

In 1767, according to an official return in the archives of Nova Scotia, the total population of what are now the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, reached 13,374 souls, of whom 6,913 are given as Americans, 912 as English, 2,165 as Irish, 1,946 as Germans, and 1,265 as Acadian French—the latter being probably a low estimate. The American element was chiefly found in the following townships and districts: Annapolis 370, Barrington 365, Cornwallis 175, Cumberland 279, Granville 350, Halifax and environs 1,351, Horton 617, Londonderry 130, Liverpool 594, Maudslayi 235, Newport 242, Onslow 137, Sackville 343, Truro 301—which evidently includes Irish immigrants from New Hampshire—Yarmouth 351. The Irish were generally found in Halifax, Amherst, Cape Breton, Canso, Londonderry, Onslow, St. John's Island and Truro. Some of these Irish were brought directly from the North of Ireland and were Scotch Presbyterians. They were brought out by one Alexander McNutt, who did much for the work of early colonization. Others came from New Hampshire, where they had been settled for some years. This class was found principally in Truro, Londonderry and Onslow.

From this early immigration have sprung many of the best known men of Nova Scotia. For instance, T. C. Haliburton ("Sam Slick"), Sir Charles Tupper, the veteran statesman; Dr. Borden, at present Minister of Militia in the Dominion Government; Mr. R. L. Borden, who represents Halifax in the House of Commons; Senator Lovitt and Mr. Flint, M.P., of Yarmouth; Attorney-General Longley, besides the Chipmans, Eatons, Dickeys, De Wolfes, Burpees, Stairs and Hazens. Dr. T. H. Rand of McMaster University, and Dr. B. Rand of Harvard, are members of a family first notable for the Rev. Silas T. Rand, the linguist and Micmac scholar. The Archibalds, who have given so many eminent men to the public service of Canada and the Empire—notably the late Sir Adams G. Archibald, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of two provinces—are descended from four brothers of the Scotch-Irish migration of 1762, who settled in Truro. Senator Miller's family also came among the same settlers.

In 1783, Canada and Nova Scotia received a large accession of loyal population from the old thirteen colonies then recognized as the independent confederation of the United States. In 1784, there were in the province at the time of its division, according to the most trustworthy statistics available, about 43,000 souls, of whom over 28,000 represented "the new inhabitants" or Loyalists, and disbanded troops who had taken part in the late war. The "old British inhabitants," or the immigration previous to 1783, are given at 14,000. Only 400 Acadian French were living at that time in the country. Of the Loyalists nearly 10,000 were already settled on the St. John River, and 8,000 in the County of Shelburne, where they had very bitter experience.

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