an interest in their country's early history, they will read with admiration the noble story of the constancy and heroism of the Lady La Tour.¹

¹ This noble wife and mother left behind her a little girl, which was sent to France in the care of one of the lady's gentlewomen. What became of this unfortunate infant is not known, but as no further mention is made of it in the genealogies of the family of La Tour, it probably died young.—HANNAY'S HISTORY.

THE STORY OF THE LOYALISTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

By J. G. BOURINOT, C. M. G., LL.D.

The migration of that large body of people who sought refuge, at the close of the successful American Revolution, in the possessions which England still owned on the shores of the Atlantic and in the valley of the St. Lawrence, war in many respects one of the most remarkable that ever came into any country. Its members were imbued with many qualities that were calculated to lay deep and firm the foundations of stable institutions and of moral and conservative habits, in the formative period of the Canadian nation's growth. people were, as some American writers now justly call them, the "unionists" of those days, just as the revolutionists were the "secessionists." In other words, they were the champions of a united British empire in the eighteenth century. They comprised the larger portion of the men and women of culture and wealth throughout the old As Professor Hosmer has written, the majority "were people colonies. of substance, and their stake in the country was greater than even that of their opponents, and their patriotism was to the full as fervent." Their estates were amongst "the fairest in the land; they loved beauty, lignity and refinement; but the day went against them, and they had o crowd into ships with the gates of their country barred forever whind them." At the outbreak of the war they represented at least third—others think a majority—of the people of the colonies. Pheir leaders disapproved, in the great majority of cases, of the indis-