

TEAM FERRY

Was in use in the early days of the "Recorder."

Previous thereto boats were propelled by oars.

A century of progress in the ferry

service is aptly illustrated by the accompanying cuts, one of the "Sherooke," the old team boat that crossed brooke," the old team boat that crossed between Dartmouth and Halifax a hundred years ago, and the other of the "Halifax." The old team boat occupied between a quarter and half an hour in crossing, and was continually laying up on account of wind and weather. It was propelled by horses time of starting from the one side and reaching the other depended largely

This ferry property was ad-

on March 19, 1817.

From the time that the team-boat first started the company wanted exclusive right to perform ferry service. In 1818, James Creighton and John Skerry petitioned the House of Assembly for relief as they had mainained ferries at considerable expense to be much injured in the steamboat company being about to put small boats gain in 1821, when the company askd for the sole privilege of running the ferry, which was refused.

After a time Skerry sold out to the company and retired. In the meancompany and retired. In the mean-time Creighton's ferry was leased by Joseph Findlay, who later was succeeded by Thomas Brewer. He retired about 1833, which left the steam-Dat company without a rival.

It was in 1815 that the Steamboat

pany was to continue in operation for 25 years. The names of the orig-Hon Michael Wallace. Charles Morris, Sr. Thomas Boggs. Frederick Major Jonathan Tremaine, Jr.
John Tremaine.
John Albro.
Hon. Sampson S. Blowers. Dr. William B. Almon. Thomas Heaverside, John Starr. John Stavner Samuel Cunard. Henry H. Cogswell. Andrew Wright. Richard Tremaine. Robert Hartshorne.

Charles Rufus Fairbanks, secretary

William Bowie.

In 1816 a team-boat was built and launched on Sept. 30 of that year. TERRY
TO DARTMOUTH

use in the early days the "Recorder."

Iaunched on sept. 30 of that year.

On Nov. 8th, the first trip was made with her to Fairbanks' wharf at Halifax. The Dartmouth terminus was at the foot of Portland Street, the site of the present docks. The rates of fare as published on August 23rd, 1817, were as follows:

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH IN 1813

Since the starting of the "Re-

corder" in 1813.,

St. Matthew's was the only church

(BY REV. DR. FORREST. D.D.)

When Halifax was settled, in 1749,

it was clearly the desire of the authori

ties that the national Church of Eng

land should be the established church

a very considerable number of non-

the government was erecting St

PRESBYTERIANISM

£ s. d

empty.....0
A sled or truck load of wood..0 sled or truck, returning 0 conformists among the new settlers, 3 Colonel Cornwallis treated them with circular house on deck, attached to a dividuals that turned the paddle. The time of starting from the one side and perfect fairness. Lots of land were set apart for church and manse, and while

consisting of the other depended largely upon circumstances, aregular schedule time of departure and arrival being something then out of the question. The "Sherbrooke" has been described as consisting of two beats or hulls united by a platform with a paddle between the boats. The deck was surrounded by a round house containing a large cogwheel arranged horizontally, to which were attached eight or nine horses harnessed to iron stanchions coming down from the wheel. As the horses moved round, the wheel, by means of connecting gear, revolved the paddle.

The present ferry toats cross the harbor in ten minutes.

It was on the 8th of November, 1816, when the Sherbrooke made her first trip. Up to that time the ferry boats were propelled by oars. In 1723 John Connor of Dartmouth, was granted the exclusive right to run a ferry between surise and sunset, and it is a superformed. The charge was a three pane between surise and sunset, and it is not not always a large to the same conditions as Connor.

In March, 1753, Wynne and Manthorne petitioned to be allowed to run the ferry stance and william Manthorne petitioned to be allowed to run the ferry between surise and sunset, and it is a sunset of the connour of the same conditions as Connor.

In March, 1753, Wynne and Milliam Manthorne petitioned to be allowed to run the ferry service under the same conditions as Connor.

In March, 1756, Wynne and Manthorne petitioned to be allowed to run the ferry set the term on during the rest of the year. On Sunday the boats were to pass only twice to accommodate those attending divine service.

In January, 1756, John Rock was given the privilege of running the ferry under the same conditions as the previous proprietoses. John Rock was given the privilege of running the ferry under the same conditions as the previous proprietoses.

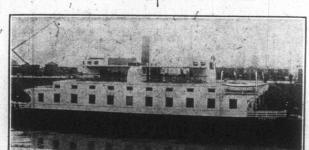
In January, 1756, John Rock was given the privilege of running the ferry under the same conditions as the previous proprietors.

In 1797, John Skerry started a public ferry which was continued by him until after the steamboat company, which started out with the team-boat 'Sherbrooke' performing the service. Skerry's Dartmouth terminus was at the foot of Ochterloney Street and at the Market Slip in Halifax.

James Creighton was the proprietor of another ferry which ran from a wharf at the foot of Old Ferry Road, where Parker's wharf now is. It was chiefly for the accommodation of persons coming from the content of the sentence of t tion to the company's steamers. The commission purchased the steamer Annex II from United States parties

Annex II from United States parties of 10° \$25,000. When the steamer arrived in Dartmouth on July 11, 1890, thousands of people crowded on a movable platform at the end of Lawlor's wharf (now Wentzell's) where the steamer was being moored. The great weight caused the platform to collapse and a number of people were thrown into the water. Much excitement prevailed, and four persons, Miss Bessie Foster, daughter of the late Michael Synott, daughter of the late Michael Synott, Peter Boyle and a colored lad, John Bundy, were drowned. This boat was afterwards named the Halifax, and was destroyed by fire about three years ago. The hull may still be seen at the North West Arm.

Annex II from United States parties grown with the growth of our city, so that the one comparatively small congregations. During these years the Presbyterian Church has steadily grown with the growth of our city, so that the one comparatively small congregations. During these years the Presbyterian Church has steadily grown with the growth of our city, so that the one comparatively small congregations. During these years the Presbyterian Church has steadily grown with the growth of our city, so that the one comparatively small congregations. During these years the Presbyterian Church has steadily grown with the growth of our city, so that the one comparatively small congregation of 1813 is now represented by nine congregations. During these years the Presbyterian Church has observed by nine congregations. During these years the Presbyterian Church has observed by nine congregations. During these years the Presbyterian Church has our great with the growth of our city of the welfare of our city that had in its pulpit men of united and in its pulpit and ernest picty, while its laymen may ever been prominent part in every foreity, while its laymen may ever been prominent part in every foreit After considerable negotiating, the Steam Ferry Company sold its property to the Dartmouth Ferry Commission for \$109,000, which terminated the contest between the company and the citizens. The fare was raised to four cents. Some years later the fare was still further advanced to five cents, which is as high as the Commission is allowed to go. The ferry is now equipped with a fine fleet of steamers. The Dartmouth which was built by the old company, the Chebucto, built in Scotland about eighteen months Steam Ferry Company sold its property to the Dartmouth Ferry Commission for \$109,000, which terminated the contest between the company



DARTMOUTH FERRY BOAT "HALIFAX"-1913

Longard Brothers

Consulting Engineers, Patentees and Manufacturers of Steam and Hot Water Boilers, and Constructors of Power and Heating and Ventilating Installations of all kinds.

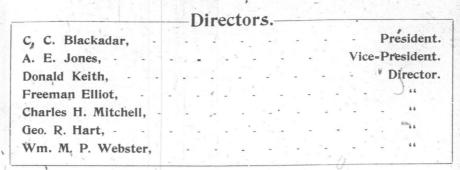
The history of the above house is of a very interesting character, it having commenced its career as long ago as the year 1812. Its founder was John Longard, the grandfather of the present proprietors, who are Messrs. J. P. & C. C. Löngard. The house has thus been in existence over a century, its ownership descending from the property of the proper

of about 40 years. It is interesting here to note that John Longard, the founder of the enterprise, was the first man to institute a brass foundry in Nova Scotia.

The firm to-day can be self-up. The firm to-day can be said to represent the progressive spirit of the times, ads prominent among productive industrial establishments of the Lower Provin

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The Acadia Fire Insurance Co.



50 Years of Usefulness.

On December 8, 1912, the Acadia Fire Insurance Company rounded out 50 Years of business history. That means something in the hazardous business of Fire Insurance. It means unshaken stability. The smoke of many severe conflagrations has darkened the sky over its head, but it has emerged triumphantly from the ordeals of half a century, and enters the second half stronger than ever.

The value of this Insurance Institution for the past fifty years cannot be measured by figures. No direct balance sheet of profit and loss can exhibit its utility. The general application, and popular acceptance of, Acadia Fire Policies that began with the first year's life have multiplied a hundred fold within living memory. It is impossible to conceive the benefits that have accrued to the insured, and to the upbuilding of the community served.

Facts and Figures.

While the profits of Fire Insurance business fluctuate considerably from year to year, and seem even to follow cycles of elevation and depression, the splendid strength of this Company is evidenced by total assets of \$667,001.00, which after allowing for ALL LIABILITIES, including unpaid losses, nd the reserve of unearned premiums, computed on the basis of Government requirements, the SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS is \$560,436.90.

During the past 50 Years of its business existence, the Company paid out in Cash Dividends to date \$871,750, and in addition stock bonuses to the amount of \$200,000, making the total disbursements to its shareholders over \$1,071,750. Losses incurred and paid three-quarters of a million.

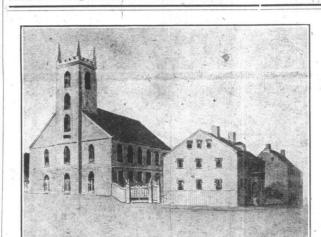
You Should Insure in the Acadia.

The Company offers the most Liberal Conditions and Unquestionable SECURITY against loss and damage by FIRE and LIGHTNING, and as a Canadian Institution we solicit the business of Canadians on the ground that we are as strong as the strongest for any liability we assume.

The Acadia Fire Insurance Co.

BRANCHES, - - Toronto and Winnipeg.

HALIFAX, N. S. R. K. ELLIOT, - - - Secy.=Treas.



ST. MARY'S CHURCH IN 1813.

1816.

odors.

But it was a long tiresome

journey from Windsor to St. Mary's

Bay, a good 140 miles, and 50 more from Church Point to Eel Brook. Should one prefer to go by water, there was no trim steamer to bear

one quickly over the moaning waves;

not even a regular packet in which

some slight accomo

ROMAN CATHOLICS
IN HALIFAX
IN HALIFAX

100 years ago worshipped in

100 years ago worshipped in small church.

Arrival of Bishop Burke an important event.

One hundred years ago the Roman atholics in Halifax were comparatively few in number. Although the obnoxious elegislation against Cathoics which prevented a Catholic from holding land except by grant direct steamers. The Dartmouth which was built by the old company, the Chebucto, built in Scotiand fourteen years ago, and the Halifax, also built ago, now performing the service. These steamers are splendidly equipped for the service they are required to perform.

Of late years the Commission has had considerable trouble with the Halifax and the ferry formings the service of the construction of the cons all priests to depart from the Province had been repealed in 1783 the

A HUNDRED YEARS TO COME.

Where, where will be the birds that sing.

The flow'rs that now in beauty spring A hundred years to come

Who'll press for gold you crowded street,

A hundred years to come? Who'll tread this church with willing feet,

A hundred years to come? Pale, trembling age, and fiery youth,

And childhood with its heart of truth

A hundred years to come, A hundred years to come?

We all within our graves shall sleep,

A hundred years to come; ving soul for us will weep,

And others then our streets will fill,
While other birds will sing as gay,
And bright the sunshine as to day,
A hundred years to come,
A hundred years to come,

The rich, the poor, on land and sea There will the mighty millions be

The rosy lips, the lofty brow Oh, where will be Love's bear Joy's pleasant smile and sorrow's sigh A hundred years to come, A hundred years to come?

some sight accommodation might be found. No; one must depend on some chance fishing smack, in which for days, perhaps, one must endure all the concentrated nausea of bilge water, stuffy atmosphere, and fishy His biographer tells us that Dr Burke waged some hotly contested controversial battles, but avoided

riages and Interments for the Church of St. Peters which was then the only Catholic church in the city. It had been built on a modest scale in 1784, on a site near the present Cathedral. In a letter to the Bishop of Quebec Dr. Burke wrote concerning it.

"Our church is small for the congregation, but it is pretty. Instead of a sanctuary choir we have in an organ loft at the end a number of poor singers who bellow forth a species of figured music in a way to break the tympanum of one's gars. Its will take time to substitute for this the music of the church."

From 1801 to 1820 he labored zealously in Halifax and his life here is practically the history of the Catholic church in Halifax during that period. One of his first undertakings was to provide suitable education tor the little ones of his flock. The old presbytery which had been built in 1785 was removed to another site and fitted up as a school for girls. The Catholic women of the congregation formed a society to provide funds for the payment of teachers. The boys had class-rooms in the Glebe House, which also served as a residence for Bishop Burke and his assistant.

In the "Memoirs of Dr. Burke" there is the following reference to the arduous conditions of rural visiting in those days.

ing remarkable in the appearance of any of these buildings, except the Catholic Chapel, which is an elegant and spacious structure, built of cut free stone."

This church, was subsequently enlarged and modernized under Archbishop Connolly, the free-stone front being replaced by the present noble facade and stately spire.

The following extract from an obituary in the Acadian Recorder of December 2nd, 1820, tells us something of this remarkable man,—

"On Wednesday last, universally regretted, as he lived respected, the 78th year of his age. He was a native of the Co. Kildare, (Ireland), and parish priest of the town of Kildare; which he vacated at the frequent and urgent solicitations of some of the professors of the Seminary of Quebec, and arrived in Lower Canada 2nd of August, 1786. There he officiated as a clergyman, and taught the higher branches of mathematics and philosophy with great credit to himself and benefit to the numerous students, who crowded to hear the lectures of a man celebrated in the University of Paris, as excelling most men of his day in mathematical science, and also the classics, particularly in the Greek and Hebrew languages, till Lord Dorchester appointed him, as a faithful and capable person, to reconcile the many powerful tribes of Indians, inhabitowerful tribes of Indians, inhabitng the country around Lake Superor, and the back parts of the Ohio
nd the Louisiana, who at that time
nanifested dispositions very hostile
to the British Government. Among
the savage tribes of Indians he residdist or saven years, suffering every

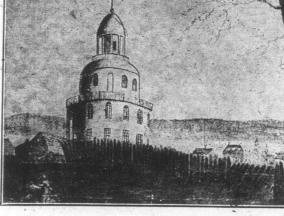
the savage tribes of Indians he resided six or seven years, suffering every privation that civilized man could endure, till he fully accomplished the object of his mission. He instructed the heathen Indian in the principles of the Christian religion, and impressed on his mind a knowledge of the true living God,—by whose assistance he inculcated into his savage mind sentiments of loyalty, obedience and lasting friendship for his great worldly father, King George the Third."

Looking back to that period, and contrasting the condition of the ly father, Ring George the Third."
Looking back to that perlod, and contrasting the condition of the church in Halifax in 1913 with its state in 1813, Catholies may realize what they owe to the eminent missionary who labored so steadfastly in those old days. If they to-day take a natural pride in their churches, crowded at all services, early and late, with devout congregations, and in their flourishing Sunday Schools, in their zealous priesthood, and in their flourishing Sunday Schools, in their zealous priesthood, and in their self-sacrificing nuns and sisters of charity, in their educational institutions and their charitable and benevolent societies, in the unity of prelate, priest and people in all things that make for spirituality and stability, they should not forget how much they owe to the great missionary whose courage and vision were manifested a century ago. As his biographer truly said:

"The effects of his labours would not end; they were seed—germs of noblest deeds; fecundated by divine grace, and would pullulate and blossom, and fructify in an ever-increas-

Commissioners, and a number of respectable gentlemen. grace, and would pullulate and blos-som, and fructify in an ever-increas-ing ratio for the glory of God and the good of souls."

use was laid 11th Sept., 1800. The uilding was first occupied as a resince about 1805, but was not completed until 1807. It cost about £18,000.



THE OLD ROUND CHURCH, (ST. GEORGE'S.)

the coast of Nova Scotia are mar

ROUND CHURCH Sermon were to be in English, the A LANDMARK.

Psalms and other music in German.

Mr. Wright was a man well advanced in years when asked to take charge of this congregation still bi-lingual Was a creation of the Duke but fast becoming English in speech of Kent.

Neared its completion about 1813. (BY REV. H. W. CUNNINGHAM.)

Another landmark of old Halifax is the Duke of Kent's creation, the Round Church. The cut of it as it stood in 1814, the year after the "ACADIAN RECORDER" was born, is from a photograph of an old painting by a lady of Halifax of that which for several years hung over the Holy Table. It was during his year. It was purchased by the present Rector of St. George's, in July, 1901, when the centennial of the opening of the church was kept with fitting services, those who parted with it, requesting that it be preserved by the church as an heirloom. From an historic point of view, it is one of the church as an heirloom. From an his-toric point of view, it is one of the toric point of view, it is one of the most interesting paintings existing in Halifax to-day, and shows us the Round Church as the Haligonians of the fact that the painting gives many evidences of the amateur, proportion and perspective being somewhat out. 1813 viewed it, allowing of course for the fact that the painting gives many evidences of the amateur, proportion and perspective being somewhat out. It would appear as if the 1814 fences were the models set for future generations! The arrangements for commencing the building of the new st. George's were nearing completion when the beloved German pastor, the Rev. B. M. Houseal passed to his reward March 2th 1799.

two tombstones standing at the heads of these two vaults, but they ward March 9th, 1799.

In our short account of his life in connection with the Little Dutch Church, it was pointed out that the Duke of Kent had made him Chaplain of one of his favorite regiments; we may also note that one of his daughters married the Hon. Captain daughters married the Hon. Captain thought necessary for the health of thought necessary for the health of Church, it was pointed out that the Duke of Kent had made him Chaplain of one of his favorite regiments; thought necessary for the health of the congregation, especially in the Seymour, A.D.C., to His Royal Highness. These circumstances would lead us to infer that Prince Edward had a large interest in this fast increasing congregation, which while still legally a Mission of St. Paul's parish, had

during entire mornings; when one finds the sacristy full of children who come every day to catechism, the girls in the morning, the boys in the evening, when one hears of the employed when one hears of the employed when one hears of the employed when the possible of the employed when one hears of the employed when one hears of the employed when one hears of the employed when the possible of the first th who became Master Builder to His Majesty's Dockyard. (A child, fourther children a place among those was baptized in St. George's, on July 19, 1901, the exact date of the centennial of the opening, its name being Herbert Edward St. George Taunthere as in any other Christian community of the Diocese of Quebec."

The little church of St. Peter's was considerably enlarged in 1810 but was soon afterwards Iound too small for the contantly increasing membership.

In a letter dated June 20th, 1820, the Bishop says:—"We have just begun to build a Cathedral which will cost us at the least ten thousand to the principle of the proper was followed out the british Government, on condition that venerable build the castern apse came largely from England from that venerable society for the Propagation of the Gospel which had at the first given to the content of the centennial of the opening, its name being Herbert Edward St. George Taunton). Associated in the building of the church, and in carrying out the Duke's designs were Mr. John Merrick and Mr. J. Flieger, of the Surveyor General's Department, the latter-being, as was Hughes, a member of a family which had a made its mark in the history of our Province came in 1825, saw the particle was a the least ten thousand that his ridgendence and enter on an era of growth and prosperity. In Mr. Uniacke's time the structural arrangement of the pews was a stream of the castern apse came largely from England from that venerable society for the Propagation of the Gospel which had at the first given to the control of the centent of the propagation of the Gospel which had at the first given to the country was made from a high platform and the first given to the country was made from a high platform and the first given to the country was made from a high platform and the previous to this erection, entry was the previous to this erection, entry was the previous to this erection, entry was the previous of St. George's. It is said that the Duke of Kent procured £500 from the British Government, on condition that his plans were followed out, which condition was accepted. The records have no statement of this grant, but under date Jan. 1st, 1800, there is this entry: "One of the Elders informed the meeting that the confirmation of the appointment of Rev. G. Wright had come from Great Britain and likewise that His Majesty (King George III) had been pleased to grant two hundred pounds steriling towards building a new church."

The Legislature also voted £500 toward the building fund. The old MS. list of contributors is still in existence, and heading the list is:

The Duke of Kent, paid, £10
Sir John Wentworth, not paid, £30
Speaking of contributions leads us to note that further along in the history of the church, another grant of £500 was made from a fund in the hands of the Government accumulated through customs dues and the sale of 30,000 stacks of arms, seized by the British at the taking of the port of Castine, Maine, in the War of 1812.

This list of subscribers is an interesting study in names of persons, living here in 1799. We find J. Halliburton, J. J. Blowers, Thomas, James and Wm. Cochran, A. Brymer, Richard J. Uniacke, time the structural al arrangement of the pews was changed owing to the demand for wistings. Sir Samuel Cunard was a constant attendant and supporter of sittings. Sir Samuel Cunard was a constant attendant and supporter of the church and his children were baptized in St. George's Propare after the confirmation of the Elders informed the meeting that the confirmation of the Elders informed the meeting that the confirmation of the Elders informed the meeting that the confirmation of the Elders informed the meeting that the confirmation of the Church and his children were abaptized in St. George's are steriled that the donard his children were accorded to stended that the taken part is discoverer prophesied that it would reappear, a weather-vape was painted and the come attended to. There n to build a Cathedral which will study at the least ten thousand unds sterling." Haliburton in his story, 1829, speaking of the church-of Haliax says,—"There is nother remarkable in the appearance of the tholic Chapel, which is an elegant d spacious structure, built of cut estone."

opher and Charles Blackadare (so spelt) and others.

The sacred edifice was not comwere erased by some unknown hand and the words "pro penny a day" written above. This undue reflection

The sacred edifice was not completed out of hand, but slowly as the money came in and it is handed down, that for some time after its first use, a canvas covering was used to keep out the snow and rain.

The peculiar shape of the church made it more expensive to build than the ordinary type of Church edifice and it was not until shour 1812 that most ancient tablet is that of Otto William Schwartz, his wife Anna Justina, and son, John Philip; the mother died in 1784, the father in 1785 and the son 1786. Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz were buried beneath the old German Church whose building he had so much aided, but in 1831 the tablet was removed to this church, Dr. Michael Parker of Dewedstown, Ireland, was a surgeon in the Royal Artillery, 'A faithful man and feared God above many.

There is also a monument to the memory of Elizabeth Gray, the wife

and it was not until about 1813 that and it was not until about 1813 that the church neared its completion. But within fifteen months from the laying of the corner stone, April 10, 1800, it had progressed far enough to be used for Divine Service, and therefore, on July 19, 1801, service was performed within its walls for the first time. The following is a word for word copy of the entry:
Halifax, Nova Scotia, 19th July, 1801.
This day being Sunday, the new Church of St. George was opened with Divine Service, when the Reverend Mr. Wright delivered an excellent sermon on that occasion, and was assisted in performing that service by the Reverend Mr. Stanser, Rector of St. Paul's. His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Wentworth, Lt.-General Bowyer, Commanding His Majesty's forces, with their respective suits (sic) with the principal Inhabitants of this Town attended the solemnity, and proper music having been provided several German hymns and anthems were sung and wastely were readed in the story of the Reformers, a true pastor and faithful friend."

God above many.

There is also a monument to the memory of Blizabeth Gray, the wife of Dr. Gray, Minister of St. George's who with her maid perished in a fire at St. John, N.B., 1833. The tablet was erected by the "Females of the congregation."

The remaining tablets are to John Hamilton Braine, a well known merchant and resident of the North End, to Frances Jane Gallagher, a young lady of 19, and Stephen Wastie De-Blois, a former merchant of Halifax.

In the chancel are two tablets, one for Rev. R. F. Uniacke, for 45 years and died of typhoid in 1866, the other to Rev. R. F. Uniacke, for 45 years and died of typhoid in 1866, the other to Rev. R. F. Uniacke, for 45 years and died of typhoid in 1866, the other to Rev. R. F. Uniacke, for 45 years and died of typhoid in 1866, the other to Rev. R. F. Uniacke, for 45 years and died of typhoid in 1866, the other to Rev. R. F. Uniacke, for 45 years and died of typhoid in 1866, the other to Rev. R. F. Uniacke, for 45 yea fore, on July 19, 1801, service was per-formed within its walls for the first time. The following is a word for been provided several German hymns and anthems were sung and masterly performed to the satisfaction of a numerous congregation.

According to the record the corner stone had been laid by Sir John Wentworth "in the presence of the Commissioners and a number of residue to the satisfaction of the Church at no very distant date memorials to Governor DesBarres and Sir Samuel Cunard, both in their time "famous men" and pew-hold-ers in the Round Church.

We find that the total amount of all expenses incurred in building the new church from Jan 1st. 1800 to Dec. 31, 1891 was £2356 6s. 2½d with a debt of £919 5s 9d. The Duke of Kent left Halifax for good in the summer of 1800 so that he never saw the church completed in which he took so great an interest At the death of the German Fastor a burning question arose as to wheth-er his successor should be a GerOLD ST. PAUL'S CHURCH IN 1813. Army and Navy well represented in the congregation

during the war. Bishop Inglis used the Church as Cathedral.

(BY REV. ARCHDEACON ARMITAGE.) The appearance of historic St. Paul's. January, 1813, was not very different to the church as it stood in the memory of old Haligonians before Confederation. It was not until after * 867 that the present wings and chancel were built, the wings in 1868, and the chancel in 1872. Mr. Peter Lynch, in one of his charming "Reminiscences aid that St. Paul's was originally 90 eet in length by 56 feet in width. In 1812, 15 feet 6 inches, including the orthern vestibule, were added to the ouilding. St, Paul's is now 133 feet 6 nches in length, and 80 feet wide, and seats about 2,000 persons.
In 1812, very considerable improve-

ents were made to the Church buildng. The present north front was built. The record runs that a new ower and steeple were erected thereon. and worship, and which in 1808 issued a declaration of loyalty to the Esstablished Church and its services. In 1817 he was laid aside with paralyof the same material and dimensions as the old one. There was one window each story. The present Rector's Vestry was built, and what is known sis, and Rev. Benjamin Gerrish Gray became his assistant, which position s the Library Vestry, as well. There is an old print which shows an enrance from Barrington Street, suggesive of a gallery entrance from that direction. In 1812 the present gallery stairs and landings were erected, from the main north door of the Church. The contractor for the work was Mr. Charles Dunbrack, and he was under the direct supervision of Mr. Edward Pryor, to whom a special vote of thanks was given-accompanied by a gratuity in June, 1814. It is not definitely known when the splendid Royal Arms, which were so much admired by the Duke of Connaught. were erected, but it is clear that they were placed in their present posiion at this time, for the contractor oncludes his contract in these words: And a proper space and place left for vels of industry and scientific abiliess the carving business, the carved

> o be in my contract." This addition not only enlarged the seating accommodation of the Church. but greatly enhanced its appearance. The three famous bells of St. Paul's cher, son of Chief Justice Belcher, in England, per ship "Gratitude," and ost £131 15s. and 10d. The interior of the Church at this

summer season."
In 1827 the Parish of St. George A short time previously, crimson velwas legally formed out of the old mother Parish of St. Paul, which had done so much to nurture and envet fittings for the Communion Table, Pulpit and Reading Desk, had been had done so much to nurture and encourage the early growth of what acter. A site had been obtained for the new church by a deed of sale from Michael Schnerr and wife at a cost of 120 pounds, and the intention was to build a church large enough to allow room for increase and with accommodation for the soldiers of the garrison.

The person who actually drew the plans of the Round Church was Mr.
William Hughes, who had come over in 1794 with the Duke of Kent, and who became Master Builder to His mported from England at a first cost King's Arms. The ordinary pews rom England from that venerable were expensive to the holders of sittings. About this time Mr. Edsittings. About this time air. Each ward Pryor paid £111 for the good-will of pew No. 10, and Mr. John Moody £75 for pew No. 15. The pews in St. Paul's were apparently much more expensive than in St. Matthew's

Jhurch. No less than 300 persons had oined the congregation, and the Rector's stipend had been increased by £300. The Rev. Hibbert Binney had just been ordained, and was a most useful assistant in Church work. The congregation of St. Paul's, at

heir battle spears n Capet seized the crown of France, their ron shields were known, their sabre-dint struck terror on the banks

rector, "a fearless defender of the gottrines of the Reformers, a true pastor and faithful friend."

We hope to see placed in the Church at no very distant date memorials to Governor DesBarres and Sir Samuel Cunard, both in their time "famous men" and pew-holders in the Round Church.

— The Dockyard was first established and improved in 1769. The date over the gate is 1770.

— The Horticultural Gardens were started in 1854. The Public Gardens opened in 1874, combining the two. The Gardens consist of 172 acres.

— In the Recorder of 1813 appears the following:

A short time since, were joined in the silken bands of Hymen, Mr. Samuel Barber to Miss Dina Gunthrop, both of Downham Market, Suffolk. The united ages of the pair of turtle doves amounted to 130 years.

"If love's a fame that's kindled by desire, An old stick is surely best, because it's drier."

In the Recorder of the Reformers, a true pasted with the Uniacke family. On the 23rd of December was baptized William a famous surgeon, who was with Sir John Moore at Corunna, the friend of Collingwood, and who was with Sir John Moore at Corunna, the friend of Collingwood, and who was with Sir John Moore at Corunna, the friend of Collingwood, and who was with Sir Sir See cut of St. Paul's on page 10.

lost ancient tablet is that of Otto

The give to the world the best you have,

And the best will come back to you.

The figure of the successor should be a German or an English speaking minister. The question was decided by a full meeting after service April 7, 1799 there being 17 for Rev. Mr. Wright and 11 for a German. Rules were drawn up and adopted at the same meeting laying down among, other things, that the Prayers and the following:

A short time since, were joined in the silken bands of Hymen, Mr. Samuel Barber to Miss Dina Gunthrop, were drawn up and adopted at the were drawn up and adopted at the same meeting laying down among, other things, that the Prayers and