

storm of indignation swept over New England, which had the effect of quickening a plan long cherished by the British government, of establishing a permanent settlement and strong military station on the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia, as a counterpoise to Louisburg, and Halifax was founded in the early summer of 1749.

#### HALIFAX.

A fleet of transports, with 2,576 immigrants, of which 1,546 were adult males, sailed for Chebucto Bay, under the command of Hon. Edward Cornwallis. New Englanders also came in considerable numbers, and contributed largely to the success of the undertaking. The plan of the town was quickly made, building lots were assigned to the settlers, and before winter closed in all were under shelter. A little later a German colony was planted at Lunenburg.

In 1758 Louisburg was captured by General Wolfe, and Quebec in 1759. With British rule thus assured immigrants from New England and elsewhere soon began to flow into the country and to occupy the fertile lands and the best fishing stations, so that by 1770 there was an estimated population of 13,000 in the Nova Scotia of that day.

During the progress of the war between England and the revolted colonies of New England, many adherents of the Royal cause were driven from their homes and sought refuge in Nova Scotia. After the evacuation of Boston about two thousand refugees came to Halifax with the British forces. When the war closed large numbers of Loyalists withdrew from the United States, the greater part settling in Ontario and Nova Scotia. They consisted chiefly of the middle and upper classes, and were an intelligent and enterprising body of men, of sterling character. They diffused themselves quite generally among the older colonists, and also laid the foundation of new settlements in widely scattered parts of the province.

Among the 2,500 settlers who came to found Halifax in 1749 there were twenty-eight medical men. Eleven of the number were accompanied by their families, which indicates that they, at least, came with the intention of staying in the country. All, probably, were army surgeons, thrown out of employment at the termination of the war with France, who were thus willing to accept a free trip to America and a grant of two hundred acres of land. How bitter must have been their disappointment when they beheld for the first time an