFFIELD, October 24th, 1814.

To the Revd. George Bender Secretary to the London Missionary Society:

REVD. SIR

We whose names are hereunto subscribed are a small society of protestant Dissenters who have the most of us been educated in the Congregationalist profession, a church of that denomination having existed in this place for more than forty years who have (when we have not had preaching which has been but a small part of the time) regularly kept up

the worship of God on the Lords day by praying and reading sermons and singing and although our members are now small, many having departed this life and we have reason to believe have joined the church triumphant, Some have joined the Baptist and others the Methodist society late in the Rev. Mr. Wesley connection, yet we have reason to hope with a little assistance at first to be fully able to support an able and faithful gospel minister. There are other destitute societies in this province, particularly one about thirty miles distant from us, who are in connexion with us; Indeed there is a large field open for Evangelical preaching in this province, but laborers are very few. Having met with many disappointments in our endeavour to obtain a settled minister, particularly of late our raised expectations of a missionary from Boston has met with disappointment by means the unhappy war, we have therefore agreed to apply to the London Missionary Society, earnestly praying them to take our case into consideration and if possible to send us an able faithful gospel minister. We do not want a man who would zealously engage in building up a party, but one disposed to live in friendship with all those who love our lord Jesus in sincerity, nevertheless we think a minister of our own profession or a Presbyterian the most likely to be useful. We are fully aware that to send Missionaries to the Heathen is the main object of the society we are now applying to, yet as they have sent missionaries to other places we have ventured to make this application. We shall be very sorry to take anything from the treasury of your Society and had much rather augment it. We have it therefore in contemplation to raise money in aid whether we can obtain any acceptance from them or not. That he who is the great head of the church may yet make you the honored Instrument of sending his gospel to the uttermost ends of the earth is the earnest prayer of

Reverend Sir

Yours with Great esteem and respect

P. S. Mr. Taylor who we expect to be the bearer of this will provide a passage for a missionary without any expense to the society.

Sheffield, October 24th, 1814.

Draft application to the London Missionary Society for a Pastor for the Church at Sheffield.

At a Church meeting held at Mr. Jewetts at Sheffield 6th. October 1795.

1ly Chose Mr. Israel Perley Moderator

2ly Chose Nathan Smith as Church clerk 3ly Chose Mr. Moses Coburn Elder of the Church 4ly Chose Nathan Smith an elder of the Church 5ly Look on Mr. Asa Perley as a deacon of this Church

6ly It is the mind of this church that if any person or persons not belonging to the Church shall in future desire the priviledge of Baptism that it shall be left to the minister and elders to determine who are the proper subjects of that ordinance.

7ly That it is the opinion of the Church that Mr. Boyd has a right to administer the ordinance in the Church on account of our present conection 8ly Dissolved the meeting.

At a Church meeting held at Mr. Jewetts 31 March 1896

1ly Chose Mr. Isreal Perley Moderator.

2ly Agread to envite Mr. Boyd to tarry with us at least one year longer or for life if the congregation shall approve of it and there can be a sufficient support made for him 3ly Agread to desire the congregation to meet for conference on the above proceedings the 11 day of next April.

At a Church meeting held a N. Smiths ye 26 Sept 1796.

1ly Agread that the elders of the church do admonish Mr. Jacob Barker & Mr. Saml. Upton of their error in their Breach of Covenant engagement in seperating from the Church and that it be done it writing.

2ndly. That the church do observe the sixth day of October to be observed as a day of Humeliation and prayer to God for his direction and blessing

Their is many of the members of this Church has Died and their has ben no record made of them.

22nd of August 1805 Deacon Pickard & the Elders of the Church met for enquirey and examining of several who manifested a Desire to join as members of this church.

25 August 1805 Sunday Received as members into the church David Burpe Esq. and Polly Stickney.

1811 A Lector was preached on Saturday the 7th. September by the Rev. Edmond Eastman preparatory to the receiving the sacrament

when Elizabeth Burpe wife to David Burpe Esq. was received as a member of the church.

Sunday the 3rd. September the Sacrament of the Lords supper was administered by the Rev. Edmond Eastman where there was free libberty given for any serious minded person to partak of the ordinance the members of a neighbour church.

Sheffield March 15th 1821 At a Church meeting Received the following as members of the church, the Rev. Archibald McCullum President

Captain Joseph Barker and his wife Nathan Smith Junior and his wife Detsy Burpe wife to Jeremiah Burpe David Burpe Junior Mrs. McCullum.

13th March 1821 Received the following as members of the Church John Stuart Isaac Burpe Polle Tapley Betsey Burpe Junior.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. McCullum

At a meeting of the Church held at the meeting house in Sheffield on the third day of September 1824 David Burpe senior was chosen Clerk

The original church covenant was publicly read by the clerk Mrs. Mary Putman Mrs. Abigail Burpe Mrs. Esther McLaughlin Miss Margeret McCallum and Mrs. Catherine McDonald and Mrs Isabel Stuart were admitted into the fellowship of the church.

Ebenezer Burpe, Whitehead S. Barker, James Burpe, Charles Appleby and William Burpe were received as members of the Church.

Voted to dismiss the meeting

Agreed to meet on the last Friday of September at five O'clock in the afternoon for the choice of deacons Postponed until Saturday the second day of October.

September 30th 1824. At a conference meeting held at the upper school house in Sheffield Robert Moody was received a member of this church.

At a meeting of the church held at the meeting house in Sheffield on Saturday the second day of October 1824 on account of the absence of several of the members the meeting adjourned until Lords day evening early candlelight.

Lords day evening the 3rd. of October

The church met according to adjournment when Joseph Barker

senior, David Burpe Junior and Isaac Burpe were chosen and set apart as deacons of this church by prayer and imposition of hands the Rev. William Howden present.

At a meeting of the church held on Saturday Evening the fourth of December 1824 Enoch Barker, Jeremiah Burpe were received as members of this church.

At a meeting of the church held at the meeting house in Sheffield on Saturday Evening the fifth day of February 1825 Mary Barker the wife of Enoch Barker Mary McCallum Hannah McCallum and Barbara McCallum were received as members of the church.

Lords day the sixth day of March 1825 William Taylor Esq. and his wife of Fredericton and Mr. James Taylor Jun. of Fredericton and Mrs Hatfield were received as members of this church.

Lords day the third day of April 1825 Belmain Clarke was received a member of this church. Saturday the 20th. of April 1825 Jennet Moody was received a member of this church.

Henry Walsh was at a meeting of the church since the last date received as a member of this church.

At a meeting of the church held at the upper school house in Sheffield Ann Burpe was received a member of this church.

At a meeting of the church held at the upper school house in Sheffield on Saturday the first day of April 1826 Jervis S. Verner was received a member of this church.

At a meeting of the church on Saturday the third day of July 1826 Alexander Moody was received a member of this church.

At a meeting of the church on Saturday the second day of September John Burpe was received a member of this church.

Saturday the thirtieth day of September 1826 at a meeting of the Church Mihitabel Burpe was received a member of this Church.

At a meeting of the church on Saturday the 28th. day of October 1827 Henry Oar was received a member of this church.

At a church meeting held on Saturday the day 1828 Henry Cowperthwaite was received as a member of this church and on Sunday following Thomas Perley was received an occasional communicant.

At a church meeting held on Saturday the third day of October 1829 Jane the wife of Francis McEwen and Sarah the wife of Charles Stuart were received as members of this church.

At a church meeting held at the meeting house since the last date James McLaughlan was received a member of this church.

Members received since the arrival of the Rev. Mr. McCullum :

March 15 1821 Joseph Barker and wife, Nathan Smith Jun. and wife, Betsey the wife of Jeremiah Burpe, David Burpe Junior and Mrs. McCallum.

18 March 1821 John Stuart, Isaac Burpe, Polley Tapley, Betsey Burpe.

September 3rd. 1824 Mary Putman Abigail Burpe, Esther McLaughlin Margaret McCallum Catherine McDonald and Isabel Stuart, Ebenezer Burpe D. S. Barker James Burpe Charles Appleby and William Burpe.

30th. Sept. 1824 Robert Moody.

December 4th. 1824. Enoch Barker Jeremiah Burpe and Sophronia Burpe

February 3rd, 1825 Mary the wife of Enoch Barker Mary Mccallum.

March 6th. 1825 Wm. Taylor Esq. and wife James Taylor and Miss Hatfield.

April 3rd. Belmain Clarke—30th. Jennet Moody Henry Walsh Ann Burpe

April 1st. 1826 Alexander Moody

September 2nd. 1826 John Burpe, September 30th. 1826 Mehitable Burpe October 28th. Henry Oar, 1827 Henry Cowperthwaite October 1829 Jane the wife of Francis McEwen and Sarah the wife of Charles Stuart Since the last date James McLaughlan.