

aries of the Avon and St. Croix, there are 2544 acres of dyked marsh of the best quality. In the hilly districts the soil is often stony and unproductive.

The useful minerals of Hants—are gypsum, commonly called plaster, and limestone. The first of these is largely quarried, especially near Windsor and the Shubenacadie, and forms the chief export of the county.

The occupation of the greater part of the people—is agriculture, and the country in the neighbourhood of the rivers, and on some parts of the shore of the Bay, is well cultivated; but in the interior of the county, much valuable land is still unoccupied.

The most important towns and settlements—are Windsor, the county town, on the East side of the Avon estuary; Newport on the Kennet-cook river; Maitland at the mouth of the Shubenacadie, Falmouth, Noel and Nine mile river.

The most important educational institutions—are King's College, near Windsor, conducted by two professors, on the principles of the Church of England; and a collegiate Academy.

The townships of Hants county—are Windsor, Falmouth, Newport, Kempt, Rawdon and Douglass. Each of the three first has a representative in the Assembly.

The first settlers in Hants—were the French, who occupied part of the township of Windsor. Their lands, immediately after their expulsion, were granted chiefly to persons residing in Halifax. The other parts of the county were settled between the years 1759 and 1784, by emigrants from New England and the North of Ireland, and by loyalists from the Carolinas and disbanded soldiers.

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