

many of them slaves in the families of the more well-to-do among the Loyalists. Doubtless the Black Pioneers who served the King in arms had every claim to be considered as Loyalists, and others should be placed in the same category; but it is at least a debatable question, whether all the negroes who availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the war to escape from slavery are to be classed as Loyalists.

The question has been asked: "What proportion of the 30,000 Loyalists who came remained as permanent settlers in the Maritime Provinces?" This is a matter of opinion, and must remain so. Comparatively few of the old soldiers remained on the lands assigned them, and many left the country. Of the negroes, 1,200 were transported to Sierra Leone in 1792. Many of the Loyalists, out of consideration for the education of their children and motives less praiseworthy, returned to the United States. The attractions of Upper Canada—now the Province of Ontario—sufficed to draw thither some of the best blood of the Loyalists of the Maritime Provinces. Probably rather less than twenty thousand remained as permanent settlers within the confines of old Nova Scotia.

THE ASSAULT OF MONTGOMERY AND ARNOLD ON QUEBEC, 1775.¹

BY SIR JAMES M. LEMOINE, F.R.S.C.

Every country has in its history particular dates which, after a lapse of years, become, so to speak, crystallized in the minds of the people. One may mark a victory; another may commemorate a defeat; a third record a public calamity. Champlain's old fortress is no exception to the rule.

It is, therefore of paramount importance that the annalist, in the accomplishment of his sacred trust, should give a true record of past events, sparing neither time nor research in unravelling the tangled web of the occasionally obscure, dry-as-dust documents on which a date may rest.

¹ This article is re-printed, with the consent of the author, from proof sheets of the forthcoming volume of the Proceedings of the Royal Society (1899). The full title is "The Assault of Brigadier-General Richard Montgomery and Colonel Benedict Arnold on Quebec in 1775. A Red-letter Day in the Annals of Canada."—EDITOR.