

and governor were removed from the colony ; and thereupon Port Royal, the name of which was changed to Annapolis in honour of Queen Anne, was garrisoned by the English troops, and Colonel Vetch appointed governor. The French inhabitants were not by any means well disposed towards the English, whom they continually harassed, so that it was impossible for them to find any safety outside their fortified places.

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 4000 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\*. Halifax continued rapidly to improve and increase in population, notwithstanding the open enmity of the Indians, and the secret hostility of the French inhabitants.

In consequence of an ambiguity in the wording of the treaties of Cession, the French government pretended that Nova Scotia formed only a part of what was called Acadia ; the English, on the contrary, contended that both names included the whole of the same country. This led to continual disputes and conflicts between the governors and subjects

\* The members of the first council appointed by Lord Cornwallis were Paul Mascarene, Edward Howe, John Goreham, Benjamin Green, John Salisbury, and Hugh Davidson.

