

ada after his discharge. He secured a grant of 200 acres, which he occupied in April, 1797. Nicholas Sweet, of Vermont, arrived in the next year with two brothers-in-law, and simultaneously with a family of loyalists, Gordon by name, who had been at Sorel. A number of other American families joined this settlement, but how many of them were loyalists can not be ascertained. Samuel Covey, after whom the locality was named, was the son of one of the loyalists who founded Alburgh. After nine years on the hill, Covey and his family removed to La Tortue, then to Clarenceville, and finally, in 1830, to Franklin, where lived Samuel's three brothers, James, Enos, and Archibald. Another resident of Franklin was Jacob Manning, son of a loyalist of Poughkeepsie, who settled for a time at the head of Lake Champlain, but in the spring of 1804 removed with his son to Frankliln.\* Among the loyalists living at La Colle, in 1788, were Robert Whitman, formerly of Still Water, New York,† and Angus McBean, formerly of Otter Creek, Vermont.‡

At the western end of the County of Huntingdon, a large part of Godmanchester Township on Lake St. Francis was *ceded* to veterans of the American war, as was also a small part of Hichinbrook Township, which adjoined it on the east. The survey of these and other townships in the county was effected in 1788 and 1789, and both officers and militiamen received grants. It is more than likely that some of these were American loyalists, although we have not the information at hand to confirm the conjecture. It appears, however, that the land nearest the lake proved to be undesirable, and that the recipients disposed of their claims, with the exception of perhaps a dozen families who formed a settlement on the second range of St. Anicet. Little is known of the subsequent history of this community, save that they abandoned their habitations at the outbreak of the War of 1812, a fact patent to the immigrants arriving some years later in the dismal testimony of the roofless shanties still standing and the clearings already overgrown with saplings.<sup>4</sup>

Among the earliest efforts to propagate the Protestant religion in Canada were those made at Sorel before the war had terminated. They proved unsuccessful for a brief period, owing to the dubious character and conduct of the clergyman in charge, whom a contemporary wittily called "the irreverend Mr. Scott." As this person was chaplain of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, he was under the jurisdiction of Colonel

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\*Sellar, *History of Huntingdon, Chateaugay, and Beauharnois*, 14, 19, 22, 23, 26, 29, 30.

†Second Report, Bureau of Archives, Ont., Pt. I., 483.

‡Ibid., 349.

<sup>4</sup>Sellar, *History of Huntingdon, Chateaugay, and Beauharnois*, 16, 17, 158.