

of Rangers were stationed on Blockhouse hill, and, it is said, remained within his block house firing from the loop-holes during the whole affair. The light of the torches and the discharge of musketry alarmed the inhabitants of Halifax, some of whom put off to their assistance, but did not arrive in any force till after the Indians had retired. The night was calm—and the cries of the settlers, and whoops of the Indian, were distinctly heard on the western side of the harbour. On the following morning, several bodies were brought over—the Indians having carried off the scalps. Mr. Pyke, father of the late John George Pyke, Esq., lost his life on this occasion. Those who fled to the woods were all taken prisoners but one.

There was a guard-house and small military post at Dartmouth from the first settlement, and a gun mounted on the point near the saw-mill, (in the cove), in 1750. The transports which had been housed over during winter for the accommodation of settlers, were anchored in the cove, under the cover of this gun, and the ice kept broke around them to prevent the approach of the Indians.

There is no record of any attack made by the Indians or French on the town of Halifax. Many stragglers were cut off during the first years of the settlement, particularly along the western side of the Basin, where the best firewood was to be obtained. It was at length found necessary to send out an armed body when fuel or lumber were required,—the enemy usually retired before a regular organized force. During the summer