

ed some of their most distinguished graduates to the same cause, and not a few of them found their way to the British Maritime Provinces. Some of the ablest writers of the colonies were on the Loyalist side from the very commencement of the controversy. Jonathan Bliss, Jonathan Odell, Charles Inglis—three names well known to Canadian history—Samuel Seabury, Joseph Galloway, Miles Cooper, Daniel Leonard and Joseph Stansbury were the noted authors of essays or sermons or satirical poems written to promote the cause of peace, order and British connection. The leading men among the Loyalists possessed the finest homes and estates of the country—notably in New England. Their property was confiscated, and never restored in the majority of cases. Amid the elms of Cambridge, within sight of Harvard College, where so many of the eminent Loyalists were educated, we can still see old spacious mansions which were once the homes of the men who clung



FROM A STEEL ENGRAVING.

JOSEPH BRANT (THAYENDANEGEA).

through good and evil report to the royal cause. Many Canadians have looked with respect and pleasure on the dignified old house, now sacred to the memory of the author of "Evangeline," but how few of them have been told that it was once the home of a Loyalist, Colonel John Vassall. The same is true of "Elmwood," which was built by Thomas Oliver, the last of the royal lieutenant-governors, and became the favourite residence of James Russell Lowell, whose name will be always respected by Englishmen and Canadians as that of a man who had veneration and love for the great land from which the founders of New England came in the first half of the seventeenth century.



Brant's Tomb.

MOHAWK CHURCH AT BRANTFORD, BUILT BY GEO. III., 1785.

The loyal party, according to some authori-