and when Spain declared war with Great Britain the settlement was attacked and after many engagements the fugitives fled in many directions for shelter. In 1781 many were shipped to New York and in 1783 to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, among them the Loyal American Regiment.

(3) Loyalist settlement in Gaspe'. General Haldimand finding that a number of Loyalist settlers had found their way to different spots in Lower Canada sent Captain Sherwood in 1783 to investigate and report. His written report states that he had found a number near the bay of Chaleur. Pasepediac is mentioned as refugees building homes, clearing the land and a letter says it is the best country for a poor man that he has ever seen on account of the great quantity of fish, game and lumber and the fertility of the soil producing wheat and vegetables. At Gaspe' fishing became the chief occupation and much dried codfish had been exported. Supplies had been given by the Government for some time. When Sir J. Le Moine visited the Gaspe' Peninsula in 1877 he found descendants of the Loyalists all industriously employed as fishermen. We see the immense task of the British Government in sending supplies of all kinds to the widely scattered Loyalists.

(4) Temporary settlement of Loyalists at Machiche Que. By the fall of 1778 considerable numbers of Loyalists, men women and children and old men too were arriving at posts below Lake Champlain and at Machiche now Yamachiche at the western end of Lake St. Peter. Haldimand appointed Gugy, a fellow Swiss, his former secretary to the task of lodging these distressed people, by October a dozen houses were underway and six more were ordered one for a schoolhouse, two hundred had been sent and household utensils. In April 1779 free provisions were given to 196 but by October 442, clothing also was forwarded from Sorel, a saw mill was arranged for and there were 80 pupils in the school. In the settlement there were a number of enlisted Loyalists who were now ordered to return to their regiments as Gugy's

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