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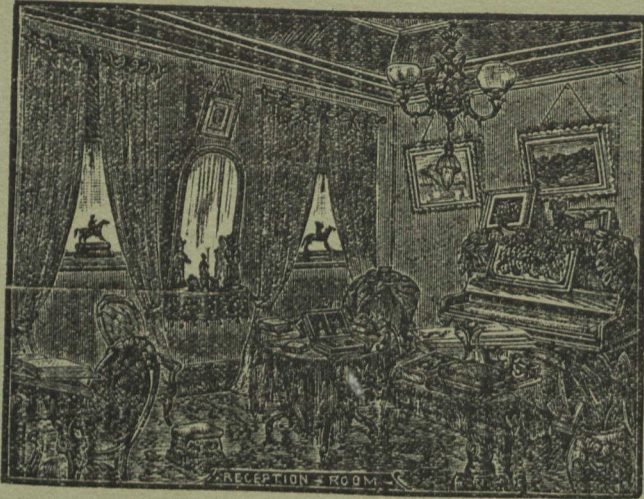
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## THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME ACADIA.

In all our history there is no name of greater charm or sadder memory than Acadia. Naturally, then, the question of its origin is of considerable interest and many writers have discussed it. Yet I believe the true origin of the word has never yet been given, and the most widely-accepted origin is wholly erroneous. If the reader, divesting himself of all prejudice, will act as judge upon the evidence to follow, I think he too will come to the same opinion.

Let us notice first of all, merely as matter of curiosity, some of the more remarkable attempts to explain the name. The earliest of these that I have found is in a rare work, published at London in 1750, entitled "A Genuine Account of Nova Scotia," which reads,—

"When the French got Possession of it, they called it *L'Acaddie*, in Allusion to *Arcadia* in the *Grecian Peloponnesus*, but with what Propriety I cannot pretend to determine." This theory is also given in Williamson's History of Maine, Volume I, page 188. A curious and absurd explanation is contained in an anonymous work published in London in 1863, "A Peep at the Western World," which tells us that Acadia

is derived from "a simple unobtrusive hardy little flower of that name which grows wild in the country." Probably the author has mixed up the Mayflower, the floral emblem of Nova Scotia, with the ancient name of that Province.

A derivation which might be thought respectable from its source is that contained in a work by Vetromile, entitled "The Abnakis," and which reads thus:

"I was at one time led to resolve *Acadie* into the two Abnaki words *aki-adie* (land of dogs). Yet, after more recent investigation, I consider it more natural to trace it to the Micmac word *academ* (we dwell), or *ted-lacadem* (where we dwell), that is our *village*." Though this work by Vetromile is often quoted with approval, it is in my opinion a very shallow work, quite unworthy of confidence, at least so far as the parts relating to our Indians are concerned.

Another derivation formerly often cited is the following, contained in Potter's History of Manchester, N. H. "This word . . . is generally supposed to be derived from the French or Latin; but it is an Indian word corrupted by the French. The original word is *Aquoddiauke*, from *aquoddie* (a pollock) and *auke* (a place), and means a *place for pollock*. . . The original word is still preserved in the neighborhood in Passamaquoddy . . . which is derived from *Pos* (great) *aquam* (water) *aquoddie* (pollock) and meaning *great water for pollock*."

While this writer gives, in a general way, correctly the derivation of Passamaquoddy, he is entirely in error in the meaning he ascribes to the different roots, for the part of the word meaning Pollock is *Pesatum* (i. e. his *Posaguam*) while *aquoddy* is the Maliseet form of the Micmac *Acadie*, of which more will be said presently. Practically the same derivation of the word is given in

a boundary blue book of 1840, is repeated by Hind in his Geological Report of 1865, (pages 20 and 260), and by several others.

The widely accepted view of the origin of the name, however, is that it is from the Micmac *akadie* an inseparable suffix of many place-names in the Maritime Provinces meaning *place of occurrence of*, as in Shubenacadie (place of ground nuts), etc. So far as known to me, this view was first proposed by Gesner in his "Industrial resources of Nova Scotia" (1849). It was adopted and elaborated fully in Dawson's "Acadian Geology." This work gives a list of place names in Acadia ending in *acadie*, and the authors view was that it originated in the following way:

"The early settlers were desirous of information as to the localities of useful productions, and in giving such information the aborigines would require so often to use the term "Cadie" that it might very naturally come to be regarded as a general name for the country."

This view has the advantage of the support Sir John Bourinot, who, in his "Cape Breton" (in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, IX, ii, 327, gives a list of 17 place-names, compiled from Rand's Dictionary, ending in *akade*. Yet another list, including 22 such names, is given by Mr. James Vroom in the Educational Review, for June, 1892. The origin of the word is discussed also, and the above interpretation accepted, in the Otis-Slafter translation of Champlain, Vol. II, page 73, by Willis in Kohl's "Discovery of the East Coast of Maine" (page 234), by Laverdière in his "Champlain," and by many others.

In summary now, we find that the most widely accepted explanation of the word derives it from the Micmac termination *akadie*. As to the *evidence* for this, it rests exclusively upon a coincidence; and the

*argument* is simply as follows:—The country has been called Acadie from early times; in this country are many native place names ending in akadie; therefore they are one and the same. There is not one bit of historical, cartographical or any other sort of support for it.

Let us, however, examine the subject in the light of the history of the word as shown in early documents; and we may best trace it backwards. Passing back through the last century, and through the preceding one to the time of Champlain, we find that the very earliest known use of the word is in the Commission to the Sieur DeMonts of 1603, where it appears as *La Cudie*. In Champlain's Narrative, however, of 1613 he has sometimes *Acadie* and sometimes *Arcadie*, with other forms, and here in going backwards we first find an *r* in the word. Yet more important and remarkable is the fact that Champlain in his narrative of his voyage of 1603 invariably spells it *Arcadie*, never failing to insert the *r*. Going still farther backwards we next find the word in a "Cosmographie" by Thevet in 1570 where it again appears as *Arcadie*. In the sixteenth century there are numerous maps which place the word in its proper place and without any exception they have the forms *Arcadia* or *Larcadia*. Such a map for example may be seen in the Translations of the Royal Society of Canada, Volume III, section ii, page 345, and others are given in Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America," Volume IV. I could give, if such a list would have interest for the reader, the names of several good maps between 1548 and 1590 which thus mark *Larcadia* or *Arcadia*, and moreover these maps all belong to the Italian type which influenced more strongly than any other the place-nomenclature of this coast. But I need only say here that in all the cases of its

occurrence on maps of the sixteenth century, the word never once appears without the *r*. Finally the very earliest map on which it is known to me to occur is one by the Italian Gastaldi of 1548 (given in Winsor's *America*, IV, 88) where it is *Larcadia*.

Our Acadia then is the direct descendant of the old Larcadia of the sixteenth century maps. What then is its real origin? Can Larcadia be from the Indian? Three facts are against it; first the presence of an *r* in the word, which letter and sound do not occur at all in the Micmac Language; second, it appears on the maps long anterior (i. e. in 1548) to the date of any settlement, and at a time when the intercourse of the natives with Europeans had been of the very briefest and most superficial character, and hence before the abundance of native words ending in *akadie* could have been known; third, of the many other names on these early maps, all are obviously of European origin, and not a single one is of native origin, showing that up to that time only European names had been given in this region. We must then give up the idea that Larcadia can be of native origin, and admit that it is European. But why it was given originally I do not know, nor have I any idea. The presence of the L is against its origin from a repetition of Arcadia in Greece. Further studies may yet give us the clue to its solution, but in the meantime it seems impossible to escape the conclusion that the word is not of Micmac but of European origin.

W. F. GANONG.

## OAK POINT CHURCH YARD.

A great deal of history is to be found among the ancient grave stones of a country church yard. In former days it was the custom to inscribe upon the tombstone of the deceased not only the date of his birth and death but a statement of the public positions he had filled as well as a relation of his virtues. This plan is no longer popular possibly because the fashion in tombstones has changed. When men were buried beneath a broad flat stone a larger inscription seemed to be required than at present, when a narrow obilesk usually marks the grave of the deceased. Possibly we are not making history as fast as our forefathers did, and it may be that our lives are less worthy of being related, but from whatever cause it comes we must all recognize the change in post-mortuary customs. Still we ought to be grateful to our ancestors for their long inscriptions, and the best way for us to acknowledge the service which these inscriptions are capable of rendering to the cause of historical study is to have them copied and published for general information. I purpose in this article to present to the reader some of the inscriptions on the grave stones in Oak Point churchyard, which has been used as a place of burial by the people of the parish of Greenwich for upward of one hundred and ten years. In making selections of inscriptions for publication I have kept three things in view, 1st, to copy all inscriptions that were very old; 2nd, to copy all relating to the Loyalist; 3rd, to give any that seemed in other respects remarkable.

The oldest stone I have been able to find in Oak



Point Burying Ground bears the following inscription:

In memory of Mary Gilbert, was born December 7th, 1751, and died May 18th, 1790. N. B.—She had all the endowments of a loving and dutiful wife to Jno. Gilbert.

This is a very old stone of small size, which has almost disappeared, so deeply is it imbedded in the earth. Perhaps some of the readers of this MAGAZINE may be able to give some information in regard to Mary and John Gilbert.

A granite obelisk marks the grave of Col. James Brittain, a Loyalist officer who had been a lieutenant in the New Jersey Volunteers. The inscription upon it is as follows:

In memory of  
Col. James Brittain,  
born in New Jersey, 1752.  
Came to this province with his regiment 1783,  
and died in October, 1838,  
and  
Eleanor, his wife,  
died July, 1846,  
aged 92 years.

Another Loyalist inscription is the following:

Sacred to the memory  
of James Dorsett Williams  
who departed this life  
Sept. the 17th, 1832,  
aged 70 years.  
Also his wife Patience  
Williams, who departed this  
life March the 25th, 1854,  
aged 88 years.  
They came to this province  
with the Loyalists in 1783.

The Williams family did not reside in Greenwich, but on the opposite site of the river, just below the Cedars. Two other Loyalist inscriptions relating to the Williams family, on two separate stones, are as follows:

Sacred to the memory of  
John Williams  
who came to this province  
with the Loyalists in 1783,  
and departed this life, Sept. 4th,  
1834, in the 75th year of his age.

In memory of Eleanor,  
 wife of John Williams, who  
 died Mar. 29th, 1862,  
 aged 92 years.

Another Loyalist family, although the fact is not stated on their tombstones, was the Flaglors. Simon Flaglor, the first of the family in this province was a Loyalist, and he owned a frontage of a mile and a half on the river. He gave the land for the church yard, and also part of the land upon which the church stands. His tombstone and those of his wife and daughter are in a separate enclosure, close to the church yard.

In memory of Simon  
 Flaglor, who departed this  
 life, Sept. 1816, aged  
 72 years.

\* \* \*

In memory of Elizabeth Flaglor,  
 who departed this life  
 Jny. 24th, 1842, aged 88 years.

\* \* \*

Sacred to the memory of  
 Elizabeth Flaglor, who  
 departed this life May 30th,  
 1842, aged 67 years.

Two small slate stones standing side by side bear the following inscriptions:

This stone was erected by Barnes  
 Travies in memory of his father  
 Jeremiah Travies who departed  
 this life the 11th of February, 1801,  
 aged 47 years.

\* \* \*

This stone was erected by her  
 son, W. H. Travis, in memory of  
 his mother, who died on the 13th  
 day of February, 1838, aged 70  
 years

The Travis family were Loyalists, and from West Chester Co., New York, and some of the name still reside in St. John. W. H. Travis, who forgot to put his mother's name on her tombstone, was the Squire

Travis of Indiantown whom many of our older readers will remember.

Stephen Crabb,  
departed this life, June 18th, 1859,  
aged 98.

Mary Crabb,  
the wife of Stephen Crabb,  
deceased in 1853, aged 85.

The Crabbs were in this province before the Loyalists, the first of the name in New Brunswick residing near Gagetown. Stephen Crabb, who almost reached 100 years, was a man of large size and enormous strength. He carried a barrel of flour on his shoulder from the South Wharf to Indiantown, and placed it in his boat without once laying it down. This remarkable feat was done on a wager, a South Wharf merchant offering to give him the barrel of flour if he could carry it to Indiantown.

In memory of  
Adam Flewelling,  
Died Dec. 1816,  
Aged 55 years.

\* \* \*

In memory of Annie,  
wife of  
Adam Flewelling,  
died  
Decr. 31st, 1861,  
Aged 93 years.

The Flewellings are of Welsh origin. Adam Flewelling was one of three brothers who all resided in the Parish of Greenwich. The other brothers were Caleb and Thomas. The latter was married three times and survived all his wives. The four lie buried side by side and the inscriptions on their four tomb stones are as follows:

In memory of  
Thos. Flewelling, died 14th  
Oct., 1860, aged 93 years.

With us their memory shall live  
Through long succeeding years,  
Embalmed with all our heart can give  
Our praises and our tears.

In memory of Hannah,  
first wife of Thomas Flewelling,  
Died 7th Dec., 1820,  
aged 33 years.

\* \* \*

In memory of Jane,  
second wife of Thos. Flewelling,  
Died 9th Jany., 1840, aged 49 years.

\* \* \*

In memory of Elizabeth,  
third wife of Thos. Flewelling,  
Died 9th Feb., 1847, aged 47 years.

The same inclosure in which the Flaglors are buried contains a large granite obelisk with the following inscription:

Sacred to the memory of  
Peter Berton  
who departed this life the 15th day of November,  
1791, aged 62 years,  
and his wife  
Ann,  
who departed this life the 11th day of January,  
1790, aged 49 years.  
Erected by their sole surviving  
daughter E. McA. Berton, as a tribute  
of filial affection, A. D. 1855.

The Berton family gave part of the site for the church, but the name has been long extinct in the parish of Greenwich.

Sacred to the memory of  
Thomas Richards,  
departed this life 6th July, 1853,  
in the 85th year of his age.

The father of Thomas Richards came from Wales and resided just below Oak Point. He was one of the first to make bricks and pottery in New Brunswick. He was drowned in the St. John River opposite his own house by falling through the ice. Thomas Richards, the only son who survived him, is the ancestor of all the Richards family now living near Oak Point. Two of his sons, James aged 87, and William D. aged 85

are still living, the latter on the old Richards home-  
stead just below Oak Point.

A wooden slab, the letters on which are hardly  
legible has on it the following quaint inscription:

Go Home Dear Friends  
And shed no tears,  
Here we must wait  
Till Christ appears,  
And at his coming  
We hope to have  
A joyful rising  
From the grave.

Here lieth the body of  
Margt. Frazer, who departed  
this life the 23rd July, 1823,  
Aet 54.

Erected by John Frazer.

The grave of another old resident of the Parish is  
thus marked:

In memory of  
Daniel Peatman,  
who died May 20th, 1849,  
aged 84 years.

Daniel Peatman was the grandfather of Captain  
Alfred Peatman who lives on the River about three  
miles below Oak Point. The Peatmans were Loyalists,  
as were a large proportion of the first inhabitants of  
Greenwich. Quite a number, however, came from  
Great Britain and purchased land from those who had  
drawn it originally. One of these has his name and  
memory commemorated thus:

Sacred to the memory of  
Daniel Marley,  
who died the 1st October, 1853,  
aged 73 years.

Mr. Marley, who was the father of Squire Daniel  
Marley of Oak Point, was a native of Workington,  
England, and a blockmaker by trade. He came to  
this province shortly after the battle of Waterloo, and  
after working at his trade in St. John for some years,

settled at Oak Point. He was the first man in New Brunswick to make a built block, all the blocks made in the province before his time being mortised.

JAMES HANNAY.

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AT PORTLAND POINT.

*Supplementary Paper, No. 1.*

Since the conclusion of the Portland Point series of papers, the writer, by the kindness of Mr. Ward C. Hazen, has had access to certain documents which supply further information concerning the history of St. John during the pre-loyalist period. While it is to be regretted that the facts that have thus come to light should not have been inserted in their proper place in the original series, it is not too late to present them, in this supplementary fashion, to those readers of the MAGAZINE who have displayed so kindly an interest in the story of Portland Point. The supplementary character of the papers will render it advisable that the reader should be able to refer to the papers of the original series from time to time, as it will neither be possible nor desirable to repeat what has already appeared in the MAGAZINE. It will, however, be necessary at the outset to turn our attention once again to the circumstances under which Messrs. Simonds and White came to St. John.

The year 1759 witnessed the climax of the long and eventful struggle between England and France for supremacy on the North American continent. The conquest of Quebec settled the issue in favor of the former power. At this period, an attempt was made to strengthen the hands of the English in Acadia by the well known proclamations of Governor Lawrence,



inviting the inhabitants of New England to settle the lands vacated by the removal of their original French inhabitants, or any other vacant lands in Nova Scotia. The attention of James Simonds was in this way first directed to St. John. He was then a young man of twenty-four years of age. William Hazen, who was his cousin and had just attained to manhood, belonged to a corps of Massachusetts Rangers, then serving in Canada. Samuel Blodget, another of the partners of the old trading company, was a follower of the army on Lake Champlain as a sutler. James White—at this time a young man of two and twenty years—had been for several campaigns, Mr. Blodget's clerk or assistant. Leonard Jarvis—afterwards Mr. Hazen's business partner at Newburyport and so incidentally a member of the trading company at St. John—was not then eighteen years of age.

James Simonds had some knowledge of the fur trade, and shortly after the conquest of Quebec, began to look out a suitable place along the shores of the Bay of Fundy for the establishment of a trading post. The Indians were rather hostile to him at first and he was hindered in carrying his plan into execution. Meanwhile he became interested in the proposed settlement of a colony of people from Massachusetts at Maugerville on the St. John river. In the year 1762, in conjunction with his brother Richard, he assisted in laying out the Township of Maugerville, of which he was one of the original patentees, and for his services in the business received the sum of £40, "as appears by a letter of the surveyor Israel Perley in 1764." Richard Simonds acted as a chain bearer when the township was laid out.

Captain Francis Peabody, who was the chief agent of the Massachusetts people in their negotiations with

the Government of Nova Scotia, and who from his age and character must be regarded as the most influential personage on the St. John river while he lived, built a small house at Portland Point in 1762. This house had an oak frame brought from Newburyport. It became the property of James Simonds in 1765, Captain Peabody having removed up the river. It was afterwards owned and occupied by James White. It could not have been an elaborate building, since it was only valued at £40 at the time the business affairs of the company were wound up.

James and Richard Simonds, relying upon the promise of the Nova Scotia government to give them a grant of land at the harbor of St. John, burnt over the whole of the marsh in the month of May, 1762, and the following summer cut there a large quantity of hay; but by reason of being disappointed of a vessel to bring the cattle they expected that season, they sold or made a present of the hay to Captain Peabody, who was then living in his house at Portland Point. The lands at St. John, according to James Simonds, were guaranteed to himself and his brother Richard several years before they had the least thought of being concerned with Blodget, Hazen, Jarvis or White in any kind of business.

Early in the year 1763, James Simonds and William Hazen engaged in a small venture in the way of trade and fishing at St. John and Passamaquoddy. The following is a copy of what is probably the first document extant in connection with their business:

PASSAMAQUADA, 26th July, 1763.  
SIR,—Please to pay unto Mr. Ebenezer Eaton the sum of Five pounds one shilling & four pence Lawfull money, half cash & half Goods, and place the same to the acct. of,

Yr. Humble Servant,

JAS. SIMONDS

To Mr. William Hazen, }  
Merchant in Newbury. }

Ebenezer Eaton, mentioned above, was master of a small schooner, the Bachelor, and was for some years engaged in the service of Mr. Hazen and his co-partners. Richard Simonds was among those employed in the fishery at Passamaquoddy. It is almost certain that the curing station for the fish caught in Passamaquoddy Bay was on the island adjoining Campobello, now called Indian Island. This was in early times a favorite resort of the savages and at all times a good centre for trade. A French settler, Moise la Treille, lived here in 1688, and this circumstance accounts for the fact that the island was first known to the English as Latterell Island. It was called Perkins Island in the grant made to the Canada Company in 1765, possibly in honor of the Company's agent, Colonel Beamsley Perkins Glasier. It was, however, an island of many names, for James Boyd, a Scotchman who resided there in 1763, called it Jeganagoose—evidently a form of Misignegoos by which name it is now called by the Passamaquoddies.

The success of their first modest little venture encouraged Hazen and Simonds to undertake a more ambitious project, namely the formation of a trading company to carry on "the business of the cod-fishery, seine-fishery, fur trade, burning of lime and every other trading business that shall be thought advantageous to the company, at Passamaquoddy, St Johns, Canso and elsewhere in or near the province of Nova Scotia and parts adjacent." Some account of the organization of the company will be found in the first published number of this MAGAZINE. The original contract is in possession of Mr. Ward C. Hazen, and is in an excellent state of preservation. A fac-simile of the

signature appended to this venerable document is here given.

Sam<sup>l</sup> Blodget

James Simonds

W<sup>m</sup> H. W. M.

Robt. Peaslee

James White  
Richd. Simonds

The document was endorsed "Contract for St. Johns & Passamaquodi." Evidently the project was regarded as in some degree experimental, for the contract provided, "The partnership shall continue certain for the space of one\* year, and for such longer time as all the partys shall hereafter agree." Shortly before the organization of the company Mr. Simonds went to Halifax to procure a grant of land and a license to trade with the Indians, but only returned with a license

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\*Examination of the original document shows the word "one" to have been inserted after the document had been written, evidently after consultation on the part of those concerned.

to trade and another to occupy ten acres at Portland Point, upon which the company's buildings were afterwards erected, being all that he said he could then obtain.

The first buildings erected were not costly, and were designed merely to meet the actual requirements of the business. The partnership operations began immediately. Part of the supplies were sent to Passamaquoddy, where Simonds or White attended during the season of fishing. This they continued to do for several years although St. John was from the first the chief centre of their business.

The connection of Robert Peaslie, Richard Simonds and Samuel Blodget with the business of the company was but brief. Peaslie appears never to have come to St. John, although it was specified in the contract that he was to do so, and early in 1765 he withdrew from the company. Richard Simonds died January 20, 1765, and his brother James states that he lost his life in the defence of the property of the company when the savages were about to carry it off. This circumstance suffices to show that the establishment of the business was not accomplished without difficulty, and that it was even attended with danger.

Samuel Blodget was probably considerably older than the other members of the company, a shrewd man of business, possessed of some means and little learning. He had previously been associated with Mr. Hazen in contracts for supplies for the army. To him in Boston were forwarded the major part of the furs, fish, lime, etc., while he was a member of the company. Many of the furs were sent from Boston to Lane & Booth of London where they sold well.\* Mr. Blodget

---

\*From June, 1765 to March, 1771 Hazen & Jarvis shipped to England 5,035 lbs. beaver and 582 lbs. castor.

supplied a variety of goods for the Indian trade. The Indian love of finery is indicated by the fact that among the articles he sent to St. John in 1764, were 9 pairs of green, scarlet and blue plush breeches at a guinea each; 1 blue gold laced jacket, £3.0.1½; 2 scarlet gold laced jackets, £6.0.3; 3 gold laced beaver hats, £8.6.4, besides such articles as spotted ermine jackets, ruffled shirts, etc. These may have seemed rather extravagant articles for the Indians, but the chiefs and captains bought them and delighted to wear them on special occasions.\*

Under date Boston, March 18, 1766, Mr. Blodget expresses anxiety to have a statement from Simonds & White how their business stands, and inquires whether he is to have a share in the lands at St. John. He says that if the partnership goes on there is an absolute necessity of all the lands being in a joint partnership as well as every other part of the business. Mr. Blodget's caution and shrewdness, as well as his lack of education, are manifest in the extract which follows:

"I have been Largely concerned in partnerships before Now, but Never so Ignorant of any as of the present, which I am willing to Impute it to your hurry of Buisness. But Let me Tell you that partners are in a high degree guilty of Imprudence to Continue a Large Trade for Two years without Settling or knowing whether they have Lost a hundred pounds or not—although they may be ever so Imersed in Buisness, for the Sooner they Stop the better, provided they are Loosing money, as it seames in Mr. Hazen's oppinion we have Lost money—perhaps you may Know to the Contrary. But then how agreeable would it be to me (who have a Large Sum in your hands) to know as much as you do. Pray Suffer me to ask you, can you wonder to find me anxious about my Interest [in the business] when I am so Ignorant what it is in? I am sure you don't Gent'n. I am not in doubt of your Integrity, I think I know you Both Two well. But common prudence calls Loudly upon us all to adjust our accounts as soon as may be. I have not the Least Line under yours and Mr. White's hands that the Articles which we signed

\*Col. John Allan of Machias held a conference with the Indians at Aukpaque in June 1777, and in his journal he writes, "The Chiefs made a grand appearance, particularly Ambroise St. Aubin, who was dressed in a blue Persian silk waistcoat four inches deep, and scarlet knee breeches; also gold laced hat with white cockade."



the first year, which was dated the First of March, 1764,—which was but for one year—should Continue to the present Time, nor do I doubt your honour, but Still mortally Requirers it to be done and I Should take it Coincidence to Receive Such a Righting sent by both of you."

Mr. Blodget's uneasiness as to the outcome of the business was set at rest a few days after he penned the above for in their letter of April 5, 1766, Hazen & Jarvis notify their partners at St. John:

"We have purchased Mr. Blodget's Interest in the contract with you, for which we are to pay him his outsets. We are in hopes that we shall be able to carry on the Business much better without than with him. \* \* We must beg you would be as frugal as possible in the laying out of any money that benefits will not be immediately reaped from, and that you will make as large remittances as you possibly can to enable us to discharge the Company's debt to Blodget, for we shall endeavor all in our power to discharge our obligations to him as we do not chuse to lay at his Mercy."

Apparently so far as Mr. Blodget was concerned his connection with the company, while it brought him no gain, did him little or no financial damage. From this time he ceases to have any interest for us in the story of Portland Point.

In the autumn of the year 1764, Leonard Jarvis, then a young man of twenty-two years of age, became associated with William Hazen as partner in his business at Newburyport and, by common consent, a sharer in the business at St. John. He may be considered as having taken the place in the company vacated by the retirement of Samuel Blodget. Mr. Jarvis was a man of ability and good education. He conducted the correspondence of Hazen and Jarvis with Simonds and White in a manner alike creditable to his business training and mental culture. The accounts kept at Newburyport in connection with the business are in his hand writing. The following letter to James Simonds will serve as a specimen of his powers of composition, and will also illustrate the nature of the busi-

ness that fell to the share of the Newburyport partners :

NEWBURY PORT, April 3d, 1765.

SIR,—We now enclose you Invoice of sundrys shipt on board the schooner Polly, which we hope will arrive safe with you. The schooner Wilmot arrived here from Passamaquada the 22d Feb'y and sailed for Philadelphia the 4th March. We thought it would be much better to let her make a short trip there than to have her lay by the wharves; and, as it has turned out, believe it was very fortunate, for had she been in this river, it is more than probable we should have had her to repair in the storm last Sunday sevenight, which was as severe as was ever known, and which did great damage to the wharves and shipping in this River. We had the schooner Polly drove on one of the wharves from whence we had to launch her. This has detained her some time; indeed there has not been in the memory of man such a winter as the last & we hope there never will be again.

Your letter of the 16th December never came to hand till yesterday. The schooner Wilmot arrived at Squam last Sunday morning. She was obliged by contrary winds to put in there & has as yet had no opportunity to get into this River, but hope this evening or the morning tide will bring her in. You may depend upon our using the utmost dispatch in the unloading, graving & reloading her, & hope in a fortnight you will have her with you. We shall endeavour to compleat your memorandum by her. We hope that in future, by keeping the schooner constantly running between this place and yours, that we shall be able to surmount our greatest difficulties. At present can only say that nothing shall be wanting on our parts (& we are well assured that you will continue to endeavour) to make this Concern turn out in the end an advantageous one. It would give us great pleasure could we ease you of part of your burden and know what difficulties you have to go through.

We beg you would in future, if possible, take the Fishermen's notes for the balance of their accts. Were it done they would have no room left to dispute. You have experienced what it is to settle with these sort of people. They make many complaints of being overcharged & of not having credit for what they did more than properly allowed for them to do.

Mr. Blodgett tells us that he never expected to advance more than a quarter of the outsets. We think in this he does not serve us very well, as we can't see into the reason of our advancing near  $\frac{3}{4}$  & doing more than ten times the Business, & his having an equal share of the profits. Pray give us your opinion on that head. You may rest assured that we will not leave one stone unturned to keep you constantly supply'd, & believe (even if we should not have the requisite assistance from Mr. Blodgett) we shall be able to effect it.

Mr. Peaslee has determined to sett down in Haverhill & to leave this concern, & as by this means & the death of your Brother (in which we sincerely condole with you) one sixth part of the concern becomes vacant, we propose to let Mr. White

have one eighth and to take three eighths ourselves—this you will please consult with Mr. White upon and advise us

We have sent you by this schooner some table Linen & what other Table furniture we thought you might have occasion for. If there is anything more wanting to make you not only comfortable but Genteel, beg you would advise us & we will furnish you with it by the Return of the Schooner Wilmot.

We must beg you will send all the accts. both you and Mr. White have against the Company, & put us in a way to settle with Mr. Peaslee. We hope by the return of the schooner Wilmot to send your accounts & believe that Mr. Hazen will accompany them, he intends it if possible.

The Sloop "Peggy and Molly" we have not as yet been able to sell. We lett her the last winter for £22 p. month, we to insure her. She returned from her voyage last Feb'y, and we have again lett her for a West India voyage at the same price, & have given orders to Capt. Davis (who has hired half of her) to dispose of her if he can in the West Indies. If he does not sell her we shall, if we can get any price for her.

The Fishermen & Labourers you wrote for will come down with Capt. Story. \* \* \* \* \*

We have agreed with Mr. Marble (who made fish last year for Capt. Randall at Canso) to take care of the stores, &c., under-you. Mr. Hazen has been acquainted with him for some time & always found him an Honest, sober and Industrious young man. Mr. Dow will come in this schooner, whom we have desired to take care of the stores at Passamaquada till he has your orders. \*

We are wishing you all happiness

Your hum. Servts.

HAZEN & JARVIS.

When William Hazen decided to remove to St. John, the more effectually to promote the interests of the Company by superintending in conjunction with Mr. Simonds and Mr. White the various kinds of business in which they were engaged, Leonard Jarvis removed to Dartmouth, leaving his investment in the business untouched so as not to embarrass the company at a critical time. His brother Samuel Gardiner Jarvis of Boston agreed to furnish the supplies needed for the future on commission, and when the Revolutionary war put a stop to the business of the company they were largely indebted to him.

During the time that William Hazen and Leonard Jarvis were associated as partners at Newburyport, they carried on quite a trade with the West Indies in

addition to their St. John business, and for the accomodation of their combined interests hired the long wharf in Newbury and the stores on it at an annual rental of £70. It was a good stand for sale of lime, fish and lumber received from St. John, and convenient as well for the West India trade. The remittances of Simonds and White were at first made directly to Hazen and Jarvis and the supplies, though mostly purchased in Boston, sent to Newburyport and shipped thence to St. John; but it was soon found more for the interest of the company that the remittances should be made, in many cases, directly to Boston, where Leonard Jarvis went to receive and sell them and to forward supplies. The nature of the remittances varied considerably from time to time. For example from April, 1764 to April, 1771, seven years, only 745 barrels of Gaspereaux were remitted; while in the course of the next four years there were remitted 3,032 barrels. The quantities of lime and lumber varied in like manner. There was no market for Gaspereaux at Newburyport so they were usually sent to Boston, and seven-eighths of the furs with a large proportion of the lime, etc., were also sold in Boston. It may be roughly stated that in the course of the ten or twelve years in which the company carried on business, the value of the goods and supplies sent to St. John from Boston and Newburyport amounted to more than \$100,000. The partners differed in their estimate of the general results, Mr. Simonds claiming that the business had at least paid for itself, while Hazen and Jarvis claimed that there had certainly been no profit but rather a loss—this at least is what we may infer from their statement:—

Some little idea may be formed of the volume of

the trade at St. John by the invoices of the goods and supplies forwarded by Hazen and Jarvis:

"It should not be forgot that although there now appears to have been *no money made*, that at the commencement of the war between Great Britain and the colonies the Company were getting things in such a train as to entertain well founded hopes of carrying on a profitable trade with St. Croix in the West Indies."

DATE.	NUMBER OF INVOICES.	VALUE OF GOODS SENT.
1764	7	£3,891. 16.0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1765	6	1,156. 5.4 $\frac{3}{4}$
1766	8	1,801. 12.5
1767	13	2,828. 18.5 $\frac{1}{4}$
1768	8	1,535. 6.3 $\frac{1}{4}$
1769	6	1,868. 14.7
1770	5	1,258. 6.4
1771	6	1,874. 5.0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1772	2	1,530. 4.9 $\frac{1}{4}$
1773	4	1,083. 18.4 $\frac{1}{4}$
1774	5	1,871. 7.5
1775	2	1,573. 4.1
1776	1	289. 8.2 $\frac{3}{4}$
1777	1	15. 16.0
Total,	74	£22,579. 3.4 $\frac{1}{2}$

This table, however, does not seem to be entirely complete, for it is stated elsewhere that the supplies sent to St. John from 1766 to 1775, a period of eight years, amounted in value to £14,856 which is about £1,000 more than shown by the invoices above. During the same period of eight years the remittances from St. John were valued at £15,895. This goes to show that however profitable the venture of the company ultimately may have proved to some of its members, they did not make a fortune out of their early trade. In consequence of the Revolution in America, the business at St. John rapidly declined during the year 1775, and soon after almost entirely ceased.

The goods supplied the company were furnished by Hazen and Jarvis at 75 % advance on their sterling cost and at twelve months credit without interest. The Newburyport partners claimed that they were entitled to this advance as being the rate usually charged by merchants.

The trade with the Indians was for many years under restrictions, and as the company had rivals in the field, their operations were regarded with a jealous eye. Mr. Simonds had to make several journeys to Halifax to make defence against various complaints that from time to time were laid against Simonds & White, and had he not undertaken those journeys the fur trade of the company would have been forbidden by the Government, and must have terminated.

It was in contemplation at one time to establish a Truck House, or trading store, for the Indians at Maugerville, and a frame was made for the building. Owing, however, to some difficulties between the Indians and the Whites the matter was deferred for a year or two, the frame was then sent up the river in the sloop Bachelor and landed on a lot belonging to James Simonds near the then upper settlement of Maugerville. This was the only place available for such a store, as none of the settlers were willing to have a Truck house near them. However, owing to the delay in its erection, the carpenters found the frame to be so warped as to be not worth setting up.

The Indians were not very willing to accept the situation of affairs consequent upon the treaty of Paris, whereby English supremacy was established beyond dispute within the limits of old time Acadie, and careful management was requisite on the part of the government of Nova Scotia to maintain friendly relations



with them. Under date November 25, 1765, James Simonds writes:—

“The Indians were so late on their voyage after the French that they have made but little fall hunts, they will be better in the spring on that account. \* \* \* The dispute with the Indians is all settled to the satisfaction of the Government as well as the Indians.”

There can be little doubt that the dispute referred to was settled by a formal conference at Halifax in which the well known Maliseet chieftain Ambroise St. Aubin participated. He certainly was at Halifax about this time as appears by the following pass furnished him by the Governor:

“Permit the bearer Ambroise St. Aubin, Chief of the Indians of St. John’s river, to return there without any hinderance or molestation; and all persons are hereby required to give him all necessary and proper aid and assistance on his journey.

Given under my hand and seal at Halifax this 7th day of September, 1765.

M. WILMOT.

RICH’D BULKELEY, Secretary.

One of the results of the conference seems to have been that a reservation was made for the Indians in the township of Sunbury of “500 acres, including a church and burying ground at Aughpack, and four acres for a burying ground at St. Ann’s Point, and the island called Indian Island.” Simonds and White continued to trade with the Indians up the river but they had a keen rival in John Anderson,\* who was a man of enterprize and ability, which was recognized in his being named the first magistrate for the old county of Sunbury; his headquarters was near the site of Villebon’s old Fort, just above the mouth of the Nashwaak river. In August, 1768, Simonds and White informed their Newburyport partners:—

“All obstacles that have hitherto been in our way are removed, at least all pretension that we have not a right to extend our Trade, and we think it will be best by all means to have a

\*See pp. 70, 71, Vol. I. of this Magazine.

store at Sunbury\* above Anderson's. This will serve as a settlement as well as a store."

Soon after this idea seems to have been carried into effect by the establishment of a trading post at St. Ann's, near the site of Government House, which was in charge of Benjamin Atherton for some years. Mr. Atherton, it may be observed, was a man of ability and education. He was clerk of the peace for the old county of Sunbury. He wrote a letter to Mr. Hazen from Prince William, May 19, 1800, in which he mentions his former connection with the company and speaks of having cut grass on Mr. Simond's lot in Maugerville for the use of the company's cattle while he was doing business for them at St. Ann's, and of sledding it to St. Ann's the next winter.

Further facts of interest in connection with the business of the company at St. John and Passamaquoddy must be reserved for another paper.

W. O. RAYMOND.

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### *THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.*

When the tocsin of war is sounded throughout the British Empire, men hitherto comparatively unknown suddenly become famous, and portions of our vast empire in which these men have seen service claim an interest in them and watch with pride their achievements, or, with sorrow, deplore their failures. The commander of Her Majesty's forces in South Africa, Sir Redvers Buller, has that claim upon the interest of the people of New Brunswick, and more particularly on

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\*The reference above is to the township of Sunbury, not to the county. Sunbury township began about the lower bounds of Fredericton and extended up the River St. John as far as the upper line of the parish of Kingsclear.

that of the citizens of St. John. During portions of 1868 and 1869 the 4th Battalion, Sixtieth, "The King's Royal Rifle Corps," was stationed in this city, and Sir Redvers Buller, then plain Captain Buller, became acquainted with many of the older residents, who have since passed away. He is yet, however, remembered by many who were mere youths when the Rifles were in garrison at the old barracks at Lower Cove, which the great fire of June 20th, 1877, so effectually destroyed.

The attempted invasion of the province by Fenian agitators was at that time fresh in the minds of our people, and the efficiency of our local militia, then a matter of importance, caused the formation of military schools in various parts of the province. One of these was established at St. John and placed under the command of Colonel Hawley and officers of the 4th Battalion, who took great interest in the work allotted to them. In 1869 the Rifles were relieved by the 78th Highlanders, which was the last imperial corps stationed in New Brunswick.

While Sir Redvers Buller is remembered by a few amongst us as a thorough soldier, a keen sportsman, and a hospitable companion, he was almost forgotten by the general public until his selection for the important command intrusted to him in South Africa brought up recollections of the days when stationed in British America he witnessed the formation of the Dominion of Canada—a corps of whose sons he will have in his command.

But the 4th Battalion has left traces of their sojourn other than the recollections of the living. In the Rural Cemetery, near this city, in a beautiful spot shaded by firs and spruce trees, is the grave of a young sergeant

of the corps, and the marble headstone bears this inscription:

MONTAGUE ARCHER WHITMORE,  
Paymaster Sergeant  
4th Batt'n, 60th,  
The King's Royal Rifle Corps,  
Died 12th Oct. 1868.  
Aged 27 Years.

His Officers remember him as a good Soldier,  
His Comrade Sergeants as a true friend.

In another portion of the Rural Cemetery is the grave of the surgeon, Dr. Mills, who also died in this city during the stay of the Rifles. The headstone that marks his grave is inscribed as follows:

WILLIAM WILSON MILLS, ESQ.,  
Late Surgeon  
of the 4th Batt'n  
60th, the King's Royal Rifle Corps,  
formerly of the 63d Regt.  
Died at St. John Nov. 13th, 1868.  
Aged 37 years.

There is also in the Rural Cemetery a memorial to an officer of the 60th regiment, that carries one back beyond the recollection of the living to the arrival of the first English settlers at the mouth of the St. John. In the large lot in which the Hazen family bury their dead is the tomb of Major Hazen, and this epitaph is inscribed on it:

Sacred  
to the memory of  
Robert Hazen,  
a major in  
His Majesty's  
60th Regiment of Foot,  
the third son of  
the Honorable  
William Hazen,  
Born the 7th day of September,  
1773.  
Died the 17th day of July,  
1813.

Major Hazen was born at Newburyport in the colony of Massachusetts Bay, his father, Hon. William

Hazen, sailed from that place with his family to settle at the mouth of the St. John, in May, 1775. In 1793 Major Hazen was appointed ensign in the King's New Brunswick Regiment, and in 1795 was transferred to the 60th Regiment, and with that corps served in the West Indies. After many years of arduous service he returned to St. John on sick leave, where he died. Major Hazen was the father of the late Hon. Robert Hazen, for many years recorder of the City of St. John.

At the close of the Crimean War in 1855, Robert Morris Hazen, the eldest son of the Hon. Robert Hazen, was commissioned lieutenant in the same regiment in which his grandfather had served, and joined the 3rd Battalion in India. He was promoted captain in the 4th Battalion in 1863, but died of cholera at Thayetmo, on the Irrawaddy, in British Burmah, the same year.

Another officer of the 60th regiment, whose name appears in the early land grants of "Sunbury County," was Colonel Beamsley Glasier. To him was granted the extensive tract at the mouth of the Nerepis that became the property of General John Coffin, and known as Alwyngton Manor. Colonel Glasier was the manager of the Canada Company's lands on the St. John river, and superintended in 1768 the building of the first saw mill erected on the Nashwaak, on the site where the extensive mills of Alexander Gibson are situated. Colonel Glasier commanded the 4th Battalion of the 60th, which with the 3rd Battalion was disbanded at the close of the American Revolution in 1783. Colonel Glasier died in England in 1785. The Glasiers of Sunbury County are descendants of Benjamin Glasier, a brother of Colonel Glasier.

The 60th Regiment was raised in America, principally in New York and Pennsylvania, in 1755, during

the French wars, and was known as the "Royal American Regiment." It was added to the regular army in 1797, and was the first rifle corps in the British service. It was at the taking of Quebec under General Wolf in 1759, and a detachment of the same corps was the last imperial troops stationed in that fortress when it was transferred to the keeping of the Dominion of Canada in 1869.

It may be of interest to state that previous to his appointment to the command of the forces in South Africa, there appeared in the London Times an appeal from Sir Redvers Buller for documents, pictures, badges or old uniforms of the 60th Regiment, or any information relating to the officers and men of that corps, as the officers of the King's Royal Rifles were compiling a history of the 60th Regiment, and were desirous of making the history as complete as possible. Major-General Terry, formerly of the 4th Battalion, who is also remembered in St. John, has charge of this historical work, and readers of THE MAGAZINE whose ancestors were connected with that fine old corps—and there must be many in the Maritime Provinces—should communicate with General Terry\* and give what assistance they can. The early history of the 60th is interwoven with the family history of many of our colonial families.

JONAS HOWE.

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\*General Terry's address is, 123 St. George's Road, S. W. London. Eng.



*AN INCIDENT IN THE EARLY LIFE OF  
WARD CHIPMAN.*

Among the prominent citizens of Boston prior to the commencement of the American Revolution was Jonathan Sewell. He had been educated at Harvard, where he graduated in 1767. He selected the law as his profession, and in the course of time became Attorney General of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. This office he resigned several years before the war on being appointed Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty. Mrs. Sewell was a sister of the wife of John Hancock the first signer of the Declaration of Independence.

While Ward Chipman was attending college he had the misfortune to lose his father and the prospect of being able to finish his education was very discouraging. In this emergency he was befriended by Mr. Sewell, and we cannot do better than quote the story of his benevolence in Chipman's own words as we find it in his letter to Mr. Sewell of August 2d, 1775;—

“I had the misfortune to lose a kind Father, when my academical education was scarce half completed; my prospects were then truly distressing. Unable to remain at College, too young to undertake any business, unwilling to descend to the lowest offices of life, I knew not how to turn nor where to look. I had no claim to the support of my friends, it was not in my power to provide for myself; my friends assisted me but my expences, though sparingly incurred, exceeded their munificence. At that critical time I experienced an instance of your friendship in your generous contribution and the collection you made from the other Gentlemen of the Bar, which raised me from a very

disagreeable situation to ease and temporary independence. I was thereby enabled to answer the demands made upon me and finish my studies with credit.

My inclinations were early turned to the study and practice of law; my circumstances forbade the hope of prosecuting a plan of this kind and obliged me to think of another way of life far from agreeable. You then unsolicited sought out my difficulties and at once removed them and without the least prospect of compensation undertook my maintenance and instruction. I have ever found in you an assiduity to benefit, help and instruct me equal to which many children never experienced from their own Parents, greater none. Sure I am that had my own Father lived it would not have been in his power to provide so well for me. I have and ever shall feel an attachment to your family as strong and real as that which arises from the ties of natural affection.

I am fully sensible of the disinterested benevolence which must have actuated your conduct, and it is now become a duty I owe to you as well as to myself to labor to deserve it. . . . I am not unmindful of the inconveniences to which you have submitted by receiving me into your family. The trifling advantage I have been to your children I could wish had been greater. What they have reaped is to be attributed more to their own docility than any labors of mine. If however your intended removal to Halifax takes place, I will gladly attend to their instruction till that time if agreeable.

With you I have passed the happiest part of my life, and it is with great reluctance that I think of removing. . . .

This week I became of age,\*—this week I am

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\*Ward Chipman was born July 30, 1754.

entering upon a new course of life. The wide world is now before me, my cares and concerns will increase with my years. You have discovered yourself to be a father and a friend to me. I hope my behaviour has not been such as to forfeit your esteem and that I may not hereafter prove unworthy of it. Every possible opportunity to serve you I shall gladly improve and in every instance in my power, command me. It will for the present be impossible for me to make any compensation to you for your kind assistance and support. As my abilities will admit I shall be mindful of my obligations and endeavour in some measure to discharge them, though I could wish you would now receive some legal acknowledgement of them which may be security in case of accident or misfortune."

The sentiments contained in the foregoing do honor to the head and heart of of Ward Chipman. The style in which he writes displays much of, the terseness of expression that marks his more mature compositions, but it must be borne in mind that he was at this time a mere boy, and as such his letter is particularly commendable.

Mr. Sewell promptly replied in a really noble letter, which, in manner and in matter, would do credit to any writer of any age or society.

BOSTON, 3rd. Aug't 1775.

DEAR CHIPMAN,—Yours of yesterday I have read with a mixture of pain and pleasure—of pain at the parting with one of my Family, who has for so long a time uniformly rendered himself perfectly agreeable, who has taken a very great share of burdensome care off my hands, and whose constant endeavour has been to please and make me happy—of pleasure at finding the period arrived at which I see you fitted in every respect for making as easy a passage thro' the short

thorny path of life as most of the race of Adam have any right to promise themselves. You are now upon your own legs and the wide world is before you. You enter upon the stage when the scene is tragical,\* but you are young, and the nature of it is such as I think does not admit of its being very long lasting, I have no doubt but to you it will in the end prove a benefit. Business in our profession must return again and you will have but few eminent professors to share it with you. In the meantime you have but one to provide for, and with your prudence and circumscribed wishes, the little office you now hold will be sufficient to keep you above dependence. Should this support fail, which I hope will not be the case, acquaint me with it immediately, and if you find yourself destitute of the means of living fly to me wherever I am, if in this world, and be assured that while I have bread to eat you shall share it with me till happier and better scenes open.

However, I do not fear your ever being pushed by such adverse fortune. That same kind universal parent who has hitherto provided for you and me (for our circumstances in early life have a striking resemblance) when everything around us was dark and gloomy, will continue to guide and protect you. A cheerful Hope seems to be one of the means which man must be in the use of before he can expect the aid of providence. An habitual disposition to view the bright side of things, seems as it were, to keep the eyes of the mind open to see those means of relief which, tho' near at hand, an indolent despair often prevents us from seeing.

When I was at your age—and long before, and long after—I could discover no visible means of procuring a tolerable support thro' life. When I entered

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\*Alluding to the war then in progress.

upon the study of the Law, I had every possible discouragement to encounter. I had neither friend, books, nor money, and when I began to practise, the only ray of hope that shone upon me was an uncle upon the Superior Bench, whose name alone gave me some countenance; but throughout the course of my life, in the most dreary prospects, I don't know that I ever felt a disposition to despair. I don't mention it as a virtue in me, but it arose from a natural "Gaité de cœur," which I then possessed and which perpetually prompted me to hope that things would be better to-morrow; and this enabled me to make light of present inconveniences, and to look out for and to embrace all the means of mending them within my reach; and could I at your age have been placed in the same circumstances that you are now, I verily believe I should not have envied Kings their wealth or titles.

The warm sentiments with which your last and former letters abound on the subject of my benevolence towards you, I consider as the overflowings of a grateful heart. Gratitude is an amiable affection, but like all the passions and affections of the human mind is apt to run riot in excess when its proper object is presented. To you, what I have done for you is undoubtedly a benefit of some importance, but to me it is trifling. Though you may have gained much I have parted with but *little*—and why should contributing to the happiness of others, without diminishing our own be considered as a cardinal virtue? Why should it be ranked higher than mere duty? especially if the communication of happiness is reciprocal? But if there is return of real benefit the obligation is in a great measure cancelled, and this is truly the case between you and me. Your obliging deportment, your assiduity to be serviceable, your constant endeavour to ease me of all care

and trouble, your solicitude to please, and your faithful attention to the instruction of my children ever since you have been in my family, are circumstances which certainly go far towards compensating me for whatever I may have done on my part.

My first motives for rendering you any service were founded in a long acquaintance, intimacy and friendship with your worthy father, a man possessed of as much real benevolence and integrity of heart as any man could ever boast of. When I became acquainted with your inclination to pursue the study of the Law, I recollected the time when under the like discouraging circumstances I wished, tho' in vain, for a friendly arm to lean on, and from the motive of affection for the memory of my deceased friend and an ardent wish of saving from sinking into obscurity a son of that friend, bereaved at a critical period of the advice and assistance of a kind father, I substituted myself in his room and made you the offer which you embraced. I have never repented it but on the contrary ever have reflected, and I believe ever shall reflect on it, with more complacency and satisfaction than on any other action of my life. I am peculiarly happy in having now the fullest confidence that my friendship was not misplaced. Your temper, integrity and abilities afford me the best grounds of belief that in your future course of life you will do honor to yourself as a lawyer, a man and a christian. The knowledge I have of your self diffidence I think justifies me in saying more to you of your own worth than I should choose to say to many others. Modesty carried to excess is a fault, but it is an error on the right side—it is the opposite to the most disagreeable of all follies—but still a proper degree of assurance is necessary in this world. Yet I would by no means put you off your guard; you go out into a

world of temptations. The profession you have chosen has its peculiar temptations—not that I believe it to be singular in this, as some have foolishly imagined—a knave at heart will be a knave, whether in the pulpit, at the bar, or in a sick room, on a throne or at a wheelbarrow; while the integrity of an honest, virtuous mind will preserve it equally against all temptations in every state and condition of life. . . .

You very kindly offer still to continue your instructions to my children till I go to Halifax. If you can do it without interfering too much with your business, I should esteem it a peculiar favor.

You hint something about giving me security for what you owe me—I beg you will not mention it again, I am easy. The usual sum for instruction I balance by your care of my children. Your board is the only debt and that perhaps I may never want. Perhaps when you are able to pay it I may. Perhaps my children when I am no more may want that and a return of your friendship and care.

When I go to Halifax or England I shall leave you my attorney to take care of the little substance I have left when the times will admit. In this you may possibly find trouble enough to balance all accounts.

With the warmest wishes for your health, prosperity and happiness, I am

Your faithful friend, &c., &c.,

JONATHAN SEWELL."

The original of this letter was carefully preserved by Ward Chipman and evidently was highly prized by him.

It is a notable circumstance that the sons of Jonathan Sewell and Ward Chipman, each of whom bore his own father's name, should respectively have attained the eminent positions of Chief Justice of Quebec and

Chief Justice of New Brunswick. The younger Jonathan Sewell studied law in the elder Ward Chipman's office at St. John, and shortly after his admission to the bar removed to Quebec, where he filled in succession the positions of Solicitor General, Attorney General, Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty, and Chief Justice of the province.

The elder Jonathan Sewell came to St. John a few years after the close of the Revolutionary war, and while there received at the hands of the elder Ward Chipman every attention, and kindness that esteem and gratitude was capable of bestowing. He died on the 26th of September, 1796, when Ward Chipman to his inexpressible regret, was absent in St. Andrews, where he was obliged to go in his capacity of agent for Great Britain in connection with the international boundary arbitration. The circumstances attending the demise of Mr. Sewell are detailed in the following interesting letter written by Col. Edward Winslow to Jonathan Sewell of Quebec.

ST. JOHN, 27th Sept., 1796.

MY DEAR SIR,—In the absence of Mr. Chipman I consider it a duty incumbent on me to inform you of the melancholy event which has taken place here. Your much respected father has been evidently declining for some time past and about ten days ago he became so weak and debilitated as to be unable to rise from his bed. From that time the indefatigable Dr. Paddock constantly suggested his fears that every day would be the last. He, however, survived till eight o'clock last evening when he departed this life without a groan or a struggle.

It was with unutterable grief that Mr. Chipman left this place while your father's situation was so critical, but his departure was unavoidable—the Commis-



sioners, Agent, Surveyors and their parties, being in waiting for him at St. Andrews, and the important business of the commission entirely suspended till his arrival.

Amidst the distress which the contents of this letter must naturally excite in the breasts of yourself and brother, it may be some small consolation to know that previous to Mr. Chipman's departure he gave the most particular directions to Dr. Paddock and myself in case the accident should happen in his absence.

On Friday next your father will be interred in the vault with Judge Putnam. Mr. Bliss and myself have claimed the right of attending as principal mourners. The pall will be supported by Colonel Ludlow, Mr. Hazen, Mr. Wanton, Mr. Leonard, Colonel Billop and Colonel DePeyster—and every other measure will be adopted which can tend to evince the respect due to his character.

Your mother is much exhausted by constant watchings, anxiety and fatigue, but her friends are uniting their endeavours to console and comfort her. Mrs. Chipman, who has been with her all day, authorises me to say "Mrs. Sewell is as composed as the nature of her situation will admit." Most sincerely do I condole with you, for I also have lost a trusty and valuable friend.

Believe me to be with cordial, unabated regard and esteem,

Your faithful friend,

EDWARD WINSLOW.

It is of interest to note that when Jonathan Sewell was appointed Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty, he was succeeded by James Putnam as Attorney General of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. And so it has come to pass that the mortal bodies of

the two men who were the last to fill the office of Attorney General of Massachusetts under the crown now rest side by side in the old burial ground of the city of Saint John.

HISTORICUS.

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*THE "SUMMER FLEET" OF 1783.*

Almost every one knows of the arrival of the "Spring" and "Fall" fleets at the harbour of Saint John in the year 1783, each bearing its large contingent of Loyalists, but not every body is aware that an almost equally important contingent arrived in the month of June in a fleet of ships which, to distinguish it from the earlier and later arrivals, may be designated as the "Summer Fleet."

The late Joseph W. Lawrence in his Foot Prints makes no mention of this fleet, in fact nearly all of our local historians have ignored it. Moses H. Perley, however, in his well known lecture on the early history of New Brunswick mentions it very briefly.

In Sabine's well known work on the Loyalists of the American Revolution we learn the date of the arrival of the June fleet in the biographical sketch of John Clarke of Rhode Island of whom we read.

At the peace, he settled at St. John, New Brunswick. He arrived at that city on the 29th of June, 1783, at which time only two log huts had been erected on its site. He received the same year his grant of land. The government gave him and every other grantee 500 feet of very ordinary boards towards covering their buildings. City lots sold in 1783 at from two to twenty dollars. He bought one for the price of executing the deed of conveyance and "a treat." Mr. Clarke was clerk of Trinity Church nearly 50 years. He died at St. John in 1853, in his ninety fourth year, leaving numerous descendants."

There is quite a full account of the voyage of the "Summer Fleet" from New York to Saint John in the journal of an old Loyalist lady, Mrs. William Frost, which is still preserved by her descendants, and the

substance of which has twice appeared in print.\* The Loyalists who sailed in this fleet were divided into seventeen companies commanded respectively by Sylvanus Whitney, Joseph Goreham, Henry Thomas, John Forrester, Thomas Elms, John Cock, Joseph Clarke, James Hoyt, Christopher Benson, Joseph Forrester, Thomas Welch, Oliver Bourdet, Asher Dunham, Abiather Camp, Peter Berton, Richard Hill and Moses Pitcher. The names of nearly all of these are to be found among the original grantees of Parr Town.

The people embarked at various points, some at Huntington and other points on Long Island (where many of the Connecticut Loyalists had fled for refuge), others at Staten Island, and many at New York. In some instances embarkation had taken place as much as three weeks before the vessels sailed from Sandy Hook. The delay in sailing was caused by the difficulties attending the embarkation and the getting together of the fleet and providing a ship of war to act as escort or convoy.

Mrs. Frost in her journal only mentions the names of two vessels of the fleet, the ships "Two Sisters," Capt. Brown, in which sailed about 250 people, and the Bridgewater, Capt. Adnet. The names of all the vessels, however, appear in the following notice in an old New York newspaper:

"NOTICE TO REFUGEES.

The following Transports, viz: Two Sisters, Hopewell, Symetry, Generous Friends, Bridgewater, Thames, Amity's Production, Tartar, Duchess of Gordon, Littledale, William and Mary, and Free Briton . . . will certainly fall down on Monday morning; it will therefore be absolutely necessary for the people who are appointed to go in these companies to be all on board to-morrow evening.

New York, June 7th, 1783.

The number of Loyalists who came in the June fleet was in the neighborhood of 2,000 souls.

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\*See Appendix to Kingston and the Loyalists of 1783, by Rev. W. O. Raymond, and Ripples of the St. John River, by Mrs. W. W. Turnbull.

## PROVINCIAL CHRONOLOGY.

### MEMORANDA FOR OCTOBER.

1.	St. Malachi's Church opened.....	1816
2.	First Assembly in Nova Scotia.....	1758
3.	Fall fleet with Loyalists arrived from New York, 1,200 men with wives and children.....	1783
4.	Commissioners under 5th article of Jays Treaty, sworn at St. Andrews.....	1796
5.	G. G. Ludlow President New Brunswick.....	1803
6.	Peace with United States proclaimed.....	1783
7.	Boundary between Quebec and New Brunswick defined by proclamation.....	1763
8.	Aldermen Porter, Vanhorn and Humbert, and Messrs. L. Donaldson, John Ward, Jr., and M. H. Perley, a committee to obtain plans, etc., as to the practicability of building a bridge over the Flats at Courtenay Bay.....	1838
9.	First sale of land at St. John by Simonds and White to Ward Chipman, 200x300, at £75.....	1786
10.	Seignory of Nashwaak granted Soulanges.....	1676
11.	First number of Royal Gazette.....	1785
12.	Privateer "General Smyth," Capt. Borlas, arrived from a cruise, had as a prize the American brig "Reward" from Salem, bound to Spain, cargo valued at \$14,500.....	1812
13.	Bark "Jane," Wm. Bruton, master, lost on Murr ledges. Captain and three men drowned.....	1833
14.	New bell for Trinity Church arrived from London in the "British Queen" Capt. Dudne. Weighs 1700 lbs.....	1841
15.	Methodist Churchyard Marsh road opened, in charge of William Crothers, sexton. He lived on Exmouth street, <i>Vinnga Hill</i> .....	1841
16.	Iron steamboat "Experiment" launched (was built on Navy Island) George Craig builder.....	1841
17.	Four vessels from Churches squadron at Oromocto..	1696
18.	Anthony Lockwood made survey for Chignecto canal.	1819
19.	Capt. Thomas Reed appointed Harbour Master in place of the late Captain Thomas Robson.....	1841
20.	J. Saunders appointed Judge Supreme Court.....	1790
21.	Coronation festivities and great ball at St. John.....	1821
22.	Hon. William Black mayor of St. John.....	1828
23.	Clayton Tilton, shot by deserter from St. John garrison, at Musquash.....	1808
24.	McKenzie tragedy on the Red Head road-- whole family murdered by Slavin and Breen.....	1857
25.	Twelve cases and 7 deaths from cholera in St. John	1834

26.	Partridges 2 shil. per dozen in the market, St. John, .	1831
27.	Market Hotel at head of King street opened by Israel Fellows, lately the residence of Thos. Millidge, Esq.	1838
28.	One hundred square rigged vessels in port St. John. .	1820
29.	First Episcopal church at Musquash opened. . . . .	1831
30.	Thomas Carleton, Governor of New Brunswick. . . . .	1786
31.	Brig "Liddell" of Newcastle, England, in port, 86 years old. . . . .	1845

OCTOBER MARRIAGES.

1. **KNAPP-CAMERON.**—1850. In Edinburgh, William Titus Knapp, Esqr., M. D., of Westmorland, New Brunswick, to Ellen Maria, daughter of Major John Cameron, 8th R. V. Battalion.
2. **CAMERON-NELSON.**—1834. By the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Angus Cameron to Miss Mary Nelson, both of the Parish of Portland.
3. **BLAKSLEE-BECKWITH.**—1841. Mary Elizabeth Blakslee, daughter of Henry Blakslee to the Rev. W. H. Beckwith.
4. **FRINK-FRENCH.**—1835. By the Rev. Archdeacon Coster, S. P. Frink of St. Stephen to Mrs. Emeline French, eldest daughter of Capt. C. Fowler, late of St. Mary's.
5. **CHAPMAN-PUGSLEY.**—1835. At Napan, N. S., by the Rev. William Smith, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. John N. Chapman of Westmorland, New Brunswick, to Miss Jane, seventh daughter of David Pugsley of the former place.
6. **WALLACE-BELL.**—1822. By the Rev. Dr. Burns, Mr. Robert Wallace, to Miss Jessie Bell, both of this city.
7. **JONES-VERNON.**—1820. At Magaguadavic, by the Rev. Jerome Ailey, Capt. Jones, 74th Regiment, to Miss Phæbe Vernon, eldest daughter of Moses Vernon, Esq.
8. **JOHNSTON-DODD.**—1857. At Sydney, C. B., by the Rev. R. Uniacke, Lewis Johnston, Esq., M. D., son of the Hon. J. W. Johnston, Attorney General of Nova Scotia, to Emily Mary, second daughter of the Hon. Judge Dodd.
9. **BEVERIDGE-TAYLOR.**—1834. At Fredericton, by the Venerable Archdeacon Coster, Mr. Benjamin Beveridge to Miss Joanna, daughter of Mr. Thomas Taylor of that place.
10. **STEWART-MURDOCH.**—1835. By the Rev. Mr. McIntyre of St. James, Mr. Archibald Stewart of this city, to Miss Catherine Murdoch of the Parish of Portland.
11. **WHELAN-GALLAGHER.**—1835. By the Rev. S. Busby, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. Farrell Whelan to Miss Margaret-Gallagher.
12. **KETCHUM-FARLEY.**—1823. At Bath, Maine, by the Rev. Mr. Ellingwood, Mr. Isaac Ketchum of this city, to Miss Eunice, daughter of Mr. Jonathan Farley of the former place.

13. MURRAY-HATFIELD.—1835. By the Rev. Robert Wilson, Mr. Edward Murray, Branch Pilot of this city, to Miss Frances, 3rd daughter of the late Mr. Uriah Hatfield of this city.
14. THOMPSON-FRINK —1819. At St. Stephen, Mr. William Thompson, to Charlotte Ann, youngest daughter of the late Nathan Frink, by the Rev. A. Clarke.
15. BURPEE-COWPERTHWAITÉ.—1857. By the Rev. Dr. Knight, at Brookwood Farm, the residence of the bride's father, in the Parish of Sheffield, county of Sunbury, Mr. Ebenezer Burpee, to Miss Julia, second daughter of Mr. David Cowperthwaite.
16. BEEK-BARKER.—1835. By the Rev. E. Wood, Mr. James S. Beck, of Fredericton, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. George Barker of Maugerville.
17. SLASON-SHELTON.—1819. At Fredericton, by the Rev. J. Milne, Berthia Slason, fourth daughter of Jedediah Slason, Esq., to D. B. Shelton.
18. ADDISON-SIMPSON.—1841. John T. Addison, to Jane, eldest daughter of John Simpson at Halifax.
19. GRIGOR-EARLE.—1816. At Fredericton, by the Rev. J. G. Mountain, Mr. James Grigor, Jun., merchant, to Mary, fourth daughter of the late Dr. Charles Earle.
20. RICHEY-LEONARD —1857. At Fredericton, by the Rev. S. Brooke, Mr. Marshal Richey, merchant of that city to Miss Sarah Leonard of Newcastle, England.
21. NEEDHAM-GALE.—1835. By the Rev. Dr. Gray, William H. Needham, Esq. of Woodstock, Barrister at Law, to Miss Mary Ann, second daughter of Mr. Benjamin Gale of this city.
22. HARDING-KNIGHT. —1839. By the Rev. Mr. Harrison, William S. Harding, Esq., Surgeon, to Miss Amy Knight, both of the Parish of Portland.
23. TEMPLE-CHESTNUT.—1848. In the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Fredericton, by the Rev. Richard Knight, chairman of the Wesleyan Conference of New Brunswick, Mr. Thomas A. Temple, eldest son of the Rev. William Temple, Wesleyan Minister. to Annie, eldest daughter of Robert Chestnut, Esq., Merchant, all of Fredericton.
24. JONES-BONSALL.—1844. By the Rev. Mr. Stewart, Guy Carleton Jones, Esq. of Weymouth to Miss Jane Reid Bonsall of St. John
25. CRANE-WOOD.—1838 Hon. William Crane, of Westmorland County, New Brunswick, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Thomas Jones Wood, at St. James Church, Fulham, London.
26. DUFF-DEWAR.—1817. By the Rev. Dr. Burns, Alexander Duff to Margaret Dewar, both of this city.

27. STEVENS-ROSS.—1853. At Fredericton, by the Rev. D. Carswell, Mr. Isaac Stevens of Portland, St. John, to Margaret Ross of Fredericton.
28. JOHNSTON-THOMAS.—1834. In this city, by the Rev. Robert Wilson, A. M., Mr. William A. Johnston to Miss Rachael Thomas.
29. TAIT-BOWES.—1835. By the Rev. Robert Wilson. Mr. Philip Wilson Tait to Miss Eliza Bowes, both of this city.
30. TAPLEY-DELONG.—1834. At Sheffield, by David Burpe, Esq. Mr. John C. Tapley. to Miss Mary Delong.
31. SCOVIL-BRANNAH.—1821. Mr. Daniel Scovil, Merchant, to Miss Amelia Brannah, youngest daughter of the late Charles Brannah, Esq., of Fredericton, by the Rev. R. Willis.

DEATHS IN OCTOBER.

1. BLISS.—1822. The Hon. Jonathan Bliss, President of His Majesty's Council, and Chief Justice of the Province, in the 80th year of his age.
2. BLAIR.—1798. David Blair, a native of Inverness, Scotland, age 65. (His widow afterwards married John Knutton, a prominent citizen in the early days of St. John.
3. HOPLEY.—1845. Mr. Joseph Hopley in the 57th year of his age, after a long and tedious illness, leaving a wife and five children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and kind parent.
4. WIGGINS.—1821. Mr. Samuel Wiggins in the 66th year of his age, a merchant of this city, after a lingering illness which he bore with very christian fortitude. He exemplified during an uninterrupted course of bodily suffering, the divine and consolatory powers of the Religion of Jesus. It was this blessed and holy principle which induced the most peaceful resignation of soul—soothed for the pious sufferer the bed of sickness, stripped death of all its terrors, and enabled him to contemplate his approaching dissolution with composure and joy. He has left a wife and numerous family to lament the loss of the most kind and tender husband and friend. The funeral will proceed to Trinity Church, immediately after morning service where the friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend.
5. CARTER.—1851. At Fredericton, Mary Ann Elizabeth, wife of the Hon. Chief Justice Carter, in the 32d year of her age, deservedly and deeply lamented by all her friends.
6. HARDING.—1847. At Long Reach, Mr. William Harding, aged 76 years. Mr. Harding came to this country with its earliest settlers, and has left a numerous progeny to mourn his death.

7. ALHUSEN.—1868. Isabella Alhusen, widow of Capt. Alhusen, of the 15th Regiment, and only daughter of William Wright, Esq., aged 26 years. Funeral from her mother's residence Princess street.
8. POOLE.—1835. At Yarmouth in the 87th year of his age, Samuel Sheldon Poole, Esquire, one of the oldest settlers in that township, and its representative in the General Assembly of Nova Scotia for the long period of 50 years. His strict integrity and kindness of disposition rendered him an excellent member of society.
9. LAWSON.—1859. At Liverpool, England, in the 45th year of her age, after a severe illness of seven months, Eleanor, wife of Capt. Israel S. Lawson and daughter of the late Lawrence Dowling, Esq., of this city, leaving a disconsolate husband and five children, with numerous friends to lament their bereavement.
10. MOWATT. 1821. At St. Andrews, after a long and distressing illness, which he bore with fortitude and resignation, Lieutenant John Mowatt of the Royal Navy, aged 65. He entered the service of his country in 1778, on board the "Robust," Captain Hood, in the fleet commanded by Admiral Keppel, was appointed a Lieutenant to the Asia on the 12th April, 1797, having previously served in the following ships: "Robust," "Sandwich," "Serepis," "Diamant" and "Bonetta." In Admiral Arbuthnot's action with the French fleet in 1780 he received two wounds, one in the knee and the other in the temple. In 1799 he was appointed by his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent to command the Government armed brig Princess Amelia, stationed at Halifax in which situation he remained more than two years, possessing the confidence and approbation of his late Royal Highness, and all the officers of the Colonial Government, and respected and beloved by all to whom he was otherwise known. As an officer he was remarked for his skill, courage and decision, and a prompt obedience to the orders of his superiors. As a member of society he was ever attentive to its various and interesting relations, showing at all times a steadiness of principle which nothing could shake. He was a good husband, an affectionate father, and a firm and unaltered friend. His remains were interred with military honors, attended by the most respectable inhabitants of the place.

Oh! fare thee well, Mowatt, the morning may bloom  
 And shed its first soft dewy light on thy tomb,  
 But its rays shall n'er call back the spirit that's fled,  
 Nor awake thy cold corpse from the trance of the dead.  
 I have seen thee in sickness, have known thee in health  
 Surrounded by honour, by beauty and wealth  
 When our loved "Royal Edward," young, gallant and brave  
 Committed his life to thy care on the wave.  
 I have marked when those splendours extraneous were flown,  
 With pleasure the virtues all purely thine own.  
 Then fare thee well, Mowatt, from earth thou art gone,  
 Yet thy memory shall live in my bosom alone,  
 And when life is receding my last prayer shall be  
 In yon Heaven to meet, and repose there with thee.



11. HARVEY.—1820. Thomas Harvey of the Commissariat Department, died on board the "Isaac Todd" on passage to London.
12. ALLEN.—1806. At Fredericton, the Honorable Isaac Allen, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and one of His Majesty's Council of the Province in the 65th year of his age.
13. DRAKE.—1846. At Grand Falls, Mr. Horatio Nelson Drake, in the 29th year of his age. Mr. Drake was well known in this vicinity as a useful and honest man. As the Master of a Steamboat on the river for several years past, he was much esteemed for his kind and gentlemanly manners. He has left a widow to lament his loss.
14. ORMOND.—1851. At Newington Terrace, Dublin, after a long and painful illness, Charlotte Jane, wife of Lieut. Colonel Ormond, late of the 30th Regiment.
15. FRAZER.—1835. In the Parish of Sussex, Kings County, in the 72d year of his age, Mr. Lewis Frazer, one of the first settlers of the country, and a respected member of the community in which he lived.
16. LAIDLEY.—1817. Mr. Robert Laidley, aged 73 years. Mr. Laidley was among the early settlers of this place, and has maintained the character of an honest, industrious man. Funeral from his late dwelling in King street when the friends of the family are requested to attend. The members of St. Johns and Union Lodges are requested to meet at their Rooms for the purpose of interring the remains of the deceased.
17. KETCHUM.—1844. At Norton, Mr. William Ketchum, aged 82 years.
18. JONES.—1816. At Sissiboo, N. S., Miss Charlotte Jones, aged 16 years, daughter of Simeon Jones, Esq.
19. RICHARDSON.—1850. Ann Richardson, wife of Joshua Richardson, and daughter of the late Thomas Hanford, died Portland, Maine.
20. BUSTIN.—1846. After a lingering illness, Mr. John H. Bustin, in the 32d year of his age, leaving a wife and three children, with a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn their loss.
21. MATTHEW.—1841. Suddenly, in sure hope of a happy immortality, Jane, relict of the late Capt. George Matthew, aged 80 years, loved and respected by all who had the privilege of her acquaintance, funeral from her late residence in Princess street.
22. GARDNER.—1821. Sarah Ann, wife of George Gardner, died at Carleton in the 36th year of her age after a short illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude. She has left a husband and four children to lament her irreparable loss.

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23. TILLEY.—1849. Suddenly at Gagetown, Mr. Jacob Tilley, aged 74 years, son of the late Mr. Samuel Tjilley of that place.
24. DRURY.—1836. Charles Drury, Esq., Deputy Post Master and Registrar of Deeds, in the 54th year of his age.
25. HATHEWAY.—1848. At Fredericton, Mrs. Ann Augusta, wife of F. W. Hatheway, Esq., in the 32d year of her age.
26. HARBELL.—1834. After a severe illness which she bore with christian fortitude, Miss D. Harbell, aged 35 years, eldest daughter of the late Cornelius Harbell.
27. KEATOR.—1817. In this city in the 23rd year of his age, Mr. George S. Keator, eldest son of Mr. James Keator, of Marbletown, U. S., after a short illness of only seven days, which he bore with truly christian fortitude. In the death of this amiable young man his parents and family have much to lament, his friends much to regret, with integrity spotless, intentions pure, he commanded the esteem of all; few like him have avoided the indiscretions of youth and the more important improprieties of manhood. Yet exemplary as he was he found a better passport to future happiness than his own virtue. He was enabled to realize an interest in the merits of an all sufficient Redeemer, and departed in peace with a sure hope of eternal life.
28. O'KELEHER.—1846. In Portland, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thomas O'Keleher, Deputy Surveyor, and fourth daughter of Mr. Michael Coleman, of Glan-Bower, Killeog, County Cork, aged 37½ years, after a lingering illness of one year and nine months, which she bore with christian piety, resigning herself to the will of the Lord with full confidence in her future happiness.
29. MACGREGOR.—1859. James MacGreger, Esq., formerly of Perthshire, Scotland, in the 67th year of his age.
30. MCCOY.—1834. Suddenly, of cholera, Mr. Daniel McCoy, Cooper, York Point, aged 47 years.
31. DOOHY.—1847. After nine days illness, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. John Doohy, aged 54 years.

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