

every department of life, and betook themselves to the wilds of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Canada, to start life afresh under the flag which they refused to forsake.

The Americans have held their Centennial of Independence to commemorate the breaking up of the Empire in 1776. The descendants of the U. E. Loyalists are proposing to celebrate in Toronto in 1884 the Centennial of the arrival in Upper Canada of the expatriated loyal Americans who founded this Province.

That great design has been warmly taken up by many descendants of the loyalists in Ontario. It will do much to present to the world, the opposite side of the great American question of the past century, and show the true grounds and reasons of Canadian adherence to the British Empire—grounds and reasons which are too little understood except by our own people, who in the quiet of their homes live in the solid enjoyment of British freedom, law and security, and desire no other.

The following memoir of the Servos family is given as a typical example of the fortunes and fidelity of that old U. E. Loyalist stock to which Canada owes so much:—

After the conclusion of the Thirty Years' War in Germany, when the country had measurably recovered from the ruin and devastation of that period of trial and suffering in the Fatherland, the ambition of France and the thirst for glory in the young King Louis XIV. again plunged Germany into a long war in which he wrested from her the ancient principality of Alsace and annexed it to France, and which only in our day, 1870, has been reconquered and restored to Germany.

The reign of Louis XIV. and that of his contemporary Leopold the First of Austria, were memorable for the long, persistent and cruel persecutions of the Protestants in the dominions of each of those sovereigns. It were hard to tell to which of them the bloody palm was most due.

Louis, after years of persecution against the most industrious and enlightened of his subjects, at last repealed the Edict of Nantes, and with it the only guarantee for toleration in France. The Huguenots were persecuted and proscribed; they escaped by tens of thousands from France to England and wherever an asylum afforded itself.

Leopold of Austria was equally harsh and intolerant. Hungary was the chief seat of Protestantism in his dominions. A fierce persecution was directed against them with the result of expelling thousands of Hungarian Protestants, who found refuge in the Protestant States of Germany, Holland, and England.

Among the Protestant refugees from Hungary, about the middle of the seventeenth century, were the ancestors of the Servos family, of whom a brief account is here recorded.

On the right bank of the Rhine, eight miles below Coblenz, lay the ancient principality of Wied, a principality of the Empire and the inheritance of a long line of liberal and enlightened rulers. Their residence was the old feudal castle of Wied, overlooking the broad Rhine and a fertile domain of vineyards, cornfields, and meadows, towns and villages which gave the title to their princes, of Counts of Wied and Lords of Runkel and Issenberg.

The most remarkable of these Counts of Wied was Prince Alexander, who in the beginning of the seventeenth century founded the town of Neu Wied on the Rhine, and made it the seat of his Government, instead of the old city of Alt Wied, which had previously been the capital.

Prince Alexander, at the time of the persecutions in France and Hungary, offered his protection and a free asylum to men of every religion in his new city of Neu Wied, which offer was gladly and eagerly accepted by the persecuted Huguenots and Hungarians, a great many of whom flocked in and