

the same time. Some of the first to arrive grew discontented at the outlook, and after a few months removed elsewhere, or returned to the United States; others kept coming from various parts of the old colonies, and from England and the West Indies—where they had sought a temporary asylum.

With respect to the number of Loyalists who came to Nova Scotia, a few opinions of those whom one might suppose to be competent to speak with authority may be quoted. Edward Floyd de Lancey, of the New York Historical Society, a careful and judicious student of the Revolutionary epoch, made a personal examination of the records at Halifax¹ some years ago, and expressed himself as satisfied that the Loyalist emigration amounted to at least 35,000 men, women and children.

Sir Brook Watson states: "In 1783, as commissary general to the army, it became my duty, under command of Sir Guy Carleton, to embark 35,000 Loyalists at New York to take shelter in Nova Scotia."

Governor Parr wrote to General Haldimand early in the year 1784 that the number of Loyalists who had arrived in Nova Scotia was 30,000. He makes a similar statement in a letter to Lord North.

The most exact statement I have met, however, is that contained in a letter from a gentleman in England, dated May 24, 1784, to a friend in Shelburne,² in which the following paragraph occurs:

I have the satisfaction to communicate the following extract, which at the request of the General (Sir Guy Carleton) was given to me by the Secretary of the Treasury: "Orders are given to victual the Loyalists in Nova Scotia, being 33,682, whereof 4,691 are under ten years, at two-thirds provisions, from the first of May, 1784, to the first of May, 1785, and from that period at one-third allowance to the first of May, 1786, estimating the whole ration at one pound of flour and one pound of beef, or twelve ounces of pork. The children under ten to have a moiety of the allowance made to grown persons."

This statement exceeds considerably the figures contained in the muster made by order of General Campbell in 1784, which gives the total of those mustered as 28,347, whereof 4,575 were under ten years of age. In comparing the two statements it must be borne in mind that all who came to Nova Scotia are not included in General Campbell's muster, the instructions to the muster-masters expressly stating

¹ See History of New York during the Revolutionary War, by Judge Thomas Jones, Vol. II, p. 507.

² See the Royal St. John's Gazette and Nova Scotia Intelligencer of Sept. 9, 1784.