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Yonge township is named after Sir Edward Yonge's residence, Sir Edward Loyd (Baron Mosely), who was Secretary of War in 1775, married Amelia, daughter of Sir William Yonge, of Iscote, Devon. Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Croby is the name of the place in England. Lord Yonge was Superintendent of the War Office in 1778, is mentioned in the Archives.

Embley takes its name from Chief Justice William Embley, who died in 1825, and leaving a large family. It is a township in the County of Quebec, York and Newark for military and civil purposes. It is named after a clergyman who resided in a manse at Kitley. There is also a Kitley township in Summit County, Kansas.

There is a town in Sweden, called "Bastard," a town in India, peopled by wild tribes, called "Bastard," and a state in India, peopled by wild tribes, called "Bastard." Grenville County was called after Lord Grenville, whose sister Hester married the older Pitt. Premier in 1763, and who was largely responsible for the loss of America to the Crown.

monthly wanted to send them to Trinidad, but finally the Bishop got for every one of the Glenagary regiment a grant of five acres of land in Canada. The Bishop raised the Glenagary Fencibles regiment for the war of 1812, and for this and other services Earl Bathurst granted him a grant of 100 acres of land in the diocese of London, and made him the first diocesan Catholic Bishop in the British dominions since the Reformation.

In 1831 Bishop McDonnell went to England with his friend Dr. Reilly, of Anchester, to arrange for the emigration of more Highlanders to Canada. He died there in 1840, aged 70 years. The townships of Glenagary County are: Lancauter, from the English city, capital of Lancashire, famous for its great aqueduct and the castle, founded at the conquest on the site of a Roman station. Charlottenburg, after a town in Prussia, near Berlin, or possibly after Queen Charlotte, wife of King George III.

Kenyon, from Lloyd Lord Kenyon, born 1732, died 1802. He was the son of a Welsh squire, called to the bar in 1756, attracted the attention of Lord Mansfield, who appointed him Chief Justice of Cheshire. In 1782 he was made Attorney-General, and two years later Master of the Rolls. On the retirement of Lord Mansfield, Pitt made Kenyon Chief Justice of the King's Bench, with the title of Lord Kenyon, Baron of Greffington. He was disliked by the public on account of the rigid impartiality of his decisions, and his neglect of his professional labors. A fortune of £300,000.

Lochiel, Lochiel, name of the day when the Highlanders met in the battle array. "Proud Cumberland princes, insulting the slain." "Eyewitnesses describe the murders perpetrated by the direct command of the Duke of Cumberland—wounded on the field ordered to be shot—one man hanged by his orders, without even the ceremony of investigation or trial—another killed by the ball, physical endurance—others lacked with the broad sword to death. The country was laid waste with fire and sword. The castles of Glenary and Lochiel were burnt. Huts and hovels were destroyed; without distinction of age, or sex, or rank, without regard to the sex of the victim. The miserable inhabitants were driven like beasts upon their mountains, or driven with their cattle to be butchered in the south. White-necked women were compelled to ride on horses, and were thereafter violated."—Forbes' Jacobite Memoirs.

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Wolfe, after Nicholas Vaniltoer, Lord Wolfe, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Dulton, after Dr. John Dulton, of Amherst, who died in 1843. He was a noted scholar, and discovered the atomic theory of matter, consisting of ultimate particles or atoms incapable of division. Dulton investigated the expansion of gases, evaporation and the elasticity of steam. Eldon, from John Scott, Lord Eldon, the famous Lord Chancellor of England. He was the son of John Scott, of Newcastle, where he was born in 1751. When quite a youth he eloped with and married Bessy Surtees, and for a long time the young couple were very poor. He entered Parliament in 1783, and became a favorite of Lord Thurlow, who made him Attorney-General in 1793. In 1799, as Baron Eldon, he was made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. In 1801, he became Lord Chancellor, and with the exception of one year he held the seals from 1801 to 1820. He was a great Tory, and a zealous supporter of Parliamentary Reform, the Abolition of Slavery, Free Trade, Popular Education and toleration of all kinds. He was a great friend of the Emancipation of the colored race, and the warm defender and assessor of her innocence. When the King became her enemy, the same man was not only assessor in her prosecution, but never seems to have had one spark of regret—one pang of competitive sorrow, that his position was so greatly in competition with the crown. He died in 1835, and his body lies in the vaults of the House of Commons. He was a great friend of the colored race, and the warm defender and assessor of her innocence. When the King became her enemy, the same man was not only assessor in her prosecution, but never seems to have had one spark of regret—one pang of competitive sorrow, that his position was so greatly in competition with the crown. He died in 1835, and his body lies in the vaults of the House of Commons.

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