

settlement was only for women and children. In 1781 there were 321 receiving provisions while later there were only 265 of whom there were 13 men, 68 women and 184 children. Even then we are surprised to find when it was proposed to reduce the provisions some preferred indigence to going to service or working for a livelihood and we find that in this day some prefer being fed publicly to going to work at lumber camps and thus swell the list of unemployed. Haldimand had plans for permanent settlement and in 1783 invited refugees to settle in Cataraqui, the greatest part did so and 218 consisting of 45 men, 35 women, 68 boys and 70 girls sailed May 11th in 16 flat Lottomed boats landed on the 26th and only a few remained after 1784. This temporary settlement had cost the Government a large sum for oversight, lodgings, food, clothing to hundreds of exiles, most of them women and children, and had provided instructions to the young.

(5) Loyalists in the eastern seigniories and townships of the province of Quebec.

Although Quebec had been saved from capture in 1775 Montreal remained in possession of the Americans till June 1776. The day after it was again in possession of the Canadians, Sir John Johnson arrived with 200 followers having fled from his estate in the Mohawk valley through great hardships and sufferings. He was at once commissioned by Carleton to form a regiment which was called The King's Royal Regiment of New York. Many of the refugees enlisted and Carleton invited all loyal subjects to join the King's forces and were to receive the same pay and allowances and those serving till the end of the war to receive 200 acres of land. These joined Burgoyne's forces, one regiment was called the Queen's Royal Regiment. Many of these regiments fought nobly with Burgoyne but after his defeat at Saratoga, he speaks rather disparagingly of them and failed to say a word in their behalf in the article of capitulation. Before the signing at the convention many Loyalists es-