

in settling the people, but this created great dissatisfaction. They expected Parr to come, but, from motives of policy, he did not care to face a lot of the cleverest lawyers on the continent, and so sent the Chief-Justice. It is needless to say Finucane had a hard time to adjust the debated points. They complained of the tyranny and injustice of Governor Parr and the council at Halifax. Supplies of the necessities of life were granted them for three years, and Finucane made every endeavour to have the survey of the appropriated lands carried out to their satisfaction, but without success. Parr writes to the Secretary of State, about Finucane's efforts, to settle the people on St. John River, as speedily as possible, "I can assure your Lordship, that no attention was wanting, to procure as many surveyors as could be obtained, whilst the people, for whose services they were obtained, refused them the slightest assistance, without being assured, that they were to be paid for it." During 1784 the settling of the refugees proceeded rapidly, but great suffering ensued, as the majority were utterly unfitted to help themselves.

Later on in 1784, Parr writes to the Home Office, that a total of nearly 30,000 souls, 4882 families had been located in the Province, on lands most suitable for occupation.

To be exact in this particular return, we must quote Colonel Mase's official report, in which he gives full particulars of the population of Nova Scotia 1783-1784.

<i>Old British Inhabitants.</i> From the settlement in 1749 and including those settlers which had come to Nova Scotia by inducement of Lawrence after the expulsion of the Acadians		14,000
<i>Of Loyalist and Disbanded Troops</i> who came from 1776 to 31st Dec. 1783, Refugees called New Inhabitants.....		28,347
French Acadians		400
		42,747

This return includes 3,000 Negroes who came with the Loyalists. The Indians are not given as they were not part of the settled communities.