

had left to induce their old tenants to arm themselves in defence of their new government, and then led them not only against the rebels but even against their own old Countrymen who supported them. Forgetful of former ties, regardless of blood, connections, of origin, even of old friendship, they followed the banners of their new masters and many bled in their defence. There is even no doubt that it was that remnant of influence which rendered abortive the many attempts to corrupt the fidelity of the Canadians and make them swerve from their new allegiance.

But so soon as peace was made, and the independence of the revolted Colonies was acknowledged, the Canadian free corps were immediately disbanded, and their leaders left to return to their obscurity and nullity. Nothing, however, could extinguish that warlike spirit that had been transmitted to them from generation to generation. The French revolution carried the torch of the war into the four quarters of the Globe, and it was necessary to provide for the security of this Colony. On a sudden a military corps was raised by, and at the expense of the very same families so long neglected. At the head of this corps, proud of the name of Loyal Canadian Volunteers, which they had adopted, and which they were well determined to deserve and to support, we find Longueil Rouville, Salaberry, and amongst the officers, the most respectable names in the country, such as the Duchesnays, the Rouvilles, Stertel Salaberrys, d'Estamauvilles, Lanaudieres, Bleury Duprés, Bouchers and others. Unluckily that corps had no opportunity of sealing with blood their unshakeable loyalty.

We wish that we could remain silent on the fate of that corps, for the rising of which many had sacrificed the little they were possessed of. But it is too well known that the news had no sooner reached this country, that peace had been concluded between England and the then French government, in the beginning of this century, than the Loyal Canadian Volunteers were ordered to lay down their arms, and their officers were dismissed without any indemnity whatever. Had this reduction taken place from a principle of economy, nothing would have been thought of it; but there is but too much reason to suppose that economy was not the motive of so sudden a reduction, particularly when we consider, that soldiers of the disbanded corps, were immediately incorporated into a new one, amongst whose officers, no Canadian names appeared.

One would have supposed, that after such mishaps, the military order of the Canadian gentry, would have been quite damped, but no. Ten or eleven years after, our kind and modest neighbours, thinking that the opportunity of wresting this Country from England was favorable, declared war and attempted to take the Canadas, by a *Corp de main*. Here again we see the same names and a great number more eagerly enlisting under the British banners, and corps were again raised, to meet the threatening foe;