

providing good roads and bridges to facilitate *internal communication*; and it is hoped that the railroads at present in progress in the two provinces will coalesce at no very distant day, in a vast Colonial Trunk Line, connecting the Lower Provinces with Canada and the United States. The line from Halifax to Windsor is in operation, and that to the Bend, *via* Truro, is rapidly progressing.

31. *Religion*. Nova Scotia, with Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island, forms the Diocese of Halifax. The adherents of the Church of England are most numerous in the centre and west. The Presbyterians, who are found chiefly in the N. and N. E., (including Cape Breton), are the largest religious body; though the Roman Catholics, who are met with chiefly in the S. W., Halifax, and the N. E., (including Cape Breton), nearly approach them in numbers; having an Archbishop at Halifax, and a Bishop at Antigonish. Next in order of numbers come the Baptists, Episcopalians—mentioned above, and Methodists, with the smaller communions—Independents, Lutherans, &c. Among *educational institutions*—King's College, Windsor, Dalhousie College, the Presbyterian Academy at Pictou, Acadia College, Wolfville, (Baptist), the Independent Seminary at Liverpool, the Province Training Schools, Truro, and the Grammar Schools in each County, may be noticed.

32. *Halifax*, the capital, in lat. 44 deg. 39 min., N., and lon. 63 deg. 28 min., W., is situated in one of the finest harbors in the globe, which expands above the town into Bedford Basin—an open sheet of water, large enough to contain the whole British navy. It possesses an important dockyard; and the Citadel of Saint George, which crowns the harbor, is so well fortified as to be almost impregnable. Other buildings worthy of note are the Government House, the Provincial Building—where the Houses meet, Dalhousie College, and the Horticultural Gardens. Halifax is the chief naval station of England in the New World, being within ten days steam sail of Liverpool—hence it is the station of the European and North American mail. Population, with Dartmouth, on the opposite side of the harbour, 28,000. *Windsor* (population 2,500), the seat of King's College and Windsor Academy, is now a warehousing port, and does a thriving trade in gypsum, lime, and country produce. *Yarmouth*, with a population of 6,000, contests with Truro the honor of being the second town in the province, and boasts that it owns more shipping than any other place in it except Halifax. *Truro*, an agricultural port of some note, has a population of about 4,500. *Pictou* is engaged in mining and shipbuilding. *Liverpool*, a large port, does a good lumber trade. *Amherst*, *Annapolis* (with New Caledonia opposite), the former capital of the province, and *Bridgetown*, at the head of navigation on the Annapolis river, are prosperous agricultural centres.

ERRATUM.—The limit of extreme cold in § 23 should have been minus 24 deg., or 24 deg. below zero.