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After the same was so divided and marked the commissioners were to grant unto Thomas Hutchinson, Thomas Pierson, Joseph Helmsley, George Hutchinson and Mahlon Stacy, or their lawful deputies, or particular commissioners, for themselves and their friends, who were a considerable number of people and might speedily promote the planting of the said Province, the right to enjoy free liberties to make choice of any one of the said tenth parts or shares which should first be divided and set out, being also done with their consent, and to plant upon the same as they saw fit; and afterwards any other person or persons who should go over from England to America and inhabit, and have purchased to the number of ten proprietaries, should and might have liberty to make choice of any one remaining parts or shares to settle in. On December 5, , Samuel Jennings, Governor of West Jersey, Thomas Olive, Thomas Budd, Benjamin Scott, Thomas Gardner, Daniel Wills, Mahlon Stacy and Thomas Lambert, as commissioners, signed certain methods for settling the regulation of lands 22 whereby they provided, among other things, that the surveyor should measure the front of the river Delaware, beginning at Assunpink Creek which flows through the heart of what is now Trenton , and from thence down to Cape May; that the point of the compass might be found for running the partition lines between each tenth; that each and every tenth, or ten proprietaries, should have their proportion of front of the river Delaware and so far back into the woods as would make or contain 64, acres for their first settlement, and for the subdividing the Yorkshire and London two-tenths. By certain deeds of lease and release hereinafter to be referred to, it was recited that on the last day of February and first day of March, , William Penn, Gawen Lawrie, Nicholas Lucas and Edward Byllynge, leased and conveyed unto Thomas Hutchinson, Thomas Pierson, Joseph Helmsley, George Hutchinson and Mahlon Stacy, seven full, equal and undivided ninetieth parts of the Province of West Jersey; and by agreement between them they sold and conveyed unto John Robinson and Thomas Lambert in trust to reconvey unto Mahlon Stacy two whole and entire proprietaries; which was done. It would also appear that some of these surveys to Stacy were made after the land had been deeded by him. And some of them indicate duplications, that is, duplications not as to surveys, but as to place of recordation; for instance, the survey of acres to Mahlon Stacy in New Jersey Archives, Vol. By calculating the quantity of land surveyed to Mahlon Stacy omitting seeming duplications it would appear that more than acres were taken up. It may therefore fairly be assumed that the similar markings on the tract conveyed to Trent were houses, although such of them as might have been barns, granaries or other buildings cannot be told. However, it is fair to say that a considerable proportion of them were dwelling houses. A manor, says Mr. Blackstone, because the usual residence of the owner, seems to have been a district of ground, held by lords or great personages, who kept in their own hands so much land as was necessary for the use of their families and servants. The other lands they distributed among their tenants. See Blackstone, Commentaries, Vol. A manor in America is defined to be a tract of land occupied by tenants who paid rent to the proprietors. See Webster, New International Dictionary, , p. So it would appear that Mahlon Stacy, the proprietor of Ballifield, built tenements which were occupied by renters. The houses and buildings are clustered together, doubtless for protection, for it could not be known in the very beginning what sort of trouble the settlers might have with the Indians. They doubtless went forth to cultivate the lands without their houses being scattered over the territory near to the place of their operations, just as is done in many places, notably in Europe at the present time. Temple at the time the plat was made, for greater certainty of starting point, location, etc. The Site of Trenton in 28 Will bound in Vol. IV of Unrecorded Wills, p. This means that the original, not a copy, was bound up. A description of what Mahlon Stacy the younger sold and William Trent purchased, will be found in the deed just mentioned, from which the following is taken: Hath granted bargained and sold aliened enfeofed conveyed and confirmed and doth by these presents fully and clearly and absolutely grant Bargain sell aliene

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Enfeofe Convey and Confirm unto the said William Trent his heirs and assigns for ever all that his plantation and Tract of land whereon he now dwelleth lying by the river Delaware in the Counties of Burlington and Hunterdon aforesaid containing ackers of land and swamp with all and all manner of buildings Houses out houses Sellers storehouses Grist mills Boulting Mills and there apurtenaunces Mill stones Stables Orchards Gardens Meadows pastures Water courses Rivers Springs fencings hedgings ditchings and all and singular other improvements be what they will belonging or appertaining to the said plantation and tract of land. Out of the tract, however, were excepted sixty acres sold by Mahlon Stacy, the elder, to Hugh Staniland, and afterwards by his son and heir Thomas Staniland to several persons not named ; and also a lot whereon William Yard dwelt, containing one acre more or less; and another small lot whereon Jacob Bailerjeau dwelt, containing one acre more or less; the latter two lots being sold by Mahlon Stacy the younger. Platting reveals the fact that the black walnut tree stood between the State House lot and the lot of the Old Barracks; so there was the starting point. William Trent being thus seized in fee of acres of land which was for many years in the heart of Trenton and which has now expanded beyond it , he, and afterwards others claiming under him, made deeds to various people for lands here. This mistake even appears in histories. What the elder Stacy did was to take up more than acres here by survey from the Council of Proprietors, and his son, Mahlon Stacy the younger, sold the remaining acres to William Trent. Such being the history of land titles in this vicinity, it will now interest us to know exactly how the Province was reduced into possession by the English. The land forces, consisting of men, were under the command of Colonel Nicolls. The Dutch governor, Peter Stuyvesant, being unprepared for this attack, and knowing of defects of the Dutch title and their inability to make defense, after some argument was prevailed upon to surrender. The treaty on behalf of the English and Dutch contained many covenants, among them that the States General. The fort and city of New Amsterdam New York having been surrendered, most of the Dutch inhabitants remained and took the oath of allegiance to the British government, and many of them and their descendants have remained there ever since; hence the Knickerbockers of New York. Colonel Carre and the commissioners, with the ships under his command, were then sent on an expedition into the Delaware Bay and River, to reduce the inhabitants there. Articles were duly signed and contained, among other provisions, one that the people should enjoy liberty of conscience in church discipline, as formerly. There was some sort of recapture by the Dutch of New York and New Jersey in , largely theoretical, however, and they were again yielded to King Charles II by the treaty of peace, February 9, , signed at Westminster; the sixth article of the treaty restored this country to the English. To prevent any dispute that might arise upon the plea of the property being alienated from the first purchasers, the King by his letters patent bearing date June 29, , granted unto the Duke of York, his heirs and assigns, the several tracts of land in America which by the former letters patent had been granted to him, of which New Jersey was a part; and in this year, upon the application of those to whom Lord Berkeley had assigned the land, the duke made them a new grant of West New Jersey. This last-mentioned conquest is not treated seriously by the historians, and the grants of confirmation are rarely referred to. They were doubtless unnecessary in view of the uninterrupted possession of the grantees here. They certainly are now of no legal, and very little historical, value. They may be waved aside without further ado. Some statement therefore on that subject should be made. Actual title to the soil was derived from the King of England, who claimed it by right of discovery and conquest. The Indian title was a possessory one, that of an occupant only, and was not of the fee, which is absolute ownership. The council of proprietors of whom Mahlon Stacy, Thomas Gardner, John Wills, George Deacon, Christopher Wetherill, Samuel Jennings and John Reading were members, in session at Burlington June 28, , certified that the council having taken into consideration the request of proprietors for a third dividend or taking up of land, answered by saying that they had lately made an Indian purchase of land situate above the Falls of Delaware, and that those persons were required to meet with the council that they might be more particularly informed concerning the purchase, its terms and conditions. Raum in his history says that it was December The river froze during the night and the people from the boat went ashore across the ice in the morning. In her came Mahlon Stacy, his wife and children and several servants, men and women. The others

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who came in the same ship were: William Emley for the second time , with his wife, two children one of whom was born on the way , and two men and two women servants; Thomas Lambert, his wife, children and several men and women servants; John Lambert and servant; Thomas Revell, his wife, children and servants; Godfrey Hancock, his wife, children and servants; Thomas Potts, his wife and children; John Wood and four children; Thomas Wood, his wife and children; Robert Murfin, his wife and two children; Robert Schooly, his wife and children; James Pharo, his wife and children; Susannah Fairnsworth, her children and two servants; Richard Tattersal, his wife and children; Godfrey Newbold; John Dewsbury; Richard Green; Peter Fretwell; John Fretwell; John Newbold; one Barns, a merchant from Hull; Francis Barwick; George Parks; George Hill; John Heyres; and several more. This is apparently the only place that that exact date in December appears; and no authority is cited in verification. While in England Mahlon Stacy had acquired his interest in West Jersey, and was one of the Quakers from Yorkshire who selected the Yorkshire tenth as a place of residence; he settled at the Falls of the Delaware, apparently the most eligible spot, where he built a grist mill. He and his family and some of the other Quakers, who intended to settle at the Falls, must have stayed with their friends all winter at Burlington, where there was a town and houses already erected, and doubtless he and they came to the Assunpink in the early spring of the year , on the breaking up of the winter. And the reason is obvious. The Quakers did not arrive in Burlington until December , and it would have been quite impossible to start to build the mill and houses until after the spring thaw in . The principals in that adventure were Jasper Dankers and Peter Sluyter, two priests of a sect called Labadists which taught a mysticism as primitive Christianity and believed in community of property among Christians. No authority is given for it, and it is at variance with all the authorities, documentary and otherwise. The true date is . Their account of the place, being as it is the first written narrative of the settlement, is so important that it is here given in full: Resuming our route, we arrived at the falls of the South river about sundown, passing a creek where a new grist-mill was erected by the quakers, who live hereabouts in great numbers, and daily increase. But it seems to us as if this mill could not stand long, especially if the flow of water were heavy, because the work was not well arranged. We rode over here, and went directly to the house of the person who had constructed it, who was a quaker, where we dismounted, and willingly dismissed our horses. The house was very small, and from the incivility of the inmates and the unfitness of the place, we expected poor lodgings. As it was still daylight, and we had heard so much of the falls of the South river, or, at least, we ourselves had imagined it, that we went back to the river, in order to look at them; but we discovered we had deceived ourselves in our ideas. We had supposed it was a place where the water came tumbling down in great quantity and force from a great height above, over a rock into an abyss, as the word falls would seem to imply, and as we had heard and read of the falls of the North river, and other rivers. But these falls of the South river are nothing more than a place of about two English miles in length, or not so much, where the river is full of stones, almost across it, which are not very large, but in consequence of the shallowness, the water runs rapidly and breaks against them, causing some noise, but not very much, which place, if it were necessary, could be made navigable on one side. As no Europeans live above the falls, they may so remain. Here we had to lodge; and although we were too tired to eat, we had to remain sitting upright the whole night, not being able to find room enough to lie upon the ground. We had a fire, however, but the dwellings are so wretchedly constructed, that if you are not so close to the fire as almost to burn yourself, you cannot keep warm, for the wind blows through them everywhere. Most of the English, and many others, have their houses made of nothing but clapboards, as they call them there, in this manner: These are made very thin, with a large knife, so that the thickest end is about a pinck little finger thick, and the other is made sharp, like the edge of a knife. They are about five or six feet long, and are nailed on the outside of the frame, with the ends lapped over each other. They are not usually laid so close together, as to prevent you from sticking a finger between them, in consequence either of their not being well joined, or the boards being crooked. When it is cold and windy the best people plaster them with clay. Such are most all the English houses in the country, except those they have which were built by people of other nations. Now this house was new and airy; and as the night was very windy from the north, and extremely cold with clear

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moonshine, I will not readily forget it. Ephraim and his wife obtained a bed; but we passed through the night without sleeping much. There is another Journal of this voyage. It is entitled Journal of Jasper Danckaerts, It was published in , and is in the New Jersey State Library. It attributes the writing of the Journal to Danckaerts, spelling the name differently from that in the former and other edition, and giving authority for it. In the introduction it says that the translation differs very little from that made in the copy published by the Long Island Historical Society; and, by comparison, the translation concerning Friday; November 17, , giving an account of the visit of the priests to the house of Mahlon Stacy at the Falls of the Delaware, is exactly the same. So it will be seen that everything that is pertinent here has been included. Therefore, the conclusion is that the mill was built in and finished late in that year, certainly on or before November 17, , and it could not well have been started until the spring of the same year. Old Stacy Mill, as it appeared in Lossing, the historian, as is well known was also an artist, and visited the scenes of the battles and other places of interest of the Revolution and made sketches of the principal objects. He visited Trenton in November as appears by a marginal note in his book and made a drawing showing that portion of the mill still standing, as well as a portion of the creek. This view is from the north side of the Assanpink, a few rods above the bridge, looking south. The bridge, seen upon the right, is built of stone, and very strong, and is upon the site of the old one. The creek is curbed by a dam near the bridge and forms the sheet of water seen in the picture. The building of the mill is also referred to by the late Rev. John Hall, Francis B. The Journal of a Voyage says the mill was erected when they Dankers and Sluyter were here, and that the house was small and the inmates uncivil. That the house was small and airy and the wind came in through the crevices, was undoubtedly due to the fact that the dwelling must have been hastily constructed along with the mill and other houses in the spring and summer of , and was only temporary, as we shall see hereafter. The incivility of the inmates toward their guests, if a fact, seems reprehensible to us of a more refined generation, but undoubtedly was due to the Stacys being austere Quakers, and Dankers and Sluyter clergymen of a very peculiar sect, for Quakers and ministers of the Gospel had very little regard for each other in those days. Probably something was said by somebody present which provoked some disagreeable controversy, and which led to the caustic remark of the voyager. Dankers and Sluyter were not mild men. The Quakers compass sea and land to make proselytes; they send out yearly a parcel of vagabond Fellows that ought to be taken up and put in Bedlam rather than suffered to go about raving and railing against the Laws and Orders of Christ and His Church and for why: Their preaching is of cursing and Lyes, poysoning the souls of the people with damnable errors and heresies. The Quakers were no more tolerant or courteous toward their opponents.

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the book a slightly wider interest, I decided to write a short history of those families connected by marriage with the first and second generations of Trueman, and also, as far as material was available, of the first settlers in the old township of Cumberland, which now includes the settlements of Fort Lawrence, Westmoreland Point, Point de Bute, Jolicure, Bay Road, Bay Verte, Upper Tidnish and Port Elgin. Finally, as a kind of setting for the whole, I have prefaced these records with a brief outline of the early history of the Isthmus. That the work falls far below the ideal goes without saying. Anyone who has made the effort to collect facts of local history knows how difficult it is to get reliable information. In almost every case where there was a conflict of opinion I have endeavored to verify my facts by light thrown on them from different directions; but doubtless mistakes will be found. By keeping the work in preparation for a longer time, more matter of interest could certainly be added, and perhaps corrections made; but to this there is no end, as the discovery of every new item of interest reveals a whole series more to investigate. To all who have given me assistance warmest thanks are tendered. Ganong, of Northampton, Mass. Milner, Sackville; and Dr. Steel of Amherst, grateful acknowledgment is especially due for their ready and cheerful help. This book needs no introduction to the people of the Isthmus, whom it will most interest. I shall therefore attempt only to point out the plan the present work will take in the general history of Eastern Canada. Trueman does not profess to have attempted a complete history of the Isthmus. The earlier periods, prior to the coming of the Yorkshiremen, are so replete with interest that a many times larger work than the present would be necessary for their full consideration, but Mr. Trueman has treated them with sufficient fulness to show the historical conditions of the country into which the Yorkshiremen came. It is the history of these Yorkshiremen and their descendants which Mr. Trueman treats so fully and authoritatively, and withal, from a local standpoint, so interestingly; and his work is the more valuable for the reason that hitherto but little has been published upon this subject. Some articles have appeared in local newspapers, and there are references to it in the provincial histories, but no attempt has hitherto been made to treat the subject as it deserves. Those of us who are interested in history from a more scientific standpoint will regret that the material, particularly of the earlier part of the Yorkshire immigration could not have been more documentary and less traditional, but that it is as here given is not Mr. It is not impossible, by the way, that such documents may yet be discovered, perhaps in some still unsuspected archives. It is to be remembered, however, that to a local audience, documents are of less interest than tradition, and the genealogical phases of history, here so fully treated, are most interesting of all. Trueman seems to have sifted the traditions with care, and he certainly has devoted to his task an unsurpassed knowledge of his subject, much loving labor, and no small enthusiasm. I believe the local readers of his work will agree with me that this history could not have fallen into more appropriate hands. It does not seem to me that Mr. Trueman has exaggerated the part played by the Yorkshiremen and their descendants in our local history. While it is doubtless too much to say that their loyalty saved Nova Scotia then including New Brunswick to Great Britain by their steadfastness at the time of the Eddy incident in , there can be no doubt that it contributed largely to that result and rendered easy the suppression of an uprising which would have given the authorities very great trouble had it succeeded. Although they and their descendants have not occupied the places in life of greatest prominence, they have been none the less useful citizens in contributing as they have to the solid foundations of the upbuilding of a great people. It is of interest in this connection to note that Mr. May it prove the leader of a long series of such local histories which, let us hope, will not cease to appear until every portion of these interesting Provinces has been adequately treated. The discovery of America added nearly a third to the then known land surface of the earth, and opened up two of its richest continents. To those who cross the Atlantic in the great ocean liners of our time, and think them none too safe, the fleet with which Sir Humphrey Gilbert crossed the sea to plant his colony in the new land must seem a frail protection indeed against the dangers of the western ocean. Perhaps in no way can the progress made since the beginning of the nineteenth century be more forcibly brought before the mind than by comparing the immense iron steamships of the present day with the small wooden vessels with which commerce was carried on and battles were fought and won a hundred and fifty years ago. The Isthmus of Chignecto separates the

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waters of the Bay of Fundy from those of Bay Verte, and constitutes the neck of land which saves Nova Scotia from being an island. The southern slope is drained by four tidal rivers or creeks, namely, La Planche, Missiquash, Aulac and the Tantramar. In length they are from twelve to fifteen miles, and run through narrow valleys, the soil of which is made up largely from a rich sediment carried by the tide from the muddy waters of the basin. These valleys are separated from each other by ridges of high land ranging from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet above the sea level. The Tidnish River, and several streams emptying into the Bay Verte, drain the Isthmus on its northern slope. The Missiquash and Tidnish rivers, each for some part of its course, form the boundary between the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The tides at the head of the Bay of Fundy rise to the height of sixty feet, or even higher, and are said to be the highest in the world. The mud deposit from the overflow of these tidal waters, laid down along the river valleys, is from one foot to eighty feet deep, varying as the soil beneath rises and falls. Between Sackville and Amherst there is an area of some fifty thousand acres of these alluvial lands, reclaimed and unreclaimed. Some of this marsh has been cutting large crops of hay for one hundred and fifty years, and there is no evidence of diminished fertility, although no fertilizer has been used in that time; other sections have become exhausted and the tide has been allowed to overflow them. This treatment will restore them to their original fertility. Cartier was the first of the early navigators to drop anchor in a New Brunswick harbor. This was in the summer of , and the place was on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the mouth of the Miramich River. This was on the 30th of June. Landing the next day and finding the country well wooded, he was delighted and spoke of it in glowing terms. The first white men to visit the Isthmus with a view to trade and settlement came from Port Royal in the summer of . In , Jacob Bourgeois, a resident of Port Royal, and a few other restless spirits, were the first to make a permanent settlement. These were followed by another contingent under the leadership of Pierre Arsenault. This grant included all the Chignecto Isthmus. From this date Chignecto began to take a prominent place in the history of Acadia, and continued for a hundred and fifty years to be one of the principal centres of influence under the rule both of France and Great Britain. It was here that France made her last stand for the possession of Acadia. It was here that Jonathan Eddy, twenty years later, raised the standard of the revolted colonies, and made a gallant but unsuccessful effort to carry Nova Scotia over to the rebel cause. From to was the most prosperous period of the French occupation. The population increased rapidly for those times. The market at Louisbourg furnished an outlet for the surplus produce of the soil. The wants of the people were few. The Acadians were thrifty and frugal, the rod and gun supplying a large part of the necessaries of life in many a home. The houses were small and destitute of many of the furnishings their descendants now think indispensable, but perhaps they enjoyed life quite as well as those of later generations. Bay Verte at this time was a place of considerable importance. The Abbe Le Loutre lived here a part of the time, and owned a store kept by an agent. The trade between Quebec and Louisbourg and the settlements on the Isthmus was carried on through the Port of Bay Verte, and from there the farmers of Chignecto shipped their cattle and farm products. The Acadians were quick to see the benefits that would arise from reclaiming the rich river valleys, and they drew their revenues chiefly from this land. A description of their methods of dyking and constructing aboideaux, written in , is interesting to those who are doing the same work now. The writer of says:

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A Brief Memoir of the Late Honorable James William Johnston, First Judge in Equity of Nova Scotia (Classic Reprint) [William Arthur Calnek] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.

He went on to serve as the sixth Prime Minister of Canada, sworn into office on May 1, 1878, seven days after parliament had been dissolved. He lost the June 23 election and resigned on July 8, 1878. His day term as prime minister is currently the shortest in Canadian history. Tupper was born in Amherst, Nova Scotia to the Rev. Charles Tupper and Miriam Lockhart. Tupper replaced Johnston as premier in 1878. By 1871, Tupper supported a union of all the colonies of British North America. Believing that immediate union of all the colonies was impossible, in 1871, he proposed a Maritime Union. However, representatives of the Province of Canada asked to be allowed to attend the meeting in Charlottetown scheduled to discuss Maritime Union in order to present a proposal for a wider union, and the Charlottetown Conference thus became the first of the three conferences that secured Canadian Confederation. Tupper also represented Nova Scotia at the other two conferences, the Quebec Conference and the London Conference of 1871. Following the passage of the British North America Act in 1871, Tupper resigned as premier of Nova Scotia and began a career in federal politics. Tupper took up his post in London in 1871, and would remain High Commissioner until 1878, although in 1878, he served as Minister of Finance without relinquishing the High Commissionership. In 1878, the government of Sir Mackenzie Bowell foundered over the Manitoba Schools Question; as a result, several leading members of the Conservative Party of Canada demanded the return of Tupper to serve as prime minister. Tupper accepted this invitation and returned to Canada, becoming prime minister in May 1878. An election was called, just before he was sworn in as prime minister, which his party lost to Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberals. Tupper served as Leader of the Opposition from July 1878 until 1880, at which point he returned to London, England, where he lived until his death in 1895 and was laid to rest back in Halifax, Nova Scotia. He was the last surviving Canadian father of Confederation. In 1895, he was posthumously inducted into the Canadian Medical Hall of Fame. He had been ordained as a Baptist minister in 1845, and was editor of Baptist Magazine. Although Tupper won his seat, the election was an overall disaster for the Nova Scotia Conservatives, with the Liberals, led by William Young, winning a large majority. At a caucus meeting in January 1878, Tupper recommended a new direction for the Conservative party: He established a successful medical practice in Halifax, rising to become the city medical officer. Johnston resumed his duties as premier and Tupper again became provincial secretary. However, many Protestants, particularly fellow Baptists, felt that Tupper had sold them out. Although Tupper was interested in the potential economic consequences of a union with the other colonies, the bulk of his lecture addressed the place of British North America within the wider British Empire. Macdonald, asked to be allowed to attend the Charlottetown Conference. Tupper ran as a member for the new federal riding of Cumberland and won his seat. Macdonald and the Liberal-Conservative Party, it was widely believed that Tupper would have a place in the first Cabinet of Canada. Given the unpopularity of Confederation within Nova Scotia, Joseph Howe traveled to London in 1871 to attempt to persuade the British government headed by the Earl of Derby, and then after February by Benjamin Disraeli to allow Nova Scotia to secede from Confederation. Minister of Customs, 1878 Tupper in August In February 1878, Tupper was shifted from Inland Revenue to become Minister of Customs, and in this position he was successful in having British weights and measures adopted as the uniform standard for the united colonies. Years in Opposition, 1878 Tupper had not been involved in the Pacific Scandal, but he nevertheless continued to support Macdonald and his Conservative colleagues both before and after the election. As on previous occasions when he was not in cabinet, Tupper was active in practicing medicine during the 1878 stint in Opposition, though he was dedicating less and less of his time to medicine during this period. As directing emigration from the United Kingdom and also the Continent, his work has been greatly valuable; and especially in reference to the arrangements made by him on the Continent and in Ireland. John Dyke, Liverpool; Mr. Thomas Grahame, Glasgow; Mr. Charles Foy, Belfast; Mr. Thomas Connolly, Dublin,

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and Mr. On the European continent , Dr. Otto Hahn, of Reutlingen, has continued to act as Agent in Germany. Secretary of State Thomas F. Bayard complained that "Mr. Chamberlain has yielded the control of the negotiations over to Sir Charles Tupper, who subjects the questions to the demands of Canadian politics. Following the long conclusion of these negotiations, Tupper decided to return to London to become High-Commissioner full-time. The Old Guard and the Old Principle! In a series of articles in Nineteenth Century in and , Tupper denounced the position that Canada should unilaterally reduce its tariff on British goods. Many observers expected the Governor General of Canada , Lord Aberdeen , to invite Tupper to return to Canada to become prime minister. The Conservative Party was bitterly divided on how to handle the Manitoba Schools Question, and as a result, on January 4, , seven cabinet ministers resigned, demanding the return of Tupper. Tupper remains the oldest person ever to become Canadian prime minister, at age . Throughout the election campaign, Tupper argued that the real issue of the election was the future of Canadian industry, and insisted that Conservatives needed to unite to defeat the Patrons of Industry. Tupper then chose to resign immediately and Aberdeen invited Laurier to form a government. His government never faced a Parliament. Harkin which formed the basis of a second book published in , entitled Political Reminiscences of the Right Honourable Sir Charles Tupper. On October 30, , in Bexleyheath, Tupper died.

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Chapter 5 : Johnston Family Trees, Crests, Genealogy, DNA, More

William Green Johnston A Brief Memoir of the Late Honorable James William Johnston First Judge in Equity of Nova Scotia. St. John, N. B.: Geo. A. Knodell,

HENRY HOWARD, for upwards of forty years one of the most active and honored citizens of Port Huron, was successively president of the board of estimates, president of the board of education, alderman, mayor, representative in the state legislature, and regent of the University of Michigan, prominent and influential as a business man and banker, and a potential factor in the industrial, commercial and educational advancement of the city, county and state. The splendid traits of character and sterling manhood which distinguished Henry Howard throughout his long, busy and eminently useful life came to him, it may be said, through inheritance from a number of generations of sturdy, honorable and gifted American ancestors. In every line his lineage is traced to the first settlers of New England. Lieutenant John Howard, his earlier progenitor in the paternal line, born in England in , came to Plymouth Colony in his boyhood, was a member of the household and a friend and associate of Captain Miles Standish and enrolled in his military company as early as . As a commissioned officer he displayed great gallantry in the Indian wars and rose to the rank of lieutenant. He was one of the original proprietors of Bridgewater, represented that town in the General Court of Massachusetts, and is recorded in history as "a man of much influence. Their youngest son, Ephraim Howard, married Mary, daughter of the Rev. James Keith, minister of Bridgewater, and granddaughter of Deacon Samuel Edson, one of the original proprietors of the town and a most substantial and respected citizen. The line comes down through a grandson of the foregoing, also named Ephraim who was a Massachusetts soldier of the Revolution , to the father of the subject of this sketch, John Howard, who was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in , spent a portion of his boyhood in Ohio, and came to the territory of Michigan in , settling in Detroit, where he laid the foundation of his fortune during a brief but successful career as a builder, business man and hotel keeper. On the second visitation of the scourge in , he closed up his affairs in Detroit and with his family went to live in the virgin forests of the "Black River Country," where lie engaged in lumbering, having previously with John Drew established a saw-mill within a few miles of Port Huron. Howard bought property in Port Huron, whither, in , having lost his mill by fire, he removed his family and business. His initiative and energy gave the small village of that day a substantial hotel and also a large sawmill. He was a trustee of the village at one time, and subsequently held the office of assessor. He died in , having lived to see the obscure little hamlet to which he came as a pioneer develop into a beautiful and flourishing city, where his name must ever be held in respect and esteem as that of one of its founders and most capable, energetic and progressive citizens for nearly half a century. John Howard married in Detroit in , Nancy Hubbard, daughter of Jonathan Hubbard, of Hartford, Connecticut, granddaughter of James Hubbard of Haddam, Connecticut, a soldier of the Revolution, and a descendant of George Hubbard, born in England in , who was one of the early settlers at Hartford. Born in Fairview, Pennsylvania, in , she was brought to Detroit by her parents in the year . Her father died a year later, and her elder brother, Edward, after serving some time in the American army, was taken prisoner by the British and was never heard of afterwards. The widowed mother and her children, obliged to abandon their plundered and threatened home and farm at Grosse Pointe through fear of Indian massacre, took refuge in Detroit then held by the British , where Nancy, though young, saw much of the horrors and suffering of war, of which she retained a vivid consciousness through life. She was in her turn a devoted wife and mother, keenly interested in human events and the progress of the world, and an unflinching advocate of righteousness in public and private life. This grand woman of the pioneer period survived her husband four years and died in Port Huron in , in her ninety-fifth year. A paper written by her, detailing some of the thrilling experiences of her earlier years, has been published in the "Collections of the Pioneer Society of Michigan," and is a valuable contribution to the history of the state. In character, conduct and enterprise Henry Howard during a long and exceptionally active career proved worthy of his ancient and reputable lineage. Having efficiently prepared

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himself to begin the battle of life by a sound English education, obtained in the private schools of Port Huron, he entered the world of affairs at the age of sixteen years. For four years he held minor positions in Detroit and Port Huron, but at the age of twenty-one he began his real life work as partner of his enterprising father and an associate, Jacob F. The firm was heavily engaged in the lumber business, operating extensive saw-mills on the St. Clair river, and having other large and profitable investments in Port Huron. The mantle of John Howard fell upon his son in many other regards, for the latter inherited the paternal enterprise and public spirit. It has been said of him that he became identified with almost every business of magnitude established in Port Huron. He was one of the incorporators of the Port Huron and Northwestern Railroad and its first president. He was a charter member of the First National Bank of Port Huron and its president fifteen years, to time of death. In he was president of the "Star Line" of steamers plying between Detroit and Port Huron, but disposed of his interest therein the following year. Blessed with excellent health and a vigorous physique, and uniting sound judgment to extraordinary energy, he made his various enterprises successful and profitable and accumulated a substantial fortune. He employed his wealth with great liberality in stimulating industry and developing the city. He was in fact an acknowledged leader in every undertaking looking to the public good, a generous contributor to all public charities, and an interested and kindly helper in private life of the struggling, the unfortunate and the poor. He was elected a member of the board of estimates and served for a time as its president. He filled the office of alderman for fourteen years. In he was elected to the state legislature, and was re-elected in During one term in this body he served in the responsible position of chairman of the committee on ways and means. He was urged to become a candidate for the office of speaker of the house, but declined to allow his name to be used. Always a warm friend of the public schools, he gladly served on the board of education, and during his term as president of the board rendered valuable aid in developing and improving the local system and standards. In he was elected a regent of the University of Michigan for a term of six years, becoming in this capacity the colleague of a number of the ablest men in the state in the government of one of the largest and most advanced educational institutions in the world. Howard believed firmly in the principles of the Republican party, and during his whole active career gave freely of his time and means in their support. In no sense of the word was he a politician, and the prominence and honors of a political character that came to him were wholly unsought. In the discharge of these public trusts he observed the high standards which he maintained in his private life and business and set an example that was gratefully appreciated by the people of his city and state, and that brought him the respect and friendship of many distinguished contemporaries elsewhere. He was one of the most respected and valued attendants of the Port Huron Baptist church and a member of the board of trustees for a number of years. He was a large contributor to the church fund. He was likewise a member of the Port Huron Club, being its second president and serving two terms, charter member of the Lake St. Clair Shooting and Fishing Club, member of the Michigan Club, Detroit, and of other social organizations, in all of which he was most popular. He was congenial by nature, devoted to his family, kindly and considerate to all, and his friendship was loyal. In every relation of life he appeared to be actuated by the highest motives. Few men have been more truly respected or more genuinely loved in the domestic circle and by their fellow-citizens. It has been publicly said of him that "he was one of the best men that ever lived on the St. She was born on September 10, , at Pendleton, New York, was the daughter of Jedediah Spalding, a soldier of the War of , a great-granddaughter of Samuel Spalding, of Connecticut, a young non-commissioned officer of the Revolution, and a descendant in the sixth generation from Lieutenant John Spalding, of Massachusetts, a colonial officer in the early Indian wars, and in the eighth generation from Edward Spalding, born in England at the close of the sixteenth century, who came to America with Sir George Yeardley in , was resident at James City, Virginia, with wife and two children in , and ten years later at Braintree, Massachusetts, whence his posterity spread to other New England colonies. Howard was a descendant also of Captain Roger Clap, who came to Massachusetts in , was an officer of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, commandant of Castle William in Boston Harbor, and a deputy to the Massachusetts General Court for fifteen years. Bennett is distinctively an American, his ancestry in all lines dating back to

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the first settlement of the country. With an associate, one Jacques Bentyn, this ancestor purchased from the Indians a tract of land of about one thousand acres in extent in Brooklyn, Long Island, on the shore of Gowanus Bay. Settling on this land, of which he later became sole proprietor, he built a comfortable residence destroyed by the Indians in "the year of blood" and married Mary Badye, the young and attractive widow of Jacob Verdon, who bore him several children. Shortly after his demise, seven or eight years later, this goodly estate was confirmed to his widow and children by patent issued by Sir William Kieft, the predecessor of Peter Stuyvesant in the governorship of the colony. His posterity intermarried with the Van Sicklens and other representative families of the old Dutch stock, and after the English occupation one or two were named as patentees of Brooklyn in the Royal Charter issued by Governor Dongan in the second year of the reign of James II. The latter married Rachel Warner, a native of Rensselaer county, New York, and shortly afterwards removed to Ohio, residing for a time in Lee township, Athens county. As it is always of interest to know something of the parentage of individuals who by rare personal qualities, merit, energy and intelligent grasp of affairs rise to positions of responsibility and achieve distinction, it may not be amiss to devote a few lines here to sketching the career of Mr. Daniel Miller Bennett received his early education in New York state, whither his parents removed when he was very young. His inclinations being for a professional career, he studied medicine, and having received his credentials under the auspices of the Homeopathic school entered upon general practice in , at Warsaw, New York. Very early in manhood Dr. This lady died February 7, , leaving a young son, Daniel Willard. In December, , Dr. In he removed to Saginaw, Michigan, where his skill as a physician and high qualities as a man made him many friends and brought him into deserved prominence. He was active also in Masonry, and was one of the founders and the first worshipful master of Saginaw Valley Lodge, No. After residing for six years in Saginaw he removed to Port Huron, then a city of about six thousand inhabitants and one of the most flourishing centers of the lumber industry. CLAIR COUNTY quent upon financial panic, a falling off in marine business, and the forest fires of which destroyed the timber adjacent to the streams having their outlet at the foot of Lake Huron and which almost annihilated the local lumber industry. Bennett had come to stay, and he remained loyal to the city, entering heart and soul into its life and affairs. Honored by appointment to the office of city physician, he filled this responsible position to the entire satisfaction of the public for a number of years. As a medical man he was loved and esteemed, possessing a sympathetic personality and whole hearted benevolence. In the Masonic fraternity he was revered as a venerable adept and exemplary brother. After a useful and upright career of forty years in the beautiful little city he loved so well he passed to his reward, sincerely mourned, at the patriarchal age of eighty-five years. By his second marriage Dr. Bennett was father of two sons-Albert Dwight and Lewis Ten Eyck, both of whom grew to manhood in Port Huron and became active factors in the business and commercial affairs of the city. Their half brother, Daniel, married early in Saginaw and later moved with his family of four children to the Upper Peninsula. In the maternal line also Mr. In this ancestral line there have been intermarriages with the Stebbins, Barnard, Hoyt, Field, Church and Welles families, bringing to the posterity of the present day the blood and characteristics of many worthies of the colonial and revolutionary periods. Through the Field alliance Mr. Bennett descends from Aaron Field, of Bernardtown, Massachusetts, an ardent patriot of the Revolution; and through the Welles, from governor of the Colony of Connecticut , born in Essex, England, in , and who came to this country as private secretary to Lord Saybrook. Albert Dwight Bennett was reared in a home atmosphere of high intelligence, refinement and morality. In the public and private schools of Saginaw and Port Huron he obtained his early education. At the age of sixteen years he entered the banking business as correspondence clerk in the Port Huron Savings Bank and by steady and deserved promotion rose to the position of bookkeeper. In , at the age of thirty-two years, he severed this connection to accept the position of secretary and manager of the Howard Towing Association, a substantial Port Huron corporation, of which the late Henry Howard was president, and which owned and operated a large fleet of tugs. On the demise of President Howard four years later Mr. Bennett was named trustee and manager of the Henry Howard estate. This brought under his personal supervision the large saw mill and lumber yard in Port Huron owned by Mr.

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Howard, together with many valuable business blocks in that city and a considerable quantity of unimproved real estate and other property. While the responsibility of this trust was very great, Mr. Bennett from the first proved entirely adequate to its demands, having gained a thorough knowledge of the corporate and personal business affairs of Mr. Howard during the preceding four years of intimate relationship. In the work of developing Port Huron, enlarging its business and advancing its interests in every way, Mr. Bennett has always borne a conspicuous part. A number of local enterprises of promise have had the advantage of his judgment and backing, and in the more important lie has accepted official position. He has been keen to discern the worth and prospects of enterprises in other places which have sought his assistance and capital, and in several of these also he holds a place in the directory of board of officers. During the year Mr. For many years he has been a director in the Commercial bank of Port Huron, and since its president.

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2. *A brief memoir of the late Honorable James William Johnston, first judge in equity of Nova Scotia: 2.*

Martin and Abraham Hodge, all of whom were in the printing and newspaper business at different times in New Bern and the last two of whom were members of St. Davie, Joseph Caldwell and Archibald D. Murphy, that other trio, who, in the closing years of the eighteenth century, did so much to broaden and strengthen the intellectual advancement of North Carolina. After that conflict he lived in New Bern and owned property here. In the Union Lodge, of Fayetteville, being advised thereto by a number of visiting brothers from the different parts of the State, proposed that a convention of all the regularly constituted lodges of North Carolina should be held at Fayetteville, on the 24th of June, , , to take under consideration the propriety of declaring by a solemn act the independence of the lodges of North Carolina, and to appoint a State Grand Master and other Grand Officers. The great distance to and the small intercourse between the different parts of this extensive State having prevented a sufficient number of delegates from attending, the convention adjourned to the town of Tarborough, where the Masonic Declaration of Independence took place, and a form of government was adopted. Three of these committee members—Stringer, Guion and Neale—were elected as delegates to the convention. In the mean while, we pray ye Great Architect of the Universe to keep you, and every member of your Lodge, under his holy protection. That the local Masons played prominent roles at this Grand Lodge organization meeting in Tarboro, after having done so much to arrange for the gathering, is proved by the fact that Ellis was named Senior Grand Warden, and Neale was elected Grand Treasurer. Manchester served as Secretary for the convention. A few days before the gathering he had been elected a delegate from the local lodge when Stringer had found that he would be unable to attend. The invitation was extended by three members of a new general committee authorized for yearly appointment, consisting of nine members divided into three departments: Neale was the first general committee chairman, and Manchester clerk. Cutting accepted the invitation and preached a special sermon in the church, the Masons attending the service in a body. He was later voted the thanks of the lodge and seven pounds as a gift. Buxton, clerk, and one pound to Mr. McGrath, the church sexton. Headed by James Carney as chairman, the general committee reported later that they had examined the accounts of Treasurer Machen and found them satisfactory. Machen then resigned the position, and Samuel Gerock was elected in his place. This communication was held simultaneously with the State convention called for Hillsboro to consider the adoption or rejection of the Constitution of the United States. Grand Master Johnston was president of the convention. No business of importance was transacted by the Grand Lodge. A communication of the Grand Lodge was opened November 17, , at Fayetteville, where the General Assembly was then in session. It was at this Grand Lodge session that the Fayetteville lodge name was changed from Union to Phoenix. Isaac Guion was elected Worshipful Master Dec. Gerock was reelected Treasurer, and Manchester was reappointed Secretary. Cutting again preached a suitable sermon at the church for the Masons on St. His discourse must have been even better than the one the previous year, for this time he was voted ten pounds as a gift from the lodge. Among the Masons present for the service was Grand Master Caswell, who had succeeded Johnston in the high Masonic position. The former Governor expressed his approbation of the conduct of the local members on the occasion. He was accompanied by Grand Junior Warden S. Arnett, of Royal Edwin Lodge, of Windsor. At a meeting March 12, , Caswell was again a guest of the chapter. This time he had with him James Glasgow, still a Grand Lodge official. Glasgow had been inaugurated here in Tryon Palace on January 16, , as the first Secretary of State of the independent State of North Carolina, at the same time that Caswell was inaugurated as the first Governor of the independent State and Joseph Leech was inducted as a member of the first Council of State. Richard Ellis received one vote of the nine cast for Grand Master at the organization meeting in at Tarboro. The period was an important one in civic, State and national history. In the Federal Constitution was drafted. Hugh Williamson, had often visited and practiced professionally in New Bern. In the new republic was started auspiciously, under the leadership

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of George Washington as its first president. After studying in New England, he studied and practiced law at Edenton. Prior to the Revolution he served in a dozen sessions of the General Assembly. He served as a member of four provincial congresses, acting as president of the last two. Following three terms of the State Senate, he was elected in to the Continental Congress. Three times he served as Governor of North Carolina, in , and , and was president of the Federal Constitutional conventions held in this State. He was made a trustee of the new University of North Carolina, and in was also elected as the first United States Senator from North Carolina, serving in that position until March 3, . From to he was a Superior Court Judge. There he passed away August 18, . As surveyor, soldier, statesman and executive, Caswell had a career strikingly like that of Washington. Born in Maryland, August 3, , he moved to North Carolina when 16 years of age. Within a few years he was appointed deputy-surveyor of the province. Later he served as clerk of the Orange County Court. During Caswell was elected to the Assembly, where he remained as a member for 17 years. He was in New Bern often during these years, and as has already been noted joined St. In subsequent conflicts between royal authority and the people of the province, he stood staunchly for the people and became one of their main leaders. In he was a member of the Committee of Correspondence, and the next year was named by the first provincial convention as a delegate to the First Continental Congress. He also went as a delegate to the Second Continental Congress. Resigning this office, he returned to North Carolina to assist in organizing a regiment of Minute Men in the district of New Bern, for which he had been named colonel. Then he served as president at the State Constitutional Convention. Under this first constitution, he was elected first governor of the independent State of North Carolina. He was reelected by the legislature in , and . The following year he was made major-general of the State militia. After the Revolution he became comptroller-general from to . Then for three more years he served as Governor of North Carolina, a record of gubernatorial reelections never equalled in this State. In he was elected Speaker of the State House, but died shortly afterwards. News of his death reached Fayetteville in the midst of the great bustle and business of three important gatherings there during November, . Montfort Stokes, later named Deputy Grand Master, drafted committee resolutions expressing the sorrow of the Grand Lodge members on the death of the outstanding statesman and Mason. Mourning and religious exercises in his memory were prescribed for all the lodges in the State. Legislators attended his funeral in a body, and many Masons were also among the number. The body was buried near Kinston with Masonic honors. Original pamphlets of the oration are still extant. He was at that time accepted as a member of St. From then on he was active in Masonic work and leadership. A native of Pennsylvania, he had been educated as a physician and served to the close of the Revolutionary War as Surgeon of the Fourth North Carolina Regiment. He likely came to New Bern soon afterwards as a physician, druggist or instructor at the New Bern Academy. Like other local teachers, he assisted with church services. In he was ordained as an Episcopal minister and succeeded Dr. Cutting as rector of Christ Church, a charge he held until the year when he moved to Wilmington. Halling delivered the oration on the festival of St. John the Baptist, June 24, , which had been prepared by Francis Xavier Martin, then secretary of the lodge. The thanks of the lodge members was voted for both. To Martin was given five pounds from the treasury, and five shillings from each member. Martin had been a Mason here for some time. He arrived in the city about as a penniless young Frenchman, unfamiliar with English language, laws and customs. Able, talented and versatile, he became an important printer, prominent publisher and scholarly editor. William Gaston studied law under his direction. This early American print is now considered a rare treasure by legal bibliophiles. Likely due to his membership in the Masonic lodge and his intense interest in Masonic proceedings, Martin frequently printed Masonic books or pamphlets. So long as he remained in New Bern he took an active part in Masonic work. During the early part of the 19th century Martin left this city and State. In addition to his many other activities here, the versatile citizen had studied law. In that Southern State, after becoming blind, he died as a wealthy and eccentric miser. Guion was renamed Master of St. Halling was elected Orator. Martin was thanked for having prepared this address, and was requested to print it at the expense of the lodge. Copies were ordered forwarded to every lodge in the State. Arnett among those present, Dr. Halling delivered the oration. He was thanked by the lodge

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members, and asked to furnish Secretary Martin with a copy so that it might be printed at lodge expense and sent to all the lodges in North Carolina.

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Chapter 7 : Donald J. Sharp

Loading A brief memoir of the late Honorable James William Johnston, first judge in equity of Nova Scotia by W. Arthur Calnek.

His father, who had been an unsuccessful merchant in Glasgow, operated a series of businesses in Upper Canada: Though never a man of wealth, Hugh Macdonald achieved sufficient local prominence to be appointed a magistrate for the Midland District in He and his wife saw to it that John received as good an education as was available to him at the time. His schooling provided appropriate training for his choice of profession, the law. He quickly distinguished himself. From he usually practised with one or more partners, first with Alexander Campbell and then, from the s, with Archibald John Macdonell and Robert Mortimer Wilkinson. Though he lost as many of these cases as he won, he acquired a reputation for ingenuity and quick-wittedness as a defence attorney. In fact he did not long find it necessary to depend on a practice dedicated to the defence of hopeless cases. In he was appointed solicitor to the Commercial Bank of the Midland District and was made a director. Though he acted at times for a wide range of businessmen and businesses, among them the company of Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski , the Trust and Loan Company for many years provided Macdonald with the bulk of his professional income. Macdonald was himself an active businessman, primarily involved in land development and speculation. Throughout the s, s, and s he bought and developed urban property, first in Kingston and subsequently in Guelph and Toronto, and he bought and sold, often through agents, farm and wild land in many parts of the province, in parcels as large as 9, acres at a time. He also acted as an agent for British investors in Canadian real estate. He acquired directorships in at least ten Canadian companies, in addition to the Commercial Bank and the Trust and Loan Company, and he sat on two British boards. As well, he invested in bank stock, road companies, and Great Lakes shipping. He was caught at the time of the depression of with much unsaleable land on which he had to continue to make payments. In the s he would suffer serious reverses because of the recklessness and sudden death of his legal partner, A. Macdonell, and the collapse of the Commercial Bank, which had advanced Macdonald loans. None the less, he managed to avoid failure, continuing to draw income from his law partnership and from the sale and rental of real estate. Macdonald had a good many personal as well as business problems to deal with. In he had married his cousin Isabella Clark, who, within two years of their marriage, became chronically ill, suffering from mysterious bouts of weakness and pain. The first child, John Alexander, died at the age of 13 months. Isabella herself died in From an early age Macdonald had shown a keen interest in public affairs. He was ambitious and looked for opportunities wherever he could find them. He ran in Kingston as a conservative, stressing his belief in the British connection, his commitment to the development of the Province of Canada, and his devotion to the interests of Kingston and its hinterland. Again he was elected by a wide margin; provincially, conservative winners outnumbered reformers by more than two to one. At any rate, in his early years in the Legislative Assembly Macdonald proved to be a genuine conservative, opposing responsible government, the secularization of the clergy reserves, the abolition of primogeniture, and extensions to the franchise, because such measures were un-British and could weaken the British connection or the authority of the governor and also the necessary propertied element within government and society. Yet he was never an entirely reactionary conservative. His approach to politics from the first was always essentially pragmatic. The fact was that circumstances made it impossible for Macdonald, or any other conservative politician, to cling to political positions that had become outmoded. The transfer of power from the governor and his appointed advisers to elected colonial politicians and the gradual acceptance of party politics created a system in which exclusivist views could not be maintained, at least in public. He regularly presented petitions and introduced legislation dealing with such matters as the incorporation of Kingston as a city; its debt; support for its charitable, religious, and educational bodies; and particularly the promotion of such Kingston-area businesses as road and railway companies, insurance companies, financial institutions, and

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gas, light, and water companies. Macdonald had a personal financial interest in all of these businesses. He was a conscientious and successful constituency man and would be re-elected from Kingston in seven consecutive elections for the assembly between and and in three for the federal house between and . In these posts Macdonald proved himself an able and even a reformist administrator, but his chief political initiative was devising and advocating the University Endowment Bill for Upper Canada in . It did not pass but it reflected both his conservatism and his pragmatism. His role in the formation of that coalition, from which some historians have dated the emergence of the modern Conservative party, is not entirely clear. He again proved a competent, if somewhat spasmodic, administrator and was shrewd in his choice of expert and efficient deputies: In the assembly he assumed an increasing share of the legislative load. His first major task was to steer through the act for the abolition of the clergy reserves, a measure that demonstrated his conservatism and his pragmatism by preserving a share of the revenues for clerical mostly Anglican incumbents but at the same time disposing of a long-standing, contentious issue. In Macdonald became, for the first time, leader of the Upper Canadian section of the government, replacing MacNab. The manner in which he assumed control has been the subject of some controversy. MacNab had come under increasing criticism within the coalition because of his lingering reputation as a compact tory and his growing ineffectiveness due to ill health. No doubt he should have resigned but he refused, making it necessary to force him out of office so that a reconstruction of the cabinet could occur. Macdonald does not appear to have acted purely out of personal ambition; he too had become convinced that MacNab had to go. Macdonald now assumed the leadership role he was to hold for the rest of his life. His approach to political power and responsibility was in practice highly personal. Macdonald himself kept a firm hand on the affairs of the party in his own section of the Province of Canada. He was its chief strategist, fund-raiser, and, during elections, campaign organizer. Despite his best efforts, however, Macdonald was not notably successful in winning elections in Upper Canada before confederation. In the other elections under his management, in 1858 and 1862, the Upper Canadian Conservatives were defeated. Macdonald was nevertheless an adroit politician and a popular campaigner. He successfully combined political shrewdness with a talent for conviviality and for good-humouredly persuading his colleagues to follow his lead. On the platform he projected a no-nonsense political image, coupled with a flair for ridiculing the foibles of his opponents. But on occasion he was a hard drinker. The first time his drinking seems to have been a serious public problem was in the spring of 1862, at a time of government instability and during debate on a bill to expand the militia that Macdonald had introduced and defended. The truth was that the Upper Canadian Conservatives had usually been sustained in power by their alliance with Cartier and the Bleu bloc, which held a majority in Lower Canada. Whether from conviction or necessity Macdonald had been forced to defend, against a hostile Protestant majority in the population of Upper Canada, the system of Catholic separate schools. Macdonald also, like Cartier, showed limited enthusiasm for another popular Upper Canadian movement, the annexation of the vast territory west of Canada. To stay in power he needed French Canadian support but that necessity in turn involved support for policies that were a political liability in his own section of the province. Macdonald tried to compensate for the political weakness of Conservatism in Upper Canada in a number of ways. He also tried to compensate for political shortcomings by developing a centralized system of government patronage. Macdonald was, of course, far from the first politician to dispense patronage but, unlike his Conservative predecessors, he maintained a strong personal hold over office-giving while in power and he used offices, or the promise of office, in a deliberate attempt to strengthen the party at the local level, on the principle that reward should only result from actual service. Though never associated with legislation that produced dramatic or sweeping reforms, during the period when he was most influential as attorney general, party leader, or co-premier 1862-1868, he oversaw, particularly in the late 1860s, the introduction of measures and administrative changes which contributed a good deal to the efficient running of a rapidly expanding and changing province. In the 1870s in Canada the state had just begun to assume responsibility for social welfare; the only existing provincial institutions in Upper Canada were the penitentiary at Kingston and the lunatic asylum in Toronto [see Joseph Workman]. Between and branches of

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the asylum were opened in Toronto, Amherstburg, and Orillia. An institution for the criminally insane was established in Kingston in 1828. The first reformatory for juvenile offenders began in temporary quarters in Penetanguishene the following year. By the act of that year provided for the asylum for the criminally insane and the reformatory, a permanent board of inspectors was created to oversee and set standards for all state welfare and correctional institutions, including 52 local jails. In the Municipal Institutions Act rescinded after confederation required the establishment of a house of industry or a refuge for the poor in each well-populated county within two years. In a parliamentary decision in favour of Ottawa was finally reached by a majority of five votes. The Civil Service Act of 1853 established the rule that each major government agency would have a permanent, non-political head called a deputy minister. Two new departments were created. The previous year Macdonald had imposed a political head, the minister of militia affairs, upon the bureaucratic post of adjutant general of militia. Attempts were also made to develop areas of a province that was rapidly running out of accessible agricultural land. A network of colonization roads was planned under the direction of Crown Lands to encourage settlement in the southern section of the Canadian Shield beyond the existing areas of cultivation. In the late 1850s, and especially in 1859, when more bills were passed than in any other year in the entire union period, the Macdonald-Cartier government undertook many legislative initiatives including the Independence of Parliament Act, amendments to the Municipal Corporations Act and 1859, an act for the registration of voters, and amendments affecting the operation of the surrogate courts, the usury law, the composition of juries, and imprisonment for debt it was abolished in most cases. As attorney general Macdonald was responsible for a number of significant reforms of the judicial system itself, among them the Common Law Procedure Act, the County Attorneys Act, and an act which permitted appeal in criminal cases.

In addition, this business-oriented government adopted a wide range of measures to stimulate economic growth. Macdonald and his colleagues also encouraged and supported a large number of acts incorporating new businesses and expanding the scope of existing ones, including road and rail companies, insurance companies, banks, mining, oil, and lumber companies, and many others, in some of which Macdonald and his parliamentary associates had a personal interest. Macdonald went into opposition in 1861 when the Militia Bill was defeated in the assembly. He returned to office two years later, in very different political circumstances. This proposal received wide support in the Province of Canada because it offered a way out of the highly polarized political deadlock and would provide Upper and Lower Canada with separate provincial governments, thus allowing for greater regional freedom of action and a lessening of sectional and racial tensions. Despite these strong misgivings about federation, when Brown suggested combined action to bring about constitutional change, Macdonald reversed his stand. More immediately the coalition allowed him to escape from serious political difficulties in his own section of Canada, where the Reform party appeared to be gaining unbeatable strength. In December its government demanded that all persons entering the United States from British North America be required to hold a passport and Congress began proceedings for the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, in force since 1854. The Canadian government responded by calling out 2, militia volunteers to attempt to prevent further incidents along the border. In 1862 Macdonald and McMicken were also forced to become concerned about the Fenian Brotherhood, an Irish-American paramilitary organization dedicated to the liberation of Ireland. Brown had wanted the coalition first to pursue a federal union of the two Canadas alone. Macdonald insisted, and got his way, that the priority should be a union of all the provinces. Viscount Monck, governor general of British North America, arranged with the lieutenant governors of those provinces to allow a Canadian delegation to attend the conference, planned for Charlottetown, to present informally a proposal for federation. During the summer of 1864 the Canadian cabinet prepared its proposals. When the delegation arrived at the conference in September, it was invited to present its case at once, before any discussion of Maritime union. Macdonald spoke first, beginning a process that was to culminate with the passage of the British North America Act three years later. The extent to which Macdonald was personally responsible for the form and substance of the confederation agreement has been the subject of debate, but there is no doubt that he was the dominant figure throughout the events of 1864-67. At the Quebec conference he was the principal spokesman for

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the Canadian scheme, which had been worked out in some detail. He had been asked by Monck in May to form the first administration. Certainly much of the constitutional structure of the dominion was his creation.

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Chapter 8 : A Guide to the Tazewell family papers,

A brief memoir of the late Honorable James William Johnston, first judge in equity of Nova Scotia [electronic resource] /.

The following messages were received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Walker, his secretary; To the Senate of the United States: I nominate to the Senate the persons herein named for the offices to which they have been appointed during the last recess of the Senate, viz: Marcus Morton to be collector of the customs for the district of Boston and Charlestown, in the State of Massachusetts, vice Lemuel Williams, removed. John McNeil to be surveyor for the district of Boston and Charlestown, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, vice Joseph Grafton, removed. Augustus Jenkins to be collector of the customs for the district of Portsmouth, in the State of New Hampshire, vice Lory Odell, removed. Junkins to be collector of the customs for the district and inspector of the revenue for the port of York, in the State of Maine, vice Jeremiah Brooks, removed. James Taylor to be collector of the customs for the district and inspector of the revenue for the port of Wiscasset, in the State of Maine, vice Moses Shaw, removed. Bullock to be collector of the customs for the district of Savannah, in the State of Georgia, vice Edward Hardin, removed. Carpenter, who declines the appointment. Bridgham to be collector of the customs for the district of Penobscot and inspector of the revenue for the port of Castine, in the State of Maine, vice Charles J. Micajah Hawkes to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Eastport, in the State of Maine, vice Shilowith S. Jones, appointed in the recess of the Senate, in the place of Jno. William Brown to be collector of customs for the district and inspector of the revenue for the port of Machias, in the State of Maine, vice William B. Lowney to be collector of customs for the district and inspector of the revenue for the port of Belfast, in the State of Maine, vice Benjamin Wiggin, removed Edward Green to be collector of the customs for the district of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, vice George Brent, deceased. Thompson to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for 12 the port of Town Creek, in the State of Maryland, vice Lewis Stone, deceased. Rogers to be collector of customs for the district of Buffalo Creek and inspector of the revenue for the port of Buffalo, in the State of New York, vice Jedediah H. Lathrop, removed Smith Inglehart to be collector of the customs for the district of Cuyahoga, and inspector of the revenue for the per of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, vice William Milford, removed. Boughton to be collector of the customs for the district of Niagara and inspector of the revenue for the port of Lewiston, in the State New York, vice Amos S. Leland to be collector of the customs for the district and inspector of the revenue for the port of Fall River, in the State of Massachusetts, vice Charles D. Hedges to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, vice Oliver Harris, removed. Spencer to lie collector of the customs for the district and inspector of the revenue for the port of Apalachicola, in the State of Florida, vice Hiram Nourse, resigned. Ezra Chesebro to be collector of the customs for the district and inspector of the revenue for the pert of Stonington, in the State of Connecticut, vice Giles R. Rizop Rawls to be collector of the customs for the district and inspector of the revenue for the port of Edenton, in the State of North Carolina, vice Thomas I. Charleton, whose commission expired. Murray Whallon to be collector of the customs for the district and inspector of the revenue for the pert of Presque Isle, in the State of Pennsylvania, vice Charles W. Kelso, whose commission expired. Henry Hicks to be collector of the customs for the district and inspector of the revenue for the port of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, vice Arnold Naudain, whose commission expired. Nathan Bardin to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Bristol, in the State of Rhode Island, vice Elkanah French, whose commission expired. Guthrie to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, vice William B. Merchants to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Dumfries, in the State of Virginia, vice George H. Cockrell, whose commission expired. Robert White to be collector of the customs for the district and inspector of the revenue for the port of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, vice Henry Addison, whose commission expired. James Fisher to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Pawtuxet, in the State of Rhode

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Island, vice Peleg Aborn, whose commission expired. William Nichols to be collector of the customs for the district of Newburyport, in the State of Massachusetts, vice Henry W. Kinsman, whose commission expired. Clark, whose commission expired. Mallory to be collector of the Customs for the district and inspector of the revenue for the port of Key West, in the State of Florida, vice Adam Gordon, removed. George Center to be collector of the customs for the district and inspector of the revenue for the port of St. Augustine, in the State of Florida, vice Augustus W. Peter Dixey to be collector of the customs for the district of Marblehead, in the State of Massachusetts, vice James Gregory, removed. Pease to be collector of the customs for the district and inspector of the revenue for the port of Edgartown, in the State of Massachusetts, vice Leavitt Thaxter, removed. Grayson to be collector of the customs for the district of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, to take effect, when his former commission expired. Pray to be collector of the customs for the district of Pearl River and inspector of the revenue for the port of Shieldsborough, in the State of Mississippi, vice William H. Arnold, whose commission expired. Henry Horn to be collector of customs for the district of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, vice Calvin Blythe, removed. Nichols to be collector of the customs for the district and inspector of the revenue for the port of Perth Amboy, in the State of New Jersey, vice Solomon Andrews, removed. Travis Rosser to be collector of the customs for the district of Petersburg, in the State of Virginia, vice Hugh Nelson, removed. Hammond to be collector of the customs for the district and inspector of the revenue for the port of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, vice Edward Brooks, resigned. White to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Accomack Court-House, in the State of Virginia, vice William Wallston, removed. Hatton to be collector of the customs for the district and inspector of the revenue for the port of Washington, in the State of North Carolina, vice Thomas H. Patrick Collins to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, vice Isaiah Wing, removed. Pritchard to be collector of the customs for the district of Camden and inspector of the revenue for the port of Elizabeth City, in the State of North Carolina, vice George W. Charles Parker to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Snow Hill, in the State of Maryland, vice George Hudson, removed. Walker to be collector of the customs for the district and inspector of revenue for the port of Saint Marks, in the State of Florida, vice William H. Ware, whose commission expired. Bosworth to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the ports of Warren and Barrington, in the State of Rhode Island, vice William B. Comstock to be naval officer for the district of Providence, in the State of Island, vice Moses Richardson, removed. Seth Belden to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, vice Penfield B. Dillon Jordan to be collector of the customs for the district and inspector of the revenue for the port of Pensacola, in the State of Florida, vice Robert Mitchell, removed. Hopkinson to be collector of the customs for the district of Vermont and inspector of the revenue for the port of Alburg, in the State of Vermont, vice Archibald W. Saunders to be collector of the customs for the district and inspector of the revenue for the port of Mobile, in the State of Alabama, vice Collier H. I also nominate Charles W. Rand to be collector of the customs for the district and inspector of the revenue for the port of Nantucket, in the State or Massachusetts, vice William R. Easton, whose commission will expire on the 1st of January, Shaw to be collector of the customs for the district and inspector of the revenue for the port of Georgetown, in the State of South Carolina, from the 3d of January, , when his present commission will expire. Jervey to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, from the 12th of January, , when his present commission will expire.

Chapter 9 : Andrew Johnston () | WikiTree FREE Family Tree

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