

A hasty glance through the pages of the "Records" of the mid-land district already referred to will show many names that reveal a French ancestry—Ollivier de Moreau, Pierre Le Rouge, James Forshoe, Marie des Anges du Chêne, Louis Latour, Marie de Guarrid, Le Beau, Jean Beaussé, James Canniff. Perhaps you will permit a word as to the last name, since it is that of the grandfather of Dr. Wm. Canniff, whose paper on the U. E. Loyalists was read at this exhibition on Saturday last, June 17th, the anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists at Adolphustown. The ancestors of the Canniffs were expelled from France in 1685 and found a refuge in Ireland. (The Irish Parliament had passed various Acts granting special privileges to the Huguenot refugees, and the Duke of Ormond, the Viceroy, had encouraged the coming thither of French weavers and other artisans.) They became British subjects and subsequently were among the early settlers of New Rochelle, N. Y. State. James Canniff married an Irish McBride and came to Ontario a century ago. Their son Jones married a Flagler, a Knickerbocker. Dr. Canniff therefore is a fair sample of mixture of blood that is more common than you may have thought.

4th. Among the U. E. Loyalists were many descendants of the Puritans and Pilgrims who had moved West generation by generation, seeking new homes on the frontier. There were several flourishing settlements of these in central New York State. Among these were many Quakers who had formed comfortable settlements, and who suffered some persecution because of their refusal to fight against the mother land.

5th. Sir Wm. Johnson had a few years prior to 1784 persuaded some Highland Scotsmen to settle in New York State, and many of these formed part of the King's Royal Regiment under Sir John Johnson, and came over as U. E. Loyalists.

You know the story of how the refugees at Niagara crossed the river and settled about old Niagara on the lake. Some of their relatives were among the refugees in New York City, where Gen. Guy Carleton was arranging for their embarkation. In September, 1783, they spread their sails for the St. Lawrence, many sailing away leaving members of their families to be sent on later—some families to be reunited only after years, some never. You know how they stopped at Sorel and waited through the long winter till their location had been settled. Governor Haldimand sent his surveyor* with some representatives of the U. E. Loyalists to spy out the land. Among them was a man named Grass, who had been a prisoner of the French at Cataraqui. Up the St. Lawrence they went in batteaux, poling and pulling up the rapids, examining the shores as they went. Finally they selected Cataraqui Bay,

*In the report of the Ontario Land Surveyors' Association for 1897, will be found, pp. 196 to 230, a very valuable compilation of letters and reports dealing with the selection and first surveys of the townships from Kingston west, "Documentary History of the First Surveys in the Province of Ontario" by J. J. Murphy, Dept. of Crown Lands of Ontario.