

obnoxious to the new government by any active service during the war, but who were nevertheless attached in their hearts to the royal cause, rather than continue there as subjects of the republic, forsook their property, and removed to some country where they could still enjoy the form of government which they preferred, and to which they had sworn allegiance. Numbers removed to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and many, at a period somewhat later, came into this province, where they received from a generous government some indemnification for their services, and for the property they had left.

At the conclusion of the peace, however, and for a short time afterwards, this province contained scarcely an inhabitant, except the military, who were stationed in it; and the first settlements that succeeded consisted of the disbanded soldiers of several British and provincial corps which were distributed along the Saint Lawrence, and in the district of Niagara, and of a very considerable number of emigrants from Scotland, who settled in the Eastern district, principally in the county of Glengary.

Strong inducements were held out to American loyalists to resort to this province; lands were given to them gratuitously, and those native Americans who had adhered to the royal cause, or, as it was called, to the "unity of the empire," were distinguished by the name of U. E. loyalists, and they and their children received free grants of land from the crown. These did not, as may naturally be supposed, all remove at once into this