

sympathy to the parents of each is duly given. Finally, amid emotions which cannot be depicted, the mourners tear themselves away from the voyagers, who cling to each other in this hour of sore trial. The sorrowing parents have looked upon their children for the last time; they in turn shall see their parents' faces no more in this world.

This, as has been already stated, is a picture from real life. Having determined to seek a new home in America, this young man and woman knew in making their choice, that they would leave parents and homes with no possibility of seeing them again. Crossing the Atlantic then was a very different matter from what it is to-day, with rapid steam navigation. The name these young emigrants bore is one well-known in Adolphustown. Amongst those who composed the first party of settlers were descendants of the brave pair, who, a hundred years before, had set sail from the shores of Holland to become pioneers in America. This true story was often related to the writer by his mother, one of the descendants.

Many nations of Europe contributed equally bold and intrepid men and women to people the Atlantic coast of this continent. England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, Germany and Holland gave of their most vigorous sons; and the emigrants of France formed a rich quota to lay the foundation of the different colonies and subsequently of Upper Canada.

It is not the object of this paper to show how it was that the founders of Upper Canada became U. E. Loyalists and exiles from their homes. The great struggle between patriotism and rebellion had resulted in the triumph of the latter. Hostilities ceased Jan. 20th, 1783, and independence of the United States was finally acknowledged by Great Britain, Sept. 3rd following. At this period, although the majority of the Loyalists had left the rebel states, a certain number still remained in those places yet held by British troops, as at New York, where they remained until Nov. 25th, known as "Emancipation day." These Loyalists were distributed to the most available places in the loyal British provinces, and sent thereto in ships under military guidance and protection. Our party was formed under Captain Michael Grass, and despatched to Cataraqui, where they became the first settlers.

Another party was commanded by Major VanAlstine. Although duly commissioned as Major, he was not a military man, but a prominent Knickerbocker Loyalist. A fleet of seven sail, protected by the brig *Hope* of forty guns, set sail for Canada, Sept. 8th 1783, under the leadership of VanAlstine. These refugees were provided with canvas tents and such implements as were given to disbanded soldiers, and a bateau to every four families. After arriving at the place of destination, they were supplied with provisions to be continued for three years. The