

these places, for they settled in considerable numbers in Halifax, Chester, Barrington, Yarmouth, and scattered to numerous other places. In 1762, some 5,000 of these new settlers had reached Nova Scotia, and by 1767 some 2,000 more, at which time over half of the total population of Nova Scotia consisted of New Englanders. They continued to arrive, though in lesser numbers, for some years longer, and although in the meantime there was considerable immigration from England and Scotland, the breaking out of the American Revolution found nearly half the population of Nova Scotia of New England origin.

The distribution of the settlements founded by the New Englanders shows that by far the greater number settled in what is now Nova Scotia. New Brunswick received but a few hundreds, probably not a thousand in all, who settled at Maudersville, and on the Petitcodiac and at a few other points. Prince Edward Island received not over a hundred or two in all. Hence it was that, at the close of the Revolution, New Brunswick had a much greater extent of vacant lands to offer to the Loyalists than had Nova Scotia. Therefore the Loyalists came in greater numbers to New Brunswick, and made it "The Loyalist Province." But the Loyalists were not only like the New Englanders who preceded them in race, customs and character—they were really the same people. Hence it is that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, though with very different proportions of New Englanders and Loyalists in their populations, have developed alike.

We have seen that nearly half the population of Nova Scotia were New Englanders when the American Revolution broke out. Naturally these people were bound by the closest ties of kinship and sympathy to the revolting colonists, and it is little wonder that during the progress of the Revolution this sympathy was sometimes manifest. That it did not lead to more trouble than it did speaks highly for the good management of the British authorities on the one hand; and on the other it testifies to the rapidity with which men become attached and loyal to the country in which they live. In only one locality did the New Englanders of Nova Scotia take up arms for the Colonists. A party from Maudersville, aided by their fellow-countrymen of Sackville and Amherst, attempted, in 1776, to capture Fort Cumberland. But they were dispersed, and many of them returned to live in the United States. But from that day to this, England has had no more loyal, progressive, and serviceable subjects than these Nova Scotian New Englanders.