

United States, by a treaty which was signed at Paris, on the 3rd of November, 1783.

Q.—What colonies remained true to Great Britain?

A.—Neither Nova Scotia nor Canada joined the standard of revolt. The charge of disaffection was indeed imputed to the inhabitants of two or three townships of Nova Scotia; but it was afterwards testified that their dissatisfaction arose from the mal-administration of justice by public officers, and from other causes, disconnected with revolutionary principles.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

FROM 1783 TO 1792.—GEORGE III.

Increase of population—Important changes—Events during Governor Parr's administration—His death.

Q.—How was Nova Scotia affected by the Revolution?

A.—Immediately after the independence of the United States was acknowledged, Nova Scotia received an accession of 20,600 Loyalists, who had forsaken the newly created Republic, with a determination to settle on British ground.

Q.—Describe their character and usefulness.

A.—They were an intelligent, upright, enterprising, and wealthy race of men, and laid the foundation of the prosperity of Nova Scotia.

Q.—What enactment was now made by the Legislature?

A.—In October, 1783, an act passed the Provincial Government for pardoning all persons who had been guilty of treason in Nova Scotia during the revolution.

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