

land; Halifax and Bridgewater Line to Lunenburg, Bridgewater, and Liverpool; and the fine, new steel steamer Halifax, of the Canada Atlantic Line to Boston. This is a most desirable route to Boston. The fare is \$7; return ticket, \$12. Staterooms, \$1 to \$1.50 extra. The steamers sail from Halifax every Wednesday, at 8 A. M., arriving in Boston Thursday at 1 P. M.; from Boston every Saturday at noon, arriving in Halifax Sunday evening, 6 P. M. Through tickets are issued, in connection with this line, over most important railways, and baggage checked through. The boat is very steady and safe, and most comfortable in her equipments.

The city of **Halifax** is situated on Halifax Harbor, formerly Chebucto Bay, one of the finest harbors in the world. The harbor proper, whose Indian name signifies "the chief haven," is 6 miles long, with an average breadth of 1 mile, and has in every portion secure anchorage for the largest ships that float. The history of Halifax is comparatively brief, but stirring. It was founded in June, 1749, by the Hon. Edward Cornwallis, with 2,576 British immigrants. The chief promoter of the enterprise was the Earl of Halifax, President of the Board of Trade and Plantations. When winter came there were nearly 5,000 people within the palisaded walls of the infant city. The building of Halifax was a proclamation to the French that England intended to make the peninsula thoroughly and permanently her own; and forthwith the Acadians and their Indian allies, under the direction of agents from Quebec and Cape Breton, began to harass the new settlement and strive in every way to compass its destruction. If men went alone into the woods to hunt or gather fuel, they were cut off by unseen foes. Outlying houses were raided by night, and their occupants slaughtered or carried away captive. Children were stolen from the threshold or the cradle. A small village had rapidly sprung up where now stands *Dartmouth*, across the harbor. One night the citizens of Halifax, too far away to render aid, had to watch helplessly the burning of this settlement, and listen to the noise of a conflict whose result they could guess but too well. The case was in some respects a parallel, in others a sharp contrast, to that of Montreal on the night of the Lachine massacre. When the Halifax contingent arrived with daybreak on the scene they found the scalped bodies of the settlers among the smoking ruins of their dwellings. This was in 1751. The new city speedily became a great naval station, whereat the English forces concentrated for the attack of Louisbourg and Quebec; and during the American Revolution Halifax was the chief base