

sufferings of future years. Blest with an enduring loyalty which no wrong could weaken and no injustice destroy, it is with special pleasure that from Dr. Bourinot comes this measure of praise for their noble lives. Their influence will continue to extend as their descendants increase. From the forty-five thousand who came to Canada, seven hundred and thirty thousand can be traced. Among them are fourteen Lieutenant-Governors and eighteen Chief Justices. Since 1867 (Confederation) three Prime Ministers of the Dominion Government, seven have been Governors and Finance Ministers and sixty in the Legislatures. In science, education, and literature they claim the same honorable lineage. In law, medicine, and religion they are ever increasing their monument in the country they saved to form this great Dominion.

The claims made by the U. E. Loyalists to the Commissioners were of the utmost importance. It may not be out of place to make some extracts from the reply of Mr. Coke, one of the Commissioners, when questioned by the English House of Commons in regard to the action taken by them. Mr. Coke says: "That when he entered upon the execution of his duty, to investigate the losses of the sufferers, he was far from having a predilection in their favor. But in the course of his enquiries he had discovered such merit, and such sufferings—such fidelity and attachment to this government, that he now entertained the warmest sentiments in their favor. That he always considered the House pledged to grant the full amount of their losses, as they were liquidated, and under that idea he had been intent to pass them down and reject them unless they were proved in the utmost satisfactory manner. As the House had been called upon to grant seven hundred thousand pounds sterling for useless fortifications, there could not be any hesitation to comply with a demand so evidently founded in the principles of justice and humanity."

Mr. Wilmont, another Commissioner, coincided with Mr. Coke, and "that his opinion of the Loyalists increased as they proceeded in their work; and that during his four years of daily and hourly service, such proofs of fidelity, attachment, sufferings and distress, entitled them to every mark of favor which the Government could confer. Whenever a question arose, which, as a member of Parliament, he could decide, he would accede to every proposition in their favor. Double the sum named by the Commission could not indemnify them for their losses, and that in most cases there was the loss of husband, father, son or brother, who fell in the defence of the cause of this country. The time was extended by the Commission to those who by distance, infirmity, age, and poverty, could not appear in the given period. The Commissioners had to meet those, who, as they said, 'came with a lie in their