

people, expelled from New England, began to settle, under the lead of Colonel Alexander McNutt and others, in what was then the wilderness, but where now are the thriving counties of Cumberland, Colchester, Hants, and Kings. These were reinforced at the outbreak of the first American war by several families of Irish loyalists, and at the close of the second, by many military settlers, officers and men, from regiments disbanded at Halifax. Taken together with their Roman Catholic countrymen, the Presbyterian Irish formed, at the first census in 1827, nearly one-half the population; and the following figures from the last census will show how steadily they have retained their proportion:

Total population in 1861 . . .	330,859
Catholics	80,281
Colchester, Cumberland, Hants, and Kings	75,788

A very large proportion of the first names in Nova Scotia are either Protestant or Catholic Irish—such as the Inglises, Cochrans, Heads, and Uniackes, among the former; the Kavanaghs, Boyles, Tobins, Kenneys, O'Connor Doyle, &c., &c., among the latter. Years before the Emancipation Act was passed in England, Michael Kavanagh was, by connivance, allowed to take his seat for Cape Breton, and Mr. O'Connor Doyle was admitted to the Bar. In the rolls of the old Irish Society it is pleasant to see the names of Bishop Inglis and Bishop Burke side by side, and this traditional good feeling still eminently