

out of his prison, De la Roche got word to the king, telling him of their miserable fortune, and a ship was at once sent out to rescue them.

In 1621 the territory of Acadia, then named by the English Nova Scotia, was granted to Sir William Alexander; and a year or two later was created the order of "Knights Baronets of Nova Scotia," each of whom received a grant of 18 square miles of territory.

In 1632 Nova Scotia was relinquished to France and fell a prey to the struggles between La Tour and Charnisay, already referred to. In 1654 it was again captured by England, but soon reverted to France. In 1690 it was captured and overrun by New-Englanders, after having been raised into a populous colony by the forty years' rule of the Company of New France. In 1697 it was again restored to the French. Massachusetts sent out unsuccessful expeditions against the Acadian strongholds in 1703 and 1707, and succeeded in her design at last in 1710; and by the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, the country was finally ceded to England. These struggles and interchanges went on with the accompaniment of innumerable romantic and heroic episodes, which make the annals of Nova Scotia an especially interesting field of study. In 1749 was founded the city of Halifax. The forty years intervening between the Treaty of Utrecht and the expulsion of the Acadians, in 1755, were marked by internal disorders, conflict, and bloodshed, the result of the Acadian and Indian hostility to English rule.

The tragedy of 1755 will be referred to more fully in connection with the description of Grand Pré. In 1783 the population of the province was increased by the immigration of 20,000 United Empire Loyalists; and in the following year two new provinces were erected out of portions of Nova Scotia territory—one of them, New Brunswick, permanently, and the other Cape Breton, as it proved, but temporarily. During the War of 1812 Nova Scotia suffered from the depredations of American privateers. In 1867 the province joined with Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick to form the confederation known as the Dominion of Canada.

To Pictou and Antigonish.

From Charlottetown to **Pictou** by boat is a thoroughly delightful sail of about 50 miles. The fare is \$2. As we approach Pictou Harbor we pass the farms, lighthouse, and wooded hills of Pictou Island,