

made free ports, the population of Halifax being then 11000, and that of the whole Province 78,000. In 1820 Cape Breton was re-annexed, to the Province, and the Shubenacadie Canal begun. After a long period of interruption it is now in course of completion. In 1823 the Catholics were admitted to the Legislature. It was about this time that an increased activity in the timber trade was rapidly developing wealth and population in the Province, and still more signally in New Brunswick. In 1827 the steam engine was first used in the Province, viz., at the Pictou Mines. In the next year the population of the whole Province (including Cape Breton), was 124,000. In 1834 Halifax was visited by the cholera. The coronation of our present Queen was splendidly celebrated at the same place in 1837. During the Canadian rebellion and the "Aroostook war," Nova Scotia made herself conspicuous for her loyalty and her sympathy with her sister colonies, even going the length of voting £100,000 and 800 men to defend us in 1839. At the last named date "Responsible Government" was granted to the Province, and colonial politics seemed directly to take a more embittered turn, disputes being common about that time between the two Houses. In 1840 the Cunard Steamers were started. In 1845 the potatoe rot, then almost universal, caused great distress, which however resulted in good, on account of the augmentation of population from Ireland. In 1851 the last census was taken—the chief results of which are given in the Geography in chapter III. The year 1857 was signalized by the commercial panic and the opening of the railway line from Halifax, and the present year made memorable by the royal visit before alluded to.

64. CAPE BRETON was first called *L'isle Royale*. It was confirmed to France by the treaty of Utrecht, and so fortified by them as to be a standing threat to the neighbouring British colonies. They built Louisburg in 1720, making it the keystone of their ascendancy in Acadia and the capital of the island; which was then flourishing in a commercial, and highly important in a military, point of view. In 1745 it was taken by a British and Colonial force under Warren and Pepperal. Restored in 1748, it became a rallying point for the French "Neutrals" and others, and so was attacked in 1758 by General Amherst with 14,000 men, and Admiral Boscawen with 150 ships. After a gallant attack he took it, and razed the fortifications. At the following peace it was finally ceded to England, and in 1784 made a separate colony. It was re-annexed in 1820, much against the will of the inhabitants. In 1834 it was divided into counties, and in 1841 its population was augmented by 2000 Highland emigrants.

65. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND was called by the French *L'isle St. Jean*, which name was changed for its present one in 1799, in honor of the Duke of Kent, who was very useful and popular there. It was originally granted by the French to Capt. Doublet. During the troubles with the French Neutrals, many took refuge here, and made the island a sort of granary for Louisburg. It was taken in 1758 for the second time by Lord Rollo, and with the rest of the