

distinguishes the highly cultivated society of Halifax.*

New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island.—The data in our possession at present is insufficient to enable us to give a correct notice of the Irish position in these Colonies; but we hope to supply this deficiency should the present pamphlet reach another edition. The same gratifying description which has been given of our kinsmen in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, will then be found equally to apply to those of New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island.

Canada.—The first Irishmen who made acquaintance with Canada were a detachment of the famous Hiberno-French Brigade, which covered itself with glory at Fontenoy, and which had the honor to follow the lead of Montcalm in the famous campaign of the years 1756-'57. Upon the transfer of this Province to Great Britain there was, for many years, no special inducement for Irish settlers to establish themselves here. Lower Canada was tenaciously, not to say exclusively French; while Upper Canada, when set off as a separate Province in 1791, was at first dedicated to the sole possession of U. E. Loyalists, and "German and other foreign Protestants." Under the Constitution of 1791, we find, however, in the Lower Province, the name of Edward O'Hara returned as Member for Gaspé, one of the twenty-one Counties into which Lower Canada was then divided.

* For the data used in the above brief sketch, I am indebted to William Walsh, Esq., Barrister, and John Compton, Esq., Editor of the *Evening Express*, Halifax, who worthily represent the younger generation of Nova Scotians, connected with Ireland by descent or consanguinity,