

and, 252 of England, 54 Indians, and from the Lower Province and other parts. The increase has been made to the population since '52. We place it now at 16, the increase by immigration has been from the countries above enumerated, perhaps nearly in the same ratio from

1832, the population was 3,922, and assessed value £51,000; thus in 28 years the population has increased fourfold, and the value of the County tenfold. It has added its population in 14 years, Upper Canada in the meantime doubling in 10 years, in 1841 and 1851. But the enormous influx of emigrants into Upper Canada, that period as somewhat above the ratio of increase, and it is well known the great tide of emigration flowed in an unbroken stream till it reached Toronto or Hamilton, very few indeed landed in these parts, beyond those who happened to have relations in the County. Our increase in population therefore corresponds favourably with the rest of the Province.

LY HISTORY.—The proclamation of independence between Britain and America, in 1783, effected at least a partial fulfilment of the prophecy, that "Men shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into hooks." The brave and loyal subjects who during the fierce revolutionary struggle remained faithful in their allegiance to the British Crown, being no longer permitted to fight their country's battles, were rewarded in a very different way to add to the country's greatness, and it was another liberal grant of land in Canada which could be freely given, to the now discharged soldiers.

The proclamation was now issued that all were permitted to continue their allegiance to the British Crown at certain points on the frontier: these were Sacket's Harbour, Oswego and Niagara. Of those who remained faithful to Dundas, a part assembled at Oswego, and the rest at Sacket's Harbour, and the rest at Oswego. They originally from the fertile valley of the Mohawk River, in the then Province of New York. Those who settled in Williamsburgh, and were thence conveyed by the British Government to Carlton Island, Kingston, where they spent the first winter, tents and huts provided for them. There about 80 families altogether, who

during this time were fed and clothed by the Government. The reason of their detention here was, that the County of Dundas upon the St. Lawrence was being surveyed for their occupation, and they there remained until that survey was completed.

They landed in Dundas on the 26th of July, 1784, they were chiefly, if not altogether disbanded soldiers of Sir John Johnston's regiment, composed chiefly of Germans. 50 families were Lutherans, and the remainder Presbyterians, and were henceforth known by the name of United Empire Loyalists, subsequently abbreviated into U. E.'s, and thus was formed the nucleus of a mighty colony, which in after days acquired the illustrious name of the "Brightest Jewel in the Imperial Diadem."

They drew their land in the following manner. Every man capable of bearing arms was entitled to assume the name of a U. E. Loyalist. Some of them indeed were of a tender age. The late Colonel Crysler, then a drummer in the regiment, was in his 15th year, but was placed upon an equal footing with his father, and at a distant day each of his numerous sons and daughters ranked as children of the U. E.

Each soldier was entitled to draw 100 acres in front, and 200 in the rear; this was the soldier's bounty. If married and with a family, or if at any future time married, he was entitled to 50 acres for his wife and 50 for every child; this was his family land. Besides all this, each son and daughter on coming of age, or at marriage, was entitled to a further grant of 200 acres each. These grants last resulted in the greater part of Mountain and Winchester being drawn by children of U. E. Loyalists.

As they became of age, each repaired to Cornwall, and presented a petition to the Court of Quarter Sessions, setting forth their right, and having properly identified themselves and complied with the necessary forms, the Crown Agent was authorized to grant them a deed for 200 acres; the expense incurred amounting to about \$2. Settlers continued to drop in from the States from 1784 to 1798. All were placed upon an equal footing. All who preferred British rule to that of the Republic, were designated U. E.'s, and entitled to all the privileges attached to the name.

In addition to the land as above described, they were provided with food and clothes for three years, or until they were able to pro-