

the history of the citadel of Quebec, where

"In war's alternate chance

Waved the flag of England and the flag of France."

It was adorned by the struggles of the Acadians in Nova Scotia and the heroism of La Tour. And it was rendered glorious by the hardships, and sufferings, the patriotism and honour, of the United Empire Loyalists.

In all history there is no more beautiful and pathetic memory than this last. From various parts of the Thirteen Colonies the British loyalists came towards and into Canada. They knew nothing of its resources, little of its past, and could guess nothing of its future. But they were loyal to the King, loyal to British principles of government, loyal to British connection, and for these reasons abandoned, or were driven, from home and fireside and wealth. They

"Loved the cause

That had been lost; and scorned an alien name,
Passed into exile leaving all behind
Except their honour and the conscious pride
Of duty done to country and to King."

The sufferings experienced by these loyalists in making their way by thousands to British soil, and in carving out homes for themselves and their families in wastes and wildernesses which were untrodden save by Indians and wolves, or by an occasional daring hunter, is worthy of many pages in the annals of heroism. Lesser deeds and sacrifices in Europe, or under the British banner in India and in the United States itself, have been sung by the poet and depicted by the painter until the whole world echoes with the refrain. Very important were the results of this migration. To quote Sir Richard Cartwright at the Centennial celebration, June 16th, 1884:

"We have numerous proofs of how powerfully these men's acts and feelings affected the whole destiny of this country. Gentlemen, the loyalists builded better than they knew. They came a mere handful of men, perhaps four or five thousand souls, to the Province of Ontario, and yet they have given to a very great extent impulse and direction to the feelings and destiny of four or five millions who now inhabit the Dominion. But for the effect of the example and traditions they left behind them, I believe you would not see yonder flag float from this ground to-day. If there be here, as possibly there may be, a few of those

veterans who recollect the war of 1812 and 1813, they will tell you how powerfully the example of the loyalists strengthened their hands for the desperate struggle to preserve Canada to the British Crown."

That struggle was a sequel to the War of the Revolution. Intense distrust and dislike of Great Britain had remained rankling in American hearts despite all the conciliatory conduct and wishes of the former nation. And these feelings were increased by the sweeping successes of England upon the sea and the re-conquest of the United States by British manufacturers, which for a time menaced its people with commercial disaster. Its popular sympathies were all with France. Napoleon had become Emperor of the French and had crowned himself King of Italy. He had overthrown Austria and Russia at Austerlitz, crushed Prussia at Jena, and then launched from Berlin the thunderbolt which was to destroy British commerce, British shipping, and British naval power, at a single blow. That it did not have the desired effect was due to Nelson and the British navy and from no lack of military might and genius in Napoleon. Nor was it from want of sympathy in the United States whose commerce was more or less affected by the retaliatory Orders-in-Council, and whose people even the power of Washington could hardly hold in check.

By 1812, however, the latter was in retirement, and Madison reigned supreme. The Orders-in-Council were vigorously condemned, the Berlin decree generously condoned, if not approved. War was declared and the conquest of Canada entered upon with a light heart and assured confidence. England was to be humiliated, the Stars and Stripes were to float upon the ramparts of Quebec. This undertaking, easy as it appeared—even to many British officers—was to be facilitated by the preliminary purchase of Canadians through bribery and promises. Similar efforts in 1776 were forgotten, Montgomery's fate was disregarded, England's gallant stand for the liberties of Europe was either misrepresented or misunderstood, the protests of Boston and nearly all of New England against an unjust and oppressive war were despised, and the