

Halifax station. Among the first things to which the Assembly turned their attention was education, and in '88 they built King's College at Windsor, at which place (before called Pesiquid) a fort had stood in 1755. The sum of £500 was granted to build it, and £400 a year voted for its support, augmented by a grant of £1000 from the English Government, and several provincial grants since. Besides this, £400 was granted for a preparatory Academy at the same place. The House of Assembly (the two Houses were not in one as in New Brunswick), showed at that era no servile spirit. Thus, in 1784, they in a most dignified manner declined to comply with the Governor's demand that the daily business of the Assembly should be reported to him; and, a few years after, they impeached the Judges. In 1791 the population of Halifax was 5000. During the war which began in the next year between England and France, its consequence was much increased by its being the great depot of British naval and military strength in America, next to Quebec. The good citizens were often reminded of the warlike character of their town. Prizes were sometimes brought into port, and press-gangs might now and then be seen in the streets. Among more peaceful events may be mentioned the establishment of a monthly mail vessel to England in 1786, the opening of the great Pictou road in 1792, and the sojourn of the Duke of Kent from 1798 to 1800, during which time the Prince's Lodge was built for him near the capital. In 1801 the Peace was celebrated by illuminations. In 1803 King's College was opened, and the shipwrecks on Sable Island suggested the formation of a Relief Establishment there. About that date also the Governor (Wentworth) was so much embroiled with the Provincial Legislature that they refused the yearly appropriations, on which he paid them himself. In 1806, matters being more warlike than ever, the Militia was organized. Sir G. Prevost took Martinique in 1808, with a squadron from Halifax, but was still more honorably remembered for his efforts to improve the Province he commanded. He introduced order into the public departments, established schools, founded the "Province Building," and extended agriculture, trade and fisheries.

63. The year 1812 is noted for Governor Sherbrook's unsuccessful attempt to make the Church of England the established Church of the colony, and also for the breaking out of the war with the United States—in which privateering was now encouraged from Halifax, and profitably carried on by several colonists. In 1813 Capt. Brooke, of the Shannon, brought the American ship Chesapeake into the harbour of Halifax as a prize, and in the next year Sir J. Hardy and Lord Sherbrooke each sailed out of the same harbour with an invading force—the former taking Eastport and the latter Castine. During the term of office of Lord Dalhousie, who bears the character of having been a great promoter of the solid interests of the Province in agriculture, education, &c., Pictou Academy and Dalhousie College were built, and Farmers' Societies generally established. In 1818, Halifax, as well as St. John, N. B., were