

of Grass, Cartwright, Merritt, Jarvis, Sherwood, Burritt, Ruttan, Burwell, Coffin, Hagerman, Carman, Brouse, Ross, Dennis, Keefer, Lampman, Kirby, Perry, Ingersoll (the father of Laura Secord) Van Alstine, Powell, Macaulay, Chrystler, Land, Bowlby, Lippincott, Carscallen, VanKoughnet, McNab, are among the names of the Loyalist settlers in Upper Canada. Besides the Cartwrights and Robinsons, who have filled most conspicuous positions in Canada, there are the numerous descendants of Josiah Jones, one of the early immigrants to Massachusetts. This family, so well known in Canada, came to the St. Lawrence by way of Nova Scotia, and have given to Canada judges, members of Parliament, merchants and clergymen. To the same family belong Hon. A. G. Jones, of Halifax, and Simeon Jones, the millionaire of St. John, N.B. One of the Joneses, during the war, was hunted like a wild beast by the revolutionary party, hanged three times, and as often cut down in the vain hope that he would give information with respect to the King's forces. The Loyalists were always true to their principles, and preferred death to dishonour.

The first Chancellor of Trinity University was Sir John Beverley Robinson, Chief Justice of Upper Canada, who was the son of that Christopher Robinson to whom I have already referred. It is also an interesting fact that the present Chancellor is allied by his mother's side to the early loyal migration. In the first corporation of Trinity there were no less than seven distinguished men of Loyalist connection: Hon. Peter VanKoughnet, the great Chancery lawyer, Hon. G. W. Allen, of whom I have just spoken, Sir Allan McNab, Archdeacon (afterwards Bishop) Bethune, Archdeacon O'Kill Stuart, brother of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Macaulay, and Chief Justice Robinson, Chancellor. One of the sons of the latter was a lieutenant-governor of Ontario, and another, who bears the name of the Ontario founder of the family, is one of the most eminent lawyers of Canada, who dis-

tinguished himself in connection with the Bering Sea arbitration.

For a hundred years and longer the Loyalists and their descendants—now numbering, according to the most accurate statistics, between 700,000 and 750,000 souls out of the total population of five millions—have filled many of the most prominent positions in all the vocations of life, and have exercised a noteworthy influence on the social and political development of the provinces constituting the Dominion of Canada. The records of the war of 1812-14 show that they largely helped to save the western province to England. In the unfortunate revolt of 1837-38 in Upper Canada they rallied to the support of the authorities, when the country was invaded by hordes of American ruffians, misled by Mackenzie. In the Maritime Provinces there were no such rebellious risings; but Joseph Howe and other Reformers, the sons or grandsons of Loyalists, fought out constitutional issues in a constitutional way, and soon obtained without bloodshed a redress of political grievances and the concession of responsible government.

In the promotion of the material, as well as the political, educational and intellectual development of British North America, we see the influence of the Loyalists. Dr. Ryerson was the founder of the public schools system of Upper Canada. The Welland Canal bears testimony to the energy and sagacity of William Hamilton Merritt. Sir Samuel Cunard, of Nova Scotia, established the great line of ocean steamers still associated with his name. The Loyalists and their descendants have given Canada sixteen Lieutenant-Governors, eighteen Chief Justices, four Prime Ministers of provinces, and fifteen members of the Dominion Government, including four Finance Ministers. Of this number, seven have been Lieutenant-Governors since the commencement of Confederation—E. B. Chandler, L. A. Wilmot, R. D. Wilmot, and Sir S. L. Tilley, of New Brunswick, whose family was of the old New England stock; Joseph