

smallpox, typhus and dysentery. Their arrival caused hardship to kinfolk already here and by whom they were received; those who had no kin became an expense on local governments.

Although their departure from Britain was planned, their arrival in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was usually unplanned and chaotic. Sydney, one of the Nova Scotian ports receiving settlers from Scotland in the 1840s, had no plans for the reception of immigrants, no buildings to shelter them on their arrival, and no money forthcoming from the Assembly to help alleviate the situation.⁴⁵ After 1840, new passenger laws helped improve conditions for many, and in all years, hundreds were probably safely and quietly transported. The vessels which brought epidemics and other disasters were those highlighted in the newspapers, but nevertheless, emigration was definitely a hazardous undertaking for most.

Land companies were also involved in the widespread emigration to British North America. One such concern was the New Brunswick and Nova Scotian Land Company, which purchased 500,000 New Brunswick acres in 1834. Thomas Baillie, Commissioner of Crown Lands, was prominent in this company and a group of London merchants were among the shareholders.⁴⁶ The first settlement which resulted was named Stanley, in honour of the helpful British Under Secretary for the Colonies.

In New Brunswick, many settlers who arrived after 1815 found employment in the woods and, even before this time, settlers were involved in the lumber industry either as labourers or entrepreneurs. New Brunswick settlement patterns followed the large rivers, which gave access to the timber, power to run the sawmills and transportation for the logs and lumber. If you were amongst the group of late-arriving settlers in the Miramichi area, you would find that "all the good lots fronting the main river had been pre-empted" by immigrants who had arrived earlier. Thus, when the Irish arrived, they settled on the banks of the Barnaby, a tributary of the Miramichi.⁴⁷

Lumbering and shipbuilding at various times encouraged settlers in Nova Scotia to settle along rivers such as the West River of Pictou, the St. Mary's River around Sherbrooke, the Roseway and Jordan rivers near Shelburne, the two rivers

45 Flewelling, "Immigration and Emigration," pp. 85-86.

46 MacNutt, *New Brunswick, A History*, p. 231.

47 John J. Mannion, *Irish Settlements in Eastern Canada: A Study of Cultural Transfer and Adaptation* (Toronto, 1974), pp. 20-21, 29.