

cleared the ground in as expeditious a manner as possible, and having erected a great wooden house for the governor, with proper storehouses, the ground was laid out so as to form a number of straight and beautiful streets, crossing each other at equal distances, upon a most excellent plan, said to have been formed by the earl of Halifax. The work went on briskly; the people of New England brought several ships laden with planks, door cases, doors, window-frames, and other parts of houses; and the people being employed in ships companies, this created an emulation, that rendered their labours remarkably successful; so that in about three years time, this town, which was named Halifax, from that noble lord, to whom this settlement owed its beginning, was finished, and every family had a good house of their own, of which the master was landlord. Within the same space of time were also erected a church, and wharfs, the town was palisadoed, and other fortifications erected: some land was also cleared for agriculture, and already planted, notwithstanding the opposition they met with from the French, and their tools, the Indians.

To explain this last circumstance, it is necessary to observe, that in the beginning of the settlement, and soon after the landing of the English, one hundred black cattle and some sheep were brought them by land from a French settlement at Minas, a town about thirty miles from the bottom of Bedford Bay; and French deputies also coming to make their submissions, it was proposed to cut a road thither, those deputies promising to contribute fifty men towards carrying on that work. The English also received the promise of friendship and assistance from the Indians, their chiefs waiting upon the governor for that purpose. But these submissions and these promises were soon broken,