

Doctors Commons, 1773," was published in 1774, with a letter dated 12th May, 1765, to the Attorney and Solicitor-General (Mr. Norton and Mr. de Grey) as an Appendix respecting the case of the Jesuits in Canada. The Order in Council of the 14th June, 1771, directed the Advocate, Attorney and Solicitor-General, to prepare a *general plan* of Civil and Criminal Law for the Province of Quebec, but by a subsequent order, of the 31st July, 1772, reciting the former order they were directed to prepare *separate reports*. As these various reports and other documents relate directly to the Quebec Act of 1774, it is very desirable that they should be all accessible here, together with such other papers as bear upon the same subject.

The documents relating to the United Empire Loyalists are very far from being complete. There are reports and correspondence respecting them in the Haldimand collection. These include the correspondence with Colonel Gagy, relative to their settlement at Machiche; correspondence with Captain Cuyler, respecting the reception of Loyalists and their settlement in Cape Breton; lists (partial) of enrolments into corps; the surveys in Cataraqui &c.; besides a list of settlers in Upper Canada obtained from the Ontario Government and other papers. Among these is a report by Colonel Morse, R. E., giving a detailed return of the disbanded troops and Loyalists settling in Nova Scotia, who were mustered in the summer of 1784. The total number of men, women and children, by this return, was 28,347. Of these, 9,260 settled on the St. John River, and 7,923 at Shelburne, the others being scattered over the Province in small parties. The total population of Nova Scotia (including St. John or Prince Edward Island) was then, according to Col. Morse, 42,747, thus divided.

Old British inhabitants	14,000
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Old French or Acadians, 100 families, at 4 to a family.....	400
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Disbanded troops and Loyalists, called new inhabitants	28,347
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42,747

Indians are not included. Negroes, estimated at about 3,000, were included among the Loyalists. This enumeration differs very materially from that of most authors who have written on the subject.

There is no doubt that papers relating to United Empire Loyalists are to be found scattered throughout the country, of little value as they are, but which would be of essential service as contributions towards a remarkable part of the history of Canada, were they brought together.

In May last, Mr. Jonas Howe, of St. John, New Brunswick, sent me a list of Loyalist regiments, of which he has imperfect muster rolls, from 1776 to 1783, only two or three being complete for that period. The time necessary to have examined the muster rolls of these and other Colonial regiments that might have been found