

with Nicholson's forces in 1710, and after the capture of Port Royal, secured the position of Garrison Surgeon. Governor Caulfield speaks very favorably of him and recommends an increase of his pay.

In 1720, when His Majesty's Council was first organized, he was selected as a member and continued to act in that capacity until 1749. He does not seem to be one of those selected to meet Cornwallis at Halifax, this probably by reason of his age. In 1827 the first Commission of the Peace was formed in Nova Scotia, and he was appointed a Justice of the Peace. In 1737 he was chosen as one of the Commissioners to settle the boundary disputes between Massachusetts and New Hampshire. In 1742 he was similarly selected to settle boundary disputes between Massachusetts and Rhode Island. In 1749 he appears as claimant for compensation of losses sustained during the siege in 1745, his buildings been torn down to ensure the safety of the fort.

PART II.—BRITISH SETTLEMENT.

The chief events affecting the population between 1749 and 1775 : were the beginning of English colonization at Halifax ; the arrival of the Germans ; the deportation of the Acadians ; an extensive settlement of New Englanders ; the influx of Ulster people ; the repatriation of the Acadians ; the Yorkshire immigration ; and the arrival of the first batch of Scottish Highlanders in 1773.

These various race stocks settled in different parts of the province, and they did not mix to any great extent.

THE TOWN OF HALIFAX.—Halifax was founded in the year 1749, at the expense of the British Government, and under the direction of the "Lords of Trade and Plantations," and was named in compliment to George Montague, Earl of Halifax, then at the head of the Board.

The inducements offered to settlers were—grants of land ; free transport ; maintenance at the public expense for one year ; arms and ammunition for defense ; and implements for clearing the land, erecting dwellings, and prosecuting the fisheries. These offers proved attractive, and soon afterward a fleet of transports under the command of the Hon. Edward Cornwallis, sailed for Chebucto Bay.

The total number of immigrants was 2,576, and of this number 1,546 were adult males. But one death occurred during the voyage.