

the site chosen the year before must have been previously located by some one who had a thorough acquaintance with the country.

Immediately following its foundation in 1749, Halifax took a first place, owing to its many natural advantages and its unrivalled Harbour, and to this day it remains the chief city and harbour in Nova Scotia.

Bouchette, in "British Dominions of North America," 1832, gives the following historical sketch of Nova Scotia:—

"Nova Scotia was under that name ceded to England by the treaty of Utrecht, 1713; from which period to 1745, from the disaffection and hostility of the neutral French, and the consequent indifference and occasional severity of the English, little or no improvement in the condition of the colony took place. The cession of Nova Scotia to England was again confirmed by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748; and the peace having left a great number of military out of employment, the idea was formed of settling the disbanded troops in this part of America. Land was also offered to civil settlers according to their means, with the advantage of being conveyed with their families to the colony, maintained there one year after their arrival, supplied with arms and ammunition for their defence, and with materials and utensils proper for clearing their land, erecting houses, and prosecuting the fishery, all at the expense of the British government. Nearly 4,000 adventurers arrived in the colony in June, 1749, under the command of Governor Cornwallis. They landed at Chebucto Harbour, and laid the foundation of a town, which was called Halifax, in honour of the Marquis of Halifax, then secretary of state, who had the greatest share in the founding of the colony. Here, on July 14th, 1749, Governor Cornwallis founded the first regular British government established in Nova Scotia."

This valuable chart is remarkable for its accuracy and as an indication of the foresight of the Founders in their choice of the site for the Town and Harbour.