

Macdonald & Co., Sheet Lead & Lead Pipe, 164 to 172 Barrington Street.

the first post being on the hill behind his own residence on Bedford Basin. The Parade Ground was levelled and the wall built by him. Until the year 1780 the streets of the town were in a very rough condition, and, from stumps of trees and rocks, impassable for carriages.

The first Government House was erected soon after the laying out of the town. The frame and material were brought from Boston. The building was completed early in October. It was a small low building of one-story, and stood in the centre of the square now occupied by the Province Building. It was surrounded by hogsheds of gravel and sand, on which small pieces of ordnance were mounted for its defence. This building was removed and a more spacious and convenient residence put up about 1757 or '58, which in turn was pulled down shortly after the year 1798.

Saint Paul's Church, now probably the oldest building in the city, was built in 1750, at the expense of the Government. The old German Church in Brunswick street, bears the date of 1761. It was erected by private subscription, as a Lutheran Church, and is now one of the few relics of the old German settlement.

A printing office seems to have been established as early as March, 1756, by Isaac Curry. The first newspaper in Halifax appeared in January, 1769. It was published by Anthony Henry, edited by Captain Buckley, and called the *Nova Scotia Chronicle or Weekly Gazette*. There was another printing office in 1776, in Grafton street, with a steeple and a hand holding a pen for a vane.

The first Court-house stood where Northup's Country Market now stands, at the corner of Buckingham and Argyle streets. The building recently occupied by the Halifax Grammar School, at the corner of Sackville and Barrington streets, is also a very old one. The Legislature held its session there about 1765. It has also been used as a Court-house and as a Guard-house.

There were numerous and well kept houses of public entertainment at a very early period. A large three-story building, called the Great Pontiac, was erected previous to 1757, at the corner of Duke and Water streets. It has been since known as Michael Bennett's corner. There was also the Crown Coffeehouse, kept by William Fury, in 1769, on the beach near the Dockyard, and the Jerusalem Coffeehouse, destroyed by fire in 1837. The latter building stood on the site now occupied by the warehouse of that name.

Between 1753 and 1780 public gardens and promenades were much in vogue, of which Adam's Garden, south of the citadel, near the present Artillery Park, was the principal. The Artillery Park was then kept on the Grand Parade. The Parade was not levelled at that time, and the descent at the north-east corner was very abrupt. The Artillery Barracks stood in a line with the engine-house recently removed from the upper side of the Grand Parade; Spring Gardens was another place

CALCULIFUGE cures Stone in the Bladder—See Adv. page 77.