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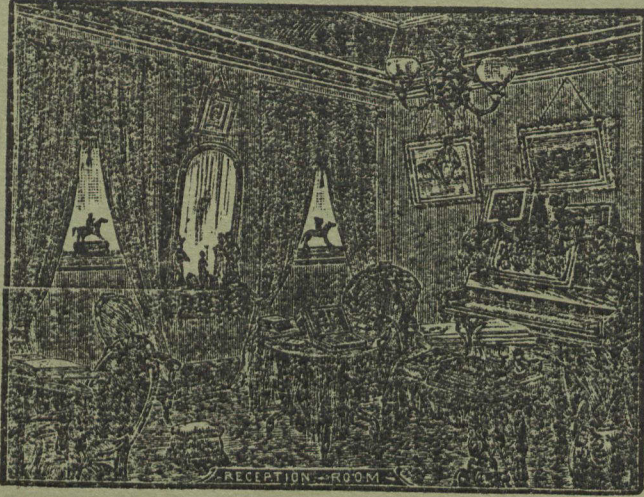
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No. 1

THE CONTEST FOR SEBASKASTAGGAN.

The present paper, with two that are to follow, may be considered as supplementary to the "Portland Point" series, which terminated with the last number of the NEW BRUNSWICK MAGAZINE.

The greater part of the old parish of Portland was originally the property of three individuals whose titles were based upon three land grants, dated respectively October 2, 1765; May 1, 1770; and June 29, 1784—all issued before the division of the old province of Nova Scotia. In connection with these three grants to three individuals, three famous controversies arose. The first was that between James Simonds and Hazen and White respecting the division of their lands. It began about the year 1788 and the litigation that followed lasted with but little intermission for a quarter of a century. The second was a prolonged contest, that reached an acute stage in the early days of the present century, between the citizens of St. John and Messrs. Hazen, Simonds and White respecting the fisheries along the northern shore of the harbor from

York Point to the falls. The third dispute arose about the year 1830 between the St. John Common Council and the heirs of Hazen, Simonds and White with regard to the location of Red Head.

In order to get a better idea of the nature of these historic controversies it will be necessary to recall the circumstances under which the original grants were made. James Simonds states in his evidence in the Court of Chancery that having, about the year 1762, obtained a promise from the Nova Scotia government of a grant of 5,000 acres, in such part of the province as he might choose, he selected the harbor of St. John as the most eligible situation, and with his brother, Richard Simonds, entered upon and took possession of the whole of the marsh lands bordering on the Marsh Creek—called by the Indians Sebaskastaggan—and cut a large quantity of salt hay upon the upper part of the marsh. In explanation of a delay of three years in procuring a formal grant of the land, he says that many applicants delayed taking out their grants in order to postpone the necessity of paying quit rents to the crown; that in consequence he did not procure the first grant of 2,000 acres until the year 1765, and it was not until the year 1770 the second grant was issued. No actual survey was made of either of the grants until the year 1784, and Mr. Simonds and his partners assert that up to that time they believed themselves to be by these two grants entitled to the undisputed possession of what was known as the "Great Marsh."

The records at Halifax show that a memorial of James Simonds and others for 3,000 acres at St. John's river, was submitted to the consideration of the Governor and Council of Nova Scotia, and on December 24, 1764, the council advised that the applicants should have license to occupy the said land. On October 2d,—more than nine months later—a grant of

2,000 acres was made to James Simonds, Richard Simonds and James White, the bounds of which were as follows:

"Beginning at a point of upland opposite to his [Simonds'] House and running East till it meets with a little Cove or River; thence bounded by said Cove till it comes to a Red Head on the East side of the Cove—thence running North eleven degrees fifteen minutes West till it meets Canebekessis river thence bounded by said river the river St. John and harbour till it comes to the first mentioned boundary."

By the second business contract,* made in April, 1767, between Hazen, Jarvis and Simonds (under which James White also worked although he did not sign it) it was agreed that the lands at St. John should all be put into the common stock, no matter to which of the partners they might have been granted or should in future be granted, and divided one half to Hazen and Jarvis, one third to Simonds, and one sixth to White. Under this arrangement Hazen and Jarvis agreed to pay Mr. Simonds £60 lawful money of New England, equal to £50 New Brunswick currency, for expenses incurred by the latter in procuring the first grant.

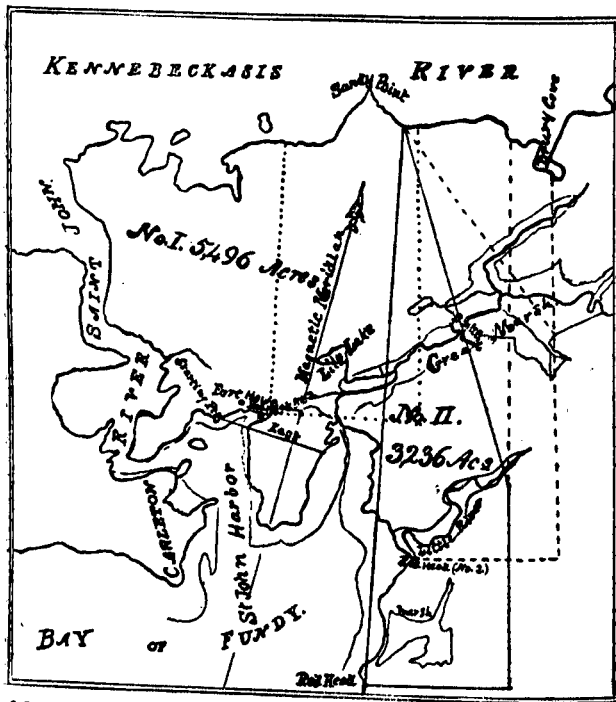
December 18, 1769, the Governor and Council at Halifax ordered a further grant of 2,000 acres to James Simonds in response to a memorial setting forth that he, in conjunction with Richard Simonds and James White, had obtained a grant of 2,000 acres of mountainous and broken land, at the mouth of the river St. John, in the year 1765, which they had improved by building houses, a saw mill, and lime kiln, and had settled upwards of thirty persons on it, and praying that 2,000 acres more adjoining this tract, might be granted. The situation of this second grant will be better understood by a reference to the plan on the next page.

In the year 1782, William Hazen offered James Simonds £3,000 for his share of the lands at St. John

*See third paper of "Portland Point" series.

and, in addition, to cancel a balance of £1,400 alleged to be due from Mr. Simonds* on account of supplies furnished by Hazen and Jarvis. This offer was declined. We come now to the immediate cause of the quarrel between the partners.

On the 22d September, 1782, James Simonds made an arrangement with one David Fletcher, under which the latter agreed to make application to the governor



of Nova Scotia for a grant of 2,000 acres, east of and adjoining the second grant made to Simonds in 1770, Fletcher being entitled to that quantity of land by the Royal proclamation of October 7, 1763, he having served his Majesty as a subaltern officer in the late

*It was afterward found that the balance was greatly over estimated.

French war. If successful in obtaining the grant Fletcher agreed to convey it for £25 to James Simonds and as security for the fulfilment of the agreement gave Mr. Simonds his bond for £50. In the month of July, 1783, Simonds went to Halifax, where he says he applied to the Surveyor General for information as to whether or not the lands adjoining the second grant had been promised to any other person, and it was found they had not. This fact having been certified on the back of the memorial by the surveyor general, it was presented to Governor Parr, who also certified his approbation upon the back thereof and directed it should be again delivered to the surveyor general in order that a warrant of survey might be made out and a grant made. The crown land office was at that time full of business, for the agents of the Loyalists, who were very anxious to procure their grants as speedily as possible. James Simonds wishing to leave Halifax immediately, the surveyor general informed him that the warrant for survey could not be attended to at once but it would be forwarded as soon as the business of the office would admit.

The close of the revolutionary war and the arrival of the Loyalists at St. John caused the lands in the vicinity to be much more valuable than had been anticipated. An attempt was made by agents of the Loyalists to secure the escheat of the lands granted to Simonds and his partners. To render this impossible, Hazen and White exerted themselves erecting houses, making improvements, fixing settlers and procuring live stock. Nevertheless such was the perseverance of those who coveted the possession of the lands that in 1784 the second of the two grants was advertised in the customary manner preparatory to an escheat, and William Hazen was obliged personally to appear in the Court of Escheats at Halifax to defend the grant, and

not without much difficulty succeeded in saving it from forfeiture. Mr. Hazen attributed much of his success on the occasion to the fact that after Mr. Simonds had removed to Maugerville in 1778, he and James White, at their own expense, had erected farm houses and settled four families on the marsh, in addition to the one or two houses that had been previously built at the expense of all the partners, and he claimed that had it not been for the efforts of himself and James White both grants would have been forfeited. In their evidence in the chancery suit Hazen and White express the opinion that there was no greater necessity for Mr. Simonds' absence than for their own, and they considered that the reason of his removal from Portland Point was because all trade and business from which any benefit or advantage might have been derived had ceased, and because he wished to cultivate and render valuable his lands at Sheffield. They believed he would not have removed at all if they had not themselves remained on the lands at the mouth of the river to take care of them.

In February, 1784, Hazen and White being very desirous of securing a legal title to the whole of the Sebaskastaggan, or "Great Marsh," and knowing nothing of any negotiations between Simonds and Lieut. Fletcher, wrote to Mr. Simonds asking him to come down and attend to their joint interests; also to get Samuel Peabody to come down with his surveying instruments in order to run the lines of the second grant. Mr. Simonds seems to have had some very troublesome neighbors about this time, and fearing to expose his family to their tender mercies, he was obliged to content himself with sending a letter by the hands of Samuel Peabody explaining the cause of his detention and enclosing a description of the bounds of the two grants. A few days after Mr. Peabody's departure

from Maugerville, Mr. Simonds wrote to Hazen and White as follows:—

“GENTLEMEN,—The morning after I wrote you last I had determined to have come down with Dr. Sharman the Thursday following, as I mentioned to Mr. Peabody just as he was setting out, but being attacked the next night by a company of ruffians was obliged to give over all thoughts of leaving my family exposed to the abuses of those worse than savage barbarians. Dr. Sharman not going down as soon as he had appointed, it is probable that Mr. Peabody will have finished his survey before this comes to your hands. The land you mention lying to the eastward of the two grants is promised to Mr. David Fletcher (by the Governor's approbation of his memorial, now in the Secretary's office) as a reward for his services as a subaltern officer in the late war, so that a tract of land can be obtained at that place only through his pretensions, which I have purchased, . . . but shall have no objections to your becoming interested on equitable terms. . . . If Mr. Hazen should think proper to apply for the warrant of survey when he is in Halifax on the business of our lands in the several Townships, I will pay my share of his trouble and expence with thanks.”

In a subsequent letter Mr. Simonds explained that he was willing Hazen and White should have two-thirds of the lands that were to be conveyed to him by David Fletcher in exchange for an equal number of acres of their lands at Rushagonish, on the Oromocto. This proposal was promptly rejected by Hazen and White who expressed indignation and resentment at Mr. Simonds' proposition, declaring themselves to have quite as good a right as he to the lands lying to the eastward of the second grant, more particularly as the survey of Samuel Peabody, just completed, had conclusively shown that the largest and best part of the marsh—on which principally their improvements had been made—lay to the east of and therefore outside the bounds of the first two grants. Here was the point of departure for all the heart burning and litigation that ensued; a little forbearance and it might have been avoided.

It is not clear that James Simonds knew that the tract he expected to obtain through Lieut. Fletcher would comprehend that part of the marsh on which

improvements had been effected by Hazen and White during his absence. This much, however, is clear that William Hazen indignantly declared he would take no steps whatever to procure the grant for David Fletcher; and he and Mr. White having concluded that James Simonds was endeavoring to procure possession of the lands eastward of the second grant to their exclusion, determined to consult their own interests. This they did in the following manner.

James White had occasion, as deputy sheriff of Sunbury county, to apprehend one William Graves for debt, and in so doing learned that he was entitled to a grant of 2,000 acres of land as a lieutenant who had served in the late French war, but had bartered his claim to Nehemiah Beckwith for a trifling consideration.* Mr. Beckwith, acting for Graves, had secured a warrant of survey for his 2,000 acres upon any ungranted and unpromised lands. Shortly afterwards a survey was made for Graves on the main branch of the Oromocto river, but it was found the lands there had been promised to others. Mr. Beckwith caused a second survey to be made upon the Rushagonish stream, but with no better success, the lands as before had been promised to others. On the 8th March, 1784, William Hazen purchased from Mr. Beckwith his interest in the lands promised to Graves and procured the following letter to the surveyor general at Halifax:

FORT HOWE, 20th March, 1784.

SIR,—As a warrant remains in your office for survey of land for me, I must request you will please to order such lands to be surveyed as William Hazen, Esq'r., may point out, that a grant may be obtained of the same. I am Sir, etc., etc.,

To CHARLES MORRIS, Esq'r.

WILLIAM GRAVES.

*The following document will explain the transaction referred to above:—
 "County of Sunbury, January 20th, 1781.—For and in consideration of Lieutenant William Graves giving me a bond and engaging to give me a warrant deed of 2,000 acres of Land, that he is entitled to by being a Lieutenant in the late war, if he or I can obtain a Grant, I promise and engage to pay unto the said William Graves, if said Grant is obtained, £4 and twenty bushels of good merchantable corn, and I to be at the expence of said Grant.

Witness present

JMO. ROCHE.

Witness my hand

NEHEMIAH BECKWITH.

Armed with this letter, Mr. Hazen went to Halifax in June, 1784, exhibited it to Mr. Morris and applied for a grant of 2,000 acres eastward of the second grant. He obtained the grant, which was dated June 29th, 1784, and on his return received from Graves a conveyance of the land to himself and James White, for which the consideration was the sum of £150.

When James Simonds learned of this he, in turn, was very indignant. In his evidence in the chancery suit he goes so far as to assert that advantage was taken by William Hazen of the fact that the surveyor general was, at the time of his visit, very much engaged in the location of lands for the Loyalists and had not time to examine the records and plans, or examine the names of persons to whom lands had lately been promised; and that in the very great hurry of business Mr. Hazen contrived, by some means, to get the name of William Graves inserted as grantee in place of David Fletcher, to whom the land had been promised in the first instance. Mr. Hazen, on his part, denies that he acted unfairly towards Mr. Simonds—and there we must leave it. It was out of this transaction that the controversy arose which in the end proved so costly to all concerned. Mr. Morris, the surveyor general, apparently was greatly astonished when he first learned of the quarrel that had arisen, and in a letter to Mr. Simonds, written about the close of the year 1784, he says:—

“I have been honored with your favor complaining of a Person who till now I thought was your intimate particular Friend, indeed I looked upon your interests to be inseparable. . . . Inclosed is a copy of your brother Peabody's survey of your land which I supposed was done by your order and approbation. At the time Graves' grant was made I had not time to look at the Record but took for granted all was as you could wish.”

The bounds of the second grant (that made to James Simonds, May 1, 1770) are described as “Beginning at Red Head in a little Bay or Cove to the

Eastward of the Harbour at the mouth of the St. John's River," thence running in an easterly direction 120 chains, thence northerly at right angles 160 chains "or until it meets the River Kennebeckacis," thence westerly to the north east boundary of the former grant made in 1765. It would seem that the first actual survey was that made by Samuel Peabody about the first of March, 1784. Up to this time an exact delimitation of the bounds of their lands had appeared a matter of comparative indifference to Hazen, Simonds and White. There had been no neighboring land owners to dispute their claims. It is evident from the carelessness with which the bounds were described in the original grants, and from the fact that no plans were preserved* at Halifax, that the importance of an exact survey had not been realized either by the grantees or by the surveyor general of Nova Scotia. The unlooked for arrival of some thousands of Loyalists, who came to St. John at the close of the American Revolution, speedily altered the condition of affairs. The lands in the vicinity of Portland Point assumed a value of which their owners had never dreamed. The claims of the original grantees were now closely scrutinized by the Loyalists who were naturally anxious to procure the most convenient and desirable locations.

Among those now interested in early St. John history there are some who believe the proper interpretation of the wording of the two grants of 1765 and 1770, to be that given by Messrs. Lauchlan Donaldson and Daniel Ansley in their report to the St. John Common Council in 1830 in which these gentlemen stoutly contended that "Red Head", as intended in the grants, was situate near the site of the present Intercolonial Railway station and not at Red Head on the east side of Courtenay Bay. We shall discuss this subject more fully in

*Probably none were ever made.

another paper, pausing only to observe in passing that our historical data seems to show conclusively that Messrs. Simonds, White and Hazen always proceeded with their improvements in cultivating, draining, dyking and placing tenants and cattle on the marsh lands on the assumption that these lands were their property, which of course could not have been the case if the Red Head intended in the grants of 1765 and 1770 had not been on the east side of Courtenay Bay. Further than this the decision in the case of Nokes versus Hazen and White in 1792 seems to have been that Red Head *as commonly understood* was the Red Head intended in the grants. A summary of the evidence given in this trial will be found towards the end of this paper, showing pretty conclusively that Red Head was understood by Simonds, White, Hazen, and all their employees as well, to be situated on the east side of Courtenay Bay.

Samuel Peabody in making his survey of the second grant began at the place now commonly known as Red Head, and ran his line 120 chains eastward as directed. The wording of the grant here reads, "thence North 15 degrees West 160 chains or until it meets the Kennebeckacis, and thence to run Westerly until it meets the North-eastern bound of the said former Grant." On running his line north the required 160 chains, Mr. Peabody found it did not reach the Kennebecasis by about three and a half miles.* In accordance with his conception of the meaning of the words of the grant he then ran a diagonal line (as on the plan) "westerly to the north east bound of the former grant." Upon the discovery that the greater part of the marsh lay outside the bounds of the second grant as thus surveyed, Messrs. Hazen and White became very uneasy. They had lately spent a good deal in improving the marsh in the vicinity of what is now Coldbrook

*See plan at page 4.

Station, and had established tenants there. The Loyalists began to suspect that all the marsh lands were not included in the two grants and to make investigation respecting the boundaries. In this emergency Hazen and White sought the co-operation of James Simonds in order to secure themselves in possession, and the result was the extraordinary entanglement described in the earlier part of this paper.

In the year 1788 Mr. Simonds returned with his family from Sheffield to his old residence at Portland Point. After some negotiations the difference between the partners were submitted to arbitration, the arbitrators being Christopher Billopp, William Pagan and Richard Seaman, all good responsible men. In consequence of the temper displayed by the contending parties the task of the arbitrators was an exceedingly arduous one.* It was at one time agreed that the eastern line of the second grant should be prolonged to the Kennebecasis instead of being run as in Peabody's survey diagonally towards Sandy Point. Paul Bedell was accordingly employed in April, 1790, to run the line, which proved to be 442½ chains (rather more than five and a half miles) in length, and came out on the river near Drury's Cove.

As the arbitrators went on with their work the

*The following is an extract from a letter written by Hazen & White to James Simonds, August 7, 1788. It indicates the strained nature of the relations then existing.

"We received your letter last evening and shall now endeavor to answer what we suppose to be the purport of your offers. We shall pass over with equal indifference as being totally unconnected with the business your indecent reflections upon *"one who removed into the country as late as the year 1775,"* and your obscure and trite story of the "insults, injuries and persecutions" you pretend to have suffered in those times. These matters we conceive to be only ideal, and were it not that our sentiments of them would appear too mortifying and rather ludicrous upon paper we should mention some facts to induce you to trust less to your imagination.

We have not the least objection to your cutting one third part of the hay which is within the limits of the first and second grants notwithstanding we have been at very great expence and trouble in keeping possession, in repairing from time to time the old aboideau and dyke, and lately in building entire new ones to protect and improve them.

You certainly have no legal claim to the other part of the marsh, nor to the buildings we have erected and improvements we have made ourselves since the partnership was dissolved, until there is a final division made of all the property which we have ineffectually tried to obtain of you for many years past."

complications seemed to increase, and in the spring of 1791—nearly three years after their appointment—they declined any further proceedings and no final award was made.

About this time James Simonds employed a surveyor to run the southerly and easterly line of the second grant anew, taking as his starting point not Red Head, as commonly understood, but a *red bank* near the mouth of Little River. The practical effect of this is apparent at a glance (see the plan at page 4.) The bounds are extended nearly half a mile eastward, and there is the further advantage of counteracting, to some extent, the effect of the diagonal line should such a line be decreed as correct by the Court of Chancery—as it eventually was. A study of the map is quite sufficient to show that if Mr. Simonds had been upheld in his location of the Red Head intended in the first and second grants as being at the mouth of Little River, a much larger part of the marsh would have fallen to his share. Hazen and White based their claim to ownership of that portion of the marsh eastward of the old dyke (near the present cemetery gate) on their purchase of the grant to Lieut. Graves, in 1784.

James Simonds supported his claim to the red bank at Little River as the starting point by insisting upon a literal construction of the wording of the first and second grants. His contention afterwards proved to have something of the nature of a boomerang, for similar arguments were used against him in 1830 by the Common Council of St. John in support of their claim to a Red Head near the outlet of the old mill-pond.

After getting his surveyor to run the lines mentioned above, Mr. Simonds proceeded to lease 400 acres of the marsh lands in dispute to one Thomas Nokes, who upon entering into possession was promptly

ejected by Hazen and White. Nokes, backed by Simonds, thereupon brought an action against them in the Supreme Court, which came to trial in August, 1792. Elias Hardy appeared for Nokes, and Ward Chipman for Hazen and White. The case is not only interesting on account of its novelty, but on account of certain facts, incidentally brought out in evidence, relative to the history of St. John a century and a quarter ago. Ward Chipman in opening for his clients said :—

“The whole cause on the part of the Plaintiff is founded upon one of the boldest attempts that ever was made to annihilate and destroy ancient and notorious boundaries of property, granted and possessed agreeable to those bounds near thirty years, and this attempt made by one grantee to the prejudice of the others and confusion and prejudice of all his neighbours bounded thereon. I shall without further preface call witnesses to prove that Red Head is the boundary of the grant: that it has been known by that name and no other for many years before the grant and ever since: that it has been constantly regarded as the bounds, and that Mr. Simonds till this ejectionment has always claimed it as his bounds.”

That which now follows is a summary of the most interesting and important testimony respecting the location of Red Head:

JONATHAN LEAVITT says: That his age is 45 years; his occupation a mariner and his usual residence St. John, where he has resided since his removal from New Hampshire in 1764. He has known James Simonds, William Hazen and James White ever since the year 1764. Has known a place called Red Head, about half way between the south east point of the City of St. John and Point Mispec, since the year 1764; it has always been known by the name of Red Head. The same Red Head has always been considered the boundary of lands granted Simonds, Hazen and White and they frequently in conversation spoke of said Red Head as the boundary of their lands and discussed the practicability of draining the Red Head marsh. He [Leavitt] has understood and believes the lands lying upon the Cove or Bay, northward of the said Red Head, have been in the possession of Simonds, Hazen and White, or some of them, since the date of their first grant. From about a year after he came into the country until the arrival of the Loyalists, he always understood and believed that the Great Marsh was included in one or other of the grants to the partners.

WILLIAM GODSOR says: That he has lived at St. John since July 1765. Has known Red Head ever since that time and has

often heard Mr. Simonds say that the line of the grant of the Company's lands (by which he understood Hazen, Simonds and White) ran from Red Head to the Kennebecasis. Some time before 1774 he was at Red Head with Mr. Simonds who on being asked if his bounds extended so far answered that they did, that they extended to a small brook on the further side of the head. Knows the part of the grant now in controversy and has mowed hay there as long ago as 1768 and 1769 for the Company. He was originally employed and sent down by Mr. Hazen and was frequently told by Mr. Simonds that he must consider himself as much in Mr. Hazen's employ as in his. Mr. White was always concerned in getting the hay. In June last, being at work upon the fence upon the marsh, James Simonds told him that when he found his grant was bounded at Red Head and that the course took in so much water, he went to Mr. Morris the surveyor general and asked where his bounds were, who told him it began at a large red head on the east side of the Bay as you go into the harbor, and after some conversation admitted he did not know it took in so much water and asked Mr. Simonds if there was no other Red Head; Simonds told him there was one at Little River. Morris told him he might go and mark his bounds there. Accordingly Simonds came home and marked his bounds there. Morris said it was opposite Partridge Island.

MOSES GREENOUGH came to St. John to live in 1773; was here also in the years 1758 and 1759 when the large high bluff head between the south point of the City and Point Mispec was called Red Head. Went with Lemuel Cleveland to look at the Red Head Marsh, but was informed by Cleveland it belonged to Mr. Simonds and so gave up all further thought of getting lands there. In driving cattle, at which he used to be frequently employed, they used to speak of going from Red Head to Little River. Never heard of little Red Head.

LEMUEL CLEVELAND came to St. John to live in 1774, but was in the country when the French had a fort, where Mr. Simonds house now stands, about the year 1757. He remembers the direction of the Pilot, when he came into the harbour at that time from Windsor, to steer by Red Head so as to avoid the flats. He was told by Simonds the land at Red Head and on this side belonged to him and the Company.

ROBERT COLTART says he knows the lot of land granted to Richard Walker bounded upon Red Head. In the month of January, 1785, he married the widow of the said Richard, and in the autumn of 1787 James Simonds and two of his sons came down to Red Head, and in the course of conversation said that he was glad to see the head produced so good grain, that he never thought it could, that he was glad of it because he was a neighbor, that he owned the land adjoining thereto.

WILLIAM OLIVER says that while he was at work upon the dyke near the new aboideau he heard Mr. Simonds complain of Hazen's having sold a lot of land at Red Head to Joseph Russell, there being then a dispute about the title of the land in the Chancery Court. He saw James Simonds, Jun'r., when the last

survey was just finished, and asked him if they began their survey where Mr. Bedell did at Red Head; to which he answered, "No, d—n Red-Head, we began at Little River!"

SAMUEL EMERSON came to St. John with James Simonds in 1767, and staid upwards of three years. Knows "a Red Head in a little Bay or Cove to the eastward of the Harbour, at the mouth of St. John's River"* and has often heard it spoken of by the name of Little Red-head in the families of Simonds and White. He often picked goose-berries there and drove cows there. It was called Little River and Little Red-head and was as well known by one name as the other. He perfectly remembers one Sunday when he and Kimball returned from picking goose-berries there that Godsoe, who was an officer of some kind, threatened to prosecute them and said that he knew well enough where they had been—that they had been at Little Red-head. He drove cattle there sometimes with Mr. White, sometimes with Mr. Simonds, sometimes alone; sometimes he drove them to the sunken marsh on this side Great Red-head. Never heard either of the Red-heads mentioned as a boundary of their lands. Little Red-head lies to the southward of Little River. Remembers an Indian and his family drowned in the falls who were afterwards found on the beach; remember it was said they were found on this side Little Red-head. Knows Jonathan Leavitt, Daniel Leavitt, Godsoe, Kimball and Atherton; the three last named lived in a small building near Mr. Simonds house, part of the time he was at St. John. Knows Estabrooks, also Samuel Peabody, but does not know whether the latter was then married; he used sometimes, not often, to visit Simonds and White.

In the trial, in which the foregoing evidence was submitted, Hazen and White seem to have got the better of Simonds. They eventually secured the larger share of the marsh lands, but in the settlement of accounts a balance of £1,300 was awarded Mr. Simonds.

The quarrel between the old time partners lost much of its asperity with the lapse of years, and the later proceedings of the Chancery Court were largely for the purpose of getting a legal pronouncement upon difficult and obscure points arising either out of the inadequate way the bounds were described, or out of the numerous complications arising in the course of a business so complex in its character and

*These words are quoted from the second grant. This witness was called by Hardy.

carried on in such troublous times amid so many difficulties. This at least is certain, that the litigation between Hazen, Simonds and White never proved a bar to their hearty co-operation against a common foe, and they united harmoniously enough in resisting any invasion of their domain on the part of outsiders. This brings us to the second historic controversy, the consideration of which must be deferred to another number of the *NEW BRUNSWICK MAGAZINE*.

W. O. RAYMOND.

OUR FIRST FAMILIES.

Ninth Paper.

In the first paper of this series I stated that M. Richard, in his book on the Acadians, claimed the Melansons to be of Scottish origin and that the first of that name in Acadia was one of Sir William Alexander's Scotch colony. I indorsed this statement to the extent of expressing the opinion that it was at least probable, but I cannot say that I regard it as a matter of vital importance one way or the other. Judge Savary, however, was not willing that the statement should go unchallenged, so in the December issue of the Magazine he put forward a number of reasons which he thought proved that the Melansons could not have come from Scotland. I shall not trouble the reader with these reasons because in a later communication to this magazine Judge Savary admits that the ancestors of the Melansons did come from Scotland. He has been led to this change of opinion by the discovery by Mr. Placide P. Gaudet of an affidavit made in 1767 by one Joseph le Blanc who says that he was married to Anne, daughter of Alexander Bourg, and his wife Marguerite

Melanson, who was the daughter of Pierre Melanson, who had come from Scotland to Port Royal. Mr. Gaudet also cited an affidavit made at the same time by Jean Baptiste le Blanc, who says that Pierre Melanson had come from Scotland, and had been married, after abjuring Protestantism, to Anne Mius of Port Royal. Judge Savary now changes his ground, and while admitting that the first Melanson in Acadia came from Scotland says he must have been of French origin. Judge Savary must be accustomed to weigh evidence, but he is unable to offer any proof that Melanson is a French name. He states that he has "overhauled" a directory of Scotland and cannot find any name that could be identified with Melanson or Gallicised into that form. He therefore concludes that a Melanson came from France to Scotland between the years 1547 and 1560, married a Scotch woman and became a Protestant, and that one of his descendants, Peter or Pierre Melanson came to Nova Scotia with Sir William Alexander, and that this Pierre Melanson joined the French colony, embraced the faith of his ancestors and married the Acadian lady mentioned in the affidavit.

This is one way of writing history, but we doubt whether it will find any very general acceptance. In his first paper in which he denied that the original Melanson came from Scotland, Judge Savary dwelt on the improbability of one of Sir William Alexander's humble Scotch followers being made the tutor and guardian of D'Aulnay's children, for Melanson, who also was called the Sieur La Verdure, held that position, and was also in 1654 Captain Commandant of the garrison of Port Royal. The Judge is probably now willing to abandon this argument, for if Melanson came out with Sir William Alexander he must have regarded himself as Scotch for his family had been for at least seventy years in Scotland, even if we accept.

Judge Savary's theory as correct. The very fact that he called himself the *Sieur La Verdure* seems to me to be some proof that he was Scotch for every man who was a land owner in Scotland at that time would insist on being designated by the title of his property. That custom exists to a very large extent at the present day in Scotland.

I may say here that I have no theory on the subject of the origin of the Melansons, and do not care a straw whether they were French or Scotch. I do not look upon an affidavit made one hundred and forty years after the event it undertakes to relate as a very good proof of any statement. Joseph le Blanc and Jean Baptiste le Blanc when they made their statement in 1767 as to the original Melanson having come from Scotland must have relied on family tradition, and such traditions are always liable to serious errors. They may, however, have been right as to the fact stated that Melanson came from Scotland, but this Pierre Melanson who married Anne Mius, was only fifty-four years old in 1686, and must therefore have been only an infant when Sir William Alexander's Port Royal colony was broken up. This rather takes the edge off Judge Savary's confident assertion with regard to Pierre Melanson having joined the French colony, "embraced the faith of his ancestors and married the Acadian lady mentioned in the affidavit." If Pierre Melanson came from Scotland it must have been as an infant in arms, and there therefore must have been an older Melanson, his father, who had belonged to Sir William Alexander's colony. This view is further supported by the fact that Pierre Melanson's brother Charles was only twenty-eight years old when the census of 1671 was taken and must therefore have been born about the year 1642. I have no doubt that the *La Verdure* who is mentioned in the Port Royal

capitulation of 1654 as Captain Commandant in Port Royal and surrogate tutor of the children of the late M. d'Aulnay, was the father of Pierre and Charles Melanson, for the former would be only twenty-two years old in 1654 and therefore not likely to be placed in positions of such responsibility as those mentioned in connection with the name of La Verdure.

There is not much weight in Judge Savary's argument that he has been unable to find any name resembling Melanson in the directory of Scotland. The spelling of names is liable to change, even at this day, and such changes were far more common in past centuries before education was as widely diffused as it is now. My own name, which is that of a family which has lived in Galloway, Scotland, since the time of the Romans, has been spelled in a number of different ways, as may be seen by reference to the ancient records of the Kingdom of Scotland. In 1296 it was de Hanyethe, in 1424 it was de Hanna, but up to the year 1600 it was usually written Ahannay. The name of Melanson has doubtless experienced similar changes, indeed its spelling in Acadia has been by no means uniform. The records of Nova Scotia show that one Paul Mollanson was deputy from Mines in 1720. This spelling of the name suggested to me the idea that the old Scotch name of Melanson is represented now by the modern Scotch name of Mollison. Mr. W. K. Mollison of this city informs me that in Scotland the name is spelled in four different ways, viz., Molison, Mollison, Molleson and Mollinson. The change of a single letter makes the latter mode of spelling correspond with that of the Acadian deputy of 1720.

Mr. W. K. Mollison informs me that he heard from his grandfather when a boy that the family was of French origin. I mention this for the benefit of Judge Savary's theory and in the interest of that fair

play and sincerity which ought to prevail in historical discussions. The tradition may be correct or it may be false; there are a great many families in Scotland that claim to be of French origin, but without the slightest evidence to support such pretensions. The French and Scotch were allies in their wars against the English for centuries, and many Scotchmen were in the service of France. But I do not think many Frenchmen made their homes in Scotland for the latter was a very poor country with nothing about it to attract a Frenchman from his more fertile and beautiful native land.

When the census of 1671 were taken there were two brothers named Melanson living in Acadia, both residents of Port Royal. Pierre Melanson, the elder of the two, refused to give Father Molin any particulars about himself and his family, but he was then thirty-eight years old and had been married for six years to Marie Mius d'Antremont. The reader will observe that Jean Baptiste le Blanc was in error when he stated in his affidavit of 1767 that Pierre Melanson married Anne Mius. There was no Anne in the family of Phillippe Mius, the names of his two daughters being Marie and Madeline. This is not a very important matter but it illustrates the amount of reliance that can be placed in family traditions. Pierre Melanson was a tailor and the only one of that trade in Acadia in 1671. We have no information as to his wealth but he was probably well to do. He had three or four children in 1671 and he had nine in 1686 when the census was taken by de Meulles. He was then living at Mines. He was also called La Verdure, a name which his father had borne. Pierre Melanson was witness to a deed which was made at Port Royal in 1679 so that his removal to Mines probably took place after that date. In 1701 he was "First Captain of the Militia at

Mines," and Governor Brouillan writes of him as "An old inhabitant, honest, loyal and poor." He was continued as chief man at Mines in 1703, all the orders of the governor being sent to him, and probably he occupied this position until his death. In the proceedings of the Council at Annapolis in 1724 it was decided that La Verdure's children having abandoned and left the country had no right to any of the marshes.

Charles Melanson, Pierre's brother, was twenty-eight years old when the census of 1671 was taken. His wife was Marie Dugast, a daughter of Abraham Dugast, the armorer, and he had four children, all girls. He was the richest man at Port Royal in 1671, being the owner of forty head of horned cattle and six sheep, and having twenty arpents of land under tillage. Anne Melanson who married Jacques La Tour, son of Charles La Tour, was probably a daughter of Charles Melanson. She had four children, the oldest of whom, Agatha Campbell, succeeded in uniting in her own person the title to most of the La Tour estates. Jacques La Tour died in 1699 and his widow contracted a second marriage with Alexandre Robicheau. Magdeleine Melanson married the Sieur Louis Simon de St. Aubin le poupet, Chevalier de la Boularderie, an officer at Port Royal in 1702.

The Melansons were prominent in Acadia and there is frequent mention of the name in its annals. Paul Melanson was deputy from Mines in 1720. Philip Melanson was sent to Annapolis by the inhabitants of Mines in 1721 on public business. This same man was at Annapolis in 1722. Paul Melanson of Mines is mentioned in 1724 as having ransomed an English prisoner from the Indians. The Annapolis oath of allegiance of 1730 was signed by nine persons of the name of Melanson, three Jeans, three Charles's, Joseph, Ambroise and Claude. The Melansons seem to have

resided at Port Royal and Mines, for the most part, and there were only four families of that name at Beausejour in 1752, two from Mines and two from Petitcodiac. Fourteen families of Melansons were deported from Mines by Winslow in 1755.

The Melansons are quite numerous in this modern Acadia; one of the name is a member of the legislature for the county of Westmorland. There are 170 families of Melansons now residing in that county, and in the whole of New Brunswick 250 families, forty in Gloucester, thirty-three in Kent and a few in Northumberland and Restigouche. In Digby county there are 130 families named Melanson. Altogether there are upwards of 400 families in the Maritime Provinces, so that the name is in no danger of dying out or becoming less important than it is at present.

JAMES HANNAY.

THE STORY OF AN EMIGRANT.

About the year 1816, just as the war with the United States was closing, there began that great emigration movement from the British Isles to the shores of America which during the next half century contributed so largely to the development of our, till then, sparsely peopled province of New Brunswick.

There was printed in Glasgow in the year 1824 a small pamphlet with a large title: "Travels in North America, particularly in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and New Brunswick, and in the States of Maine, Massachusetts and New York; containing a variety of interesting adventures and disasters which the author encountered in his journey among the Americans, Dutch, French and Indians. Also several remarkable interpositions of Divine Providence in

preserving him from dangers by sea and land from 1816 to 1832:—By John Mann.”

The scene of Mr. Mann’s “Adventures and disasters” was largely confined to this province to which he came as an immigrant in 1816. His pamphlet is one of the earliest publications in existence relative to New Brunswick, and is of considerable value as throwing light upon the beginnings of the great immigration movement that has played so important a part in the peopling and development of the maritime provinces.

In the year 1816 the New Brunswick legislature voted the sum of \$4,000 for the purpose of encouraging emigration from Great Britain and Ireland to our shores. There was no difficulty in those days in persuading people to come. The desire of the laboring classes to emigrate was such that every emigrant ship had to be searched for “stow-aways.”

John Mann was a native of Kenmore in Perthshire, Scotland, a plain man who tells his story in a plain unvarnished way. “I sailed from Port Glasgow,” he says, “on the 22nd day of October, 1816, in the ship *Favourite*, of St. John, N. B., bound for that place with upwards of a hundred passengers, chiefly from Perthshire. The ship was hired by the government of New Brunswick for the purpose of carrying Scotch settlers into that quarter, who had to procure proper certificates of their character, signed by the ministers of their respective parishes and also by a Justice of the Peace.”

The *Favourite* like other vessels was infested with “stow-aways,” who were hunted out several times, but some after all remained on board. The emigrants were divided into messes—eight persons in each—and an allowance of beef, bread and oat meal was weighed out to them each day. Every other day all hands were.

ordered on deck with their bedding, and the berths sprinkled over with vinegar.

At the commencement of their voyage John Mann and his fellow passengers were the victims of a trick, said to have been much in vogue with the masters of the emigrant ships, the object being to economise the ship's stores. An abundant supply of porridge and molasses was served out and the Scotchmen in general partook of it with a good appetite in spite of the warning of one of their number who had been at sea before and who said to them, "you will curse the molasses yet." The prediction was soon verified, for when the ship began to roll upon the broad Atlantic, the majority became so frightfully sea-sick as to loathe not only porridge and molasses, but ship's provisions in general, and all who could, fell back upon their own private stores for the remainder of the voyage much to the Captain's gratification.

The sailors proved a rough lot. In order to procure whiskey from the passengers they proposed on one occasion that the latter should be shaven by old father Neptune as when "crossing the line." The emigrants, knowing that this was not the custom in crossing the Atlantic, prepared for stout resistance, and took their stand upon the quarter deck. One of them cried out "Let us not forfeit today the renown which the ancient Highlanders gained of old." Another pointed his dirk at the sailors and said, "If you proceed any further I shall have some of your lives." The Captain eventually persuaded the sailors to desist.

After nineteen days sailing Sable Island was reached, and two days later the ship arrived at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, where she remained two days in a thick fog. As soon as the fog cleared they got sight of Grand Manan, and the wind being south-west they had a good run up the bay to Partridge

Island. While lying at anchor there, some of the sailors went ashore and returned with liquor, which they drank and became very troublesome. In the course of the night there was quite a riot. The captain was beaten and abused and with difficulty escaped with his life. The passengers took their stand on the quarter deck with such weapons as they could secure, including staves, edged tools, and fragments of a long ladder which they had broken into splinters. Meanwhile the mate and four hands made off to the light-house to give the alarm. A signal gun was fired which was instantly answered by a gun from Fort Howe and in less than half an hour two boats full of officers and soldiers from the garrison were alongside. The mutineers were arrested and four of the ring-leaders placed in irons. Mann adds that at the trial "the Captain was fined and the sailors liberated," which on the face of it seems a rather extraordinary proceeding.

The passage of the *Favourite* occupied but twenty-four days, but this was a more rapid passage than commonly fell to the lot of an emigrant ship. Thirty days might be considered a very good passage, and sometimes vessels were as much as two months on the way. When we consider the overcrowded condition of the majority of the ships, the prevalence of the dreaded "ship's fever" and other epidemics, and the duration of the voyage, it will be realized that emigration to America in the early years of the century was a serious business.

Many of the emigrants had the most hazy and indefinite ideas with regard to the new world. America was to them a place like Ireland. If one had but the good fortune to be landed any where on its shores he could surely, he thought, in a day or two find his old friends and relatives that had previously crossed the Atlantic. As an instance of this, John Mann relates

that in the month of September, 1832, as he was on his way from Quebec to Fredericton travelling down the St. Lawrence, he overtook two Irishmen with their wives and two infants. They had lately arrived at Quebec and were travelling on foot to St. John, New Brunswick, a distance of more than four hundred miles. The two men carried their bedding upon their backs, the women carried their children and some kettles to cook their victuals. Upon being asked how they came to choose such a route, they replied that having relatives near St. John, they could at the time of sailing find no passage except to Quebec:—"But," said they, "we thought while in Ireland, if we only landed anywhere on the other side of the Atlantic, we would then be in the land of promise and could soon find our relations."

Anyone who reads of the hardships and difficulties Mann himself endured on this same journey through a wild and uninhabited region, where it was often difficult even to find the way, and roads were absent, cannot but feel that a cruel wrong was done in allowing these unfortunate immigrants to St. John to take passage in a vessel bound to Quebec! How our Irish friends fared as they strove to find their way and make known their wants among the French "habitans" with whom they could communicate only by signs; how they crossed rivers and traversed rough woods and swamps; how when passing through lone stretches of wilderness, where for miles and miles there was not a single settler's cabin, they managed to exist at all; how they escaped being lost in the woods or drowned in the crossing fords or descending rapids:—These are questions none can answer. The young men, who with their young wives undertook to carry their little ones over this desolate untrodden way had in them qualities

of pluck and endurance entitling them to an honored place among our nation builders.

John Mann spent part of his first winter at Magaguadavic, and he lived for two years in the vicinity of St. Andrews. Here he was engaged as one of the men to go with the surveyors employed to determine the international boundary. "On June 11, 1819" he says, "I sailed with the exploring party from St. Andrews for St. John. On landing there we were not a little surprised to see the whole city in an uproar, occasioned by a party of the West India Rangers, who being disbanded here were offered either so much land, or ten pounds in cash. A great part of them preferred the latter. Some of them were preparing for home and others for the United States. They threw off their regimentals and were furnished with ordinary clothes." From Mann's narrative it appears that many of the old soldiers were not two hours ashore before they were intoxicated, and began to act in the most absurd and reckless fashion. One of them, after purchasing a jacket and hat, presented his purse to the merchant, bidding him help himself, and when the over-plus was handed back to him said, "What shall I do with the bloody dollars? Come give me a silk handkerchief or something for them." Another who had a bundle of clothes requested a by-stander to help him on with his burden and rewarded him with a dollar for his trouble. One can imagine the astonishment with which such prodigality was viewed by Mann with his careful Scotch ideas of economy. He adds in his narrative: "Towards evening we could scarcely walk the streets with the crowds. One of them stood in the market place almost naked, challenging to fight any person that came in his way. He threw away his vest on the street which contained his money and would have lost the whole contentedly had not one of his companions, who was

a little more sober, picked up the dollars which poured from the vest. At night the inhabitants were obliged to secure their doors sooner than usual on account of the rioters. This regiment consisted wholly of deserters and criminals of various characters, who were sent into it instead of into banishment." It is evident from other records that Mann's account of the disorder attending the disbanding of the Royal West India Rangers is somewhat overdrawn. "Old soldiers" are proverbially alike the world over, and no doubt there were some unseemly proceedings, but the regiment included many worthy men among the officers and non-commissioned officers, and was not without its better element amongst the rank and file. Those who agreed to become settlers in the province founded the well known Ranger Settlement in the County of Victoria where their descendants are numerous.

The records of the St. John Common Council of June 15, 1819, mention the arrival in three transport ships of about six hundred soldiers of the West India Rangers. The city fathers were so apprehensive as to the consequences of their being disbanded in their midst that it was resolved, "That application be made to the Lieut.-Governor to prevent their landing, as it is considered dangerous to the peace and safety of the city to let loose such a large number of unruly persons." Taverns were ordered to be closed at night and other precautions taken for the preservation of order. The St. John "City Gazette" says of the affair:—"We are happy to say that notwithstanding the disbanding of the above Regiment, added to which a vast number of emigrants arrived within the last ten days, amounting it is said in the whole to upwards of 2,000 persons, our city is, comparatively speaking, very quiet, and from the very efficient and united exertions of the civil and military authorities we have every reason to believe

will remain so." In the course of the next two years our Scotch emigrant travelled over New England and the upper provinces and returned again to New Brunswick, a distance in all of over two thousand miles.

He left Quebec on the 6th of September, 1823, and having crossed to Point Levis proceeded down the south side of the River St. Lawrence. His ideas of the route before him were vague. He only knew that he was to journey to a village named Kamoraska where he was to leave the St. Lawrence for Lake Temisquata, and thence to descend the Madawaska river to the St. John. Towards the evening of the first day he met with a blacksmith, who was an Irishman, with whom he discoursed as to the probability of reaching Kamoraska that night. "If," said the latter, "you arrive there two days after this, you may think yourself very well off." Mann adds, "I thereupon relinquished the hope of getting there that night." The rest of the story will now be given with a little abbreviation, from Mann's narrative.

"I marched on through a beautiful settlement until after sunset and passing through the village of St. Thomas, I arrived at a small tavern. The landlord was standing at the door. I asked him if a stranger could be accommodated at his house. He made no reply. I then placed my hand under my head laying it to one side and shutting my eyes, showed him as well as I could what was my object. '*O oui, oui,*' said he, turning in to the house. He treated me with great civility, but very little conversation passed between us during the evening. At bed-time he signified to me that my bed was ready.

Early in the morning, after having settled with my landlord, I started again on my journey. This day being excessively dry and warm in the forenoon I walked pretty smart till nine o'clock and then I went

into a tavern to get refreshment. In the afternoon it rained very heavy and the soil being of a clayey nature, travelling was very disagreeable. Towards evening I deemed it prudent to provide lodgings before very late, as I was in a strange country. I called at the first house I observed and asked the distance to the nearest tavern, in English. They replied in French, but what they said I knew not. I could not make them understand what I meant, and after continuing for some time making signs as well as I could, and they on the other hand replying, we had to part as ignorant as when we met.

At last, night coming on, I entered the first house I met with, and by signs as before, inquired for a tavern. They replied "No, no," which was all the English I had from them. Probably they supposed I was asking if it were a public house. However, they made signs for me to sit down and I complied thankfully. They all crowded around the fire and carried on their own diversion. Occasionally in the midst of their mirth they fixed their eyes on me and laughed heartily. Whether I was the object of their mirth or not, I knew not, but I studied to give them as little occasion as possible. I did not feel myself happy with them. At supper time they dropped their play and merriment and asked me to sit at table and take a share along with the rest. Supper being ended they retired to one side of the house, singly or in pairs, as they thought proper, to perform noted exercises of Roman Catholic worship. During the time they attended to their devotions, if their assistance was necessary through the house, they could leave them off and when it was finished resume them again. Next morning I started at daylight. I gave the landlord a shilling. From his examination of it I conjectured he thought it was either too much or too little. I then offered him a quarter

of a dollar, but instantly he made a bow, repeating 'c'est bon,' which convinced me he was satisfied.

This day I overtook two Irishmen with their wives and two infants who had lately arrived at Quebec, and were bound for St. John, New Brunswick, a distance of more than 400 miles. The two men carried their bedding upon their backs, and the women the children and some kettles to cook their victuals. After giving them all the information I could concerning their route I left them. I tried to persuade them to give up their journey, considering how far the season was advanced, as I was aware of the difficulties they had to encounter by reason of lakes, rivers, forests, etc., but they were so anxious to see their relations, that they would not listen to my advice.

After travelling for three days successively from daylight till night, I arrived at the foot of the carrying place, fifteen miles below Kamoraska.

On Sunday evening, just as I was going to bed at the tavern, a number of the neighboring youngsters assembled. Some of the females began to sing, and the rest to dance. I was lulled to sleep with their mirth, but had not long continued so when they awakened me, bringing liquor and compelling me to take it. After complying with their pressing invitation, I knew by their countenance and gestures that they were well pleased. The whole of them then crowded to see such a phenomenon. They continued dancing till they were exhausted and then retired.

Next morning I left the St. Lawrence and travelled by a kind of road cut through the woods to another settlement six miles from the river. Here I met with an old Indian, who informed me that he with three other Indians were about setting out for Temisquata over the same route that I was going. I hurried on to the next settlement to get breakfast in order to go

with them. Getting refreshment, I rested until they came. An old lady, the wife of a disbanded soldier, informed me I must lodge in the solitary wilderness all night if I should proceed on my way so late in the day. I therefore staid till next morning, thinking it would not be difficult to overtake the Indians.

Getting up early, I set off, having to travel thirty miles before I would meet a single house. The road was exceedingly disagreeable, sometimes through soft swamps, and sometimes over rocks and mountains, which made travelling very fatiguing. I observed by the roadside vestiges of fire not wholly extinguished, and concluded that the Indians took up their abode by it all night and could not be very far before me. In the afternoon I discovered marks of another fire where I supposed they had cooked dinner. In a little while I met three Irishmen, carrying their luggage, who had left the city of St. John and were bound for upper Canada. They told me the distance the Indians were before me, but I gathered they were not the same to whom I had been speaking the day before. About four in the afternoon I overtook them, consisting only of a young couple and a boy of sixteen. Their baggage consisted of a small canoe, a small hatchet, a tin kettle and a few herrings. Being unacquainted with their manner of carrying the canoe, and yet anxious to do them any service in my power, I carried the *tommahawk*. When they got the canoe in order on their back they could travel pretty quick, but changing so often made a delay and obstructed our progress. I marched on and left them, but after I had travelled some distance, I reflected that it would not answer for me to take the hatchet with me if the Indians were to camp on the way for they could not conveniently do without it. Thus thinking I sat down to rest myself. While I was sitting I saw some pheasants [partridges] close by and aiming at one

of them with a stone I killed it. After staying here a long time, and no appearance of the Indians, I thought that I had better proceed. Being yet daylight I marched on, and in a little while ascended a height from which I could discern the lake, though at a distance. I walked with expedition and vigor, thinking to reach it before night. Having descended the hill my march was through a low and level tract, which made it appear nearer night than it was. After travelling some miles I came to a small house on the border of the lake. When I had just done with supper the Indians arrived with their canoe. They pretended to be making preparations for embarking that same night. Seeing this, I enquired of my landlord if there was any possibility of getting a passage in any other way than with them. He told me there was very little chance without paying more than I could afford, so I applied immediately to them in order to procure a passage to the next settlement, which was forty-five miles distant. I gave them a quarter of a dollar to buy flour for supper and presented to them the pheasant, which I had killed, for which they were very thankful. The landlord was an American and could speak English with propriety. The landlady was a French woman from Lower Canada and consequently all the family spoke the French language."

The lone family, whose acquaintance John Mann made on this adventurous journey, living on the lake remote from all society was probably that of John Long. In the year 1812 Bishop Plessis of Quebec on his return from a tour in New Brunswick staid overnight at Lake-Temisquata. He says in his journal: "One named John Long, an old courier, lives here alone with his family and receives from the government two shillings per day on the sole condition of living there, having in addition a vast quantity of land around him which he

can improve as much as he pleases without fear of being molested by his neighbours. Travellers from whatever quarter they come consider themselves very happy to find a house in this place, especially in bad weather."

The story of John Mann's adventures will be finished in another paper. HISTORICUS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OLD TIMER.

Those who can look back sixty and seventy years can see a great many changes in our city and province. Then our leading merchants were William Black, John Ward and Sons, Ezekiel Barlow and Sons, Crookshank & Johnston, Stephen Wiggins, H. Gilbert, R. Rankin & Co., John M. Wilmot, D. & F. Leavitt, William & Thomas Leavitt, Nathan DeMill & John Wishart and John Robertson. These with many other enterprising men owned and sailed fine square rigged vessels, many of which were built in Portland and Carleton by such well known builders as Briggs, Hawes, Owens, the Lawtons, the Olives, and others. Many of these vessels sailed from Saint John year after year with cargoes of lumber to the old country, as well as lumber, fish, etc., to the West Indies, usually returning with immigrants and merchandise from England, Ireland and Scotland, and with sugar, molasses and rum from the West Indies.

Besides our Saint John merchants there were others equally enterprising in Saint Andrews, viz., Allanshaw & McMasters, John Wilson, Robert Pagan, Strang, Douglas and others. These gentlemen were very largely engaged in shipping lumber, manufactured at mills in Saint George, on Magaguadavic, Digdeguash, Bocabec and the mills on the Saint Croix. St.

Andrews, like our city of St. John, was then a lively place.

At a later date there were many vessels built in Carleton, Portland, Courtenay Bay and other places by the Olives, James Smith, W. & R. Wright, Mr. Nevins, Justus Wetmore (at Clifton) and others, most of which were beautiful models and very fast sailers, and many of them commanded by St. John captains. Whether there were better seamen in those days than we have at the present time I cannot say, but I do know that we very seldom heard of a vessel being wrecked coming up the Bay of Fundy to our Saint John harbor.

We had also the "Black Ball line," controlled by J. & R. Reed, two very enterprising merchants, who kept them plying between Saint John and the Old Country for some time and I never knew of a disaster during their time. But as my sketch is supposed to refer chiefly to my younger days I must confine myself as near as possible to those times.

Many of the immigrants who came out in my early days settled in New Brunswick, and tracts of land were taken up by a portion of them in Saint John and Kings counties. They seemed to succeed well and soon made for themselves comfortable and independent homes. The soil was new and strong and possessed all the capabilities for producing very large crops. The art of using the axe and hoe to advantage was their chief requirement, so as to chop, burn and clear away the forests and otherwise prepare the grounds for sowing and slanting. Log houses and log barns were easily and cheaply erected, as well as outside cellars logged up and well covered with earth, for storing their vegetables for winter. Oats, buckwheat, potatoes and other roots could then be raised in great abundance. They had all the requirements for feeding

everything around them, especially hogs, poultry, etc., which were occasionally taken to market and disposed of for the purpose of supplying other necessaries. Their log houses and log barns were made warm for winter by having the spaces between the logs well filled in with moss and clay. Their chimneys were chiefly built of stone, and with fire places so large that a log two feet and more in diameter and three or four feet in length could be used as a back log, which, together with small wood in front, would create a great heat. After a little their circumstances sufficiently advanced to enable them to procure swinging cranes. Large pots and griddles were then more easily handled for boiling potatoes and baking buckwheat pancakes, etc. Pork, pancakes, and fine fat herrings, with the best of potatoes made a fairly good diet for hard-working people.

Most of these early settlers were Irish and a more hospitable class could not be found. When visited by strangers the best in the house was brought out and very strong and hearty inducements held out to encourage them to help themselves. Cramped for extra room they no doubt were, but the most comfortable part would be readily given up, and when one felt fatigued it mattered but little whether the bed was straw or feathers.

But with all the good qualities of those kind-hearted people they were like the rest of the human race, subject to human passions and human frailties, and consequently had, now and then, disputes among themselves, arising either through fits of jealousy between the boys and girls, or through fences being thrown down and cattle getting in and injuring each others meadows and crops. Such things generally aroused the tempers of these warm blooded immigrants to the land of freedom and when their blood was well

up, they were ready for a fight which sometimes ended in recourse to law. Squire Moran and Squire Jordan were the two residing magistrates in the county, and were authorised and empowered by the government to settle all ordinary disputes as well as to marry couples (of Protestant denominations), which duties they were often called upon to perform. These duties I believe were accomplished as satisfactorily as our judges and clergymen can perform the same important business at the present time. Of course they thoroughly investigated the causes of disputes and generally concluded there were faults on both sides, and after giving them much good advice usually sent them back the best of friends, and that without any expense to either party.

The early immigrants came to the country healthy and strong with the prospect of increasing as rapidly in numbers as did their crops in abundance, but, unfortunately, when the boys and girls grew up they, like their parents, wanted to see more of the world and many of them left their homes for the United States and other parts of the world.

The province of New Brunswick has everywhere been noted for its lumbering capabilities and for the facilities afforded by its water privileges in every part for driving logs to the mills. This advantage together with the abundance of ship timber gave the new settlers a fair opportunity of making money out of their forests as well as by farming.

Shipbuilding in the city as well as in Saint Martins and other places was a prosperous business at that time and afforded employment to many. The loss of this industry is now severely felt. The stirring scenes once witnessed in our shipyards have passed away and our wooden ships are now superseded by iron steamers. While it must be acknowledged that this is an improvement as far as capacity and speed are concerned, it

has been injurious to the prosperity of our Maritime Provinces. However, according to the old adage "What cannot be cured must be endured." The time, I believe, will come when our country will again be able to compete with the old country in building ships. We have in the Maritime Provinces, I believe, the material—iron and steel—only awaiting capitalists to enter into the business, and capital like everything else will find its way to places where it is most needed and can be profitably invested.

Other great changes have taken place since my early days—politically as well as commercially. Then it took first a fortnight, and afterwards a week to run an election, but it was carried on with far less corruption than we see at the present time in *one* day. At that time there was open voting and consequently any deception could be easily detected, and according to my belief, very little money, if any, was given to the electors. The candidates combined in supplying the electors in the country at the different polling places, with lunches, such as cheese, ham, biscuit and ale, of which they could all partake without reference to their political views or obligation to any particular candidate. So far as annoyance, trouble and expense of deciding incorrect returns were concerned there was then very little compared with the present time. I do remember two cases, one in returning Dr. Thomson in Charlotte county by an alteration in the Poll book, and the other by returning Burns instead of Street in the city of St. John. In both cases a scrutiny was demanded and it was quickly settled in the Legislature by unseating both of them. My object in referring to elections and politics is merely to show we are not, in my humble opinion, improving in that line.

I will close this contribution by referring to another subject and that is the importation of the Chesapeake

slaves. In the year 1814 and 1815 one or two British Men-of-war, I believe, brought from Chesapeake Bay in Virginia, a large number of Negroes and took them to Halifax, from whence some three or four hundred were brought to Saint John and allowed to settle on lands in the rear of Loch Lomond. Had those lands been kept for thrifty settlers, such as Scotch and Irish, the country would have been much benefitted. Those blacks were useless creatures as cultivators of the soil. Beyond raising a few potatoes, and not half enough of them to keep them through the winter, they were continually visiting the city with cows or steers yoked up in drays of one kind and another for the purpose of taking out what they could obtain from charitable persons in the city. Among their best friends were Robert Ray, a noted sailmaker, and Henry Chubb, proprietor of the New Brunswick Courier. The former was not only very generous but very humorous, and generally after doing much to supply them with food, etc., he was bound to have some fun and often kept them dancing around in the most fantastic ways. On one occasion he fitted many of them out with long red stockings in order to have them in fashion with the officers of the regiment, who at that time apparently wanted to be more conspicuous in dress than the ordinary gentry of the city. Of course to be imitated by negroes touched the dignity of these young bloods not a little and the red stockings were soon abandoned. Mr. Chubb was quieter in disposition but gave as freely as the others, so much so, that they became a nuisance in his book establishment.

W. M. JORDAN.

THE EVACUATION OF NEW YORK.

Among the papers left by Judge Edward Winslow, and still carefully preserved by his descendants, are many which are of great historic interest. The letters that follow were written to Edward Winslow at the time of the evacuation of the city of New York—the last strong hold of British power in the old colonies—at the close of the American Revolution in 1783. The writers were Ward Chipman and Jonathan Odell, both warm personal friends of Colonel Winslow during the war, and afterwards equally prominent in the government of this province.

The letters speak for themselves and need no further introduction.

ON BOARD THE "TYRAL" OFF STATEN ISLAND.

November 29th, 1783.

MY DEAR WINSLOW,—I have already written to you previous to the evacuation of New York, but have received when ashore to-day at Staten Island your letters of the 9th and 15th inst., for which I thank you very much.

I have been a witness to the mortifying scene of giving up the city of New York to the American Troops. About 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 25th inst., all our Troops were paraded on the wide ground before the Provost, where they remained till the Americans, about one o'clock, marched in thro' Queen-street and Wall-street to the Broad-way, when they wheeled off to the hay wharf and embarked immediately and fell down to Staten Island.

I walked out and saw the American Troops under General Knox march in, and was one of the last on

shore in the city. It really occasioned most painful sensations and I thought Sir Guy Carleton, who was upon parade, looked unusually dejected. The particular account of the business of the day you will find in the newspapers which I have inclosed to Blowers.* I have passed two days since in the city to which I returned upon finding all was peace and quiet. A more shabby, ungentleman-like looking crew than the new inhabitants are I never saw, tho' I met with no insult or molestation. The Council for sixty days, which is invested with supreme authority for that term, is sitting. What will be determined by them is uncertain, many are apprehensive of violent and severe measures against individuals.

I paid my respects to Generals Knox and Jackson, the latter was commandant of the city; they received me very politely. I had the satisfaction also of seeing General Washington, who is really a good looking, genteel fellow.

Scarce any of our friends or any man of respectability remains at New York, they are principally embarked for England. I am now on board ship for the voyage. * * We expect to sail by Tuesday next. My prospects in going to England are upon the whole as favorable as I expected. * * Sir Guy has given me a letter of introduction and recommendation to Lord North and Thompson,† who means to pass the winter upon the continent of Europe writes me he has left a very particular recommendation and introduction for me to Lord Sackville, so that on the whole I live in hopes of going to Halifax next year with a bold face. I consider the present by far the most important period of my life, and am determined to exert every faculty to

*Hon. Sampson Salter Blowers, afterwards Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, was at this time in Halifax.

†Colonel Benjamin Thompson, late of the King's American Dragoons afterwards better known as Count Rumford. See sketch of his romantic career in Sabine's Loyalists.

get myself forward. I shall most anxiously expect the letter you promise me by General Fox. I need not repeat to you that your welfare and happiness is equally dear to me as my own; my principal anxiety is for us to get together again with some chosen friends, and I think we should be happy in a desert. * * I intreat you, my dear Ned, let me know by every opportunity how you all are and what is going forward in Nova Scotia. I shall not lose sight of that as my determined place of resort, and shall of course be very anxious to know all the particulars about the settlements, locations, etc., etc.

Adieu my dear fellow, you shall hear from me the moment I arrive in England. God bless you with all good and make you as happy as you desire and deserve prays most fervently and sincerely,

Your unalterably devoted and faithful friend,

CHIP.

The letter of Jonathan Odell which follows is much more brief. Mr. Odell, as is well known, was a clergyman of the Church of England, and during the war acted as chaplain to the King's American Dragoons,* of which corps the commanding officer was Col. Benjamin Thompson and Joshua Upham and Daniel Murray were majors. Mr. Odell was an assistant Secretary to Sir Guy Carleton at the close of the war, and his appointment as first Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick was due to the friendship of the latter.

ON BOARD THE "CERES" OFF STATEN ISLAND,

3d December, 1783.

MY DEAR SIR,—Our evacuation of New York took place on the 25th ultimo without any appearance of disorder, and the town, we hear, continues in quiet

*The King's American Dragoons were disbanded in this province and settled at Prince William, which received its name in honor of the Royal patron of the corps.

under the American military. The season being so far advanced, I have postponed my intended voyage to Nova Scotia till next spring, and am going to pass the winter in England. The Commander in Chief having done me the honor to invite me to a passage with him makes this voyage the more agreeable. If I can render you any service on the other side of the water, be so good as to command me without reserve.

Two months pay as Chaplain of the King's American Dragoons, I understand have been received for me either by you or Major Murray. The balance due to me, whatever it may be, will be very welcome in England. * * Wishing you all possible happiness in your present and future prospects

I am, dear Sir,

Most sincerely yours,

J. ODELL.

THE GENESIS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Two causes were mainly responsible for the division of the old province of Nova Scotia in the year 1784, one—and that the ostensible cause—was the impossibility of grappling with the difficulties and complications arising in connection with the settlement of a vast number of Loyalists on the St. John river, at Passamaquoddy and elsewhere, north of the Bay of Fundy, by an executive so far removed as Halifax; the other was the desire on the part of the British government to provide official positions as a reward for those who had made large personal sacrifices by adhering to the side of the crown during the American Revolution.

Among the first to advocate the division of the old province and the erection of that part lying to the northward of the Bay of Fundy into a separate

province was Brig. General Henry E. Fox, Commander in Chief of the forces in Nova Scotia at the time of the arrival of the Loyalists. The idea, however, was in the first instance suggested to General Fox by his Secretary, Colonel Edward Winslow, as being the best, if not the only remedy for the difficulties with which the Loyalists were beset. General Fox was a brother of the celebrated Charles James Fox, and consequently possessed a certain amount of political influence. The unstable condition of politics in England delayed the consummation of the end for which the leading men among the Loyalists were working, but in the end their efforts were crowned with success.

The two letters of Ward Chipman that follow throw a good deal of light upon what has hitherto been rather an obscure chapter of our provincial history.

LONDON, 13th April, 1784.

MY DEAR WINSLOW,—I was in hopes before this time to have congratulated you upon the decided arrangement of the new government in Nova Scotia, an event which, however, I do not think very far distant. The separation of the province into two governments is determined upon in the cabinet. That of St. Johns [River] which is to be called New Ireland, has been offered to General Fox. Halifax it is said is to be given to General Musgrave. A Governor General over these provinces and Canada with almost unlimited powers, to prevent the necessity of applying for instructions here on all occasions, is to be appointed. This very important appointment is offered to Sir Guy Carleton.

General Fox is this day to give his answer to Lord Sidney. He tells me he means to make his acceptance conditional upon the going out of Sir Guy. I do not myself at all doubt that they will both go. A very pleasant circumstance to me is that Sir Guy in a

very free confidential conversation with General Fox mentioned Judge Ludlow, Upham and myself as persons whom he wished to provide for in the line of the law. The Chief Justiceship is fixed for Ludlow; Upham is to have a seat on the same Bench. Nothing specific is proposed for me, but I know of no office that will be worth my acceptance in that line but that of Attorney General, and here I fancy I shall have many competitors. I shall, however, patiently wait the event. As to yourself, General Fox will be amply attentive; he tells me he means to write you a line by this opportunity. These, however, are all secrets which you must not mention till you hear from some other quarter. * *

14th April.—Colonel Fox has this minute given me a letter for you which I suppose explains the present situation of the Nova Scotia arrangements. It will not I hope be long before the business is settled. A part of your letter, I find, has been thought too violent, particularly that respecting the instructions to the Loyalist Regiments to settle upon their lands at all events, and to oppose by force any attempts to dispossess them. Colonel Fox communicated this to me and desires me to caution you particularly upon this head. Nothing so suddenly alarms Government, now grown very skittish, as the idea of any opposition to the measures of its servants. So sore are they with the event of the late contest, that they instantly connect the idea of rebellion with any such enunciations. *Sat. verb. sap.*

LONDON, 9th July, 1784.

MY DEAR NED,—I intended to have devoted this forenoon to writing to you but have been interrupted so frequently that I am now confined to half an hour. I shall confine myself to one subject, the only one which has taken up my attention for a long time, as it so materially affects us both. I need not say it is the new Government on the River St. Johns.

We were all very much disappointed in Colonel Fox's refusal of the Government. His reason was that he found a Governor General was to be appointed, tho' not immediately, and that Sir Guy Carleton was not going out, he would not therefore risque there being appointed a General Vaughan or any other officer under whom he would not serve, which would create a necessity of his resigning perhaps within a very short time of his going out. He therefore told Lord Sidney he would accept the office if Sir Guy was to be appointed Governor General, otherwise not. The Government was then offered to your friend Colonel Musgrave, who declined it assigning the same reason and making the same declaration to the Secretary of State.

Colonel Carleton, Sir Guy's brother, is at length appointed and has accepted. The arrangements so far as they are known are Judge Ludlow, Chief Justice; Colonel Putnam, Major Upham, and Lieut. Colonel Isaac Allen, Judges on the same bench; Jonathan Bliss, Attorney General; and Sir Guy told Mr. Watson that I was put down as Solicitor General.* Had either Fox or Musgrave accepted the Government, you would have been the Secretary of the new Province with the concomitant offices. But Mr. Odell has this appointment under Colonel Carleton. I am at a loss indeed to determine whether it would have been prudent for you to resign your half pay, as you must have done, for the emoluments of that office. You, I understand are one of the Council.

I am now to tell you a secret *not by any means to be again mentioned*, which I have in confidence from Mr. Watson this morning with permission to mention it to you only in a very private letter. Colonel Carleton's is but a temporary appointment; he goes on as Governor to Quebec and will take Mr. Odell with him..

*Sir Brook Watson.

Both Sir Guy and Mr. Watson say that Colonel Fox will yet succeed him as Governor of NEW BRUNSWICK (the name of our new Province) from which I conjecture, I think with great reason, that Sir Guy is still to be the Governor General. Sir Guy and Mr. Watson have concluded upon your appointment as Secretary in that case, if worth your acceptance, which will be in some degree ascertained by Odell's experiment of it. The place was unsolicited by Odell but you may easily conceive that Sir Guy felt himself obliged to provide for him and there was no other way of doing it. I believe Judge Sewell will be one of the Council.

I confess for myself I am not a little disappointed with respect to the office of Attorney General, tho' Bliss is certainly a very good fellow, but as he was receiving a pension of £150 per annum this is saved to Government by appointing him; there will be no salary to the Solicitor General, at least none that will be equivalent to my half pay, I shall therefore depend upon my practice for support.

Colonel Carleton kisses the King's hand this day on his appointment and I should suppose the whole arrangements will be out in a few days and that we shall be hurried off very suddenly. Colonel Ludlow talks of taking passages in the *Adamant*, which sails the 1st August. It is not improbable that I shall accompany him. * * *

I have expended nearly all my money, and am heartily sick of this country. We shall at least have good society and live cheerfully in our new Government if we are poor. Won't my half pay agency pursuit come to something in time?

I am called upon for my letter. Remember me most particularly to your father and sisters. Tell them they will now soon be delighted with my warbling some of the most improved airs. To your dear Mary

and the little ones make my most affectionate remembrances; there is no circumstance about which I feel more anxious than seeing them, a pleasure which I hope will not be much longer delayed.

* * Adieu. God Almighty for ever bless
you prays most sincerely

Your friend,

CHIP.

HANCOCK AND ADAMS.

The conceptions that arise in the minds of men, respecting those of their fellows who have attained distinction or notoriety, depend very largely on the stand-point of observation.

“The man his party deem a hero,
His foes a Judas or a Nero;
Patriot of superhuman worth,
Or vilest wretch that cumber earth.”

United States writers have lauded to the skies the virtues and patriotism of the founders of their nation, and few names are held in greater estimation in New England than those of John Hancock and Samuel Adams—the former, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the latter the earliest and most persistent advocate of the separation of the old colonies from the mother country. It is, at the present day, the aim and ambition of our historical societies, and of all fair minded students who desire to get at the facts of history, to pursue their investigations from a judicial stand-point; to carefully weigh the opinions, and compare, or contrast, the statements of partizan writers.

Public opinion in the United States as regards the disinterestedness and patriotism of John Hancock and Samuel Adams has naturally been formed without reference to the opinions of their old tory neighbors of Revolutionary times.

The author of the following strictures on Hancock and Adams was Edward Winslow, a descendant of a distinguished New England family, who served on the side of the Crown in a military capacity during the war, and at the peace of 1783 came to New Brunswick, where he took an active part in the organization and development of the new province. Colonel Winslow was a pronounced Loyalist, and it is needless to say his opinions are not those of modern United States historians. The feeling engendered by the war was at its bitterest when the following sentences were penned:

“An attempt to prejudice the minds of men by covering the faults of a notorious villain is scarcely less criminal than scandalous assertions against a virtuous citizen; either of 'em should be most carefully avoided by a historian.

At a period so critical as the present, even anecdotes of individuals who have figured on either side become important, and the man whose name is often mentioned is necessarily a subject of inquiry. What was his origin—his former situation—his general character? etc., etc., are questions that naturally occur. If the object be a member of the American Congress, and we are told that previous to his exertions on the side of rebellion he was a gentleman of probity, and that he had sacrificed property to principle, the most sanguine Loyalist, if his temper is ingenuous, feels himself in some degree interested for the fate of such a man.

These observations have arisen from reading a lately published sketch of the origin of the present war in America. The two leading men there characterized are Sam. Adams and J. Hancock.

Samuel Adams is the son of an obscure maltster in the town of Boston, who by an extraordinary exertion was enabled to educate his son at the college at Cambridge in New England. Too indolent to pursue any of

the learned professions, he, at the death of his father, took possession of the tools and became a maltster. A propensity to dabble in the politics of the town caused a neglect of business, and he sank into extreme poverty. His natural disposition to cabal increased with his distress, and he was sure to be concerned in every little attempt to stir up strife in the neighborhood or sedition in the parish. Deliberately cunning in his measures and specious in his reasoning, covered also with an external sanctity, the ignorant vulgar listened to him with some degree of attention. A family suffering from want of the common necessities of life was the argument by which his friends at length obtained for him employment in connection with the collection of the taxes of the town of Boston, the legal commission on which amounted to about £60.

Hitherto his ambition had aimed at nothing higher than occasionally disturbing the peace of the town in which he lived, an opportunity soon after presented for exerting his talents on a larger scale. A man by the name of Hancock had risen from a book-binder to a merchant and had by contracts, made in the last war with the King's commissaries, amassed a fortune of sixty or seventy thousand pounds sterling. At his death he left the bulk of his property to his nephew, the present John Hancock. In this state of affluence, ignorant, awkward and auspicious, he fell into the hands of Adams. Flattery was a novelty and pleased him. He began to suppose himself of consequence; he was introduced to private committees, caucus clubs, and all the variety of meetings where mischievous men hatch and nurse sedition. His cash was useful, he was reimbursed with honors, he was appointed a selectman. Adams continued his political guardian, made his speeches and furnished him with matter, etc. They

were inseparable companions, till an unlucky event had nearly put an end to their connection.

Very considerable sums collected by Adams had never been paid into the treasury. The deficiency occasioned clamors and a process. It was reduced to certainty that Adams had defrauded the town and expended the money. What could be done? Even Hancock detested the conduct, but all his secrets were deposited in the breast of his friend; he might be betrayed and he could not yet go alone in politics. He therefore concluded to pay the deficiency and save as far as possible the credit of the tax gatherer.

It would be unentertaining to trace these men thro' all their windings to their present consequence. It will be sufficient to observe that Hancock by scattering his money among a crowd of lazy politicians, acquired a temporary influence and obtained seats for himself and Adams in the General Assembly of the Province. Here they distinguished themselves by a uniform opposition to government and by the most persevering exertions to increase the confusions of the country, until this insignificant maltster began to anticipate the establishment of an Independency. They became members of the Continental Congress; their conduct since is generally known.

In order to correct the mistakes of the author who has furnished the public with a history of the present war in America, I only wish to fix these few facts, viz.: that Adams was low-bred, poor and a cheat—and that Hancock was his dupe."

PROVINCIAL CHRONOLOGY.

MEMORANDA FOR JULY.

1.	Dominion of Canada established.....	1867
2.	Cartier discovered Mirimichi river.....	1534
3.	Moose Island evacuated—detachment of 98th Regiment, under command of Capt. Gibbons, arrived at St. John, having left that port on 30th June.....	1818
4.	First Shot Tower in America, built at Philadelphia...	1808
5.	Cholera broke out in St. John.....	1854
6.		
7.	Rev. Mr. Burke of Halifax, N. S., installed Bishop of Nova Scotia, the first Catholic Bishop appointed to the See of Nova Scotia.....	1818
8.	Drury Lane Theatre, York Point, sold at Sheriff's sale	1816
9.	Unclaimed letters St. John P. O. advertised, one addressed to Mr. Mirimichi.....	1817
10.	William Agan found hanging to a tree in the woods near Lilly Lake	1840
11.	Eastport (Moose Island), Maine, occupied by British forces	1814
12.	Riot at York Point, many people badly beaten, Mayor assaulted.....	1842
13.	National School opened in the City Theatre, York Point, by Mr. West.....	1818
14.	Pilot boat Thorn upset by heavy squall off <i>Dippoo</i> harbour, branch pilot Charles Purves and crew drowned	1816
15.	Tappley's large houses burned, Indiantown	1851
16.	Henry Wright sworn in collector, port of St. John, ..	1816
17.	"New Brunswicker" newspaper started by Wm. Till.	1841
18.	Tenders advertised for Lower Cove Market House..	1821
19.	Thomas M. Smith appointed Chief Engineer Fire Dept	1841
20.	Corner stone Leinster street Baptist church laid....	1878
21.	Turpentine distillery established in St. John by John Allan	1821
22.	Address presented by the Common Council to Major General George Stracy Smyth, and Sir James Kempt, Governors of N. B. and N. S.....	1817
23.	Transports "Cato," and "Vibilia" arrived from Cork, with 52nd Regiment Col. Sir J. M. Tylden.....	1823
24.	Jacques Cartier landed at Gaspé.....	1534
25.	Tenders advertised for stone barracks Lower Cove..	1821
26.	Louisbourg surrendered to the English under Amherst and Wolfe.....	1758
27.	Richard John Uniacke, barrister, and Edward McSwiney merchant, indicted at Halifax, N. S., for the murder of Wm. Bowie, merchant, shot by Uniacke in a duel on the 21st.....	1819
28.	Steamboat "St. John" running between St. John and Eastport.....	1827
29.		

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30. Railway opened from St. John to Shediac. 1860
 31. Eclectic Library established—Jas. Patterson, Wm. B. Kinnear, Dr. John Boyd, Jas. Robertson, directors. 1821

JULY MARRIAGES.

1. GARRISON-DISBROW.—1819. Captain Samuel Garrison, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Noah Disbrow, Merchant, by Rev. R. Willis.
2. SCRIBNER-McCULLOUGH.—1815. Joseph L. Scribner, to Mary McCullough, by Rev. Mr. Pidgeon.
3. ALLEN-DRURY.—1845. John C. Allen, Barrister at law, Fredericton, to Margaret A., fifth daughter of the late Chas. Drury.
4. NICHOLSON-VERNON.—1821. Thos. L. Nicholson, to Amy, second daughter of Moses Vernon, at St. George, by Rev. Jerome Alley.
5. REES-SHAND.—1817. Captain Thos. Rees, to Charlotte, daughter of James Shand, by Dr. Burns.
6. ROBERTS-SCHURMAN.—1817. John W. Roberts, to Jane, third daughter of Philip Schurman, by Dr. Burns.
7. GODFREY-WILLIAMS.—1821. Robert Godfrey, Merchant, to Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas P. Williams, of the Parish of Portland, by Rev. R. Willis.
8. MAJOR-McGOWAN.—1821. John Major, Jr., to Robina McGowan, by Rev. R. Willis.
9. JEWETT-BARKER.—1818. David Jewett, of Sheffield, to Sarah M. Barker, daughter of Jacob Barker, of this City, by Rev. R. Willis.
10. MOORE-McLAUCHLAN.—1815. John Moore, Surgeon of the Kings Regiment, to Catherine Jane, eldest daughter of Capt. James McLauchlan, commanding Royal Engineers.
11. CROSS-GOVE.—1845. Colin E. Cross, Merchant, to Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Gove, by Rev. E. Wood.
12. CLEARY-KEEFE.—1822. Patrick Cleary, to Margaret Keefe, both of the Parish of Portland.
13. MENYIES-DEWAN.—1819. Duncan Menyies to Janet Dewar, of the Parish of Hampton, by Dr. Burns.
14. VEASY-DELUE.—1816. Joshua Veasy, of Moose Island, to Elizabeth Delue, daughter of Jacob Delue, of this city, by Rev. Mr. Pidgeon.
15. UNDERHILL-McGLINN.—1822. Samuel Underhill, of Fredericton, to Mary McGlinn, Parish of Portland.
16. LOVE-HEAVISIDE.—1825. Lieut. Col. James Frederick Love, to Mary, daughter of Thos. Heaviside, by Rev. R. Willis.
17. MATHEW-TAYLOR.—1821. Robert Mathew, to Mrs. Isabella Taylor, by Dr. Burns.

18. **ROBSON-STEWART.**—1819. George Robson, R. A., to Isabella Stewart, from Perthshire, by Dr. Burns.
19. **MACLEAN-CASSILIS.**—1827. Rev. Alex. MacLean, minister of the Scotch church, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Rev. John Cassilis, of St. Andrews, by Rev. Jerome Akey.
20. **TAYLOR-FOSTER.**—1813. George Taylor, Jr., to Mary, daughter of Lawrence Foster, by Rev. Mr. Viets.
21. **CHUBB-LUGRIN.**—1816. Henry Chubb, proprietor of the Courier, to Jane, daughter of Peter Lugin.
22. **YEATS-MCCARTHY.**—1820. Alexander Yeats, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Michael McCarthy, by Dr. Burns.
23. **WHITNEY-BRUNDAGE.**—1816. Henry Whitney, to Mary Brundage, daughter of John Brundage, at Manawogonish, by Rev. Mr. Pidgeon.
24. **TROOP-GARRISON.**—Valentine C. Troop, of Granville, N. S., to Mrs. Rebecca Garrison, of this city, by Rev. R. Willis.
25. **GARNETT-STUBBS.**—1827. Wm. Garnett, to Mary, only daughter of Peter Stubbs, of St. Andrews, by Dr. Alley.
26. **BELLAMY-MURPHY.**—1819. Robert Bellamy, to Catherine Murphy.
27. **GODSOE-ALLEBY.**—1820. John Godsoe, to Ann Alleby, by Rev. R. Willis.
28. **CHESTNUT-ANTHONY.**—1822. Robert Chestnut, of this city, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry Anthony, of the Parish of Portland.
29. **LEAVITT-KETCHUM.**—1822. Thos. Leavitt, merchant, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Isaac Ketchum, of Kings county.
30. **TILTON-GREEN.**—1805. Clayton Tilton, of Musquash, to Mrs. Elizabeth Green, widow of the late Capt. Thos. Green, this city, by Dr. Byles.
31. **SCOTT-DRUGH.**—1820. Richard Scott, to Mabel Waugh, by Dr. Burns.

DEATHS IN JULY.

1. **KENNEDY.**—1845. Isabella Kennedy, age 70. Funeral from the residence of Miss Thompson, King street.
2. **SPROUL.**—1814. Andrew Sproul, age 23.
3. **SESCIL.**—1842. Molly Sescil, old Maliseet Indian, died Indiantown, age 107.
4. **BOYER.**—Mrs. Elizabeth Boyer, one of the earliest settlers of this province, age 73.
5. **PRATT.**—1816. Mrs. Maria Pratt, age 61. Funeral from the house of Mr. Stephen Dean, Lower Cove.
6. **SEARS.**—1819. Thatcher Sears, age 67. Funeral from his late residence, King street.
7. **CARMAN.**—1817. Richard Carman, died Lancaster, age 60.

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8. GILBERT.—1821. Thomas Gilbert, naval officer, age 82.
9. MERCEREAU.—1814. John Mercereau, died Marysville, Sunbury County, a worthy and respectable Magistrate, age 93.
10. KINGSCLEAR.—1860. Charles Lee, died Kingsclear, age 77.
11. BEVERIDGE.—1814. Mrs. Elizabeth Beveridge, age 62.
12. SMITH.—1826. Jane Smith, wife of Benjamin Smith, and daughter of Joseph and Ruth Canby, age 37.
13. SEARS.—1826. James Sears, one of the proprietors of the Courier, son of Thatcher Sears, age 37.
14. HARNED.—1814. Mrs. Euphemia Harned, died at Fredericton, age 82.
15. BAYLEY.—1818. Stephen Bayley, Tailor of this City, age 34.
16. FLAHERTY.—1840. Herbert Flaherty, son of Major Hugh Flaherty, died, St. Andrews, age 28.
17. HAZEN.—1813. Major Robert Hazen, died at his father's residence, Portland, from illness contracted on Service in the West Indies, lately in command of the 60th Regiment, age 40.
- 18.
19. ROBERTSON.—1825. Grace Robertson, wife of Robert Robertson, age 47.
20. GILBERT.—1833. Humphrey Gilbert, died at Dorchester. Came 1783.
21. BOTSFORD.—1820. Mrs. S. Botsford, widow of the late Amos Botsford, died, Sackville, age 69.
22. WIGGINS.—1814. Thomas Wiggins, of the Parish of Porland, age 22.
23. LUGRIN.—1814. Peter Lugin, an old and respectable inhabitant, age 61.
24. MILES.—1821. Samuel Miles, Jr., Merchant, age 34.
25. MOTT.—1812. John Mott, father of the publishers of the Royal Gazette, age 74.
26. ANTHONY.—1834. Hannah Anthony, wife of John S. Anthony, age 31.
27. KNUTTON.—1827. John Knutton, one of the earliest settlers of the Province. Funeral from his residence, Prince William Street.
- 28.
29. HARDING.—1844. Elizabeth J. Harding, wife of John H. Harding, died, Hampton, age 19.
30. BLATCH.—1837. Frederick Blatch, son of the late George Blatch, of Frome Somersetshire, brother of George Blatch, age 28.
31. HUNTER.—1818. Capt. Thos. Hunter, formerly of the Transport Service - A native of Scotland, age 50.

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