

millions of British money spent in protecting them—was of any avail to excite a loyal and kindly feeling towards the mother country. There were, of course, thousands of New England men who formed honorable exceptions to the general disaffection of the Puritan population; but they were outnumbered and overborne by their discontented fellow-countrymen.

In other colonies it was quite different. New York was colonized first by the Dutch and then by the English; the English settlers of New York were largely loyalist in principle. The same may be said of New Jersey, while the Quaker element in Pennsylvania and the German settlers were for the most part loyal and well affected to the Empire.

It is not necessary here to go over the causes of the disputes which arose at first in New England with regard to the mother country. The questions once raised grew rapidly to a head. The Stamp Act and the Revenue Acts of Great Britain, very impolitic certainly, yet in their intention good and excusable, were a bad means of bringing round a good end, namely, to supplement the want of a *united common government* among all the Colonies. These proposed measures raised the popular clamor in America. The infection of disloyalty to the Empire was zealously propagated from New England, and the people of all the Colonies, according to their sentiment and opinions, became divided into two great parties which in the end developed into the party of the Revolution and the party of the Unity of the Empire; the former tending to a severance and the latter to the maintenance of the old National ties with the mother land.

Of the progress of that great debate, and of the fierce and warlike tempers which it evoked, and of its final effect upon Canada, this memoir will afford some interesting evidence.

If the seeds of disloyalty were sown in the New England Colonies from the

beginning, so it is equally certain that the seeds of loyal connection with the Crown and Empire of Britain were sown in Canada and have ever borne the noblest and most glorious fruits. The settlement of this country by the expatriated loyalists of America was the leaven that has leavened the whole lump of Canadian nationality, and made this country what, I trust, it will never alter from—the most loyal, orderly, and progressive part of Britain's Empire.

Yet we know and regret that modern history—English history through absolute ignorance, American history through suppression or misrepresentation of facts—fails to do the slightest justice to the men who founded this Dominion. I speak not with reference to our French fellow-subjects, but to the United Empire Loyalists who have given Canada its form and pressure, stamping upon it the seal of the Crown, the emblem of the grandest Empire the world ever saw. *Esto perpetua!*

This memoir of personal history was written solely as a family record, to preserve traditions that have for a century been kept warm by the fireside. It relates to a family in respectable middle life, which may be taken as completely representative of the great body of the loyalists who founded Upper Canada.

The true history of Canada cannot be written without deep study and investigation into the principles, motives, and acts of the American loyalists. Yet how little does professed history record of them!

English writers on this subject, with few exceptions, take their views at second-hand from American sources, and I have failed to find more than one American writer who is able or willing to do justice to one-half of the American people who, during the revolutionary struggle, sided with the mother country; and when defeated at last in their efforts to preserve the unity of the Empire, left their estates, homes, and honorable positions in