

support of their ministry, are hereby declared valid, and shall have their full force and effect according to the tenor and conditions thereof; and all such Dissenters shall be excused from any rates or taxes to be made or levied for the support of the Established Church of England.' ”

Convinced by these assurances, and attracted by the liberality of the conditions as to land-grants, settlers from New England began to arrive in 1760, and came in large numbers during the next few years. As one reads of the many who so willingly left the comforts of the older settlements for the hardships of pioneer life, he wonders what could have induced so remarkable a migration. But we have only to recall the race to which they belonged, its ever-present joy in adventure and ambition for progress, to have at least a part of the explanation. A grèat war had been practically ended with the fall of Quebec, and that fever of expansion and speculation which always follows successful wars had set in. At that time, farm life was relatively far more attractive than it is to-day, and the vision of a rich country estate beckoned men from afar — as the glitter of gold draws them to the Klondike to-day. No doubt, too, rich as the Nova Scotian lands really were, their value was greatly exaggerated in the minds of the New Englanders; for such is human nature. The destruction of French power in North America had just made Acadia for the first time a safe residence for New England farmers. All these reasons, with doubtless others, combined to start the stream of New Englanders towards Nova Scotia.

If the reader will open before him a good map of the Maritime Provinces he can the better learn what parts of Nova Scotia received the new settlers. The first to come were from Newport, Rhode Island, and they settled on the rich diked lands of Falmouth and Newport, near the modern Windsor. A little later, others from the same colony took uplands on the Tantramar, and founded Sackville, in what is now New Brunswick. Rhode Island sent the first settlers, but other colonies soon followed; and New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and, later, Pennsylvania, all sent considerable numbers during the next few years, who took up lands at Cornwallis, Horton, Annapolis, Granville, Liverpool, Onslow, Truro and Amherst, in Nova Scotia, and at Maugerville and on the west side of the Petitcodiac, in New Brunswick. In all of these cases, except Liverpool and Maugerville, it was the abandoned marsh lands of the Acadians which were occupied. But the New Englanders did not confine themselves to