

LUNENBURGH
OR THE
OLD EASTERN DISTRICT

ITS SETTLEMENT AND EARLY PROGRESS:

WITH PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF THE TOWN OF
CORNWALL, FROM 1824;

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

A HISTORY OF THE KING'S ROYAL REGIMENT OF NEW
YORK AND OTHER CORPS; THE NAMES OF ALL THOSE
WHO DREW LANDS IN THE COUNTIES OF STOR-
MONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY, UP TO
NOVEMBER, 1786;

AND

SEVERAL OTHER LISTS OF INTEREST TO THE DESCEN-
DANTS OF THE OLD SETTLERS.

BY J. F. PRINGLE,
JUDGE COUNTY COURT.

CORNWALL:
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J. F. PRINGLE, at the Department of Agriculture.

THE AUTHOR,
A DESCENDANT OF AN UNITED EMPIRE LOYALIST
FAMILY,
RESPECTFULLY DEDICATES
THIS WORK TO THE
Descendants of the United Empire Loyalists,
WHO SETTLED IN THE OLD EASTERN DISTRICT
MORE THAN A CENTURY AGO.

PREFACE.

Five or six years ago I wrote out my personal recollections of the Town of Cornwall for the past sixty years. On showing the manuscript to some of my friends, it was suggested that I should write a history of the town. I acted on the suggestion and began the work, which gradually expanded and at length took the form in which it is now offered to the public, "A History of the Settlement and Early Progress of Lunenburg or the old Eastern District." To this I have added my personal recollections of the town; a history of the King's Royal Regiment of New York, the old 84th Regiment, and the Loyal Rangers, the officers and men of which first settled this part of Canada. I also give several lists of names that will, I think, be of no little interest to the descendants of the original settlers. These lists contain the names in the muster roll of the 2nd battalion of the King's Royal Regiment of New York; the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Grenadier Company of the 1st battalion of the same regiment; the officers of both battalions and of the Loyal Rangers, Butler's Rangers, Ebenezer Jessup's, Drummond's, Peters' and Leake's corps; the names of the original settlers, with the numbers of their respective lots as they appear on McNiff's map, dated 1st November, 1786; all the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the above mentioned regiments who settled in the district, and of

the members of Parliament and the public officers who have served in the district from the year 1792. In addition to these are given a list of the officers of the battalion of Fencibles raised in Glengarry, Scotland, in the latter part of last century; of those of the Canadian Volunteers, raised in Canada at the same period; of those of the battalion of Canadian Fencibles and of one battalion of the Glengarry Light Infantry, raised during the war of 1812; of the militia of the Counties as it was in 1802 and 1838, and of the Stormont militia in 1823, and of several of the corps raised during the rebellion of 1837.

A short sketch of the events of the war of 1812 is given, with the names of those who received pensions and medals for the part they took in it. I have endeavored to give as full an account of the old times and old ways as it is possible to arrive at in the present day.

I am aware that there must be many omissions in my book but the difficulty of getting particulars of the events of a century ago will be apparent to all, and will, I trust, be taken as a good excuse for my shortcomings. I am indebted to Dr. Ryerson's "Loyalists in North America," Dr. Canniff's "Settlement of Upper Canada," Sabine's "U. E. Loyalists," Croil's "Dundas," Smith's "Gazetteer of Upper Canada in 1796," Gourlay's work on Upper Canada, McMullen's "History of Canada," D. Brymner, archivist's "Reports on Archives," the account of the U. E. Loyalists' centennial, &c., &c., &c. for much valuable information, and I have searched in the public records of the counties and the town and in old newspapers, almanacs and magazines, and from all of them have gathered much useful matter.

I give my hearty thanks to the public officers of the counties, the ministers of the various churches in the town, and to D. Brymner, archivist, Dr. Canniff, the Rose Publishing Company, Geo. H. MacGillivray, C. D. Chisholm, J. A. Macdonell (Greenfield), C. W. Young, A. Stafford, and many others of my friends for the assistance they have given me in

collecting documents and obtaining material for my self-imposed task.

The work has been the occupation of many of my leisure hours for the last five years, and I now submit it to the public, hoping that it may be found to contain matter both useful and interesting, and that for its good qualities, such as they may be, its errors and omissions may be overlooked or leniently dealt with.

Before closing this preface I must allude to the wonderful changes and improvements that have been made in the present century, most of them since the year 1820. At that date railways and locomotives were not known. It was not until the autumn of 1825 that George Stevenson proved their power and utility on the Stockton and Darlington road. Steam navigation had been established on inland waters and a few steamers skirted the shores of Great Britain, but the crossing of the great ocean by steam was looked upon as a wild scheme. Lighting by gas had been tried to a limited extent in London, but was by no means in common use until many years later. The use of electricity as a means of communication between distant places may have been thought of, but was not looked upon as anything more than a dream of scientific men. The electric light, the telephone, the phonograph, photography, steam fire engines, the spectroscope, tubular and cantilever bridges, roller printing presses driven by steam, machines that make paper by the mile, machinery for making boots and shoes, improvements in spinning and weaving machinery, agricultural implements, such as seeders, cultivators, reapers, mowers, threshing machines and many others, appliances for executing public works, as steam shovels and derricks, steam hammers and pile drivers, hydraulic lifts and presses, appliances for lightening household work as sewing and knitting machines, hot water heaters, cooking stoves and ranges, &c., &c., &c., even the humble friction match, have made their appearance since 1820.

And what a change has taken place in the British North

American possessions since that date. They were then isolated; with little means of communicating one with another; each had its own government, and, except the feeling of loyalty to Great Britain common to all of them, they had little to bind them together. The population was scanty, their resources small. The great North-west was an Indian hunting ground, under the control of the great fur trading companies—difficult of access and but little known. Now the Provinces, with the exception of Newfoundland, are formed in one Dominion, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, holding within its boundaries an area of about 3,470,392 square miles, nearly 500,000 more than the United States. The Atlantic and Pacific coasts are directly connected by railways equal if not superior to any on the continent. A magnificent system of canals (soon to be completed by the Sault Ste. Marie canal) connects the waters of Lake Superior with those of the Atlantic ocean. Factories are in operation throughout the land, so that there are not many articles in use that cannot now be supplied by our own people. Our area of wheat-producing land is nearly double that of the United States. We have about one-half of all the fresh water of the globe. Our forests are great and our mineral wealth is unlimited. The population of the British Provinces comprising the Dominion of Canada was not quite 200,000 in 1784. At the last census (1881) it was 5,000,000, having increased 25 times. The population of the United States in 1784 was 3,000,000; at the last census (1880 or 1881) it was 60,000,000, an increase of 20 times. Our climate is cool but healthy, admirably suited to foster the growth of a hardy, energetic and enterprising people such as the Canadians have been and now are. What the future may have in store for us none can tell, but judging from the past we have every reason to believe and trust that to a sober, industrious, law-abiding and God-fearing people, true to themselves and to the great Empire of which Canada forms no inconsiderable part, it can bring nothing but good. If any are fearful and doubting let them

consider what Canadians have done in the past. Let them believe that the race is not degenerating, and let them pray earnestly the prayer of the auld Scotsman, "Lord gie us a guid conceit i' oursels."

J. F. PRINGLE.

1889.

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Odds and Ends—Extracts from Old Newspapers, containing Matters Curious and Interesting—Letter from Sir William Johnson, February 20, 1755—Extracts from Upper Canada Gazette, 1818—Meeting at Cornwall—War Losses—Circuits, 1818—1819—Article about Gas—Extracts from Montreal Herald, 1820—Curious Literary Gossip—Death of a Soldier who had Fought under Wolfe—Execution of a Man for Treason, 1821—Strength of the British Army—Slave Trade—Kingston Chronicle, 1821—Manufactures—Execution of Four Men at Cornwall—Masonic Anecdote—1822, Meetings For and Against Union with Lower Canada—Canadian Spectator, 1823—Death of the First Hindoo Convert to the Protestant Faith—Execution of Pirates at Kingston, Jamaica—Highland Society at Martintown—Perkins' Steam Gun, 1824—Upper Canada Gazette—Steam Navigation Between Ireland and Nova Scotia—Colonial Advocate—Circulation of Papers in 1824—Corner Stone of the Church of Notre Dame, Montreal, Laid—North Wing of the House of Assembly, York, Burned—Opposition to Railroads in England—Arrival of the Columbus Timber Ship at Blackwall from Quebec—Statutes of Upper Canada in 1824—1830, Death of Sir John Johnston—Temperance Society at Kingston—1832, Sale of Old Men of War at Kingston—1830, Courts of Pacification—1833, Cornwall Observer—Caledonia Springs—Cutler's Quarry—Cornwall Canal—Proposal in Ogdensburg Paper for a Rival Canal—Proposed Line of Steamboats from New York to Liverpool—Railway from Montreal to Province Line—1834, The Patriot—Proposal to Stock the Lakes with Sea Fish—Castle of St. Louis at Quebec Burned—Name Toronto Substituted for York—Houses of Parliament, London, Burned—First Bazaar at Cornwall—Proposal to Hold District Courts and Sessions Alternately in Glengarry and Stormont—1835, Cornwall Observer—Petition for the Annexation of the Island of Montreal and of the Peninsula East of Eastern District to Upper Canada—Lachlan McKinnon—1850, County Council met at Williamsburg and Williamstown—1852, Petition from Glengarry for an Act Similar to the Maine Liquor Law—1853, Cornwall Freeholder—Descendants of Flora McDonald—1889, Copy of an Old Account.

LUNENBURGH

OR THE

OLD EASTERN DISTRICT.

CHAPTER I.

Prior to the year 1784, that part of the old Province of Quebec, called Upper Canada, and now Ontario, was an almost unbroken wilderness. The French had extended their settlements up to, what is now the line between the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, but had not pushed them further west. At an early period of their occupation of Canada, they had explored the rivers St. Lawrence and Ottawa, navigated the great lakes, visited many parts of the North-west, and established military and trading posts, at Frontenac, (now Kingston), the mouth of the Niagara river, Detroit and other points. Their priests, active and energetic in their holy vocation, had gone far into the country carrying religious instruction to the natives, and in too many instances sacrificing their lives in their endeavours to benefit and civilize the Indians.

The names of many rapids, headlands and islands still testify to the extent of the French explorations, but it was not until 1784 that the permanent settlement and occupation

of Upper Canada began. In that year about ten thousand persons were placed along the northern shores of the River St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. Nearly all of them were U. E. Loyalists driven from their homes in the thirteen old colonies, and most of the men, old enough to bear arms, had served in the corps raised for the King during the revolutionary war. The front concessions of that part of the country which now forms the counties of Glengarry, Stormont and Dundas, were divided among the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the first battalion of the King's Royal Regiment of New York, which was disbanded in 1784. There were also among those who settled in Lancaster, Charlottenburgh and Cornwall, several who had served in the "Royal Highland Emigrants," or as the regiment was afterwards called, the "84th." A number of families were sent out from the Highlands of Scotland some years later, and settled in the County of Glengarry. As the U. E. Loyalists were by far the largest number of the immigrants, it is necessary to give a short sketch of the events that led to the departure of so many from the homes they had made in the old provinces, and to their seeking new ones in the wild forests north of the St. Lawrence. In order to make such a sketch fairly comprehensible, it is necessary to go back to the middle of the eighteenth century.

About the year 1750, the continent of North America was claimed by Great Britain, France and Spain, and was partially occupied by their colonies. Great Britain had possession of part of Nova Scotia and the thirteen colonies, viz: Massachusetts, including Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia.

France had a much larger tract of country, including Acadia, Cape Breton, Canada, the territory bordering on Hudson's Bay, a great part of Maine, portions of Vermont and New York, and the Valley of the Mississippi.

Spain had the country bordering on the Gulf of Mexico,

and the whole of the territory comprising Mexico, Texas and California. *The British colonies had a population of about 1,160,000, the French in Canada about 55,000, and with Louisiana and Acadia, 80,000. The latter, besides their trading and military posts at Frontenac, Niagara and Detroit, had others on Lake Champlain, and were building Fort Duquesne at the confluence of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers.

The British finding themselves hemmed in and their trade interfered with on the north and west, resisted what they considered the encroachments of the French on their territory. The rivalry between the two nationalities became more fierce as time went on, until the struggle became not a mere question of trading and of boundaries, but a conflict for the mastery of a continent.

*See Parkman's *Montcalm and Wolfe*, Part 1, p. 2.

CHAPTER II.

Each nationality had endeavored to secure to itself the trade and the help of the Indian tribes, and each had succeeded in acquiring an influence over a portion of them. Frequent encounters took place between the rival colonists and their savage allies. The hardy adventurer who pushed his way beyond the bounds of the remoter settlements, did so at the risk of his life, which was often the forfeit paid for his temerity, and many a frontier settlement was the scene of murder and rapine in the border warfare carried on by the colonists even when the parent nations were at peace.

The signing of the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, between Great Britain and France, in 1748, did not bring peace to America. There, it was a dead letter. Mutual aggressions were carried on until the British colonists determined to prevent future advances on the part of the French, and to end their power on this continent by the conquest of Canada. To attain this object three expeditions were planned against the French in 1755: one against Fort Duquesne, built where the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers join and form the Ohio; one against Crown Point on Lake Champlain, and the third against Niagara.

The force intended for the attack on Fort Duquesne consisted of two British regiments of infantry and a number of provincial troops, in all about two thousand one hundred men, under the command of Major-General Braddock. The little army marched early in June; their progress through the forest was difficult and tedious, it was not until July that they approached the fort. When they got within ten miles of it, they were suddenly attacked by a body of French and Indians who were in ambush in the forest. The battle lasted from two in the afternoon until five, when Braddock having been mor-

tally wounded, his men retreated with a loss of one-third of their number, and the attempt to capture Fort Duquesne was abandoned. For the attack against Crown Point, troops to the number of about three thousand four hundred, consisting principally of New Englanders, were sent under the command of Col. William Johnson. They met the French, commanded by Baron Dieskau, near the south end of Lake George. Three sharp actions were fought. The French were defeated with a loss of nearly half their number, and Dieskau was wounded and taken prisoner. The British loss was also heavy, about four hundred fell. Col. Williams was killed and Col. Johnson wounded. Johnson did not follow up his success and the intended attack on Crown Point was not carried any further.*

The projected attack on Niagara was not proceeded with, no attempt was made to carry it into execution.

The campaign of 1755 was a failure for the British colonists, notwithstanding the success of Col. Johnson at Lake George, and unopposed bands of Canadians and savages devastated the frontier from Nova Scotia to Virginia.

In May, 1756, war was declared between Great Britain and France, but except in the way of preparation, nothing was done in America that year by either party. Twenty-five thousand men were raised by the British colonies, independent of the British regular troops. The French forces all told did not exceed twelve thousand.

In 1757, the French after hard fighting, got possession of Forts Ontario and Oswego, at the mouth of the Onondaga river, and of Fort William Henry at the southern end of Lake George. This fort was occupied by Col. Munro with about four hundred and fifty provincial soldiers, and another force numbering about seventeen hundred was intrenched near it. Munro and his men held the fort against great odds for six days, when their provisions failing, and no help coming from

*For his share in this campaign, Col. Johnson got from the British Government a Baronetcy and £5000.0.0.

Général Webb, who was at Fort Edward with four thousand men, he and his whole force of about two thousand men surrendered to the French with the honors of war, under a promise that they would be escorted to Fort Edward. This promise was not kept. Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of Montcalm and his officers, the Indians in their service fell on the defenceless prisoners with tomahawks and knives, and very few escaped their fury. At the close of 1757, the prospects of the British colonists were very gloomy. "The English had been driven from every cabin in the basin of the Ohio, and the French had destroyed every vestige of their power on the St. Lawrence. France had her forts on each side of the lakes and at Detroit, Mackina, Kaskaskia, and New Orleans. The two great valleys of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi were connected chiefly by three well-known routes, by way of Waterford to Fort Duquesne, by way of Maumec to the Wabash, and by way of Chicago to the Illinois. Of the North American continent the French claimed and seemed to possess twenty parts out of twenty-five, leaving four only to Spain, and but one to Great Britain. The claims of France to the valleys of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence seemed to be established, America and England were humiliated."*

Much had been done by the colonists for their own defense, but their efforts were isolated and their councils divided and too often antagonistic ; success seemed almost hopeless, notwithstanding their expenditure of men and money, and they wished England to undertake the management and expense of the war. Several regiments had been sent from England to America, but the generals sent to command them were wanting either in skill or energy ; they did not understand and were unwilling to learn the mode of warfare necessary in the forest covered country in which they were called upon to act, and the result so far had been disastrous to the armies they commanded, to the country and to themselves.

* Ryerson, vol. 1.

In 1758, fresh efforts were made. Three expeditions were planned, one against Louisbourg,* in the Island of Cape Breton, one against Ticonderoga on Lake Champlain, and the third against Fort Duquesne. The attack on Louisbourg was made in June, 1758, by the fleet under Admiral Boscawen and an army commanded by General Wolfe. On the 26th of July the town surrendered, the fortifications were razed to the ground, the stronghold of the French on the Atlantic coast was destroyed, and Acadia was lost to France for ever. On the 5th of July, 1758, an army of sixteen thousand men, British and Provincial, under the command of Lord Howe, crossed Lake George to attack Ticonderoga. Montcalm, the French General, had taken the utmost precautions against the enemy, he had put the works of the fort into the best possible state, and had constructed a breastwork across the point of land which Lord Howe's army must cross before getting to the main work. The British troops landed, the rangers advanced to drive in the French outposts, Lord Howe was with the advance, shots were fired by both parties, one hundred and fifty of the French were taken prisoners, a few of the English were killed, and unfortunately Lord Howe was among the number. The command devolved on General Abercrombie,† who directed an attack on the breastworks.‡ The order was gallantly obeyed, but all the efforts of officers and men were in vain. After repeated efforts, the attacking force was driven back

* Louisbourg, the strongly fortified seaport of Cape Breton, had been taken from the French in 1745, by the British fleet under Admiral Warren, and a land force of New England men under Sir William Pepperel, and had been restored to France in exchange for Madras by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle.

† Not the famous Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who was killed in the moment of victory at the battle near Alexandria, in Egypt, in March, 1801.

‡ These consisted of logs piled up, and of trees newly cut down and left lying, with their tops towards Amherst's force, the whole forming a defence that the soldiers could not make their way through. A few days after the battle, Montcalm caused earthworks to be made in place of the rampart of logs. The remains of these earthworks still exist. The author saw them in July, 1840, eighty-two years after the battle, and they were then a formidable obstacle to an attacking force.

with fearful loss, no less than nineteen hundred and forty-two having fallen. Abercrombie, though he still had from thirteen to fourteen thousand men, and the French in all only three thousand six hundred, abandoned the enterprise and retreated. The Highlanders of the Black Watch, (42nd Regiment), were conspicuous for their bravery in the attack on the breastwork, and their loss was very severe, eight officers, nine sergeants, and two hundred and ninety-seven privates were killed, and seventeen officers, ten sergeants and three hundred and six privates were wounded.

The expedition against Fort Duquesne, under General Joseph Forbes, set out in July, 1758, and in the following November took possession of the Fort. There was but little fighting, as the French garrison after one successful sortie abandoned the place, disheartened on hearing of the capture of Fort Frontenac, which had been taken in August by a Provincial force under Col. Bradstreet, and destroyed with the supplies intended for the relief of Fort Duquesne.*

The capture of Fort Duquesne closed the operations of 1758, which had on the whole been successful, notwithstanding Abercrombie's mismanagement and repulse at Ticonderoga.

After the retreat of Abercrombie, and his recall, General Amherst was appointed commander in chief, assisted by General Wolfe.

By the plan of operations for 1759, General Amherst was to attack Ticonderoga; General Prideaux and Sir William Johnson, Niagara; and the fleet under Admiral Saunders with a land force under General Wolfe, was to attack Quebec. In July, General Amherst took possession of Ticonderoga, which the French had abandoned after having set fire to the buildings; they also abandoned Crown Point, which Amherst took possession of in August. The attack on Niagara was carried out successfully by Sir William Johnson, who took command of the military forces after the death of General Prideaux,

*The Highland Regiment, known as Montgomery's, or the 77th, took part in the expedition against Fort Duquesne.

who was killed by the bursting of a mortar. The fleet intended for the attack on Quebec, ascended the St. Lawrence and cast anchor at the Island of Orleans, on the 25th June. The land force disembarked on the island, and took up a position at the upper end, opposite Quebec and Beauport. Point Levis was taken possession of by a portion of Wolfe's army, who erected batteries and bombarded the upper and lower town. An attack made in July on the French defences near River Montmorency, was ably met by the French under General Montcalm, and repulsed with a loss of about five hundred officers and men, killed and wounded.

After this repulse it was decided by Generals Wolfe, Monckton, Townshend and Murray that the army should be taken up the river St. Lawrence and that an attack should be made on Quebec from above. This plan was carried out. The troops were taken up the river on the 7th, 8th and 9th of September. Some of them were landed at different points on the right bank, to distract the attention of the French. About 1 in the morning of the 13th of September a portion of the British troops came down the river with the ebbing tide. The French sentinels gave the challenge, "Qui vive?" and were answered in French, "Ne faites pas de bruit, ce sont les vivres." "Hush, this is the convoy of provisions." As such a convoy was expected no further notice was taken by the sentinels, and the British flotilla passed on, followed by Admiral Holmes' ships with the rest of the troops. The British vanguard landed without resistance at Wolfe's Cove, the guard at the foot of the pathway up the cliff were made prisoners, the cliff was scaled by a party of Wolfe's men, who attacked and dispersed the guard on the tableland above, the remainder of the troops made their way up the steep path, and when day broke the British army stood in battle array on the Heights of Abraham.

Montcalm received the intelligence at six o'clock in the morning, but would not at first believe it. He, however, marched to the plains with his whole available force and

ordered an immediate attack, which was begun by the Canadian marksmen and some Indians. The French advanced upon the British, but when within forty paces of the latter they were assailed with so deadly a fire that they fell into confusion. Wolfe chose this moment to attack in return. Though wounded in the wrist, he led his grenadiers on to charge the French, who fled, hotly pursued by the British. Wolfe was mortally wounded as he advanced to the charge and was carried to the rear. A person near him called out: "They flee!" "Who?" demanded the dying General. "The French!" was the reply. "Then I die content!" the hero said, and expired.

General Montcalm, who had received two wounds, made every effort to rally his troops, but in vain. He received a third wound through the body and was carried to the city, where he died the day after the battle, and four days before the surrender of the place he had so gallantly defended.*

On the 18th of September Quebec surrendered to General Murray, and the campaign of 1759 closed.

The season was so far advanced before General Amherst could complete his arrangements for an attack on Isle Aux Noix, whither the French had retreated from Ticonderoga and Crown Point, that he could do nothing during the autumn of 1759. He established his winter quarters at Crown Point, where he remained until the spring of 1760. He directed General Murray to advance to Montreal with all the troops he could spare from Quebec. General Haviland was to advance from Crown Point and join Murray at Montreal, while Amherst himself, with an army of ten thousand men, left the frontiers of New York on the 21st of June and went by the route of the Mohawk and Onondaga rivers to Oswego, where he was joined by Sir William Johnson with one thousand Indians of the Six Nations. The combined force left Oswego and proceeded down the St. Lawrence. There was some delay at Isle de

*Of the regiments that took part in this action, one of the most famous is the Fraser Highlanders.

Fort Levy,* where the French were so strongly posted that it took two days' heavy firing to dislodge them. Amherst and his force then descended the rapids, in which he lost sixty-four boats† and eighty-eight men, and arrived at Montreal in September. General Murray, who had held Quebec with great difficulty during the winter against a French force under De Levis, ascended the river, following De Levis, who had retreated on the arrival of a British fleet before Quebec, and reached Montreal two days after the arrival of Amherst. Almost at the same time Haviland joined with his troops from Isle Aux Noix.

The British force now assembled before Montreal was so powerful that resistance on the part of the French was hopeless. The city capitulated, and the power of the King of France ceased in the northern portion of North America. The treaty of Paris in 1763 confirmed the British in the possession of Canada, which has from that time continued to be a part of the British Empire.

After the capitulation of Montreal Major Rogers, a native of New Hampshire, who commanded a corps of Provincial Rangers, was sent by General Amherst with a portion of his corps to take possession of Detroit, Michilimackinac, and other western posts. He ascended the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, made a short halt at Fort Niagara, had his boats and stores, portaged past the Falls and proceeded along the southern shore of Lake Erie towards Detroit. On his way he met Pontiac, the Indian ruler of the western country; the Chief who had led the Ottawas in the attack on Braddock in 1755, and who had been at first the ally of the French. He was shrewd, politic and ambitious, and thought that by making friends of the English he would gain powerful allies, who would aid him and give him increased influence over the tribes. He exerted his influence in favor of Rogers and his force, and

*Chimney Island.

†The remains of some of these boats were to be seen in the south channel of the Longue Sault rapids sixty years ago.

induced the Indians, who were preparing to attack them, to abandon their design.

Detroit was surrendered to the English under Rogers by the French garrison on the 29th of November, 1760. The forts, Miami and Ouatanon, which guarded the communication between Lake Erie and the Ohio, were also taken possession of by the English, while Rogers with a small force proceeded northward to dispossess the French garrison of Michilimackinac. Storms,* however, drove him back, and it was not till the following year that a detachment of the 60th Regiment took possession of Forts Michilimackinac, La Baye on Green Bay, and St. Joseph. The forts of Sandusky and Presque Isle on Lake Erie, as well as Le Bœuf and Venango on the Alleghany, were held by English garrisons. Fort Pitt, built on the site of Fort Duquesne at the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela, and Forts Ligonier and Bedford, on the route from Carlisle through the Alleghany mountains to Fort Pitt, were also occupied by small garrisons of English soldiers.

All appeared peaceful. The garrisons of the forts cultivated small patches of land near their respective forts. The officers whiled away their time as best they could. The traders trafficked with the Indians and bought their furs for a fair or unfair price, as the case might be. The Indians hunted, fished, got drunk when they could get rum enough, and now and then quarrelled with one another. And the energetic frontiersmen made new clearings, and each passing season found the smoke from new log cabins going up to heaven.

But the peace was illusory—it was a calm before a terrific storm. The Indians were disappointed and dissatisfied at the way the English and the provincials treated them. They did not receive the consideration nor the substantial benefits they expected, and they looked back with regret to the days of the French rule.

Pontiac, more disappointed than any of them, used his

*See Parkman's *Conspiracy of Pontiac*. Vol. I, p. 64.

great influence to form a coalition among the tribes for the purpose of attacking and capturing the forts, exterminating their garrisons and driving the whole race of the English settlers—traders, soldiers, and all—out of the country. He succeeded only too well in uniting the Indians. The Delawares, Wyandots, Shawanese, Ottawas, Ojibwas, Pottawattamies, Algonquins and Senecas joined him. The Senecas were the only members of the Iroquois confederacy who joined the league, the rest were kept quiet by Sir Wm. Johnson and took no part in the conspiracy.

In the spring of 1763 Pontiac's designs were ready for execution, and an almost simultaneous attack was made on the frontier posts. Michilimackinac,* Ouatanon, Miami, Venango and St. Joseph were taken by stratagem and their garrisons slaughtered almost to a man. Forts Sandusky, Presque Isle and Le Bœuf were defended gallantly but ineffectually and but few escaped from them. Fort La Baye was abandoned, and its garrison succeeded in escaping. Forts Detroit,† Pitt and Ligonier were successfully defended. The first was besieged from May, 1763, till October, 1764; Fort Pitt stood a siege of nearly three months, and Fort Ligonier of over a month. During the time Detroit was beleaguered by the

*At Michilimackinac a large number of Indians assembled for the purpose of having a conference between their Chiefs and the officers of the garrison, during which a game of ball (the Indian lacrosse) was to be played in front of the fort. The officers suspected no danger, the chiefs were admitted to the fort for the proposed conference, the game was begun, and the garrison were on the ramparts, unarmed, looking at the play. The squaws, draped in their blankets, stood along the roadway to the gate of the fort. Suddenly the ball was thrown near the gate, the Indians rushed to it, and as each one passed a squaw he received from her a gun, with the barrel cut short, or tomahawk, which she had concealed under her blanket. The Indians, now armed, ran into the fort, shooting and cutting down every one they met, and taking the place with little loss to themselves.

† Pontiac endeavored to get Detroit by stratagem, but Major Gladwyn, the commandant, had been warned of the plot and took such precautions that although Pontiac and fifty of his chiefs were allowed to come into the fort and meet the Major and his officers, they did not attempt to carry their designs into execution. They were allowed to depart, and they then began the siege.

Indians, a storm of blood and fire swept over the frontier from Lake Erie to the southern line of Pennsylvania. Hundreds of homes were plundered and burned, hundreds of men, women and children were killed, and thousands rendered homeless by the Indian tribes, who ravaged the country in spite of the efforts made to check them.

The Provincial troops had been disbanded and the regular regiments had been reduced to a very small number after the close of the war in 1761. The Provincial Governments were slow to act, and were with difficulty induced to levy troops even for their own defence. The Legislature of Pennsylvania, largely composed of Quakers, refused for a long time to do anything of a warlike nature, but at last even they found it necessary to act, and after nearly a year and a half of bloodshed and misery the Indians were defeated and peace restored.

Pontiac remained with the Ottawas, but his influence was gone, and at last he was murdered near St. Louis by an Indian of a hostile tribe. This brought on another war, confined, however, entirely to the Indians themselves, the result of it being to thin their numbers and reduce them so low that they did not for years attempt any further aggression on the whites.

CHAPTER III.

The Treaty of Paris, signed 10th February, 1763, closed the war between Great Britain and France. Canada passed from the French to the British Government, and the Thirteen Old Colonies were delivered from the enemy that had disturbed their peace and hindered their prosperity for more than one hundred years. Britain and North America rejoiced at such a conclusion to the seven years' war, a war prompted and commenced by the Colonies, whose existence and liberties depended upon its successful issue. Ryerson says: "No one of the Colonies had a deeper stake in the result of the struggle than Massachusetts, no one had more suppliantly and importunately asked aid in men and money from England, and no Colony had benefitted so largely in its commerce and resources during the contest." In Bancroft's History of the United States, it is asserted that Massachusetts with the other Colonies dragged England into war with France. Hutchinson in his history of Massachusetts Bay, says: "The generous compensation, which had been made every year by Parliament, not only alleviated the burden of taxes, which otherwise would have been heavy, but by the importation of such large sums of specie increased commerce; and it was the opinion of some that the war added to the wealth of the Provinces, though the compensation did not amount to half the charges of the Government." At the close of the war, Massachusetts, in an address to the King, especially acknowledged that the evident design of the French, to surround the Colonies, was the immediate and first cause of the war; that without the protection afforded them during the war they must have become a prey to the power of France, and that without the compensation

afforded them by Parliament the burden of the expense of the war must have been insupportable. The acknowledgements of all the Colonies, in regard to Great Britain, were like those of Massachusetts, full of gratitude and affection.

Down to within thirteen years of the Declaration of Independence, the conduct of England to the North American Colonies is acknowledged to have been just and generous. Great Britain had incurred a heavy debt in carrying on the war, and as it had been to a very great extent a war for the benefit and safety of the Colonies, and had resulted in the complete destruction of the French power in the northern part of North America, the Government of the Mother Country thought that the Colonies should do something towards paying the interest on this new debt. This they would probably have agreed to, if they had been allowed to do it in their own way and through their own Governmental organizations. Unfortunately the Home Government did not act upon this idea, but contrary to the advice of some of the greatest statesmen of the Empire (Pitt and Camden among others), decided upon taxing the Colonists without giving them any voice in the passing of the statutes.

This system of oppression of the Colonies began in 1764, by the enforcing of the navigation laws, and the laying of heavy duties on articles imported from the French and other islands in the West Indies, and causing these duties to be paid in specie into the exchequer of Great Britain.

Another Act restrained the currency of paper money in the Colonies. The Stamp Act was passed by Mr. Grenville in 1765, not without a great deal of opposition from General Conway, Colonel Barre, and others. The Colonies protested against these measures, a congress of twenty-eight delegates met at New York to deliberate on the condition of affairs, and a general feeling of dissatisfaction prevailed, in which many merchants in England and Scotland shared. In 1766 the Stamp Act was repealed, but another Act was passed, declar-

ing the right of Great Britain to bind the Colonies in all cases whatever.

The Colonists admitted the right of the Mother Country to make laws for the Colonies, so long as taxes were not imposed ; they strenuously opposed any attempt on her part to levy a tax in the nature of an excise, though they admitted the right to pass laws regulating commerce, because the fleets of Great Britain maintained the safety of navigation and kept the sea clear of pirates.

The repeal of the Stamp Act gave great satisfaction. It was unfortunately followed by three Bills. The first one to impose duties on glass, red and white lead, painters' oil and paper, and three pence a pound on tea ; the second to secure the execution of the first ; and the third to establish Courts of Admiralty at Halifax, Boston, Philadelphia and Charlestown, for the trial of offences against the first Act. The Colonists were dissatisfied with these Acts, all the Provincial Assemblies petitioned against them. Their remonstrances were loyal and reasonable, and they asked for nothing more than the rights they possessed down to 1764.

In 1769, the efforts of the Colonists to obtain redress were continued. They determined not to purchase goods of British manufacture or importation ; there was no crime political or moral in the course they decided upon taking. In 1770 the Port Dues Act was repealed, but the duty of three pence a pound on tea was kept in force. It was generally evaded by the Colonists, some of whom gave up the use of tea, and some smuggled it into the country. The tax on tea was kept up in consequence of an agreement between the British Ministry and the East India Company, giving the company a monopoly of the tea trade to America, and interfering with the ordinary and natural channels of trade. The company were authorized to export their tea free of duty to all places, and they could send it to the Colonies cheaper than any others could, who had to pay the duty, and even cheaper than before the tax of three

pence in the pound had been imposed, for the duty taken off the tea when it was exported from England, was greater than that to be paid on its importation into the Colonies. This measure was opposed by English and American merchants on selfish grounds, and by the Colonists, because by it they were taxed without representation. The strongest opposition came from the American merchants, who saw that a profitable branch of trade would be transferred from them to the English company. The people supported the view of the merchants, and the scheme failed. No one bought the East India Company's tea, and one cargo was thrown into Boston harbour.

In 1774, fifty-four delegates from twelve of the Provinces met at Philadelphia, (Georgia was the only Province that sent none.) The delegates were instructed by their constituents to acknowledge the sovereignty of Great Britain, to state their willingness to pay the fullest obedience to all constitutional laws, to disclaim all idea of separating from her, and to declare their regret at the suspension of the confidence and affection that had existed between the Mother Country and the Colonies; but they were enjoined to assert the rights transmitted from their ancestors, and to state that opposition would not cease until the obnoxious Acts were repealed, and the Colonies placed in the same condition they were in at the close of the war in 1763. In 1775, the Parliament of Great Britain determined to continue the coercive policy, though the Earl of Chatham strongly urged a change. In this he was supported by the Duke of Cumberland, the Marquis of Rockingham, Lords Shelbourne and Camden, and by petitions from merchants and manufacturers throughout the Kingdom. In the same year the Continental Congress met and again petitioned for a redress of grievances, and a restoration of harmony between Great Britain and the Colonies. Their petition met with no success; on the contrary, more repressive measures were adopted, the forces naval and military were increased, Hessian and Hanoverian troops were to be engaged to bring the Col-

onies into subjection, collisions between the British troops and Colonists occurred, and Falmouth (now Portland) was burned. The arbitrary measures against the Colonies excited a desire for independence on the part of some of the members of Congress, but a large majority still refused to entertain the idea. The Colonies, while determined to assert and defend their constitutional rights, were far from being united as to independence; in fact reconciliation with the Mother Country was the unanimous wish of the Colonists, until the petition of Congress in 1775 was rejected. In May, 1776, the question of independence came up in Congress, and was postponed till July. When it came up then, it was found that six Colonies were for, and six against adopting the resolution; a certain member from Philadelphia was induced to withdraw, and independence was carried by a majority of one.

Ryerson. Vol. 1, 453.

CHAPTER IV.

Ryerson in his second volume says :

“The condition of the United Empire Loyalists for months before as well as after the Declaration of Independence was humiliating to freemen and perilous in the extreme. From the beginning the Loyalists were deprived of the freedom of the press and freedom of assemblage, and were under an espionage, sleepless, malignant, subjecting them to every species of insult, to arrest and imprisonment at any moment, and to the seizure and confiscation of their property.”

“Before the Declaration of Independence both parties were confessedly British subjects, professing allegiance to the same sovereign and constitution of government, and avowing their allegiance to the constitutional rights of British subjects, but differing from each other as to the extent of those rights, in contradistinction to the constitutional rights of the Crown.” Both parties had their advocates in the British Parliament, “but all the advocates of the constitutional rights of the Colonists in both Houses of Parliament disclaimed on the part of those whom they represented the least idea of independence or separation from Great Britain.”

“Until the Declaration of Independence they were by far the largest party, who not only expected but prayed for a reconciliation. England was their home, and by that affectionate name was always spoken of ; all the wrongs that were heaped upon the children could not make them forget their homes or entirely alienate them from their parent ; the ligaments that connect nations are never less powerful, though less tender, than those which unite individuals, families and clans.”

“The party of Independence, getting, after months of manipulation by its leaders, first a majority of one in the Congress, and afterwards increasing that majority by various means, repudiated their former professed principles of connection with England, broke faith with the great men and parties in England, both in and out of Parliament, who had vindicated their rights and professions for years; and broke faith also with their numerous fellow-subjects in America who adhered to the old faith, the old flag, and the connection with England, and who were declared by resolutions of conventions from Congress, provinces, counties, townships and towns, enemies of their country, rebels and traitors, and treated as such. It might be supposed that forbearance and respect would have been shown to those who remained steadfast and immovable in the traditional faith of British Monarchy and British connection, notwithstanding that a corrupt and arbitrary party was in power for the time being; but this was not the case on the part of those who professed as one cardinal article of their political creed that ‘all men are born free and equal,’ and therefore that every man had an equal right to his opinions and to the expression of them. All this was reversed in the treatment of the Loyalists.”

“Mr. Hildreth well describes the position and treatment of the Loyalists before and after the Declaration of Independence. ‘In the position of that considerable class of persons who had remained in doubt, the Declaration of Independence and the assumption of State Government made a decided change. It was now necessary to choose one side or the other. Very serious, too, was the change in the legal position of the class known as Tories.’”

“In many of the States a large minority, and in all, respectable for wealth and social position, of those thus stigmatised, some were inclined to favour the utmost claims of the Mother Country, but the greater part, though determined

Ryerson. Vol. 2, 124 Note.

History of the United States. Vol. 3, 137, 138.

to adhere to the British connection, yet deprecated the policy which had brought on so fatal a quarrel. This loyal minority, especially its more conspicuous members, as the warmth of political feeling increased, had been exposed to the violence of mobs and to all sorts of personal indignities, in which private malice or a wanton and insolent spirit of mischief had been too often gratified under the disguise of patriotism."

"The barbarous and disgraceful practice of tarring and feathering and carting Tories, placing them in a cart and conveying them about as a sort of spectacle, had become in some places a favorite amusement."

"To restrain these outrages Congress had specially committed the oversight of Tories and suspected persons to the regularly appointed committees of inspection and observation for the several counties and districts, but even these commissioners were not always very judicious or discriminating in the exercise of the despotic powers implied in that delicate trust."

"By the recent political changes Tories and suspected persons became exposed to dangers from the law as well as from mobs. Having boldly seized the reins of Government the new State authorities claimed the allegiance of all residents within their limits, and under the lead and recommendation of Congress those who refused to acknowledge their authority or who adhered to their enemies were exposed to severe penalties, confiscation of property, imprisonment, banishment, and finally death." * The treatment of the United Empire Loyalists, whether they remained neutral or not, fully accounts for the fierce warfare carried on between the two contending parties. The warfare was begun against the Tories, who acted at first on the defensive, but afterwards in many instances cruelly retaliated for the injuries done to them. Sabine, who

Ryerson. Vol. 2. 126.

* General Haldimand states in a letter to Lord George Germaine, dated 18th Nov., 1781, that "the Loyalists were kept in terror, and that there was no hope for their support, except by taking post."—Haldimand Collection, B. 57. p. 377; Report on Canadian Archives, 1885, p. 361. There are several other references to the treatment of the Loyalists in the Haldimand Collection.

is by no means friendly to the Tories (or United Empire Loyalists), in the introduction to his *Biography of the American Loyalists*, condemns the Whigs for the cruelties practiced on the Tories, and says: "Is there cause for wonder that some who still live should say of their own or their father's treatment, that persecution made half of the King's friends?"

"The good men of the period mourned these proceedings, and they may be lamented now. The warfare waged against persons at their own houses and about their lawful avocations is not to be justified, and the mobs of the revolution are to be as severely and as unconditionally condemned as the mobs of the present day." He adds: "At the peace, justice and good policy both required a general amnesty and the revocation of the Acts of disability and banishment, so that only those who had been guilty of flagrant crimes should be excluded from becoming citizens. Instead of this, however, the State Legislatures generally continued a course of hostile action and treated the conscientious and pure, and the unprincipled and corrupt, with the same indiscrimination as they

Sabine. pp. 75, et seq.

NOTE.—Mr. Brymmer's report on Canadian archives, 1886, gives some additional information about the treatment of Loyalists after the cessation of hostilities in 1783.

A letter from Hugh Wallace, dated New York, 8th August, 1783, to General Haldimand, states that "the Loyalists are ordered to leave the country that their property is proscribed, and that he has lost all." Report p. 554 Haldimand Collection, B. 75—p. 152.

A letter from William Bayard, dated New York, 8th August, 1783, to General Haldimand, states the "confiscation of all property by the rebels." Report p. 554, Haldimand Collection, B. 75—1 p. 154.

On the 22nd October, 1783, Hugh Wallace wrote again to General Haldimand to the same effect. Report p. 556.

A letter from Asa Porter, dated Chass (queri Cahoes), 15th March, 1784, to Major Matthews, reports the brutal treatment to Captain White and his son who had gone to dispose of property and remove his family to Canada. Report p. 558, Haldimand Collection, B. 75—2 p. 38.

A letter from J. Fraser to General Haldimand, dated 31st May, 1784, reports the ill treatment of his sister-in-law's family, in the States, in consequence of their loyalty. Report p. 560, Haldimand Collection, B. 75—2 p. 119.

had done during the struggle. In some parts of the country there really appears to have been a determination to place these misguided, but then humbled, men beyond the pale of human sympathy. Eventually the popular indignation diminished, the statute book was divested of the most objectionable enactments, and numbers were permitted to occupy their old homes and recover the whole or part of their property. But by far the greater part of the Loyalists who quitted the country at the commencement of or during the war never returned, and of the many thousands who abandoned the United States after the peace, and while these enactments were in force, few comparatively had the desire or even the means to revisit the land from which they had been expelled. Such persons and their descendants form a very considerable portion of the inhabitants of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Upper Canada."

The foregoing sketch of the causes that led to the Revolutionary war, and of the treatment and suffering of the U. E. Loyalists, is not given with any view to raking up old animosities; the struggle that was ended more than a century ago need not be considered now with any bitter feelings by either the victors or the vanquished. If the descendants of the Revolutionists look back with pride to the fact that success crowned the efforts of their forefathers in the contest with Great Britain, the descendants of the U. E. Loyalists have good reason to be proud of the steadfastness with which their forefathers adhered to their view of what was the truth and the right, and of their devotion and loyalty to the unity of the Empire.

It has been said that until lately "the history of the Loyalists has been written by their enemies." It is well that something should be said by their friends, and that their descendants, who now constitute so large a portion of the population of Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and who are helping to open up the great North-west, should not forget the race from which they have sprung, a race that for the sake of honour and duty sacrificed all that men hold

most dear—abandoned friends and property, left the homes for which they had laboured and in defence of which many of them had shed their blood in former wars, and sought refuge in the Canadian forests, there to begin life anew.

The following extract from "The Hungry Year," a poem by William Kirby, of Niagara, so well describes the stand taken by the U. E. Loyalists and the sufferings undergone by them, that the author of this little work takes the liberty of inserting it here, trusting that neither Mr. Kirby nor his publishers will object to his doing so :—

THE U. E. LOYALISTS.

The war was over, seven red years of blood
Had scourged the land from mountain top to sea :
(So long it took to rend the mighty frame
Of England's empire in the western world.)
Rebellion won at last, and they who loved
The cause that lost, and who had kept their faith
To England's crown, 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.

Broad lands, ancestral homes, the gathered wealth
Of patient toil and self-denying years,
Were confiscate and lost ; for they had been
The salt and savour of the land ; trained up
In honour, loyalty, and fear of God.
The wine upon the lees decanted, when
They left their native soil with sword belts drawn
The tighter ; while the women only wept
At the thought of old fire-sides no longer theirs,
At household treasures reft, and all the land
Upset, and ruled by rebels to the King.

Not drooping like poor fugitives they came
In exodus to our Canadian wild,
But full of heart and hope, with heads erect
And fearless eyes victorious in defeat.
With thousand toils they forced their devious way
Through the great wilderness of silent woods,
That gloomed o'er lake and stream, till higher rose

Lunenburg, or the

The northern star above the broad domain
Of half a continent still theirs to hold,
Defend and keep for ever as their own,
Their own and England's to the end of time.

The virgin forests carpeted with leaves
Of many autumns fallen crisp and sear,
Put on their woodland state ; while overhead
Green seas of foliage roared a welcome home
To the proud exiles, who for empire fought
And kept though losing much, this northern land
A refuge and defence for all who love
The broader freedom of a commonwealth
That wears upon its head a kingly crown.

CHAPTER V.

At the present day, and in the present state of those parts of Ontario settled by the U. E. Loyalists, it is difficult to form even a faint idea of the task that was before them, when they began the clearing away of the forest, and the formation of new homes.

The Government allotted to each settler a liberal grant of land, furnished such tools and agricultural implements as were absolutely necessary, and supplied rations and clothing for three years, but the land was covered with forest, there were no roads, the only means of communication were by the river and the lakes, or by Indian pathways through the woods. Rough log huts roofed with bark were the only shelter for the settlers and their families; there was no grain, and if there had been, the mills to grind it were not built; in short there were none of the comforts or conveniences of life, and but a scanty supply of what was absolutely necessary to existence.

The land grants were five thousand acres to each field officer, three thousand to each captain, two thousand to each subaltern, two hundred to each non-commissioned officer and private, and fifty acres more for his wife and each child. In addition to this, each child of a U. E. Loyalist was entitled to a grant of two hundred acres on attaining the age of twenty-one years.

All who wished to continue their allegiance to Great Britain had the right to participate in the grant of land, and were directed to rendezvous at certain points on the frontier, viz: Oswego, Sackett's Harbour, Niagara and Isle Aux Noix.*

Croil's Dundas.

* An island at the northern end of Lake Champlain.

The first settlers in the front townships of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, were the disbanded soldiers of the first battalion of Sir John Johnson's corps, "The Royal Regiment of New York," and of a battalion of the "Royal Highland Emigrants, or 84th." Part of these corps had been stationed at Isle Aux Noix, and another at Carleton Island.* These and other Provincial corps were disbanded in the spring of 1784. In the autumn of the previous year they were joined by their families, who had made a weary journey through the forest to Whitehall or Oswego. Many of the men had been separated from their families for years, they had now to remain in barracks for the winter, with the prospect of a long and laborious journey up the St. Lawrence, and of years of toil before they could again enjoy the comforts of home. Croil, in his "Dundas," says that "In June, 1784, the first settlers landed in the County of Dundas." It is probable that the landing of the settlers in Glengarry and Stormont was a little earlier.

With very few exceptions, the men of the Provincial corps raised for the King's service during the Revolutionary war, had been farmers in the old Provinces; they were therefore not so helpless on their new lands as men who had been in the regular service, and to whom the barracks and the camp had been a home. There were some of this class also, many of whom settled on their lands and made good settlers. Some sold their allotments for trifling sums, and it was said that in a few instances, a two hundred acre lot was exchanged for a bottle of rum.

Many of the men of the Royal Highland Emigrants were placed in the townships of Lancaster, Charlottenburg and Cornwall, some of those who had been in the Royal Regiment of New York, also settled in Lancaster and Charlottenburg, but the most of them were located in Matilda, Williamsburg Osnabruck and Cornwall.

Croil's Dundas, p. 129.

* Between Wolfe Island and the south shore of the St. Lawrence.

It is stated in appendix B, of the Ontario Agricultural Committee's report for 1881, p. 549, that the first settlers came to Cornwall in 1776. It is quite possible that some who dreaded the approaching war in the old provinces, may have moved to Canada at that early date. The number was no doubt small. There is no record of their names or of the lands they occupied, and they have been absorbed in the larger immigration of 1784.

It is unfortunate that no effort was made in the early days of the settlement to preserve records of the services, the labours and the sufferings of the U. E. Loyalists both before and after their coming to Canada.

One can easily understand why such records are so few. For many years after 1784 there were but few who were able to keep a diary, and they, in common with the rest of the settlers, were too busy, too much engaged in the stern work of subduing the forest and making new homes, to have much time for anything but the struggle for existence.

Each U. E. Loyalist had some story to tell of the stirring times through which he had passed. Some of the older men could speak of service in the French war, under Howe, Abercrombie, Wolfe, Amherst or Johnson; perhaps of the defeat of Braddock, or of the desperate fight at the out-works of Ticonderoga, where Montcalm drove back Abercrombie's troops; of success at Frontenac or Niagara; of scaling the heights at Quebec, and of victory with Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham; of the long and perilous voyage down the St. Lawrence with Amherst, and of the capitulation of Montreal. There were but few who could not tell of adventures in the seven years' war from 1776 to 1783, and of loss of home, property and friends, for the part they took in it; while many could speak from personal experience of cruel wrong and persecution suffered by them as a punishment for their loyalty. No doubt when neighbours met together on a winter evening to chat beside the great fireplace filled with blazing logs, many an hour was passed in the telling of tales

of the troubles and adventures they had encountered. These stories have gradually faded and become dim in the recollection of the people ; here and there a few facts can be got from some family that has cherished the remembrance of them as an heirloom. A Fraser could tell of the imprisonment and death of a father ; a Chisholm of imprisonment, and escape through the good offices of a brother Highlander in the French service ; a Dingwall of the escape of a party through the woods, of sufferings from cold and hunger, of killing for food the faithful dog* that followed them, and dividing the carcase into scanty morsels ; a Ferguson of running the gauntlet, imprisonment, sentence of death, and escape ; an Anderson of service under Amherst, of the offer first of a company, then of a battalion, in the Continental army, as the price of treason, of being imprisoned and sentenced to death, and of escape with his fellow-prisoners to Canada. Some interesting statements are given in Croil's "Dundas" and in Canniff's "Settlement of Upper Canada," but with the exception of these the details of most of the early settlers' adventures are lost for ever.

It is probable that not a few of the Highlanders could tell of service on one side or the other in the abortive rising under "Bonnie Prince Charlie" in 1745, which, after successful actions at Preston Pans and Falkirk, was quenched in blood on Culloden Muir in 1746. Some, like John McDonell (Scotus),† might be able to show a claymore with blade dented by blows on the bayonets of Cumberland's Grenadiers.

The old stories, as well as the actors in them, are gone.

"The good knights are dust,
Their good swords are rust,
And their souls are with the saints we trust."

Turning from the old days, the reader's attention is directed to the settlement and early progress of the Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, and the Town of Cornwall.

* One of the party got the dog's tail which he ate with great relish, declaring it to be the sweetest morsel he ever tasted.

† Grandfather of the late Donald Aeneas McDonell, at one time Sheriff of the Eastern District.

CHAPTER VI.

The exact date of the first survey of lands in the Province of Upper Canada is not known. It is not probable that any were made before the year 1783, although small settlements had been formed in the neighborhood of Niagara and of other garrisons along the frontier some years earlier. In the Haldimand Collection, B. 105, p. 408,* a return is given in 1784 of the settlement at Niagara. The number of settlers is 46, with 44 houses, 20 barns, 713 acres cleared, 123 acres sown in wheat, 342 acres to be sown, 124 horses, 96 cows, 64 young cattle, 35 calves and 332 swine. This return shows that the work of clearing, building and improving had been going on for at least three or four years.

There are several references to the surveying of the land and the settlement of the Loyalists and Indians given in Mr. Brymner's Report on Canadian Archives for 1886. By taking them according to their dates a fair idea can be formed of what was proposed to be done, and of what was actually accomplished, by the authorities.

On the 2nd of June, 1783, General Haldimand wrote to Lord North about surveys on the north of Lake Ontario for a settlement of Indians and about the settlement of Loyalists near Detroit. He also refers to the openly avowed hostility of the Americans to the Indians and Loyalists, and mentions that a road was ordered to be opened to Lake Temiscouata for communication with Nova Scotia.† On the 21st of July, 1783, Haldimand wrote to Lord North that Loyalist families were preparing to settle near Cataragui, which had been surveyed by Major Holland.‡ August 27th, 1783, same to the same: The

* Brymner's Report on Canadian Archives, 1886. Vol. 2, p. 83.

† Brymner's Report, 1885, p. 350. Haldimand Collection, B. 56, p. 65.

‡ Brymner's Report, 1885, p. 351. Haldimand Collection, B. 56, p. 101.

intention of the Mohawks to settle on the north of Lake Ontario ; preparing for settlement of Loyalists at Cataraqi ; arrival of 700 from New York ; measures for relief and surveys for their settlement in different parts of the Province.* November 17th, 1783, same to the same : Plans of a Loyalist settlement near Cataraqi forwarded. November 18th, 1783, same to the same : Cannot disband the regiments as ordered till spring ; preparations for settling Loyalists near Cataraqi.† February 12th, 1784, Matthews to Sir John Johnson : Good effects of the Loyalists' settling ; arrangements should be made by Major Holland for the persons to be employed by McNiff ; hopes he will receive instructions which will enable him to leave Montreal on the 20th or 25th.‡ February 16th, 1784, Matthews to Ross : Lieut. Kotte's attendance upon survey of the Long Sault necessary ; guides sent to Cataraqi to take the party down.¶ Same date, Matthews to Johnson : Enclosing letter from Major Holland, to be forwarded to Cataraqi by three or four Indians or Loyalists, who are to assist in bringing down instructions for the survey by Lieut. Kotte, in time to meet McNiff, Lieut. Sutherland and party.§ February 19th, 1784, same to same : Hopes survey will be begun in March.** April 15th, 1784, Matthews to Maurer : Wives and families of Loyalists to move with them, so as to enforce the necessity for rapid settling.†† April 16th, 1784, same to Lieut. Robins : That the whole of the Loyalists must move at once to their settlements.‡‡ May 31st, 1784, same to Holland : The difficulty of mustering the Loyalists beyond Sorel ; he is to settle them

* Brymner's Report, 1885, p. 352. Haldimand Collection, B. 56, p. 132.

† Brymner's Report, 1885, p. 354. Haldimand Collection, B. 56, p. 184-186.

‡ Brymner's Report, 1886, p. 412, H.C., B. 63, p. 85.

¶ Brymner's Report, 1886, p. 413, H.C., B. 63, p. 94.

§ Brymner's Report, 1886, p. 413, H.C., B. 63, p. 95.

** Brymner's Report, 1886, p. 413, H.C., B. 63, p. 97.

†† Brymner's Report, 1886, p. 420, H.C., B. 63, p. 210.

‡‡ Brymner's Report, 1886, p. 421, H.C., B. 63, p. 225.

and muster afterwards ; disapproves of the proposal to give officers front lots ; they must draw promiscuously with the men.*

After reading these extracts one naturally comes to the conclusion that surveys were made in the neighborhood of Cataragui, at Kingston, in 1783, and that the survey of the land east of Cataragui to the Province line, on the eastern boundary of the township of Lancaster, was made early in 1784. Major Holland appears to have had the charge of the surveys, with Mr. McNiff and Lieuts. Kotte and Sutherland as his assistants. The names of Stickman and Tewit,† mentioned in Croil's Dundas, do not appear in the Haldimand Collection ; they may have been employed at a subsequent period. It is well known that Patrick McNiff made the first survey of that portion of the counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry that lies along the River St. Lawrence. He made a map of this survey, showing the lots as far back as the rear of the second concession of the township of Lancaster, the second concession north of the River Aux Raisin in Charlottenburg, the eighth concession as numbered on the eastern boundary of the township of Cornwall, the third concession of Osnabruck, and the second concession of Williamsburg and Matilda. In each of the concessions the lots are marked, and on each lot located or settled upon is given the name of the owner. This map,‡ which is dated 1st November, 1786, and signed "Patrick McNiff," was made by him for Sir John Johnson. The title is :

"A Plan of part of the new settlements on the north bank of the south-west branch of the St. Lawrence River, commencing near Point au Bodett, on Lake St. Francis, and extending westerly along the said north bank to the west boundary of Township No. 5, laid down from the latest surveys and observations.

"November 1st, 1786. (Signed), PATRICK MCNIFF."

* Brymner's Report, 1886, p. 420, H.C., B. 63, p. 361.

† This may be Wm. Chewett, for many years Surveyor-General of Upper Canada. Morgan states in his *Biography of Celebrated Canadians*, that he was employed in 1786 to survey the district of Lunenburg.

‡ The map is now in the possession of D. B. McLennan, of Cornwall, Barrister.

The townships are designated on the margin, thus, with a short description opposite each township :

“ Lake Township.

“ Township No. 1.

“ Township No. 2.

“ Township No. 3.

“ Township No. 4.

“ Township No. 5.

“ The scale of chains is 40 to an inch.

“ The bearing of the side lines is N. 24° W.

“ The dotted lines are all run and marked.

“ The double lines are roads left.

“ The bearing of Monsieur Lougelle’s west boundary is N. 34° W.

“ (The ‘ dotted lines’ are the concession lines.)”

The town plot of Cornwall is set out and named “ New Johnstown.” It is not divided into lots, nor are the streets marked. No names of occupants of town lots are given.*

At the time McNiff’s map was made the townships were not named as they are now. Lancaster was then called “ the Lake Township,” the rest were numbered from the east. The designation of the townships by numbers was commonly used by the old people long after the present names had been adopted. Osnabruck, Williamsburg and Matilda were much more readily known as the third, fourth or fifth towns, than by their authorized and legal names.

It was by the survey from which the McNiff map was drawn that the distribution of land was made in these counties to the U. E. Loyalists. The distribution was made by each man drawing a ticket, on which was written the number of lot and the concession. In this way each one had an equal chance, and there could be no suspicion of favoritism.

In the Report on Archives for 1888, page 753, an abstract of the number of men, women and children who settled in the new townships on the River St. Lawrence is given; the names are not stated. The abstract states that the 1st Battalion of the King’s Royal Regiment of New York settled on Townships 1 to 5; total, 1462. Part of Jessup’s Corps on Townships 6,

* It is on too small a scale for the names.

7 and part of 8; * total, 495. The 2nd Battalion of the King's Royal Regiment of New York on Townships 3 and 4, Cataraqui; total, 310. Captain Grass' party on 1, Cataraqui, 187. Part of Jessup's Corps on 2, Cataraqui, 434. Major Rogers' Corps on 3, Cataraqui, 299. Major VanAlstine's party of Loyalists on 4, Cataraqui, 258. Different detachments of disbanded Regular Regiments on 5, Cataraqui, 259. Detachment of Germans with Baron Reitzenstein on 5, Cataraqui, 44. Rangers of the Six Nation Department and Loyalists settled with the Mohawk Indians at the Bay of Quinte, 28. The whole numbered 3776, namely: 1568 men, 626 women, 1492 children and 90 servants.

As soon as possible after the division of the land was made, the owners took possession. As they landed in June, 1784, they had several months in which to make some preparation, rude though it might be for the coming winter. Those on adjoining lots would join together to put up for each settler a log house as a shelter. These houses were small, the largest not more than 20 feet by 15, built of round logs notched at the corners and laid one upon another to a height of seven or eight feet. The roof was made of elm bark, an opening for a door and one for a window was cut, the floor was made of split logs, the hearth of flat stones, the chimney of field stone laid up with clay for mortar as high as the walls, above which it was made of small round sticks plastered with clay; the spaces between the logs were "chinked" with small pieces of wood and daubed with clay, a blanket did duty as a door until a few boards could be cut with a whip saw, the window was fitted in course of time with a rough sash, and four lights of glass seven and a half inches by eight and a half, and the log house would be complete. Bed and bedding the settlers in most cases brought with them, but chairs, tables and bedsteads had to be manufactured by each man for himself. Blocks of wood might serve for seats, the lid of a chest

Croil's Dundas.

* Township 6 Edwardsburg, 7 Augusta, 8 Elizabethtown.

could do duty as a table, and a few poles could be put together to form a bedstead. Shelter having been provided, each family proceeded as best they might to clear a space of ground on which to raise a scanty crop the following year. Everything had to be done by manual labour; there were neither horses nor oxen to be had, and the task of clearing the farms to fit them for cultivation must have appeared almost hopeless. Yet the hardy settlers did not despair; they worked on bravely and persistently, and year by year cut their way into the forest, until great portions of it were changed into fruitful fields. In forty years after 1784 the southern portions of the concessions along the river were well cleared and cultivated, and the other concessions of the front townships shewed the result of steady labour, in the strip of cleared and cultivated land along their respective headlines.

For the first two or three years the crops were of course very small, but year by year they increased, and the need of mills became more and more apparent. Hand mills had been supplied by the Government, but the work of grinding by them was tedious and laborious. The mills nearest to this part of the country were at Gananoque and the Cedars, and to one or other of these the farmers went, taking their grain by boat in summer and by hand sleigh in winter. In course of time mills were erected at Williamstown,* Milleroches, Moulinette, St. Andrews, and other places.

There were no sites on the St. Lawrence, at or near the Town of Cornwall, on which a mill could be built, as the shoving of the ice in winter would have destroyed any building that might have been erected. Two windmills were put up: one west of the town, near the bank of the river, on lot number fifteen; the other east of the town, on lot number five, in the first concession. The first one was built about the close of the last century; it fell into decay or was destroyed, but the floor made of large flag stones was to be seen about fifty years ago. The second one is still standing; its usefulness as a mill ended before 1830, and in 1839 it was converted into a block house.

* Sir John Johnson built the mill at Williamstown.

CHAPTER VII.

The settlement and improvement of the town went on simultaneously with that of the townships, but probably at a slower rate. It is impossible now to ascertain how many persons settled in the town plot in 1784, and it is most probable that not many did so until some years later. As already mentioned, McNiff's map does not give any information on this point; the list of patents granted for town lots, appears to be the only source from which the names and number of the townspeople can be got, but it is not satisfactory, as the earliest patent issued bears date on the 17th of October, 1803. Many persons may have occupied town lots who never got out patents, and others lived in the town for years before patents were granted for the lots they occupied.

The patent mentioned above, as being the first issued for a town lot, was made to Aaron Brown, for lot number 15, south side of First street. Eight patents were issued in 1804, one in 1805, and nine in 1809. The first patent issued in the three counties was that to Captain John Munro, for lot 1 and east half of 2 in the first concession of Matilda, which bears date on the 11th of September, 1793. The next in date is that to Allen Patterson, for lot 9, in the third concession of Matilda, dated 4th June, 1796; and the next is that to Allan McDonell, for lot 8, in the fifth concession, and lot 31, in the eighth concession of Cornwall, dated 6th of June, 1796.

As the patent to Captain John Munro is dated more than ten years, and those to Patterson and Allan McDonell nearly seven years before the first one for a lot in the town, it would appear that the first inhabitants of the town were either transient occupants, or were very dilatory about getting their titles from the Crown.

The appearance of the town a hundred years ago cannot

be described exactly, but in all probability the place consisted of a few log huts, each standing in its own little clearing along the bank of the river ; a store or two, a blacksmith's shop, and one may say as a matter of course, a tavern, representing the business interests of the infant town. It was not then a district town ; no districts were formed until some years later, but it was the headquarters of the officers who distributed the rations, clothing and other necessaries supplied by the Government to the settlers, and it was the centre of the business done at the time. This was of small extent. Money was scarce. For the first few years there was little or no grain for export ; if the farms yielded enough for the support of their owners it was all that could be expected. Potash and timber were in demand, and from them was derived the means of purchasing such supplies as the farmers needed. The only persons in receipt of a regular income were the officers on half pay,* who received an allowance quarterly, which though small, was certain during their lives. There was not much scope for enterprise in the early days of the town's existence, and its progress was slow. It is mentioned in Smith's Gazetteer of Upper Canada twice in very few words. On page seven, after describing Charlottenburg, Smith says : " The Township of Cornwall adjoins next. In front is the town of a mile square, lying in a commodious bay of the river, and watered by a small rivulet which runs through the town," and on page 93 he has the following : " ' Johstown, New,' in the Township of Cornwall, is situated upon the River St. Lawrence, below the Long Sault, to the northward of the Grand Isle de St. Regis, and is now called Cornwall."

The "commodious bay" was long ago filled up by the embankment of the canal, and the "rivulet that watered the town" is now dry in summer, and a troublesome ditch in spring and autumn.

As it will no doubt be interesting to see what was

* Joseph Anderson, a lieutenant in the King's Royal Regiment, of New York, drew half pay from 1783 until his death in 1853.

written of the country eighty or ninety years ago, the following extracts are given from the above mentioned Gazetteer, published in England, in 1799, by W. Faden, Geographer to His Majesty and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The title is "A Short Topographical Description of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada in North America, to which is annexed a Provincial Gazetteer, drawn up by David William Smyth, Esq., Surveyor-General of Upper Canada, at the desire of Major-General Simcoe, 1st Oct., 1799." The book was printed at Charing Cross, London, and the author informs his readers that "Point au Bodet is situated nearly half way on the north side of Lake St. Francis, which is about 25 miles long, and narrow throughout. The object of dividing the Province of Quebec at a stone boundary, in the cove west of this point, was apparently in order that the seigniorial grants under French tenure should be comprehended in the Province of Lower Canada, and that the new seigniories or townships, which were laid out for the Loyalists, should be within the Province of Upper Canada, the said stone boundary being the limit between the uppermost French seigniories, (M. De Longueil's), on the River St. Lawrence, and the lower new seigniorie of Lancaster, surveyed for the disbanded troops and Loyalists, His Majesty having in 1788 signified his intention that they should be placed upon the same footing in all respects as the Loyalists in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by having their lands granted to them in free and common socage."

"In passing from Point au Bodet westward through Lake St. Francis, and up the River St. Lawrence, the route is generally made on the north shore. Lancaster is the first township fronting the lake. It extends nine miles, which is the ordinary size of all townships, and extending 12 miles back from the front. Lancaster is watered by three small rivers, one of which empties itself to the east, and another to the west of Point Mouillee, which projects into the lake towards the centre of the township."

“The next township is Charlottenburg, well watered by the River Aux Raisins, which rising in the Township of Osnabruck runs through that and the adjoining Township of Cornwall, and discharges itself into Lake St. Francis, at the south-east angle of Charlottenburg, eastward of Point Johnson. In front of this township are several small islands. Between Charlottenburg and Cornwall is a small tract possessed by the Indians, who have a considerable village on the south shore called St. Regis; and in this part of the St. Lawrence lie several islands, one called Petite Isle de St. Regis, immediately opposite the village; and another, Grande Isle de St. Regis, a little higher up, opposite to the Town of Cornwall.”

“The Township of Cornwall adjoins next. In the front is the town, of a mile square, lying in a commodious bay of the river, and watered by a small rivulet which runs through the town. Two branches of the River Aux Raisins pass through the lands of the township, and in front thereof are the Isles Aux Mille Roches et des Cheneaux Ecartee and Grand Isle St. Regis, lying in front of the town. In rear of this township is the Township of Roxborough.”

“The Township of Osnabruck lies above Cornwall. The River Aux Raisins rises here in several branches; it has two other streams which run into the St. Lawrence in front, off which lie the Isle au Longue Sault, Isle de Trois Cheneaux Ecartee, Isles au Diable et Isle au Chat.”

“The rapids called the Long Sault, lie in front of this township. The boats in going up keep the north shore, in great measure because the south shore is not settled; but in descending they universally pass between the islands and the south shore, that being the largest, deepest, and altogether the safest passage. The inhabitants of late years have taken down their grain with safety on rafts to the Montreal markets.”

“Many people think that the lumber trade is carried on with more safety down these rapids than by those which pass Chambly from Lake Champlain, it being a frequent observation at Quebec that the rafts from the upper St. Lawrence are

less ragged than those which come from Lake Champlain. There is, however, some little additional risk to the rafts from Upper Canada, by reason of having to pass the small lakes St. Francis and St. Louis, all broad waters being more or less against the rafting trade. But as Lake St. Pierre, which is larger than either St. Francis or St. Louis, must be passed, whether from Lake Champlain or the upper St. Lawrence, there is no doubt but the lumber trade will find its way down the St. Lawrence. Some settlers have already made the attempt even from the head of the Bay of Quinte, and when the produce of that very fertile country shall be exported for the Montreal or foreign markets, the raft will answer a double purpose ; it requires but few hands to manage it, and grain or potash may be carried as dry as in any other way."

"The Township of Williamsburg is the next above Osna-bruck. It has but few streams. There are some islands in its front, among the rest, Isle au Rapid Plat, the west end of which lies also in front of Matilda, which is the next township. In the front is Point au Pins, and Pointe Iroquois, the latter of which has the advantage in a great measure of commanding the passage up and down the St. Lawrence. A few islands lie in front of this township, and a peninsula which is insulated at high water."

"Edwardsburg is the next township, in the front part of which is Johnstown, of a mile square. This with the Town of Cornwall has been most judiciously chosen, the one being immediately above, the other below the rapids of the upper St. Lawrence. In the front of this township is Pointe au Cardinal, Pointe au Gallop, Pointe Iroquois and Pointe au Foine, and several islands, among which are Hospital Island and Isle du Fort Levi,* where the French had a garrison, the ruins of which are still to be seen."

"A little above Johnstown, on the south shore, is Fort Oswegatchie, situated on a river of that name." †

* Chimney Island.

† Now Ogdensburg.

The following extracts from Smith's Gazetteer, refer to places within the counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry by the names they bore in 1799, some of which are still in use. The names are given here exactly as they are in the original book :

BARBUE POINT, on the River St. Lawrence, about a mile and a half above the lower end of the fourth town. (This point is given on McNiff's map as being on lot No. 6, Williamsburg).

BATTEAU ISLAND, in the St. Lawrence, above Bearded Island.

BEARDED ISLAND, in the River St. Lawrence, above Lake St. Francis.

BODET, POINTE AU, on the north shore of Lake St. Francis, is in Monsieur de Longueuil's seigniory, and a little to the east of the cove in which is the boundary between the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

BODET, RIVIERE AU, runs through part of the Township of Lancaster, and empties itself into Lake St. Francis, east of Pointe du Bodet.

CHASSE, RIVIERE DE LA BELLE, runs into the River St. Lawrence, about two miles below Isle Rapid Plat.

CHAT, ISLE AU, opposite Osnabruck. (Opposite lots Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32, Osnabruck).

CHENAL ECARTE, ISLE DE, in the River St. Lawrence, opposite the Township of Cornwall.

CHENE, POINTE AU, lies east of River de la Traverse, and nearly opposite to St. Regis.

DIABLE, ISLES AUX, lie between the Isle au Long Sault and the Township of Osnabruck.

EASTERN DISTRICT, THE, was originally constituted and erected into a district by the name of the District of Lunenburg, in the Province of Quebec, received its present name by an Act of the Provincial Legislature. It is bounded easterly by the Province of Lower Canada, southerly by the River St. Lawrence, northerly by the Ottawa River, and westerly by a meridian passing through the mouth of the Gananoque River, in the Township of Leeds.

GALLOPS* LES, Rapid, off Pointe au Gallop, in Edwardsburg.

GENETTE, ISLE AU, lies a little above Isle au Chat. (Opposite lots 33 and 34, Osnabruck).

HERBES, POINTE AUX, on the north shore of Lake St. Francis, lies east of the River Aux Raisins.

JOHNSONS, POINTE, lies west of the River Aux Raisins.

JOHNSTOWN, NEW, in the Township of Cornwall, is situated upon the River St. Lawrence, below the Long Sault, to the northward of Grand Isle St. Regis, and is now called Cornwall.

JOHNSTOWN, in the Township of Edwardsburg, is situated on the River St. Lawrence, above the uppermost rapids in ascending to Lake Ontario.

* Galops.

IROQUOIS, POINTE AUX, on the River St. Lawrence, six or seven miles above the Rapid Plat, in the Township of Matilda. (Lots 24 and 25 Matilda).

LAC, POINTE DU, the westernmost point as you descend into Lake St. Francis, on the north side of the River St. Lawrence. (Probably Glengarry Point, lot 26, Charlottenburg).

LEVI, ISLE DU FORT, on the River St. Lawrence, in front of the township of Edwardsburg. On this island are the remains of a French fortification.

LONG SAULT, ISLE AU, in the River St. Lawrence, and in front of the Township of Osnabruck, contains from 1,000 to 1,500 acres.

MALIGNE, GRANDE POINTE, on the River St. Lawrence, is a little above Petite Pointe Maligne, and opposite the Grand Island of St. Regis.

MALIGNE, LA PETITE POINTE, on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, not far above the lower end of Grand Isle de St. Regis. (These are the points above and below the Town of Cornwall).

MARANDIER*, POINT, on the north side of Lake St. Francis, east of Pointe aux Herbes, in the Township of Lancaster.

MILLE ROCHES, ISLE AU, contains from six to seven hundred acres. It lies partly above and partly parallel to Isle Chenal Ecarte, in the River St. Lawrence.

MORPION, ISLE, a small island in the River St. Lawrence, opposite to Pointe a la Traverse.

MORPION, ISLE AU, in Lake St. Francis. A small rocky island lying nearly opposite to Pointe Mouille. (In McNiff's map a small island opposite lot number 16, Charlottenburg, is called Isle Morpions. See Pointe a la Traverse).

MOULINET, ISLES AUX, in the River St. Lawrence, opposite the Township of Osnabruck, are very small, and the soil tolerably good. (Opposite lots 7, 8 and 9, Osnabruck).

MOUILLE, POINTE, on Lake St. Francis, west of Pointe au Bodet, in the Township of Lancaster.

PINS, POINTE AU, in front of the Township of Matilda, below Pointe Iroquois.

PRESENTATION FORT, OR OSWEGATCHIE, on the south side of the River St. Lawrence, above Point Gallop.†

PRESQUE ISLE, MAJOR, is in front of the Township of Matilda, above Pointe Iroquois.

PRESQUE, ISLE, is in Edwardsburg, nearly opposite to Hospital Island, and above Pointe au Gallop.*

PRIESTS' ISLAND, above Point au Gallop.

RAISIN ISLES, in Lake St. Francis, lie between the mouth of the River Aux Raisins, and the point of that name. They are small and rocky.

RAISIN POINTE, in Lake St. Francis, lies to the east of Pointe du Lac.

* Was this point named after "De la Marandiere," mentioned in a letter dated 12 Oct., 1717, from De Vaudreuil, to the French Minister. Brynner's Report, 1886, p. vi.

† Should be Gallop.

RAISINS, RIVIERE AUX, runs through the Townships of Osnabruck and Cornwall, the Indian lands opposite to St. Regis and the Township of Charlottenburg, emptying itself into Lake St. Francis near the south east angle of the latter township.

RAPID PLAT, ISLE AU, in front of the Township of Matilda, contains about 200 acres, and lies partly in front of the Township of Williamsburg, also (extends from lot 35 Williamsburg, to lot 2, Matilda).

REGIS, ST., a considerable village of Indians. Converted to the Roman Catholic faith. Situated on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, above Lake St. Francis.

REMON, GRAND. Third township. River St. Lawrence. Lies between the Isle Trois Chenaux Ecartes and the main land, about 44 degrees, 50 minutes, north latitude. (The channel opposite lots 25, 26, 27, Osnabruck).

SAULT, LONG. Third township. River St. Lawrence. Is the greatest rapid on the river. The current runs with great velocity. Very few accidents have happened in passing this rift, there being no sudden fall in it except at the foot of the Sault.

SAVATTE, ISLE A LA, a very small island in the River St. Lawrence, a little below Isle de Chenal Ecarte.

ST. REGIS, GRAND ISLE, in front of the Township of Cornwall, contains 800 to 1,000 acres. The soil is good, and the Indians have corn fields there. (Now called Cornwall Island).

ST. REGIS, PETITE ISLE, in front of the St. Regis Indian Land. The soil is good and the Indians have corn fields there, the same as on Grand Isle St. Regis, which is near it.

SUTHERLAND'S CREEK runs into Lake St. Francis between Pointe au Bodet and Pointe Mouillee, in the Township of Lancaster.

TRAVERSE, POINTE A LA, on the north shore of the River St. Lawrence, parallel with Isle Morpion, and about three miles above Pointe du Lac, St. Francis.

TRAVERSE, REVIERE A LA, runs into the St. Lawrence a little above Pointe au Chene, among the St. Regis islands. (In McNiff's map "Gray's Creek" is called Riviere a la Traverse. Pointe a la Traverse is probably the point east of Gray's Creek.)*

TROIS CHENAUX ECARTE, ISLE DE, on the River St. Lawrence opposite the Township of Osnabruck. Contains from 600 to 700 acres of land. (Extends from lot 15 to lot 29, Osnabruck.)

In 1745, Bellin, a French engineer, published in Paris a map of the "Partie Orientale de la Nouvelle France au Canada," in which are given the following names of places along the River St. Lawrence, from Montreal westward :

Rapide du Casteau.

Lac St. Francis.

* Is Pelo Island the same as Isle Morpion ?

Isle Aux Testes, (below the Long Sault.)

Long Sault.

Rapide Aux Citrons.

Rapide Platt.

Le Galot, La Gallette.

Riviere Chanagatchie, (on the south side of the St. Lawrence.)

Riviere Onagason, (about the place where Brockville now stands.)

Baye de Cataracoia.

Fort Frontenac.

In 1755, Bellin published a map of the "Partie Occidentale de la Nouvelle France au Canada," in which the following names appear along the course of the River St. Lawrence and the lakes :

Pointe Maligne, (near the site of the Town of Cornwall.)

La Moulinet, (the rapid at Moulinette.)

Long Sault.

Isle au Chat, (opposite the western part of Osnabruck.)

Rapide Plat.

La Galette.

Tonato, (near the site of Brockville.)

Les Milles Isles.

Fort de Cataraqui.

Lac St. Jean, (now Bay of Quinte.)

Lac Quentes is the name given to a small lake on the River Moira.

A fort on the east side of the mouth of the River Niagara.

Village de Hurons, (opposite Detroit.)

Lac Toronto, (now Lake Simcoe.)

Ville de Mississaques, (north of Lake St. Claire).

These maps show the antiquity of some of the names still in use.

• These two maps belonged to the late Dr. R'k McDonald. His son Æneas gave them to Dr. J. Harrison, who lent them to the author, and subsequently sent them, with Mr. McDonald's consent, to D. Brymner, Esq., Dominion Archivist.

CHAPTER VIII.

Until the passing of the Imperial Statute, 31st Geo. III, Chapter 31, in 1791, the Province of Quebec comprised the whole of Canada. It was divided into the Districts of Quebec and Montreal. The latter included the whole of the territory now called Ontario, which remained under the jurisdiction of the District of Montreal until the issuing of the proclamation of Lord Dorchester on the 24th July, 1788, whereby four new districts were formed, the easternmost of which, called Lunenburg,* extended from the eastern limit of Lancaster to the mouth of the River Gananoque, and southerly and northerly to the limits of the Province. It comprehended the Townships of Lancaster, Charlottenburg, Cornwall, Osnabruck, Williamsburg, Matilda, Edwardsburg, Augusta and Elizabethtown, each of which extended northward to the Ottawa River.

It is not known when the townships, which were designated by numbers in McNiff's map, dated 1st Nov., 1786, got their names. The change must have been made before the 20th June, 1788, as a commission dated on that day was issued by Lord Dorchester, appointing Jacob Farrand captain in the Battalion of Militia of Williamsburg and Matilda.†

Previous to the formation of the four new districts, and while this part of the country formed a part of the District of Montreal, magistrates had been appointed. The commission under which they acted cannot now be found nor its date

* The name is given as "Luneburgh" in the copy of the proclamation, page 23 of the "Statutes of Upper Canada, British Statutes, Ordinances of Quebec, and Proclamations," published at Kingston by H. C. Thompson and James Macfarlane in 1831. In the Statute 32 Geo. III, Chap. 8, Sec. 2, page 83 of the same work, the name is given as "Lunenburg." This is the way in which the old inhabitants always pronounced the name, and I am satisfied that "Luneburgh" is a misprint.

† These commissions are in the author's possession.

ascertained, but it must have been issued before the 29th July, 1786, as there is a commission dated on that day from the Court of Prerogatives of the District of Montreal "to Samuel Anderson, of New Johnstown, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District," authorizing him to administer oaths to parties in a certain matter before the Court.* The gentlemen who had held commissions in the disbanded battalions were generally appointed magistrates. There are no records here of their having held any Courts of General Sessions of the Peace before the issuing of Lord Dorchester's proclamation, but there are traditions of Magistrates' Courts being held, and of justice, rough and ready, somewhat in the drumhead court-martial style, being dealt out to offenders; of a culprit's feet being fastened between two rails of the justice's fence, in default of the legitimate engine of punishment, "the stocks;" or of a party convicted and sentenced to hard labour, working out his punishment by hoeing the convicting magistrate's corn or potatoes.

The first Court in the District of Lunenburg of which any record exists was the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at Osnabruck on the 15th day of June, 1789.† It is not stated in what part of Osnabruck the Court met; the place must have been in the front, probably near what is now known as Dickinson's Landing. The records of the Courts of General Sessions for the District of Lunenburg—afterwards the Eastern District, and now the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry—have been very carefully kept; the books containing the minutes of the proceedings from the

* Some commissions of the peace were issued by General Haldimand in 1784—two to Vanalstine and Sherwood, as mentioned in Brymner's Report, 1886, p. 445; H. C., B. 64, p. 181.

† On the 14th of August, 1793, Chief Justice Osgoode presided at the Court of Oyer and Terminer at New Johnstown, in the Eastern District. Among the Grand Jurors were Edward Jessup, John Dulmage, David Brackenridge, Paul Heck, Asel Landon, James Brackenridge and Paul Jones. He also presided at the Court of Oyer and Terminer held at Cornwall in July, 1794.—[Read's Lives of the Judges.

15th of June, 1789, until the present time, are in the office of the Clerk of the Peace at Cornwall. They contain the names of Magistrates, Officers of the Court, Jurors, and parties to cases tried, and not a little information of the olden time that may be of interest to the present generation.

The Imperial Statute dividing the Province of Quebec into the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, came into force on the 31st day of December, 1791. John Graves Simcoe, the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, issued a proclamation dated the 16th day of June, 1792, dividing the Province into Counties, the easternmost of which are Glengarry, Stormont and Dundas. On the 15th of October, 1792, the Parliament of Upper Canada passed an Act changing the names of the districts. Under this Act the District of Lunenburg became the Eastern District.

The magistrates who had been appointed before the Province of Upper Canada was formed, continued to act and to hold the Courts of General Quarter Sessions, until Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe issued a new commission of the peace for the Eastern District. This commission, which is now among the records in the office of the Clerk of the Peace at Cornwall, is dated at the Government House, Navy Hall,* on the 10th day of June, 1793. The old magistrates were re-appointed, and some new ones were added to the original number. The names of those in the commission of 1793 are: The Honorable William Osgoode, Chief Justice; William Dummer Powell, Esquire; the Honorable Alexander Grant; the Honorable Peter Russell; the Honorable James Baby; Richard Duncan, John McDonell, John Munro, James Gray, Edward Jessup, Walter Sutherland, William Falkner, Richard Wilkinson, William Byrnes, Thomas Swan, Jeremiah French, Archibald McDonell, Allen McDonell, William Fraser, Peter Drummond, Justus Sherwood, Ephraim Jones, William Buel, Thomas Sherwood, Alexander McMillan, Alexander McDonell, Samuel Anderson, Joseph Anderson, James Stuart, Allan Paterson,

* At Niagara, then the seat of Government.

Malcolm McMartin, Samuel Wright, James Brackenridge, Alexander Campbell, of Augusta; Neil McLean, Miles McDonell, Vermiel Lorimier, Hugh McDonell, Alexander Campbell, of Johnstown; Thomas Fraser, Andrew Wilson and Neil Robertson, Esquires, who are directed "to enquire the truth most fully, by the oath of good and lawful men of the aforesaid district, of all and all manner of felonies, poisonings, enchantments, sorceries, arts magick, trespasses, forestallings, regratings, ingrossings, and extortions whatsoever, and of all and singular other crimes and offences of which the Justices of the Peace may or ought lawfully to enquire."

This quotation is a very small part of the commission, which contains over sixteen hundred words. On the first day of each Court of General Quarter Sessions, the whole of the commission was read by the Clerk of the Peace on the opening of the Court, and before the swearing of the Grand Jury. This tedious and unnecessary practice was continued for many years.

The Act passed in the first session of the Provincial Legislature altering the names of the district, also directed that a gaol and court-house should be built in each district, and that those for the Eastern District should be erected at Johnstown, in the Township of Edwardsburg. In the next session of Parliament, in July, 1793, an Act (33 Geo. III, Chap. 6) was passed, by which it was directed that the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Eastern District should be held at the Town of New Johnstown in the months of October and April, and in the Town of Cornwall in the months of January and July, in each year. In the following session an Act (34 Geo. III, Chap. 10) was passed directing that a court-house and gaol should be built at Cornwall as well as at New Johnstown. In 1798, by the Statute 38 Geo. III, Chap. 5, the Johnstown District was formed, and the Eastern District was limited to the Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry on the St. Lawrence, and Prescott and Russell on the Ottawa. The last two counties were formed

into a district, called the Ottawa District, in 1816. From that time no change has been made in the boundaries and dimensions of the Eastern District, or as it is now designated, the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

The Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace had, besides the jurisdiction over criminal matters, many of the powers now given to the municipal corporations of counties, townships, towns and villages. The court had the control of the district property, roads and bridges, assessment of property, and the collection and expenditure of the local taxes. The records of the courts therefore show not only the proceedings in criminal cases—some of which, as recorded in the older books, are somewhat startling—but also orders as to roads and bridges, the erection of county buildings, the management of county property, the establishment of ferries, etc., etc., that give some information as to the progress of the country.

The books have been carefully examined, and the following extracts from them are given, with the hope that they will be of no little interest to the readers of this work.

CHAPTER IX.

The oldest book of the records of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Lunenburg shows that the first session of that court began at Osnabruck on the 15th day of June, 1789. The magistrates present were:

John McDonell,	Justus Sherwood,
Richard Duncan,	Ephriam Jones,
James Gray,	William Falkner,
Thomas Swan,	William Fraser,
Jeremiah French,	Archibald McDonell.

It is not stated who the Chairman was. The Grand Jurors empanelled were:

1 Alexander Campbell, (Foreman),	13 Gideon Adams,
2 Peter Drummond,	14 John Dulmage,
3 Thomas Fraser,	15 James Campbell,
4 John McKenzie,	16 Alex'r Campbell,
5 George Stuart,	17 David Brackenridge,
6 John Seymour,	18 Ephriam Curry,
7 Malcolm McMartin,	19 John Jones,
8 Neil McLean,	20 Elijah Bottom,
9 Martin Walter,	21 William Snyder,
10 John Pescod,	22 Daniel Campbell,
11 Ranald McDonell, Jr.,	23 Matthew Howard,
12 Ranald McDonell, Sr.,	24 Thomas Robertson.

The first bill of indictment sent before the Grand Jury was on a charge of assault and battery:

The King, on the prosecution of
Augustus Wolf vs. Joiachim Denault,

on which the Grand Jury returned "no bill."

The first case was tried on Tuesday the 16th day of June, 1789. The following is an exact copy of the entry of the proceedings:

The King, on Pros.,	} In Assault and Battery.
Alexander McKay,	
vs. Ranald McDonell,	

Sent up the bill of indictment to the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury return a

true bill. The defendant, being arraigned, pleads not guilty. It is ordered, on motion for the prosecution, that the trial come on immediately, by consent of the defendant. The jury empanelled and sworn to try the issue of this traverse were :

1 William Phillips,	7 Joseph Loucks,
2 Jacob VanAllen,	8 Anthony Wallaser,
3 Jacob Weegar,	9 John Wart,
4 Michael Hains,	10 Jacob Merkle,
5 David Jaycocks,	11 Adam Empey,
6 John Coons,	12 Nicholas Ault.

Witness for the prosecution, Angus McKay. The jury having heard the evidence, retired to consider their verdict, in charge of Duncan McArthur, bailiff. The jury having returned into court, say, by William Phillips, their foreman, that the defendant is guilty, as laid in the indictment. The court having considered the verdict of the jury, it is ordered that the defendant do pay a fine of one shilling, and that he stand committed till paid.

There were two other trials at this sitting—one on a charge of assault and battery, and one “for seditious behaviour and against the peace.” In each of these cases the same jury that tried the first case was empanelled and sworn. The defendants were found guilty. The one convicted of assault and battery was fined twenty shillings. In the case of the one convicted of seditious behavior, the court “considered that the defendant is not a British subject of the Province, as not having taken the oath of allegiance to His Majesty, and do order him to depart from the Province, and that he do remain in custody of a constable until he can be conveyed from the same.”

On the 17th June, 1789, it was ordered that any person who should thereafter be found guilty, before any magistrate, of breaking the Sabbath, should be fined according to law.

The following persons were appointed constables for the several townships :

- Lancaster—Richard Fountain, Benjamin Baker.
- Charlottenburg—Finnan McDonell, Charles Ross, Duncan McArthur.
- Cornwall—David Wright, David Scheik.
- Osnabruck—John Bradshaw, Joseph Loucks.
- Williamsburg—Michael Merkle, Jacob Anderson.
- Matilda—George Brouse, Philip Shaver.
- Edwardsburg—Frederick Lucas, Henry Jackson.
- Augusta—Oliver Sweet, Samuel Weatherhead.
- Elizabethtown—David Killmore, Jonathan Mills Church.

The sittings of the court were held in January, March, June and September, and the place of meeting was at Osna-bruck until the 9th of April, 1792. The names of magistrates, jurors, officers of the court, and parties to suits, are very familiar—McDonell, McGregor, McArthur, McMartin, Snyder, Cameron, Campbell, Hains, Merkle, Koons, Empey, Service, Shaver, Link, Crysler, Wright, Anderson, Stoneburner, Ault, Bouck, Wart, Cadman, Dorin, VanCamp, Garlough, Brouse, Vanduzen, Frymire, Marcelles, Vankoughnet, Crowder, Baker, Runyon, Milbross, Marsh, Gallinger, Parlow, Waggoner, Ros-siter.

At the sittings of the court held on the 16th of September, 1789, an order was made that six Justices of the Peace, of whom two should be of the quorum, should attend at every succeeding Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held in and for the district. On the same day a prisoner convicted of petit larceny was sentenced to stand in the pillory one hour.

At the sittings in March and June, 1790, the rule that six justices should attend at every court was disobeyed. Four attended on the 16th of March, and only two on the 8th of June—James Gray and Jeremiah French. On the following day a man was brought before the court, charged with seditious expressions and riotous behaviour. No indictment was found, nor was a jury sworn. The accused appears to have been examined by the magistrates; it was clearly shown that he had been disorderly and abusive; the evidence of seditious language was that he said "he was a rebel, and would stand by that." Their worships found that his conduct was disloyal and improper, and ordered "that he be immediately sent out of this district by conveying him from one Captain of Militia to another until he be out of the district."

At the sittings on the 14th of September, 1790, a man and his wife were convicted of petit larceny. The man was sentenced to be tied to a post and to receive thirty-nine lashes on the naked back. The magistrates, after passing this sentence on the man, "pardoned" the woman.

At the sitting on the 11th of January, 1791, a prisoner convicted of larceny was sentenced to stand in the pillory one hour. James Walker appeared as attorney for a prisoner.

At the next court, held in April, 1791, a man was fined £10.0.0 for selling spirituous liquors without a license, and several jurymen were fined ten shillings each for not appearing when duly summoned.

On the 9th of April, 1792, the court was held for the first time at Cornwall. The sittings up to that time had been at Osnabruck.

On the 8th of October, in the following year, the sittings of the court were held at Edwardsburg. The following magistrates attended and took the oath of office, under the commission issued on the 10th of June, 1793 :

1 Justus Sherwood,	12 Neil McLean,
2 Archibald McDonell,	13 Samuel Anderson,
3 Thomas Swan,	14 Thomas Sherwood,
4 William Byrnes,	15 Allan Paterson,
5 Alexander McDonell,	16 Richard Wilkinson,
6 Alexander McMillan,	17 Allen McDonell,
7 Miles McDonell,	18 Vernier Lorimier,
8 William Fraser,	19 Thomas Fraser,
9 Joseph Anderson,	20 William Buel,
10 Andrew Wilson,	21 James Breakenridge.
11 Alexander Campbell,	

On the 10th of October, a man was tried for seditious words. The jury having brought in a verdict of "not guilty," were sent back to reconsider. They again came in with a verdict of "not guilty," when the court required the acquitted man to take the oaths required by law and to give security for his good behaviour, or leave the country immediately.

On the 11th of October it was ordered that the limits of the different counties in the Eastern District, as described in His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe's proclamation, should be the limits of the jurisdiction of the respective justices of the Courts of Requests. This was the first organization of the courts for the collection of small debts

which were established by the Statute 32 Geo. III, Chapter 6, passed on the 15th of October, 1792.

After the sittings in October, 1793, the Court of General Quarter Sessions was held alternately at Cornwall and New Johnstown. Jurors for the Western Division were not to be summoned east of the eastern limit of Edwardsburg, and those for the Eastern not west of the western limit of Matilda.

An order was made at the sittings in October, 1793, "that every person owning cattle within the district shall have a particular mark wherewith he shall mark his hogs, sheep and horned cattle, which marks shall be recorded in the office of the township clerk." A list of fees was established for recording marks, marriages, births and deaths; one shilling each for marks and marriages, and sixpence each for births and deaths. Poundkeeper's fees were established, viz :

	£	s.	d.
For receiving each horse into pound.....	0	1	0
Discharging the same.....	0	0	6
For receiving horned cattle, per head.....	0	0	6
For discharging the same.....	0	0	3
For receiving hogs, per head.....	0	1	0
For discharging the same.....	0	0	3
For each sheep received.....	0	0	3
For discharging the same.....	0	0	1 ¹ / ₂
Feeding each horse and giving proper drink each 24 hours			
after the first 24 hours.....	0	0	6
For every head of horned cattle so kept after the first 24			
hours.....	0	0	4
For every hog so kept after the first 24 hours.....	0	0	3
For every sheep " " " ".....	0	0	2

At the same sittings it was decided that a gaol and court-house for the Eastern District be built on a point in the Town of New Johnstown, in front of lots 10, 11 and 12, and that the dimensions thereof be 30 feet long by 24 feet wide in the clear, two storys, the lower to be built with square oak or pine logs, 12 inches thick, and to be eight feet between the floors, the upper story to be built with a frame of the like timber, nine feet between the floors, with a chimney at one end of the house, with one fire-place below and one above. The lower

floor to be divided into three rooms, to wit : one for the gaoler and two for the criminals, with double walls and partitions round the criminals' room, the upper part to be divided into two small rooms and one large room for the convenience of the Court and Petit Jury. The floors to be of hewn oak or pine timber, 12 inches thick, under and over the criminals' rooms.

William Fraser, of Johnstown, merchant, was appointed Treasurer for the Eastern District.

On Tuesday, the 14th January, 1794, the court met at Cornwall.

The order made at the October sittings, for the building of a gaol and court-house, was rescinded on the 16th of January, upon the recommendation of William Fraser and Joseph Anderson, Esquires, deputed by the magistrates of the upper and lower parts of the district; and a new order was made that the money that might be raised by the present tax for building a court-house and gaol, be equally divided for the purpose of building two court-houses and gaols in the district, one at New Johnstown and one at Cornwall.

In April, 1794, Alexander McLean, of Elizabethtown, was appointed Sealer of Weights and Measures, and in July, 1794, Alexander Grant, of Charlottenburg, Alex. Millross, of Stormont, and John Duncan, of Dundas, were appointed Sealers of Weights and Measures for their respective counties.

On the 16th of October, 1794, the Clerk of the Peace was directed to furnish the Sheriff with an estreat of fines, which the Sheriff is ordered to collect, in order to make a fund for paying the necessary expenses for keeping prisoners, for want of a gaol.

At the court, in July, 1795, Robert Gray appeared as attorney for John Loucks; at the same court, Neil McLean, of Stormont, was appointed Treasurer in the place of William Fraser, resigned.

Richard Wilkinson, Samuel Anderson and Andrew Wil-

son, were appointed a committee to enter into contracts for the building of a gaol and court-house in the Town of Cornwall; and Jeremiah French agreed to deliver all the large oak timber required for the building at two pence half-penny the square foot, none of the timber to be less than 12 inches thick.

At the October Sessions, in 1795, the salary of the gaoler at New Johnstown was fixed at £25 a year.

Sose Tegahowage, a St. Regis Indian, being under arrest on a charge of Striking William Fraser with an axe, the following chiefs gave bail for his appearance :

Olibert X Torega,	Tiona X Toyone,
Itoien X Nogen,	Ouwa X Niente,
Tsite X Wo-man,	Tega X Nia-to-roque.

14th January, 1795, it was ordered that whereas the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the District Court, one in the fore part and the other in the latter part of the same day, was inconvenient; "the two shall be held at the same time, and that as the Clerk of the Peace holds office in each court, he be allowed to act in the Sessions by deputy."

William Kay was paid £1.15 for preparing the church * in Cornwall for the purpose of holding the Court of King's Bench and Oyer and Terminer.

14th January, 1796, Jacob Farrand having been appointed Registrar for the Counties of Glengarry and Stormont, entered into recognizance, with Richard Wilkinson, of Glengarry, and Samuel Anderson, Robert Gray and Captain John McDonell, of Stormont, sureties for the due performance of the duties of the office.

On the 14th of April, 1796, the Treasurer's accounts were audited by the court. The amount of taxes received from ten townships, viz., Lancaster, Charlottenburg, Cornwall, Osna-bruck, Williamsburg, Matilda, Edwardsburg, Augusta, Elizabethtown and Yonge, was £486.17.6, all of which was paid

* The old Presbyterian Church.

out, £25.0.0 of the payments being for the killing of wolves and bears.

Alexander Campbell having been appointed Registrar for Dundas and Grenville, entered into recognizance, with Captain Simeon Coville, Captain Thomas Sherwood, Captain James Campbell and Captain Matthew Howard, sureties for the due performance of the duties of the office.

In July, 1796, a miller was fined £10.0.0 (half to the King and half to the complainant) together with costs, for taking unlawful toll for grinding wheat.

In January, 1797, 370 bushels of lime for building the gaol and court-house were bought from Peter Eamer at 7½d. a bushel.

In April, 1798, Samuel Anderson, Judge of the District Court, was appointed Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for one year.

At the court in July, 1799, a ferry was established between Cornwall and St. Regis, under the management of David McCuen, who was to keep a sufficient boat, or batteau, and two good canoes. The charges were fixed as follows :

	£	s.	d.
A single person from Cornwall to St. Regis.....	0	2	6
From Cornwall to the Priest's farm, on the east side of the mouth of the Black or St. Regis River.....	0	3	0
Two persons to St. Regis.....	0	3	0
“ “ Priest's farm.....	0	3	6
For each person above two to St. Regis.....	0	1	0
“ “ “ “ Priest's farm.....	0	1	3
Single person and horse or cow to St. Regis.....	0	5	0
“ “ “ “ Priest's farm.....	0	6	0
One or two persons, horses, cows or oxen.....	0	7	6
(And 4d. for each cwt. of goods exceeding two.)			
If a full load or half of boat.....	0	12	6
“ “ “ “ canoe.....	0	5	0

At the same court, John Link and Timothy Johnson got an order for £200.0.0 for work on their contract on the gaol and court-house.

On the 23rd of April, 1800, a woman convicted of petit

larceny was sentenced to be tied to a post and whipped with small cords "until your body be bloody."

The District accounts for 1796, 1797 and 1798, showed that the receipts were £537.7.5, the disbursements £513.9.8½, leaving a balance of £23.17.8½ on hand. As accounts against the district were not promptly paid, the magistrates allowed interest on them at the rate of 6 per cent.

By the Statute 38 Geo. III, Chap. 5, passed on the 5th of July, 1798, the Counties of Leeds and Grenville were formed into a new district, called the Johnstown District. This statute came into force on the 1st of January, 1800. From that date the Eastern District comprised the Counties of Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott and Russell, until the 22nd of March, 1816, when the Statute 56 Geo. III, Chap. 2, formed the last two counties into the Ottawa District.

On the 30th of April, 1801, Jacob Farrand was sworn in as Registrar for the County of Dundas. £1.0.0 was paid to the Presbyterian congregation for damage done to the church by the Court of General Quarter Sessions.

In July, 1802, orders were made for the opening of roads.

In 1803, Thomas Darcy had a ferry across the Grand or Ottawa River at Hawkesbury.

The gaol and court-house were put up and partially finished about 1802 or 1803, but the accommodation could not have been good, as the court in January, 1804, was held in a tavern. At this court an order was made for the payment of £4.0.0 to the Presbyterian congregation for damage done to their meeting house during the holding of a court there.

In October, 1805, an order was made for opening the road between Sir John Johnson's Mills (Williamstown) and Lower Canada.

In January, 1806, a ferry was granted to Richard McBean from his house to St. Regis. (This house was on the west half of lot number 2, in the 1st concession of Cornwall. It stood until 1860.)

In April, 1806, it was ordered that the Penoyer Road be

opened, to commence at the front road at John Millross' * and extend to the Province line.

Friday, 27th January, 1807, the court met and adjourned to a tavern, the landlord of which received £2.0.0 for the use of his house. The gaol could not have been in good order at this time, as the brother of a man imprisoned on a charge of murder got leave to remove the prisoner to a "place of safety," a bond being given for the safe keeping of the accused. The Sheriff represented to the court that the gaol was insufficient and £150.0.0 were granted to finish the building.

On the 26th of January, 1808, the Treasurer was directed to insure the court-house for £700.0.0, and on the 31st of May £60.0.0 were granted to finish the court-house and jury rooms.

In the autumn of 1808, the road from Cornwall to the River Aux Raisins was surveyed by J. McCarthy.

On the 26th of April, 1809, it was ordered that the road between lots 12 and 13, † in the 1st concession, be continued to the 5th concession. Barnhart's Island ‡ and Sheek's Island were formed into a division for statute labour; George Barnhart, junior, was appointed pathmaster. The Nine Mile Road between lots 6 and 7 was ordered to be opened from the St. Lawrence to the River Aux Raisins between lots 9 and 10, § and £30.0.0 were granted for the purpose to Joseph Anderson and Miles McDonell, Commissioners.

* Quere?—Lot 29 in the 1st of Cornwall? Andrew Millross' name is on that lot in McNiff's map.

† The Nine Mile Road, west of the town.

‡ Barnhart's Island belonged to Canada at this time and up to 1818 or 1819.

§ This is the present road to St. Andrews.

CHAPTER X.

In January, 1810, a ferry was established at Chute au Blondeau, and from Point Fortune to Argenteuil, on the Ottawa River.

The gaoler was allowed 10d. a day to furnish provisions to each of the two destitute persons in gaol.

An order was made on the 11th of October, 1810, for money for a bridge over the creek between Col. French's and Albert French's land.*

In January, 1811, £20.0.0 were granted to bridge Hoople's Creek. In April of the same year, £60.0.0 were granted to Samuel Anderson, J. Y. Cozens and Neil McLean, commissioners for the road from Cornwall to the River Aux Raisins, and in May a further sum of £50.0.0 was given for the same road.

In April, 1812, £20.0.0 were granted to build St. Andrew's bridge, on lot No. 9, north and south of Water street, and £10.0.0 to pay the contractor for completing the causeway on the road from Cornwall to the River Aux Raisins.

In January, 1813, the court-house was occupied by the flank companies, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Neil McLean, and the court was held in the Presbyterian meeting house.

During the continuance of the war in 1812-13-14, the court-house was used for barracks, and the courts were held either in the Presbyterian Church or at a tavern. There was not much law business during either of these years; in 1813 there were only three trials in the Court of Quarter Sessions.

In 1814, the Sheriff protested against receiving prisoners in the gaol, the greater part of it being used as barracks.

* The bridge near Maple Grove.

In January of that year, the Sessions reported in favor of a road across lots 18, 19 and the east part of 20, in the first concession of Cornwall; and on the 21st of June, of the same year, they granted £20.0.0 to rebuild the bridge on the front road west of Major Anderson's house, on lot 18, in the first concession of the same township. This was to replace the bridge burned by the American troops in November, 1813.

In 1815, the court was held in a tavern, in January and April. The 70th Regiment was then in Cornwall, and probably used the court-house and gaol as barracks.

In 1816, £49.6.9 were allowed to Neil McLean, Sheriff, to reimburse him for losses sustained by him on account of the insufficiency of the gaol. It was also ordered that he be allowed £150.0.0 for that year, and £73.10.0 a year for four following years.

On the 26th of April, 1816, £20.0.0 were granted for streets in Cornwall.

At the same court it was ordered that the Court of Requests be held in the Town of Cornwall on the first Saturday of each month; at or near the mill of Alex. Ross, in the Township of Lancaster, on the third Saturday of each month; at the Town of Williamstown, in the Township of Charlottenburg, on the first Saturday of each month; at the house of Adam Baker, in the Township of Osnabruck, on the third Saturday of each month; and at or near the commons between the Townships of Williamsburg and Matilda, on the first and third Saturdays of each month.

On the 27th of November, 1818, the Act 59 Geo. III, Chap. 4, was passed, authorizing the establishment of a market in the Town of Cornwall. On the 8th of February, 1819, the matter was brought before the Court of Quarter Sessions, and was postponed until the first Monday in March. Nothing further appears to have been done until the 14th of July, 1819, when £50.0.0 were granted to Archibald McLean and Guy C. Wood, to build a market house in the town.

At the court in October of the same year, the Revd. John

McKenzie, Presbyterian minister, of Williamstown, was duly authorized to solemnize matrimony.

In January, 1820, the Clerk of the Peace was allowed £40.0.0 a year for stationery and office rent.

On the 8th of May, 1820, the market house having been erected on the market square (lots 10 and 11, north side Water street), the magistrates adopted the following resolutions :

RESOLVED, That from and after the 10th day of July next, all articles of the following description, viz: butcher's meat, butter, eggs, fowls, bacon, cheese, sugar, tallow, vegetables, all kinds of grain and hay, brought into the Town of Cornwall for sale, shall be exposed at the market house now erected on the market square in the said town, and not elsewhere therein ; and that all persons who may be convicted of infringing this resolution shall pay a fine of fifteen shillings, agreeably to the Act of the Legislature.

RESOLVED, That Tuesdays and Saturdays be the market days in the said Town of Cornwall ; that any person who shall have remained three hours in the market house without having disposed of the article or articles brought for sale by him or her, shall be at liberty to dispose of the same in any part of the town where a purchaser may be found.

RESOLVED, That a fine at the discretion of the magistrate, not exceeding 20s. nor less than 10s., be imposed upon any person who may be convicted of purchasing any article or articles herein directed to be sold at the market house, at any other place than on the market square, except in cases where the same may have been exposed the regular period in the market house.

It is said that the market house was used for the purpose for which it was built, once only. The building stood for about forty years.

On the 24th of January, 1821, the Revd. John McLaren was licensed to solemnize matrimony.

On the 28th of April, 1821, the sum of £15.0.0 was granted to Guy C. Wood, for the purpose of surveying and ascertaining the streets and boundaries of the town, under authority of the statutes then in force.

The court on the 27th of April, 1822, fixed the boundary of the gaol limits within which prisoners in custody for debt might remain, instead of being closely confined in gaol, as follows : " The gaol yard, including all the ground in front of the gaol lot, to the river's edge ; Pitt street, from the river's edge to a line drawn from the south-east corner of lot number

sixteen to the south-west corner of lot number fifteen, on the north side of Second street ; thence along Second street to the south-east corner of the Episcopal burial-ground, and also from Pitt street to the western limit of lot number eighteen, on the south side of First street, and including the north-west quarter of the said lot number eighteen. It is understood and ordered that any dwelling houses or shops of any description erected, or to be erected, on either of the said streets, shall be considered within the limits, but excluding the premises attached to these houses, except as hereinbefore mentioned, and excepting also the paths or ways to the churches, and the paths to the houses on the said streets, such house not being more than thirty feet from the said street." The fact that these limits included two churches and one tavern, proves that the magistrates considered not only the spiritual but the spirituous needs of the prisoners. In January, 1826, they considered their literary tastes by extending the limits to the post office, which stood at that time on lot number thirteen, north side of First street.

In April, 1822, the sum of £6.0.0 was granted to Duncan McDonell (Greenfield), to be expended on the road from the St. Lawrence to the Ottawa. This was the road from St. Raphaels' Church which passed Greenfield and joined what is now called the Military Road to the east.

In May, 1823, the Revd. H. Leith, Presbyterian minister, of Cornwall, was authorized to solemnize matrimony.

In October, 1823, it was ordered "that lots 4 and 5, north of Fifth street, and 4 and 5, south of Sixth street, be reserved for a gaol and court-house, and that a petition be presented to the Legislature for £5000.0.0 to erect the buildings."

On the 14th of July, 1824, a sum of £50.0.0 was granted to Donald McAulay and Guy C. Wood, to build a bridge * at William Wood's Creek, the old one being entirely decayed, and presented by the Grand Jury as a nuisance.

In October, 1825, the Sheriff's salary was raised to £60.0.0

* In 1885 a stone arch was built in this bridge.

per annum, and £22.0.0 allowed half-yearly for serving juries. The Gaoler's salary was fixed at £60.0.0 per annum.

In January, 1826, an order was made that witnesses attending the Court of General Quarter Sessions be allowed 5d. a day.

In the winter of 1826, the gaol and court-house were burned. A house* on lot number seventeen, on the south side of Fourth street, was rented and fitted up for a gaol and Gaoler's residence, and a large room in the second storey of the building on the south-west corner of lot number fifteen, on the north side of Second street, was rented for a court-room. † The magistrates appointed Archibald McLean, Guy C. Wood, Donald McDonell, Joseph Anderson and John McGillivray, trustees to accept the patent for the lots on which the new gaol and court-house were to be built. The limits were altered on account of the change in the locality of the gaol, and were extended so as to include the district school-house.

In January, 1827, a sum of £35.0.0 was granted to William Polly and Jehiel Hawley, towards building a new bridge near John Marsh's farm, "commonly called the Carr bridge."

On the 24th of April, 1827, the Rev. Hugh Urquhart, Presbyterian minister, of Cornwall, was licensed to solemnize matrimony.

In July, 1827, a loan of £4000.0.0 was advertised for, for the purpose of building a new gaol and court-house.

In April, 1828, the Revd. Hermanus Hayunga, Lutheran minister, was licensed to solemnize matrimony.

In October, 1828, constables were paid for their attendance.

In January, 1829, a grant was made to William Roebuck for the Nine Mile Road, from his mill through the 8th and 9th concessions of Lancaster. An additional tax of a half-penny in the pound was ordered to pay for the erection of the new gaol and court-house.

* Belonging to Joseph Easton. The rent paid was £10.0.0 a year.

† The building is now the American Hotel. It belonged in 1826 to Dr. Noah Dickinson.

In March, 1830, the limits were increased to sixteen acres. In July, 1830, they were established as follows: "Commencing at the intersection of Augustus street on Fourth street, where the temporary gaol is situated, and along Fourth street to Pitt street, and along Pitt street to the River St. Lawrence; from Pitt street along Water street to Augustus street, and along Augustus street (from Second street) to the River St. Lawrence, and along the bank of the said river within forty feet of the water's edge to the steamboat wharf, with permission to ride or walk from one end of the wharf to the other forty feet from the edge, and from Augustus street along First street as far as the office of the Clerk of the Peace,* with permission to enter the said office, with permission to enter into the house now used as a court-house by either door, on Pitt street or Second street; from the said court-house to the Episcopal Church on Second street, with permission to enter into any part of the Episcopal, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Churches, be the distance more or less, and also to enter into any houses or out-houses on the streets within the above mentioned limits, and into the yards belonging to any of the said houses, the distance of thirty yards from the dwelling house, and no further, posts to be erected to mark out the limits to prevent any mistakes."

On the 28th of April, 1831, the Treasurer was authorized to effect a loan of £4500.0.0, to build and complete a gaol and court-house.

Standard weights and measures were to be got from the Secretary of the Province, and Austin Shearer was appointed Stamper of Weights and Measures for the Eastern District.

Joseph Anderson, Guy C. Wood, John McDonald and Philip Vankoughnet, were appointed commissioners for roads and bridges in the Township of Cornwall.

The following estimate of the sums of money required to be raised for defraying the expenses of the Eastern District, for the year 1831, was made in that year, but was rescinded in

* On the south-west corner of lot No. 6, north side of First street.

January, 1832, because the funds of the district were very much in arrears. It is, however, interesting as showing the probable annual expenditure of the district fifty-six years ago:

	£	s.	d.			
The Sheriff's Department :	280	0	0			
The Clerk of the Peace.....	139	11	0	£	s.	d.
				<hr/>	419	11 0
Roads and Bridges—						
Cornwall and Roxborough.....	67	0	0			
Osnabruck and Finch.....	37	10	0			
Williamsburg and Winchester.....	27	10	0			
Matilda.....	21	10	0			
Mountain.....	6	10	0			
Charlottenburgh.....	65	0	0			
Lancaster.....	32	10	0			
Kenyon.....	15	0	0			
Lochiel.....	27	10	0			
				<hr/>	300	0 0
Four per cent. on £1080.0.0 to the Treasurer.....	43	4	0			
Four per cent. to the Treasurer for money paid into his hands as tax of unoccupied lands.....	20	0	0			
To the Treasurer for an account of lands on which the assessment is eight years' in arrear.....	5	0	0			
Coroner.....	15	0	0			
Five per cent. to Collectors.....	52	0	0			
Seven per cent. to Assessors.....	75	12	0			
Surveyor of roads for County of Glengarry.....	5	0	0			
“ lands “ “	2	0	0			
“ roads “ Stormont.....	5	0	0			
“ “ “ Dundas.....	5	0	0			
“ lands “ “	2	0	0			
Rates that cannot be collected.....	40	0	0			
Other necessary charges.....	90	13	0			
Towards erecting a gaol and court-house, under authority of the Act passed 17th February, 1827.....	540	0	0			
				<hr/>	£ 1620	0 0

The rate was fixed at 1½d. in the pound.

The Clerk of the Peace was directed to get a copy of the Provincial Statutes printed at Kingston by Messrs. Thompson and McFarlane.

On the 25th of January, 1832, a grant of £10.0.0 was made to Guy C. Wood, towards the purchase of a fire engine,

to be kept in the Town of Cornwall, for the safety and protection of all buildings therein, both public and private.

At this court, one prisoner, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to be imprisoned and to pay a fine of 1s. Two others (young lads) were, for a similar offence, sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes each and to be imprisoned fourteen days.*

On the 26th of April, 1833, the magistrates sent a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that the license of occupation granted to John Gibson, for lot number 16, on the south side of Water street, be rescinded, as the building which Gibson intended to put up † on that lot would be a serious injury to the court-house; Gibson to be paid by the magistrates for the frame he had put up.

The building containing the new gaol and court-house was finished in the summer of 1833, and the Court of Assize, *Nisi Prius* and *Oyer and Terminer*, was held in the new court-room for the first time in August or September of that year. The building cost the district £5500.0.0.‡

On January 30th, 1834, the Gaoler's salary was fixed at £125.0.0 a year.

In April, 1835, an order was made that a Court of Requests be held at St. Andrews.

In May, 1835, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor was requested by the magistrates to cause Regular troops to be stationed in the vicinity of the works in progress on the line of the St. Lawrence canal, to aid the civil power in case of emergency. This request was complied with in 1836, after the murder of Mr. Albert French. A building was put up at the west side of the gaol and court-house, which was occupied for a few months by a company of the 15th Regiment, under Captain Brouncker.

* The author, then a school boy, saw the flogging administered at the corner of Pitt and Fourth streets.

† He intended it for a tavern.

‡ The author was the first witness sworn in this court-room, and the last Judge who held court in it before it was altered in 1885.

On the 2nd of May, 1835, a volunteer fire company was formed. The names of the members entered in the records of the Court of Quarter Sessions* are :

1 Walter Colquhoun,	15 William M. Park,
2 Alex'r McDougall,	16 Josephus Bailey,
3 John Carter,	17 Geo. S. Jarvis,
4 Patrick Loughry,	18 Dd. McDonell,
5 James Loney,	19 Thos. Marshall,
† 6 Geo. M. Crysler,	20 Charles McGill,
7 D. W. B. McAuley,	21 Robert S. Murray,
8 John Butter,	22 Richard McConnell,
9 G. A. Masson,	23 Duncan McDonell,
10 Geo. McDonell,	† 24 Alex. McDonell (Greenfield),
† 11 J. F. Pringle,	25 Angus McDonell,
12 Vincent Masson,	26 Thomas Spink,
13 Samuel Hart,	27 Andrew McKay,
14 John Walker,	28 Thomas Palin.

In 1834, the town was incorporated.

On July 17th, 1835, David Jones, Judge of the District Court, became Chairman of the Quarter Sessions.

On the 5th of January, 1836, the court issued rules and regulations for the innkeepers in the Eastern District. It is not necessary to give them in full, but it may be interesting to know what was the minimum of accommodation required for travellers. Rule No. 1 provided "that every person keeping an inn within the Eastern District must have a comfortable sitting-room and bed-room, and at least two good, clean beds, for the use of travellers, and be ready at the shortest notice to furnish a good, substantial breakfast, dinner or supper." For many years the average number of inns in the town was nine. The licenses were issued by the magistrates at a special meeting of the Sessions, at which all the innkeepers in the district attended. For a good many years the court for receiving applications and issuing licenses was held on the 5th day of January.

* Under authority of Geo. IV, 1826.

† Only three of the company were living in 1888—J. F. Pringle, Alex. McDonell and Geo. M. Crysler.

In the autumn of 1836, the Sheriff, D. McDonell, was paid £31.17.2, expenses incurred in the execution of Michael Connell.*

In this year the following sums were paid out of the district funds to the returning officers who held the elections in the county and town constituencies :

	£	s.	d.
James Pringle, Stormont.....	24	10	0
Geo. Anderson, Glengarry.....	24	13	4
Guy C. Wood, Town.....	4	10	0
James McDonell, Dundas.....	6	5	0

In the fall of 1837, the rebellion broke out. In the following year, an order was made that the gaol and court-house might be used for military purposes, when so ordered by the magistrates.

In October, 1839, an order was made, authorizing the surveying and establishing of the eastern line of the Townships of Cornwall and Roxborough, which had never been properly defined, owing, it is supposed, to some local attraction which affected the compass. James West, P. L. S., was appointed to make the new survey. He completed it satisfactorily, and made a map, which was filed either in the office of the Clerk of the Peace or of the Registrar for the County of Stormont.

In 1841,† the District Councils were established, and the Courts of General Quarter Sessions were relieved from the management of the finances, the county property, roads and bridges, etc., etc., etc., and were limited to the work of a court of criminal jurisdiction.

* Executed for the murder of Albert French.

† By Statute 4 and 5 Vic., Chap. 10, passed 10th August, 1841, which came into force 1st January, 1842.

CHAPTER XI.

The following is a list of the patents issued for town lots: up to the close of 1810 :

Aaron Brown	15, South 1st Street	17th Oct., 1803
John Vankoughnet	13, North Water "	1804
John Mosely	20, South 2nd Street	"
Christopher Empey	1, South Water Street	"
Cornelius Munro	13, South 2nd "	"
Michael Vankoughnet	9, North 1st "	"
Walter B. Wilkinson	20,	"
Donald McAuley	16, North 2nd "	"
Christopher Courlier	17 and 18, South Water Street	"
John Godfrey Flagh	27, North 2nd Street	1806
Neil McLean	17, North " "	1807
Rev. John Strachan	18, South " "	1808
Jane Kay	14, North " "	"
Margaret Bruce	14, South 1st "	"
Wm. Bruce	11 and 12, North 1st Street	"
John Kay	14 and 15, North Water Street	"
Charles Clarke	9, South 2nd Street	"
Donald McAulay	16, South 3rd Street	"
Nathaniel Morton	10, North 1st "	"
Aaron Brown	16, South 1st "	1809
W. B. Wilkinson	W 1-2 13 E 4-5 14, North 1st Street	"
do	14, South 2nd Street	"
John Robert Small	7, North Water "	"
Margaret Bruce	13, South 1st "	"
John Anderson	18, North 2nd "	"
	(or 3 Concession on river).	
John Vankoughnet	½ 13 and 14, South Water Street	"
Nancy Shannon	9, North Water Street	"
Joshua Y. Cozens	13, North 2nd Street	"
Daniel Algier	16, North 3rd Street	"
John Fulton	12, North Water Street	"
Nathaniel Norton	16, North 4th "	"
Michael Vankoughnet	10, South 1st "	"
Jeremiah French	23, North 2nd "	1810

Timothy Johnson	22, North 2nd Street	1810
do	22, South 2nd "	"
David Johnson	15, South 3rd "	"
	(6th range on South side 3rd Street)	
Joseph Emerson	12, South 2nd Street	"
Abraham Marsh	24, North " "	"
Thos. Swan	19, South " "	"
Mary Talbert	26, North " "	"
Simon Fraser	7, North 1st Street	"
Catherine Valentine	21, South 2nd "	"
Erastus Hanshett	8, North 1st "	"

According to this list, forty-three patents had been issued down to the close of 1810. Some of the lots patented were not built upon, and several lots that were built upon and occupied by families were not patented until many years later. It is difficult therefore to form any accurate idea of the population of the town at the end of the first twenty-five years of its existence, probably it did not exceed three or four hundred persons in all. For several years the Townships of Cornwall and Roxborough, and the Town of Cornwall, were assessed together; a general abstract of the assessment rolls for the district was made each year beginning with 1815, and continuing down to 1850; these abstracts with the exception of those for the years 1818, 1820, 1821, 1823 and 1824, are in the office of the Clerk of the Peace, and from them can be ascertained the number of town lots assessed from year to year.

In the abstract for 1815, the number of the persons assessed is given at 298 for the Townships of Cornwall and Roxborough and the town. The number of town lots assessed is given at 73. Taking the proportion of those assessed to the whole population as one to eight,* the total population of the two townships and the town was 2384 in 1815, and allowing one family to every two of the 73 town lots assessed the population of the town was 296.

The following extract from the general abstracts, shows the number of town lots assessed in each of the years given in

* As given by Gourley, Vol. 1, p. 139, of his work. The author thinks the proportion of one to six would be more correct in the earlier years of the settlement

the margin, and enables the reader to see how gradually the old town grew in the first sixty years of its existence :

YEAR.	NO. OF LOTS ASS'D.	YEAR.	NO. OF LOTS ASS'D.	YEAR.	NO. OF LOTS ASS'D.
1815 ..	73	1831 ..	195	1842 ..	246
1816 ..	92	1832 ..	205	1843 ..	214
1817 ..	90	1833 ..	212	1844 ..	252
1819 ..	94½	1834 ..	192	1845 ..	287
1822 ..	73	1835 ..	240	1846 ..	288
1825 ..	173	1836 ..	215	1847 ..	308
1826 ..	142	1837 ..	227	1848 ..	364
1827 ..	192	1838 ..	230	1849 ..	432
1828 ..	194	1839 ..	225	1850 ..	457
1829 ..	219	1840 ..	237		
1830 ..	196	1841 ..	230		

In the abstract for 1850, the town is given separately from the townships. The particulars of the town assessment are as follows :

Number of houses of timber squared or hewed on two sides, one storey,	14
“ Frame houses under two storeys,	167
“ Brick or stone houses, one storey,	6
“ Frame, brick or stone houses, two storeys,	25
“ Mills run by water,	2
“ Merchants' shops,	11
“ Carriages kept for pleasure,	1
“ Waggons kept for pleasure,	11
Valuation of property, £24,212.0.0,	= \$96,848.00.
Assessment 1d. in the £1.0.0.	= £100.17.8.
One-eighth of a penny for lunatic asylum,	£12.12.2.
School rate,	£31.0.0.

For the three counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glen-garry, the number of names given in McNiff's map, in Nov. 1786, is 966, viz :

In the Lake Township, (Lancaster)	-	-	-	-	69
In Township No. 1, (Charlottenburg)	-	-	-	-	261
“ “ 2, (Cornwall)	-	-	-	-	310
“ “ 3, (Osnabruck)	-	-	-	-	129
“ “ 4, (Williamsburg)	-	-	-	-	92
“ “ 5, (Matilda)	-	-	-	-	105
					<hr/> 966

The whole number of persons assessed in 1815, as given in the abstract for that year, is 1592, viz :

Lancaster, *	-	-	-	-	-	296
Charlottenburg,	-	-	-	-	-	494
Cornwall and Roxborough, including the town,	-	-	-	-	-	298
Osnabruck	-	-	-	-	-	216
Finch,	-	-	-	-	-	15
Williamsburg,	-	-	-	-	-	134
Matilda,	-	-	-	-	-	111
Mountain,	-	-	-	-	-	28
						<hr/> 1592

Taking the proportion at one in eight, the population of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, was about 12,736, in the latter year.

The town plot, a square mile of unbroken forest, could not have had a very inviting appearance to the first settlers, and very few would see much prospect of advantage in settling on a town lot. No doubt several years elapsed before all the town lots were cleared of trees. At the time when the author's recollection of the place begins, (about 1824-25), very few trees were left of the original forest, and most of the stumps of the hard wood trees had disappeared.

The low land, particularly that on the east and west sides of Pitt Street, through which Fly† creek runs, was swamp, covered with small willows and alder brush, and apparently useless for either building or cultivation.

* Lancaster then included Lochiel ; Charlottenburg, Kenyon ; and Williamsburg, Winchester.

† Quere—"Vlei," a creek.

CHAPTER XII.

Before giving the author's personal recollections of Cornwall, a slight sketch of the events of the war of 1812, so far as they concern the town and district, may be fitly introduced. The general history of the war has often been given, and need not be repeated here.

The declaration of war having been issued by the United States Government in June, 1812, the flank companies* of the militia in the Eastern District were called out and put under a course of drill and instruction. Some of these companies were stationed in the town under the command of Col. Neil McLean. The court-house and gaol were used for barracks, and a magazine for artillery stores and an hospital for the sick were established. Guards and picquets were stationed at different points above and below the town. One guard was placed on Captain Joseph Anderson's farm, No. 18, in the 1st concession of Cornwall. A guard of American Militia was stationed at Massena Point, on the opposite side of the river. The two guards used to amuse themselves and waste the ammunition of their respective governments, by firing across the river. This was continued without injury for a while. At last one of the Americans was wounded. This seemed to have a depressing effect on his comrades, and thenceforward the firing ceased. A guard was also stationed at Glengarry Point, at the stone house,† built by Captain Alexander McDonell.

The brunt of the war was directed against the western portion of Upper Canada and the country south of Montreal.

* Flank Companies—The Grenadier Company and Light Infantry Company of each regiment; the first being the company on the right flank, the second that on the left flank of each battalion.

† This was the first stone house built in the district. It was, unfortunately, burned in the winter of 1813 or 1814. The ruins of it are still standing.

In each of these quarters the Canadians showed that they were not only willing but able to defend the country. The capture of General Hull and his army at Detroit, by General Brock, and the success of the Canadians at Queenstown, Lundy's Lane, Lacolle, Chateauguay, and other places, proved that the conquest of Canada was by no means an easy task. No American invader set foot in Cornwall until the autumn of 1813, when General Wilkinson attempted to take his army down the St. Lawrence to attack Montreal. On Sunday, the 8th Nov., 1813, his flotilla of boats, about three hundred in number, having on board nearly 10,000 men, appeared west of Point Iroquois. It was fired on by the picquet of Militia, (about a dozen men), among whom were Jacob and Peter Brouse. The firing aroused a small party of about 200 men of the Dundas Militia, who also fired, but were compelled to retreat to the woods on the landing of a portion of Wilkinson's force at Jacob Brouse's farm. This party remained on shore below Iroquois until Tuesday, when Wilkinson, alarmed by a report that a force was coming down the river to attack him, re-embarked his men and proceeded down the river, passed the rapid Plat, and halted at the lower limit of Williamsburg, where he made preparations to pass the Long Sault rapid. On the same day he was reinforced from the American side by General Brown, with 3,000 men, including some cavalry, whom he sent with a portion of his own army by land, to take possession of the Government stores at Cornwall.

Brown's march was opposed at Hoople's Creek by about 1,300 Glengarry Militia, under Major Dennis, who did not venture to risk an engagement, as his men were badly armed, and undisciplined; after exchanging a few volleys with the enemy he retired into the interior, and Brown pushed on towards Cornwall, his boats ran the rapids and lay at the foot of Barnhart's Island, and in the bay in front of lot 18, in the 1st Concession of Cornwall.

Before Brown got to Cornwall, the Government stores

See Croil's Dundas.

had all been removed by the way of St. Andrews and Martin-town to Coteau du Lac. Brown's brigade occupied the front of lots 17, 18 and 19,* in the first concession of Cornwall, until the afternoon of the 12th. The officers took possession of the farm houses, the men bivouacked in the fields. They helped themselves to the contents of the barns and granaries, and to all the provisions they could lay their hands on ; every stick of fence on the farms was burned, and diligent search was made for any valuables that might have been concealed in cellars or gardens. Mrs. Anderson's winter stock of preserves had been carefully hidden in one of the garden beds, but it was discovered by some of the enemy, who prodded the ground with their iron ramrods. Fortunately, the good lady's small stock of plate and jewelry was more successfully concealed.

All the men able to bear arms were with the militia, and none but women and children remained in the houses. Those of them with whom the author has conversed on the subject of the invasion, have told him that the American troops looked very little like soldiers—there was neither drill nor discipline among them. The officers seemed to command neither respect nor obedience from the men, most of whom appeared more anxious to get home than to fight. They were, however, civil and quiet, and no insult either by word or act was offered to any of the inmates of the houses, though the intention to destroy the town as well as the farm houses before the advance to Montreal was continued, was freely expressed by both officers and men. The town was visited by several parties, and the few stores in it were patronized in a way that did not add much to the profits of the owners.

On the 11th of November, the battle of Crysler's Farm was fought between the British force of about 900 men, under Colonel Morrison, and a portion of Wilkinson's army, between 2,000 and 3,000 strong, under General Covington. The British

* These were owned, respectively, by John Prescott, Captain Joseph Anderson and Henry Runnions.

gained a complete victory, and the Americans retreated, with a loss of about 93 killed and 237 wounded, among whom was General Covington.* Every cannon shot fired at Crysler's farm was heard by Brown's force at the Anderson farm, and much they exulted, exclaiming as each report was heard: "Now the Britishers are catching it." On the morning of the 12th a different tale was told, when the boats with the retreating Americans came down the river and some of the wounded were landed. General Brown, alarmed by the news of the defeat, hurriedly embarked his brigade and retreated to Salmon River. Cornwall was saved from the destruction threatened by the enemy, and no further attempt was made against the town.

The victory at Crysler's Farm over Wilkinson, and that at Chateauguay under De Salaberry over General Hampton's force, completely broke up the well conceived plan of the Americans for the capture of Montreal.

In February, 1814, Colonel Pearson with a force of 500 men went from Cornwall to Salmon River† across the ice, burned the boats left there by General Wilkinson, and advanced to Malone, where he captured and brought away a large quantity of Government stores left by General Brown, and destroyed all that could not be removed.

Previous to the battle of Crysler's Farm, several attempts were made by the Americans to capture the brigades of boats in which Government stores and goods were being conveyed from Montreal to Kingston. They succeeded once only; all

*The British troops engaged were a portion of the 49th and 89th Regiments of the line, the crews of three gunboats, a company of the Canadian Fencibles under Lieut. De Lorimier, part of a troop of Provincial Dragoons under Capt. R. D. Fraser, some companies of the Canadian Voltigeurs under Major Heriot, a party of Militia under Lieut. Samuel Adams, and about thirty Indian warriors under Lieut. Anderson. Major Henry Merkley, of the Dundas Militia, and Captain Kerr, of the Incorporated Militia, attended with the troops and were of great service in the field. Captain Nairn and Ensign Clause, of the 49th, and Lieutenant De Lorimier, of the Canadian Fencibles, were killed.

† Now called Fort Covington, from General Covington, killed at Crysler's Farm.

their other attempts were baffled by the vigilance of Colonel Pearson and the Dundas Militia.*

When General Brown and his brigade were attacked at Hoople's Creek by the Militia, several of the Americans were wounded. One, who was severely injured, was left near the house of an old lady† on the bank of the creek. She and her servant girl (the only inmates of the house) brought the wounded man in and took care of him. The old lady attended to him like a mother, scolded him soundly in German if he did not do as she wished, nursed him till he died, and then had him decently buried. Some years after his death she told a friend‡ that she had dreamt that she had gone to look at the soldier's grave and had found on it a very fine hill of potatoes. Her friend interpreted her dream, and without telling her his interpretation, represented the facts to the American Government, with such good effect that she got the sum of \$600.00 from the authorities at Washington.

During the war several companies of Militia garrisoned the town. There were also some Regular troops, among whom was the 70th Regiment, which was stationed in the town for some time before and after the close of the war. Occasionally a party of sailors would pass up from Montreal to join the men-of-war on the lakes. Cornwall was one of their stopping places, and they generally made the town lively during their stay. They appeared to consider themselves at liberty to take whatever fruit or vegetables they wanted, and the proprietor was wise who gave the products of his garden or orchard freely and willingly, and so prevented them from helping themselves. One night some of the sailors got several water melons; the next night they wished to have another feast, but, unfortunately for themselves, took a lot of pumpkins instead of melons. Another party killed and supped upon a young animal, which they supposed to be a calf, but which

* Croil's Dundas.

† Mrs. Hoople.

‡ The late Dr. Archibald.

was in reality a colt, a fact which the Jack Tars discovered on examining the hoofs the next morning. Some wise man in authority put a number of troop horses, captured from the Americans, in charge of a party of sailors, to be taken up the country to Kingston. Very few of the horses reached their destination, the sailors having ridden most of them to death.

CHAPTER XIII.

Those who recollect what the town was sixty years ago would describe it as consisting of a few scattered buildings and a large expanse of cleared, but for the most part, unenclosed and uncultivated lots. This is the recollection the author has of its appearance in 1824. Among the buildings at that time the most noticeable were the English Church, the old District School-house, and the Gaol and Court-house.

The church stood until 1876. It had been somewhat altered, and had been removed from its original site, but the south side did not differ much in appearance from what it was half a century earlier. It was a plain wooden building, with a square tower at the west end, surmounted by a tin-covered spire. The outside was painted white; the inside (sixty years ago) was guiltless of paint, and so remained for many years. There was no vestry, and the clergyman changed his vestments from surplice to gown in the presence of the congregation.* The reading desks were arranged very differently from those of modern churches. There was, first, the desk for the clerk—a small, square enclosure, raised a step or two from the floor. Immediately behind this was the desk from which the clergyman read the service; it was shaped like the clerk's desk, and was raised two or three steps higher. Behind this was the pulpit, the like of which is to be seen in very few modern churches. It looked very much like a goblet, and consisted of a pillar six or seven feet in height; on the top of this was the pulpit, to which the preacher ascended by a narrow, winding stair. Over the pulpit was the sounding-board, suspended from the ceiling by a stout iron rod. No doubt many a

* In those days the clergyman wore a white surplice when reading the service and a black gown when preaching.

youngster wondered what would happen to his reverence if the rod should break and the sounding-board fall. The pews were straight-backed, uncomfortable boxes, some square, some oblong, uncushioned, uncarpeted, and unadorned even by paint or varnish. They were finished in a manner that the author has never seen in any other church. A space about a foot in width was left below the top rail, in which were placed small turned rods of pine, like miniature balustrades. Many of them being loose, the temptation to turn them around was irresistible to the youngsters, and occasionally a loud squeak would be heard, to the annoyance of the preacher and the congregation, and the confusion of the culprit.

The District School-house was built about 1808, and is still standing on the original site, very little changed in appearance. The Gaol and Court-house was a two-storey wooden building—gaunt, unpainted, and weather beaten. The court-room in the second storey was small and inconvenient. This building was burned in the winter of 1826.

Of the other buildings in the town, as they were a little more than sixty years ago,* the following is as accurate a description as can be given in the present day.

Taking the streets in succession from Water street northwards, and beginning at the east end of Water street, on the north side, there were the following buildings: A log house on the south-east corner of lot number 1, the market house built on lots 10 and 11, William Duesler's house on lot 12, a house on lot 14,† the stage stables on lot 15, the gaol and court-house on lot 16, on lot 17 a low wooden building occupied as a bakery by a German named Serendach (this house was pulled down three or four years ago), a dwelling house on lot 18, which was burned in 1881; a brick house on lot 22, which now forms part of the dwelling house owned by the late Honorable J. S. Macdonald.

* in 1824-25.

† The late W. M. Park, watchmaker, commenced business in this house about 1820.

On the south side of Water street, there was a house on lot number 1, which is still standing; a house on lot 10, Colonel the Honorable P. Vankoughnet's dwelling house on lot 15, Gibson's tavern on lot 16, and H. Cryderman's house on lot 19. The lots on the south side of Water street, from number 8 westward, were taken into the canal when that was constructed in 1834-35.

On the south side of First street, the dwelling house of Archibald McLean (Chief Justice McLean) stood on lot 8, that of Michael Vankoughnet on lot 10 (part of the house is still standing), a log house on lot 14, and also the frame building occupied by D. Carpenter. A frame building, with a log building attached to it, stood on the north-west corner of lot 15; these buildings, known for a while as "Sebastopol," were pulled down a few years ago. A small frame house, used as a grocery, stood on the north-east corner of lot 16;* there were two other small houses fronting on Pitt street on the same lot. John Chesley's inn was on the corner of lot 18; the frame of this house was afterwards moved a few feet to the east, bricked up and made into a dwelling house, now owned by Sheriff McIntyre. An unfinished house stood on lot 22, another on lot 23, and a rough-cast house on lot 27.

On the north side of First street, on lot 6 stood a small frame building, used as an office by Archibald McLean up to 1837, when he was raised to the Bench; a frame building (still standing) on lot 8, a frame building on the south-east corner of lot 10 (this has been improved and enlarged), a log building on lot 11, belonging to Mrs. Bruce. The store of G. C. Wood stood on lot 13; the post office was kept in this building for many years. (The present postmaster, Geo. McDonell, removed this house to lot 15, north of Second street, and added a second storey to it.) The brick building (now the Commercial Hotel) on the east half of lot 14, was erected by G. C. Wood for a dwelling house, in place of the log house

* The Commercial Hotel was built on that corner about 1834, and was burned in the winter of 1884.

put up when the town was first settled. On the west half of 14 was the inn of Thomas Marshall (pulled down in 1883 and replaced by a block of brick stores by Wm. Warrington.) Peter Chesley's store stood on the south-west corner of lot 15, and P. Vankoughnet's store (a stone building) on the south-east corner of lot 16 (this was burned in 1884, and Liddell's block built in its place.) On lot 17 or 18 stood a long log building, owned by Mr. McBean; it was one of the first houses built in the town. H. Pitts' house stood on the south-east corner of lot 22, and two or three houses on lots 24, 26 and 27. James Pringle built his dwelling house on lot 21 in 1826.

On the south side of Second street, there were no houses east of lot 15. On this lot stood the old Presbyterian Church, built about 1787, near the place where the building of J. T. Smart now stands. The frame of old St. John's Church was put up about 1823-4, and the building was finished about two years after. There were three or four buildings fronting Pitt street on lot 16, between Second and First streets,* one of which was owned by Mrs. Janet Miller. The dwelling house and store of Wm. Mattice were erected on the north-east corner of 16. On lot 17 were the dwelling houses and stores of Wm. Cline and S. Y. Chesley. Mr. Mattice's house and store were removed and a new block of buildings put up by Wm. Colquhoun in 1883. Wm. Cline's and S. Y. Chesley's stores were removed many years ago; the dwelling houses still remain in good preservation, occupied respectively by John McIntyre and D. B. McLennan. The District School-house stood, and is still standing, on lot 18; it was for some time occupied as a tenement house. It is now (1888) turned into a stable and carriage house. Dr. Moseley's house stood on lot 20; it was removed in 1848 to lot 15, north of Fifth street, where it stood until the spring of 1886; it was built in 1803 or 1804. A building stood on lot 22, which was used as

* R. H. Brown is now engaged in repairing the only remaining one of these old buildings—April, 1886.

a military storehouse in 1812 and 1814, and a log building stood on lot 27.

On the north side of Second street, there was a dwelling house on lot 8. The frame of the dwelling house lately occupied by Wm. M. Park stood on lot 9. The Common School-house, a small wooden building, stood on lot 10. The dwelling house of J. Y. Cozens stood on lot 13. This building was renovated and improved by the Revd. J. P. Bennett, J. S. McDougall and Geo. McDonell; the latter removed it in 1885 to lot 13, south Third street, and repaired it; it is likely to last for many years yet.* Mrs. Kay's house stood on lot 14, where half of it is now. On lot 15, Dr. Noah Dickinson erected the brick building (now the American House.) This building was unfinished for many years; a portion of the finished part was used as a store, another as a dwelling; a large room upstairs was used as the court-room from 1826 until 1833; from 1838 until 1843, the greater part of the house was used as barracks for the troops stationed in the town; after 1843, the large room was occasionally used as a ball or concert room; finally the building was fitted up for a hotel, and increased accommodation was given by the construction of a mansard roof. Donald McAulay's house and store were on the south-east corner of lot 16; the house has been removed to the west side of the lot. R. Cline's office was built on lot 17, where it now stands; his stone dwelling house was built in 1832-33, on the same lot. Alsaint Chesley's inn was built in 1814, on lot 18; it is now fitted up and used as a tenement house. The English Church parsonage was built on lot 19; a brick addition was put to it about 1850; the original building was pulled down a few years ago and a new one erected on the old foundation. The old English Church stood on lot 20; the present church is built on the same site. Henry Wagner's inn stood on lot 22; Nicholas Barnhart's house, a tall, ghostly frame building, stood on lot 25; Talbert's house on lot 26, and

* The repairs are so great, that little more than the frame of the original building remains.

Tracey's on lot 27. The latter, changed into three tenements, is still in existence.

On the south side of Third street, there was a house on lot 7, owned by Richard McConnell, and the brick building owned by Geo. S. Jarvis on lot 18. On the north side, Stalmeyer's house stood on lot 14; L. McDonald's house and store on the south-west corner of lot 15 (this building was pulled down in 1882 and a brick dwelling house erected.) Alex. McDonell's inn and Sheriff McDonell's dwelling house were on the north end of the same lot, fronting Pitt street. Dr. Noah Dickinson's house stood on the south-east corner of No. 16. There was a house on lot 18, one on lot 19, and one or two further west.

On Fourth street, there were very few buildings. The house erected by Alexander Wilkinson is still standing on lot 15, on the north side. The old Roman Catholic Church, then unfinished, stood on lot 17, on the north side. There was a small house on lot 17 or 18, on the south side, which was used as a temporary gaol from 1826 until 1833. There was an old building on lot 21, on the south side, and another, occupied by the mother of the well-known John Baker and her family, stood on lot 22, on the south side.

On Pitt street, north of Fourth street, there were a few houses, of which there are still standing one on the north-east corner of 16, south of Eighth, and one on the north-east corner of 16, south of Ninth.

There were very few buildings on any of the lots east and west of Pitt street and north of Fourth. The greater number of these lots were an open common for some years subsequent to 1826; very few of them were bought from the Government until about 1840 or 1841.

For several years before and after 1825, the four blocks (i. e., twenty-four lots)—bounded on the south by Second street, on the north by Fourth street, on the east by Adolphus street, and on the west by Sidney street—were used as a race-course. The streets bounding them formed a track of about a

mile in length, and the only buildings to obstruct the view were the school-house on lot 10, the unfinished house on lot 9, Palin's house on lot 8, north of Second street, and McConnell's house on lot 7, south of Third street. The starting post was opposite lot 7; the winning post and judge's stand were on lot 11, north of Second street; near them was the grand stand for such of the spectators as chose to pay for admission. The races were held annually for some years, but were finally given up; the interest in them died out, very few people cared to subscribe for the necessary funds, and still fewer cared to incur the expense of keeping up horses for racing purposes.

The aggregate of the assessment rolls for 1826 shows that 142 town lots were assessed. As some lots were assessed that were not built upon, the total number of houses at that time could not have been much more than one hundred.

In 1834, the town was incorporated, and the population having come up to 1,000, it became entitled to elect a representative in the Provincial House of Assembly. At the election held in that year, Archibald McLean, who had represented the county for several years, was elected member for the town by acclamation. He served until 1836, when the House having been dissolved, a new election was held. Mr. McLean was returned for the county, and George S. Jarvis for the town.*

The year 1834 was an eventful one in the annals of the town. In addition to the incorporation and the right to elect a member, the construction of the Cornwall canal was begun. This caused a considerable increase in the population, added to the value of property, and led to the erection of many new buildings. The lots 15, north side of First street, and 15, south side of Second street, belonging to the congregation of St. John's Church, were divided into building lots, which were let without difficulty at a ground rent of a dollar a foot, (front-

* The election for the county and town were not held on the same day; that for the county was held first. Mr. McLean was defeated in the county, and returned for the town.

age), then considered a very good rental. In a few months the lessees put up buildings on their respective lots, other buildings were erected in the vicinity of the works, and the town assumed a more prosperous and business-like appearance. From that date it increased steadily though slowly, the population in 1846 having increased to 1,600. The wooden buildings on the St. John's Church property were all pulled down at the expiration of the first term of the leases, and brick ones erected in their stead. These were considered very good thirty years ago, but are now plain and commonplace in comparison with the handsome blocks put up in the last three or four years along Pitt street.

CHAPTER XIV.

It would amaze many of the present generation if they could see the mode of life of the settlers one hundred years ago. There is very little in modern days that can give an idea of it. The only knowledge that can be got now on the subject must be derived from the few sources of information, traditionary or written, that have come down to our times.

The first thing the settler had to provide was shelter; after this was obtained, as already stated, the next thing to be done was to provide means of living. One of the necessaries of life was not wanting. If provisions were scarce, fuel was abundant. Each tree of the forest was an enemy to be attacked and got rid of as soon as possible. If it was not fit for making square timber it was burned, as it could not be sold except as timber or ashes. The more wood a man could burn, the larger would be the space of cleared land for cultivation, and the greater would be the quantity of ashes for sale to the potash manufacturer.

The fire-places in the primitive houses were large and amply supplied with wood, the making up of a fire was no small labour. A log at least six feet in length, and 12 or 14 inches in diameter, was rolled into the back of the fire place. The coals of fire and the unburned ends of sticks that had been pushed to one side as the back log was pushed or rolled into its place, were raked forward and put together in front of it; several sticks as long as the back log, but not so thick, were placed over them, and a fire was made with a quantity of fuel that would last a modern family a week. At night the embers were carefully covered with ashes to keep live coals so that the fire could be easily started in the morning. If the coals had all died out in the night, the fire

could be started only by using the flint, steel and tinder, or by getting burning coals from a neighbour. Matches were not known in those days, nor for nearly forty years later.* The author first saw matches about 1823 or 1824; they were in one compartment of a tin box, another compartment held a phial containing phosphorous, a third had a taper. The matches coated on one end with sulphur, were lighted by being dipped into the phosphorous. This box of matches was shown as a great curiosity, until one nervous individual, startled by the sudden flash of fire from the phial, dropped the lighted match among the rest and burned them all.

Cooking was done by the open fire, the pots for boiling were hung by pot hooks to an iron crane fitted into the chimney in such a way that it would swing in or out. Joints for roasting were put on a spit so arranged that it could be turned while the meat was at the fire; sometimes the roast was suspended by a string. Baking was done in a brick or stone oven built beside the fire-place, or in some cases outside of the house. Cooking stoves were not known in the old days. The stoves used were large box stoves made at Three Rivers. Some of them had an oven on the top, in which some cooking might be done, or at any rate, plates and other things could be kept warm. The Three Rivers stoves were made of good metal, the plates were thick and retained the heat for a long time even in the coldest nights. None of the houses of the olden time had any of the modern appliances for keeping out the cold blasts of winter; there were neither double doors nor double windows.

The first house in Cornwall that was supplied with double windows was that of Guy C. Wood,† in which they were placed in 1830. The need of them was not so much felt then as it is now, firewood was abundant and cheap, those of the towns-

* Carrying fire from a neighbour had to be done in a hurry, so it was usual to say to one who made a hurried visit: "Why you must have come for fire."

† On lot 14, north side of First street.

people who had bush lots got it for the cutting and drawing, the rest could buy it for sixty or eighty cents a cord, and get a man at fifty cents a day to cut it. In those days a cord of wood was much nearer its proper dimensions than it is at the present time. "The light of other days," so far as artificial illumination was concerned, was not brilliant. Gas had not been discovered, and if it had, the inhabitants of upper Canadian forests could not have used it. Coal oil was unknown, no one having as yet "struck ile." The people had to content themselves with tallow candles, sometimes in the form of "moulds," but most frequently in that of "dips." The former could be more easily made, the latter were more durable. The making of candles was part of the house-wife's autumn work. If dips were to be made a number of small sticks were prepared, on each one were hung several wicks of cotton yarn, the tallow was melted in a large iron pot at the open fire, into it the wicks suspended on the rods were dipped; as each set of wicks was taken out of the tallow, the stick from which they were suspended was placed on a small frame so that the coating of tallow taken by each wick might harden; by the time the last of a dozen sets of wicks had been dipped, the first was sufficiently hardened to be dipped again, and so the process went on until all the wicks had taken up a sufficient quantity of tallow. The mould candles were made in a tin frame, having moulds for six or a dozen candles. The wicks were drawn through the tin moulds and properly secured at each end, and the tallow was poured in and set to cool. Two candles at the utmost were considered enough for a party of four or five to work or read by; as the candles had to be snuffed about every five minutes, a pair of snuffers and a tray were considered necessary in polite society—some persons dispensed with these articles of table furniture and snuffed the candle with a pair of scissors or with the fingers. There was not much opportunity for extravagance in dress, home-made cloths and woollens were the ordinary wear of the majority both of men and women. Sometimes on state occa-

sions, those who could manage to do so appeared in clothing of more fashionable material; some of the women in silks, some of the men in broad-cloth, of whatever colour suited the taste of the wearer, the black dress suit not being prescribed by the rigid laws of fashion.* When the farmer kept sheep, the women of the family attended to the carding and spinning of the wool. Some used a large spinning wheel which was set in motion by the hand, the spinner walking backwards and forwards with the thread while the wheel was turning. Others used the small wheel, turning it with the foot and sitting cosily by the fire while they spun through the long winter evenings. The yarn was handed over to the weaver, who with a hand-loom wove it into cloth or blankets; the cloth was made into garments sometimes by the tailor, sometimes by the guid wife and her daughters. Fortunately the men were not particular as to fit so long as comfort and durability were secured. The knitting of stockings and mittens was another of the winter evening employments generally attended to by the oldest woman of the family.

The men who attended to their farms had few idle moments either in summer or winter; seed time and harvest kept them busy, and the short days of autumn and winter were fully occupied in threshing the grain, taking it to the mill or market, and getting out firewood and fence timber for the coming summer. There were no machines then for planting or sowing, no mowers or reapers to lighten the work of harvest, and no machinery to do the threshing in a few days. The farmer had to cut the grass with the scythe and reap his grain with the sickle. The raking had to be done by hand. In winter, from day-light to dark, the regular beat of the flail would be heard on the barn floor, as the grain was threshed out, varied by the whirl of the fanning mill separating the grain from the chaff. With all the labour there was not a little gaiety and social enjoyment. In the country there were husk-

* As late as fifty years ago, a dress coat of blue cloth with white satin skirt lining and embossed gilt buttons was considered quite correct.

ing, quilting and apple paring bees, at which the young folks gathered, flirted and made love just as satisfactorily as in the present enlightened age. Work was by no means the sole object of the bee. After a reasonable devotion to duty, the room was cleared, the fiddler brought in, and the evening wound up with a dance. There were no round dances, there was not even the quadrille, but "hornpipes, jigs, strathspeys and reels, put life and metal in their heels." These with the old country dance satisfied our ancestors, and gave as much enjoyment as the present style can. The music was not of the best, but it answered the purpose, and the people were not critical. The author recollects a one legged negro fiddler, known as "Black Jim," who was the musician for the fashionable parties in Cornwall less than sixty years ago. This worthy had learned by ear six or seven tunes, not one of which did he play correctly or in proper time, even when sober; and as he generally got very drunk about the "wee sma' hours ayont the twal," the dancers had to wait for a while until he became comparatively restored to consciousness, or to press some amateur into the service.

The fiddle was the principal musical instrument. Some people gave utterance to their musical fancies on the jews-harp, and among our Scottish compatriots the bag-pipe, that "auncient instrument o' great melody," not only gave life and vigour to the dancers, but on more solemn occasions, "whistled mony a braw lad to his grave." The piano was scarcely known in this part of the country; there were three in the town and one in the neighbourhood, small instruments with spindle legs and wiry tone, generally very much out of tune.

For many years the trade in ashes was one of the greatest importance to Canada. Ashes were the first saleable commodity that the settler got from his clearing, and he could get cash for them at a time when cash was a scarce article. In the early days of the settlement, after the clearing had been chopped came the logging bee, when thousands of feet of pine,

maple, oak and elm, were dragged into rough heaps and burned. A newly burned clearing is a desolate looking scene, but great heaps of white ashes were a welcome sight in the eyes of the settler—there were in them the possibility of many purchases of necessaries, that could not otherwise be procured. Some of the settlers manufactured what was called black salts for themselves, but generally speaking, some one who kept a store set up a potash making establishment, which he ran in connection with his other business, and purchased the ashes brought in by his neighbours, and the black salts made by those who were not skilful enough or had not the means to make potash. The potash factory was generally built on a piece of waste land near a creek, the leach tubs were set in a row on one side of the building. Those made in old days were often built of bass-wood or cedar slabs, which were held in place at the top by firm heavy timbers framed together, and met in a log trough at the bottom. The filling of the leach tubs was a matter of great importance, straw or brush was placed at the bottom, on which was put a little quick lime with the ashes above; a plentiful supply of water was necessary, as a quantity had to be poured into each tub daily. As soon as the lye began to run it was gathered in buckets and placed in the large iron kettles, which were built into brick or stone arches, so that a good draught was given for the fires that had to be kept going beneath them day and night until the lye was boiled sufficiently to be poured into the moulds where it cooled and hardened. In the back concessions, one may occasionally meet with a one-horse waggon with a high box of rough boards of the colour of ashes. The horse is old and lazy, though not uncommonly fat; the driver, an old ash coloured man, sits on the side of the box smoking a short clay pipe—this is the gatherer of ashes. He does all his bargaining with the women folks, for the ash heap is the good wife's perquisite.

In the country many people make their own soap and use their ashes to make lye for that purpose.

In 1862, there were exported from Canada 32,945 barrels of pot-ash, and 10,176 barrels of pearl-ash, but of late years new discoveries have shown that by a very simple process the potash necessary for the making of soap can be obtained at a much lower cost and of much better and purer quality, and the old potash business, yielding to the stern law of the survival of the fittest, has almost disappeared.*

The lumber business appeared to be a very fascinating one, many were engaged in it either as employers or as workmen; the labor was hard, the winter was spent in the woods in cutting and hewing the timber, the spring in getting it rafted and taken to Quebec, where the men were paid off, and too frequently verified the saying about "earning their money like horses and spending it like asses." Large profits were made in favourable years, and were almost invariably lost in unfavourable ones, which unfortunately were by far the most numerous. Many persons made a good deal, but only those kept it who had the determination to retire from the business when well off. Of course the lumbering helped to clear the country, but it had a bad effect on agriculture, as the men who were engaged in the work never attended properly to their farms. The farmers who remained at home and worked steadily there, were the best off in the long run. Their farms were better cultivated, yielded a better return, and became more valuable year by year, while the owners escaped the many excitements and temptations to which the shantyman was exposed.

Among other things that have passed away for ever, are the elections of old days. The last one under the old system was held at Moulinette, in February or March, 1841. Under the old regime, there was but one polling place for the county; every voter had to attend at that place if he wished to record his vote. The proceedings began on the appointed day, which was generally a Monday, by the returning officer and the poll

* See an article in the Montreal "Witness," August, 1886.

clerk appearing on the hustings, accompanied by the candidates and as many of their friends as could get room. The commission was read by the returning officer, the candidates were duly proposed and seconded, a poll was demanded, the speeches were made to the free and independent electors who assembled from all parts of the county, and the voting began without any further delay, and was continued until Saturday night. The voting was *viva voce*, not by ballot, and many times in each day was the poll clerk asked to put on a slip of paper the state of the poll, the announcement of which to the people outside the hustings was greeted with cheers by those whose favourite candidate was ahead, and with oaths loud and deep by the losing party. Each candidate had his flag (always the Union Jack), and in Stormont and Glengarry his piper. Each kept "open house," where his supporters wearied with travelling, voting, shouting and quarrelling, could refresh themselves. There was abundance of cold beef or ham, bread and cheese, rum, and in later days whiskey and beer. Some refreshed so often that they became overpowered, and some who had no votes patronized all the open houses until they were ignominiously turned out, and "went to bed happy and drunk in the street." A scene from one of the Stormont elections, say that of 1834, will give a fair notion of a day's proceedings. The hustings were erected on lot 11, on the north side of Second street, in full view of the houses of two of the candidates, viz: that of Archd. McLean, on lot No. 8, south side of First street, and that of Dd. Æ. McDonell, on lot No. 18, north side of Fourth street. Each house was kept open and had all the appliances supposed to be necessary for the refreshment of the electors. From the hustings, one could see the standard bearer come out of one of these houses, bearing his flag and wiping his lips with the back of his hand. He unfurled the flag and uttered a shout which brought out the piper, who after the preliminary skirl of the pipes, struck up the candidates' favourite quick step* and marched off with the

* Dd. Æ. McDonell's was the "Haughs of Cromdale."

bearer of the flag, followed by ten or a dozen men towards the hustings. Up the party came, the piper playing loudly and vigorously, the flag waving in the breeze, the men shouting, and then, after all this flourish, there would come out of the crowd one or two voters who, having given their votes, were escorted back to the open house with the same parade and noise, and were there duly "refreshed" after their labour. This performance having been gone through on behalf of one candidate, a similar procession appeared from the open house of the other. Sometimes a squabble would arise between the two parties, but generally speaking each one made its way back to its own quarters peaceably. The election would drag on in this way from day to day, until all possible votes having been polled, Saturday night brought it to a close. Then came the declaration by the returning officer of the result, and the chairing of the successful candidates, an operation that required no small amount of faith and endurance on his part.

The chair was lashed to two stout poles, which were carried on the shoulders of four of the most stalwart adherents of the winning party, full of ardour for the cause, and sometimes so full of "refreshments" that their legs were by no means as steady as their principles. Sometimes the party chairing their candidate met with some of the defeated party and a row would ensue, but generally speaking, all passed off quietly. The candidates, whether successful or unsuccessful, got safely home, and so did their friends, and the county recovered from its frolic.

The first elections in Upper Canada were held in 1792. It is said that at the first or second election for the County of Stormont, the votes polled were more in number than the whole population of the county, men, women and children included. The only qualification required by a voter at that time was a freehold in land, of the value of at least forty shillings sterling a year; it was not necessary that his deed should be recorded or that he should have had it in his possession for any specified time before the election. The

candidates are said to have taken advantage of this state of the law, and to have made votes by the score. Each of them had an agent stationed at the bay below Petite Pointe Maligne, to capture the crews of the batteaux coming up the river, and to give each man of them a deed of a lot of land somewhere in the county, which then extended to the Ottawa River. The whole of them, captain and all, were then marched up to the polling place to record their votes for the liberal minded candidate who had given them their deeds. Of course the newly made voters were treated to meat and drink and sent on their way rejoicing. One of the candidates was more shrewd than the other. He got a supply of printed forms of deeds, and thus gained a great advantage over his opponent, as the printed forms for a whole crew of six or seven men could be filled up and executed before the other party could get more than one deed written out.

The scarcity of mills in the early period of the settlement has already been referred to. From the aggregate of the assessment rolls for 1815, it appears that the number of grist mills in the three counties was thirteen, viz: one in Lancaster, five in Charlottenburg, three in Cornwall (township), two in Osnabruck and two in Matilda. The number of saw mills in the same year was fourteen, of which three were in Lancaster, three in Charlottenburg, four in Cornwall, three in Osnabruck, and one in Matilda. All these mills were driven by water-power.

If the appliances for providing bread for bodily sustenance were slowly developed, those for furnishing food for the mind were equally tardy.* In 1810, there were five newspapers in Canada, all of which were published in Quebec or Montreal. The "Gazette," "Mercury" and "Canadien," in Quebec, and the "Gazette" and "Courant," in Montreal. A few years later the publication of newspapers began in York and Kingston. The official paper, "The Upper Canada

* Smith's Canada, past, present and future.

Gazette," was for many years published as part of a weekly general newspaper.*

About 1830, a printing press was brought to Cornwall, and a weekly paper, "The Cornwall Observer," was published by W. W. Wyman, who after some years took John Carter into partnership with him. The next paper was the "Freeholder," published weekly by Hy. Patterson. After some years the "Observer" was discontinued, and the "Constitutional" took its place. Then came the "Economist" and then the "Gazette," which was carried on for some time, but finally came to an end. The "Reporter" was the next, and about 1882 the "News" made its appearance. The "News" and "Reporter" were sold in 1885, and the "Standard" is now published instead. Whether any of the publishers will attempt a daily, is a question that none but the initiated can attempt to answer.

The "Dundas Courier" has been published for some years at Morrisburg, as has also the "Morrisburg Herald." The "Glengarrian" is published at Alexandria, the "St. Lawrence News" at Iroquois, and the "Winchester Free Press" at West Winchester.

The author has not been able to get more than one list of the prices current in the old days. It was published in the York Almanac for 1824, and it gives the prices for the preceding year as follows: "In the York markets, beef, two pence a pound; mutton, three pence to four pence; veal, three pence to three pence half-penny; pork, two pence; turkeys, two shillings and six pence; geese, one shilling and ten pence; ducks, one shilling and ten pence a pair; fowls, one shilling and three pence a pair; butter, seven pence a pound; eggs, three pence to six pence a dozen; flour from four to five dollars a barrel."

The prices in the Eastern District were much the same at that time. Butter was less, being sold from five pence to

* The Duke de Rochefoucault states that in 1795 a newspaper was published at Newark. See his narrative, post.

six pence a pound. Firewood was cheap; it cost from seventy-five cents to a dollar a cord, and about half a dollar a cord for sawing and splitting. A labouring man could be hired at half a dollar a day, but he had his dinner and glass of rum or whiskey at twelve o'clock into the bargain.

CHAPTER XV.

In the early days of the settlement, travelling was not a pleasure. The only roads were Indian trails through the woods. The navigation of the river was dangerous, obstructed as it was by rapids and unimproved by canals. Only those men left home who were compelled to do so. Some had to make the trip to Gananoque or the Cedars, taking with them a small stock of grain to be ground; store-keepers had to make semi-annual trips to Montreal to get their goods for the summer or winter's business; members of Parliament had to attend the meetings of the House at York; occasionally a lawyer went there to attend to some important case; the raftsmen (shantymen,* as they were called) went to Quebec; but the greater portion of the people remained at home, and it was a common saying that one who had been "once to church and twice to mill was a traveller."

Smith, in his topographical description of Upper Canada, 1799, says that "the inhabitants of late years have taken down their grain with safety to the Montreal markets on rafts," and recommends that mode for transporting both grain and potash. One hundred years ago the means of transport down the river during the summer was by batteaux, Durham boats or rafts, and up the river by the returning batteaux or Durham boats. The former were about thirty feet long, flat-bottomed, and sharp at bow and stern; the crew consisted of a captain and five or six men, who pushed, or, as it was called, "set" the boat up the stream with long, stout poles, shod with iron. When the current was too strong for them to make headway with the setting poles, some of the men would

* Chantier?

go on shore and tow the boat up with a rope, two at least remaining on board to steer and keep her off the shore; the captain stood at the stern and steered with a large paddle. Generally several batteaux would go together, the crews of all joining to tow each boat up a strong current. Each batteau had a moveable mast and a square sail.

The Durham boats were somewhat larger than the batteaux. The bow was round, the stern square. They were decked for some feet at the bow and stern, and had a narrow gangway on each side, along which the men walked from bow to stern when pushing the boat up the stream with their setting poles. Each man on starting from the bow set the iron-shod end of the pole firmly on the bottom of the river, put the upper end of the pole against his shoulder, and stooping down almost to the deck, went towards the stern along the gangway, forcing the boat up the current. The noise made by the clanking of the iron against the stones, as the poles were drawn up again towards the bow, could be heard for a long distance on a calm summer day. The Durham boat was steered with a long rudder, had a stationary mast with mainsail, jib and topsail, and was fitted with a slip keel or centre-board.

In summer all goods for places west of Montreal were brought up in these boats from Lachine, to which they were carted from the city. The head of the boat service was Kingston, where the goods were transhipped into schooners for transport up the lakes. After the introduction of steam vessels Prescott became a transshipping port, and a large business was done there. The trip from Lachine to Kingston took several days. At night the boat's crew bivouacked on the bank of the river, and cooked and ate their pea-soup and pork, and slept in the open air. Small canals were made to overcome the worst part of the rapids at the Cascades, Cedars and Coteau; * at other portions of them tow-paths were made,

* The canal at the Coteau ran through the grounds of the fort. See post chapter on canals.

where horses or oxen could be used to tow up the boats. About fifty years ago Adam Dixon made a small canal at the point of Sheek's Island, opposite Milleroches, and another at his mill at Moulinette, to improve the passage up the narrow channel there. In going up the Long Sault and the rapids above, the boats were towed by horses or oxen, the goods being unloaded and carted up to the head of the Long Sault. When there was an east wind the sails were hoisted and a quick run could be made up Lakes St. Louis and St. Francis and through the less rapid parts of the river, but as the west wind is the prevailing one in the season of navigation, it was but seldom that a boat's crew could be relieved from the laborious work of using the setting poles or the oars.

The run down the river was a much more pleasant affair. The boats loaded almost to the water's edge with grain or potash, floated easily down the stream, taking the south channel of the Long Sault in preference to the north, which was considered very dangerous. The sails were hoisted and advantage was taken of a favorable wind whenever it was possible to do so. Very few accidents happened in running the rapids, as the boatmen were steady, bold and skilful, and acquainted with every turn and change of the current. Masts, spars and timber were brought down in rafts of large size, made up of several portions, technically called drams. When running a rapid like the Long Sault, the drams were run down separately and reunited at Smart's Bay, on the south side of Cornwall Island. A short distance east of the channel south of Barnhart's Island (down which the rafts or drams came) lie Crab Island and shoal. The island was a ridge of stones† near the south end of the shoal, which extended across one-half or one-third of the river, leaving deep channels between the ends of the shoal and the north and south banks of the river. The raft channel was the one at the south end of the shoal; if that was missed by any error in steering, the dram or raft ran on the crab shoal, and was delayed for many days

† In the last few years the island has disappeared, but the shoal remains.

before it could be got off. There were very few days in the rafting season that the shoal had not one or more rafts on it, to the serious delay and injury of the owners.

In summer most persons going to Montreal took passage on a batteau in preference to going by land, the only other mode of travelling. Before steamboats were placed on Lake St. Francis, the traveller would have to wait at the river bank until a batteau came in sight, when he would be paddled out in a canoe to meet the boat; a bargain was easily struck with the captain, and the traveller made as comfortable as the means at the disposal of the boat's crew would allow. Of course there were no cabins, staterooms or berths, and the wayfarer had to provide his own blankets and "grub." The batteaux were invariably manned by French Canadians, and it was pleasant to hear them singing some of the old Canadian boat songs as their boats glided quietly down the stream on a calm summer evening.

In winter, goods were conveyed by Canadian trains—short sleighs, with solid runners. The shafts hung to the bottom of the sleigh by a few links of iron chain, so that the horse went in the centre of the road. Generally from six to ten or twelve trains went together, each drawn by one or two hardy Canadian ponies that seemed to know and do their work with very little driving. The men, dressed in blanket or *etoffe du pays*, capotes and trousers, with sash begirt waist, feet shod with beef moccasins, and the head covered with a bonnet rouge or bleu, trudged along behind their loaded sleighs, occasionally cracking their short-handled, long-lashed whips, or calling out "March Donc!" if a horse appeared to be forgetting his duty. On one sleigh might be seen a potash kettle, on another a crate of crockery or a few bales of goods. The weight of each load was carefully adjusted to the proper amount; if any extra weight was put on, two horses harnessed tandem fashion were used.

It was a troublesome matter if a sleigh met a brigade of trains. Their drivers would not turn out for anyone, nor

would they give any assistance ; they rather appeared to enjoy the fun, if the party meeting them got an upset. If meeting a brigade was troublesome, overtaking one was ten times worse ; the drivers would neither stop nor give an inch of the road, and the unlucky travellers might be obliged to follow at a walk for a long distance before a favorable place for turning out and passing could be found.

On the return trip to Montreal, grain and potash were brought down. Many of the trains, however, were empty, and the drivers of several of them would get together in one and let their horses jog on without any attention whatever.

In winter all travellers went by sleigh. In summer, as vehicles were scarce and uncomfortable and roads bad, many travelled on horseback. Those who were going up or down the lakes generally took passage on a schooner. A letter, dated at Kingston on the 17th of June, 1804, written by Robert I. D. Gray* to a relative at Cornwall, gives an account of his journey from Cornwall to Kingston, on the way to York. He says : " I came here to dinner on Friday, very well but tired. Shaver's horses brought me to Howard's, or rather five miles this side, to one Clowes, whose horses brought me to Gananoque. I had a comfortable breakfast from Colonel Stone, and with a fine wind sailed to Kingston. The accounts of the road to York, and the impracticability of getting regular conveyances, delays me here. Had I left Cornwall on Tuesday, I would now have been at York, as a vessel sailed a little before I arrived here." †

The ox cart and the lumber wagon were almost the only wheeled vehicles in use. The latter was sometimes made a little less rough by placing a pole on each side of the interior of the box, long enough to reach from end to end ; the seats

* The first Solicitor-General of Upper Canada, and son of Colonel James Gray, of Gray's Creek.

† In November, 1804, Mr. Gray, with the Judge and several others, sailed from York on board the " Speedy," to attend the Court at Newcastle. The vessel with all on board foundered in a storm when near her destination.

were placed on these poles, which gave a little spring to them, especially to that in the centre. Occasionally a gig would be seen; this was a two-wheeled carriage, the body of which rested on two strong leather straps, and was fitted with a cover similar to those now used for buggies. Small wagons for one horse were sometimes fitted with leather straps, like those used in the gigs, which made them much easier to ride in. It is said that the first spring buggy made its appearance in Glengarry about 1840. A very few people had English carriages; they were heavy and not at all adapted to the country roads. In 1825 the number of gigs in the three counties was eleven; there was the same number of wagons kept for pleasure, and there was also one close carriage.

For more than a quarter of a century after the first settlement of Upper Canada, nothing systematic was done to facilitate travelling. In 1809 the first steamboat on Canadian waters was launched, and ran between Montreal and Quebec. She was named the "Accommodation." Her size was small—75 feet keel—and her power could not have been great, as her first voyage from Montreal took sixty-six hours, thirty of which she was at anchor.

In 1812-13, Barnabas Dickenson, a native of Massachusetts, came to Montreal and got the contract for the conveyance of mails, then carried on men's backs, from Montreal westward. After the close of the war of 1812-14, he established the first line of public conveyances for passengers, and the mails by boats and coaches, between Montreal and Prescott.*

In the spring of 1813 the steamboat "Swiftsure" was launched in Montreal, to run between that city and Quebec. She made the voyage in twenty-two hours. In 1817 two steamboats were built—one at Prescott, to run between that port and Kingston; the other at Earnestown, to run on the Bay of Quinte. On the 18th of April, 1820, the "Kingston

* Barnabas Dickenson moved to Cornwall about 1828, and died there of cholera in 1832.—[Representative Canadians, p. 238.]

Chronicle" announced the arrival at that port of the steamboat "Dalhousie," built at Prescott, and stated that "her engine (of Canadian manufacture) being of twenty horse power, propels her at the rate of about seven miles an hour." Two or three years later a horseboat began to run between Cornwall and Coteau du Lac; about 1824-25 a small steamboat was put on the same route. The next steamboat was the "Neptune," which ran between Cornwall and the Coteau from 1828 or 1829 until 1840, when the "Highlander," which was launched at the Coteau in the summer of 1839, took her place. On the first or second trip of the "Neptune" an attempt was made to run her up to the foot of the Long Sault rapids. All went well until she got into the channel between Barnhart's Island and the south shore, where she was caught in the strong chute that sets across from the island, and narrowly escaped an upset. A steamboat began to run on Lake St. Louis, between Lachine, Beauharnois and the Cascades, about the time that the horseboat was started on Lake St. Francis. Dickenson's line of stages ran between Montreal and Lachine, the Cascades and Coteau du Lac, and Cornwall and Prescott, in connection with the steamboats on Lakes St. Louis, St. Francis and Ontario.

The steamboats of the old days were very different from those now in use. They had no saloons or cabins on deck for passengers. The gentlemen's and ladies' cabins were both below the deck, the latter being a small apartment at the stern of the boat. On each side of these cabins were built berths in tiers. The passengers' meals were served in the gentlemen's cabin. The deck, covered in warm weather with an awning, was a very pleasant place for lounging or walking on. After a while the ladies' cabin was placed on deck, and the deck which formed its roof was extended to the bow and formed a delightful promenade. As the number of travellers increased, more accommodation was required for them, and was got by building a saloon on the promenade deck, with a row of staterooms on each side. By these successive improve-

ments, the modern steamboat was evolved from the original one.

The stage coach is no longer seen in this part of the country. It was strongly built, the carriage part of it adapted to go through rough roads, if necessary. The body was closed at the front and back, and covered with a stout roof. The sides were open, but protected by curtains that could be let down if rain came on; there was a door at each side, fitted with a sliding window that could be lowered or raised as the weather was fine or stormy. There were three seats inside, each of which was intended for three passengers; those on the front seat sat with their backs to the horses, those on the back and middle seats faced them; the back seat was the most comfortable. Outside, there was the driver's seat, and another immediately behind it on the roof; each of these would hold three persons. At the back of the coach body was the baggage rack for the trunks, which were tightly strapped on and protected by a large leather apron. Lighter articles of luggage were put on the roof, which was surrounded by a light iron railing. The coach body, including the baggage rack, was suspended on strong leather straps, which were stretched on the elaborate frame work of the carriage. The whole affair was gaudily painted, and with its team of four fine horses, with well polished harness, looked very attractive, and was by no means an unpleasant mode of travelling when the roads were good and the weather fine.

Covered sleighs were used in winter, and in spring and fall strong wagons without covers, built to stand bad roads and deep mud. A weary time it was for those who had to travel at these two seasons. A journey by stage wagon from Cornwall to Montreal in April or November would take twenty-four hours of steady ploughing through the mud, varied occasionally by the wagon sticking fast in a mud-hole, and the passengers being obliged to help the driver in prying it out with fence rails. In summer the trip was very enjoyable. The travellers started from Cornwall by the "Neptune" about five

o'clock in the morning. After a short stop at St. Regis and Lancaster, and a pleasant run of about four hours down Lake St. Francis, they landed at Coteau du Lac, where the stages, each with its four good horses, were ready to receive them. The baggage being transferred from the boat to the stages and firmly strapped on, the drive to the Cascades was begun. The road was good though dusty, running nearly all the way close to the river, so that a good view could be got of the rapids, of the old fort at the Coteau, the Village of the Cedars, and of the neat looking French cottages on the way. The sixteen miles between Coteau du Lac and the Cascades were got over in two or three hours. At the latter village the travellers embarked on the Lac St. Louis boat,* touched at Beauharnois, and got to Lachine about four in the afternoon; there they again took stage to drive to Montreal. The road from Lachine was generally good, the only difficult part being the long and steep hill at the Tanneries; that safely passed, the stages got to Montreal about six in the evening, the whole journey taking about twelve or thirteen hours. The return trip was made in about the same time. Good meals were served on the boats, the charge for which was included in the passage money.

Travellers going westward from Cornwall had a stage drive of about fifty miles between that place and Prescott, where they got the lake boat. There was a change of horses at the Williamsburg stage house, which stood a short distance west of Morrisburg. The best seats in fine weather were those on the outside of the coach, as they commanded a good view of the country on all sides. A traveller who could make interest with the driver and get the seat beside him, could get a good deal of information from him about localities and events on his part of the road.

The author has still a vivid recollection of his first journey from Cornwall to York. He started from Chesley's inn, then the Cornwall stage house, about nine in the evening of

* The Henry Brougham, I think.—Author.

the last Friday of January, 1833, in a stage waggon. There was no snow on the ground, but the road being hard frozen and smooth, good time was made, and he arrived at the Kingston stage house between nine and ten on Saturday night, where he remained until about seven in the morning of the following Monday, when he started on the drive to York, this time in a comfortable sleigh. He passed through Napanee, Belleville, Trenton, Cobourg, Port Hope and other small towns, travelling continuously day and night until he got to Bett's inn, then the York stage house, on Wednesday evening. The journey, not including the delay of at least thirty-four hours at Kingston, took about eighty-six hours. How would the present generation, who think twelve hours between Cornwall and Toronto rather slow, like to go back to the travelling of the "good old days."

About 1830, the steamboat "Iroquois" began to run between Prescott and Dickinson's Landing.* She was a small vessel, fitted with a stern-wheel. Her engine was not powerful enough, and she had no little difficulty in ascending the Rapid Plat and the Galops. She was taken off the route in a year or two and replaced by the "Dolphin," a larger and more powerful boat, which easily stemmed the rapids. The use of these boats did away with the long stage drives between Prescott and the Landing, leaving only the twelve miles between the latter place and Cornwall.

The opening of the Cornwall canal, in 1842, did away with the summer stage line between Cornwall and Dickinson's Landing. That between Montreal and Lachine was not used after the construction of the railway between those places; and that between the Cascades and Coteau du Lac was done away with on the completion of the Beauharnois canal. The stages were still used in winter, spring and autumn, until the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1855-56, when they disappeared forever from this part of the country.

The river steamboats came down the south channel of

* So called after "Barnabas Dickinson."

the Longue Sault for six years after the opening of the Cornwall canal. It is said that the first steamboat that tried the north channel was the "George Frederic," commanded by Capt. Sawyer. The following account of her run through that channel is copied from the "Cornwall Observer," of the 1st of June, 1848:—

"THE NORTH CHANNEL OF THE LONG SAULT."

"This channel was successfully navigated on the morning of the 1st June, by the steamer 'George Frederic,' commanded by Captain Sawyer, under the management and superintendence of Messrs. Adam Hanes and W. Hoople, of Dickin-son's Landing. The boat left the Landing, at 7 a. m., and arrived at the wharf, at Cornwall, after making the run of twelve miles with perfect ease and safety in the space of twenty-five minutes."

"Messrs. A. Kezer and J. E. Dixon came down on her from the Landing, and they together with the captain and pilots, appear convinced that this channel has a great depth of water and is far preferable to that on the south side of Long Sault Island for large steamers."

"The 'George Frederic' is a new boat, about the size of the 'Henry Gildersleeve.' She drew at the time of making the passage, about five feet of water, and came down the rapid under a full head of steam."

The example of the "George Frederick" was soon followed by the mail steamers, and a new charm was given to the picturesque and exciting run down the St. Lawrence.

It has been already stated that for many years Kingston was the head of the boat navigation. After steamers began to run on Lake Ontario, *Prescott became the principal transshipping port, a large business was done there, until the opening of the Rideau canal diverted the carrying trade between Montreal and Kingston from the St. Lawrence to the Ottawa and Rideau.

The opening of the Cornwall canal put an end to the transshipping at Prescott of such goods as were taken up the

* In April, 1821, the firm of Jones & Van Slycke, advertised that they were prepared to carry goods between Prescott, Ogdensburg and Lachine. The members of the firm were Levi Sexton, C. A. Van Slycke, Samuel Crane and A. Jones.

In the same year tenders were advertised for by the Naval and Military Authorities, for the transporting of stores from Montreal to Lachine, and thence to Kingston. N. Radjge, Clerk; Edward Price Coffin, Deputy Commissary General.

St. Lawrence, and interfered to a great extent with the traffic from Montreal by the Rideau canal. Before the opening of the Cornwall canal there were several passenger steamers on Lake Ontario, running between Prescott and Niagara. Those in 1834 were the "William IV," the "Great Britain," the "St. George," the "Cobourg," starting from Prescott, and the "United States," starting from Ogdensburg. The passage from Prescott to Niagara took three days, the return the same length of time. The fare each way was £2.10.0, including meals.

In 1853, the steamboats of the river line were the "New Era," Capt. Parker; "St. Lawrence," Capt. Howard; "Ottawa," Capt. Patterson; "Lord Elgin," Capt. Farlinger. They ran from Kingston to Montreal.

In 1834, a boat named the "Rapid" was built to run between Prescott and the head of the Long Sault. She was constructed on what was called the "Burdon plan," that is two long cigar shaped hulls, on which the deck, upper works, engine, etc., were placed, and between which one large wheel revolved. Her builders expected that she would stem the rapids easily and outrun the other boats on that route. They were bitterly disappointed. She went down to Dickinson's Landing but never returned; she totally failed to ascend the current, and was run on an Island near Morrisburg, where she was sold in November, 1834.

*In the "Magazine of American History" for July, 1880, is published a journal written by Miss Ann Powell,† recording the events of a tour from Montreal to Detroit in 1789. The party, eighteen in number, left Montreal on the 11th of May, and reached Detroit a month later. The boat which carried them was fitted up with an awning to protect them from the weather. They travelled slowly, keeping close to the shore,

* See the Montreal "Witness" of August 16, 1880.

† Miss Powell was a sister of the Honorable William Dummer Powell, who was appointed Judge and was sent to Detroit (then a British possession) in 1789. He was Judge of the Court of King's Bench in Upper Canada in 1794.

and spending the nights on land in the homes of the hospitable Canadian habitans. The inconveniences which such arrangements entailed formed a subject of much merriment. Generally the only room in the house was cheerfully given up to their accommodation, the family finding refuge in loft or barn ; and when, as in most cases the room was small, it required no little ingenuity to stow them all away. At night they always prepared the dinner for the next day, to be eaten cold in the boat.

They were ten days in making the distance from Montreal to Kingston, then four crossing Lake Ontario, and five days on Lake Erie. Over the Falls of Niagara, but more particularly the rapids, the writer goes into extacies of delight. At Niagara they met the celebrated Indian Chief, Joseph Brant. At Fort Erie the party had the good fortune to be present at an Indian Council of the Six Nations, of which Red Jacket was the delegate from the Senecas, then living on the site where the City of Buffalo now stands. At the time of their visit there was not a solitary white cabin in the vicinity. Miss Powell describes the chiefs at their toilet : "They sat upon the ground with the most profound gravity, dressing themselves before a small looking-glass, showing themselves very particular in fixing on their ornaments, and not a little whimsical. The women dressed with more simplicity than the men, and as usual did all the manual labour." There were over two hundred chiefs in all at the council. Each tribe formed a circle under a tree, their faces towards each other. They never changed their places, but sat or lay on the grass as they liked. The speaker of each tribe stood with his back against a tree. The old women walked one by one with great solemnity and seated themselves behind the men ; they preserved a modest silence in the debates, though it seemed that nothing was determined without their advice and approbation. Of the Indian physique, the lady speaks in the most flattering terms : " They are remarkably tall and finely made, and walk with a degree of grace and dignity you have no idea of."

Pursuing their journey, the writer described the head of Lake Erie and the entrance into the Detroit River as uncommonly beautiful. On landing, they were received with great hospitality. The ladies of the place visited them in full dress, though the weather was "boiling hot." "Fancy," said the writer, "walking about when the thermometer is above 90. It was as high as 96 the morning we returned our visits." Several parties were made for them during their stay—a very agreeable one to an island up the river, which proved very pleasant. "The day was fine, the country cheerful, and the band delightful.* We walked some time in the shady part of the island, and were then led to a bower, where the table was spread for dinner. Everything here is on a grand scale. Do not suppose we dined in an English arbour. This one was made of forest trees that grew in a circle, and it was closed by filling up the spaces with small trees and bushes which, being fresh cut, you could not see where they were joined together, and the bower was the whole height of the trees, though quite closed at the top. The band was placed without and played while we were at dinner."

In Robert Gourlay's "Statistical Account of Upper Canada" † is given a long extract from the travels of the Duke de la Rochefoucault Liancourt through North America. This extract refers to the Duke's sojourn in Upper Canada and contains much that is interesting, and that the author hopes will be acceptable to the readers of this work. The Duke was one of the many Frenchmen of rank and station who were ruined and driven from their native country by the rebellion of 1789. He came to North America, and after spending some time in the United States, crossed the Niagara River to Fort Erie on the 20th of June, 1795. After viewing the Falls, of which his description is far from conveying correct ideas, he thus proceeds :

* At that period Detroit was garrisoned by a British regiment.

† Vol. II, p. 127.

“The roads from Fort Erie to Newark * are tolerably open, and lie for the most part over a sandy ground, which renders it more easy to keep them in repair. The frequent passage to and fro in this part of the country does not destroy them. Such commodities as are destined for the upper country are unshipped in Queenstown, and goods expedited from it are embarked in this place. The different buildings constructed three years ago consist of a tolerable inn, two or three good store-houses, some small houses, a block house of stone, covered with iron, and barracks, which should be occupied by the regiment of General Simcoe, but which are now unoccupied, the regiment being quartered in another part of the Province. Mr. Hamilton, an opulent merchant, who is concerned in the whole inland trade of this part of America, possesses in Queenstown a very fine house in the English style; he has also a farm, a distillery and tan-yard. He is a member of the Legislature of Upper Canada.

“The portage was formerly on the other side of the river, but as this by virtue of the treaty falls under the American dominion, Government has removed it hither. The whole country is covered with oak, chestnut, and fine hickory trees, and such parts as are watered bear, in common with all other parts of America, ash and maple trees.

“It was on this spot that M. de la Jouquiere, commissioned by the French Court to secure the free navigation of the lakes to French traders, formed his first settlements, which by permission and under the protection of the Indian tribe of Yonnowshouans (who with many other tribes have vanished from this part of the globe), were afterwards transferred to Niagara.

“I employed my long residence† in Niagara to acquire some knowledge of the territory, the attainment of which was

* Now Niagara.

† The Duke remained at Navy Hall as the guest of Governor Simcoe for eighteen days.

greatly facilitated by the generous openness of Governor Simcoe.

“So late as in the year 1791 the administration of Upper Canada was separated from that of Lower Canada. It formerly constituted a part of the Province of Quebec. The administration of it was much the same as that of the English Colonies, and depended entirely on the will and pleasure of the Governor, yet was undoubtedly here conducted with still more precaution, not only because Lord Dorchester by all accounts is a man of a mild and just disposition, but also because the lesson given by the United States will not prove altogether fruitless. The British Parliament at the same time when it divided these two tracts of the Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, gave them a representative form of government, which, though all the springs of the machine are in the hands of the Governor-General, is framed in such a manner that if this country should grow more populous, more opulent, and enlightened, it will not prove an arduous task to rescue the management of public affairs from this influence, which at present is very great, and in the actual state of things perhaps absolutely necessary.

“The British possessions in North America are divided into Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Only the first two of these Provinces are governed by the new constitution. The others are governed as in former times.

“The boundary between Upper and Lower Canada lies about one hundred miles* above Montreal. The extent of Upper Canada far exceeds that of Lower Canada, as the western boundary being undefined, it comprises all the known and unknown countries extending as far as the Pacific or Great Sea, and is bounded northwards by unknown countries. The population of Lower Canada is estimated at about one hundred and forty thousand souls, and that of Upper Canada at thirty thousand ; but this estimate seems rather high.

* The Duke's information on this point is by no means correct.

“General Simcoe at first intended to make Newark the chief town of his government, but since it has been decided that Fort Niagara is to be given up,* he has been obliged to alter his plans. He has since thought of York, situated on the northern bank of Lake Ontario, nearly opposite to Niagara. It is in this place he has quartered his regiment, and he intends to move there himself when he shall withdraw from the frontier.

“York, from its extent, security and situation, offers an excellent road. The communication between Lake Ontario and Lake Huron is facilitated by several rivers and small lakes. The surrounding territory possesses a good soil, and affords all possible means to improve the trade on the lake. Even in a military point of view, its situation is very advantageous. Yet Governor Simcoe seems to have relinquished the idea of establishing his residence and the seat of government at York. He intends to remove them to the banks of a river which is found in all maps under the name of De la Trenche, and which he has named the Thames. It is his intention to build his chief town, to which he has already given the name of London, about two hundred miles † distant from Lake St. Clair.

“It is asserted that all Canada, vast as is its extent, produces not the necessary corn for the consumption of its inhabitants; the troops are supplied with flour from London, and with salt meat from Ireland. In General Simcoe’s opinion, Upper Canada is not only capable of satisfying the wants of all its inhabitants, but also of becoming a granary for England, and of creating a considerable trade by the exchange of this necessary of life for other commodities.

“The corn trade is, in his judgment, preferable to the fur trade, which appears to him at once unprofitable for Great Britain and a means of oppression to Canada, inasmuch as it throws the whole trade into the hands of a few companies, and

* Under the Treaty of 1797.

† Two hundred miles is either an error of the Duke’s or a misprint.

at the same time renders them masters of the commodities which are imported from England in return.

“ There is a considerable settlement of French families at Detroit. The other settlements in Upper Canada consist of a very considerable colony which stretches along the river from Fort Erie to Newark ; in a few plantations on the creeks which run into Lake Ontario from Newark up to its northern point ; in an insignificant beginning of a settlement in York ; and lastly in Kingston, extending along the banks of the River St. Lawrence to the boundaries of Lower Canada, which is the most populous of all.

“ In his private life, Governor Simcoe is simple, plain and obliging. He inhabits a small, miserable wooden house, which formerly was occupied by the Commissaries, who resided here on account of the navigation of the lake. His guard consists of four soldiers, who every morning come from the fort and return thither in the evening. He lives in a noble and hospitable manner, without pride ; his mind is enlightened, his character mild and obliging ; he discourses with much good sense on all subjects, but his favourite are his projects and war, which seem to be the objects of his leading passions.

“ Upper Canada pays no taxes, except a duty on wine amounting to four pence a gallon on Madeira, and two pence on other sorts of wine ; and another of thirty-six shillings sterling a year for a tavern license, which during the session of 1793 was increased by twenty shillings Canadian currency (four dollars.) The sum total of the public revenue amounts to nine hundred pounds sterling, out of which are paid the salaries of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and of the Secretaries ; the remainder is destined to meet the expense which local circumstances may require for the service and maintenance of society.

“ The Justices of the Peace determine in the Quarter Sessions, as they do in England, the amount of the county rates for the construction of public buildings, for the repair of roads, and for the maintenance of the army. (The last item

is not yet known in Canada.) These rates are raised by means of a capitation or poll-tax, assessed in proportion to the probable amount of the property of the whole who are in the district liable to contribute. The largest assessment on any individual exceeds not four dollars.

“ On the same principle is raised the pay of the members of the Assembly, who on their return at the end of the session deliver to the Justice of the Peace* of the district a certificate of the Speaker, proving the number of days they have been present, and receive two dollars per day out of the money raised for that purpose, including the days they have been upon their journey.

“ All the expenses of the civil and military administration of Upper and Lower Canada are defrayed by England. The sum total, including the political expenses or the money paid to the Indians, though this forms an item of the military expenditure, amounts for Upper Canada to one hundred thousand pounds sterling. Nearly two-thirds of this sum are paid to the Indians, including the pay of the agents and interpreters.

“ During our long residence at Navy Hall all the inhabitants of an Indian village, of the Tuscarora nation, came to congratulate the Governor on his late arrival at Navy Hall. These Indians generally arrive in the morning in vessels from the banks of the river which they inhabit. They were decked out with uncommon care, covered with rags of every description, and adorned with horse hair and feathers of birds. In their ears and noses they wore rings of the most varied forms and colors. Some were dressed in European clothes, others wore laced hats, and some were naked, excepting the double apron, and painted from head to foot. In general they prefer the harshest colors, paint one leg white and the other black or green, the body brown or yellow, the face full of red or black spots, and their eyes different colors. In a word, they unite in their decorations the utmost absurdity and harshness.

* Clerk of the Peace.

“ They are every one of them, painted in a different style, and furnished with a small looking glass, which they every moment consult with as much attention as the most finished coquette. They comb themselves again and again, and touch up the colours which may have faded from perspiration or exercise. Many of them wear silver bracelets and chains round their necks and arms. Some have a white shirt with long sleeves, over their clothes, and this forms their most elegant garment ; the major part wear as many silver buckles as they can afford. In short, their appearance calls to recollection the whimsical masks which throng the streets of Paris during the carnival. It must however be confessed that their finery in a great measure consists of things which they make themselves, of horses', buffaloes' or other hair, or of the bristles of the hedge hog.* They twist ropes of the bark of trees, and make laces of a species of herbs. Many of these articles which they use to adorn their dress, their tobacco bags, their scalping knives, garters and mockinsons, (a sort of shoe), are made by the women, with a regularity, a skill, nay I may say with a taste, seldom to be found in Europe. Their chief excellence consists in the great variety and richness of the colours, which they generally extract from the roots of certain herbs.

“ The Indians danced and played among themselves. Some of their dances are very expressive, and even graceful. A mournful and monotonous ditty, sung by one and accompanied with a small drum, six inches high, and three in diameter, forms all their music, except that frequently a stick is added, with which a child beats the time. They dance around the music, which they interrupt by loud shrieks. The hunting and war dances are more expressive, especially the latter. It represents the surprise of an enemy, who is killed and scalped, and is performed by one person. The rest are hopping about like monkeys, in a semi-circular figure, and watch, with the utmost attention every movement of the dancer.

* Porcupine.

The moment when the enemy is supposed to have breathed his last, a strong expression of joy brightens every face, the dancer raises a horrid howl, resumes his pantomime, and is rewarded by universal shouts of applause. When the dance was over they played at ball, a game at which they displayed their agility to the greatest advantage. Every one had a racket, the handle of which was three or four feet in length, and bent at the end, so that the racket has the form of a bow. The pack thread is made of bark. They grasp the racket with both hands, and run after the ball wherever they see it, with the view of catching it, one before another. This ball is frequently thrown to a considerable distance, in which case they run after it all together, to catch it, either in the air, or on the ground. No bush, no ditches, no barriers check their ardour. They clear every thing, leap over every thing, and display in this game, a versatility, swiftness and dexterity which are truly striking."*

"During our residence at Navy Hall, the session of the Legislature of Upper Canada was opened.† The Governor had deferred it till that time on account of the expected arrival of a Chief Justice who was to come from England; and from a hope that he should be able to acquaint the members with the particulars of the treaty with the United States. But the harvest has now begun, which in a higher degree than elsewhere, engages in Canada the public attention far beyond what State affairs can do. Two members of the Legislative Council were present instead of seven; no Chief Justice appeared who was to act as Speaker; instead of sixteen members of the Assembly, five only attended, and this was the whole number which could be collected at this time. The law requires a greater number of members for each house to discuss and determine upon any business, but within two days, a year will have expired since last session. The Governor has therefore thought it right to open the session, reserving how-

* The primitive lacrosse.

† Sixth of July, 1795.

ever to either House the right of prolonging the sittings from one day to another, in expectation that the ships from Kingston and Detroit will bring the members who are yet wanting, or certain intelligence of their not being able to attend. The whole retinue of the Governor consisted in a guard of fifty men of the garrison of the fort. Dressed in silk, he entered the hall with his hat on his head, attended by his adjutant and two secretaries. The two members of the Legislative Council gave by their Speaker, notice of it to the Assembly; five members of the latter having appeared at the bar, the Governor delivered a speech modelled after that of the king, on the political affairs of Europe, on the treaty concluded with the United States, and on the peculiar concerns of Canada.

“Fort Niagara stands on the right bank of the river, on a point opposite to that of Mississaga, on which Newark is built. It was originally constructed by Mr. de la Jonquiere, three miles nearer to the falls; but was some years afterwards transferred to the spot where it now stands, and where Mr. de Denouville threw up an entrenchment. The fort, as well as those of Oswego, Detroit, Miami and Michilimackinac are to be surrendered to the Americans.* Thirty artillery men and eight companies of the fifth regiment form the garrison.

“Some trifling excursions we made in the environs of the city, and especially a tour of four days with the Governor, along the banks of the lake, afforded us an opportunity of seeing the interior country. The chief purpose of this journey was to reach the extremity of the lake. A boat made of the bark of trees and designed for the Governor’s excursion, contained the whole company; which consisted of the Governor, Major Seward,† Mr. Pilkington,‡ us three,§ and Mr. Richard,

* All these forts were surrendered to the Americans in August, 1796, pursuant to the treaty of 1794.

† Of the 5th Regiment.

‡ Of the Royal Engineers.

§ The Duke and his two companions.

a young gentleman. Twelve chasseurs of the Governor's Regiment rowed the boat, which was followed by another vessel, carrying tents and provisions. We halted at noon to eat our dinner, and in the evening to pitch our tents and sup. In the morning we walked, then breakfasted, and set out to pursue our journey.

"Forty Mile Creek was one of the chief objects of our town. The road from Forty Mile Creek to the extremity of the lake, where we travelled on horseback, is one of the worst we have hitherto seen in America. But for one finding now and then trunks of trees in the swampy places,* we should not have been able to disengage ourselves from the morass. Along the road, which is fifteen miles in length, the soil is good; but we scarcely saw four plantations. At the very extremity of it, and on the most fruitful soil, there are but two settlements.

"Land newly cleared, yields here, the first year twenty bushels of corn. The soil is good, though not of the most excellent quality. They plough the land after it has produced three or four crops, but not very deep, and never use manure. The price of flour is twenty-two shillings per hundred pounds; that of wheat, from seven to eight shillings a bushel. Laborers are scarce and are paid at the rate of six shillings a day.

"The winter is here reckoned at five months and a half. Wheat and rye are sown in September; oats, in May; barley, in June; turnips, in July; and potatoes in May. The hay harvest falls between the 10th of June and the 10th of July. Rye is generally cut about the beginning of July, and wheat in the latter days of the same month; potatoes and turnips are dug up in October and November.

"The taste for news is not by far so prevalent in Upper Canada as in the United States. Only one newspaper is printed in Newark, and but for the support granted by Government, not the fourth part of the expense of the proprietor would be refunded by the sale of his papers. It is a short

* Corduroy Bridge.

abstract of the newspapers of New York and Albany, accommodated to the principles of the Governor, with an epitome of the Quebec Gazette. In the front and back of the paper are advertisements. It is a weekly paper. The newspaper press also serves for printing the Acts of the Legislature, and the notices and orders issued by the Governor; and this is its principal use.

“During our residence at Navy Hall, Messrs. Dupetit-thouars and Guillemard took the opportunity of the return of a gun-boat, and made an excursion to York. My friends informed me on their return, that this town, which the Governor had fixed upon as the capital of Upper Canada, before he thought of building a capital upon the Thames, has a fine extensive road,† detached from the lake by a neck of land of unequal breadth, being in some places a mile, in others only some six score yards broad; that in the middle of it is a shoal or sand bank, the narrows on each side of which may be easily defended by works erected on the two points of land at the entrance, where two block houses have already been constructed; that this is two miles and a half long and a mile wide, and that the elevation of the shore greatly facilitates its defence by fortifications to be thrown up on the most convenient points.

“Governor Simcoe intends to make York the centre of the naval force on Lake Ontario. Only four gunboats are at present on the lake; two of which are constantly employed in transporting merchandise, the other two which alone are fit to carry troops and guns, and have oars and sails, are lying under shelter.

“There have not been more than twelve houses hitherto built in York. They stand on the bay over the Don.

“Notwithstanding the navigation of this river, there is a portage of thirty miles between York and Lake Simcoe, by which the merchandise that comes from Lake Huron might reach that place in a straight line. The barracks which are

* Meaning “Roadsted or Harbour.”

occupied by the Governor's regiment, stand on the road,* two miles from the town and near the lake.

"In a circumference of one hundred and fifty miles, the Indians are the only neighbours of York. They belong to the tribe of the Mississagus.

"After a residence of eighteen days at Navy Hall, we took leave of the Governor on Friday, the 10th of July.

"We embarked for Kingston on board the "Onondago," one of the cutters which compose the naval force on the lake. The cutter is pierced for twelve six-pounders, but carries only six in time of peace.

"The wind was tolerably fair during our passage; this is generally accomplished in thirty-six hours, at times in sixteen, but it took us forty-eight hours. Dead calms are frequent, especially at this time of the year, and last sometimes five days. Scarcely any motion was observable on the waters of the lake. This passage, which is one hundred and fifty miles long, offers no interesting objects; the coast soon disappears from your view, especially in hot weather, when the horizon is clouded with vapours as when we sailed. Duck Islands form, to speak generally, the only trifling danger on this passage; no vessel ventures near the islands by night, except when the weather is perfectly fair and clear. A more common and real danger arises from the storms, which frequently on a sudden arise on the lake, render it even more boisterous than the sea, and cause the ships to labour and strain more severely on account of the shortness of the waves, bounded by the small extent of the waters. The ships are then in constant danger of being driven on shore, and would hardly be able to avoid it if the storms lasted longer, but they generally continue only a short time, especially in summer, and the clearing up of the weather is as sudden as was the coming on of the storms. They are only violent gales of wind, which in Autumn frequently blow two days together, and succeed each other very rapidly. Five or six years ago a ship was lost with every

* Harbour.

hand on board. From November until April the navigation is entirely discontinued on the lake.

During our passage the weather was very warm and had been so for the last eight or ten days. The mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at Navy Hall frequently at ninety-two, but on board the vessel, in the cabin, it was only at sixty-four. It is less the intensity of the heat than its peculiar nature, which renders it altogether intolerable; it is sultry and close, and more so by night than by day, when it is sometimes freshened by a breeze, which is not the case in the night; the opening of the windows affords no relief; you do not perspire but feel oppressed; you respire with difficulty; your sleep is interrupted and heavy; and you rise more fatigued than when you lay down to rest.

"We had a detachment of the Fifth Regiment on board. They dressed before we arrived at Kingston. Eight days before, we had seen the Indians painting their eyes with lamp-black and red lead, and braiding their hair to fix in feathers or horses manes, dyed red or blue. This day we saw European soldiers plastering their hair, or if they had none, their heads, with a thick white mortar, which they laid on with a brush, and afterwards raked like a garden bed, with an iron comb, and then fastening on their head a piece of wood as large as the palm of the hand, and shaped like the bottom of an artichoke to make a cadogan, which they filled with the same white mortar and raked in the same manner as the rest of the head-dress.*

"When the Duck Islands were about twenty miles astern of us, the lake grew more narrow and the number of islands increased. On the left is Quinte bay, the banks of which are said to be cultivated to a considerable extent. The eye dwells with pleasure once more on cultivated ground.

* For many years before and after 1795, it was the fashion to powder the hair and wear it tied in a long queue or pig-tail hanging down the back. No soldier was considered properly dressed unless his hair was powdered and his queue properly arranged. The fashion was abolished in the army about 1809.

The houses lie closer than in any of the new settled parts of Upper Canada which we have hitherto traversed. In the background stands the city of Kingston, on the bay of the same name, which the French in imitation of the Indians, called *Cataraque*. It consists of about one hundred and twenty or one hundred and thirty houses. None of the buildings are distinguished by a more handsome appearance from the rest. The only structure more conspicuous than the others, and in front of which the English flag is hoisted, is the barracks, a stone building, surrounded with pallsades.

“ All the houses stand on the northern bank of the bay which stretched a mile further into the country. On the southern bank are the buildings belonging to the naval force, the wharfs and the habitations of all the persons who belong to that department. The King’s ships lie at anchor near these buildings, and consequently have a harbour and road separate from the port for merchant men.

“ Kingston considered as a town, is much inferior to Newark ; the number of houses is nearly equal in both. Kingston may contain a few more buildings, but they are neither so large nor so good as at Newark ; many of them are log houses, and those which consist of joiners’ work are badly constructed and painted. But few new houses are built, no town hall, no court house, and no prison have hitherto been constructed. The houses of two or three merchants are conveniently situated for loading and unloading ships. Their trade consists in peltry, which comes across the lake, and in provision from Europe, with which they supply Upper Canada. The trade of Kingston therefore is not very considerable. The merchant ships are only three in number, and make but eleven voyages in a year. Here arrive all the vessels which sail up the river of St. Lawrence.

“ The barracks are constructed on the site of Fort Frontenac, which was built by the French, and levelled by the English. The latter built these barracks about six years ago. During the American War their troops were constantly in

motion, and in later times they were quartered in an island which the French called *Isle Aux Chevaux*, (Goat Island), and which the English have named 'Carleton,' after Lord Dorchester. At *Cataraque* were built by M. de Lasalle, the first French ships which navigated the lake.

"Kingston is at present the chief town of the middle district of Upper Canada, the most populous part of which is that situated on Queen's* bay. This district not only produces the corn requisite for its own consumption, but also exports yearly about three or four thousand bushels. This grain, which in winter is conveyed down the river on sledges, is bought by the merchants, who pay its amount in such merchandise as the sellers may require. In the course of last year, one thousand barrels of salt pork, of two hundred and eight pounds each, were sent from Kingston to Quebec. The price was eighteen dollars per barrel.

"The process of clearing woodlands is here the same as all over America. The husbandmen harrow the cleared ground, two, three or four years successively, during which time wheat is sown. Then they plough, but in a very imperfect manner, and sow peas and oats, and again wheat, and so on, according to the common routine. The land yields in this state from twenty to thirty bushels an acre. Snow falls generally in the latter days of November, and remains on the ground until the beginning of April.

"Labourers, whose common wages are from three to four shillings, (Halifax currency), are paid during the harvest at the rate of one dollar or six shillings a day. Some farmers hire Canadians for two or three months, to whom they pay seven or eight dollars per month, and find them in victuals.

"The cattle are not subject to contagious distempers; they are numerous without being remarkably fine. The finest oxen are procured from Connecticut at the price of seventy or eighty dollars a yoke. Cows are brought either from the State

* Quere—"Quinte."

of New York (and these are the finest), or from Lower Canada. The former cost twenty, the latter fifteen dollars.

“ There is no ready market at which a farmer can sell that part of his cheese and butter which is not wanted for the use of his family.

“ The farmers make but little maple sugar, though the woods abound with trees from which it is procured. The Indians import two or three thousand pounds, and sell it to the retail traders for one shilling a pound. Maple sugar is prepared in much larger quantities in Lower Canada. The Canadians eat it here on bread, or make cakes of it mixed with flour of wheat or Indian corn. On the maple tree frequently grows a sort of knobs, or fungusses, of a very large size. If these excrescences be torn from the tree and dried in the sun, they form an excellent tinder,* which the Indians and Canadians use to light their pipes.

“ The price of wheat is one dollar a bushel ; last year the price was much lower, but it has risen from the general failure of the harvest. Fire wood delivered in the town (Kingston) costs one dollar a cord.

“ The river freezes over at the distance of twenty miles from Kingston.

“ The price of land is from two shillings and sixpence to one dollar per acre if the twentieth part be cleared. The price rises in proportion to the number of acres cleared of wood. Two hundred acres, one hundred and fifty of which were cleared, were very lately sold for one thousand one hundred dollars. The expense for cutting down all the large trees on an acre,

* This tinder or “ punk ” as it was called, together with the flint and steel was a necessary article in every household, as well as in the outfit of every smoker. It was dried in thin flakes, was of a light brown colour, and though somewhat tough and leathery was easily torn. When used a piece of it was placed under the flint even with the edge of it, so as to catch the sparks struck by the steel ; it ignited very easily, and burned with a steady dull glow, but never broke into flame. The author has often seen it used in his young days, before the invention of the lucifer match.

and enclosing it with a fence as rude as in the United States, amounts to eight dollars."

The following information about the first employment of steam navigation in Canada, and also on the Atlantic Ocean, between the American and European shores, was obtained from Mr. Douglas Brymner, the able and efficient historical archivist of the Department of Agriculture, and was published in the *Empire* in January, 1888. "Various more or less successful attempts were made in the propulsion of vessels by steam before the close of last century, that of Miller, of Dalswinton, Taylor and Symington, being apparently the most successful. In 1787 they made a series of experiments on Dalswinton loch. In 1789 a larger boat was built which made seven miles an hour, and in 1801 Symington built a boat for Lord Dundas to tow vessels on the Frith of Clyde, which it did for some time until it was withdrawn, owing to the danger of injury to the banks of the canal. In 1807 Fulton launched a steamer on the Hudson, the engines for which were imported from the machine shops of Boulton and Watt, of Birmingham, England. In 1809 Mr. John Molson placed the "Accommodation" on the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec, and a year after built the "Swiftsure" for the same trade. During the war of 1812 they were used by the military authorities for bringing up men and stores. In June and July of 1813 there were several references to the steamers in the correspondence among the archives. Major-General de Rottenberg wrote from Montreal to Quebec (15 June, 1813,) asking that sailors be sent up by her to assist in destroying the American fleet on Lake Champlain. There are other letters from General Sheaffe, and Major-General Glasgow, in the same volume, referring to the service by the steamers, and among the volumes relating to the commissaries, it is stated that the Messrs. Molson had a contract for carrying military stores. In 1812 the "Comet" was built for Henry Bell at Greenock on the Clyde, and plied for some years until sunk in a collision off Kempack Point, when many lives were lost. This was the

first steamboat disaster. In regard to ocean steamers on the Atlantic, it is stated, and repeated in the encyclopedias, that the "Savannah" steamed from Savannah, Georgia, to Liverpool, in 1819, but this has been incontestably disproved. She crossed the Atlantic, it is true, but it was under sail, being a full-rigged sailing vessel with steam machinery fitted up on board, which was used for only a few days.* It is, I think, conclusively established, that the "Royal William" was the first to cross from this side under steam all the way. She was built for the trade between Quebec and Halifax, and left Quebec for Liverpool in 1833. The "Sirius" crossed in 1838 from Bristol, England, to New York, also under steam. On the 4th of July, 1840, the "Britania," the first of the Cunard company's fleet, left Liverpool for New York, and steamed all the way, the service having been regularly maintained ever since. On the 6th July, 1852, Messrs. McKean, McLarty & Co., of Liverpool, entered into an agreement to run a line of steamers fortnightly from Liverpool to Quebec in summer, and to Portland in winter, and on the 10th of May, 1853, the "Genova," the first of the line, arrived at Quebec. The service, owing to various causes, was not satisfactory, and the contract was abandoned, the Messrs. Allan agreeing on the 29th day of September, 1855, to perform the fortnightly service on the same terms as the first contractors. It was agreed subsequently that the service should be weekly, the first steamer under the new arrangement arriving at Quebec in the spring of 1859. Since then the service has been regularly maintained, and there are now several lines of steamers engaged in the carrying trade between Canada and Europe."

* Her fuel was pitch pine.

CHAPTER XVI.

For half a century after the first settlement of the town it was assessed with the township of Cornwall, and the taxes went into the general fund of the district, out of which very small grants were occasionally made for the improvement of streets and bridges in the town plot, the principal means of carrying on local improvements being the statute labour of the inhabitants expended within the town limits. This state of affairs was put an end to in 1834. On the 6th day of March in that year the statute 4th, William IV, chapter 25, was passed incorporating the town, dividing it into two wards (the first comprising all east of Pitt street, the second all west of that street), and authorizing the formation of a Board of Police, consisting of five members, two to be elected for each ward, the fifth to be chosen by these four at their first meeting, or in case of their not agreeing, to be elected by the town. The five members were to choose one of their number President. The first election was held on the first Monday in April, 1834, when Philip Vankoughnet and Martin Carman were returned for the first ward, and John Chesley and Peter Chesley for the second. The four elected members met on the 21st of April, and unanimously chose Archibald McLean as the fifth member. At their next meeting Mr. McLean was chosen President, John Peckman, Clerk; James Pringle, Treasurer, and Horace Spencer, Surveyor of Streets and High Constable. At the next meeting, held on the 7th of May, annual salaries were fixed on a very moderate scale, viz: Clerk, £12.10.0; Treasurer, two and a half per cent. on money passing through his hands; Collector, four per cent. on money collected; Street Surveyor, £10.0.0; High Constable, twenty-five per cent. of all fines collected.

Rules and regulations were adopted for the good government and welfare of the town, some of which were obeyed; some, strange to say, were disregarded. Among the latter was the one forbidding the running at large of horses, oxen, sheep and swine. Many years elapsed before piggy was deprived of his liberty and prevented from roaming at his own sweet will through streets and vacant lots, searching out the weak places in walls and fences, and destroying fields, gardens and lawns. In fact, the pig had the same liberty then that up to the last year or two was enjoyed by that other useful domestic animal, the cow, notwithstanding all laws and ordinances to the contrary.

The town had been visited by that terrible epidemic, the Asiatic cholera, in 1832, when several persons fell victims to the disease. There was a second attack in 1834. The Board of Police took such precautions as were possible to prevent the spreading of the disease, and the following gentlemen were appointed to examine the premises of the towns-people and cause the removal of nuisances, viz: Guy C. Wood, Alexander McLean, Dr. Goodall, Donald McDonell, James Pringle, William Mattice, George S. Jarvis and R. Cline. The number of deaths from cholera was not as great in 1834 as in 1832.*

The commencement of work on the Cornwall canal in 1834 caused a demand for building lots, in consequence of which the Board of Police let several lots on Nos. 10 and 11, north of Water street, at an annual rent of 2/6 a foot frontage. A new weighing machine was bought at an expense of £30.0.0 and placed on the north-west corner of lot No. 18, south side of Second street, where one bought by the magistrates several years earlier had stood.

In May, 1835, the Board of Police advertised for tenders for the laying of flag-stone sidewalks on some of the streets. Up to this date sidewalks had not been made, except by some

* In the height of the excitement and alarm, a little girl who had been sent to Mr. Wood for a disinfectant, asked for "a pound of cholera alarm." "Plenty of that everywhere, try chloride of lime," was Mr. Wood's answer.

private individuals on small portions of two streets. For many years the only sidewalk was one made of small round stones by Donald McAulay in front of his house on lot No. 16, north side of Second street. About 1830 Guy C. Wood had a sidewalk of flag-stones laid in front of his property, the east half of lot 14, north side of First street, and William Cline had a similar one made in front of the east half of lot 17, south side of Second street, which was extended part of the way to the west side of Pitt street. With these exceptions, there were no sidewalks laid on any of the streets, and walking in spring or fall was a matter of very great difficulty and discomfort, the mud being often ankle deep, and in some places so bad that people had to crawl along with their feet on the bottom boards of the fence, and maintain a precarious balance by holding on to the top boards with their hands.

One of the muddiest of streets as it appears now after a heavy rain in April, will give a tolerably correct idea of the state of the sidewalks in former days. The improvement proposed to be made by the Board of Police gave great satisfaction, but the work went on very slowly, and it was many years before even the principal streets were attended to. The new sidewalks were all made with flag-stones, and were in consequence rough and unpleasant to walk on; they were, however, solid, and were a great advantage to pedestrians. One trouble was that the people who came in on horseback from the country utilized the sidewalks as a roadway for their horses, until a few heavy fines taught them that this sort of amusement was expensive.

The first sidewalks laid down in 1835 were from the south-east corner of lot 15, north of Second street, northward to Third street; from Mr. Mattice's corner to Mr. Cline's, and from west of Mr. Cline's to the hay scales, that is, along the south side of Second street, from Pitt street to Augustus Street.

From the Post Office to the corner, that is along the front of lot 13, north side of First street, and from Mr. Mattice's

corner to Hyne's tavern, that is on the west side of Pitt street, along lot 16, south side of Second street. All these sidewalks were about four feet wide, and cost fifteen shillings (\$3.00) a rod.

In 1838 some plank side-walks were laid down, one on the north side of Second street, from Pitt street to the east line of lot 7, and one on the south side of Second street, from York street to the west of the town.

In the same year an attempt was made to establish a market, on lots 10 and 11 north side Water street, and an order was made that the old market house on them should be re-repaired.

In 1840 there was a proposal to raise a loan of £500.00 to build a market house. The loan was not raised, and nothing further was done about a market until the next year.

A fire company was formed in 1840 :

CAPTAIN,	1ST LIEUT.,	2ND LIEUT.,
Geo. McDonell.	John S. McDonald.	J. F. Pringle.

BRANCHMEN AND SERGEANTS,
Ranald McDonald and Richard Allen.

ENGINEERS,
Thomas Palin and James Gillie.

FIREMEN,	
1, S. McInnis,	8, Adam Dixon,
2, S. Cline,	9, H. Spencer,
3, J. W. Loucks,	10, Wm. Smart,
4, Dn. McDonell,	11, Andrew Fulton,
5, John Ross,	12, Peter McDonell,
6, Dunbar Pringle,	13, John Lane, jun.
7, A. McDonell,	14, Albert Chesley,

HOOK AND LADDER MEN,	
1, Geo. Snetsinger,	5, Lewis Carpenter,
2, Robert McMonagle,	6, Geo. Robertson,
3, H. Barnhart,	7, Jno. Snetsinger,
4, Geo. Jackson,	8, Wm. Knipe.

BUCKETMEN,
Alexander Forsyth and John Bell.

In 1841 the rent of the hay scales was £6.10.0 for the year. The question of establishing a market came once more before

the board. Several lots were offered for sale to the corporation, among which were lot 12, north side of Second street, at £200.0.0;* lot 12, south side of Second, at £250.0.0, and lot 16, south side of Fourth street, at £150.00. The board did not decide on taking either of them, but called a public meeting, at which lots 10 and 11 north side of Water street, were proposed as the site best adapted for the purpose. The majority of the meeting rejected this proposal, and in 1842 lot 16, south side of Fourth street was purchased. A petition was sent to the Honorable H. H. Killaly in 1842, for the purpose of getting a bridge constructed across the canal.

A market house was built at an expense of £100.0.0 on lot 16, south side of Fourth street, and was occupied on the 1st of January, 1843.

The revenue of the town for the year 1842 was £304.4.6. The school money was £54.9.8½. It is scarcely necessary to say that the whole of the revenue was expended.

In 1844 a by-law was passed allowing hogs to run at large provided they were decorated with yokes round their necks and rings in their noses.

A new wharf was built at the bank of the river, opposite to the canal bridge. There had been a wharf at the same place almost from the time that a steamboat began to run. The first wharf was made in the bay, about the foot of Pitt street, but as it had to be of considerable length, and had to be renewed every spring, that site was abandoned and the new wharf built where the river wharf now is.

In 1845 the market rents were remitted and the stalls were declared to be free for two years. An important move was made in this year. The town applied to the board of works to grant water privileges on the canal. After a little delay the application was granted, and several privileges for mills were located and sold by auction. Three on the south side of the

* This lot with the one adjoining it on the north, were sold in 1886 for \$7,000.

canal were bought by Andrew Elliott, John Harvey, and A. E. Cadwell.

The Board of Police elected in April, 1846, was the last under the act of 1834. The members of this board were J. F. Pringle and H. Pitts, for the west ward ; John York and Alexander McCracken for the east, and Alexander McLean, president.

This board continued in office until the beginning of 1847, when the new act (passed in 1846) came into force. The first councillors under it were for the East Ward, Alex. McLean and Thos. Kennedy, for the Centre, William Mattice, Geo. McDonell and Samuel Hart, and for the West Donald McDonald and Austin Edson Cadwell. The mayor was chosen by the council, and George McDonell having been selected was the first mayor of the town.

On the third of April, 1847, leave was given to the telegraph company to run their lines of telegraph wires through the town.

In the summer of 1847 typhus fever was raging among the immigrants from Ireland. A quarantine station was established by the government at Grosse Isle, below Quebec, where all who were taken ill while on the voyage to Quebec were detained. Of those who were allowed to pass the Quarantine Station, some were attacked by the fever as they proceeded on their way up the St. Lawrence. Many were landed and attended to at the hospitals established in Quebec and Montreal, and many were taken ill at different ports west of the latter city. A hospital was established at Cornwall, the site chosen for it was Petite Pointe Maligne, south of the canal, below the town. Here several temporary buildings were put up, three 36 feet by 18, and one 60 feet by 18, for the sick, one 12 x 18 for convalescents, and one 12 feet square for the dead. Doctors R. Macdonald and D. Bergin were appointed to attend the sick, and were allowed £2.0.0 a day each. Charles Poole was appointed superintendent at 7/6 a day ; there were also

two male attendants, one of whom received \$7.00, the other \$5.00 a week, and two female nurses who received 2 and 3 dollars a week respectively. The hospital was kept open from the 14th June till the 18th of October. 234 patients were admitted, of whom 182 were discharged cured, and 52 died. The expense incurred was £835.9.9, which was defrayed by the government. The precautions taken by the board of health were so effectual, that not a single case of fever occurred in the town.

In 1849 there was another visitation of Asiatic cholera, by no means so severe as those in 1832 and 1834.

In 1850 the statute 12 Victoria, chapter 81, came into force, under which each of the three wards was to elect three councillors, who chose one of their number mayor.

The first councillors elected under this Act were :

Thomas Kennedy,	}	For the East Ward.
Robert Atchison,		
James Smart,		
William Mattice,	}	For the Centre Ward.
P. E. Adams,		
D. W. McDonell,		
Dr. McDonell,	}	For the West Ward.
Vincent A. Annable,		
Austin E. Cadwell,		

William Mattice was chosen Mayor.

In 1852 the County Council put up a small brick building, containing four rooms, each about 12 feet square, and four small vaults for the offices of the Clerk of the Peace, Clerk of the County Council, Treasurer and Registrar ; a second story was added to the building at the expense of a few private individuals, and used as a lecture or assembly room. The Town Council sometime afterwards endeavored to buy this upper room for town purposes, but could not succeed. The building being utterly inadequate to the purpose for which it was erected was pulled down in 1885, and the present one put up.

In 1853 proceedings were taken to raise a loan for the purpose of making a macadamised road from the town to the front

of Roxborough. A by-law authorising a loan of £3,000.0.0 was submitted to the ratepayers and carried by a majority of one hundred, the yeas being 109, the nays 9. The sum of £3,000.0.0 was not more than enough to make the road from the South end of Pitt street to Eamer's Corners, a distance of about four miles. It was expected that the Townships of Cornwall and Roxborough would raise a sufficient sum to complete the road; they, however, did nothing to help the work on. The Township of Cornwall actually opposed it.

In 1854 there was another visitation of Asiatic cholera. Seven of the lockmen at the locks at the east end of the canal, died of it in one night. There were several other deaths (between thirty and forty) caused by the disease in the town, all of which were traceable to the place where the first cases occurred.

In this year the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway was began; the work was pushed on rapidly. On the 17th Sept., 1855, the road was opened from Montreal to Brockville, and in November, 1856, it was completed to Toronto.*

There was a good deal of difficulty in persuading the company to have the track brought to the rear of the town. The line first decided on was nearly three miles further north. The Town Council and the majority of the inhabitants remonstrated strongly against this arrangement, which would have been very injurious to the interest of the town, and happily succeeded in getting the location of the track changed to the line it is now on.

In 1853 and '54, a survey of that part of the town north of Fourth street was made and confirmed by Act of Parliament. This survey was necessary, as some of the streets north of Fourth were taken up by the owners of lots, and in one place, at the east end of the town an owner had encroached so much that his house, which he had built on the south side of the street, as it was before the survey, was found to be on the north

* There was a grand gathering in Montreal, early in November, 1856, to celebrate the event.

side when the street was put on the proper line after the survey. The boundaries of this survey were marked by stone monuments placed as follows: at the intersection of Pitt street with Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth streets, at the north-west angle of the intersection of Fourth and Marlborough streets, at the south-west angle of the intersection of Fourth street with Gloucester, Adolphus, Amelia, Sidney, Augustus, York and Bedford streets. The boundary at the north-west angle of the intersection of Fourth and Bedford streets, being a mark cut on a large granite boulder. One at the north east angle of Fourth and Cumberland streets, and one at the south-east angle of the same streets, and two on the east side of Cumberland street, at its intersection with each of the following streets, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth.*

In 1858 a gravel sidewalk was made on the east side of Pitt street to the Grand Trunk Railway Station, which lasted for several years.

In 1859 a new Municipal Act came into force, directing that the mayor be elected by the town, and also authorizing the election of a town reeve. Dr. Charles Rattray was the first mayor, and D. E. McIntyre the first reeve under the new statute.

On Tuesday, the 28th day of August, 1860, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with his suite, was received at the railway station by the mayor and corporation, and the following committee: The Rev. Dr. Patton, the Rev. Henry Davies, Dr. Allen, and Messrs. Alex. McDougall, S. Finden, Alex. Bilsland and L. Kendall, who presented an address. The Prince, who was on his way from Montreal to Dickinson's Landing, remained about half-an-hour at the Cornwall station, where several thousand people had assembled to meet him and give him a hearty welcome. He was met with equal enthusiasm at Wales and Dickinson's Landing.

At Wales the ladies had made a carpet of maple leaves, on which he walked from the railway car to the carriage that took

* See report to council, 21st July, 1876.

him to the Landing, where he embarked in one of the river boats,* and went down the river to Montreal.

In 1862 and '63 the town hall was built, the lower part at the south end being used as a market.

A drill shed was built, principally by private subscription in the winter of 1863. It was erected on lot No. 11, N. S. Water street; removed subsequently to lot 16, S. S. Fourth street, and after standing for some years, was pulled down in 1885 or '86.

In 1866 a good deal of excitement was caused by threats of a fenian invasion. The three volunteer companies in the town were called out in March, and a number of corps, including some regular troops, were sent in from Montreal, Brockville, Kingston, and other places, a garrison being kept in the town until November, 1866.

In 1867 the erection of a woolen factory in or near the town was spoken of, and the question of granting a bonus to the company was brought forward, public meetings were held, speeches were made for and against the proposal, and an informal vote taken, the result of which proved that the majority of the townspeople were in favor of giving assistance to those engaged in the enterprise. The woolen mill was begun in that year. It continued to work and employ a number of hands until Christmas, 1870, when it was burned down.

In the year 1871, the Town Council pledged themselves to aid woolen and cotton factories.

In 1873 a by-law for the granting of bonuses was carried by a majority of fifty-two, and an act was passed by the Ontario Legislature, extending the limits of the town by adding to it that part of lot No. 7, in the 1st concession of the Township of Cornwall, lying between the highway (the Montreal Road), and the river St. Lawrence, to enable the Town Council to exempt the factories built in that quarter from taxation.

In 1874 a by-law was submitted to the ratepayers and carried, the object of which was to raise a loan of \$10,000 for public improvements. The following terms were granted to

* "The Kingston" I think.

the three factories, vis., to the Cornwall Woolen factory, to the Canada Cotton Manufacturing Company, and to the Stormont Manufacturing Company, each \$400.00 a year for ten years. The property of these companies was also exempted from taxation for twenty-one years from the first of January, 1873.

The ratable property of the town was valued for assessment at \$667,300, and the expenditure for the year was estimated at \$10,850.

The bonds of the town were estimated at the following rates on the dollar—at five years, 92 cents; at 10 years, 85 cents; at 15 years, 77½ cents.

In 1874 Wm. C. Allen was appointed Police Magistrate.

In September, 1874, a fire broke out in Martin & Crilly's paper mill on the south side of the canal, which destroyed the paper mill, the Stormont Cotton Manufacturing Company's cotton factory and storehouse, and P. E. Adams' saw mill.

On the 26th of July, 1876, a wooden building on lot No. 15, south side of First street, took fire. The flames spread rapidly, destroying three handsome brick stores called the Commercial block, to the northward, and several wooden buildings to the south. The town at that time had not an engine of sufficient power to check the progress of the fire. Fortunately there was a steam fire engine standing at the canal wharf, which had been brought by the manufacturer for inspection and sale. This was put in operation by the engineer of the "Bohemian," and worked with such good effect that the fire was prevented from crossing First street. The corporation bought the engine a few days after.

In 1880, Angus Bethune became Police Magistrate, on the resignation of Dr. Allen.

In 1882 the town hall was enlarged. An addition was put at the north end, giving space enough in the lower storey for the fire engine and hose reels, &c., and in the second story for a stage with dressing rooms below it. The stage is fitted with scenery, and the large room in front of it will seat seven or eight hundred people. The improvement of the building cost

the town \$13,000. Many persons thought that it would have been better to have expended no more on the town hall than was necessary to fit it for municipal purposes, and to have left the work of providing a theatre for the amusement of the people to a joint stock company that would have done it much more satisfactorily.

A survey was proposed of that part of the town south of Fourth street. The surveyor had a good deal of difficulty in ascertaining the original boundaries. One post was found at the south-east corner of lot No. 1, north Water street ; one on the corner of lot No. 12, north side of First street ; another at the north-east corner of lot No. 16, on the south side of Second street, and the boundary stone set up by the canal commissioners at the south-west corner of the town, was taken as fixing that point. The survey was made, adopted by the Council, and confirmed by the Provincial Legislature.

A by-law was passed prohibiting burials within the limits of the town, and the purchase of ground for a public cemetery was much talked of, but nothing came of it. The burial by-law was quietly suffered to go into oblivion, and a public cemetery, though much needed, was not procured until 1888, when a joint stock company was formed.

A gas company was formed in 1882. In July a by-law was passed allowing the company to lay the pipes along the streets of the town, and in the fall of the year the street lamps were lighted with gas instead of coal oil.

Tenders were accepted for the building of a market at the price of \$7,350.

The debt of the town was then \$33,500, without including the cost of the proposed market, which amounted to about \$13,000 before it was completed.

In 1883 a by-law was adopted by the ratepayers to raise \$25,000 for the erection of a public school building.

The market building was finished and accepted, and subsequently leased for \$725.00 a year. It was used for a market for two or three years, and was then leased for manufacturing

purposes. Proposals were made for the construction of water-works in the town, a very much needed improvement. Nothing definite was accomplished at that time.

In January, 1884, there was a fire at the corner of Pitt and Second streets, which destroyed the Commercial hotel and several other buildings, and clearly demonstrated the absolute necessity of some means of extinguishing fires better fitted for the purpose than the steam fire engine.

In 1885 an attempt was made to consolidate the floating debt of the town, which was carried out in 1886 by the passing of a by-law to raise \$20,000 for that purpose.

In April of this year a fire occurred in the lower storey of the town hall, which damaged the building a good deal, and unfortunately caused the death of two prisoners confined in the cells. The cause of the fire is unknown. The results might have been much more disastrous than they were, for if the alarm had been delayed for another quarter of an hour, the steam fire engine and hose would have been destroyed, and there would have been no means of saving the town hall or of preventing the fire from spreading to other buildings.

In 1886, the construction of water-works was commenced, and was finished in 1887, and since that time the supply of water has been abundant for all purposes. See post.

The town taxes began in 1834, at one penny in the pound. In 1840, they rose to two pence; in 1846, to four pence; from that time, though there were fluctuations, the tendency was to rise, until at the present, 1886, they amount to 20 mills on the dollar.

In 1842-43, the revenue of the town appears to have been £304.4.6. The school money amounted to £54.9.8½.

In 1888, the revenue amounted to \$59,540.25, made up from the following sources:—

Town Hall,	\$ 722 50
Licenses,	3,009 62
Ontario Bank Discounts,	12,283 70
Dog Tax,	293 00

Sewers,	{ Sidney Street,	-	-	\$ 13,289 93
	{ Pitt	"	-	1,800 00
	{ Albert	"	-	300 00
Fire, Light and Police,	-	-	-	539 55
Interest,	-	-	-	38 43
Wharfage and rent of	-	-	-	30 00
Public Schools,	-	-	-	346 00
Market,	-	-	-	399 96
Public Property,	-	-	-	144 00
Miscellaneous,	-	-	-	115 25
Taxes,	-	-	-	26,228 31
				<hr/>
				\$ 59,540 25

The items of expenditure for the same year are:—

Poor Relief,	-	-	-	\$ 639 64
Public Property,	-	-	-	1,092 59
Roads and Bridges,	-	-	-	2,763 85
Miscellaneous,	-	-	-	1,546 96
Salaries,	-	-	-	3,792 70
Fire, Light and Police,	-	-	-	3,294 92
Printing,	-	-	-	179 17
Sidney Street Sewer,	-	-	-	12,088 47
Consolidated Debt Debentures, (1st Issue),	-	-	-	875 00
“ “ “ (2nd Issue),	-	-	-	1,600 68
Ontario Bank, Discount Amount,	-	-	-	15,559 37
Canada Cotton Company Debentures,	-	-	-	697 50
Public School Building Debentures,	-	-	-	1,500 00
Town Hall Debentures,	-	-	-	910 00
Public School Building Sinking Fund,	-	-	-	1,680 00
Public Schools,	-	-	-	1,088 00
Market Debentures, (1st Issue),	-	-	-	520 00
Road Debentures,	-	-	-	180 00
Interest,	-	-	-	62 05
County Rates,	-	-	-	1,019 79
Board of Health,	-	-	-	3 40
Stormont Cotton Manufacturing Co'y Debentures,	-	-	-	902 50
Market Debentures, (2nd Issue),	-	-	-	520 00
Albert Street Sewer,	-	-	-	300 00
Pitt Street Sewer,	-	-	-	1,050 25
Ontario Bank, Overdrawn on 1st Jan.,	-	-	-	2,772 73
				<hr/>
				\$ 56,639 57

Liabilities of the town for 1888:

Town Improvement and Road Debentures,	-	-	-	\$ 3,000 00
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Stormont Cotton Co.,	-	-	-	\$10,000 00	
9 Debentures of \$500 each, paid	-	-	-	4,500 00	5,500 00
Town Indebtedness, (1st Consolidation),	-	-	-	\$10,000 00	
8 Debentures of \$500 each, paid.	-	-	-	4,000 00	6,000 00
Town Hall,	-	-	-	\$7,000 00	
6 Debentures at \$700 each, paid	-	-	-	4,200 00	2,800 00
Market, (1st Issue),	-	-	-	\$4,000 00	
6 Debentures at \$400 each, paid,	-	-	-	2,400 00	1,600 00
Market, (2nd Issue),	-	-	-	\$4,000 00	
5 Debentures of \$400 each, paid,	-	-	-	2,000 00	2,000 00
Public School Building,	-	-	-	\$25,000 00	
5 Payments to Sinking Fund, \$840 each,	-	-	-	4,200 00	20,800 00
Canada Cotton Company,	-	-	-	8,000 00	
Paid to date,	-	-	-	2,153 00	5,847 00
Town Indebtedness, (2nd Consolidation),	-	-	-	\$20,000 00	
Amount paid to date,	-	-	-	1,240 00	18,760 00
Fly Creek Debentures,	-	-	-		1,310 00
Note Under Discount, Ontario Bank,	-	-	-		4,000 00
Sidney Street Sewer, Note Under Discount,	-	-	-		4,601 51
Albert Street Sewer, do do	-	-	-		305 60
Pitt Street Sewer, do do	-	-	-		814 82
do do do do	-	-	-		1,017 25
County Rates,	-	-	-		1,022 11
High School,	-	-	-		1,225 49
Public School,	-	-	-		3,700 65
Separate School,	-	-	-		1,843 61
					<u>\$89,148 04</u>

From 1864 to 1871, both inclusive, the amount of taxes levied, averaged \$4,550 a year.

In 1873, they amounted to	-	-	-	\$ 6,473 70
In 1874, " "	-	-	-	11,272 00
In 1879, " "	-	-	-	12,392 00
In 1882, " "	-	-	-	15,434 00

The valuation of property for assessment

In 1876 amounted to	-	-	-	\$ 636,495 00
In 1884, " "	-	-	-	1,070,925 00

In 1886, amounted to - - - - - \$1,220,535 00
 In 1888, " - - - - - 1,458,000 00

The population in 1834, was a little over 1,000; in 1873 it was 3,000; in 1876 it was 3,318; in 1878 it was 4,141; in 1886 it was returned at 5,170; and by the census taken in May, 1889, it is given at 2,438 for the West ward, 2,428 for the Centre ward, and 1,873 for the East ward, making 6,739 within the town limits. If the population of the suburbs—Lorneville, Beaconsfield, Gladstone, etc.—were added, the total would exceed 10,000.

The following is a list of the Presidents of the Board of Police, Mayors, Reeves, Deputy-Reeves, Clerks and Treasurers of the town:

YEAR.	NO.	PRESIDENT.	CLERK.	TREASURER.
April				
1834	1	Archd. McLean	John Peckman	James Pringle
1835	2	Geo. S. Jarvis	D. W. B. McAulay	do
1836	3	Geo. S. Jarvis	J. S. Macdonald	do
1837	4	Robt. Cline	Geo. M. Crysler	Wm. M. Park
1838	5	Robt. Cline	J. F. Pringle	do
1839	6	Robt. Cline	John Peckman	do
1840	7	Geo. S. Jarvis	do	do
1841	8	J. S. Macdonald	James Loney	do
1842	9	Robt. Cline	John Blackwood	do
1843	10	Geo. McDonell	Archd. J. McDonell	do
1844	11	Rodk. McDonald	Chas. Poole	do
1845	12	Geo. McDonell	do	do
1846	13	Alex. McLean	do	do

The Thirteenth Board continued in office until January, 1847, when the second Act of Incorporation came into force, under which seven Councillors were elected—two each for the East and West wards, and three for the Centre ward. One of the seven was chosen Mayor by the Council.

YEAR.	NO.	MAYOR.	CLERK.	TREASURER.
January				
1847	14	Geo. McDonell	C. Poole	Wm. Park
1848	15	Chas. Rattray	do	do
1849	16	Wm. Mattice	do	do

By R.Vic. Chap. 81, each ward elected three Councillors, who chose one of their number to be Mayor.

YEAR.	NO.	MAYOR.	CLERK.	TREASURER.
1850	17	Wm. Mattice	Chas. Poole	
1851	18	do	do	
1852	19	Andrew Elliott	do	
1853	20	do	do	
1854	21	do	do	
1855	22	J. F. Pringle	do	
1856	23	do	do	
1857	24	Wm. Mattice	do	
1858	25	Chas. Rattray	Jas. Clint	

In 1859, the Act came into force under which the Mayor was elected by the town.

1859	26	Chas. Rattray	Jas. Clint	
1860	27	Sol. V. Chesley	do	
1861	28	do	do	
1862	29	Wm. Cox Allen	do	
1863	30	do	do	
1864	31	do	do	James Kilgour
1865	32	Geo. C. Wood	A. E. McDonell	P. E. Adams
1866	33	Wm. Cox Allen	J. P. McMillan	James Kilgour
1867	34	do	Duncan Monroe	do
1868	35	do	do	do
1869	36	do	do	do
1870	37	do	do	do
1871	38	Angus Bethune	John Skeith	do
1872	39	Wm. Cox Allen	do	do
1873	40	do	Jas. Dingwall	do
1874	41	Angus Bethune	Wm. Bethune	do
1875	42	Andrew Hodge	Geo. S. Jarvis	do
1876	43	do	do	do
1877	44	C. J. Mattice	do	do
1878	45	do	do	do
1879	46	do	do	do
1880	47	A. P. Ross	do	R. W. Macfarlane
1881	48	Wm. Colquhoun	do	do
1882	49	do	do	do
1883	50	do	do	do
1884	51	James T. Kirkpatrick	do	do
1885	52	James Leitch	do	do
1886	53	do	do	R. A. Pringle
1887	54	Geo. McDonell	do	do
1888	55	Angus R. McLennan	do	do
1889	56	C. J. Hamilton, M.D.	do	do

YEAR.	REEVE.	DEPUTY REEVE.
1850	William Mattice	
1851	do	
1852	Andrew Elliott	
1853	do	
1854	Alexander McDougall	
1855	do	
1856	do	
1857	do	
1858	Dd. McDonell	
1859	D. E. McIntyre	
1860	do	
1861	do	
1862	J. J. Dickinson	
1863	J. B. McLennan	
1864	do	
1865	do	
1866	Angus Bethune	
1867	do	
1868	do	
1869	do	William Mack
1870	do	do
1871	Wm. Mack	C. J. Mattice
1872	C. J. Mattice	Angus Bethune
1873	do	do
1874	do	Robert Craig
1875	do	William Mack
1876	Wm. Mack	C. J. Mattice
1877	do	A. P. Ross
1878	do	John McIntyre
1879	John McIntyre	J. Snetsinger
1880	J. T. Kirkpatrick	John Bergin
1881	John Bergin	J. T. Kirkpatrick
1882	C. J. Mattice	H. S. Macdonald
1883	J. Bergin	L. A. Ross
1884	James Leitch	J. E. Loney
1885	Isaac Skeith	J. G. Hunter
1886	A. R. McLennan	C. J. Hamilton
1887	M. O'Callaghan	W. Atchison and S. Crosbie
1888	J. G. Hunter	Dr. C. J. Hamilton and M. M. Mulhern
1889	M. M. Mulhern	E. O'Callaghan and F. Rowe

ASSESSMENTS.

Until 1850, in which year the Assessment Act, 13 and 14 Victoria, Chapter 67, was passed, the assessment of property

was on a fixed valuation, instead of being, as now, based on the actual cash value. The following is the scale, as established by 59 Geo. III, Chap. 7, passed in 1819 :—

	£.	s.	d.
Every acre of arable or meadow land,	1	0	0
“ “ uncultivated “	4	0	0
“ “ town lots in York, Kingston, Niagara and Queenstown,	50	0	0
Every town lot in Cornwall, Johnstown and Belleville,	25	0	0
“ house built with timber, squared or hewn on two sides, one story in height, with not more than two fire places,	20	0	0
Every additional fire-place,	4	0	0
“ dwelling house built of timber squared or flatted on two sides, of two stories in height, with not more than two fire-places,	30	0	0
Every additional fire-place,	8	0	0
“ framed house, under two stories in height, with not more than two fire-places,	35	0	0
Every additional fire-place,	5	0	0
“ brick or stone house of one story in height and not more than two fire-places,	40	0	0
Every additional fire-place,	10	0	0
“ framed, brick or stone house of two stories in height and not more than two fire places,	60	0	0
Every additional fire-place,	10	0	0
“ Grist Mill, wrought by water, with one pair of stones,	150	0	0
Every additional pair	50	0	0
“ Saw Mill,	100	0	0
“ Merchant's Shop,	200	0	0
Every store house for receiving and forwarding goods for hire or gain,	200	0	0
Every stallion,	199	0	0
“ horse of the age of three years and upwards,	8	0	0
Oxen of the age of four years and upwards, per head	4	0	0
Milch Cows, per head.	3	0	0
Horned Cattle from the age of two to four years,	1	0	0
Every close carriage with four wheels, kept for pleasure,	100	0	0

Every phaeton or other open carriage with four wheels,	£	s.	d.
kept for pleasure only,	25	0	0
“ curricule, gig, or other carriage with two wheels,			
kept for pleasure only,	20	0	0
“ waggon kept for pleasure,	15	0	0

Every stove erected and used in a room, where there is no fire-place, shall be deemed and considered to be a fire-place.

The rate of assessment was limited to one penny in the pound.

CHAPTER XVII.

Nothing was done to improve the navigation of the St. Lawrence or Ottawa rivers during the French regime in Canada,* though a canal intended to be built at Lachine is mentioned in a letter written by M. Began to the French Minister, dated 12th Nov., 1714. After the British Government got possession of the country, canals were made at the Cascades, the Buisson and Coteau du Lac. The exact date of the commencement and completion of these works cannot be ascertained, but it is certain that they were first made between 1779 and 1783. In 1800 Colonel Gother Mann, of the Royal Engineers, reported upon their state and recommended enlargement. In 1801-5 his report was carried out, a longer canal was made at the Cascades, and those at the Split Rock and Coteau du Lac were improved. They were very small compared with the canals now in use along the St. Lawrence, as will be seen by the following table showing their dimensions, as well as those of the Lachine Canal, at different periods. Prior to 1804 these canals and their length were as follows :

NAME OF WORK.	LENGTH OF CANAL.
At the Cascades,	About 400 Feet
“ Trou du Moulin,	200 “
“ Old Lock at Split Rock,	200 “
“ Coteau du Lac Canal and two locks,	900 “

The locks were built of stone and were designed for the passage of boats capable of carrying from 30 to 40 barrels of flour.

* The information about the old canals is taken from D. Bymner's report on Canadian Archives, 1886, p.p. 20 to 30, and p. 11.

CANALS AT COTEAU DU LAC, SPLIT ROCK AND CASCADES.

YEARS.	WIDTH OF LOCK.	WIDTH OF CHANNEL.	DEPTH.	LENGTH OF LOCK.
1779-1783	16 Feet	8 Feet	1.6 Feet	Not given
1801-1805	20 "	10 "	3 "	120 Feet *

LACHINE CANAL.

YEARS.	WIDTH OF LOCK.	WIDTH OF CHANNEL.	DEPTH.	LENGTH OF LOCK.
1821-1825	20 Feet	48 Feet	5 Feet	100 Feet
1843-1848	45 "	120 "	9 "	200 "
1874-1883	45 "	150 "	14 "	270 "

The cost of the canals made in 1779-1783 is not stated. The enlargement and improvement in 1801-5 cost about £3300.0.0. All the expense was paid by the Imperial Government, as the works were required for the transport of naval and military stores, from Lachine to the naval stations and military garrisons in Upper Canada. The forwarders used them for the conveying of merchandise, and paid a toll at first of ten shillings for each batteau. The amount of toll for the season of 1781 is stated in a letter from Twiss, dated 3rd December of that year, to have been £131.10 for 263 batteaux at 10s. each, and 15.0 for 2 canoes and 1 boat at 5s. each.

In 1783 the amount of tolls received at Coteau du Lac was £127.0.0 and between the Cascades and the Trou, £46.15.0; £173.15.00 in all, and it was expected that when the lock at the Split Rock was finished, the toll on each batteau would be twenty-five shillings, and that the annual amount from 260 batteaux would amount to £325.0.0 currency, a sum sufficient to pay all persons necessary to be employed, as well as the expenses for keeping the works in repair. The boats required for the King's service passed free.

The old canal at the Cascades is still in existence, The masonry is showing signs of giving way, but the rock cutting appears to be almost unchanged. The gates are no longer in the locks, and, owing to their absence, the waters rushing

* This length was to allow six batteaux to be passed at once. The dates indicate the beginning and completion of the works.

through have made a shoal at the Ottawa end, which impedes navigation. The remains of the other canals are perfectly visible.

The next improvement in the system of inland navigation was the construction of the Lachine Canal, which was begun on the 18th of July, 1821, and completed to St. Gabriel in 1824. The levels for the Welland Canal were first taken in 1816. In November, 1824, the construction of the canal was commenced. The work was finished in a little less than five years, and was opened on the 26th of November, 1829. The Cornwall Canal, the next link in the chain, was finished in 1842.

The construction of the Beauharnois Canal was commenced shortly after the completion of that at Cornwall, and was followed with but little delay by the construction of the shorter cuts at Farren's Point, the Rapid Plat and the Galops, which completed the line of improvements along the rivers St. Lawrence and Niagara.

In the first volume of Gourlay's "Statistical Account of Upper Canada" is a map of the Province, dated 1821, on which is given a plan for a grand canal and junction canals, to connect the St. Lawrence river with the Ottawa; the Petite Nation with the St. Lawrence, and the Upper Ottawa with the Lake of Two Mountains.

Three courses are laid down for this grand canal, the most northern is a straight line from Johnstown* to a point on the Ottawa, about two miles west of the Province line between Upper and Lower Canada. The middle course begins at Johnstown, runs in a straight line to a point in the centre of the front of Roxborough, and thence eastward to the Ottawa river, near the most northern point of Rigaud. The southern course also begins at Johnstown, runs to a point about three miles west of the eastern boundary of Matilda, and four miles north of the St. Lawrence, thence in a straight line to the Ottawa, which it strikes nearly opposite the northern end of Isle Perrot. From the line of the Grand Canal a junction was to

* A few miles east of the Town of Prescott.

be made with the Petite Nation river and the Ottawa by a canal running northward, parallel to the Township line, from the point in Matilda above mentioned to the Petite Nation and Ottawa. Another canal is laid down, which was to run from Milleroches north-westward, through the Townships of Cornwall, Osnabruck and Finch, to the Petite Nation, and another from the southern course of the grand canal to Lake St. Francis, west of the Coteau du Lac. Gourlay's plan was on too grand a scale to be undertaken by the Province, and it was never seriously considered.

In 1826 or 1827 Samuel Clowes, civil engineer, was employed to survey a line for a canal from the head of the Long Sault rapids to Cornwall. The line he proposed was to begin at Archibald's Point, across which a cut was to be made to Hoople's Creek, which was to be followed for about three quarters of a mile. Then the canal was to follow a depression of the country, and drop into the river at Brownell's Bay, near what is now called "The Sand Bridge." A dam was to be made across the channel to Sheik's Island, above Brownell's, and another below Milleroches, forming a large basin from which the cutting of the canal was to be made, as it now is to Cornwall.

Another place which was spoken of, was to bring the canal from Hoople's Creek through the first concession, at some distance from the river, to the rear of the Town of Cornwall, and to enter the river again either above or below the town; and another proposal was to make a dam across the river to Cornwall Island either above or below the town, for the purpose of raising the water to the level of the foot of the Long Sault rapid, the rapid and the dam to be passed by cuttings and locks. Of the three projects the last two were never seriously discussed. The first one was carefully considered by the canal commissioners, who decided in favor of the line as it is at present. There are, however, not a few who think that a mistake has been made, and that Mr. Clowes' plan should even now be adopted.

The improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence

was authorized by the Statute 3, William IV, Chap. 18, passed on the 13th of February, 1833, under which a sum not exceeding £70,000.0.0 was to be raised by loan at five per cent. for that purpose, and the following gentlemen were appointed commissioners to carry the Act into effect: The Honorable Thomas Clark, the Honorable John Hamilton, and Philip Vankoughnet, Jonas Jones, Hiram Norton, George Longly, and Peter Shaver, Esquires.

Sect. 14 of the Act directed that "the improvements should commence and be finished between the head of the Long Sault and Cornwall, in the eastern district, before any money could be laid out for improvements on any other part of the River St. Lawrence."

The commissioners entered upon their duties without delay, caused further surveys to be made, and after due consideration decided upon adopting the line in which the canal now runs.

Their head office was at Cornwall, where the secretary James Hume, and the agent, Wm. R. F. Burford, resided. The solicitor, Henry Sherwood, lived at Brockville.

The management of the work was intrusted to J. B. Mills, civil engineer, who had under him, as assistant engineers, George and Samuel Keefer, J. Rodrique, Joseph F. McDonell and Robert Wells. Benjamin Wright was appointed consulting engineer.

The following are the names of the contractors. The figures are the numbers of the sections reckoned eastward from the head of the canal at Dickinson's Landing:—

Section 1,	Robert and William Hervey
" 2, 3, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26,	Charles Kerr & Co.
" 4,	Rogers & Co.
" 5,	Adam Dixon
" 6,	S. and W. Fraser
" 7 and 8,	Geo. Beeby & Co.
" 9 and 10,	Simpson & Mittleberger
" 11,	Peter Anderton
" 12 and 18,	Caleb Traux & Co.
" 13,	Crawford & Thompson

Section 14.	Simon Fraser
“ 15,	W. & I. Bowron
“ 16,	Barlow & Brownson
“ 17,	Reid & Shepherd
“ 23, 24, 25,	Simpson & Co.
“ 27,	Crawford & Simpson
Lock 1,	Bellany & Co.
“ 2 and 3,	Reid & Shepherd
“ 4,	Robt. & Peter McKay
“ 5 and 6,	Geo. Crawford
Lock Gates,	D. and J. L. Wilkinson
Retaining Wall.	Pierce & Co.
Culverts,	Richards & Buell
Sewer at Cornwall,	William Johnston
Basin at Cornwall,	Adam Dixon
Guard Gates,	George Crawford

Section I was divided into sub-sections and sub-let.

Sub-Section A,	Angus and Alex. McDonell
“ B,	David Ballantyne and James Hervey
“ C,	Simon Fraser, junior
“ D,	Robt. Harrison, John Leman and John Hervey
“ E,	Chas. Kerr & Co.
“ F,	John Reid and Robt. Shepherd.

The first sod was turned and wheeled away by Chief Justice Robinson in the autumn of 1834, at a spot near the mouth of the old channel. A few people from the town attended, but there was no ceremony about the affair, nor so far as the author knows was the Chief Justice presented with a silver spade or a mahogany wheel-barrow. Soon after this formal commencement, the work was regularly carried on along the whole line.

The most difficult part of the undertaking was the embankment on the south side of the canal, from Dickinson's Landing along the great rapid of the Long Sault. The high bank of the river was cut away, and cart-load after cart-load of the earth and stone were thrown into the rapid, only to be swept away by the current. Months passed before anything like an embankment appeared above the surface of the water. The perseverance of the contractors and labourers at last conquered the difficulty, and now the Long Sault embankment is

the firmest part of the whole work. Quarries were opened on Cutler's property in the rear of Milleroches, and on McLeod's, to the north-east of the Town of Cornwall, where an abundant supply of lime stone was obtained for the locks and culverts.

In general the men employed in the town and its vicinity behaved very well and gave occasion for very few complaints. One very unfortunate affair occurred at the Milleroches quarry. On the 13th of December, 1834, Ewen Stuart, deputy sheriff, Geo. McDonell, barrister, and Henry Thain, bailiff, went to the quarry to arrest a man who had aided in rescuing a prisoner the day before. William Quinn was pointed out by Thain to the deputy sheriff as the man. Quinn rushed at Thain with an iron bar; the deputy sheriff put his hand in the breast of his coat to draw out a pistol, when Richard Quinn came behind him and struck him on the head with an iron drill, fracturing his skull and causing his death a few days after. As soon as the news of the attack on Stuart reached the town a number of armed men were sent up to arrest the Quinns, but when the party got to the quarry they were too late, the Quinns had escaped and no arrests were made.

After this an application was made by the magistrates to the military authorities for a company or two of regular troops to assist in maintaining order. A building was put up on the court-house lot for barracks in September, 1835, but no troops were sent to the town until the following year.

As the excavation and embankment were proceeded with across the front of the town, the inhabitants began to see that they were about to be cut off from the river, to which up to that time they had easy access. The only means of communication between the town and the river provided for in the plans of the canal commissioners was through the culvert constructed on lot number nine, south side of Water street.* Those who have seen this culvert can form a very good idea of the difficulties there would have been in getting through it to the river wharf from the town. Petitions and remonstrances

* This culvert was filled up in 1883.

were laid before the commissioners, complaining of the injury threatened to the town, and urging the necessity of a bridge across the canal. Mr. Mills, the acting engineer, and Mr. Wright, the consulting engineer, were called upon to report on the subject, and they did so on the 7th of September, 1835, decidedly against the request for a bridge. Wright stated that the culvert was sufficient for all purposes; that a bridge would cost £2500.0.0 or £3000.0.0, would be dangerous to boats and troublesome to manage, and would cause an annual expense of £25.0.0 at least; that if it was found that the culvert and a ferry did not give all the accommodation required, a bridge could be erected there after, without much additional expense, by founding it on piles and a flooring just under water in the canal. Mills said that goods could be landed at the canal dock; that a boat would be detained only twenty minutes in getting through the locks, and that the delay would be compensated by the greater facilities in getting goods from a boat at the canal dock than at the river dock at the foot of the sewer. He proposed a dock built out in the river from the foot of the culvert, where a boat could lie and goods and lumber be landed. He seemed to think the unqualified dislike of the townspeople to being cut off from the river rather absurd. The commissioners, acting on these reports, refused to construct a bridge, and it was not until the year 1843 that the inhabitants of the town succeeded in inducing the Government to build one.

In March, 1836, Mr. Mills, chief engineer, resigned in consequence of some disagreement between the commissioners and himself, and Captain Philpotts, of the Royal Engineers, was appointed in his stead, and had charge of the work until it was completed.

The labourers at the head of the canal were not by any means as peaceable and well behaved as those at the town. There were more than one thousand men employed at the deep cutting at the Long Sault, and a very unruly set of men they were. So long as they confined their quarrels and fights

among themselves, no one was much concerned about them; but when they began to attack the country people, there was danger of very serious trouble. For some time so much alarm was caused by the conduct of the labourers that the front road was considered unsafe, and many persons preferred going out to that in the rear of the first concession, to risking insult and injury by taking the more direct route. Matters were brought to a crisis in the winter of 1836 by the murder of Mr. Albert French, the then owner of Maple Grove. This gentleman drove through Cornwall late in the afternoon with a horse and cutter, on his way home from Montreal. When he got to Woods' bridge, west of the town, he overtook two canal labourers and a woman, who were returning to Dickinson's Landing from a funeral. They asked him to let them ride, and on his refusal, stopped the horse and dragged French out of the sleigh. He seized a stake from an empty wood sleigh that was passing and attacked the men with it; one of them wrenched the stake out of his hands, knocked him down with it, struck him when down and fractured his skull. The party then got into his sleigh and drove off, leaving him senseless and bleeding on the bridge, whence he was taken to the nearest house, where he died in a few hours. The murderers were followed up, but only one of the men was arrested. He was tried at the Assizes at Cornwall in the following summer, found guilty, and executed. There were many threats of a rescue on the part of the labourers, and the Government sent a company of the 15th Regiment of the line from Kingston to Cornwall, under the command of Capt. Brouncker. This company was stationed in the barracks built near the courthouse for a couple of months. They were under arms in the barracks at the time of the execution, but there was no disturbance. Soon after the execution they were ordered to join their regiment at Kingston. After this tragical affair there was very little trouble with the men at the Long Sault.

Up to the year 1838, the sum of £430,000.0.0 had been granted by the Legislature of Upper Canada for the improve-

ment of the navigation of the St. Lawrence river, within the boundaries of that Province. Of this sum £350,000.0.0 had been raised and expended. £40,000.0.0 or £50,000.0.0 were required to finish the work on the Cornwall canal, but could not be raised owing to the embarrassed state of the Provincial finances.

The canal commissioners proposed to raise money on their notes signed by the president and secretary. The Government offered £10,000 to be expended in paying off arrears due to the contractors and workmen, and in placing the work in a state to admit of a suspension of operations thereon with the least possible damage. In June, 1838, it was decided that debentures for £29,000 should be issued, and that the work should be continued until that sum was expended. In this year Hiram Norton, one of the commissioners, resigned, and James Morris was appointed in his place.

In October, 1838, an order was issued by the Lieut.-Governor of the Province to build a stone block house near the the locks, at Cornwall. A good deal of stone* was prepared and cut for the proposed building, and the excavation for the foundation was dug, a little north of where the pottery now is, but the order was rescinded, and the work was not proceeded with.

The barracks built in 1835 were handed over to Lieut.-Col. Philpotts for the use of the troops raised in 1838. They were occupied by Captain Geo. Crawford's independent company in that year and in 1839, and afterwards by part of the incorporated militia regiment, stationed in the town.

Work on the canal was suspended from the close of 1838 until after the Act uniting Upper and Lower Canada came into force in 1841, when it was resumed and completed in November, 1842.

When the canal was completed, and the water let in, it was found that some of the implements for working the valves of the lock gates had been mislaid either purposely or acci-

* This stone was bought by the late Wm. Wood, and used in the building of his house west of the town.

dentally, and that the valves that were open could not be closed nor those that were shut opened. The water rose a foot or two above the gates of the three locks below the town, and was pouring over them like a torrent, and there was great danger that the unusual pressure might carry some of them away, or burst the bank of the canal. Fortunately the missing implements were discovered, and the water brought to its proper level before any damage occurred. Very few accidents have happened to the work since it was completed. The worst was a break which occurred in October, 1850,† in the south bank near Moulinette, which emptied the long level between the guard lock and that east of Milleroches, and stopped navigation for about two weeks. A propeller, "The England," that was in the long level at the time of the break, narrowly escaped being carried out by the rush of the waters.

The Beauharnois canal was constructed a few years after the completion of the Cornwall canal. Then the lock at Faren's Point, the canal at Morrisburgh, and that from Iroquois to the head of the Galops rapid, were made. These works, with the enlargement of the Lachine canal, made the system of inland navigation by the St. Lawrence route complete from Montreal westward.

The Cornwall canal was opened for navigation late in the autumn of 1842. The "Highlander" was the first of the mail line of steamboats that passed up. On her first trip to Kingston, she was detained for some hours at the head of the canal, as the coffer-dam built there had not been taken away sufficiently to allow her to pass. After the canal was opened for navigation, the people of the town found that the inconvenience of having no access to the river, except through the culvert, was intolerable. Petitions were sent, and strong representations were made to the Board of Public Works. The Honorable H. H. Killaly, the President of the Board, came to the

† A break occurred near the same spot on the 12th of October, 1888, which was not repaired for some weeks owing to the fact that the earth and stone used to fill up the gap slid into the river.

town, and after a careful examination, consented to the building of the bridge, which was completed in 1843, and which has been maintained from that time by the Government.

The dimensions of the Cornwall canal are :

Length,	11½ statute miles
Breadth at bottom,	100 feet
“ at top,	150 “
Depth of water on sills,	9 “
Number of locks,	7 “
Length of old locks,	200 “
Width “	55 “
Total rise in lockage,	48 “

A new cut was made and two new locks built south of the three locks east of the town, and completed in 1882. The dimensions of the new locks are :

Length,	270 “
Width,	45 “
Depth of water on sills,	14 “
Length of basin,	825 “

There have been three superintendents and two collectors since the opening of the canal. Superintendents : Godfrey, from November, 1842, to September, 1849 ; Duncan A. McDonell, from September, 1849, to 1st July, 1889 ; Alexander P. Ross, from 1st July, 1889. Collectors : Daniel Phelan and James Phelan, his son, who succeeded him.

The dimensions of the Farren's Point canal are :

Length	¾ of a mile.
1 lock, length	200 feet
Breadth,	45 “
Total rise,	4 “
Depth of water on sills,	9 “
Breadth of canal at bottom,	50 “
“ “ surface,	90 “

Contracts were entered into in the autumn of 1888 for the building of three new locks above the town, and the deepening of the canal to 14 feet. The work is to be completed in the spring of 1891.

The contractors for the building of the locks on the

Cornwall canal are Messrs. Davis Brothers, and for the deepening of it, the Gilbert Dredging and Blasting Company. For the Galops canal, Messrs. Murray & Cleveland.

GALOPS CANAL.		RAPIDE PLAT CANAL.	
7 $\frac{5}{8}$ miles	- - - - -	Length	- - - - - 4 miles
3	- - - - -	No. of locks	- - - - - 2
200 feet by 45	- - - - -	Dimensions	- - - - - 200 feet by 45
15 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet	- - - - -	Total rise in lockage	- - - - - 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet
9 feet	- - - - -	Depth of water on sills	- - - - - 9 feet
50 "	- - - - -	Breadth of canal at bottom	- - - - - 50 "
90 "	- - - - -	" " at surface	- - - - - 90 "

BEAUHARNOIS CANAL.		LACHINE CANAL.	
11 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles	- - - - -	Length	- - - - - 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles
9	- - - - -	No. of locks	- - - - - 5
200 feet by 45	- - - - -	Dimensions	- - - - - 270 feet by 45
82 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet	- - - - -	Total rise of lockage	- - - - - 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet
9 feet	- - - - -	Depth of water on sills	- 2 locks, 18 ft.; 3 locks, 14 ft.
80 "	- - - - -	Breadth of canal at bottom	- - - - - 80 feet
120 "	- - - - -	" " at surface	- - - - - 120 "

An improvement is now being made in the Galop rapids by forming a straight channel, 3,300 feet in length, 200 feet in width, and 14 in depth.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The postal arrangements in the newly settled parts of Canada one hundred years ago, did not afford much facility for correspondence. The mail between Montreal and Niagara was sent by couriers, who travelled most of the way on foot, and took six months to make the round trip. In the winter of 1784-85 old Jacques Morriseau carried the mail on his back twice between Montreal and Kingston. Houses were so scarce at that time, between Lachine and Cornwall, that he had to sleep in the open air for three nights. The only bed he had on these occasions was of boughs of evergreens with a single blanket to cover him.

Before the end of last century mails were dispatched more frequently; a mail each way once in two months in winter and probably once a month in summer.

From the year 1800 to about 1812, there was a mail carried by foot-men up and down once a month in winter, and with the aid of boats once a fortnight in summer. The late S. Y. Chesley says in his memoranda relative to the mails prior to 1818: "On one occasion I happened to be a fellow-passenger, on a freight batteau, from Coteau du Lac to Cornwall, with one of these mail carriers, who perceiving that I spoke his language (French), when opposite Lancaster post office, asked me to examine his various parcels contained in the mail bag, of which he carried the key, to ascertain whether there were any for Lancaster. There being only one letter he concluded not to stop then, but would deliver it on his return."

After 1812 mails were despatched once a week. The next improvement was the sending of mails up and down three times a week. This continued until about 1830, when the Post Office

Department decided on sending a mail each way daily to all places on the St. Lawrence and the lakes. No further change was made until the completion of the Grand Trunk Railway, from Montreal to Toronto, in the autumn of 1856, when the present system of two daily mails each way, was adopted.

Considering the lack of postal accommodation in early days, it is not a matter of much wonder that few letters went by post. They were generally entrusted by the writers to friends who were travelling to the places to which the letters were to be sent; in fact, until the establishment of the daily mails, a person about to take a journey to Montreal or York, would have been looked upon as very deficient in courtesy if he did not let his friends know of his intended trip, and ask if they had letters to send. Sometimes letters sent in that way failed to reach their destination. When the old English Church in Cornwall was pulled down there were found under one of the pews two letters that had been entrusted over sixty years previously to a gentleman to be delivered to friends in Quebec. The high rates of postage charged up to 1850 had no doubt a good deal to do with the persistent efforts of the people to send their letters by private hand.

The management of the post office in Canada was under the control of the Imperial Government, until 1850, when it was transferred to the provincial authorities, and the rate of postage reduced to three pence (5 cents) the half ounce, upon letters between any two places in the Province. This was a very great reduction from the high rates previously exacted, which were as follows :

	s.	d.		s.	d.
60 miles and under	0	4 ¹ / ₄	701 miles to 800	1	10 ¹ / ₂
61 " to 100	0	7	801 " " 900	2	1
101 " " 200	0	9	901 " " 1000	2	3
201 " " 300	0	11	1001 " " 1100	2	5
301 " " 400	1	2	1101 " " 1200	2	7
401 " " 500	1	4	1201 " " 1300	2	9
501 " " 600	1	6	1301 " " 1400	3	0
601 " " 700	1	8	1401 " " 1500	3	2

These charges were for a "single letter," that is, a letter with-

out any enclosure. A letter with one enclosure was charged double, with two or more, if it did not weigh an ounce, treble; if weighing an ounce, it was charged four single rates, and for each quarter ounce over that a single rate was added.

The postage on a single letter to England, by sailing packet, was 2s. 5½d. On a double letter, 4s. 11d. After steamships were employed to carry the mails, the rates on English letters were increased to 3s. 1d. and 6s. 2d. respectively for single and double letters.

A letter put in an envelope, in the modern mode, would have been charged double under the old system. The letter paper used then was at least double the size of the modern note paper. Great care was taken to write on every available part of the sheet, so that no more than one sheet would be used, and the charge for double postage would not be incurred. The folding of the letter, so that no part of the contents would be exposed, required no little care and neatness, but in the present day this, like the making and mending of a quill pen, has become one of the lost arts.

The carrying of letters by private individuals, was an offence punishable by fine. It lessened the revenue, and the authorities of the Post Office Department endeavored by all means in their power to put a stop to it. Occasionally an order would be issued warning the public, and threatening pains and penalties for the infraction of the law. The following is one of these orders, copied from the Kingston "Chronicle" of the 4th May, 1821:

"GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

"QUEBEC, 23rd April, 1821.

"The Deputy Postmaster-General, having placed a box for the conveyance of letters on each of the steamers in Upper and Lower Canada, which are carried to the post-office immediately on their arrival; gives this notice to passengers and others on board, that he has orders from His Majesty's Postmaster-General, to prosecute such persons as shall convey and deliver letters to the prejudice of His Majesty's revenue."

When this order was made, the steamboats running between Montreal and Quebec were the "Malsham," the "Lady Sherbrooke," and the new "Swiftsure," which left Montreal

alternately on the morning of Thursday, Sunday and Tuesday of each week, and Quebec on Saturday night or Monday morning, Tuesday night or Wednesday morning, and Thursday night or Friday morning,

News from England came very slowly sixty or seventy years ago. Sometimes the voyage of the sailing vessels that carried the mails lasted six or eight weeks; for instance, the Montreal "Herald" of 5th December, 1820, informs its readers that no news had been received from England since the 5th of October.

In the Kingston "Chronicle" of 27th July, 1821, there is an advertisement that "a covered carriage leaves the Mansion House, Kingston, every Monday and Thursday at 11 a.m., for Prescott, where it intersects with the regular mail stages to Montreal; fare, Kingston to Prescott, 10s.; Prescott to Montreal, 35s. It is probable that the mails were sent by this carriage twice a week. When the mails were carried by stage coach, the bags were in charge of the driver, and were usually put under his seat or on the top of the stage. When a post office was being approached the driver blew his horn lustily to warn the postmaster. On getting to the door he tumbled the mail bag or bags off the stage, and dragged them into the office, where the postmaster opened and emptied them, selected the matter addressed to his office, and put the rest, with the mail he had to despatch from his office, into the bags, and delivered them to the driver to be replaced on the stage. The changing of the mail took sometimes twenty minutes or more. If the post office was at a place where the horses were changed or the passengers took a meal, the delay was not irksome, but otherwise, it was by no means pleasant to be detained at the post office door in the severe cold of a winter's night, the heat of a midsummer day, or possibly in a storm of rain or snow. In those days, however, post offices were few and far between, and the detentions were not many. Before the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway and other railways, the mails were carried on the lake and river steamboats in summer, and for many

years were sorted at the principal post offices on the route. A short time before the hour for the arrival of the boat, the carrier of the mail would make his appearance at the wharf with a rough looking horse and still rougher looking waggon. The moment the boat stopped the mail bags were thrown ashore, pitched into the waggon, and driven off, at the old horse's best speed, to the post office, where the mail was sorted and replaced in the bags and then taken back to the boat. After some years the plan was adopted of putting the mails in charge of a post office clerk, whose duty it was to sort them on the boat, so that on her arrival at any stopping place, the mail bag for the post office there, was handed to the carrier, who, at the same time, delivered the out-going mail to the clerk on the boat, thus saving the delay caused by the trip to the post office and back. This system is in operation on all the railways, a post office car being attached to every train on which the mails are carried. In this car the mails are assorted and made up by the post office clerk in charge. In 1867 the postage on letters was reduced to three cents the half ounce. In the session of 1889 a change was made, and now the postage on letters is three cents an ounce. There were very few post offices in Upper Canada at the beginning of the present century, but the exact number cannot be ascertained. Samuel Sherwood was postmaster at Augusta in 1801.

An almanac published at York for the year 1803 gives the following information about the post offices in Upper Canada in the year 1802. The Deputy-Postmaster-General for British North America was George Heriott, Esq. The postmasters in Upper Canada were :

Cornwall, - Samuel Anderson	York, - D. McLean
Matilda, - J. Munro	Niagara, - Joseph Edwards
Augusta, - Samuel Sherwood	Queenston, - Thomas Dickson
Kingston, - John Cumming	Chippewa - Robert Macklem
Fort Erie, - Vacant	Sandwich, - Vacant

The following announcement is added :

N. B.—A monthly communication between this Province and Lower Canada will be open during the winter.

A mail for England is dispatched from Quebec once a fortnight in the summer and once a month in the winter, to be put on board the first packet boat.

Miles McDonell was appointed postmaster in Stormont on the 12th of August, 1803, and Walter B. Wilkinson, at Cornwall, on the 24th of August, 1803. He was succeeded by Guy Carleton Wood,* who was appointed about 1804, and held the office until his resignation about 1854. He was succeeded by his son George C. Wood, and when he gave up the position in 1870-'71, Geo. McDonell, the present postmaster, was appointed. J. J. Dunlop had the post office at Lancaster in 1816.

In 1821 the post offices in the Eastern District numbered three:—Lancaster, J. J. Dunlop; Cornwall, G. C. Wood; Matilda, Paul Glasford. In 1827 the number had increased to six, the additional ones being Lochiel, James Burton, P. M.; Williamsburg, John Cryster, P. M.; and Martintown, Alex. McMartin, P. M. The Matilda office was held by Geo. Brouse, instead of Paul Glasford.

In 1838 the total number of post offices in Upper and Lower Canada was 395, twelve of which were in the Eastern District, viz. :

OFFICE.	POSTMASTER.	OFFICE.	POSTMASTER.
Alexandria, -	R. Chisholm	St. Andrews, -	D. McDonell
Cornwall, - -	Guy C. Wood	Williamsburgh, East, -	Geo. Cook
Lancaster, -	Wm. McIntosh	Williamsburgh, West, -	Jas. Holden
Lochiel, - - -	D. McLeod	Williamstown, -	D. McNicol
Moulinette, -	A. Dixon	Martintown, - - -	A. McMartin
Osnabruck, - -	Jos. Backus	Matilda, - - -	Geo. Brouse

In 1888 the number of post offices in the Dominion was 7,619, 113 of which are in the counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

* Guy Carleton Wood died 8th June, 1857. He had been for more than 50 years postmaster.

CHAPTER XIX.

After the commencement of the Revolutionary War, a number of corps were formed in the Colonies for the King's service. The following, taken from Dr. Canniff's work on the "Settlement of Upper Canada," is as complete a list as the author has been able to procure of the different corps that formed the U. E. Loyalist army :

The King's Rangers.

" Royal Fencible Americans.

" Queen's Rangers.

" New York Volunteers.

" King's American Regiment.

" Prince of Wales' American Volunteers.

" Maryland Loyalists.

Delancey's Battalions, 1, 2, 3.

The Second American Regiment.

" King's Rangers, Carolina.

" South Carolina Royalists.

" North Carolina Highland Regiment.

" King's American Dragoons.

" Loyal American Regiment.

" American Legion.

" The New Jersey Volunteers, 1, 2, 3, 4 Battalion.

" British Legion.

" Loyal Foresters.

" Orange Rangers.

" Pennsylvania Loyalists.

" Guides and Rangers.

" North Carolina Volunteers.

" Georgia Loyalists.

" West Chester Volunteers.

" Loyal New Englanders.

" Associated Loyalists.

Wentworth's Volunteers.

Col. Archibald Hamilton's seventeen companies of Loyal Militia.

In another part of his book the Doctor mentions the 84th

Regiment,* originally called the Royal Highland Emigrants ; Sir John Johnson's corps of two battalions, called the King's Royal Regiment of New York ; Butler's Rangers, and the Loyal Rangers, commanded by Major Edward Jessup, which may be included in the above list under other names.

The following are added from a list furnished by James Howe, of New Brunswick : †

Volunteers of Ireland.
 Battalion of Chasseurs.
 Black Pioneers.
 Philadelphia Light Dragoons.
 Buck's County Dragoons.
 Nova Scotia Loyalists.
 Garrison Battalion.
 Royal North Carolina Regiment.

There are few records of the formation and career of the Royal Yorkers now in existence, ‡ but from such as are available the following history of the corps has been gathered.

Sir John Johnson, by whom the regiment was raised, was the son and heir-at-law of Sir William Johnson, of Johnson Hall, in the Valley of the Mohawk, New York. Sir William was in command at the battle of Lake George in 1755, in which he was wounded. He served throughout the French war, and received a Baronetcy and £5000.0.0 for his services. On his death in 1775, his son John succeeded to the title and the estate.

In 1776, an arrangement was made between General Schuyler and Sir John, by which the latter agreed to a pacific line of conduct, and to remain within certain prescribed limits. For some unexplained reason, this agreement was violated, Sabine does not say by whom, but the Whigs attempted to

* P. p. 68, 439.

The Doctor is mistaken in calling the 84th Regiment "the Second Battalion of the King's Royal Regiment of New York."

† See Report on Archives for 1883. D. Brymner.

‡ Sabine's *Loyalists*, p. 594. D. Brymner's reports on Canadian Archives. Dr. Canniff's *Settlement of Upper Canada*, p. 439, 440. Orderly book and memorandum book in the author's possession. The *Canadian Antiquary*, July, 1889.

secure the Baronet's person. He, learning of this intention, secured his most valuable effects and escaped to the woods with about seven hundred followers, determined to proceed to Canada. After enduring almost every imaginable hardship, he and the principal part of his followers arrived at Montreal. He was soon appointed a Colonel, and authorized to raise a regiment, called "The King's Royal Regiment of New York."*

It appears from a letter in the Haldimand Collection, that it was known on the 8th of August, 1776, † that Sir John Johnson and his followers were on their way to Montreal. A direction was given on the 24th of that month that he be supplied with batteaux. ‡ In September, 1776, he was authorized to raise a battalion. On the 19th of September, 1776, § Edward Foy, D.A.G., wrote to him "that the officers for the new corps were to be divided, so as to assist those distressed by the rebellion," and on the 24th of September, 1776, Foy wrote "that there are to be no pluralities of offices in his corps." || On the 26th of September, 1776, Sir John was ordered to bring his regiment to Laprairie, to join the army, if necessary.** On the 11th of November, 1776, †† D. A. G. Foy wrote to Major Gray, of the Royal Regiment of New York, that refugees with his regiment were not to be compelled to serve, but to be sheltered and supplied with necessaries. On the 1st of December, 1776, the D. A. G. wrote Major Gray about the arrangements for receiving the U. E. Loyalists from New York, under the conduct of the Messrs. Jessup. ††† On the 13th of January, 1777, Sir Guy Carleton wrote to General Phillips, applauding the spirit of the Royal Regiment of New York, and making arrangements for the

* Report on Canadian Archives for 1885.

† Haldimand Collection—Book 20, p. 135.

‡ B. 39, p. 109.

§ B. 39, p. 170.

|| B. 39, p. 181.

** B. 39, p. 186.

†† B. 39, p. 251.

††† B. 39, p. 283.

care of refugees with that corps.* On the 14th of January, 1777, Edward Foy, D.A.G., directs Major Gray, of the Royal Regiment of New York, that the oath of allegiance is to be administered to all refugees from New York, or other governments.† On the 31st of January, 1777, Foy wrote to Ephraim Jones, that there was no foundation for the report that another battalion to Sir John Johnson's regiment was to be formed.‡ On the 24th of March, 1777, Lord George Germaine wrote from Whitehall, London, to Sir Guy Carleton, that he had received notice of Sir John Johnson's arrival at Montreal; that the distress and loyalty of the people in that part of the country from which he came justify the raising of a battalion there, and that the King approves of this, and of Sir John having been raised to the command.§ On the 16th of April, 1777, warrants for clothing were sent to Major Gray.|| On the 28th of April, 1777, Sir Guy Carleton wrote to General Phillips, approving of sending to Major Gray the men for Albany.** On the 12th of May, 1777, Edward Foy, D.A.G., wrote to Major Gray, that he is to give orders to Sir John Johnson's corps to be in readiness to march †† under Colonel St. Leger. †† On the 12th of July, 1780, General Haldimand wrote to Lord George Germaine, and mentioned Sir John Johnson's successful expedition on the Mohawk. §§ On the 13th of July, 1780, General Haldimand wrote to Sir John Johnson, authorizing him to raise a second battalion. ||| On the 12th of April, 1781, Lord George Germaine wrote to General Haldimand, and stated that Sir John Johnson's corps was to be placed on the

* B. 39, p. 330.

† B. 39, p. 338.

‡ B. 39, p. 345.

§ B. 38, p. 5.

|| B. 39, p. 432.

** B. 39, p. 447.

†† The expedition from Oswego to the Valley of the Mohawk. See Stone's "Life of Brant." Vol. I, chap. 10.

‡‡ B. 39, p. 447.

§§ B. 54, p. 284.

||| B. 47, p. 10.

establishment, and referred to his and Carleton's meritorious conduct.*

It is not known whether or not the Royal Regiment of New York was with Gen. Burgoyne's army in the attempted advance to Albany. Some† of those who joined the regiment were with Burgoyne in the unlucky expedition commanded by him, but were not made prisoners under the capitulation, as most of the Provincial troops under his command were sent back to the frontier, when it was found that the army was compelled to retreat. Many of the Provincials considered this a fortunate circumstance for them, as they feared that their fate would have been "a lang rope and a short shrift," if they had fallen into the power of the Continental army.‡ Dr. Canniff says § that the regiment took a conspicuous and noble part in the war, although those who feared them, and were unequal to meet them in combat, endeavoured to malign them. They were stationed at different places along the frontier, and were engaged in the border warfare carried on between the Loyalists and the Continentals. They were with Colonel St. Leger in his expedition from Oswego to the Mohawk in 1777, and were led by Sir John to Johnson Hall in May, 1780. The

* B. 50, p. 80.

†The author has heard Samuel Anderson, who was a Captain in the Royal Yorkers, speak of his having been with Burgoyne's forces in the advance from Lake Champlain.

‡The ninth article of capitulation is in these words:—"IX. All Canadians and persons belonging to the Canadian establishment, consisting of sailors, batteauxmen, artificers, drivers, independent companies, and many other followers of the army who come under no particular description, are to be permitted to return there (i.e., to Canada): they are to be conducted immediately by the shortest route to the first British post on Lake George; are to be supplied with provisions in the same manner as the other troops, and are to be bound by the same condition of not serving during the present contest in North America." The wording of the article is somewhat ambiguous, and a doubt might have occurred as to whether the loyalists who had escaped from the revolted provinces were Canadians or belonged to the Canadian establishment, and whether they were included in the capitulation. See the narrative of Lieut.-Col. John Peters, published in the "Toronto Globe" of 16th July, 1877.

§ Page 435.

names of the combats in which they took part are not now ascertainable, but we may rest assured that wherever the Royal Yorkers were, whether in the field or in garrison, they did their duty as good and gallant soldiers.

An orderly book that belonged to Capt. Samuel Anderson, who commanded the Light Infantry Company of the first battalion, Royal Yorkers, is in the author's possession. It contains nearly all the garrison and regimental orders from the 14th of May, 1779, until the 3rd of August, 1780.

In May, 1779, the battalion was stationed at Carleton Island, and with a portion of the Royal Highland Emigrants and some of the Royal Artillery, formed the garrison of that post. The troops appear to have been employed in completing the fortifications (named in the order of 14th of May, 1779, "Fort Haldimand,") and to have been kept constantly on the alert by threatened attacks on the part of the rebels.

On the 21st of September, 1779, the Royal Yorkers were sent to Niagara, to oppose the designs of the rebels against that post.* They returned to Carleton Island in October, and in November they were sent to Chateauguay. Some of them were stationed during the winter on Isle Perot, and some were sent to Isle Aux Noix.

On the 23rd of July, 1780, they were ordered to Lachine. How long they remained there is not known, as the last date in the orderly book is the 3rd of August, 1780.

In the July number of the "Canadian Antiquarian" for the year 1885, several extracts are given from an orderly book in the possession of Major Latour. From that it appears that in October, 1782, the first battalion was in Lower Canada, with its headquarters at Terrebonne, where they remained until July, 1783, and that they received orders on the 14th of that month to march to Montreal, where they were stationed on the 28th of September of that year.

As stated already, authority was given on the 13th of July, 1780, to Sir John Johnson, to raise the second battalion.

* See Haldimand Collection, B. 54.

On the 28th of November, 1780, General Haldimand wrote to Lord George Germaine, sent him a return of the Royal Regiment of New York, stated that the first battalion was completed, that the second battalion was in a forward state, and represented Sir John Johnson's conduct favourably. Major Latour's orderly book shows that on the 31st of October, 1782, the second battalion was in garrison in one of the upper posts, the name of which is not given. It also gives an order dated 12th November, 1782, containing the names of the officers of the second battalion, and the promotions in the first battalion consequent upon several officers having been transferred from the first to the second.

Recruiting for the second battalion commenced as soon as the order for its formation was made known. As officers seeking promotion brought the recruits in, companies were formed and sent on duty, and on the completion of the battalion the names of the officers who had charge of it were put in orders.

The following are extracts from the orderly book in the author's possession. The first order is

“ GARRISON ORDERS.

“ FORT HALDIMAND, May 14, 1779.

“ Parole, Coldingham; Countersign, Berwick.

“ The guards for the future to consist of an officer for the day, one sergeant, two corporals and fourteen private men.”

On the 16th of May, it is ordered

“ That the corporal at the east end of the island is to be careful and keep a good look out, and keep no fires by night, nor more than one of them to sleep at a time, as its apprehended a scouting party of the rebels is on the opposite side of the river, and they will endeavour to surprise them if possible. If they observe anything like an enemy, they are to abandon their post and return to the garrison. No soldier should be sent to that guard but young and active men.”

The order of May 17th, 1779, directs

“ That every man of the Royal Regiment of New York is to be in the garrison; the keys to be given to the commanding officer every night at tattoo beating.”

“ CARLETON ISLAND, May 24, 1779.

“ Parole, Niagara; Countersign, Detroit.

“ The Royal Highland Emigrants are to take the guard to-morrow. Every man

off duty is to be on parade to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock, to work and forward the public works as fast as possible, in order to put the garrison in a proper position of defence.

“Officer for the day, to-morrow, Ensign Prentice.

“The men of the Royal Yorkers, employed as artificers, are to join the artificers to-morrow morning.”

By the order of 28th May, 1779,

“Lieut. David Smith of the Royal Highland Emigrants, is appointed Adjutant to the garrison, and Sergeant Dagg, of the Royal Highland Emigrants, is appointed Sergeant-Major for the garrison.

“On occasion of an alarm, the troops in garrison are immediately to repair to their alarm posts.

“The Royal Highland Emigrants alarm post to be from the north-east bastion to the artillery hut.

“The Royal Yorkers alarm post is from the west bastion to their own barracks. The alarm post for the engineers department, and the artificers is from the artillery hut to the Yorker's barracks.

“The shipwrights and carpenters belonging to the naval department, when the alarm is given, are to immediately to repair to the fort to man the great guns, and to receive their orders from Captain Shanks.”

Garrison orders, June the 3rd, 1779 :

“The Royal Highland Emigrants and Royal Yorkers are to fire three volleys at 12 o'clock, to-morrow, in honour of His Majesty's birthday. The artillery are to fire seven great guns, and to be answered by the ships in the harbour by seven each, the whole twenty-one.”

June 6th, 1779 :

“A garrison court-martial ordered. Captain Anderson, president ; Lieut. McDonell, Ensign McDonell, Lieut. Damburgess, Lieut. McKenzie, members.”

In the orders of July 5th, 1779, the officer for the day is Captain Neil McLean ; the officer for the guard, Ensign Neil McLean.*

By the order of the 3rd of December, 1779, dram sellers are strictly forbidden to sell any kind of spirituous liquor to the soldiers, without an order in writing from an officer.

In the autumn of 1779, the officers got new clothing from England, and by the order of the 1st of December, 1779, the Colonel recommends them to put themselves under stoppages to reimburse Mr. Blackburn, by whom the clothing was sent

*The Hon. Neil McLean, father of Chief Justice McLean, Colonel Alex. McLean and John McLean, at one time sheriff at Kingston.

out. They are also recommended to preserve the new uniforms till the regiment appears in their new clothing. In the same orders the inhabitants of Isle Perot receive great praise for their spirited and loyal behaviour.

The following order, which is copied *verbatim et literatim*, shows that some members of the old regiment were not strongly imbued with the principles of total abstinence :

“R. O.

“SHATUGUE, January 9th, 1780.

“ It is the commanding officers orders, that for the future, each non-commissioned officer and soldier for duty, be warned the day or night before hand, or guard mounting, to prevent the indecences apearance of a drinking man going upon duty, witch Lieut. Byrnes detekted the same day, an uncommisoned officer, going even after guard mounting, as corporal of the guard, Beastly Drunk & incapable of any service, ocasoned from the neglect of the sergt, not timely warned, in due notice given the men of the respective companys when for duty, therefore every non-commissioned officer, not paying due attending to their orders, the may depend upon being broought to strict account.”

Notwithstanding the display made of himself by the unlucky corporal, the men of the regiment showed themselves to be sober, steady and industrious, when they set to work to clear their farms.

On the 27th of June, 1780, a regimental order was issued, directing

“That a return of the arms and accoutrements lost on the late expedition under the command of Sir John Johnson, be sent to the adjutant without loss of time, the return to be signed by the officers commanding companies.”

The expedition referred to in this order must be the one made by Sir John Johnson with about five hundred men in May, 1780, when he removed the family plate and papers from the places where they had been concealed.* It is mentioned as having been successful. See General Haldimand's letter to Lord George Germaine, 12th July, 1780; see Haldimand Collection, B. 54, p. 284; see Sir John Johnson's report, Appendix A, 1.

The names of the officers of the first battalion are given in a memorandum book that belonged to the adjutant, John

* See Stone's "Life of Brant." Vol. 2, p. 72.

Valentine, and which is now in the author's possession.* The list is in the adjutant's handwriting. Some of the entries in the book are dated in 1785 :

LIEUT.-COL.—Sir John Johnson, Bart.

MAJOR—James Gray

CAPTAINS:

Angus McDonell	Saml. Anderson
John Munroe	John McDonell
Pat Daly	Alex. McDonell
Richard Duncan	Archd. McDonell

CAPTAIN-LIEUTENANT—Allan McDonell

LIEUTENANTS:

Malcolm McMartin	Jacob Farrand
Peter Everett	Hugh Munro
John Prentice	Joseph Anderson
Hugh McDonell	Thomas Smyth
Wm. Coffin	Wm. Claus
John Fredk. Holland	

ENSIGNS :

John Connolly	Francis McCarthy
Jacob Glen	Duncan Cammeron
Miles McDonell	John Mann
Ebenz. Anderson	Jas. Valentine

CHAPLAIN—John Doty

ADJUTANT—John Valentine.

QUARTER-MASTER—Isaac Mann.

SURGEON—Chas. Austin.

SURGEON'S MATE—James Stewart.

The officers of the second battalion of the King's Royal Regiment of New York were named in the following general order : †

“ HEADQUARTERS,

“QUEBEC, 12 Nov., 1782.

“Parole, St. John ; Countersign, Torbay.

“The commander-in-chief having thought proper to direct Sir John Johnson, Knight and Bart., to raise a second battalion to his corps, the following appointments are to take place :

MAJORS :

John Ross	Thomas Gummersal
Robert Leake	Jacob Maurrier

* The author got this book from Mrs. Valentine, widow of the Adjutant, who died in 1829.

† See “ Canadian Antiquary,” for July, 1885.

CAPTAINS :

William Morrison	Geo. Singelton
James McDonell	Wm. Redford Crawford

LIEUTENANTS :

Patrick Langan	Jeremiah French
Walter Sutherland	Phillip Lansingh
Wm. McKay	Huzelton Spencer
Neal Robinson	Oliver Church
Henry Young	Wm. Fraser
John Howard	Wm. Griffin

ENSIGNS :

Will. Claus	Samuel McRay
Alexander McKenzie	Thim. Thompson
Ronald McDonell	John McRay

CHAPLAIN—John Stewart.

ADJUTANT-SERGEANT—Wm. Fraser, of the Thirty-Fourth Regiment.

QUARTER-MASTER SERGEANT—Matthew Dice, first battalion, Royal Yorkers.

SURGEON—Hugh Carson.

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions in the first battalion of Royal Yorkers :

LIEUTENANTS :

Archibald McDonell, to be	Capt.-Lieut.,	vice	Gümmersal,	promoted.
Austin Piety,	“ Lieut.,	“	A. McDonell,	“
P. Everett,	“ “	“	J. Maurrier,	“
J. Prentice,	“ “	“	W. Morrison,	“
H. McDonell,	“ “	“	J. McDonell,	“
J. F. Holland,	“ “	“	G. Singelton,	“
J. Hunter,*	“ “	“	W. R. Crawford,	“

ENSIGNS :

Hugh Munro,	to be	Ensign,	vice	A. Piety,	promoted.
Joseph Anderson,	“	“	“	P. Everett,	“
Thomas Smythe,	“	“	“	J. Prentice,	“
J. Connelly,*	“	“	“	H. McDonell,	“
James McAlpin,	“	“	“	J. Holland,	“
John Valentine,	“	“	“	Patrick Langan,	“
J. Glen,	“	“	“	W. Sutherland,*	“

*The Haldimand Papers, series B., vol. 158, p. 359, gives this list with the exceptions that “Walter Sutherland’s” name appears instead of “J. Hunter’s”; that of “William Claus” instead of “J. Connelly”; and that of “Charles Austin” instead of J. Glen. For full lists of the officers see Appendix A., 13-14.

By order of the 15th November, 1782, the officers of the first battalion are distributed to companies in the following manner :

GENERALS—Capt.-Lieut. Archd. McDonell, Ensign Smythe.

MAJORS—Lieutenant McKenzie, Ensign Farrand.

ARCHD. McDONELL'S—Lieutenant Allan McDonell.

MUNRO'S—Lieutenant Byrne, Ensign Munro.

DALY'S—Lieutenant Lepscom, Ensign Connelly.

DUNCAN'S—Lieutenant Piety, Ensign Glen.

S. ANDERSON'S—Lieutenant McMartin, Lieutenant H. McDonell.

JNO. McDONELL'S—Lieutenant Everett, Lieutenant Prentice.

ALEX. McDONELL'S—Lieutenant Holland, Ensign Valentine.

J. ANDERSON'S—Lieutenant Coffin, Ensign Anderson.

By general order of the 1st of October, 1782, Lieut.-Col. Sir John Johnson is appointed Brigadier General of the Provincial troops, and Capt. Scott, of the 53rd Regiment, his Major of Brigade. Sir John had been appointed on the 14th March, 1782, Superintendent-General and Inspector-General of the Six Nations of Indians and their confederates, and of all the Indian nations inhabiting the Province of Quebec and the frontiers thereof.

On the 11th of July, 1783, a regimental order was issued at Terrebonne, as follows :

“ The discharges of the Germans and other recruits who join the regiment and have served in other regiments, to be taken from them, and kept in the hands of the captain of the companies they belong to, until the regiment is disbanded, at which time they will get a discharge from this and the former one, which will entitle them to the same advantage as a British subject, providing their behaviour deserves it.”

This order was preparatory to the disbanding of the corps raised for service during the war. Orders were sent from England in July, 1783, to the Governor at Quebec, to make arrangements for granting lands to Loyalists and discharged soldiers. Further orders were sent later in the same year, directing a general disbanding of the Provincial corps. On the 18th of November, 1783, General Haldimand acknowledged the receipt of the orders, and stated that he could not disband the troops till spring. The Royal Yorkers were on

duty in Montreal on the 28th of September, 1783, and with the other corps were no doubt kept on until the spring of 1784.*

The author has been unable to obtain any further details of the regimental history of the Royal Yorkers, except as to their uniform. Both Sabine and Dr. Canniff state that they were called "The Royal Greens." On the first formation of the corps the uniform may have been green, but it was certainly scarlet at a subsequent period. The uniform worn by Lieut. Jeremiah French, of the second battalion, is still in existence, carefully preserved by his grand-daughter, Mrs. Knight, now living at Cornwall. The coat is of scarlet cloth, with blue facings and gold lace, a small epaulette of gold fringe on each shoulder. The buttons are gilt, with the letters and words "K. R. R., New York," stamped on them. The dress waistcoat is scarlet, with gilt buttons. The undress waistcoat and breeches are of white cloth. The suit requires only the cocked hat, stockings, boots or buckled shoes, and crimson sash, to be complete.

* See post, page 189.

CHAPTER XX.

The following account of the Royal Highland Emigrants, or the old Eighty-Fourth, is taken from Brown's "History of the Scottish Highlands," 1775-1783 :

"Two battalions, first battalion, Quebec second battalion, settle in Canada and Nova Scotia.

"The first battalion was to be raised from the Highland Emigrants in Canada, and the discharged men of the 42nd, of Fraser's, and of Montgomery's Highlanders, who had settled in North America, after the peace of 1763.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Alan McLean (son of Torloish) of the late 104th Highland Regiment, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the first battalion. Captain John Small, formerly of the 42nd and then of the 21st Regiment, was appointed Major Commandant of the second battalion, which was to be raised from emigrants and discharged Highland soldiers who had settled in Nova Scotia. Each battalion was to consist of 750 men, with officers in proportion. The commissions were dated the 14th of June, 1775.

"Great difficulty was experienced in conveying the recruits who had been raised in the back settlements to their respective destinations. A detachment from Carolina was obliged to relinquish an attempt to cross a bridge defended by cannon, in which Captain McLeod, its commander, and a number of the men were killed. Those who escaped reached their destination by different routes. When assembled, the first battalion, consisting of 350 men, was detached up the river St. Lawrence, but hearing that the American general, Arnold, intended to enter Canada with 3,000 men, Colonel McLean returned with his battalion by forced marches, and entered Quebec on the 13th November, 1776. The garrison of Quebec,

previous to the arrival of Col. McLean, consisted of only 50 men of the Fusiliers, and 700 militia men and seamen. General Arnold, who had previously crossed the river, made a spirited attempt on the night of the 14th to get possession of outworks of the city, but was repulsed with loss, and forced to retire to Point au Tremble. Having obtained a reinforcement of troops, under General Montgomery, Arnold resolved upon an assault. Accordingly, on the 31st of December, he advanced towards the city, and attacked it in two places, but was completely repulsed at both points. In this affair General Montgomery, who led one of the points of attack, was killed, and Arnold wounded.

Foiled in this attempt, General Arnold took up a position on the Heights of Abraham, and by intercepting all supplies, reduced the garrison to great straits. He next turned the blockade into a seige, and having erected batteries, made several attempts to get possession of the lower town, but Colonel McLean, to whom the defence of the place had been intrusted by General Guy Carleton, the Commander-in-Chief, defeated him at every point.

After these failures General Arnold raised the seige and evacuated Canada.

The battalion, after this service, was employed in various small enterprizes during the war, in which they were generally successful.

They remained so faithful to their trust, that notwithstanding that every inducement was held out to them to join the Revolutionary standard, not one native Highlander deserted. Only one man was brought to the halberts* during the time the regiment was embodied.

Major Small being extremely popular with the Highlanders, was very successful in Nova Scotia, and his corps contained a greater proportion of them than the first battalion. Of

* That is, flogged. The sergeants carried long pikes, called halberts, instead of muskets, and when a man was to be punished with the lash, he was fastened to a triangle formed of three halberts.

ten companies which composed the second battalion, five remained in Nova Scotia* and the neighboring settlements during the war, and the other five, including the flank companies, joined the armies of General Clinton and Lord Cornwallis. The Grenadier Company was in the battalion which, at Eutaw Springs, "drove all before them," as stated in his despatches by Colonel Alexander Stuart, of the 3rd Regiment.

In the year 1778 the regiment, which had hitherto been known only as the Royal Highland Emigrants, was numbered the 84th, and orders were issued to augment the battalions to 1,000 men each. Sir Henry Clinton was appointed Colonel-in-Chief. The uniform was the full Highland garb with purse of racoon skin. The officers wore the broad-sword and dirk, and the men a half-basket sword. At the peace the officers and men received grants of land, in the proportion of 5,000 acres to a field officer, 3,000 to a captain, 500 to a subaltern, 200 to a sergeant, and 100 to a private soldier. The men of the first battalion settled in Canada, and those of the second in Nova Scotia, forming a settlement which they named Douglas. Many of the officers, however, returned home.†

The Royal Highland Emigrants are mentioned in a letter from Major Hutchison to General Haldimand dated at Boston, 30th Sept., 1775, in which it is stated that Lt.-Colonel McLean is raising a corps (Royal Highland Emigrants) in Canada. ‡

On the 16th of April, 1779, Lord Geo. Germaine wrote to General Haldimand that the Royal Highland Emigrants were put on the establishment of the army and numbered the 84th.

* In August, 1779, the garrison of Halifax consisted of part of the Seventieth Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Birne, part of the second battalion of Emigrants, and about six hundred Hessians. Brigadier McLean sailed from Halifax to Penobscot with seven hundred and fifty men, and fortified himself there.—Brymner's Report on Archives, 1887, p. 470.

† Colonel McLean, when a subaltern in the Scotch Brigade in Holland, was particularly noticed by Count Lowendahl, for his bravery at Bergen-op-Zooien, in 1774.

‡ Haldimand Collection—B. 20, p. 35.

Twenty men were to be added to each company, increasing each battalion by 200 men, who were to be raised in America.*

Major Edward Jessup's corps, the Loyal Rangers.

This corps was raised in 1776. On the 1st of December, in that year, Edward Foy, D. A. G., wrote to E. Jessup that his party is to be provided for by General Phillips. †

On the 12th of December, Sir Guy Carleton wrote to General Phillips that the Messrs. Jessup were to be appointed captains as a provision for them, and stated the arrangements about forming a corps of the refugees. ‡

The following order was issued from headquarters on the 4th of November, 1782 : §

“The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following promotions in the Loyal Rangers, commanded by Major Edward Jessup :

“Lieutenant Thomas Fraser is appointed captain to tenth company.—22nd June, 1782.

“John Ruster is appointed lieutenant, vice Thomas Fraser, promoted.—22nd June, 1782.

“Hermanus Best, to be ensign in Captain Myer's company—30th May, 1782.

“James Robbins is appointed lieutenant to Captain Fraser's company.—22nd June, 1782.

“William Lawson is ensign in Captain Fraser's company—22nd June, 1782.

“Ensign Edward Jessup is appointed lieutenant, vice Thomas Fraser, promoted.—22nd June, 1782.

“Conrad Best from the Pensioners, ensign, vice Edward Jessup, promoted.—1782.

“Sergeant John Ferguson of 29th Regiment is appointed quarter-master.—24th Oct., 1872.

“(Signed), R. B. LERNAULT, D. A. G.”

The full list of the officers of the corps in 1783, is given in Appendix A, 11.

Lists of the officers of the corps raised and commanded respectively by Ebenezer Jessup, Peter Drummond (who succeeded Major McAlpine), John Peters and Major Leake, are given in Appendix A, No. 10.

* Haldimand Collection—B. 43, p. 113.

† Haldimand Collection—B. 39, p. 282.

‡ Haldimand Collection—B. 39, p. 298.

§ “Canadian Antiduary,” July, 1885.

The uniform of the Messrs. Jessup's corps appears to have been changed thrice.

On the 12th of January, 1777, Major Gray, of the King's Royal Regt., of New York, wrote to Sir Guy Carleton that, according to orders, he had bought uniforms for the Messrs. Jessup and their followers, red, turned up with green.

On the 9th of December, 1778, Captains Leake, Jessup (2) and Adams, represent to General Haldimand the danger of the Loyalists wearing the clothing in store, blue faced with white, as it is the same as the uniform of some of the enemy's corps, and ask to be supplied with red.*

Major Jessup is informed by a letter dated 14th January, 1781, that clothing is ordered for his corps of Rangers, and that green is to be the colour of the uniform.†

Butler's Rangers appear to have been raised in 1777. In a letter written by Sir Guy Carleton, dated 15th of September in that year, he states "that he has sent beating orders to Colonel Butler, and instructions to raise a corps of Rangers to serve with the Indians. ‡

On the 3rd of August, 1779, Butler's success at Cherry Valley is mentioned in a letter from Lord Geo. Germaine to General Haldimand. ‡ On the 13th of September, 1779, General Haldimand, in a letter to Lord George Germaine, mentions the efficiency of Butler's Rangers.

On the 20th of November, 1781, General Haldimand wrote to Lord Townshend, recommending the officers of Butler's Rangers to half pay. §

For a list of the officers in 1783, see the Appendix A, 12.

On the 23rd of January, 1779, Lord Geo. Germaine sent

* Report on Archives, 1888, p. 642. Haldimand Collection, B. 158, p. 9.

* Report on Archives, 1888, p. 684. Haldimand Collection, B. 161, p. 6.

* Report on Archives, 1888, p. 725. Haldimand Collection, B. 163, p. 75.

† Haldimand Collection, B. 40, p. 3.

‡ Haldimand Collection, B. 43, p. 169.

§ Haldimand Collection, B. 60, p. 36.

an order to Sir Henry Clinton that officers of Provincial corps were to take rank with British officers, to receive gratuities for wounds, and to hold permanent rank in America.*

By an order of the 2nd January, 1787, no post place or garrison was to be surrendered on any terms which might discriminate between the Loyalists and the King's troops.†

On the 14th of February, 1783, the provisional articles of peace with the United States of America, signed on the 30th November, 1782, were sent by Lord Sidney to General Haldimand.‡

On the 8th August, 1783, Lord North wrote to General Haldimand ordering the disbanding of the 84th and Sir John Johnson's two battalions.§

Haldimand wrote on the 18th November, 1783, to Lord North, that he could not disband the corps until the spring,|| and that he was making preparations for settling Loyalists near Cataraqui.

In July, 1783, a survey was made at Cataraqui by Major Holland, as many of the Loyalists were coming in. **

It is stated in letters written on the 18th and 27th November, 1783, that the Loyalists were to receive their lands by lot,†† and that they were to be settled on the St. Lawrence towards the Ottawa, and on the Bay of Chaleurs,‡‡ and on the 3rd of March, 1785, General Haldimand informed Lord Sydney that he had given the Loyalists full rations before they left Quebec, and recommended that it be continued till June, 1786.§§ This recommendation was complied with, and the Loyalists were assisted by the Government for three years, until they would get some return from their farms.

* Haldimand Collection, B. 43, p. 64.

† Haldimand Collection, B. 50, p. 238.

‡ Haldimand Collection, B. 50, p. 250.

§ Haldimand Collection, B. 50, p. 139.

|| Haldimand Collection, B. 56, p. 186.

** Haldimand Collection, B. 57, p. 546, and B. 58, p. 101.

†† Haldimand Collection, B. 57, p. 594.

‡‡ Haldimand Collection, B. 56, p. 199.

§§ Haldimand Collection, B. 58, p. 45.

In the autumn of 1782 there was a large force in Canada. The orderly book of Major Latour contains the following order assigning the winter quarters for the army in Canada :

“HEAQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

“October 21, 1782.

“Quebec—Detachment of Royal Artillery 44th Regiment, Grenadier company of 31st Regiment.

“L'Ange Gardien, Chateau Richer, Ste. Anne, St. Fereol, St. Joachim—Regiment of Prince Frederick.

“Pointe-Aux-Trembles, Jacques Cartier, Cap Sante, Deschambault, Grondines—31st Regiment.

“Three Rivers—Detachment of one officer and 25 men of the Regiment of Specht.

“St. Thomas, St. Ignace, l'Islet—Regiment of Losber.

“St. Jean, Port Joli, St. Roch, St. Anne, River Ouelle, Kamouraska—Regiment of Aubalt Tebbs.

“St. Nicholas, St. Antoine, St. Croix—Regiment of Hesse Hannaw.

“Pointe du Lac—Detachment of Brunswick Grenadiers.

“Mashise Barracks—Loyalist families.

“Berthier, Lanoraie, La Valtrie—Battalion of Brunswick Grenadiers.

“Isle St. Ignace, Isle du Pas—Light company 31st Regiment.

“River Sorel, Sorel—Royal Artillery, Regiment of Reidhavel, two companies of the Regiment of Rhedz.

“St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Charles—Three companies of the Regiment of Thitz.

“Loyal block houses on the River Yamaska—Detachment of Jessup's Rangers.

“St. Antoine, Beloeil—Brunswick Dragoons.

“Chambly and St. Johns—29th Regiment and Royal Rangers.

“Isle Aux Noix and Pointe au Faire—53rd Regiment.

“Royal block house on Dutchman's Point—Detachment of Jessup's Rangers.

“St. Sulpice, Repentigny, L'Assomption—Battalion of Barner.

“Terrebonne, Mascouche de Terrebonne, Isle Jesus—First battalion Royal Yorkers.

“N. B.—The large families of both battalions to be lodged in the barracks of Lachenay.

“Montreal—34th Regiment.

“River du Chene, Mille Isle—Loyalists of Vershise.

“Lachine barracks and Coteau du Lac—Detachment of 34th Regiment.

“Laprairie, St. Phillipe, Chateauguay—Hamran Chasseurs.

“Upper Posts. Coteau du Lac, Oswego—8th or King's Regiment, 84th Regiment, second battalion Royal Yorkers, Butler's Rangers, Captain Hershman's Batteamen.”

Those marked ¶ are German troops.

On the reduction of the forces at the close of the war in 1783, most of the German soldiers were sent back to their homes. Not a few of them, however, remained in Canada and settled on the lands granted to them.

Appended to this work is a list* taken from the copy of the "Old U. E. list" preserved in the Crown Lands Department in Toronto, published by the Centennial Committee in 1885, containing the names of officers and men of the 84th Regiment, Royal Regiment of New York, and Loyal Rangers who settled in the old district of Lunenburg. Appendix C.

* By permission of the publishers, Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co.

CHAPTER XXI.

The greater number of the original settlers in the County of Glengarry were Scots (Highlanders.) Nearly all the men had served during the Revolutionary War, in the Royal Highland Emigrants or in the King's Royal Regiment of New York, most of them in the last named corps. There appears to have been a considerable number of Scotsmen settled in the Province of New York, principally in the Valley of the Mohawk. They came to America in 1773, adhered to their allegiance to the throne of Great Britain, accompanied Sir John Johnson to Canada when he was forced to leave his home at Johnstown, and joined the corps he was ordered to raise in 1776. On the disbanding of this corps, many of them settled in Lancaster, Charlottenburg and Cornwall.

On looking at the list of officers of the Royal Yorkers, it will be seen that nearly half of them were Scotsmen; fifteen of the thirty-five officers of the first battalion, and thirteen of the twenty-eight in the second battalion, have Scots names. The proportion of Scotsmen among the non-commissioned officers and privates, does not appear to have been so large.

The Township of Lancaster, called in McNiff's map "The Lake Township," is said to have got the new name from William and Ralph Falkner, who emigrated to Canada from Lancashire, in England, in 1776, and gave the name of their native county to their home in the new world.

Charlottenburg, called in McNiff's map "Township No. 1," probably got its name in honor of Queen Charlotte, wife of His Majesty George III.

In 1798, the rear part of the Township of Charlottenburg was formed into a new township, called Kenyon, and in 1818 the Township of Lochiel was formed from the rear concessions of Lancaster. It is stated by Croil * that Lochiel was first settled in 1796, by some families from Glenelg, Scotland. It would appear from the name of the new township, that some of the "Cameron men" had directed their march to the north-eastern portion of the County of Glengarry.

A fresh accession of settlers came to the county in 1802-3, when three ships arrived at Quebec laden with emigrants from the North of Scotland. †Among them were the disbanded soldiers of the Glengarry Fencibles, a regiment that had been raised by the then Chief of Glengarry in 1794, for service in Ireland. These men were accompanied by their chaplain, the Revd. Alexander McDonell, afterwards Bishop of Kingston. Several of them settled about St. Raphaels, where they built the large stone church, that still remains a monument to their industry and zeal.

Williamstown, so called from the well known Sir William Johnson, father of Sir John, was the centre of the old settlement. A mill was built there by Sir John, and the village grew up in its vicinity. The Village of Lancaster—or Kirk-town, as it is called in some old deeds and leases—was formed at the mouth of River Aux Raisins; and as mills were erected in favorable sites, such as Martintown, Alexandria and Dalhousie, small villages sprang up in their neighborhood.

The Revd. John Bethune, who had been chaplain to one of the battalions of the 84th, came to Williamstown in 1787, and gathered the Presbyterians there into a congregation. He also took spiritual charge of the Presbyterian families at Lancaster, Summerstown and Cornwall, and caused a church to be built at each place. That at Williamstown was used until

* Croil's Historical Report of the Presbyterian Church, and John McLennan's paper on Glengarry, read before the Celtic Society of Montreal, 3rd December, 1885.

† John McLennan's paper.

about 1812, when a stone church was built ; the one at Cornwall stood for about fifty years, that at Lancaster for about sixty, and the one at Summerstown attained about the same age. There are gravestones in the old Kirk-yard at Lancaster with the date of 1785 on them.

One of the old settlers in Charlottenburg, Captain Alexander McDonell, of the Royal Regiment of New York, drew lots 25 and 26, in the first and second concessions of that township, and built a stone dwelling house on the point forming the front of his property. This is said to have been the first stone house in the district. It was burned in the winter of 1813, but a portion of the walls is still standing a little to the north of the light-house on Glengarry Point.

The Indian land, a narrow strip between the western townships of Glengarry and the eastern ones of Stormont, is said to have been intended for Sir John Johnson, and to have been held for the Indians on Sir John's declining to accept it. It has always formed part of the County of Glengarry. For many years the farms in the Indian land were held on leases from the Indians, at a small annual rent and for long terms. The tenants becoming dissatisfied with this system, and desiring to have an absolute title to their lands, the Government about forty years ago allowed them to commute the rents for a fair equivalent in money, and to obtain patents for their farms. The money paid was invested for the benefit of the Indians, who receive the annual interest arising from it.

The author has been unable to procure much personal information about the early settlers in Glengarry, or any other of the counties. Mr. McLennan, in his paper on "Glengarry," tells the story of a mother making her escape to Canada in 1776, with two young children on her back. "In her weary journey through the woods, she thought her burden had become lighter, and discovered that she had dropped one of the youngsters. On retracing her steps for some distance, she found him quietly sleeping beside a decayed log, over which she had passed, his hands begrimed with earth. He lived to

old age, well known by the name of 'Spogan Dubh' (black paws), the exclamation of his mother on finding him."

The following interesting sketch was published in one of the local papers: * "On the 19th of November, 1848, there died at the residence of his eldest son, Mr. Duncan McDougall, Charlottenburg, Mr. John McDougall, a U. E. Loyalist, at the venerable age of 96 years. He was a native of Corrimony, in the parish of Urquhart, Invernesshire, from which he emigrated in 1773, and settled at Little White Creek, in the State of New York. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, after receiving much ill-usage at the hands of the insurgents as he rejected every inducement to unite with them, he managed to join General Burgoyne's army, and acted with it till it surrendered at Saratoga in October, 1777. On recovering his liberty he joined the 84th Regiment, in which he served until he was regularly discharged at Montreal, in 1779. In 1780 he removed to Coteau du Lac, and in 1784 to the front of Lancaster, where he lived till within a few months of his death, respected and esteemed by all who knew him. In 1790 he was ordained elder of the first Presbyterian congregation in connection with the Church of Scotland, formed in Upper Canada under the Rev. John Bethune, and like his brother elders appointed at the same time, and now gone to the house appointed for all living, adorned the office by a life and conversation becoming the Gospel. At the period of his death he was the senior elder in the church in Canada, and probably in British North America."

Mr. McLennan mentions the names of several officers of the North-West Fur Company, who settled in Glengarry, viz. : Mr. Duncan Cameron,† the Honorable John McGillivray‡ and Hugh McGillis. David Thompson, who lived for many years at

* "Freeholder," 12th February, 1886.

† Father of Sir Roderick Cameron.

‡ Mr. McGillivray succeeded to the estate of Dummaglas in Scotland, now owned by his grandson.

Williamstown, was Astronomer-Royal on the North-West Pacific coast, and was the discoverer of the Thompson River.

The names of Father John McDonald, who officiated for many years at St. Raphaels, and died a few years ago at the age of nearly one hundred years ; Lt.-Col. Duncan McDonell, (Greenfield), Mr. Murdoch McPherson, who settled in Lancaster at an early period and lived more than 100 years, John McLennan, of Lancaster, the Rev. John McKenzie, the Honorable Alex. Fraser, of Fraserfield, were all well known fifty years ago.

As a curiosity connected with Glengarry, the following is given, copied from the Cornwall "Freeholder" of 5th February, 1853. It is a list prepared by the late Col. Alex. Chisholm, of Alexandria, giving the numbers of the different clansmen in Glengarry in the year 1852. No doubt the numbers have increased greatly since that date, but the proportion is probably little changed from what it was then. The author is indebted to Mr. Richard Tanner for two volumes of the "Freeholder," in one of which this table was found :—

A TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING CLANS IN THE COUNTY OF GLENGARRY, TAKEN FROM THE CENSUS RETURN OF 1852.

	Cattanach.																														
	McLauchlan.																														
	McArthur.																														
	McKay.																														
	McMartin.																														
	McCormick.																														
	Morrison.																														
	McKenzie.																														
	McLaurin.																														
	Ferguson.																														
	McGregor.																														
	Chisholm.																														
	Ross.																														
	McIntyre.																														
	McPhee.																														
	Fraser.																														
	McPherson.																														
	McKinnon.																														
	McGillivray.																														
	McIntosh.																														
	Campbell.																														
	McLennan.																														
	Kennedy.																														
	McGillis.																														
	Cameron.																														
	Grant.																														
	McLeod.																														
	McRae.																														
	McDougall.																														
	McMillan.																														
	McDonell and McDonald.																														
Charlottenburg.	880	7	156	69	12	290	93	88	119	111	51	50	15	27	57	67	3	49	67	45	88	73	28	35	7	63	30	52	35	10	
Kenyon.....	803	138	71	163	131	45	228	25	153	44	155	53	20	79	39	34	48	65	13	38	16	19	22	27	9	2	23	5	14	8	
Lochiel.....	419	351	147	90	218	8	43	60	31	89	84	120	184	99	35	50	97	9	24	34	7	12	74	39	50	66	7	13	12	1	20
Lancaster.....	1126	49	167	134	76	72	35	186	30	78	14	39	24	37	64	25	9	17	35	16	3	6	3	22	1	6	1	18	12		
Total.....	3228	545	541	456	437	415	399	359	333	322	304	262	243	202	195	176	157	140	139	133	114	110	102	99	83	72	72	70	68	50	

Williamstown, was Astronomer-Royal on the North-West Pacific coast, and was the discoverer of the TL-

The in

The following item, found in the Kingston "Chronicle" of 20th Dec'r, 1822,* may interest some of the Glengarry men, many of whom have yet a warm feeling for the gallant and unfortunate Prince Charlie: "On the retreat of the Prince from Culloden, he took shelter in a peasant's house, and being hotly pursued by cavalry, escaped, leaving his sword and spurs behind him. The sword was preserved as a sacred relic, and was traced by McNab, of McNab, to Lochiel, Glengarry, where it was found in possession of a settler named McKinnon, who with his forefathers had been tenants of the McNab family, who had lost their estates thro' attachment to the Stuarts. The sword is now in possession of the McNab, of McNab."

In the graveyard in the old Village of Lancaster, there are two tombstones dated in 1785, one to the memory of J. McKenzie, the other to that of Alex. Ferguson, both of whom were U. E. Loyalists. Ferguson suffered severely at the hands of the rebels. He was taken prisoner, and was compelled to run the gauntlet. He was then imprisoned and sentenced to death, but was fortunate enough to make his escape to Canada, where he joined the King's Royal Regiment of New York, in which regiment McKenzie also served.

The following list of the officers of the Glengarry Fencibles, raised about 1794, is taken from an army list for December, 1798, in the possession of the author:

GLENGARRY (OR BRITISH HIGHLAND) FENCIBLES.

COLONEL.—Donald McDonald. 18th August, 1796.

LIEUT.-COL.—Charles McLean. 14th August, 1794.

MAJOR—Alexander McDonell. 11th Jan., 1797.

CAPTAINS:

Arch. Maclachlan	Donald McDonald
Ronald McDonell	Hugh Benson
James McDonald	Arch. McDonell
Rod. McDonald.	

CAPT.-LIEUT. AND CAPTAIN—Alex. Macdonell

* Lent to me by Colin D. Chisholm, Esq., of Alexandria, with many other old papers, and the list of the officers of the Glengarry Light Infantry. o

LIEUTENANTS :

John Macdonald	J. McDonell
Arch. McLellan	D. McIntyre
James McNab	Alex. McDonald
Donald Chisholm	Allan McNab
Ronald McDonald	

ENSIGNS :

Alex. McDonell	And. McDonell
Alex. McDonell	Arch. McDonell
Donald McLean	Fran. Livingston
Donald McDonell	Chs. Macdonald
John McDonald	

ADJUTANT—Donald McDonell.

QUARTER-MASTER—Alexander McDonell.

SURGEON—Alexander McDonell.

This is the regiment of which the late Bishop McDonell was chaplain. It was on duty for some years in Ireland, and was stationed in Kilkenny in 1798.

When the war of 1812 broke out, a regiment, called the Glengarry Light Infantry Fencibles, was raised in the county and took a distinguished part in the contest. It was disbanded in 1816. The following is a list of the officers, taken from an army list of that year :

COLONEL—Edward Baynes.

LIEUT.-COL.—Francis Battersby.

MAJORS—R. McDonell, Alex. Clark.

CAPTAINS :

T. J. Weeks	A. McMillan
T. Fitzgerald	Jas. Fitzgibbon
R. M. Cochrane	William Campbell
A. Roxborough	William Oates
T. Powell	George Jackson

LIEUTENANTS :

James Stewart	Walter Kerr
Anthony Leslie	Roderick Matthewson
H. F. Hughes	Angus McDonell
Jas. McAulay	R. Kerr
William Kemble	John McKay

ENSIGNS :

Jas. Frobisher	John Fraser
Alex. McDonell	J. Moorhead
William Blair	John Wright
A. McDonald	J. Livingston
Thos. Guky	Noble Adams

ADJUTANT—J. Livingston

QUARTER-MASTER—John Watson.

SURGEON—A. Cunningham.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON—R. C. Home.

There were besides a number of companies raised in the county, known as the Flank Companies, or "Flankers." Col. D. McDonell (Greenfield), and Alex. McKenzie, of Williams-town, were captains of two of them.

In the Counties of Stormont and Dundas, as in the County of Glengarry, nearly all the men among the first settlers were discharged soldiers. The majority of them had served in the Royal Yorkers and Jessup's Rangers.

In 1786, as appears by McNiff's map, the Township of Cornwall, then called No. 2, was occupied as far north as the eighth concession.* One-third of the emigrants were Scottish Highlanders; another third were Germans, or Hollanders; the remainder were English, Lowland Scots, and Irish. Some of the Highlanders who came out in 1803 also settled in this township, and a church was built, in the neighborhood of which a village called St. Andrews sprang up. A mill was built by J. Link on the River Aux Raisins, a short distance below St. Andrews. Mills were also built at Milleroches† and Moulinette,‡ which were of great benefit to the country.

Among the early settlers in the Township of Cornwall may be mentioned Cornelius Munro, the first Sheriff of Lunenburg; Captain John McDonell; Captain Archibald McDonell; Miles McDonell; Jacob Farrand, the first Clerk of the Peace; Captain Samuel Anderson, the first Judge of

* As reckoned on the eastern boundary.

† Robertson's mill.

‡ Dixon's Mill.

the District and Surrogate Courts ; Robert I. D. Gray, first Solicitor-General of Upper Canada ; the Honorable Neil McLean, who was Sheriff in 1812, and afterwards Treasurer for many years ; Captain Jeremiah French, the first member for the County of Stormont. Of the next generation the names of the Honorable Philip Vankoughnet, the Honorable Archibald McLean, Dd. Æneas McDonell, William Bruce, and Alexander McLean, will be remembered as those of representatives of the county and leaders in many a hard-fought political contest ; while Simon Fraser, who lived for many years at St. Andrews after leaving the North-West Fur Company, must be held in remembrance as the discoverer of the Fraser River in the Rocky Mountains.*

In the Township No. 3, (Osnabruck), many Germans and Dutch settled in the first, second and third concessions. In 1795 they built a church in the front, through the exertions of the Revd. S. Schwerdfeger, a Lutheran minister, and the Revd. John Ludwig Broeffle, Presbyterian, both of whom used the German language only. After the lapse of some years, the Revd. Louis Williams, an Englishman, officiated for a while. Subsequently, Episcopal and Presbyterian congregations were formed, which are still maintained.

In the County of Dundas, in 1786, the first and second concessions of the front townships, Williamsburg and Matilda, were settled. About one-third of the settlers were Germans or Hollanders. In 1789 the Lutherans of Williamsburg built a church on the centre commons, in which the Rev. Samuel Schwerdfeger began to officiate in June, 1790.†

In 1792, a second Lutheran Church was built in Matilda. The Rev. Mr. Schwerdfeger officiated in this, as well as at Williamsburg and Osnabruck, for about fourteen years. He died in 1803, and was succeeded in 1804 by the Rev. Mr. Myers. On his resigning the charge in 1807, the Rev. J. G. Weagant received a call from the three churches, which he accepted. In

* See page 205.

† See Croil's "Dundas," 251 et seq.

1811 he joined the Church of England. Some of his people followed his example, but the greater number adhered to the Lutheran Church, and in 1814 induced the Rev. Mr. Myers to return to Dundas. He, after struggling with adverse circumstances, also conformed to the Church of England in 1817 and settled in Matilda. In 1826 the Rev. Herman Hayunga was sent to the Lutheran congregations, and by his unwearied zeal and earnest ministrations, succeeded in gathering two respectable congregations. The second, a union of Lutherans and Presbyterians, built a church in the centre of Williamsburg.* His zeal and self-denial were remarkable. During the eleven years of his labours he was never promised more than \$250.00 a year, and seldom received \$150.00.

Alexander Campbell and Thomas Fraser were the first and second members for the County of Dundas. Henry Merkley, John Crysler, Peter Shaver, John Cook and George Brouse will be remembered as representatives of the county in the good old days. With regard to the omission of the names of many who have distinguished themselves during the last forty years, it must be borne in mind that this work is not intended to give anything more than an account of the settlement and early history of the Eastern District. Even if it were a history of the three counties down to the present day, it would be swelled to an unreasonable bulk if an account was given of all those men who have done honor to their respective counties in the last eighty years in every occupation and phase of life at home or abroad.

The story of the sufferings of Mr. John McDougall, given in a previous page, is very similar to those of Col. Henry Merkley, a former resident of Williamsburg, and of Captain Samuel Anderson, who settled on his allotment of land about three miles east of the Town of Cornwall. The adventures of these three stout-hearted Loyalists are not more strange than those of many other men of the Revolutionary period, the record of whose sufferings has been lost, but they give the reader in the

* See Croil's "Dundas," 254.

present day some idea of what the upholders of the unity of the empire had to endure at the hands of the Revolutionary party.

The following narrative is taken from the Toronto "Globe," published in December, 1885: "Henry Markley,* a young unmarried man, was living in the Province of New York when the Revolutionary war broke out in 1776. While at work one day in his harvest field, he was set upon by two men, a father and son named Young. The son, John Young, with his musket, shot young Markley in the left side, felling him to the ground, but not quite killing him. He was about to finish his work with the butt of his gun, when the father interfered, saying, 'John, you have done enough.' Young Markley was then thrown into Schoharie gaol, whence, after his wounds had healed, he managed to escape, and succeeded in crossing the Niagara river between Queenstown and old Fort Niagara. He joined the King's Royal Regiment of New York, and served in that corps until the close of the war in 1783, when he settled in Montreal. He afterwards moved to Williamsburg, where the old homestead is still held by some members of his family. He served in the war of 1812 as a field officer in the Dundas militia. He was member of the Legislative Assembly for Dundas in 1804-1808."

One of the most heroic deeds in the life of the old soldier remains yet to be told. "After the close of the Revolutionary war, and when Mr. Markley was living in peace and quietude on his farm, he was visited by his old enemy, John Young, who asked for forgiveness and something to eat. Mr. Markley, although not feeling quite willing to entirely forgive one who had tried to take his life, yet did not give him a stone, but gave the desired meal." Mr. Markley died at the age of 82.

Samuel Anderson, a son of Benjamin Anderson,† was born 4th May, 1736. He joined the King's forces under General

* The name is spelled "Merle" in the U. E. List.

† Benjamin Anderson, born in the County Antrim, Ireland, in 1699; came to America in 1721; died at Cornwall in 1792.

Abercrombie in 1758, and was for the three years following under the command of Gen. Amherst. He was at the taking of Ticonderoga in 1759; went to Oswego in the following year; was with Amherst's force in the expedition from that place down the St. Lawrence to Montreal; was one of the party that attacked and took the French post near Oswegatchie, Isle de Fort Levis, now known as Chimney Island; was at the capture of Montreal; was sent back to Oswego and thence to Albany, in charge of the sick and wounded, whence he was sent in 1761 to take charge of the workmen in the engineer's department at Crown Point. On the reduction of the troops he settled on his farm. In 1775 he was offered the command of a company in the Continental service, which he refused. Some time after he was offered the command of a regiment; this was also refused. He was then taken prisoner, and with many others confined in Litchfield jail, where he suffered all but death, until the beginning of 1777, when learning that he and his companions were to be shot the next day, he, being a very powerful man, wrenched the iron bars from the window, and with his fellow prisoners escaped to Canada, where he was given a captaincy in Sir John Johnson's regiment. He was for a while with General Burgoyne's army, in charge of a party engaged in making or repairing bridges between Lake George and Fort Edward, the principal one being at the latter place. On the reduction of Sir John Johnson's regiment in 1784, Captain Anderson settled on the 1,200 acres of land granted to him near Cornwall. From the time he was imprisoned his wife and family suffered fearfully from the cruelty of the Continentals until 1778, when she abandoned all her property, paid the Rebel Governor 2s. 6d. for a pass, and with her children made her way to Sorel, where her husband was then stationed. Samuel Anderson was the first Judge of the District and Surrogate Courts for the Eastern District. He died in 1836 at the age of 100 years.

Mrs. Anderson's first information of her husband's escape from prison, was from hearing a proclamation, offering a re-

ward of \$500.00 for Samuel Anderson, dead or alive, read by a Continental sergeant, who, with the party of soldiers under his command, had billeted himself at her house. This party was in charge of a number of cases of arms, from one of which Joseph (eldest son of Samuel), then a lad of about 14, with the assistance of the negro servant, took two muskets and bayonets.

The following list, taken from the Upper Canada Gazette of first of January, 1818, gives the names of the militia-men who got pensions on account of wounds received at the taking of Ogdensburg, and at the skirmish at Hoople's Creek, in the Township of Osnabruck, during the war of 1812 :

NAMES.	REGIMENT.	PLACE.	DATE.	AMOUNT		
				£	s.	d.
Buell, William.....	1st Leeds.....	Ogdensburg....	22nd Feb., 1813...	20	0	0
Baxter, Nathan.....	"	Brockville.....	7th " 1814...	20	0	0
Cain, Daniel.....	"	Ogdensburg....	22nd " 1813...	20	0	0
Empey, Phillip.....	1st Stormont...	"	22nd " 1813...	10	0	0
Eamer, Lieut. Peter..	"	Osnabruck.....	10th Nov., "...	20	0	0
McDermid, D.....	1st Glengarry..	Ogdensburg....	22nd Feb., "...	20	0	0
McKinnon, Charles..	2nd "	Near Cornwall.	10th Nov., "...	20	0	0
McBean, Farquhar..	1st "	Ogdensburg....	22nd Feb., "...	20	0	0
McDonald, Donald..	1st "	"	22nd " "...	20	0	0
Munro, Finlay.....	2nd "	Hoople's Creek.	10th Nov., "...	20	0	0
McDonald, John....	1st "	Ogdensburg....	22nd Feb., "...	20	0	0
Ross, Thomas.....	1st "	"	22nd " "...	20	0	0
Robinson, James B..	2nd Grenville..	"	22nd " "...	20	0	0
Randolph, Samuel..	2nd "	Prescott.....	24th Oct., 1812...	20	0	0
Serviss, Thos.....	Stormont.....	Ogdensburg....	22nd Feb., 1813...	20	0	0

Simon Fraser, the discoverer of British Columbia, who died at St. Andrews, in the County of Stormont, in 1862, entered the service of North-West Fur Trading Company in 1792, and was soon after sent to Lake Athabasca. He remained in that vicinity for some years. In the year 1802 he became a partner in the company. In 1805 he took part in the conference of the leading members of the company who met at Fort William to consider the project of extending their operations beyond the Rocky Mountains, and of occupying the country westward to the ocean in advance of the American traders, who had been penetrating as far north as the Columbia River,

and were eagerly pushing their way further up the coast. The members of the company, having decided to extend their outposts across the Rocky Mountains, and to establish trading connections with the tribes of Indians west of the mountain ranges, his partners deputed Mr. Fraser to undertake the task of exploring that region, of establishing trading posts in that unknown territory, and of occupying the country as British traders. Mr. Fraser's diary shows that he left Fort William on his long and perilous adventure in August, 1805, passing through the Lake of the Woods, Lake Winnipeg, up the Saskatchewan, past Cumberland House, then up English River as far as Isle la Croix, up Buffalo Lake, then over Portage la Cache, into the Athabasca river and lake to Fort Athabasca, up the Peace River to the foot of the mountains, to a place which he named the Rocky Mountain Portage, where he left two clerks, Mr. Jas. McDougall and Mr. Arch. McGillivray, and twelve men in charge. He then continued his route, with six men, to Lake McLeod, so named by him, where he left three of his men to form acquaintance with the Indians. In the year 1806, having returned to the Portage for additional men, Mr. Fraser penetrated westward to the Fraser River, which received its name from him as its discoverer. He explored the Stewart River, calling it after John Stewart, a clerk who was with him, and at the distance of 120 miles from its mouth he established a trading post, leaving Stewart and two men in charge, and calling the place New Caledonia. Continuing his exploration westward, he established another post at Fraser's Lake. The despatches he sent to Fort Athabasca gave increased interest to his undertaking, and he was pressed to push on to the ocean and trace out the Fraser River, which at first he thought was a branch of the Columbia. In the fall of 1807, two canoes with goods, in charge of Messrs. Quesnel and Ferres, were sent to his assistance. The former gentleman was afterwards member for Montreal. They brought letters urging Mr. Fraser to continue his explorations and to occupy the country in advance of the Americans, as Lewis and Clark had, in the previous

year, gone down the Columbia, and were extending the territory of the Republic through that region, and John Jacob Astor was also enlarging his operations northward. In the summer of 1807 Mr. Fraser built another trading house on the Fraser river, in about latitude 54° . In May 1808 he started from Stewart lake with four canoes and sixteen men, traversing the Fraser River to the ocean. The Indians of the interior had never before seen the "pale faces," and it required great prudence and skill to avoid a conflict and eventually win their friendship. The North-West Fur Company having then added what is now British Columbia to their sovereignty, it remained under their control till the fusion of that company with the Hudson Bay Company in 1821, and 37 years after it became a Crown colony. After the retirement of Mr. Fraser from the company he was offered the honour of knighthood in recognition of his services. His circumstances did not, however, warrant the acceptance of a title, and he died poor, leaving his family unprovided for. In 1888 an application was made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, for the grant of an annuity to Miss Harriet, the only surviving daughter of Mr. Fraser, in recognition of the services rendered by her father eighty years previously.

CHAPTER XXII.

The settlers and their descendants, by steady perseverance, gradually changed the forest to cultivated fields, built houses, made roads, and year by year became more comfortable and independent. It is unfortunate that the Assessors' and Collectors' Rolls, from the first formation of the district, have not been preserved. They would now be invaluable helps in tracing the annual progress of the townships. The only light the author has been able to get as to the taxation from 1789 up to 1815, is from the records of the Court of General Quarter Sessions. From 1815 for about thirty years, the annual aggregates of assessments and taxes are extant in the office of the Clerk of the Peace at Cornwall.

The first mention of the amount of the taxes is in the record of the Quarter Sessions in 1796. On the 14th of April of that year, it is stated that the Treasurer's accounts were audited, showing that taxes to the amount of £486.17.6 had been collected in the district, which then included the front townships of the Counties of Leeds and Grenville. The first Treasurer had been appointed in October, 1793, the second in April, 1794. No previous accounting by the Treasurer is mentioned. It may, therefore, be safely assumed that the sum above mentioned comprised the taxes for 1793, 1794 and 1795, making an average of £162.5.10 a year. On the 23rd of April, 1800, the Treasurer's accounts for 1796, 1797 and 1798 were audited, showing the receipts to be £537.7.5 for the three years, an average of £179.2.6 a year.

No more information is obtainable until 1815, when the aggregate for that year shows that the taxes of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry amounted to £675.13.8 $\frac{3}{4}$. A copy of this aggregate is given in full, and also a copy of the aggregates for 1825, 1835 and 1845, showing the progress of the counties to the latter date:—

AGGREGATE ACCOUNT OF THE ASSESSMENT OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1815.

Name of Townships.	No. of Persons Assessed.		Acres of Land.		Houses.										Mills.				Store Houses.	Stone Horses, 3 years old and upwards.	Horses, 3 years old and upwards.	Oxen.	Milk Cows.	Young Horned Cattle.	Rate per pound.	Amount.			
	Uncultivated.	Arable, pasture or meadow.	Square or hewn timber 2 sides, 1 story.	Additional Fire-places.	Square timber, 2 story.	Additional Fire-places.	Framed timber, under 2 story.	Additional Fire-places.	Brick or stone, 1 story.	Additional Fire-places.	Brick or stone, 2 story.	Additional Fire-places.	Wrought by water, 1 pair of stones.	Additional pair of stones.	Saw Mills.	Merchants' Shops.													
Lancaster.....	296	59663	7066	62	10	4	1																						£ 113 5 7
Charlottenburg.	494	105228	8737	130	54	5																							193 16 11
Cornwall.....	298	56664	7238	51	118	7	5	1	8	1																			149 10 2
Roxborough...)	216	29526	4966	5	70	10																							87 10 4 ³ / ₄
Osnabrick	15	4030	182																										1 2 9
Finch.....	134	28850	3877	3	47	42	2																						66 0 5
Williamsburgh .	111	24702	2855	5	44	9																							61 0 3
Matilda.....	28	2964	329																										3 7 3
Mountain.....	1592	311627	35250	256	2	6																							£ 675 13 8 ¹ / ₄
Total	54	10199	885	7	1	12																							24 16 8
Hawkesbury...	64	8568	1707	16	1	2	1	10	4																				26 9 11
Longueil	1710	330394	37842	279	3	8	2	365	81	8	1	10	5	17	4	19	37	2	2	25	11	633	5	272	1200				£ 727 0 3 ¹ / ₄

Names of Townships and Districts.	No. of Persons Assessed.	Land Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Town Lots.	Houses, square timber, one story.	Additional Fire-places. Framed, 1 story.	Additional Fire-places. Brick or stone, 1 story.	Additional Fire-places. Brick, stone or frame, 2 story.	Additional Fire-places. Grist Mills.	Additional pair of Stones. Saw Mills.	Merchants' Shops.	Store Houses.	Stallions.	Gigs, 2 wheels, for pleasure.	Horses, 3 years old.	Oxen, 4 years old.	Milch Cows.	Young Cattle.	Close Carriage, 4 wheels.	Waggons for pleasure.	Taxes.							
1825 Cornwall and Roxborough.	550	10758	47746	173	109	206	32	12	7	22	23	5	2	6	10	1	3	11	657	342	1340	383	1	11	216	16	9	
1835 Cornwall and Roxborough.	Not given.	12317½	50808½	240	157	3	316	23	19	7	26	20	3	2	6	28	2	13	1078	249	1779			9	283	12	0	
1845 Cornwall Town and Tip Roxborough.	"	13624	39959	287	129	321	14	31	3	22	28	4	2	4	22	7	1036	32	7	1036	1767	260	24	500	8	5½		
1845 The 3 Counties, S ^t , D ^s , G ^y , 1825.	"	2411	17707		6	4			1	2					258	1					434	60		98	15	6¾		
The 3 Counties, 1835	2709	53177	296413	173	445	3	608	63	15	7	56	68	19	3	32	38	5	9	12	3302	1346	7300	2224	1	26	939	11	7½
The 3 Counties, 1845.	Not given	70645¾	35507½	240	656	3	897	49	51	10	61	50	21	9	41	75	11	1	17	5137	1231	2147	37	1258	18	1		
The 3 Counties, 1845.	"	93719¾	386739½	287	725	1	1100	37	136	12	76	63	19	16	50	115	4	7	20	7505	681	13118	2899	45	3054	10	0	

* Gaol and Court House Tax.
 † Members' Wages.

The £3054.10.0 in 1845 is made up thus:
 Assessment of 1d. in the £1 on the valuation, 1596 9 3¼
 1/8 of 1d. on the £ for Lunatic Asylum, 202 8 8
 School Rate, 1255 12 0¼

£3054 10 0

Until the close of 1841, the Magistrates in General Quarter Sessions, in addition to their duties as Judges in the trial of criminal charges, had the control of the collection and expenditure of the revenue of the district, and the decision of all questions relating to the county property, and to the construction and repair of roads and bridges.

On the 27th of August, 1841, the Statute 4 and 5 Victoria, Chapter 10, establishing District Councils, was passed, and came into force on the 1st of January, 1842. Under this Act each township was authorized to elect, at the town meeting in January, one Councillor; or, if the number of the voters in the township amounted to three hundred or more, two Councillors. The Warden was appointed by the Government. The Council was authorized to appoint a Treasurer, and to submit the names of three persons to the Governor, who was to appoint one of them Clerk. Four meetings were to be held each year. One-third of the Councillors were to retire at the end of each year. Those who were to retire at the close of the first and second years were drawn by lot at the last meeting in the first year. At the close of the third year, and of each succeeding year, the retiring Councillors were those who had been longest in office.

In 1849, the Act establishing District Councils was repealed. The division of the Province into districts was done away with, and that by counties substituted. By 12 Vic., Chap. 81, Township, Town and County Councils were established. This system has continued to the present time, but with the increasing population of the country there has been such an increase in the number of Councillors that some change in that respect seems to be advisable. The Councillors under the present system are elected annually, the several municipalities electing their respective Reeves and Deputy-Reeves, and the County Council electing their Warden, and appointing their Clerk, Treasurer, and other officers. The council of each municipality has the collection and expenditure of its revenue and the management of its public property,

roads, bridges, etc. The County Council has the charge of the county revenues and property, and of such roads and bridges as lie between or connect two township municipalities.

The following is a list of the Wardens, Clerks and Treasurers from 1842 to 1889 :—

YEAR.	WARDEN.	CLERK.	TREASURER.
1842 to 1850	} Hon. Alex. Fraser	James Pringle	Alex. McLean
		"	Roderick McDonald
1850	Danl. E. McIntyre	"	"
1851	Wm. Mattice	"	"
1852	Samuel Ault	Peter J. McDonald	"
1853	Jacob Brouse	"	"
1854	Alex. McDonell	"	"
1855	Wm. Colquhoun	"	"
1856	Dd. A. McDonald	"	"
1857	Alex. McDougall	D. Heenan	"
1858	William Elliott	J. F. Pringle	"
1859	James McDonell	"	"
1860	Geo. McDonell	"	"
1861	Alex. G. McDonell	"	"
1862	James Craig	"	"
1863	Alex. McIntosh	"	"
1864	Phillip Carman	"	"
1865	James Fraser	"	"
1866	A. James Cockburn	"	"
1867	Asaph B. Sherman	Geo. S. Jarvis	"
1868	Archibald McNab	"	"
1869	Angus Bethune	Wm. Bethune	"
1870	David Rae	"	"
1871	Peter Kennedy	John Bergin	"
1872	John G. Snetsinger	"	"
1873	M. F. Beach	"	"
1874	A. E. McRae	"	"
1875	John Brown	H. S. Macdonald	"
1876	Adam Harkness	"	"
1877	James Clark	Chas. Poole	"
1878	Wm. Mack	"	"
1879	J. F. Chamberlain	"	"
1880	D. A. McDonald	"	"
1881	I. R. Ault	"	"
1882	Jas. Dickey	"	"
1883	A. J. Grant	"	"
1884	F. D. McNanghton	"	"

YEAR.	WARDEN.	CLERK.	TREASURER.
1885	Wm. McKenzie	{ A. McDonald } { C. J. Mattice }	Aeneas McDonald
1886	D. A. McArthur	C. J. Mattice	"
1887	Frank Anderson	"	"
1888	J. F. Gibbons	Henry Carpenter	C. J. Mattice
1889	P. A. Stewart	"	"

CHAPTER XXIII.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The history of the Presbyterian Church at Cornwall is almost contemporaneous with that of the settlement of the townships of Lancaster, Charlottenburg and Cornwall, by officers and men of the Royal Highland Emigrants, or 84th Regiment, and of Sir John Johnson's corps. "The Royal Regiment, of New York," disbanded in 1784, many of whom took their lands in those townships and settled there. A large proportion of them were Scotsmen, and of the Scots not a few were Presbyterians.

The Presbyterians were without the help of an ordained minister of the Kirk until May, 1787, when the Revd. John Bethune came to Williamstown from Montreal. He was born in the Island of Skye in 1751. He studied at King's College, Aberdeen; became a licentiate of the Kirk of Scotland, and emigrated to South Carolina about 1773. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, he suffered much at the hands of the rebels, and was made prisoner by them. On regaining his liberty he made his way to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he was largely instrumental in organizing the "Royal Highland Emigrants," in which corps he was appointed chaplain in 1775. When the regiment was disbanded in the spring of 1784, he took up his residence in Montreal, where he preached to a small congregation from 12th March, 1786, till May 6th, 1787, when he removed to Upper Canada and settled at Williamstown, in the neighborhood of which he had a grant of land as a retired chaplain and a U. E. Loyalist. It may be mentioned as a noteworthy circumstance, that of those Scotsmen who were present at the organization of the first Presbyterian con-

gregation, in a room in Notre Dame street, Montreal, on the 12th of March, 1786, not a few had as youths been engaged in the fight at Culloden, in 1746, and several of them were the children and descendants of those brave men who stood by the side of "Prince Charlie" on that fatal field.*

Mr. Bethune resided at Williamstown, and ministered to the Presbyterians there and at Lancaster, the front of Charlottenburg and Cornwall. A church was built in each of these places, in the year 1787.† That at Cornwall was erected on the south-west corner of lot No. 15, on the south side of Second street. In this church Mr. Bethune preached to a small congregation once every four or five weeks,‡ until his death, which occurred in 1815. He was for thirty years the only minister of the Kirk of Scotland in Upper Canada. The church which was built at Cornwall under his auspices, was a small, low building. It was the first church erected in the town, and was for some time the only public building in the place. It was used on several occasions as the place for holding the Courts of Assize and General Quarter Sessions both before and after a court-house was built in the town, and the records of the Quarter Sessions contain not a few entries of accounts passed for damage done to the Presbyterian Church or meeting house by the holding of courts in it. In the year 1805 a meeting of the congregation of the Church of England was held in the "Presbyterian meeting house," at which resolutions were passed to collect the money subscribed for the building of their church, and to proceed with the erection of it. After the Revd. Mr. Bethune's death, the congregation at Cornwall had no settled minister until 1822, though Revd. Joseph Johnston, a licentiate of the Synod of Ulster, who had been appointed master of the District School in 1817, officiated in the old church until 1823,

* The Rev. Dr. Campbell's "History of St. Gabriel's, Montreal."

† The church built at Williamstown, was replaced about 1812 by a new one built of stone; those at Lancaster and Summerstown, stood for over half a century.

‡ William Colquhoun, of Cornwall, is a survivor of those who were baptised by Mr. Bethune, in 1815.

when he removed to Osnabruck. He resigned the mastership of the school in 1822, when the Revd. Harry Leith was appointed to the vacant mastership. He was a minister of the Kirk of Scotland, and he took charge of that part of the congregation who preferred him to the Revd. Mr. Johnston, and held service in the District School-house, the church being kept possession of by Mr. Johnston, until his departure to Osnabruck, when the whole congregation united and used the old church until the completion of the new one in the autumn of 1826.

The new church, now old St. John's, was commenced not long after Mr. Leith's arrival. The frame was put up about 1823, it remained for about two years unenclosed, but vigorous efforts were made to have it completed. Subscriptions were raised in Montreal, Kingston, Quebec and York, which amounted to £235.0.5, and which added to the contributions of the congregation, enabled the trustees to finish the building. It cost about £500.0.0, and was finished and opened, as already stated, in 1826. Three or four years after this date a sum was subscribed for the purchase of a bell,* which still hangs in the steeple. The old church was not used again as a place of worship, but was utilized for various purposes; sometimes as a school-house, sometimes as a store-house, until it was pulled down about 1834-35.

Soon after the completion of the new building the Revd. Mr. Leith got a call to the parish of Rothiemay, in Scotland, which he accepted. He left Cornwall in January, 1827, for his new charge, and the congregation was again without a minister. A call was given to the Revd. Hugh Urquhart, a minister of the Kirk of Scotland, on the 16th of January, 1827, which was accepted by him, and he was inducted on the 18th Feb'y, 1827, by the Rev. John McKenzie, of Williamstown, and the Rev. Archibald Connell, of Martintown. There were very few

* For many years this bell was rung thrice every day, viz.: at 6 a.m., 12 noon, and 9 p.m. It was always used to give the alarm in case of fire until 1889, when an electric fire alarm was connected with the bell of Knox Church.

Presbyterian ministers then in Upper Canada, and no Presbytery had been formed at that time.

The Rev. Mr. Urquhart was appointed master of the District School, and he attended diligently and faithfully to the duties of the ministry and the school until 1840, when he gave up the mastership and devoted himself entirely to the work of the church. In 1857, he received the decree of Doctor of Divinity from the college in Aberdeen, at which he studied for the ministry. He continued his labours with great satisfaction and benefit to his congregation, until increasing years and infirmities rendered it necessary for him to obtain assistance.

In October, 1866, the Revd. John S. Burnet was chosen assistant, and continued to minister acceptably until the month of February, 1868, when he accepted a call to Martintown.

The Rev. Neil McNish, B. D., L. L. D., was then chosen assistant. He entered on the duties in November, 1868, and on the death of the Revd. Dr. Urquhart in February, 1871, succeeded him as minister of the congregation, and he has from that time to the present worthily filled the position.

When Dr. Urquhart took charge of the congregation in 1827, no elders had been appointed and no Kirk Session had been formed. This defect was speedily remedied. On the 1st of July, 1827, the members of the congregation, whose names head the list of elders appended hereto, were set apart to the office of the eldership. The first celebration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was held with all the old-time solemnity on the 22nd day of July of that year, when tokens were distributed to 113 persons; and in the same year the first Sabbath School in connection with the church was opened.

The names of the elders, with the dates of their appointment, are as follows :

On the 1st July, 1827—Archibald MacLean, James Pringle, John Chesley, Adam Johnston, William Johnston, John Cline, Martin McMartin, James Craig.

On the 5th September, 1852—Thomas Thompson, James Milroy, William Kay, Walter Colquhoun.

- On the 1st September, 1861—Alexander MacLean, William Cline, John Irving, William Mattice, Jacob Farrand Pringle, David Thompson, James Craig.
 On the 20th June, 1875—Donald Ban MacLennan, M.A., John McIntyre.
 On the 10th June, 1877—William Colquhoun.
 On the 23rd October, 1881—Corydon Josephus Mattice, M.A., Alexander Peter Ross, Thomas Finlayson.

The members of the Session now are :

- 18th June, 1888—Jacob Farrand Pringle, (Judge), Donald Ban MacLennan, M.A., John McIntyre, William Colquhoun, Corydon Josephus Mattice, M.A., Alexander Peter Ross, Thomas Finlayson.
 30th December, 1888—David Liddell, Alexander Gillespie Watson, Guy Carleton Colquhoun.

Clerks of Session :

- From the 1st of July, 1827, to the 19th June, 1831—(1), Archibald McLean, Clerk pro tempore.
 From the 19th June, 1831, to the time of his death, on the 13th Oct., 1860—(2) James Pringle.
 From the 16th October, 1860, to the time of his death, on the 24th January, 1876—(3), Walter Colquhoun.
 From the 30th January, 1876—(4), John McIntyre, who is now Clerk of Session.

Property belonging to the congregation of St. John's Church :

1. Lot No. 15, on the north side of First street, and lot No. 15, on the south side of Second street, were granted on the 12th of June, 1819, in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of George III, and during the Lieutenant-Governorship of Sir Peregrine Maitland, to Neil MacLean, John MacDonald, James Forsyth, Archibald MacLean and Noah Dickinson, in trust for the congregation.
 On the 1st October, 1822, Ambrose Blacklock was appointed trustee in the place of Mr. James Forsyth.
 On the 21st May, 1840, Alexander MacLean, William Mattice and William Cline were appointed trustees, in the place of Neil MacLean, Ambrose Blacklock and Noah Dickinson.
2. On the 25th July, 1848, lot No. 12, on the south side of Sixth street, was granted by the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, to Archibald MacLean, Alexander MacLean, John MacDonald, William Cline and William Mattice.
 This lot, which contains one acre, has been used as a burying-ground from the year 1831.
3. Lot No. 3, on the north side of Second street, and lot No. 3, on the south side of Third street, containing two acres and two-fifths, and known as the manse lots, purchased for the sum of £200—sold by William Cline, on the 31st December, 1853, to Archibald MacLean, John MacDonald, Alexander MacLean, William Cline and William Mattice, in their capacity of trustees for the congregation of St. John's Church.

The manse was built on lot No. 3, on the North side of Second street, in 1874-75, and cost, out-buildings and fence included, \$7,000.

In 1871, an Act was passed by the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, vesting the lots which have been already mentioned in Messrs. Alexander MacLean, William Mattice, James Craig, Daniel Eugene MacIntyre and Jacob Farrand Pringle, and their successors in office, as trustees of the congregation.

The Trustees now are :

18th June, 1888—Oliver Groves, Donald Ban MacLennan, Corydon Josephus Mattice, Duncan Monroe and John McIntyre.

The Deacons are :

P. N. Tait, Alexander McLennan, James W. Liddell, G. C. Colquhoun, Duncan Monroe, H. Black, Levi W. Groves, C. H. Cline, Hugh Urquhart Thompson, Herman Regnald Kirk, John Mullen, Hugh Munro Watson, David Gillespie.

Superintendent of Sunday School—C. J. Mattice. A. G. Watson was appointed in 1889.

Treasurer—Hugh M. Watson.

Treasurer of Trust Fund—John Dewar.

Treasurer of Session Fund—John McIntyre.

In the autumn of 1886, the trustees bought lot number 14, on the south side of Second street, from Mrs. William Cline, and having removed the church from its original place to the rear of that lot, sold the greater portion of the land where the church had been for a good price, and in March, 1888, began the erection of a new St. John's.

On the 18th of June, in that year, the corner stone* was laid by Dr. McNish, in the presence of a large number of people of all denominations, among whom were the Revd. J. Hastie, of Knox Church; the Revd. Canon Pettit, of the Bishop Strachan Memorial Church; the Revd. T. C. Rey-

* The corner stone is just above the weather table course, at the north-east corner of the principal tower. In it are deposited a history of the church, report of the building committee, newspapers, coins, etc.

nolds, of the Methodist Church, Cornwall, and the Revd. Mr. Gilmour, of the Baptist Church, Cornwall.

Old St. John's, in its early day, was thought to be a great improvement on the building that preceded it. It has been the house of worship for two generations of church-goers, and many solemn and comforting services have been held in it. Now its end has come, and it is a thing of the past. In bidding it farewell, the author would like to recall its appearance as it was sixty years ago. Changes and needed alterations did not improve its architectural proportions, though they added to the comfort of the interior. Sixty years ago it was a well-proportioned building externally, but the internal arrangements were not what would suit a modern congregation. He well remembers the small pews with narrow seats, and high, straight backs; the square pews in the corners and at each end of the body of the church, in which one-third of the occupants had to sit with their back to the minister; the high pulpit, shaped like a goblet, approached by a winding stair of many steps at each side, and overhung by a sounding-board supported from the ceiling; the precentor's desk in front of the pulpit, and the porchless front doors, which let in wind whenever they were opened in a winter's day; the floors bare, and the pews uncushioned. There was no vestry or session room, and as there were no sheds, horses and carriages were exposed to all the changes of the weather.

The lists of subscribers to the fund for building old St. John's in 1826, contain the names of many of the leading men in Montreal, Quebec and Kingston. The lists of the Montreal, Quebec and Kingston subscribers are the only ones now among the church papers; those of York and of the congregations at Cornwall and the neighboring parishes have been lost.

The Montreal list contains the following names:

The Hon. William McGillivray	Wm. Blackwood
John Richardson	Samuel Gale
Thomas Thaine	Wm. Radiger
Fredk. D. Ermatinger	John Fisher, sr.

George Garden	Mr. McGill
George Moffatt	Mr. Lewis
Samuel Gerarde	Adam McNider
Dr. Sylby, Jr.	Joseph Shuter
Kenneth Walker	D. Fisher
David Ross	John Frothingham
Rev. John Bethune	John Forsyth
Henry Mackenzie	Mrs. Col. McKay
T. Pothier	Rev. H. Esson
Geo. Auldjo	J. Porteous
F. Ant. LaRocque	Thomas McCord
D. P. Ross	John Spragg
James Brown	H. Yates
John Fleming	James Millar
Joseph Beckett & Co.	James Grant
D. David	J. McDonell, (Leslie)
— Jamieson	John Fisher, jr.
George Davis	H. E. Logan
John McKenzie	Robert Froste
Gibb & Henderson	Mr. De Witt
Alex. Skakel	Mr. Carswell
Mr. O'Sullivan	Wm. Harwood & Sons
H Lunn	J Quesnel
Miss Taylor	Colonel Heriot
Major Loring	James Stuart
James Hughes	H. Dickinson
William Bingham	Alexander Fisher
Alexander McKenzie	Miss McGillivray
J. Reid, (Justice.)	B. Gibb
Dr. Caldwell	

The Quebec subscribers are :

The Chief Justice	James Harkness
Captain Freer	Col. A. Fraser
David Stewart	T. Morrin
James Ross	J. McTavish
Robt. Scott	J. McNider
R. Murray	James Smillie
William Torrance	Wm. Petry
D. Sutherland	H. Gowan
A. Campbell	Thos. G. Cathro
— Fraser	W. Hessark
B. Torrance	Samuel Neilson
M. Reeves	Mr. Hunter
David Hanown	W. B. Colburne
John Thompson	William Walker

James Irvine
Wm. Price
James McKenzie

John Ross
Mrs. Major Van Cortland

The Kingston list has the following names :

John McLean	Arch. Richmond
John Mowat	John Strange
H. McDonald	Sam. Shaw
A. Fraser	John Robertson
Robt. Beath	Arch. McDonell
W. Rennie	Jas. Young
John Low	James Kirk
Wm. Norrie	W. Fraser
Wm. Donaldson	Mrs. C. Haggerman
Peter Crawford	A. Marshall
J. A. Macfarlane	John Barclay
Mr. Benson	Alex. Simpson.

In addition to the above are the names of Mr. Justice Campbell, Jonas Jones and Daniel Jones.

The Montreal subscriptions amounted to	-	-	-	138	14	4
“ Quebec, “ “	-	-	-	38	15	4
“ Kingston “ “	-	-	-	28	2	9
“ York “ “	-	-	-	29	8	4
				<hr/>		
				£235	0	5

After the vestry of the English Church closed their burial-ground to all other denominations, it became necessary for the Presbyterians to procure one for themselves. Many of the congregation of St. John's, more especially those who had come from Scotland, wished to use the lots 15, north side of First street, and south of Second street, as a burial-ground. They thought of the quiet country Kirk-yards around the parish Kirks at home, where the members of the congregation were wont to assemble and have a "crack"* before service, after walking many a mile from their dwellings ; and they had a very natural, tho' sentimental, feeling in favor of ordering matters in the same way here. Fortunately for the good of the town as well as the congregation, more practical counsels

* Anglice a "chat."

prevailed.* The two lots were laid out for building purposes, and in a short time were let at what was then thought a very good rent. Lot No. 12, south side of Sixth street, was obtained from the Government for £10.0.0 or £12.0.0, and was made the burial place for the congregation.

The church was altered and enlarged more than once. The square pews were taken away. The high pulpit, with its winding stairs; the extinguisher-like sounding-board suspended above it, and the precenter's desk in front, have all been removed, and given place to a platform with a railing in front, and a reading desk for the minister.

Soon after the disruption in Scotland and the formation of the Free Church there in 1843, many Presbyterians in Canada, who were in sympathy with the Free Church, objected to remaining any longer in the congregations that were in connection with the Church of Scotland, withdrew from them and formed new ones, which were united under the title of "The Canada Presbyterian Church."

This movement affected St. John's, from which many families and individuals withdrew and formed a new congregation. They met at first in a large room in a private house on lot No. 10, north side of First street, where the Revd. Mr. Fraser officiated, occasionally, from 1844 till 1850. In that year, the congregation built a church on lot 11, south side of Second street, called Knox Church. In 1884, this building having become too small for the congregation, a new one was erected on the lot adjoining on the west. It is a handsome brick building in the Gothic style, with a tower and spire. It was finished and opened for use in 1885. In the autumn of that year, a large bell was presented to the congregation by Robert Craig, and put in the tower.

The names of the successive ministers of Knox Church are: The Revd. J. C. Quinn, who was inducted about 1850;

* Archibald McLean (afterwards Chief Justice) and James Pringle, were chiefly instrumental in preventing the burial-ground scheme from being carried out.

Revd. Hugh Campbell, Revd. M. Lowry, Revd. W. H. Heude Bourck, Revd. Robert Binnie, and Revd. James Hastie.

Whether or not there was any need of any of the Presbyterians in Canada following the example of their brethren in Scotland, and withdrawing from the church in Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, is a question that need not be discussed in these pages. Happily, a reunion of the two bodies was effected in 1875, the united bodies taking the title of "The Presbyterian Church in Canada." To this body the congregations of St. John's and Knox Churches belong. Each has a large membership, and there is ample work for the two pastors.

Some of the old usages and modes of conducting service have been changed in many of the city and town congregations of the Presbyterian Church in this country. One change is in the singing. As late as 1861 the singing in St. John's, as in nearly all the Presbyterian Churches, was led by the precentor, who occupied a small box or desk in front of the pulpit and sang the Psalms and Paraphrases, the congregation following and joining in the singing. In that year the singing master came amongst us; the young people learned to sing by note, and to take their respective parts in the music; a choir was formed, the precentor vacated his accustomed seat in front of the pulpit, took his place in the gallery, and became leader of the choir. The next move was for a musical instrument to accompany the voices. The question was agitated for a while before it was submitted to the congregation of St. John's, who decided by a large majority in favor of the "Kist of whistles," or its representative, a melodion, which was forthwith procured, and remained in use, until a good organ was placed in new St. John's in 1889.

Another change is in the manner of celebrating the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The change began about a quarter of a century ago. Up to that time the ministers and people followed the practice to which they had been accustomed in Scotland. In the country congregations the sacra-

ment was dispensed once a year, generally in July or August. At St. John's, as in other congregations, the services occupied four days, beginning on Friday, which was observed as a day of fasting and humiliation, and was kept as sacredly as the Sunday. At the close of the service on Saturday, tokens of admission to the table were given to intending communicants. On Sunday the sacrament was administered. There were always two or three ministers from neighboring parishes to assist the minister of St. John's in the services of the day, and as their churches were closed, as many of their people as could do so came to Cornwall to take part in the service there. After the usual morning service, the communicants took their places at the table, which was made of a narrow plank extending across the church along the aisle in front of the pulpit, with seats on each side, accommodating between thirty and forty people. There was generally a large attendance, so that the table had to be filled four or five times before all the communicants were served. Each service of a table was presided over by one of the ministers, who gave an address to the communicants at it. When all the communicants had partaken, the solemnities of the day were closed by an address from the pulpit, a prayer, a psalm, and the benediction. The whole service lasted from 11 o'clock in the morning until 4, and sometimes 5, in the afternoon. On Monday there was a thanksgiving service, at which the attendance was small, many of the people seemingly being disposed to make their thankfulness unobtrusive, a fact of which a reminder was sometimes given by the preaching of a sermon from the text: "Were there not ten cleansed, where are the nine?"

Changes were gradually made in the town congregations. The sacrament was administered twice a year. A certain number of pews were appropriated to communicants in addition to the table, and the service was shortened by nearly two hours. Next came the mode now in use, viz., the celebration of the sacrament three times a year, the giving up of the Saturday and Monday services, the doing away with the table,

the placing all the communicants in the centre of the church, and having only one service, thereby taking up very little more time than on an ordinary Sunday. The sturdy Presbyterians of two centuries ago, who patiently listened to sermons of three or four hours in length, would no doubt look with suspicion and contempt on their descendants of the present day who grumble at the time spent in religious exercises.

New St. John's was commenced in May, 1888, and was completed in March, 1889. It was opened on Sunday, the 17th of that month, the services being conducted in the morning by the Very Revd. W. T. McMullen, D.D., Moderator of the General Assembly, and in the evening by the Very Revd. D. H. McVicar, LL.D., D.D., Principal of the Presbyterian College, Montreal. The new church is a large and handsome stone building. The interior is very commodiously arranged, with ample accommodation for a congregation of 700, the Sunday School, and social and congregational meetings. The whole cost of the building, internal fittings and furniture, including an organ, amounts to \$36,000.00.

In the Presbyterian grave-yard on lot No. 12, south of Sixth street, one of the oldest tombstones is dated 1832. It was erected to the memory of the Honorable Neil McLean, who died in that year at the age of 75. He was the last surviving officer of the Royal Highland Emigrants, the old 84th.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

It is stated by Dr. Canniff, in his "History of the Settlement of Upper Canada," that the first clergyman to settle in that part of the country, was the Revd. John Stuart, who had been chaplain of the second battalion of the King's Royal Regt. of New York, and who was one of the refugee pioneers of the first settlement of Kingston. He was the father of the Upper Canadian church. He came to Canada in 1781, and settled at Kingston in 1783 or 1784. In 1789 he was appointed Bishop's Commissioner for the settlements from River Beaudette to the western limit of the Province. No doubt he visited Cornwall, and made some provision for the supplying of the spiritual needs of the members of the church at Cornwall and its vicinity. Unfortunately no record is extant here from which full information on the subject can be got. Cornwall was for some years a mission station. An old book of common prayer printed at Oxford in 1770, now kept among the records in the vestry of the Bishop Strachan Memorial Church, bears on one of the fly leaves the date June, 1785, which very probably is about the time when it was first used at Cornwall. The register now in existence shows that on the 13th of April, 1800, a sum of money was subscribed for the erection of a church. The subscription list has not been preserved, and little or nothing appears to have been done towards the commencement of the building. On the 15th of April, 1805, a meeting was held and a document, of which the following is a copy, was agreed to :

"We whose names are hereto subscribed, do agree to erect a church in the Town of Cornwall, of the following dimensions :—

(i.e.) 52 feet in length, and 36 in breadth within the walls, the frame 18 feet high, raised on a stone foundation, three feet below, and two feet above the ground, in the assistance of such sums as may be subscribed by the Government, and the several sums subscribed in a certain instrument, bearing date the 13th day of April, 1800, (being a committee appointed by the subscribers to contract and superintend the erection of the said church, any three of whom appointed by the majority of the remainder, to have power to act in regard to the erection of the said building.)

“Dated 15th April, 1805.”

“John Strachan, minister
 Michael Van Koughnet
 Ben. Eastman
 Rich. Wharffe
 Jno. Link
 Hector Manson
 Frederick Delisle
 Henry Wagoner
 Wm. Bruce
 Harmonious Cryderman
 S. Anderson
 D’Arcy Boulton
 Col. Munro.”

“J. Y. Cozens
 Robt. Randall
 Jno. Dixon, sen.
 Nadab Eastman
 Joseph Anderson
 Jno. Pescod, sen.
 Jno. Smith
 T. Johnson
 For. Rich. Wilkinson
 by John Strachan
 Henry Gallinger
 W. B. Wilkinson
 John Dixon, jun.”

At another meeting of the parishioners held in the Presbyterian meeting house, it was resolved to collect the money subscribed, and to proceed with the erection of the church, and Samuel Anderson, John Pescod, and Joshua Young Cozens, were appointed a committee to superintend the work, which appears to have been completed in January, 1806. On the 26th day of that month a meeting was held in the church for the purpose of selling the pews, when forty-two parishioners became purchasers. The list of the names, and of the sums bid, is as follows :

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Cornelius Munro, Esq.,	-	30	0	0	Dr. Timothy Johnston,	-	10	15	0
John Pescod, sen.	-	24	10	0	Daniel Wright,	-	9	0	0
John Dixon,	-	18	0	0	Joseph Anderson, Esq.,	8	0	0	
Commodore Steel,	-	15	10	0	Joshua Y. Cozens,	-	7	12	0
Samuel Anderson, Esq.,	-	16	10	0	Robert Randall,	-	5	5	0
David Sheek, Esq.,	-	16	0	0	Abner Young,	-	3	0	0
Geo. Barnhart, sr.,	-	19	0	0	David Robertson,	-	3	5	0
Jeremiah French, Esq.,	20	0	0		John Dixon, jr.	-	10	5	0
Robert Colquhoun,	-	15	0	0	Nadab Eastman,	-	10	0	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Daniel Campbell, - -	13	0	0	John Smith, sen., - -	10	0	0
W. B. Wilkinson, Esq., -	10	0	0	Wm. Bruce, - - - -	10	2	0
Levi Bailey, - - - -	11	0	0	Abner Young, - - - -	11	0	0
J. L. Farrand, Esq., - -	10	0	0	Mrs. Catharine Kay - -	10	5	6
Benjamin Eastman, - -	10	0	0	R. N. Wilkinson, Esq.,	8	10	0
John Vankoughnet, - -	10	0	0	Wm. Wood, - - - -	8	7	0
John Kirk, - - - -	11	0	0	John McNair, sr., - -	5	0	0
Michael Vankoughnet, -	12	5	0	Robt. Colquhoun, - - -	5	10	0
Michael Vankoughnet, -	10	15	0	Albert French, - - -	5	7	0
Robert Randall, - - -	10	5	0	Jacob Stoneburner, - -	5	0	0
Robert Randall, - - -	10	5	0	Christopher Empey, - -	4	2	6
Andrew Milross, - - -	5	5	0	Adam Dixon, - - - -	4	0	0
Philip Empey, - - - -	4	2	6				
Total, - - - -							
					£	457	14 0

In 1808 D'Arcy Boulton, the late member for Stormont, gave his sessional allowance, £26.0.0, to the church, and in the same year the Legislature granted £50.0.0, to be expended in completing the steeple, which was finished in 1811.

In 1813 an application of the Court of Quarter Sessions for leave to hold the Court in the church was refused.

The parsonage was built in 1811 or 1812. There is a memorandum of its having been rented to Richard Wharffe in 1813.

Up to 1831 the burial-ground of the English Church was used by all denominations, but at a vestry meeting held in April of that year, it was resolved that none but members of the congregation should be allowed to bury there, "except in cases of persons not belonging to the congregation, whose families had been in the habit of burying in the yard belonging to the church, when leave may be granted by the minister and church wardens." This resolution rendered necessary the purchase of a burial-ground by the Presbyterians, who procured the lot now used by them for that purpose, No. 12, south of Sixth street.

The old church was altered, improved and enlarged, the first alteration being made in 1836 or 1837. The gallery at the west end was lowered. A gallery was made at each side.

and the main entrance, which was originally in the centre of the south side of the building, was changed to the west end near the tower. A few years after, an addition was put at the back of the building, which gave a good deal of additional room.

In 1868 arrangements were made to build a new church as a memorial of the late Bishop Strachan, who had been mainly instrumental in the erection of the old one. The old building was removed to the rear of the lot on which it was erected, where it remained and was used until the new one was fit for occupation, when it was sold and pulled down, and another of the few remaining landmarks of old Cornwall disappeared.

The new church is well designed, in the Gothic style of architecture, with a fine tower, on which it is intended to place a spire. The material used in the building is the dark limestone from the Cornwall quarries, relieved by Ohio sandstone. The site is rather too near the street to allow of the front being seen to the best advantage, and very unfortunately the tower has sunk, drawing down with it the south-eastern corner of the transept, which is several inches out of level. There are several very good stained glass windows, one of which, the southern one of the transept, was put in by the children attending the Sunday School of the congregation, the others by members of the congregation in memory of deceased relatives. In 1887 a large one was put in the east end of the chancel in memory of the Revd. Archdeacon Henry Patton, D. D. The church, which cost about \$30,000, was consecrated under the name of "The Bishop Strachan Memorial Church" on the 9th of Oct., 1884, by Bishop Lewis.

In the autumn of 1885, a chime of nine bells was presented by the Rev. Dr. Mountain, in memory of deceased relatives, and was formally inaugurated on Christmas eve.

The first minister who appears to have been placed in

charge of the congregation at Cornwall was the Revd. John Strachan, who was ordained deacon by Bishop Mountain, on the 22nd of May, 1803, and appointed to the mission of Cornwall. Mr. Strachan was born in Aberdeen on the 12th of April, 1778, entered the University of Aberdeen in 1794, taking his M. A. degree three years later ; at the age of twenty-one he was selected as a fit and proper person to organize and preside over the college which the then Lieut.-Governor "Simcoe" desired to establish in Upper Canada. Mr. Strachan left Scotland in pursuance of this object, and after a weary voyage and journey of four months, arrived in Kingston. Here he met with a grievous disappointment. Governor Simcoe had returned to England, and with his departure the projected college was relinquished. He was so fortunate at this critical period as to form the acquaintance of the Hon. John Cartwright and the Revd. Dr. John Stuart. Under the advice of Mr. Cartwright, he taught in Kingston, and began the course of study necessary to obtain admission into the ranks of the clergy of the Church of England. His mind had no doubt received a bias in favor of Episcopacy, from his early training. His father was a Presbyterian ; his mother a member of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, and it is said that he was brought up in the creed of that church. He came to Cornwall, as already stated, in 1803, where, in addition to his clerical duties, he opened a Grammar School.* In 1804 he was advanced to priest's orders. In 1811 the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Aberdeen. In 1812 the inhabitants of York prevailed upon him to remove to that parish. In 1827 he was appointed Archdeacon of York, and in 1839 Bishop of Toronto, the first bishop of the new See of Upper Canada. He died in 1867 at the age of 89, after a ministry of 64 years.

After the departure of the Revd. Mr. Strachan from Cornwall, the Bishop authorized Mr. John Bethune, afterwards Dean of Montreal, to read prayers.

The Rev. Mr. Baldwin was the next who had charge of

* See chapter on schools, (post).

the parish, but there is no record of the beginning or duration of his ministry. He was in Cornwall about 1813-14.

In 1817 the Revd. S. J. Mountain was appointed to the parish, which he had charge of until his death on the 27th of September, 1830.

The next incumbent was the Revd. George Archbold. He had served in the Peninsular war as an officer in His Majesty's 68th Regt. of Foot. At the close of the war he went on half pay, and entered the ministry of the Church of England. He held the parish until his death in 1840.

He was succeeded by the Revd. Alexander Williams, a clergyman from England, who officiated at Cornwall until the summer of 1842.

The Revd. J. G. B. Lindsay was appointed to the vacant parish, which he occupied for four years. He caught typhus fever while attending one of his parishioners, and died in 1846.

The Revd. Henry Patton, D.D., was then appointed, and continued until the autumn of 1871, when he was transferred to Belleville. While in Cornwall he was appointed successively Rural Dean and Archdeacon. He was the prime mover in the undertaking of building the Bishop Strachan Memorial Church, which was not finished until after his departure from Cornwall.

His successor was the Revd. J. A. Preston, who came to Cornwall in December, 1871, and died very suddenly in October, 1878.

The Revd. Canon Pettit was then appointed, and is still the rector of the parish.

A small wooden church was put at the east of the town in the year 1886, of which the Rev. Mr. Elliott had the charge. The expense of erecting this church was defrayed by the Revd. Dr. Mountain.

The graveyard adjoining the Bishop Strachan Memorial Church was used from a very early period in the settlement of the town. One tombstone in memory of Mrs. Empey, is dated 1789. Another in memory of J. Everhardt is dated 1792.

The old burial plot surrounded by a stone wall had at one time a wooden tablet attached to it, on which was the following inscription :

“ Herein are interred Colonel James Gray, died 11th May, 1795, aged 64.

“ Mrs. Elizabeth Gray, died 14th February, 1800, aged 63.

“ Jacob Farrand, Esq., died 11th May, 1803, aged 39 years and 6 months.

“ John L. Farrand, Esq., died 29th June, 1814, aged 30 years and 4 months.

“ This memorial is placed by their affectionate relative, Catharine Valentine, May, 1820.”

The stone wall which had fallen into ruins was repaired in 1883 by J. F. Pringle, Geo. Pringle and T. S. Rubidge.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Previous to the year 1834, the Town of Cornwall was part of the parish of St. Andrews. In that year a priest was for the first time stationed permanently in the town.

The first church was a wooden building, which stood on lot No. 17, north side of Fourth street, where the brick church now is. It was completed in 1829 or 1830, and services were held in it occasionally by the priest from St. Andrews.

The old church becoming insufficient for the congregation, a new one was begun about 1855 or 1856. The brick walls were put up, but before they were covered by the roof a violent gale of wind came on, which blew them down, destroying some of the monuments in the grave-yard. The work of building had to be begun anew. It was commenced about 1858 and finished in about two years. The tower was intended to be a storey or two higher than it is, with a spire above, but the nature of the soil on which it is built is such that it cannot sustain any great weight. The tower sank, bringing down with it part of the front wall, in consequence of which the front had to be repaired and the tower had to be rebuilt to a much less height.

The congregation has again outgrown the church, and a larger one, or an additional one at the east end of the town, is needed. In 1887 a new church was begun there, which is not yet completed.

In 1874 the parish erected a very handsome stone building on lot 17, south side of Fourth street, for the priest's residence, and a year or two ago they put up a brick building on the adjoining lot for a nunnery and female school. They have also a school-house on lot No. 8, south side of the same street.

The Revd. James P. Bennet was put in charge of the parish in November, 1834, and continued until 1842. The Revd. Alexander McDonell came in that year, and remained until 1843. The Revd. Æneas McDonald also officiated in 1843. Since 1843, the undermentioned Revd. gentlemen have been the parish priests, viz : The Revd. Mr. Cannon, the Revd. Mr. O'Connor, the Revd. Mr. Lynch, the Revd. Mr. Murray, and the Revd. Mr. McRae, who is now the parish priest.

* It is said that the Highlanders who settled in the neighborhood of St. Andrews, in the Township of Cornwall, put up a chapel soon after their arrival. It was a humble structure, in fact a log house, but in it the services of the church were conducted, until the first stone church was built. This was commenced about 1788, but was not completed for some time. It was continued in use until 1864, when the new church was consecrated.

For many years after the first settlement was formed, there was no resident priest. The Revd. Roderick McDonell,† who was then stationed at St. Regis, came occasionally to St. Andrews to conduct the services there. At that time the journey from St. Regis to St. Andrews was, at some seasons of the year, not only difficult, but dangerous. The paper referred to in the note* gives an account of the dangers and difficulties which this pious old clergyman encountered on one occasion when his services were required to perform a marriage ceremony at St. Andrews :

“ It was in the spring of the year. The groom and bride were ready, the preparations for the customary rejoicings were all made, the whole countryside was invited, but alas! no priest could be had to bless the happy pair. At length the father of the bride started to ‘the front’ to fetch his reverence. No wheel carriage marked the ground in those days, and the horse which pater-familias rode sank at every step over his

* See “ Cornwall Freeholder,” 7th July, 1864.

† A brother of Captain Archibald McDonell, of the King’s Royal Regiment, New York.

fetlocks in the thick mud and half-melted snow, as he traversed the roadless forest. He reached the St. Lawrence, across which an Indian paddled him in his canoe to the village of St. Regis. The good priest was ready at daybreak the next morning to commence the journey to St. Andrews. The river was almost crossed in safety, but as the clergyman and his guide were preparing to land, an accumulation of ice and snow on the bank suddenly gave way, swamped the canoe, and threw its occupants into the swift stream. They struggled to land, and after drying their clothes at the settler's who had taken charge of the horse, started inland, the priest riding, the St. Andrews' man walking at the bridle rein. In this manner they toiled on, hour after hour. The mud was worse than it had been the day before, for rain had fallen in the meantime. The priest was advanced in years and weakened by his labors. It was with difficulty he kept his seat ; indeed, he would have fallen from the horse, and died where he fell, but for the strong arm of the Macdonald who walked beside him and sustained him in the saddle until they reached the longed-for home in the forest, and found themselves welcomed by warm-hearted friends, eager to enter upon the festivities proper to a Highland wedding." *

"The first regular parish priest at St. Andrews was the Revd. Mr. Fitzsimmons, who was appointed in 1805. At the same time the Revd. Alex'r McDonald took charge of Glengarry, on the decease of the Revd. Mr. Macdonald (Scotus.) Mr. Fitzsimmons returned to Ireland in 1807, and for thirteen years thereafter the late venerable Bishop McDonell ministered to the people both of Stormont and Glengarry, assisted by the then pastor of St. Raphaels."

The Revd. Mr. O'Meara had charge of St. Andrews from 1821 to 1827, when he was succeeded by the Revd. William Fraser, who died in 1836, when the Revd. Mr. Hay was appointed.

* Which festivities then and for many years after lasted for about three days.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

From 1792 till 1808 Cornwall, including part of the adjacent country, was connected with the Oswegatchie circuit, and was supplied by ministers in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States until 1824.

The first minister appointed to Cornwall as a separate circuit was the Revd. Wm. Snow. The first appointed by the Methodist Church in Canada, was the Revd. Solomon Waldron, in 1824. From that date until 1860 Cornwall was supplied by Methodist ministers, first from the Augusta circuit, and more recently from the Matilda circuit.

In 1861 the town was formed into a separate charge, and the Revd. Hugh McLean was appointed the first pastor. The following are the ministers who have successively been in charge of the Cornwall congregation from the conclusion of Mr. McLean's pastorate : The Revd. J. Hugell, Revd. G. N. A. F. T. Dixon, Revd. Wm. C. Henderson, M. A., Revd. Alexander Campbell, Revd. Wm. Hall, M. A., Revd. R. Whiting, Revd. Wm. McGill, Revd. A. A. Smith, Revd. Geo. S. Reynolds, Revd. F. C. Reynolds, Revd. Wm. Jackson.

The first church built in the town by the Methodist body was of brick, and stood on lot 19, south of 4th street. It was finished in 1861, during the pastorate of the Revd. Mr. McLean. The parsonage was built a few years later on the east half of the same lot. The church was found to be too small, and the locality inconvenient for the congregation ; they therefore built a new one on the east half of lot No. 13, south side of First street, which was completed about the year 1876. The

old church was sold and changed by the purchaser into two dwelling houses.

The new church is built of brick. It is comfortable and commodious so far as the interior is concerned, but the exterior is not a specimen of architectural beauty.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

There were occasional services held in Cornwall from time to time, by Baptist ministers, for some years, but no resident minister was sent to the town until 1883, when the Revd. Mr. McEwen took charge of the congregation. For a few months services were held in a rented hall. In 1884 a neat little brick church was put up on lot No. 13, south side of Second street.

The Revd. Mr. McEwen left in the year 1887, and was succeeded in 1888 by the Revd. Mr. Gilmour and the Revd. Mr. Scott.

CHAPTER XXVII.

HIGH SCHOOL.

The first statute for the establishment of schools in Upper Canada, was passed in 1807. Previous to that time the instruction of the youth of the Province was in the hands of private teachers. The first school in Cornwall of which any record has come down to us was the one established by the Revd. John Strachan in the year 1803. Four years afterwards the Provincial Legislature passed the Statute 47, George III, Chapter 3, directing the establishment of a Public School in each of the eight districts into which Upper Canada was then divided, viz., The Western, London, Niagara, Home, Newcastle, Midland, Johnstown and Eastern, and granting the sum of £800.0.0 per annum for their support.

The statute directed where the school for each district should be situated, naming the Town of Cornwall for the Eastern District. The school trustees of each school were appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and were empowered to nominate a fit and proper person to be a teacher, and report the appointment to the Lieutenant-Governor, who had authority to affirm or disallow the nomination.

The Cornwall school came under the authority of this Act in 1807. Up to that time it had been carried on as a private enterprise.

*Mr. Strachan, who, as already stated, had been appointed to the charge of the Episcopal congregation at Cornwall, finding soon after his arrival that his clerical duties were not onerous, opened the school that soon became known through the length and breadth of the land as "The Cornwall Grammar

* See sermon of Archdeacon Patton, 1868.

School." His success as an instructor of youth was very great. He studied the character of his pupils, and sought to train their moral and spiritual, as well as their intellectual faculties. Boys from all parts of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada were sent to him. The list of his pupils shows the names of many who were in their day the leading men in Canada. In 1812 he was prevailed upon to resign his charge at Cornwall and remove to York. His subsequent career was not only of Provincial, but one may safely say of National fame.

While he taught in Cornwall he got a patent (dated 21st January, 1808,) for lot number 18, on the south side of Second street, on which lot he had caused to be erected a wooden building for a school-house about the year 1806. On his removal from Cornwall he conveyed the school-house and lot to trustees, for the purpose of a District School. The building was occupied as the District School-house until 1855 or 1756.

After the Revd. Mr. Strachan's departure from Cornwall, the school was carried on by John Bethune, afterwards Dean of Montreal, until 1815. In the year 1817 the Revd. Joseph Johnston, a Presbyterian minister, was appointed master. He no doubt did all in his power for the school, but he was unable to keep up the standing it had acquired in the time of its founder, and his connection with it ceased about 1820, when the mastership was given to the Revd. Henry James, and held by him until 1822.

The next teacher was the Revd. Harry Leith, a minister of the Church of Scotland, and a native of Aberdeen, who held the position until 1826, when he accepted a call to a parish in Scotland. He was a good scholar and an active and energetic teacher, but he did not win the affection of his scholars, probably because he followed too strictly the precept of Solomon: "Withhold not correction from the child, for if thou beatest him with the rod he shall not die."

From Mr. Leith's departure in January of 1827, the school remained vacant until the 18th of February, in that year, when

it was placed under the charge of the Rev. Hugh Urquhart, who had been educated at King's College, Aberdeen, and ordained a minister of the Church of Scotland. He had taught from the close of 1822 in the Montreal academical institution. He remained in charge of the Eastern District school until the close of 1840, when he resigned the mastership to devote himself entirely to his duties as pastor of St. John's Church. He was a ripe scholar and a conscientious and highly successful teacher. Under his superintendence the school maintained the high character it had acquired in the time of Revd. Dr. Strachan. Pupils from all parts of Upper and Lower Canada came to it, and many of those he taught rose to good positions in after life.

It is pleasing to note that in 1833 a number of those who had received their education at the Cornwall Grammar School presented a piece of plate to their old teacher, then Archdeacon Strachan, as a token of their esteem and affection for him, and that their example was followed by many of the pupils of Dr. Urquhart, who testified their grateful appreciation of his efforts on their behalf by presenting him with a silver salver and tea and coffee service in 1848.

After Dr. Urquhart's resignation the trustees appointed Mr. Charles B. Turner, a young gentleman from England, who held the mastership about three years, when he returned home and became a clergyman in the English Church.

His successor was Mr. William Kay, who had been an assistant in the school during the latter period of Dr. Urquhart's incumbency.* He was appointed in 1844, and held the position until about 1858, when he resigned and went into the mercantile business with his brother at Goderich.

He was succeeded by the Revd. H. W. Davies, who had been a pupil of Mr. Kay, had finished his education at Trinity College, Toronto, and had entered into the ranks of the clergy

* The assistants in the school under Dr. Urquhart, were Lawrence Donahue, William Kay and William Bain, who became a minister of the Church, and was for many years minister at Perth, Ontario.

of the Church of England. He taught successfully for some years, and resigned the mastership of the school to take a position in the Normal School in Toronto.*

The next master was Mr. William Bradbury, who after teaching satisfactorily for a few years, gave up the school here and took the position of head master of the Gananoque Grammar School.

The next head master was Mr. Briggs, followed in a short time by Mr. Coyne. Both of these gentlemen were competent teachers. Neither of them intended to adopt teaching as a profession, but entered upon it as a stepping-stone to something better. Mr. Coyne is now a barrister.

On Mr. Coyne's departure about 1871, Mr. James Smith was appointed and held the situation until the close of 1885, when he was appointed to the Alexandria High School. Mr. Johnson, the former head master of the Alexandria High School, was appointed to the Cornwall High School, and now holds the situation.

The accommodation provided for teachers and scholars in the Cornwall High School from its first start in 1803 until 1877, was very poor. No building was put up for a school-house until about 1806, when, as already mentioned, the wooden house still standing on lot No. 18, south side of Second street, was erected. It never was comfortable, even in the earliest stage of its existence, and as age loosened its joints and widened the cracks in walls and floor, it became almost uninhabitable. The author recollects to this day the weary hours spent in it during the winter months. It was almost impossible to feel any heat except in the immediate neighborhood of the stove, and the unfortunate scholars whose seats were at a distance from it had to bear the cold as best they could. The room was fitted up with long desks, at each of which eight or ten boys sat, the seats provided for them being common benches without backs.

*The Rev. Henry Wilson, who was for some time curate at Kingston, was assistant to the Rev. H. W. Davies.

The old building, venerable for its age, and more particularly for its associations, was used as a tenement house until May, 1888. It is but little changed outwardly, except that the windows, which in its school days were five or six feet above the floor, have been lowered to the height of those in an ordinary dwelling-house, and many of the clapboards, scored with the initials of generations of school boys, have been removed and replaced by others, now weather-stained and blackened with age. It is still the same square, primitive structure, destitute of anything in the way of ornament, blackened by age and undefiled by paint or white-wash. It is now (June, 1888) turned into a carriage-house and stable, the only external change being a wider door at the west end. It is an old land-mark of the town, and a good specimen of early Canadian architecture.

In 1855 or 1856, the trustees bought lot No. 12, on the north side of Fourth street, on which they built a small brick school-house. It was some improvement on the old one, though by no means comfortable or adequate to the purpose for which it was intended. It was used for about twenty years, when the absolute necessity for having a proper building was so apparent that the trustees got the present High School building erected in 1877. This is a fine looking structure, and well arranged for the comfort and convenience of both teachers and scholars.

When the author attended school in the old wooden school building, there was a tradition among the boys that the loft over the school-room contained a box in which were the bones of an Italian, who, having been so unfortunate as to murder some one somewhere (the boys did not condescend upon particulars*), was tried for the crime, convicted, executed, and dissected by the doctors. His disembodied spirit was supposed to haunt the school-house, whether for the pur-

* The author has learned lately, that the Italian murdered his wife's grandmother; what the old lady had done to cause her being violently sent from this world to another, and it is hoped a better one, is still a mystery.

pose of looking after his bones or of frightening bad little boys who might be kept in after school hours, was a point not exactly decided upon. One lad, who had been kept in and forgotten, was heard screaming at a late hour of the night, and was nearly wild with terror when released; he had seen nothing, but the old story and the horror of the darkness and loneliness nearly unsettled his reason.

The following list of scholars taught by John Strachan at Cornwall from 1803 to 1812, is copied from a pamphlet published in 1868 by John Lovell, Montreal:—

Ahern, Henry	Foote, Wm.
Anderson, Robt. G., Teller Bank of Upper Canada.	Ford, Jacob, U. S. Colonel.
Bethune John, D.D., Dean of Montreal.	Fraser, Simon
Bethune, Alex. N., D.D., Lord Bishop of Toronto.	Gates, Walter F., Merchant.
Bethune, James G., Cashier, Branch of Bank of Upper Canada.	Grant, William
Bruce, William, Physician.	Gregory, George
Boulton, Henry John, Attorney-General, Upper Canada.	Gibb, J. D., Merchant Tailor.
Boulton, Geo. S., Hon., Member L.C.	Grant, Wm. A.
Boulton, James, Lawyer.	Gugy, Bartholomew A. C., Lawyer, M. P., Deputy Adjutant-General.
Bushy, Alexander	Gugy, Thomas, Lawyer.
Chewett, William	Griffin, Frederick, Lawyer.
Chewett, James G., Senior Surveyor, Surveyor General's Department.	Hughes, Guy
Claus, Warren	Hall, Charles
Clark, Simon, Capt. Voltigeurs.	Hall, Wm., an eminent Physician.
Campbell, James	Hallowell, Wm., Chief Teller Bank of British North America.
Campbell, Duncan	Hollowell, Robt.
Colburn, Erastus	Hays, Moses, Chief of Police.
Crawford, John, Merchant, London, England.	Hoople, John
Crawford, William	Hingston, Thomas
Cozens, Nelson, Lawyer.	Jones, Jonas, M.P., Colonel, Judge Court Q.B., U. C.
Chesley, S. V., M.P., Head Clerk, Indian Department.	Jones, Alpheus, Post-master, Collector, Prescott.
Dixon, Thomas	Jones, Jonathan, Lawyer.
Donovan, Samuel.	Jones, Dunham, Custom House Officer.
Forsyth, William A., Merchant.	Jarvis, Samuel Peters, Dy. Sec. and Reg'r U. C.
	Kay, William, Merchant.
	La Casse, Andrew.
	Mason, J. W., Officer 24th Regiment.

- Mitchell, Geo.
 Mitchell, James
 MacAulay, Sir James Buchanan, Chief Justice.
 MacAulay, John Simeon, Colonel Royal Engineers.
 MacAulay, Wm., Rector of Picton.
 MacAulay, John, Hon. Member L.C., Insp. Gen. U.C.
 MacAulay, J., Lawyer.
 Munro, Cornelius
 Munro, John
 Munro, David
 McLean, Archibald, Speaker of the House of Assembly and Chief Justice.
 McLean, John, Sheriff, Mid. District, and Registrar at Cornwall.
 McLean, Alex., M.P., Colonel, District-Treasurer.
 McLean, William. (Shot at Niagara.)
 McDonell, Dd. Æ., M. P., Sheriff, Colonel, Warden, P.P.
 McDonald, Don., (Greenfield), Sheriff, Deputy-Adjutant-General.
 McDonell, Duncan, (Greenfield), Col., P.L.S.
 McDonell, James Fraser, Captain 62nd Regiment.
 McDonell, Alex., Lieut. 104th Regiment. (Drowned at Quebec.)
 McDonell, John. (Killed at Lundy's Lane.)
 McKenzie, Roderick
 McKenzie, Geo.
 McKenzie, Alex.
 McMartin, Daniel, Lawyer.
 McCutcheon, Wm.
 McGillivray, Peter
 Morton, Asa
 Morton, Leonis
 O'Brien, E., Officer in the Army.
 Pyke, Thomas
 Porteous, James
 Porteous, John
 Petrie, William
 Richardson, Thomas, Judge in India.
 Rankin, David
 Rankin, James
 Robinson, Sir John Beverley, Bart., Chief Justice U.C.
 Robinson, Peter, Hon., M.L.C., Commissioner Crown Lands.
 Robinson, Wm. B., Hon., M. E. C., Commissioner Public Works.
 Ridout, Geo., Lawyer, Judge Niagara District.
 Ridout, Thos. G., Cashier, Bank U.C.
 Reinhart, John
 Radenhurst, John, first Clerk, Surveyor-General's Department.
 Radenhurst, Thomas, Lawyer.
 Short, James
 Smith, David John, Merchant
 Smith, Wm. B.
 Steele, Abraham G.
 Scott, Bolton
 Scott, Robert, Lieut., Can. Fencibles.
 Stanton, Robert, King's Printer.
 Stanton, Wm., Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
 Stevens, Nelson
 Sheek, Isaac, Lawyer.
 Small, Charles
 Small, James A., Judge.
 Vankoughnet, Philip, Hon., M.L.C., Colonel, Government Arbitrator.
 Vankoughnet Michael.
 Washburn, David, Lawyer.
 Wilkinson, Alex., Lawyer.
 Wharfiz, Andrew
 Woolrich, James
 Wood, Guy Carleton, Lieut-Col., Post-master, Collector of Customs.

List of some of the scholars taught by the Revd. H. Urquhart :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| Anderson, Isaac Brock | Molson, John, Banker |
| Anderson, M. J., Solicitor. | Molson, Wm. |
| Arnoldi, Wm. | Molson, Esdaile |
| Blackburn, John | Munro, J. C. |
| Bagg, Solomon | McDonell, Arch. John, (Greenfield),
Barrister. |
| Bell, David Munro | McDonell, Alex.. (Greenfield), So-
licitor. |
| Cline, Wm. Robert | McDonald, John Sandfield, the Hon.,
Barrister, Premier of Canada,
1862 to 1864, Premier of Ontario,
1867 to 1872. |
| Chesley, Ed. James | McDonell, P. J., Barrister |
| Chesley, Albert | McDougall, P. A., Physician. |
| Chesley, Oscar | McLean, Archibald Geo., Barrister. |
| Cummings, Jas. H. | McDonell, Angus (Greenfield), Lieut.
5th Incorporated Batt. |
| Cameron, James Y., Presbyterian
Minister. | McDonell Reginald, (Greenfield), Lt.-
Adjt. Royal Canadian Rifles. |
| Crysler, G. M., Solicitor. | McLean, John Neil, Barrister, |
| Colquhoun, Walter | McAulay, D.W.B., Barrister. |
| Colquhoun, Sutherland | McAulay, Donald |
| Dickinson, Noah | McLean, Allan Neil |
| Dickinson, J. J., Physician. | McDonell, John, (Greenfield), Bar-
rister. |
| Dickinson. C. M., Dentist. | McDonell, Robertson, (Greenfield),
Clerk County Court. |
| Downes, Wm. F. | McPherson, William. |
| Dickinson, Walter | McPherson, John. |
| Dickinson, Moss K., M.P. for Russell. | McPherson, Donald |
| Empey, Hamilton, Ensign 5th Inco-
porated Batt. Militia. | McLean, Thos. A. |
| Empey, Silas | McDonald, Roderick, Physician |
| Fraser, John | McMillan, Aeneas, Barrister |
| Forsyth, Thos., Lieut., 32nd Regiment. | McDonell, Archibald |
| Fraser, Archibald | McQueen, David Shank, Judge County
Court |
| Fraser, William | Pringle, J. F., Judge County Court. |
| Flanaghan, J. | Pringle, J. D., Barrister |
| Grant, John | Ross, Wm., Barrister |
| Hamilton, Robert, Merchant. | Skinner, Thomas |
| Hamilton, Geo., Barrister. | Sutherland, Wm., Physician |
| Hamilton, Harry | Shuter, Joseph, Merchant |
| Hart, Frederick | |
| Hogan, John | |
| Hogan, William | |
| Jones, Charles | |
| Jacques, Edward, Physician. | |
| Kearns, Carson | |
| Myers, William Walbridge, Barrister. | |
| Mountain, J.F.S., the Rev., D.D. | |

Shuter, James, Officer in the Army.	Vankoughnet, M. R., Barrister.
Schofield, Augustus	Vankoughnet, Bolton J.
Simpson, William, Custom's Dept.,	Wood, Geo. C., Postmaster
Vankoughnet, Philip, the Hon., Chan- cellor of Upper Canada.	Walker, J. A., Merchant.
	Wagner, Wm., Physician.

On the east end of the old school-house several names and initials are cut in the clapboards, some of them by scholars who attended the school sixty years ago. "Skinner," after his name appear the words, "came to late dinner"; G. Crysler, McR., R. McDonald, Joe Shuter, J. A. McPherson, J. N. McLean. There are others of a much later date, viz., H. Davis, S.V. K. and L.V. K., and some more that are now illegible and are probably as old as the building.

In addition to the school at Cornwall, Grammar Schools, now known as High Schools, were established some years ago at Williamstown, Morrisburg, Alexandria and Iroquois. From the report of the Minister of Education for Ontario, for the year 1888, the following extracts are taken:—

	Legislative Grant.	Municipal Grant.	Total Receipts and Balances.	Teachers' Salaries.	Total Expendi- ture.	Number of Pupils.
Cornwall	\$ 842 63	\$ 3221 81	\$ 5172 42	\$ 2450 00	\$ 2977 27	{ 143 Free.
Williamstown	428 85	800 00	1881 99	811 87	1161 12	{ 88 Free.
Alexandria . . .	402 50	1052 40	1739 27	1300 00	1739 27	{ 54 Free.
Morrisburgh.	836 50	2212 25	3313 25	3000 00	3313 25	{ 249, \$ pr ann.
Iroquois	451 81	2210 00	3281 80	1832 00	2381 06	{ 128 \$1.25

CHAPTER XXVIII.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In 1816, the Statute 56th George III, Chapter 36, was passed for the purpose of establishing Common Schools in Upper Canada. Before the passing of this Act, nothing had been done by the Legislature for the support of schools generally throughout the townships and rural parts of the country. The District Schools established under the 47th George III, Chap. 3, were all placed in the county towns, and were available to very few beyond those towns and their immediate vicinity. No doubt some schools were established by private enterprise in the townships,* but the want of some public provision for the education of the young was severely felt, and was at last supplied to some extent by the Act passed in 1816.† This statute provided for the annual expenditure of £6,000.0.0 for the support of Common Schools. The amount was divided among the districts of the Province according to population. The Eastern District got £800.0.0; the Home, Johnstown, London, Gore, Western and Niagara Districts, each got £600.0.0; the Newcastle, £400.0.0; the Midland, £1,000.0.0, and the Ottawa, £200.0.0. The Act provided that the inhabitants of any town, township, village or place could, on or before the 1st day of June in each year, make arrangements for Common Schools; that when a competent number of persons should unite and build a school-house and engage to furnish twenty scholars or more, and provide in part for a teacher, they could, on giving eight days' notice, meet and

* In Croil's Dundas, it is stated that Mr. Clark kept a school in the Township of Matilda, in 1788.

† A proportion of the land in each township was set apart for school purposes, but many years passed before any large amount was derived from that source.

appoint three trustees, to whom power was given to nominate a teacher, who was required to be a British subject by birth or naturalization. It also provided that the Lieutenant-Governor should appoint not more than five persons in each district to form the Board of Education, who were to superintend the schools of the district and apportion the money among them. No school was to receive more than £25.0.0 yearly from the Government grant. The trustees of each school were to report to the Board of Education, and the board to the Government.

Each Board of Education appointed a clerk. The District Treasurer acted as treasurer to the board. Each of these officers got £5.0.0 a year for the performance of his duties under the Act. The duty of the clerk was to receive the reports from the trustees semi-annually, make up from them the report of the Board of Trustees, and transmit one copy of this report to the Government and one to the District Treasurer. The clerk's report stated opposite the name of each teacher the names of the trustees of his school, the average number of scholars attending the school during the preceding half-year, and the amounts, proportioned to the number of scholars, to which he was entitled. The duty of the treasurer was to pay each teacher the amount so found to be due to him. Under this system all the Common Schools in the district were managed at a very small expense, until the passing of the School Act of 1841, which was the beginning of the new order of school management.

No record is now in existence of any of the Common Schools kept before the passing of the Act of 1816, nor of those established under that Act, previous to 1842. That a school was established in the town soon after the passing of the Act of 1816, may be taken for granted, and there is very little doubt that the old school-house that stood on lot No. 10, north side of Second street, was built either in 1816 or 1817. The earliest mention of this and other schools in the town is found in the books of the Council in 1842, when the town was divided into two school divisions.

The school-house on lot No. 10 appears to have been sufficient for nearly all the Common School children for several years. In 1834 a school-house was built on lot No. 21, south side of Third street, and a school established there in connection with the congregation of the English Church. Other schools were opened from time to time in different parts of the town, until there were in 1843 no less than six. The names of the teachers, the number of the scholars, and the Government allowance to each teacher, are as follows :

			£	s.	d.
Miss Brown, (Church of England),	Scholars, 55	Allowance,	18	6	3½
Mr. Pitts, - - - - -	" 50	"	16	13	1½
Mr. Ryan, - - - - -	" 20	"	6	13	3
Miss M. Cozens, (for 9 months),	" 25	"	6	4	10
Mrs. Blackwood, (for 8 months)	" 21	"	4	13	2½
Mr. Ross, (for 3½ months),	" 20	"	1	18	9½

The name of John McKerras also appears as one of the teachers in 1843.

In 1844, the superintendent of the Common Schools in town complained that he could not get the Government allowance, £64.0.11¾, because the Town Council had neglected to levy a like sum from the town.

In 1849 the teachers and their allowances were : John McKerras, £10.1.7 ; J. Bartley, £5.2.2 ; Miss Brown, £5.2.2 ; Miss Cozens, £4.14.7 ; Miss J. Cozens, £2.10.5.

In 1853 the need of a new school-house became so evident that the trustees obtained from the Town Council the sum of £740.0.0 for the purpose of building one. The trustees having decided, after a good deal of discussion, that it was better to erect one school-house to accommodate all the children than to put up a building in each ward, a brick house of two storeys in height, with two rooms on each flat, was put up on lot No. 10, north side of Second street. It was sufficient at the time for four teachers and their classes ; the schools under the charge of Miss Brown and Mr. Bartley being also kept up.

As the town increased more schools were required, and rooms were hired in different parts of the town to receive the

younger children. The particulars in regard to these cannot now be got, as all the school records prior to 1858 were burned.

The records from January 1st, 1858, are extant. They show that year by year more interest was taken in school matters ; salaries were increased, and greater efforts were made to procure the services of competent teachers.

In 1859 the sum of £345.0.0 was granted for school purposes.

In 1861 four teachers were employed, two of whom got \$300.00 a year each ; the other two \$180.00 and \$140.00 respectively. In 1865 the salaries were raised to \$500.00, \$350.00, \$205.00 and \$180.00.

In 1871 the school property was enlarged by the purchase of lot No. 10, on the south side of Third street, for which the trustees paid \$355.55.

In 1879 the number of scholars was 340 ; they increased to 458 in 1880. As the number of scholars increased from year to year, the salaries were raised and more teachers employed. In 1884 the salaries amounted to \$2,580.00.

In 1883 and 1884 the number of scholars had increased so much that the building put up in 1854 could not contain them, and the trustees decided upon erecting a new school-house. For this purpose they required \$25,000.00 from the town, which, after a good deal of demur and difficulty, was granted by by-law passed by the Council and ratified by the vote of the ratepayers. Upon the passing of the by-law, the trustees bought lot No. 11, on the north side of Second street, for \$3,000.00. They had some time previously bought lot No. 11, south side of Third street, so that the Public School property consisted of four town lots, nearly five acres of land. About the centre of this plot of ground they erected the new school-house. It is a large, handsome and commodious brick building, two storeys in height, exclusive of the basement, which contains the caretaker's apartments, the hot air furnaces, and rooms for storage of coal, etc. This building, as well as the High School, are ornaments to the town, and, with

the exception of the new Post Office, are by far the finest public buildings in it.

The trustees have also built a small school-house on lot No. 2, south side of First street, for the younger children living in the eastern part of the town, and they propose putting up a similar building for those living in the west.

The Separate Schools in connection with the Roman Catholic Church have already been alluded to.

The following is as accurate a list as can be got of the teachers employed from the beginning of 1850:—

Miss Brown	Miss Stafford
“ Cozens	“ McNaughton
“ Cattanach	“ Craig
“ McElroy	“ Moss
“ McDonell	Mr. Barkley
“ Helen McDonell	“ Mulhern
“ Theresa Irvine	“ McQueen
“ McLennan	“ McIntyre
“ Palmer	“ Ross
“ Snetsinger	“ A. L. Hay
“ Styles	“ R. C. McGregor
“ McDonald	“ D. McDiarmid
“ Kennedy	“ E. Poole
“ Kendall	“ McKay
“ Campbell	“ A. W. Ross
“ Strickland	“ McKercher
“ Falkner	“ D. Maxwell
“ Ross	“ Geo. Mildon
“ Turnbull	“ F. C. Collins
“ Lewis	“ Talbot
“ Leitch	“ Bisset
“ McDonell	“ W. B. Lawson
Mrs. McLeod	“ Ayres, Music Teacher.
Miss S. M. Carpenter	“ Reed, “ “
“ McNaughton	

SUPERINTENDENTS:

Samuel Hart	Rev. Mr. Burnett, 1868
Wm. Millar	Mr. McDiarmid, 1871
Charles Poole	Rev. Mr. Henderson, 1872
Rev. Mr. Campbell, 1859	Rev. Mr. Austin, 1873
James Bethune, 1864	R. B. Carman, Inspector
Rev. Mr. Hugel, 1866	A. W. Ross “

In the early days of school work, everything connected with the schools was very rough. Each board of trustees got a little piece of land, which afforded room enough for the school-house and possibly for a small shed for wood. No attempt was made to secure a play-ground, that would have been considered extravagance. The youngsters went to school, not to play, but to study; and if they needs must waste their time in play the road was free to them for that purpose. The school-house was almost invariably a log building, barely large enough to hold the teacher and the pupils. It was lighted by three or four small windows, and was furnished with the cheapest kind of desks and benches. A stove, a pail, and a tin cup, completed the equipment. Books were very scarce, and were as well taken care of as possible. The subjects taught were not many, so that a few copies of Mavors' spelling book, the English reader, Lindlay Murray's grammar, Goldsmith's geography and history of England, and Walkingham's arithmetic, sufficed; each scholar, of course, furnished his own slate, his copy-book, and his pencils, pen and ink. In those days there were no steel pens, quills alone were used, and part of the master's work was to make and mind the pens (an art that is going rapidly out of use in the present day.) The teachers were badly paid, and were in many places obliged to "board round" among the families that sent children to the school.

As the population increased, and money became more plentiful, better arrangements were made for the schools. From year to year improvements were made, until the present time, when in many a section the school-house is a good brick or stone building situated in a fine space of ground, with some attempt at ornament in the way of setting out shade trees.

The names of the teachers of "ye olden time" have not been handed down to us, though they may linger yet in the memory of some grey-haired grand-sires or dames who in childhood attended their teachings. Those old teachers were perhaps not very learned. In fact it is scarcely a matter of doubt that very few of them could have worried through a modern

examination and come out with a certificate even of the lowest grade. They were not troubled with examinations until the School Act had been in force for some years, when a regulation was made that each teacher should be examined by a member of the board of trustees for the District School, and get a certificate of his competence to teach. These examinations were not by any means severe, so that a very ordinary amount of knowledge sufficed to enable the applicant to pass and get a certificate. There was one question in arithmetic that was occasionally put by one of the trustees, "If a herring and a half cost a penny and a half, how many can be bought for twelve pence." More than one aspirant for the position of teacher has been floored by this abstruse "brain-twister." The course of instruction in the old days was confined almost entirely to the three R's, (reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic.) Some of the teachers were good grammarians, as grammarians went, in the days of Lindlay Murray. Some were good arithmeticians; a few could teach book-keeping, and many were admirable penmen. Each of them could in his way give a plain education such as suited the times and the wants of the people.

Several old soldiers and sailors took to teaching. If they lacked anything in the way of "book-larnin'" they made up for the deficiency in discipline, in fact very few of the old teachers omitted the duty of impressing on their scholars the necessity of being courteous and civil, and of saluting all persons whom they encountered. It would have been thought strange if on any one meeting school children, the little lads did not touch their hats, and the little maidens did not curtsey to the passer-by, who always courteously returned the salute. Might not the pupils of modern days take a lesson from the old masters in this particular?

Under the Public School Act of 1807, the trustees appointed for the Eastern District were :

The Rev. Salter Mountain
Samuel Anderson
John Chrysler

The Hon. Neil McLean
Joseph Anderson
Alex. McMillan, Esq.

And under the Common School Act of 1816, Donald McDonell and Archd. McLean, M.P., composed the Board of Education.

The board for the general superintendence of education in Upper Canada was as follows :

Hon. and Rev. Dr. Strachan	Rev. R. Addison
Hon. Joseph Wells	J. B. Robinson, Esq., Att.-Gen.
Hon. G. H. Markland	Thos. Ridout, Esq., Surveyor-Gen.†

The following information about the Public Schools is taken from the report of the Minister of Education, Ontario, for 1888 :—

	School Popu- lati'n between 5 and 21.	No. of all ages attending school.	Public School Teachers.				Separate Schools.			
			Males	Females	Av'ge Salaries		No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils.	Paid to Teachers
					Males	Fe- males				
Stormont ...	5527	4763	20	62	\$ 364	\$ 242	4	7	380	\$ 1392
Dundas	6463	5391	33	58	383	255				1300
Glengarry...	6318	5292	16	72	343	238	5	8	607	2000
Town of Cornwall }	2360	1562	*	*	*	*	3	8	945	

† York Almanac for 1824.

* Not stated.

CHAPTER XXIX.

In 1792 the first election for members of the Legislative Assembly (the Upper Canadian House of Commons) took place under authority of the Imperial Statute of 1791. The Counties of Stormont and Dundas were each entitled to elect one member. The County of Glengarry was formed into two ridings, each of which returned a member. The exact date of holding the first election is not known. It must have occurred at the latest in the summer of 1792, as the first session of the House was held on the 17th day of September in that year.

The author, though he has made many efforts, has not been able to procure the names of all the members who have represented the three counties from the time of the first election. The following lists give all the information he has been able to procure. They are taken partly from the records of the Court of General Quarter Sessions, partly from old almanacs of 1821, 1824, 1839, &c., and partly from sessional papers and journals of the House.*

On the 7th March, 1820, the Statute 60, Geo. III, Chap. 3, was passed giving one member to counties with one thousand inhabitants, and two to those having four thousand. Under this Act Stormont had two members from 1820. Dundas had two from 1828. This continued until the union of Upper and Lower Canada was effected in 1841, when the three counties and the town each returned one member. The following are the names of the members for

STORMONT.

Jeremiah French, - - - - -	1792 to 1796
R. I. D. Gray, - - - - -	1796
D'Arcy Boulton, up to - - - - -	1808
Abraham Marsh, - - - - -	1812

* For an account of the manner of conducting elections in the old days, see Chapter XIV, near the end.

Philip Vankoughnet,	-	-	-	-	1818	to	1834
Archibald McLean,	-	-	-	-	1820	to	1834
Don. A. McDonell,	}	-	-	1834	1835	1836	1837
William Bruce,		-	-	-	-	-	-
Archibald McLean,	-	-	-	-	1836	to	1837
Alexander McLean,	-	-	-	1837	1838	1839	1840
Donald Aeneas McDonell,	-	-	-	-	1838	1839	1840

(After the union of Upper and Lower Canada.)

Alexander McLean,	-	-	-	1841	1842	1843	1844
Donald Aeneas McDonald,	-	-	-	-	1845	1846	1847
Alexander McLean,	-	-	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852
Wm. Mattice,	-	-	-	-	-	1853	to 1861
Samuel Ault,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1862 to 1867

DOMINION.

Samuel Ault,	-	-	1867	to	1872
Cyril Archibald,	-	-	1873	to	1878
Oscar Fulton,	-	-	1878	to	1882
D. Bergin,	-	-	1882	to	1886
D. Bergin,	-	-	-	-	1887

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Wm. Colquhoun,	-	-	1867	to	1872
James Bethune,	-	-	1873	to	1879
Joseph Kerr,	-	-	1880	to	1886

DUNDAS.

Alexander Campbell,	-	-	-	-	1792	to	1797
Thomas Fraser,	-	-	-	-	-	1797	to 1800
Jacob Weager,	-	-	-	-	-	1800	to 1804
Henry Merkley,	-	-	-	-	-	1804	to 1808
John Crysler,	-	-	-	-	-	1808	to 1824
Peter Shaver,	-	-	-	-	-	1824	to 1828
Peter Shaver,	}	-	-	-	-	1821	to 1830
George Brouse,		-	-	-	-	-	-
Peter Shaver,	}	-	-	-	-	1830	to 1840
John Cook.		-	-	-	-	-	-

(After the Union.)

John Cook,	-	-	-	-	1841	to	1845
Geo. McDonell,	-	-	-	-	-	1845	to 1848
John Pliny Crysler,	-	-	-	-	-	1848	to 1852
Jesse W. Rose,	-	-	-	-	-	1852	to 1854
John Pliny Crysler,	-	-	-	-	-	1854	to 1857
James Wm. Cook,	-	-	-	-	-	1848	to 1861
John S. Ross,	-	-	-	-	-	1862	to 1867

DOMINION.

John S. Ross,	-	-	1867	to	1872
Wm. Gibson,	-	-	1873	to	1878
John S. Ross,	-	-	1878	to	1882
C. E. Hickey,	-	-	1882	to	1886
C. E. Hickey,	-	-	-	-	1887

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Simon Cook,	-	-	1867	to	1875
Andrew Brodie,	-	-	1875	to	1886
Dr. Chamberlain,	-	-	-	-	1886
J. P. Whitney,	-	-	-	-	1887

GLENGARRY.

John McDonell, of Aberchallader, first Speaker,	-	-	1792
Hugh McDonell,	-	-	-
John N. Campbell,	-	-	1796
Angus B. McDonell,	-	-	1803
Alexander McKenzie,	-	-	1808
Alexander McDonell, (Cullachy),	}	-	1808
Walter Butler Wilkinson,		-	
Alexander McDonell, (Cullachy),	}	-	1812
Thomas, Fraser		-	
John McDonell, (Greenfield),	-	-	1812
Alexander McMartin,	}	-	1816
John Cameron,		-	
Alex. McDonell,	}	-	1820
Alex. McMartin,		-	
Alexander McDonell,	-	-	1821
Duncan Cameron,	-	-	1823 1828
Alexander Fraser,	-	-	1824 or 1828 and 1830 to 1834
Alexander McDonell,	}	-	1834 1835
Alexander Chisholm,		-	
Donald McDonell,	-	-	1836 1837 1838
John S. McDonald,	-	-	1841 to 1858
D. A. McDonald,	-	-	1858 to 1867

DOMINION.

D. A. McDonald,	1868 to 1875
Arch. McNab,	1875 to 1878
John McLennan,	1878 to 1882
D. McMaster,	1882 to 1887
P. Purcell,	1887

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

James Craig,	1868 to 1875
A. J. Grant,	1875 to 1879
D. McMaster,	1880 to 1883
Jas. Rayside,	1883 to 1886
Jas. Rayside,	1886

TOWN OF CORNWALL.

Archibald McLean,	1834 to 1836
Geo. S. Jarvis,	1836 to 1840
S. Y. Chesley,	1840 to 1846
Rolland McDonald,	1846
John Hillard Cameron,	1847 to 1852
Roderick McDonald,	1853 to 1858
Hon. J. S. McDonald,	1858 to 1868

DOMINION.

Hon. J. S. McDonald,	1868 to 1872
D. Bergin,	1873 to 1874
A. F. McDonald,	1875 to 1878
D. Bergin,	1878 to 1882

The town was joined to the county in 1882, and Dr. Bergin was elected for the county in that year, and again in 1887.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Hon. J. S. McDonald,	1868 to 1872
J. G. Snetsinger,	1873 to 1879
Wm. Mack,	1880 to 1883
A. P. Ross,	1883 to 1886
William Mack,	1886

for Cornwall and Stormont.

GRENVILLE AND LEEDS.

Ephraim Jones,	1792 to 1796
Solomon Jones,	1796 to 1800
Edward Jessup,	1796 to 1800

PRESCOTT OR RUSSELL.

Thomas Meers,	1811 to 1812
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The following copy of an election address, issued by Robert Isaac Dey Gray, in August, 1796, is taken from the Cornwall "Freeholder" of 2nd March, 1889. The address published in the "Freeholder" was handed to the editor by Mr. G. A. Forsyth, of Moulinette. It is well printed and well preserved, and it has been in the possession of the Forsyth family from the time it was issued, nearly a century ago :—

"TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE TOWNSHIPS OF CORNWALL AND OSNABRUCK, AND OF THE COUNTY OF STORMONT.

"GENTLEMEN :—

"Actuated from an ardent inclination of devoting myself to your particular service, and earnestly wishing to become instrumental in promoting your welfare, by being classed among those who are to represent this country in its second Provincial Parliament, I humbly offer myself a candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election for the County of Stormont.

"And I beg leave to assure you that should I be so fortunate as to have the honor of becoming your representative, I shall endeavour faithfully to acquit myself in that important duty, by my zealous exertions to support your rights and promote your interests; and rest assured further, that it shall ever be my greatest ambition to manifest to you on all occasions, the same readiness and zeal to serve you which the greater part of you have uniformly experienced during a course of many years, from your late friend and benefactor*; and it will afford me a source of the greatest consolation and happiness, if from my earnest endeavours I shall hereafter prove myself equally deserving of your confidence.

"I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

"Your devoted and most faithful servant,

"R. I. D. GRAY."

"August 3, 1796."

* "The friend and benefactor" must mean his father, James Gray, Major of the 1st Battalion of the King's Royal Regiment of New York, who was the first owner of Gray's Creek, and who died in 1795.

CHAPTER XXX.

Cornwall was never a regular garrison town, but on several occasions troops, either regular or Provincial, have been stationed there. At the first settlement of the place most of the men in the town and the neighborhood had served in the Royal Yorkers, or in the 84th, and were quite ready and able to defend themselves had there been any attack upon them. There was, however, no garrison there until the outbreak of the war of 1812, when the flank* companies of several of the militia regiments were called out for active service, and some of them were stationed at Cornwall under the command of Capt. Neil McLean, who had been an officer in the 84th during the Revolutionary war. In addition to the companies of militia there were detachments of the 49th and 70th Regiments, and some of the Royal Artillery stationed in the town. After peace was restored, the militia returned to their homes, and the regular troops were withdrawn.

In 1829, troops en route from Montreal to Kingston came by steamboat from Coteau du Lac to Cornwall, and marched thence to Dickinson's Landing, where they embarked on the steamer for Prescott. The first of the regiments that passed through Cornwall was the 79th Cameron Highlanders, some of whom bore the Waterloo medal.

In 1836 a company of the 15th regiment, was sent from Kingston to Cornwall on account of the riotous behaviour of some of the canal laborers at Dickinson's Landing. This company was stationed in the town for about two months. When the rebellion broke out in Upper and Lower Canada in the fall

* Flank companies. Each regiment consisted of ten companies, that on the right, called the Grenadier company; that on the left, called the Light Infantry company, were the flank companies.

of 1837, a volunteer company* of fifty men was raised in the town in November, and sent to occupy the fort at Coteau du Lac, where they remained until relieved by a company of the 2nd Stormont Militia about the beginning of December. Two regiments of militia, the Cornwall Volunteer Corps, under Col. Vankoughnet, and a Glengarry regiment under Col. A. McDonell, were sent to Cornwall in November, and remained until the spring of 1838, when they were relieved from duty.

Two regiments called the Lancaster and the Williamstown Highlanders, were raised under the command of Lt.-Col. Donald McDonell, and Lieut.-Col. Alexander Fraser, respectively. A part of these corps remained in Lancaster and Williamstown; the rest were sent to Lower Canada, where they were on duty until the spring of 1838. On the arrival of the Glengarry regiments in Montreal, they were inspected by Major-General Sir John Colborne† and his staff, all of whom expressed great admiration of the magnificent appearance and physique of the men. One of the men of Col. Fraser's regiment, Lewis Grant, who stood about 6 feet 7, carried a brass three-pounder field piece on his shoulder when the regiment marched past the inspecting General. In the summer of 1838 an independent company of infantry was raised in Cornwall under the command of Capt. Geo. Crawford, and quartered in the barracks, near the jail. On Sunday, the 11th of Nov. 1838, a large number of armed men, who called themselves "sympathisers," left Ogdensburg in the steamer "United States" and two schooners, for the purpose of invading Canada. It is probable that their motives were of a rather mixed character, and that although a

* The officers were Martin McMartin, Captain B. G. French, Lieutenant and S. I. B. Anderson, Esq. The author was one of the privates.

† Afterwards Lord Seaton.

NOTE—The winter of 1837-38 was very mild. There was sleighing in the latter part of December, 1837; two companies of the 24th Regiment, under Capt. Lutman, came up from Montreal in sleighs on their way to Niagara, but the snow left early in January, 1838, and about the middle of that month the Head-quarter division of the 32nd Regiment came from Coteau du Lac to Cornwall on board the "Neptune" steamer.

wish to aid the unfortunate Canadian, "ground down by the minions of British tyranny," was one of them, a desire to appropriate to themselves the possessions real and personal of the so-called minions and their victims was another and a much stronger one. The band of marauders attempted to land at the Town of Prescott, but failing* to do so one of the schooners crossed to Ogdensburg, where she ran aground. The other drifted down the river, and anchored opposite the Windmill, which stands on a rocky point about a mile and a half below Prescott. It is circular and strongly constructed of stone. Its walls are about three and a half feet thick, and eighty feet high. The interior is divided into several storeys, the small windows of which answer for loop-holes.† There were a number of stone houses around it, and most of the fences in the neighborhood were of the same material. Here the schooner load of banditti made a lodgement, and were soon joined by reinforcements that came from Ogdensburg in small boats. The night was spent in strengthening the position in the windmill and the adjacent houses under the command of Von Schultz, a Polish exile.

This invasion caused great excitement at Prescott and in the neighborhood. The Canadians showed their gratitude to these self-styled liberators in a manner very unpleasant to the latter. Men of all shades of political opinion sprang to arms at once, ready and eager to "welcome the invaders with bloody hands to hospitable graves." The little steamer "Experiment" was sent from Brockville early on Monday. She was armed with two small cannon, and during the day cruised up and down the river firing on the boats of the sympathisers as they crossed to and from Ogdensburg.

The steamer "United States" had been seized at Ogdensburg by an armed mob, and was employed in taking men, arms and ammunition to the windmill. As she was returning

* Croil's "Dundas."

† It was built by a Mr. Hughes several years before 1837 for a windmill, but was not a success. It is now a light-house.

on her last trip, a shot from the "Experiment" beheaded the pilot, who was steering. The United States marshal, who arrived in the evening at Ogdensburg, made a formal seizure of the steamer, and prevented her from giving any further aid to the invaders. On Monday night the steamers "Queen" and "Cobourg" came down with a party of 70 men, marines and regulars, from Kingston. A company of Glengarry Militia, under Capt. Geo. McDonald, lay on the ground in the neighborhood of the windmill all night under a heavy rain, with only their blankets for a covering, and a detachment of 140 men from the 9th Provisional Battalion, under Lieut.-Col. Gowan, occupied Prescott. On Tuesday morning a battalion of Dundas Militia, numbering 300 men, commanded by Col. John Crysler, came up and were joined by a part of the 1st Grenville Militia. An attack was planned on the rebel force. The left wing of the British force, consisting of 30 Marines under Lieut. Parker, part of Capt. Geo. McDonell's company of Glengarry Volunteers, and a portion of the Dundas and Grenville Militia, under Col. R. D. Fraser, took up their position at the edge of the woods, where the enemy had posted their picquets and drove them in gallantly. The right wing, consisting of 40 men of the 83rd Regt. of the line, part of Col. Gowan's Battalion, 60 men of Capt. Edmonstone's company, and part of the Dundas Militia, the whole under the command of Col. Young, proceeded along the bank of the river, and having advanced to within a few rods of the windmill, encountered a sharp fire from the enemy. The action on the left commenced by a galling fire from the brigands posted behind stone walls in rear of the mill. The British being on rising ground were very much exposed, nevertheless they advanced steadily, loading and firing with great precision. The enemy were driven from their shelter in great confusion,* and retreated to another stone wall, from which they were also dislodged, and finally driven into the windmill and the adjacent stone buildings, from which they maintained a vigorous fire upon their assailants, who suf-

* Croil's "Dundas."

ferred severely from it. Col. C. B. Turner,* with the 2nd† Stormont Militia, under Col. P. Vankoughnet, came up while this action was going on, and took part in it.

Wednesday and Thursday were passed in comparative inaction, the British waiting for reinforcements and for guns of sufficient calibre to reduce the place. The Brigands remained shut up in their position, and kept up a desultory fire from the windows of the buildings.

On Friday at half-past twelve the steamers "William IV," "Brockville" and "Cobourg," came down, having on board the 83rd Regt. of the line, and a detachment of the Royal Artillery, with three 24 pounders. The 83rd and the Artillery, with the heavy guns, opened fire on the enemy, which dislodged them from the stone houses, and drove them into the mill; at the same time the three steamers assailed them from the river. Within half an hour a white flag was seen to wave from the top of the windmill, but it waved in vain. A heavy fire was continued; every building in the vicinity of the mill was set on fire, and the attack concentrated on the main fortress. At length the firing ceased, and the invaders marched out and surrendered at discretion. Von Schultz and many others were found concealed in the bushes, and dragged from their hiding places. The number of prisoners who surrendered was 110, besides those taken during the seige.‡ In the mill were found several hundred kegs of powder, a large quantity of cartridges, pistols and swords, and 200 stand of arms, most of which were of superior workmanship. Many of the swords and dirks were silver mounted, and their hilts elaborately carved. A silk flag valued at \$100.00 was also taken, on which was displayed a spread eagle, beautifully worked, surmounted by a single star, and beneath, also wrought in silk, the words: "Liberated by the Onondaga Hunters."

* Col. Turner had command of the Eastern District.

† The Third Provisional Battalion which was then being raised.

‡ About fifty men were taken on Tuesday, and every night the picquets took some who were trying to escape.

The total loss of the invaders in killed and wounded could not be accurately ascertained, as many of them were taken across the river. Not less than forty are known to have been killed, including three officers. In the pocket of one of them was found a list of proscribed persons in Prescott, who were to have been put to death.

The official return of the British loss was 2 officers and 11 rank and file killed, 4 officers and 63 rank and file wounded. The officers killed were W. S. Johnson, Lieutenant 83rd Regiment, and — Dulmage, 2nd Grenville Militia. Those wounded were Ogle R. Gowan, Lieutenant-Colonel 9th Provisional Battalion, slightly; Lieut. Parker, Royal Marines, slightly; John Parlow, Lieutenant 2nd Dundas Militia, severely; Angus McDonnell, Lieutenant Glengarry Highlanders, slightly. Of the Dundas Militia 4 were killed and 7 wounded.*

Another attempt was made at Windsor by a party who came over from Detroit. They were defeated by a force under Colonel Prince, who laconically summed up the results thus in his despatch: "Of the brigands and pirates 21 were killed, besides 4 who were brought in just at the close, whom I ordered to be shot on the spot, which was done accordingly."

The prisoners taken in these engagements were nearly all Americans. One hundred and eighty of them were tried before general courts-martial at Fort Henry and London in the spring of 1839, and sentenced to be hanged. A number were pardoned in consideration of their youth and other extenuating circumstances. Ten only of the whole number were hanged at Fort Henry; the rest had their sentence commuted and were transported to Van Deiman's Land, where many of them died. After several years the remainder were pardoned, and most of them returned to their homes.

The fate of Von Schultz excited great sympathy. He pleaded guilty to the charge against him, "of having been unlawfully and treasonably in arms against our Lady the

* Thomas Fraser, son of Col. R. D. Fraser, received a commission in the regular service for his gallantry in this affair.

Queen," and died a victim of the designing traitors who urged him into the enterprise and then cruelly abandoned him in the hour of danger.*

While the attention of the authorities was taken up by the attack at the Windmill, the discontented among the French Canadians tried a little exploit of their own. They seized upon the steamer "Henry Brougham" when she put in at Beauharnois, on her usual trip from the Cedars to La Chine, on the 2nd of November, 1838, and took the crew and passengers prisoners. Among the passengers were D. E. McIntyre,† then surgeon in Lieut.-Colonel Fraser's Battalion; and Donald McNicol, of Williamstown; John S. McDougall, Duncan McDonell (Lachlan), and Martin Carman, of Cornwall; Dr. Campbell, of Brockville, and Major Usher and his daughter-in-law, of Niagara. This daring outrage caused immediate action on the part of the Government, and excited great indignation among the people of Stormont and Glengarry. The first regiment Stormont Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Dd. Æneas McDoneil; two regiments of Glengarry Militia, led by Lieut.-Colonel Duncan McDonell (Greenfield), and part of Major Jarvis' troop of Lancers, were sent to Beauharnois. The 1st Stormont and the Lancers embarked on the "Neptune" at Cornwall and landed below Dundee, whence they marched through mud and mire to Beauharnois. The Glengarry men were landed lower down the lake, and had a less distance to march. All of them got to the point of attack as rapidly as possible, and there joined the 71st Highland Light Infantry, who had been sent up from Montreal. There was some fighting in the village, but no decided stand was attempted by the French, who dispersed,‡ leaving the prisoners, who were liberated without having suf-

* The account of the affairs at the Wind-mill and Windsor is taken from Croil's "Dundas."

† Now Sheriff of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

‡ W. D. Wood, of the Lancers, armed with a rusty old pistol, pursued and took three of the flying enemy.

ferred any injury. Though during their imprisonment they were moved about from place to place, always under a guard of armed men, they were at last brought back to Beauharnois, where they were confined in the priest's house at the time of the attack. The house was near the scene of the fray, and not a few stray bullets whistled through it, fortunately without injury to any of the inmates.

There were neither telegraphs nor railways at the time, and the canals were not completed, therefore the delay in sending intelligence and the difficulties in the way of forwarding troops were very great, so much so that the prisoners were not released for two weeks from the time of the capture of the steamer.

The militia did a good deal of damage, burning several houses and barns on their march to Beauharnois. They also helped themselves liberally to the horses of the "habitans"; no doubt they needed them to make their way through the terrible roads they had to march by, but the old joke that "they went away infantry and returned home cavalry" is not exactly true, as the horses had to be left on the south shore of the lake, where there is little doubt they were reclaimed by their owners.

In consequence of these attacks the 1st Provisional Battalion under Lieut.-Colonel Vankoughnet, the third regiment of Glengarry Militia under Col. Chisholm, the 4th Provisional Battalion under Lt.-Col. D. McDonell, Major Jarvis' * troop of Lancers, Capt. Crawford's company of Infantry, and Capt. Pringle's † company of Artillery, were stationed in Cornwall during the remainder of 1838 and the winter of 1839. At the same time the 5th Provisional Battalion under Lt.-Col. Alex'r Fraser was raised in Glengarry and was on duty along the front of that county, and the 1st Stormont under Lt.-Col. Dd. McDonell was on duty in the Township of Cornwall. In the spring of 1839 the 1st Stormont, the 3rd Glengarry and Capt.

* Afterwards Judge of the County Court.

† James Pringle, Clerk of the Peace.

Pringle's company of Artillery were relieved from duty, and some time later in the season the Provisional Battalions were also relieved. The Government then authorised the formation of the 5th Battalion of Incorporated Militia, under Lieut.-Col. Vankoughnet. The regiment was raised in a few days, the men being enlisted for two years. Capt. Crawford's company was incorporated with the battalion; at the expiration of the two years the battalion was re-enlisted for two years more. They remained in Cornwall until April or May 1842, when the 4th Incorporated Battalion,* which had been stationed at Prescott, were sent to Cornwall, the 5th going to Prescott. In May, 1843, all the five incorporated battalions were disbanded. These regiments were clothed and armed as the regular troops were, and were fully equal to them in drill and discipline, and had they been kept up would have formed an excellent nucleus for the training of our militia and volunteers.†

In 1838 the military authorities sent out from England officers of experience to take command of the militia and superintend the formation and drill of the regiments and companies ordered out for service. The names and stations of these officers were :

Col. Chichester,	. . . . .	Chatham
Col. Marshall.	. . . . .	Brockville
Col. Cox, K.H.,	. . . . .	Whitby
Major Carmichael,	. . . . .	{ Lancaster
		{ Coteau du Lac.‡
Col. Young, and afterwards )	. . . . .	Prescott
Col. Williams,)	
Capt. Baron de Rottenburg,	. . . . .	Belleville
Capt. Swan,	. . . . .	Niagara
Col. C. B. Turner, C.B.,	. . . . .	Cornwall.

* The fourth bore the number in Roman numerals IV. The house on the south-east corner of lot 22, North Water Street, was the officer's quarters, and from that fact got the name of Ivy (IV) Hall.

† A company of Glengarry men under the command of Capt. Alex. Greenfield McDonald, garrisoned the fort at Coteau du Lac, until June, 1843.

‡ Major Carmichael was a Highlander and an enthusiastic lover of the language, dress and traditions of the Gael. He built the cairn at the north of the River Au Raisins, in honor of Sir John Colborne, afterwards Lord Seton, who commanded the 52nd Regiment, and distinguished himself greatly in Spain.

Col. Turner had seen a good deal of service in the Peninsular war, and had three medals. Major Carmichael had served in the East Indies. These officers brought the corps under their respective commands into a state of great efficiency, and continued on duty until the spring of 1843.

The town major, of Cornwall, during the stirring times from 1838 to 1843, was Major Donald McDonald, who had been a lieutenant in the 40th Regiment of the line, and had seen a great deal of service in the 42nd (the Black Watch.) He had the Peninsular medal with ten clasps, for as many general actions in which he had taken part, viz., Corunna, Fuentes, D'Onor, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrennes, Nevilles, Nive, Orthez, Thoulouse.

After the disbanding of the 4th Incorporated, a company of the 23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers) was sent from Kingston, under Capt. Williams Watkyn Wynn, to take charge until the military stores were removed. From this time Cornwall saw nothing military, unless the annual militia muster on training day could be so called,* until the volunteer movement began in 1854-1855, when Dr. J. J. Dickinson, who had been a lieutenant in the 5th Incorporated, raised a troop of Cavalry, which was drilled for two weeks annually. The Government supplied the arms and accoutrements, and gave the men an allowance for uniforms. This troop made a very creditable appearance, when they turned out for their annual drill, and marched through the town headed by their mounted band. They were kept up for four or five years.

In the spring of 1861, in consequence of the Civil war in the United States, two companies of the Royal Canadian Rifles were sent to Cornwall, and remained in camp a little to the west of the town until the month of October of the same year.

In January, 1862, two Volunteer Rifle Companies were formed in the town; No. 1 commanded by Capt. D. Bergin,

* This was held on the 24th of June, until the accession of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, when the day was changed to her birthday, the 24th of May.

No. 2 by Capt. Oliver. In November of the same year an Infantry Company was formed under the command of Capt. J. F. Pringle.* These companies were regularly drilled, at first by non-commissioned officers sent from the regular regiments in Montreal, and afterwards by their own officers. They met for drill once or twice a week, and consequently the men had a better knowledge of squad and company drill than can be got under the present system of twelve days' drill annually.

In the winter of 1866 there were active preparations for an invasion of Canada by a body of men calling themselves "Fenians," who proposed to liberate Ireland by the round-about process of attacking Canada. On the 7th of March the Canadian Government called out 10,000 volunteers. The orders were telegraphed to the commanders of the different corps, and by noon on the 8th more than 10,000 men were under arms, ready to go wherever their duty called them. The three Cornwall companies were among the corps ordered out. They remained on duty until the 23rd of July following.

On the 10th of March two companies of the Hawkesbury Volunteer Battalion arrived at Cornwall, under Major Higginson and Capt. Johnston. These, with the three Cornwall companies, were formed into an administrative battalion under the command of Major Higginson and Major Bergin. On the 10th of April, one company of the Victoria Rifles, Capt. Bacon, and one of the Royals, Capt. Campbell, came from Montreal and joined the battalion. On the 2nd of May, the Hawkesbury companies, the Victorias and Royals, were relieved by three companies of the Hochelaga Light Infantry from Montreal, under Lt.-Col. Hawkes, who took command of the battalion, which was inspected on the 9th of May by General Lord Lindlay. On the 31st of May the Fenians crossed the Niagara river at Fort Erie, marched into the country to Ridgeway, where they met and defeated a small volunteer force, and then

* The subalterns of No. 1 were : 1st Lieut., James A. McDonell ; 2nd Lieut., D. McCourt. Of No. 2 ; 1st Lieut., W. C. Allen ; 2nd Lieut., D. A. McDonald. Of No. 3 ; 1st Lieut., D. B. McLennan ; Ensign, Hugh McDonell.

returned to Fort Erie, and thence to Buffalo, leaving several prisoners in the hands of the regular and volunteer forces sent to attack them. At the same time a large number assembled at Malone and other places on the south side of the St. Lawrence, not far from Cornwall, which caused the sending of a large number of troops to the town. On Sunday, the 3rd of June, the 30th Regiment of the line came up from Montreal; part of the 25th (King's Own Borderers), part of the 47th Regiment of the line, and the Grey Battery Royal Artillery, came in on the 4th, together with half a troop of Volunteer Cavalry from Montreal, the 14th Regiment of Volunteers from Kingston, the Argenteuil Rangers from St. Ann's on the Ottawa, half a battery of Volunteer Artillery and two Volunteer Companies of Rifles from Ottawa.* The garrison was under the command of Lt.-Col. Pakenham, of the 30th; Captain Moorson, of the same regiment, was appointed brigade major. Two brigades were formed. The first consisted of the 47th Regiment of the line, the 14th Vol. Battalion, the St. Ann's Vol. Battalion (or the Argenteuil Rangers), and a half battery of the Royal Artillery. The second consisted of the 25th and 30th Regiments of the line, the Cornwall Administrative Battalion, a half battery of Royal Artillery, and the half battery of the Ottawa Artillery. Major Lauder, of the 47th, commanded the first brigade; Col. Fane, of the 25th, the second. On the 9th of June, the two brigades paraded together on Mattice's farm, east of the town. In addition to the troops above mentioned, there was stationed below the town a tug called the "Royal," manned by officers and sailors from one of the men of war at Quebec or Montreal.

The Fenians, having abandoned their mad design and dispersed, all the troops were sent back to their quarters. The 30th Regiment went to Montreal on the 21st of June, being the last of the regular regiments to leave the town. The Cornwall Administrative Battalion, consisting of the three Cornwall

* Under Major Glasgow and Captain Potter. They were attached to the Cornwall Adve. Battalion.

companies, three companies of the Hochelaga Light Infantry, and two companies of the Ottawa Rifles, was kept up until the middle of July, when an unfortunate quarrel arose between some of the men, which led to the Ottawa and Montreal companies being sent home. They were replaced by two companies from Brockville and two from Belleville. The three Cornwall companies were then relieved from duty, and the battalion, reduced to four companies, remained on duty under Lt.-Col. James Crawford, until the 8th of November following. The armed tug was withdrawn soon after that date. In 1868 the Cornwall companies were on duty and drilled twice a week for some months, and H. M. gunboat "Minstrel" was anchored below the town.

On the 24th of May, 1870, there was another Fenian excitement, and Cornwall was again filled with volunteers. The 59th Cornwall Battalion, 18th Hawkesbury, 41st Brockville, the Ottawa Garrison Artillery and Field Battery, with their guns, and the Iroquois Garrison Artillery, 1,027 men in all, formed the garrison. The excitement only lasted a few days. The Fenians were checked at Pigeon Hill by a few men of the home guard under Capt. Asa Westover, and some companies of volunteers sent from Montreal, and were completely routed at Trout River by the 69th Regiment of the line, and four companies of volunteers.

No troops were sent from Cornwall during the rebellion in the North-West in the spring of 1885, but three Cornwall men served in it. Geo. Sandfield Macdonald went with the Queen's Own from Toronto, and Dr. E. Graveley and Wm. R. Pringle* went from Cornwall as members of the medical staff. The latter was on duty on board the "Northcote," when she passed Batoche, under heavy fire, on the 9th of May, and was wounded in the left shoulder at the second or third shot from the rebels.

* These gentlemen have the medal and clasp for service in the North-West and on the Saskatchewan.

MILITIA OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT IN 1838.

GLENGARRY.

1ST REGIMENT.

COLONEL—Alex. Fraser, April 1, 1822.

LIEUT.-COL.—Alex. McMartin, Mar. 6, 1837.

MAJOR—D. Fraser, Jan. 1, 1838.

CAPTAINS :

A. McGillis,	June 19, 1822	J. McLennan,	Jan. 1, 1838
D. McPherson,	June 20, 1822	A. McDougall,	do
P. Ferguson,	Ap'l 13, 1830	D. McPherson,	do
J. McDonald,	Jan. 1, 1838	A. Fraser,	do
W. Urquhart,	do	F. McDonald,	do

LIEUTENANTS :

W. McKenzie	Jan. 1, 1838	J. Dingwall	Jan. 1, 1838
J. McDonald,	do	J. Cummings,	do
P. Grant,	do	J. McBain	do
A. McDonell,	do	J. Hay	do
D. Fraser,	do	K. Murchison,	do

ENSIGNS :

John McPherson,	June 1, 1838	Jas. Grant,	Jan. 1, 1838
A. McPherson,	do	D. McPherson,	do
A. McDonell,	do	M. McGruer,	do
R. McLennan,	do	J. Curry,	do
J. Rose,	do	D. Cameron,	do

ADJUTANT :

J. Cummings.

QUARTER-MASTER :

A. Campbell.

SURGEON :

D. E. McIntyre.

(Limits, Township of Lancaster.)

2ND REGIMENT.

COLONEL—Dd. McDonell, Jan. 1, 1822.

LIEUT.-COL.—Dn. McDonell, Jan. 1, 1822.

MAJOR—John McIntyre, April 16, 1812.

CAPTAINS :

A. McKenzie,	April 21, 1812	Alex. Grant,	Jan. 25, 1814
W. McLeod,	do	D. McDonell,	May 21, 1814
D. McMillan,	April 25, 1812	P. McIntyre,	do
J. McDonell,	Jan. 25, 1814	A. Wilkinson,	Feb. 25, 1822
Angus Kennedy,	do	A. McDonald,	July. 15, 1822

LIEUTENANTS :

P. Cameron,	April 23, 1812	R. McLeod,	Oct. 20, 1815.
D. McMartin,	April 25, 1812	J. McDonell,	Oct. 21, 1815
A. S. McDonell,	do	J. McMartin,	Oct. 22, 1815
R. McDonell,	do	D. Chisholm,	Oct. 24, 1815
A. McDonell,	do		

ENSIGNS :

D. McPhail,	Jan. 25, 1814	N. McIntosh,	Oct. 24, 1825.
J. McIntyre,	do	R. McDonell,	Oct. 25, 1825
D. McDonell,	Oct. 19, 1825	J. McGillis,	Oct. 26, 1825
A. McDonell,	Oct. 20, 1825	R. McDonell,	Oct. 27, 1825
M. McMartin,	Oct. 21, 1825	J. Fraser,	Oct. 28, 1825
A. Kennedy,	Oct. 22, 1825		

ADJUTANT :

D. McDonell, Oct. 19, 1814.

QUARTER-MASTER :

R. McDonell, Nov. 22, 1830-

(Limits—Township of Charlottenburg.)

3RD REGIMENT.

(As given in the Militia List of 1838.)

COLONEL—A. Chisholm, June 27, 1825.

LIEUT.-COL.—Guy C. Wood, June 27, 1825.

MAJOR—D. McDonald, Dec. 20, 1837.

CAPTAINS :

D. McCloud,	Nov. 12, 1820	T. Duncan,	April 28, 1835.
A. Cameron,	Nov. 1, 1827	K. McKenzie,	do
A. Cattnach,	Nov. 7, 1827	D. McDonald,	Dec. 20, 1837
A. McNab,	Nov. 9, 1827	A. Cameron,	do
D. McGillivray	April 12, 1830	J. Stewart,	do

LIEUTENANTS :

E. McMillan,	Nov. 3, 1827	R. McGillivray,	April 28, 1835
D. McDonald,	Nov. 7, 1827	D. McMillan,	do
D. McCrae,	April 13, 1830	W. McDonald,	do
D. McDonell,	April 28, 1835	D. McPherson,	do
A. McDonald,	do	J. McMillan,	do

ENSIGNS :

T. Chisholm,	Dec. 20, 1837	D. McDonald,	Dec. 20, 1837
J. McMillan,	do	R. McLeod,	do
A. Campbell.	do		

(Limits—Township of Locheil.)

Lunenburg, or the

3RD REGIMENT.

COLONEL—Alexander Chisholm.

MAJOR—Donald McDonald.

CAPTAINS :

Angus Cattanach	Allan Cameron
Alexander Cameron	Kenneth McKenzie
Donald McDonald	Duncan McGillivray

LIEUTENANTS :

Angus McDonald	Donald McRae
Donald McDonald	Donald McDonald
Donald McMillan	Angus McGillivray

ENSIGNS :

William McKay	Duncan McMillan
Theodore Chisholm	Roderick McLeod
Alexander McGillis	Alexander Campbell

ADJUTANT:	PAYMASTER:	QUARTER-MASTER:	SURGEON:
Archd. McDonald.	Guy C. Wood.	Robt. Sharp.	James Grant.

(The regiment was stationed in Cornwall in the winter of 1839, and the gentlemen above named are the officers who served in it at that time.)

4TH REGIMENT.

COLONEL—A. McDonell, June 27, 1837.

LIEUT.-COL.—A. McDonell, Oct. 18, 1837.

MAJOR—A. McDonell, Oct. 18, 1837.

CAPTAINS :

G. McDonell,	Oct. 18, 1837	A. McKinnon,	Oct. 21, 1837
N. McDonell,	Oct. 19, 1837	J. McKenzie,	Oct. 23, 1837
A. McDonell,	Oct. 20, 1837		

LIEUTENANTS :

A. McDonell,	Oct. 18, 1837	D. McDonald,	Oct. 23, 1837
C. Chisholm,	Oct. 19, 1837	J. McDonald,	Oct. 21, 1837
K. McLennan,	Oct. 20, 1837		

ENSIGNS :

A. Fisher,	Oct. 18, 1837	A. McDonald,	Oct. 21, 1837
D. McDonald,	Oct. 19, 1837	H. Hunt,	Oct. 22, 1837
J. McGillis,	Oct. 20, 1837		

(Limits—Township of Kenyon.)

STORMONT.

1ST REGIMENT.

COLONEL—Arch. McLean, April 1, 1827.

LIEUT.-COL.—D. Æ. McDonell,* Jan. 28, 1830.

MAJOR—W. Rainsford, Dec. 26, 1838.

CAPTAINS:

S. Fraser,	Jan. 4, 1822	R. McDonell,	May 26, 1835
J. McIntosh,	Jan. 13,	A. McDonnell,	Feb. 1, 1838
A. McDonald,	Jan. 14,	R. McDonell	do
A. Burton, Sen.,	Jan. 15,	J. Cameron,	do
H. McDiarmid,	Nov. 9, 1827	J. McDonell,	Dec. 26,
D. Scott,	May 26, 1835		

LIEUTENANTS:

A. Burton, jr.,	Nov. 8, 1827	W. McLaughlan,	May 26, 1835
A. McDonell,	Nov. 9,	B. G. French,	Feb. 1, 1838
M. McMartin,	Nov. 10,	D. Campbell,	do
W. McIntosh,	May 26, 1835	A. McDonell,	do
P. Amer (or Eamer),	do	D. McDonell,	Dec. 26,

ENSIGNS:

J. Robertson,	Nov. 12, 1827	D. McMillan,	Feb. 1, 1838
J. McDonell,	Nov. 13,	A. McDonell,	do
W. Burton,	May 26, 1835	J. F. Poapst,	do
A. McDonell,	do	Joel Eastman,	do
I. B. Anderson,	Feb. 1, 1838	James Groves,	Dec. 26, 1838

ADJUTANT:

A. Burton, Jan. 15, 1882.

QUARTER-MASTER:

D. McPherson.†

TROOP OF CAVALRY.

CAPTAIN—Geo. S. Jarvis, Jan. 5, 1838.

LIEUT.—J. Chesley, Jan. 5, 1838.

CORNET—M. Carman, Jan. 5, 1838.

(Limits—Township of Roxborough and part of the Township of Cornwall.)

* D. Æ. McDonell was Colonel in 1839, he commanded this regiment that year.

† John Copeland in 1838-39.

2ND REGIMENT.

COLONEL—Phillip Vankoughnet, Feb. 29, 1836.

LIEUT.-COL.—Geo. Anderson, Sept. 27, 1838.

MAJOR—J. Backus, Sept. 27, 1838.

CAPTAINS :

A. Dickson,	Feb. 21, 1822	J. W. Empey,	June 1, 1837
I. Ault,	May 2, 1828	G. Robertson,	May 4,
G. Morgan,	May 27, 1837	W. Cline,	do
M. Stewart,	May 29,	A. Shaver,	Sept. 27, 1831
H. Shaver,	May 30,	J. Vanduzen,	Nov. 27,
P. Chesley,	May 31,		

LIEUTENANTS :

I. Sheek,	Feb. 18, 1822	G. Morgan,	June 4,
P. W. Empey,	June 3, 1837	J. Dafoe,	May 29, 1837
J. Waldorff,	May 30, 1837	T. Maxwell,	May 4, 1838
M. Ross,	May 31,	J. R. Wood,	Sept. 29,
R. Cline,	June 1,	James Forsyth,	Nov. 27
J. Eamon,	June 2,		

ENSIGNS :

H. McLean,	June 1, 1837	A. McNairn,	Jan. 4. 1838.
T. J. Brown,	June 2,	A. Grant,	do
Jas. Link,	June 3,	C. Chrysler,	do
J. Eastman,	June 5,	N. Empey,	Sept. 27,
P. Vankoughnet,	Jan. 4, 1838	D. McMillan,	do

ADJUTANT AND PAYMASTER :

James Main, Sept. 27, 1838.

QUARTER-MASTER :

E. French, Sept. 27, 1838.

SURGEON :

R. Burns, Sept. 27, 1838.

(Limits—Township of Osnabruck, Finch, and part of Cornwall.)

DUNDAS.

1ST REGIMENT.

COLONEL—John Crysler, April 29, 1837.

LIEUT.-COL.—J. McDonell, April 29, 1837.

MAJOR—D. Clark, April 29, 1837.

CAPTAINS :

J. Markley,	April 29, 1837	J. P. Cryslor,	May 6, 1837
S. Cassleman,	May 1,	J. Hickey,	8,
J. Markley, jr.,	2,	C. Cook,	9,
John Dick,	3,	W. Kyle,	10,
P. Munro,	4,	R. Grey,	11,
W. Casselman,	5,		

1ST REGIMENT.

LIEUTENANTS :

J. Rose,	May 1, 1837	W. Swayne,	May 8, 1837
J. Dillabough,	2,	C. Casselman,	9,
A. Nudle,	4,	C. DeCastle,	10,
G. Weaver,	5,	J. Southworth,	11,
S. Dorin,	6,		

ENSIGNS :

Jno. Williser,	May 1, 1837	J. Suttle,	May 6, 1837
P. Loucks,	2,	J. Dorin,	8,
J. Loucks,	3,	W. Bell,	9,
A. Colquhoun,	4,	A. Summers,	10,
J. L. Markley,	5,	J. Marselles,	11,

Adjutant—J. Dick, (Captain), May 3, 1837.

Quarter-Master—J. Haynes, May 11, 1837.

Surgeon—J. Grant, May 11, 1837.

(Limits—Township of Williamsburg and Winchester.)

2ND REGIMENT.

Colonel—G. Markley, April 29, 1837.

Lieut.-Col.—J. McDonell, April 29, 1837.

Major—

CAPTAINS :

P. Shaver,	Jan. 21, 1822	I. Ault,	May 8, 1837
D. Robertson,	May 1, 1837	J. Brouse,	9,
M. Brown,	2,	N. Wart,	10,
J. Dorin,	4,	W. Shaver,	11,
N. Shaver,	5,	J. Shaver,	12,
. Boulton,	6,	Geo. Hall,	13,

LIEUTENANTS :

G. Brouse,	April 29, 1837	P. Carman,	May 5, 1837
J. West,	do	J. Strader,	9,
G. Dillabough,	May 1,	S. Ault,	10,
S. Shaver,	2,	P. Service,	11,
N. Brouse,	3,	J. Little,	12,
G. F. Shaver,	4,	J. Van Camp,	13,

ENSIGNS :

E. Van Camp,	April 29, 1837	H. McCargar,	May 9, 1837
J. Parlow,	May 1,	P. Shaver,	10,
D. Coons,	3,	J. McIntyre,	11,
G. Carman,	5,	H. Boulton,	12,
N. N. Brouse,	6,	G. Dorin,	13,
J. Keeler,	8,		

Adjutant—N. Brouse, Jan. 21, 1822.

Quarter-Master—R. Gray, Jan. 11, 1822.

Surgeon—Alex. Wylie, Jan. 18, 1822.

(Limits—Townships of Matilda and Mountain.)

3RD MARCH, 1838—GENERAL ORDERS FOR THE FORMATION OF COMPANIES AND BATTALIONS.

Brockville Rifle Company, Brockville and Prescott Artillery Companies, Glengarry, Stormont and Grenville Militia, Perth and Brockville Volunteers, Col. McMillan.

Queen's Own Rifles, Capts. Harvey and Jarvis; Cornwall and Brockville Light Dragoons, Col. VanKoughnet; Cornwall Volunteers march to Brockville from Cornwall.

15TH FEBRUARY, 1838—CORPS :

The Brockville and Perth Volunteers, The Queen's Own Rifles, Lieut.-Col. A. McMillan—8th January, 1838.

The Cornwall Volunteers, Lt.-Col. P. VanKoughnet—8th January, 1838.

The Lancaster Highlanders, Lt.-Col. McDonell—8th January, 1838.

The Williamstown Highlanders, Lt.-Col. Alex. Fraser—8th January, 1838.

Brockville Troop Light Dragoons, Capt. Robert Harvey—8th January, 1838.

Cornwall Troop Light Dragoons, Capt. Geo. S. Jarvis—8th January, 1838.

CORNWALL VOLUNTEER CORPS, WINTER OF 1838.

Lieut.-Col.—Philip Vankoughnet, Jan. 8, 1838.

Major—George Anderson, Feb. 15, 1838.

CAPTAINS :

George Crawford,	Jan. 10, 1838	Jacob W. Empey,	Jan. 10, 1838
Michael Empey,	do	John Ault,	do
Henry Shaver,	do	Martin McMartin,	do

LIEUTENANTS :

Jeremiah Vandersen,	Jan. 10, 1838	Michael Ross,	Jan. 10, 1838
John Waldorff,	do	Wm. Harvey,	do
Gordon French,	do	Nicholas Brouse,	do

ENSIGNS :

Thomas Maxwell,	Jan. 10, 1838	Hector McLean,	Jan. 10, 1838
John R. Wood,	do	Michael Anderson,	do
S. I. B. Anderson,	do	Wm. Hessen,	do

Paymaster—James Hume, Jan. 24, 1838.

Quarter-Master—Austin Shearer, Jan. 8, 1838.

CORNWALL TROOP OF CAVALRY.

Captain—Geo. S. Jarvis, 1838.

Lieut.—Martin Carman, 1838.

Cornet—Geo. M. Crysler, 1838.

LANCASTER, GLENGARRY HIGHLANGERS.

(General Order, 8th Jan., 1838.)

Lieut.-Col.—Donald McDonell, 8th Jan., 1838.

Major—Alexander McDonell, 8th Jan., 1838.

CAPTAINS :

Donald McDonell,	Jan. 8, 1838	Ranald McDonell,	Jan. 8, 1838
Malcolm McMartin,	do	Neil McDonell,	do
George McDonell,	do	Allan Cameron,	do

LIEUTENANTS :

Angus McDougald,	Jan. 8, 1838	Donald Chisholm,	Jan. 8, 1838
Donald McDougald,	do	John Stewart,	do
Thomas Oliver,	do	Alexander McDonell	do

ENSIGNS:

Alex. McDonell,	Jan. 8, 1838	John McDonell,	Jan. 8, 1838
Alex. McGregor,	do	Alex. Cameron,	do
Angus Kennedy,	do	Donald McDonell,	do

Adjutant—Wm. Hayes, Jan. 8, 1838.

Paymaster—Alex. McDonell, Jan. 8, 1838.

Quarter-Master—Angus McDonell, Jan. 8, 1838.

(23 officers of whom 12 are McDonells.—12th Feb. 1838.)

Dr. D. E. McIntyre, to have medical charge of the troops at Williamstown and Lancaster.

WILLIAMSTOWN, GLENGARRY HIGHLANDERS.*

Lieut.-Col.—Alex. Fraser, Jan. 8, 1838.

3RD PROVISIONAL BATTALION.

(Stationed at Cornwall.)

Lieut.-Col.—P. Vankoughnet, Oct. 31, 1838.

Major—Geo. Anderson, Dec. 5, 1838.

CAPTAINS:

Geo. Morgan,	Dec. 5, 1838	William Cline,	Dec. 5, 1838
Henry Shaver,	do	Austin Shearer,	do
Jacob W. Empey,	do	M. McMartin,	do

LIEUTENANTS:

Robert Cline,	Dec. 5, 1838	S. I. B. Anderson,	Dec. 5, 1838
P. W. Empey,	do	J. R. Wood,	do
Geo. Morgan,	do	James Crawford,	do

ENSIGNS:

P. M. S. Vankoughnet,	Dec. 5, 1838	C. Crysler,	Dec. 5, 1838
Hector McLean,	do	J. Dickinson,	do
Geo. Grant,	do	D. W. B. MacAulay,	do

Quarter-Master—Edwin French, Dec. 5, 1838.

Assistant-Surgeon—Robert Burns, Dec. 5, 1838.

4TH PROVISIONAL BATTALION.

Colonel—D. McDonell, Oct. 31, 1838.

* The author could not procure a list of the officers of this corps.

5TH PROVISIONAL BATTALION.

Colonel—A. Fraser, Nov. 1, 1838.

CORNWALL ARTILLERY COMPANY.

Captain—James Pringle, Nov. 26, 1838.

1st Lieut.—R. K. Bullock, Nov. 26, 1838.

2nd Lieut.—Wm. M. Park.

CORNWALL INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

Captain—Geo. Crawford, 1839.

Ensign—M. Anderson, 1839.

Lieut.—James Crawford, 1839.

INCORPORATED MILITIA—1838.

1ST BATTALION.

Lieut.-Col.—Sir A. McNab, Oct. 24, 1838.

Major—W. Gourley, Nov. 2, 1838.

CAPTAINS :

S. Usher,	Nov. 1, 1838	John Poore,	Nov. 1, 1838
M. Blair,	do	C. H. Leonard,	do
J. Brown,	do	B. French,	do
F. Field,	do		

LIEUTENANTS :

A. McDonald,	Nov. 1, 1838	G. H. Ainsley,	Nov. 1, 1838
W. A. Thompson,	do	John Turner,	do
W. Lane,	do	D. M. Campbell,	do
J. W. Tallent,	do	D. Patrick,	do

ENSIGNS :

J. Courtney,	Nov. 1, 1838	J. S. Doyle,	Nov. 1, 1838
W. U. Thompson,	do	J. F. Thorne,	do
E. D. Hale,	do	G. Wonham,	do
W. Metcalf,	do		

Adjutant—M. Blair, Nov. 1, 1838.

Paymaster—H. J. Tench, Nov. 1, 1838.

Surgeon—W. Winder, Nov. 1, 1838.

Assistant-Surgeon—D. Campbell, Dec. 10, 1838.

Quarter-Master—T. A. Fawcett, Nov. 1, 1838.

Lunenburg, or the

2ND BATTALION.

Lieut.-Col.—K. Cameron, Oct. 24, 1838.

Major—B. Young, Nov. 2, 1838.

CAPTAINS :

T. Cronyn,	Nov. 1, 1838	C. Wood,	Oct. 29, 1838
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LIEUTENANTS :

H. J. Tench,	Nov. 1, 1838,	A. W. Schweryer,	Nov. 19, 1838
A. Montgomery,	Oct. 30,		

ENSIGNS :

W. A. Dixie,	Oct. 21, 1839	J. A. Fraser,	Nov. 23, 1838
G. Young,	Nov. 8, 1838		

Paymaster—G. Duggan jr., Nov. 23, 1838.

Surgeon—A. R. Dewsan, Nov. 23, 1838.

Quarter-Master—M. Wells, Nov. 23, 1838.

3RD BATTALION.

Lieut.-Col—W. Kingsmill, Oct. 4, 1838.

Major—P. Warren, Nov. 26, 1838.

CAPTAINS :

J. H. Palmer,	Oct. 31, 1838	S. Purdon,	Nov. 3, 1838
J. M. Coppinger,	Nov. 1,	D. Bridgeford,	5,
D. McDougall,	2,	J. P. Downs,	10,

LIEUTENANTS :

W. Kingsmill,	Nov. 1, 1838	N. Gatchall,	Nov. 9, 1838
C. W. Grange,	6,	G. W. Wilkie,	10,
S. Reid,	7,	F. Tench,	12,
J. D. Humphries,	8,	T. Trumbull,	

ENSIGNS :

Eli Ward,	Nov. 7, 1838	E. Wheeler,	Nov. 10, 1838
H. Murray,	6,	R. Hamilton,	12,
C. S. Finlinson,	8,	F. Garret,	13,
H. A. Johnson,	9,		

Adjutant—T. Bentley, Nov. 13, 1838.

Paymaster—T. Benson, Nov. 13, 1838.

Surgeon—W. C. Humphrey, Nov. 5, 1838.

Assistant-Surgeon—W. Taylor, Nov. 24, 1838.

Quarter-Master—Thomas Glass, Nov. 24, 1838.

4TH BATTALION.

Lieut.-Col.—J. Hill, Oct. 24, 1838:

Major—

CAPTAINS:

J. Landon, Dec. 1, 1835 — Cameron, Dec. 1, 1838

LIEUTENANTS:

J. Maitland, Dec. 1, 1838 S. Bell, Nov. 5, 1838
 J. S. Lee, do John Low, 14,
 T. F. Hill, do W. A. Bowen, Oct. 20,
 John Black, do

ENSIGNS:

R. McKechnie, Oct. 20, 1838 J. Shaw, Nov. 5, 1838
 T. Gamble, Nov. 5,

Adjutant—J. Arthurs, Oct. 20, 1838.

Surgeon—P. Diehl, Oct. 20, 1838.

Paymaster—G. Henderson, Oct. 20, 1838.

Quarter-Master—John Ross, Nov. 10, 1838.

When this regiment was stationed at Cornwall, from May, 1842, until May, 1843,
 the officers were:

Lieut.-Col.—J. Hill.

CAPTAINS:

— Arthurs, Thos. Ritchie,
 — Jessup, — Shaw.

LIEUTENANTS:

Archd. Ponton, John Black,
 Joseph Smith Lee, E. Kerstein.

ENSIGNS:

Duncan McQueen, Wm. E. Parker,
 — Roach, Arthur Hill.

Captain and Adjutant—Thomas Wily.

Captain and Paymaster—Henderson.

Surgeon—Peter Diehl.

5TH BATTALION.

(This battalion was raised in 1839.)

Lieut.-Col.—P. Vankoughnet.

CAPTAINS:

George Crawford, — Stewart,
 W. Edmonstone, James Crawford.

LIEUTENANTS :

H. J. Ruttan,	Angus McDonell,
J. J. Dickinson,	T. W. Smythe.

ENSIGNS :

M. J. Anderson,	Charles Dickinson,
Hamilton Empey,	P. Crysler.

Captain and Adjutant—Lewis Boyd, 11th Regiment.

Surgeon—J. Taylor, 29th Regiment.

When the regiment was reorganized in 1840, H. J. Ruttan was appointed Captain, Stewart having retired.

In 1842, Grogan was appointed Captain, Captain Geo. Crawford having retired, and Messrs. Monk and Duchesnay, late of Col. Dyle's corps, were appointed Lieutenants.

In 1841, Edmund Battye, of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, was appointed Captain and Adjutant, vice Boyd, who rejoined his regiment.

5TH BATTALION IN 1843.

Lieut.-Col.—P. Vankoughnet.

CAPTAINS :

W. Edmonston,	J. B. Monk,
H. J. Ruttan,	E. K. Grogan.

LIEUTENANTS :

James Dickinson,	P. Duchesnay,
Terence W. Smythe,	H. H. Thompson.

ENSIGNS :

Gordon H. Crysler,	Hamilton N. Empey.
Charles N. Dickinson,	

Adjutant—Edmund M. Battye.

Paymaster—M. J. Anderson.

Surgeon—David Dyce.

CHAPTER XXXI.

The commencement of the work on the Cornwall canal in 1833-34, gave the first decided impetus to improvement in the old time. From that time it continued to improve, though the growth was sometimes very slow.

In 1834 nearly all the land on lots 15, north side First street, and 15 south side of Second street, available for building purposes, was let in building lots by the trustees of St. John's Church. The tenants immediately put up buildings on them. Several lots were let on building leases on lots 10 and 11, north side of Water street, and built upon, and many new buildings were put up in different parts of the town. Old stores were enlarged and improved, and new ones were erected. Among the latter was the stone building on lot 16, south of Second street, fronting on Pitt street. In the winter of 1841 a fire broke out in a small building on lot 15, south side of Second street, fronting on that street, which spread rapidly and destroyed three other buildings on the same lot, including a store and dwelling house on the corner. St. John's Church narrowly escaped destruction. The fire company, assisted by the people of the town, and the officers and men of the 5th Incorporated Battalion of Militia, worked well and saved the church as well as the buildings on the west side of Pitt street, and North side of Second. After the fire a new lease was granted by the trustees of St. John's Church to Duncan McDonell, the lessee of the north-west corner of No. 15, south side of Second street, for fifty years, on condition of his putting up a brick or stone building with metallic or slate roof. The building put up by him is the one now held by Samuel Cline. The leases of the other tenants of the St. John's Church property were renewed at the expiration of the first term of

twenty-one years, for another term of the same length with a condition that buildings of brick or stone, with metallic or other fire-proof roofs should be put up. In consequence of this condition the wooden buildings disappeared, and those now on the property were erected. They were thought at the time to be very good, but they have been far surpassed by those put up in the last four or five years. About 1842 a brick building containing a store and dwelling was put up by Jas. E. Dixon, on the south-east corner of 16, north side of Second street. This building was pulled down in 1882 to make room for the new Post Office.

About 1871 J. Kirkpatrick bought the north-west corner of lot No. 15, on the south side of First street, on which a brick building was erected, two storeys in height, with mansard roof. It was called the Commercial block, and was divided into three stores, occupied respectively by Kirkpatrick Brothers, W. H. Dunkin and Dennison Brothers.

In July, 1876, a fire broke out in a small wooden building adjoining this block, which extended north and south along Pitt street, destroying the stores of Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Dunkin and Dennison, on the north, and several wooden buildings to the south. It was with great difficulty that it was prevented from extending further north across First, and westward across Pitt streets.

In the autumn of 1873 Thomas Murphy started the first cab in the town. He succeeded in his enterprise so well that others followed his example, and Cornwall has now a cab service that would do credit to a much larger place.

In the summer of 1877 the block on the corner of lot 15, south of 1st street, was rebuilt by Messrs. Kirkpatrick Brothers, D. McRae, and Nelson Turner & Son. The blank space left by the destruction of the wooden buildings that had been on this lot was filled up a few years later by the heirs of the Van-koughnet estate, putting up the Stormont block. There were also five good brick buildings erected fronting Pitt street, on lot No. 15, north side of Water street, as well as four or five

on lot No. 16, on the south side of First street, one of which was occupied by the Ontario Bank, another of them adjoined and formed part of the Commercial Hotel, which was then a wooden building, that stood on the north-east corner of the last mentioned lot. In the winter of 1884 a fire broke out in the kitchen of the Commercial Hotel, which rapidly destroyed that building and the brick building adjoining it, and extending across Pitt and First streets, destroyed the stores of the Messrs. Kirkpatrick, McRae and Turner, on the east side of Pitt, and the old stone building north of First street.

The burned buildings have all been replaced by much handsomer ones. Kirkpatrick and McRae each put up a good brick building. Turner & Son, a wooden one with zinc covered front and sheet-iron sides. D. Liddell, who owned the old stone store, erected in its place a fine brick block containing three stores, and J. G. Snetsinger has put up a very fine brick building containing four stores on the site of the old Commercial Hotel. These buildings are all three stories in height, with stores on the first flat, offices on the second, and commodious halls on the third.

A neat brick store was put up by Messrs. McIntyre & Campbell, on lot No. 16, north side of First street, a few years ago. In 1882-83, Wm. Colquhoun erected the brick building on the north-east corner of 16, south side of Second street, which contains the Bank of Montreal, and two stores on the ground flat, with offices and halls in the upper storeys. The brick building on the south-west corner of lot No. 15, on the north side of Second street, was finished and fitted up for a hotel about 1869-70. A few years later the old roof was taken off and a mansard put on enlarging the capacity of the house to a considerable extent.

In 1882 the Dominion Government commenced the new Post Office and Custom House. The building is of stone, the dark limestone from the Cornwall quarries being relieved by light grey stone from Queenstown, the front door way opening on Pitt street, has polished slabs of Canadian granite on the

sides, and a carving in limestone at the top. The building, which is well finished and well arranged for the purpose for which it is intended, was opened to the public in June 1885.

In the same year the County Council put up a commodious brick building for public offices in the place of the very inconvenient and inadequate one built in 1850.

The new building is substantial, but plain ; adjoins the Court-house on the east, and contains the following accommodation : In the first storey, a room for the Local Master in Chancery, Judges' Chambers, witnesses waiting room, offices of the Clerk of the Peace, County Attorney and County Treasurer. In the second storey a room for the Junior Judge and Revising Officer, offices of Sheriff, Clerk of the County Court, Clerk of the County Council, and County Superintendent of Schools. In the basement are rooms for the caretaker and for the furnaces and coal. There are good vaults for the offices of the Local Master in Chancery, Clerk of the Peace, Treasurer, Sheriff and Clerk of the County Court.

In 1884 D. B. McLennan erected a brick building on lot 15, north side of Water street, the upper part of which is occupied as offices by the firm, of which he is senior partner, the lower part as a store.

In 1886 that part of lot 15, south of Second street, where St. John's Church stood, was divided into three building lots, two of which were sold, and the old church was removed in the autumn of that year. In 1887 Geo. Ross, the purchaser of one of the building lots put up the building now known as the Rossmore, a handsome and well arranged structure which is used as a hotel. Mr. H. Pitts put up a building with galvanized iron front, south of the Rossmore House, which is used as a store.

The new St. John's, on lot 14, south side of Second street, was finished in March, 1889.

A new Roman Catholic Church has been commenced in the east end of the town, and a neat wooden church was built

on the east side of Marlborough street for the English Church congregation in the east.

In 1887 R. R. McLennan commenced the erection of a brick building on lot No. 16, north of Second street, north of the post office. It was finished in the following winter. The first storey is occupied by the Ontario Bank, the second by the offices of Messrs. Leitch & Pringle. Mr. McLennan has put up a brick building on the same lot west of the post office, which is divided into three parts. The eastern part is the office of the Standard. On the north end of the same lot is the large building put up for a roller skating rink, but now occupied as a furniture store.

On lot 15, south side of First street, the heirs of the late Honourable Philip Vankoughnet put up a block of nine stores, fronting on Pitt street. They erected another and a much handsomer block on lot 16, north side of First street, in 1885, and two years later the Miller family put up a similar block on lot 16, south of Second street.

It would be impossible to give a list of all the private dwellings that have been erected in the last ten or twelve years. All of them are commodious, and many of them very handsome buildings. In the parts of the town adjacent to the factories most of the houses are of wood. They are, with very few exceptions, well built, and neatly painted, and though generally small are well adapted to the needs of the mechanics and working people to whom they belong, and of whose thrift and steadiness they are the pleasing evidence.

In 1882 buildings were erected for the manufacturing of gas from petroleum. Many of the streets have gas lamps, though in some the old coal-oil lamps are still used. Gas was also used in most of the stores and places of business, but it was thought rather too expensive for private houses. In the year 1887, a company started an establishment for the supplying of the incandescent electric light. Several of the merchants are using it in their stores, and not a few persons have it placed in their dwellings.

In the same year the Cornwall Water-works Company got their works into operation, and the town is now well supplied with water for all purposes. The arrangement for the construction of the works was made on the 4th of June, 1886, by James Leitch, the Mayor, with Messrs. Moffatt, Hodgkins, Clarke, Bassett and Freeman, of Watertown, New York. It was satisfactorily carried out under the superintendance of Mr. M. O. Ward, and the works were accepted by the Town Council on the 18th of May, 1887.

On the 25th of June, 1889, the Cornwall Cemetery Company was formed. The following shareholders were appointed directors: His Honor Judge Carman, and Messrs. G. C. Smith, D. B. Maclellan, Duncan Monroe, C. J. Mattice, J. T. Kirkpatrick, Wm. Mack, W. S. Turner. D. B. Maclellan was appointed President; G. C. Smith, Vice-President; D. Monroe, Secretary-Treasurer, and Wm. Dingwall, Auditor; and a piece of land, 25 acres in extent, was secured, adjoining the north-westerly part of the town, which has been laid out as a cemetery and the old burial grounds in the town are closed. This is an improvement that has been needed for many years.

The town still requires many other improvements, for instance, a well-arranged system of drainage; streets that are not mud-holes in spring and autumn; and sidewalks made of some indestructable material instead of the rapidly decaying planks now used. It is to be hoped that long ere the close of another fifty years these pressing wants will be amply supplied.

So far Cornwall has not been visited by many serious fires, those already mentioned and those at the woollen factory* and the Stormont Cotton mill have been the worst. There has been now and then a shock of an earthquake, but no damage greater than the breaking of a few cups has ensued from them.

In 1846 there was a violent storm, something like the cyclones that visit the Western States, though by no means so

* See chapter on factories.

destructive. The storm came from the south-west, crossed the river a little above the first lock west of the town, and crossed the lock, carrying a young girl from the south side to the north, where she was dashed against the wall and killed. It then passed through the wood on the front of Wood's and Mattice's farms, making a clean sweep of the trees in its path; struck and unroofed a building on lot No. 22 North of Water street, unroofed the rear part of John Chesley's hotel, damaged a building on lot No. 15, on the south part of First street, and destroyed part of the roof of Col. Vankoughnet's dwelling house, two blocks east of Pitt street, then passed eastward along the shore of the river and lake for some miles, doing a good deal of damage in its course. Some papers that were blown out of J. Chesley's house were found the next morning at Lancaster. Pieces of a mirror that stood in an upper room in Col. Vankoughnet's house were found so firmly embedded in a tree about a hundred yards away that they could not be pulled out, and one end of a plank twelve feet long was driven through the clapboards just below one of the second storey windows of Chesley's hotel, so that the plank stood out horizontally at right angles to the building. These are some of the authenticated freaks of the storm. Other stories were told of it, two of which are given, with full liberty to the reader to believe or disbelieve them as he pleases. It is said that a man had dug a hole in his garden near the west end of the town, intending to plant an apple tree therein, and that the storm carried an apple tree from Massena, and dropped it into the hole, into which it also very considerably blew all the earth that had been dug out of it, and firmly planted the tree! Another man had harnessed his horse to his waggon just before the storm came. After it had passed, he went out, but could see nothing of horse or waggon. They were found a while after some miles down the road, whither the storm had carried them, and set them down without breaking even a strap or a buckle!

CHAPTER XXXII.

In 1845 or 1846, the Government disposed of water privileges along the canal in front of and at the east end of the town. One of them was rented by John Harvey. It was situated on the south bank of the canal, nearly opposite lot No. 21, north of Water street, and on it Mr. Harvey erected a grist-mill, which he sold to Myron Hitchcock, who ran it for a few years. After his death it passed into the possession of William Mattice, and was worked by Angus Bethune. When the Stormont Cotton Manufacturing Company commenced operations in Cornwall, they bought the privilege and the mill, which was pulled down to make room for the first factory built by them.

The privilege adjoining Harvey's on the east was rented by Andrew Elliot, who built the stone grist-mill now occupied by Wm. Hodge, who has added to it carding and fulling works and a small cloth factory.

A third privilege, adjoining Harvey's on the west, was leased to A. E. Cadwell, who built a saw-mill near the river bank. This mill was burned; another was built, which, after passing through several hands, was sold with the water privilege to the Stormont Cotton Manufacturing Company in 1879.

The right to water privileges at the east end of the town was leased to the Honorable P. Vankoughnet, who sold the right and the farm to Wm. Mattice. Soon after making this purchase, Mr. Mattice and the Board of Works caused a channel to be made from the north side of the canal eastward, to supply water to mills and factories. Wm. Mack, about 1861 or 1862, built a grist-mill on one of the privileges thus supplied. Messrs. Flack & VanArsdale, about the same time,

started the pottery works, which stand some distance eastward of Mack's mill. Both these establishments have been enlarged and extended.

In 1868, the Cornwall Manufacturing Company was incorporated. They took water power and built a factory between Mr. Mack's mill and Messrs. Flack & VanArsdale's pottery. This factory, which was intended for the manufacture of blankets and flannels, was burned down on Christmas night, 1870. The company rebuilt in 1871, and recommenced work in March, 1872. The product of the mill is more diversified now than at first, and includes tweeds, overcoatings, blankets, rugs, etc. The goods manufactured find an outlet in all parts of the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts. The name of Sir George Stephen, Bart., is closely identified with the company, he having been the chief promoter of the enterprise. The late Sir Hugh Allan, a large shareholder in the company, was its President for many years, in which office his brother, Andrew Allan, succeeded him. John Turnbull, of Montreal, the present Managing Director, is also a large shareholder. The value of the company's property is estimated at \$200,000.00, and the annual production at \$275,000.00. James P. Watson is Secretary; the Superintendent is Alexander Hope, and the hands employed number 210. Many additions and improvements have been made to the works since the building was first used in 1872.

About 1870, the Stormont Cotton Manufacturing Company, having bought the mill built by John Harvey, erected a mill for the manufacture of cotton. It was much smaller than their present factory, and was built of stone. In September, 1874, a small mill that had been built by Martin & Crilly for the manufacture of coarse paper and felt, and which stood on the west side of Hodge's grist-mill, took fire. The flames extended to the storehouse of the Stormont Company's mill, and finally to the mill itself, which was totally destroyed. The intense heat had the effect of cracking the stone walls and

causing them to fall. The company did nothing until 1879, when they bought land adjoining their property on the west and south, including the site of the mill built by A. E. Cadwell, and commenced to build a factory much larger than the one that had been burned. They started manufacturing in 1880, with 250 looms and 300 hands. In 1881 they put up a large addition, increasing the number of looms to 500 and of hands to 520. The goods manufactured are grey sheeting, checks, fine gingham, ticking and denims. In addition to an ample supply of water power, the mill has an engine of 600 horse power. Gas was used for lighting until the winter of 1887, when Edison's system of lighting by electricity was adopted. A large storehouse was added to the other buildings in 1887. A. F. Gault is President ; S. H. Ewing, Vice-President ; R. L. Gault, C. E. Gault and S. Finley, Directors ; S. Greenwood, Manager ; Arch'd Gault, Secretary.

The Canada Cotton Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1872. The first directors were Sir Hugh Allan, George Stephen, Donald McInnes, Edward McKay, John Harvey, John Rankin, Bennett Rosamond and W. E. Sanford. The mill, which stands east of the town, was originally intended for 10,000 spindles, but was changed to 20,000. It is built of brick, is 300 feet by 90, four storeys high, with mansard roof. In 1882 the weaving room was built ; it is 550 feet in length by 120 in breadth, having space for 1,000 looms on one floor under one roof, with a basement of the full size. The weaving room is lighted by electricity. There are now in the mill 33,000 spindles, with room for about 10,000 more, and the number of looms at present is 766. The Honorable D. McInnes was at one time President and Managing Director ; Gilbert Scott, Vice-President ; A. G. Watson, Secretary. The motive power consists of two water wheels of 500 horse power, and two Corliss' engines of 1,200 horse power. The goods manufactured are cottonades, ducks (dyed and white), canton flannels (grey, bleached and colored), gingham, sheetings and bags.

To the west of the town are the buildings of the Toronto

Paper Company. They were begun in 1881 and finished in the spring of 1882, and are built of brick with stone foundations. The machinery is driven by five water wheels of 100 horse power each, the water being supplied from the canal. The total cost of the mill and machinery is a little under \$250,000.00. The manufactures are fine writing and book papers, made principally from rags. The output is about 100 tons a month. The number of hands employed is about 100. This is the only mill in Canada that uses rags almost exclusively, and the only one that makes fine paper. John R. Barber is President of the company; Jas. D. Finlay, Superintendent; W. J. Wallace, Secretary. The buildings are erected on the front of G. Charles Smith's farm, and are the nucleus of what bids fair to be a considerable suburb of Cornwall. Mr. Barber's father was manager of the first paper mill in Canada. In it the paper was made by hand, sheet after sheet, each of which was hung up separately to dry. Now the paper is made in a continuous roll, at the rate of 120 feet a minute, by machinery which may run six or eight hours without stopping. There are machines making paper for newspapers which run at double the rate mentioned above, viz., 240 feet to the minute. These improvements in the art of paper making were all perfected within the last twenty-five or thirty years, with the result of reducing the price of paper to less than half of what it was under the old system. In 1887 the company built a mill for the manufacture of pulp from wood.

There are some smaller factories, one for the making of batting at the east end of the town, and one spinning mill at the west, both of which are under the management of Messrs. Flack Brothers. There are also two large sawing and planing mills, at which doors, window sashes and blinds are made; one belongs to Wm. Atchison, the other to Messrs. L. A. Ross & Co. In addition to these, there are smaller ones on Fourth street. There are also foundries and machine shops, which are kept fully at work. In 1889 a small factory was opened for the manufacturing of plush and elastic webbing, and another for electro plating.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

RELIC OF PREHISTORIC TIMES.

In the summer of 1868 a discovery was made which proves conclusively that at some period in the far past the site of the town was covered by the ocean, or that the St. Lawrence was an arm of the sea, the waters of which spread over a large portion of what is now the eastern part of Canada. In the year above mentioned, while laborers were engaged in cutting down a bank of blue clay on lot number 10, on the south side of Sixth street, for the purpose of making brick, bones were found at a depth of twelve or fourteen feet from the surface, which on examination proved to be part of the skeleton of a white whale. The late Charles Poole and the author interested themselves in having the bones taken care of. Mr. Poole took a great deal of trouble in gathering them up as they were disinterred, from the grave, where they had lain for, who can say, how many thousands of years, and in putting them together in their proper places. When his work was done, it was found that with the exception of one or two of the vertebræ, the entire skeleton was recovered in a good state of preservation. It was about fourteen feet in length. Probably the fish was, when alive, a foot or two longer. The skeleton was taken to Montreal by the geologists of the Government, or the Natural History Society, and was said by them to be the most perfect that had been discovered. Several portions of similar skeletons have been found in the low lands near Montreal, as well as in Vermont.

ICE SHOVES.

Every winter a thick sheet of ice is formed on Lake St. Francis, and the river up to a point about two miles below the town. From this point westward for some miles beyond the head of the Long Sault rapid, the river does not freeze, but the drift ice floating down and coming in contact with the sheet of ice already formed, accumulates and fills the channel for some distance above the town, causing a stoppage and a sudden rise of the water and a shove of the ice. Generally speaking this ice jam does little or no injury, but occasionally it causes a good deal of discomfort and loss. In the winter of 1829 the water rose very high. The canal had not been begun then, nor was the present Court-house and gaol in existence. Col. Vankoughnet at that time had his dwelling house on lot number 15 on the south side of Water street. It stood on the bank of the river about one hundred feet south of the southern side of water street. There was a lawn and a small garden in front of the house. The water came up a foot or so over the floor of the first storey; filled the garden and extended to the north side of Water street. Mrs. Vankoughnet and the children were carried out by the late Austin Shearer and others, who had to wade waist deep in the freezing water. A large cake of ice was carried partly up the bank of the river and stopped within a yard of the south-west corner of the dwelling. The Fly creek and the bridges over it were flooded, and William Woods'* house and outbuildings were surrounded. Some persons returning from a party in town about four o'clock in the morning got over Woods' bridge just in time to escape the rush of water.

In 1860 there was a rise of water which flooded the Fly creek, and did some damage to houses along its course. The water came up through the culvert at the creek, high enough to flow into the canal over the north bank, but it did not come into Water street. The worst floods since that of 1829 were

* Grandfather of the present owner.

the ones that occurred on Tuesday, the 18th, and Saturday, the 22nd of January, 1887. The winter had been exceptionally cold and stormy, in consequence of which there was an unusual quantity of floating ice. The channel of the river was blocked up as far as the Long Sault rapids. The water was raised about three feet above the level at the head of the canal, and all appearance of the great rapid was obliterated for the time. The flood rose in the Fly creek, poured into the canal over both banks, and about two o'clock in the morning of the 18th, came down through Water street, flooding all the houses from the west down to lot No. 7, north of that street, and extending northward on Pitt street, about 300 feet. It rose above the top of the iron railing in front of the Court-house; flooded the market lot and house and the gas works; rushed eastward down the canal and mill race, filling the basements of the factories and coming nearly to the second storeys of some of the houses to the east of them, and made its escape across the low land east of Lorneville. The Stormont mill was flooded nearly to the floor of the 1st storey, and the Paper mill, though not flooded, had to stop working on account of the back water. A quantity of manufactured goods in the Cotton mills was damaged by the water, and some of the machinery in the Stormont mill, and in those below the town, was somewhat damaged. The water rose high in the creek and flooded the houses on the low land along its course, rising over all the bridges from Woods' eastward. It remained on Water street and in the factories and the neighboring houses until the following Sunday morning. Meanwhile, on Saturday, the 22nd, there was another jam of ice a little west of the Stormont mill, which again raised the water, causing it to overflow the land along the Fly creek to a greater extent than before. It came up nearly to the same point on Pitt street that it had reached on Tuesday morning, and flooded a portion of Beaconsfield, west of the town to a depth of four feet. About two o'clock on Sunday morning it ceased to rise, and then receded rapidly from Water street and the eastern part of the

town, leaving cellars and basements free. There was only one life lost, but there were many narrow escapes. Some persons had to be taken out of second storey windows, and some from the roofs of houses or outbuildings: A good deal of loss was suffered by those whose cellars and first floors were inundated; winter supplies of vegetables were destroyed, and furniture, carpets and bedding were damaged, and it is said that some dishonest persons took advantage of the houses being left uninhabited to plunder them of a portion of their contents.

More than once the ice has been solid enough to allow of a sleigh road being made from the town to the island, but in February, 1887, for the first time in the memory of any of the inhabitants, a road was made across the channel between Barnhart's Island and the south shore.

The Department of Public Works has caused flood gates to be placed at the culvert above the town, which it was expected would have the effect of preventing the water from flowing up the Fly creek, and obviating the danger of another flood such as that of the winter of 1887. They did not appear to operate as they were intended to do, as the water rose nearly to the top of Woods' bridge in the winter 1888.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Though the law is looked upon by most people as a dry and uninteresting subject, and by some as a very sore one, a sketch of the early history of the country would scarcely be satisfactory without some reference to the old laws and modes of proceeding in use in the time of the fathers and grandfathers of the present generation.

The criminal law of England was established in the Province of Quebec by 14 Geo. III, Chap. 83, passed in 1774, but in all matters of controversy relative to property and civil rights, resort was to be had to the laws of Canada. The causes were to be instituted in the Courts of Justice to be appointed by His Majesty in the Province of Quebec. After the separation of the Province of Quebec into two Provinces, the Parliament of Upper Canada, which met at Niagara on the 17th of Sept., 1792, passed the Statute 32, Geo. III, Chap. 1, introducing the English law in all matters of controversy, relative to property and civil rights, and the Statute 32, Geo. III, Chap. 2, establishing trial by jury in all issues of fact in any action real, personal, or mixed. At the same session the Statute 32, Geo. III, Chap. 4, was passed, for the purpose of abolishing the summary proceedings of the Courts of Common Pleas,* in actions under £10.0.0 sterling. It directed that all causes of action that exceed in value the sum of forty shillings, Quebec currency, should be proceeded with in the same manner as is directed for the trial of causes above ten pounds sterling. Dr. Canniff states that after Lord Dorchester divided the western portion of the Province of Quebec into four districts in 1788, a judge and a

* The Court, as established prior to the division of the Province of Quebec into the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

sheriff were appointed, and a Court of Common Pleas established for each district. He gives the names of the judges as follows: Richard Duncan, for Lunenburg; Richard Cartwright, Mecklenburg; Robert Hamilton, for Nassaw, and probably William Robertson, for Hesse. By chapter 6 of the statutes of the same session, Courts of Requests were established for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts. These courts could be held on the first and third Saturday's of every month, by any two or more Justices of the Peace, acting under His Majesty's commission, within the limits of their respective commissions, who were to sit at some fixed place within their respective divisions, which were to be ascertained and limited by the Justices in General Quarter Sessions. The jurisdiction was limited to matters of debt not exceeding forty shillings (\$8.00.) The costs were on a very low scale, viz.: Every summons, six pence; every judgment, two shillings; every execution, two shillings; every subpœna, six pence; copy of judgment, one shilling; witness, two and six pence a day; service of summons, one shilling; mileage, four pence a mile; acting on writ of execution and making return, two shillings.

On the 9th of July, 1794, the Statute 34, Geo. III, Chap. 2, was passed, establishing the Court of King's Bench in Upper Canada.

By the Statute 56, Geo. III, Chap. 5, passed in 1816, the jurisdiction of the Court of Requests was raised to £5.0.0 in matters of debt, but the justices were forbidden to give judgment for more than forty shillings, unless the defendant had acknowledged the debt in writing, or the plaintiff produced evidence to corroborate his own oath. Up to forty shillings the plaintiff could swear to the amount and recover it on his own oath merely, and the defendant was helpless if he had no witnesses, as his oath could not be taken.*

In 1830, by 11, George IV, Chap. 5, the right of set-off was extended in all the courts, including the Court of Requests,

* He had to plead a set-off or bring a cross action for forty shillings, and swear to his account if he had one, or to an imaginary one if he was unscrupulous.

so as to allow a defendant to recover any balance that he might prove to be due to him.

In 1833 the Statute 3, William IV, Chap. 1, was passed, which took the Court of Requests out of the hands of the magistrates and placed them under two or more commissioners, who were appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor for each division. The divisions were ascertained and declared by the Justices in Quarter Sessions assembled. The jurisdiction of the courts was increased to ten pounds in all matters of debt or contract. The commissioners were authorized to appoint a clerk and bailiff for each division, and the courts were to be held on the first and third Saturday of every month. The commissioners' fees were fixed at two shillings for every final judgment. The clerks' fees were : For recording judgment, six pence ; for every summons or subpoena, six pence ; for every copy of judgment, one shilling ; for every execution, one shilling ; bailiffs' fees, serving every summons or subpoena, one shilling ; mileage, four pence a mile, when the distance exceeded one mile ; acting on writ of execution, seizing and selling, and making returns, two shillings and six pence, if the judgment did not exceed five pounds ; if above five pounds, in like proportion. Under this statute the district was formed into eleven divisions, and the gentlemen whose names are given in the following list were appointed to act in them respectively. This system did not work well, and after eight years' trial, it was given up, and the present one of having the Division Courts presided over by the Judge of the County Court, was adopted.

LIST OF DIVISIONS AND COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE STATUTE OF 1833.

1ST DIVISION, LANCASTER.—John McLennan, Alexander McKenzie, Donald McPherson, Angus Cattanach, John McBean, Angus McGillis, John McMillan. Clerk—Donald McPherson.

2ND DIVISION, CHARLOTTENBURG—Alexander Fraser, Alexander McMartin, John McGillivray, David Thompson, John McIntyre. Clerk—Donald McDonald.

3RD DIVISION, LOCHEIL—Alexander Chisholm, Angus McDonell, Allan Cameron, Archibald McDonell. Clerk—Roderick Chisholm.

4TH DIVISION, KENYON—Allan Cameron, Donald Cattanach, Alex. McDonell, (Inch), John McDonell. Clerk—Thomas Oliver.

5TH DIVISION, CORNWALL AND ROXBOROUGH—Joseph Anderson, Philip Vankoughnet, Guy C Wood, Benjamin French, Alexander McLean, James Pringle, William Cline, Noah Dickinson, William Mattice, Andrew McDonell, Simon Fraser. Clerk—James Pringle.

6TH DIVISION, OSNABRUCK—Simon Clarke, Michael Empey, John Archibald, William Bruce, Duncan McMillan, John Waldorff, Jacob W. Empey, Joseph Backus. Clerk—Henry Deming.

7TH DIVISION, WILLIAMSBURG—I. G. Weagant, John McDonell, Christopher Merkley, Alexander Rose, George Merkley, John Crysler, William Kyle. Clerk—John P. Crysler.

8TH DIVISION, WINCHESTER—John Marsees, John Cook, John Dillabough. Name of Clerk not known.

9TH DIVISION, MATILDA—James McDonell, Duncan Clarke, Miles McCargar, Jacob Brouse, George Brouse, Peter Shaver, James West, Alexander Wylie. Clerk—Edward Brouse.

10TH DIVISION, MOUNTAIN—Hugh McCargar, David Brown, John Madock. Clerk—William Bower.

11TH DIVISION, FINCH—John Crysler, Duncan McMillan, John Link, jr., Hector McLean, Alexander McMillan, Jas H. Crysler. Clerk—Chs. B. Crysler.

The next statute affecting Courts of Requests, viz., the 4 or 5 Victoria, Chap. 3, was passed in 1841. This Act did away with the commissioners and directed the magistrates of each district in Quarter Sessions to appoint the limits of the divisions in the districts, in each of which a court was to be held once in every two months, by the judge of the District Court, who was to be a resident in the district, as provided for by 4 and 5, Vic., Chap. 8, passed also in 1841. The old title of the Court of Requests was abolished, and the new courts were thenceforward called Division Courts.

The fee to the commissioners was done away with, and those to the bailiff increased. The clerks were to be paid by an annual salary, ranging from twenty pounds to one hundred, according to population, and the fees for summonses, subpœnas, hearing executions, &c., were to be paid to the treasurer of the District, and by him accounted for to the Receiver-General of the Province. This Act was amended by Acts passed in 1845

and 1849, and finally repealed in 1850, by 13 and 14 Vic., Chapter 53, by which the number of divisions was changed, and it was directed that there should not be less than three, nor more than twelve, in a district.* Several Acts have been passed since, making various amendments, till at the present day a court is brought into each township, convenient to every suitor, which has a larger and more extensive jurisdiction than was given to the District or County Courts, forty years ago.

The Court of Requests at Cornwall was generally presided over by Joseph Anderson and Benjamin French, both before and after the appointment of commissioners. Occasionally some other of the magistrates or commissioners attended, but the burden of the work fell on the two named above until the autumn of 1835, when Joseph Anderson, then in his 73rd year, ceased to attend. The books containing the records of the court at Cornwall are extant from the 3rd day of November, 1824, to the present time. The entries in the books up to 7th May, 1826, are in the hand-writing of Joseph Anderson; after that date John B. Rutley appears to have acted as clerk at the sittings of the court, up to the time when the appointment of a clerk was authorized by the statute of 1833. From that time the following gentlemen have held the appointment for the Court held at Cornwall :—

James Pringle,	-	-	-	-	1833 to 1838
Christopher Collins,	-	-	-	-	1838 to 1846
Charles Poole,	-	-	-	-	1846 to 1855
William M. Park,	-	-	-	-	1855 to 1865
George Sherwood Jarvis,	-	-	-	-	1865 to 1868
Charles Poole,	-	-	-	-	1868 to 1879
James F. Pringle,	-	-	-	-	1879 to 1882
Corydon J. Mattice,	-	-	-	-	1882

The divisions at present are :—

No. 1	Charlottenburg,	Clerk,	G. H. MacGillivray.
2	Locheil,	-	John A. McDougall.
3	Cornwall,	-	C. J. Mattice.

* 13 and 14 Vic., Cap. 53, did away with the payment of the clerks by salary, and fixed a tariff of fees for their remuneration, and also a general fee fund which was to be paid to the District Treasurer and applied to the payment of judges' salaries.

No.	4	Osnabruck, - -	Clerk,	A. Dawson.
	5	Williamsburgh,	"	Wm. Garvey, jr.
	6	Matilda, - -	"	J. N. Tuttle.
	7	Mountain, - -	"	W. J. Ridley.
	8	Finch, - -	"	John A. Cockburn.
	9	Lancaster, - -	"	D. C. McRae.
	10	Winchester, - -	"	Wm. Rae.
	11	Roxborough, - -	"	D. McIntosh.
	12	Kenyon, - -	"	George Hearnden.

The Courts of Requests were the first ones established in Upper Canada by Provincial Statute. The next were the Court of Probate of Upper Canada, and the Surrogate Courts, one of which was to be held in each district. These courts were established in 1793 by 33, George III, Chapter 8.

In 1794 the Statute 34, George III, Chapter 2, was passed "to establish a Superior Court of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and to regulate the Court of Appeal." The court established under the statute was called "His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, for the Province of Upper Canada," and had all the powers and authorities of His Majesty's Courts of King's Bench, Common Bench or Exchequer.

The Court of Appeal constituted by the same statute, was composed of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or person administering the Government of the Province, or the Chief Justice of the Province, together with two or more members of the Executive Council of the Province.

The Statute 34, George III, Chapter 3, was passed in the same year to establish a court for the cognizance of small causes in each district in the Province. This was the commencement of the County Courts, one of which is now established in each county or union of counties.

At the time when 34, Geo. III, Chapter 3, was passed, there were very few professional lawyers in Upper Canada, and none of them felt disposed to give up the chances of his practice for the position of District Court Judge, with the small remuneration that would arise from the fees payable to that functionary. A non-professional man was therefore chosen by

the Government and appointed judge in each district. These judges resided within their respective districts. As vacancies occurred, after the year 1822, the Government adopted the plan of appointing a barrister, who practised in one district, judge of the court of the adjoining district, the judgeship not interfering with his practice in the place in which he lived. For instance, Geo. S. Jarvis, Esq., who practised in Cornwall, became judge of the Ottawa District Court; David Jones, Esq., who practised in Brockville, became judge of the Eastern District Court. This arrangement continued until 1841, when the present system of having resident judges was established.

Samuel Anderson, the first Judge of the District Court of the Eastern District, was appointed in 1794.

According to an almanac printed at Montreal by Nahum Mower, for the year 1819, the judges and clerks of the several District Courts in Upper Canada in the year 1818, were:—

DISTRICT.	JUDGES.	CLERKS.
Ottawa,	—————	Peter F. Leroy.
Eastern,	David Sheek, Esq.,	Geo. Anderson.
Johnstown,	Soloman Jones, Esq.,	T. D. Campbell.
Midland,	Alex. Fisher, Esq.,	Alex. Pringle.
Newcastle,	D. M. G. Rogers, Esq.,	Elias Jones.
Home,	W. W. Baldwin, Esq.,	Stephen Heward.
Gore,	Richard Hutt, Esq.,	George Rolph.
Niagara,	Ralfe Cleuch, Esq.,	J. B. Clench.
London,	Jas. Mitchell, Esq.,	R. W. Dease.
Western,	R. Richardson, Esq.,	G. T. F. Ireland,

In 1820, G. Hamilton and John McDonell were Judges of the Ottawa District Court, as stated in the York Almanac for 1821.

By the Statute 34, Geo. III, Chap. 4, passed in 1794, the ordinance of the Province of Quebec concerning advocates, attorneys, solicitors and notaries, was suspended for the term of two years, and the Lieutenant-Governor was empowered to authorize by license, under his hand and seal, so many of His Majesty's subjects, not exceeding sixteen in number, as he

should deem from their probity, education and condition in life, best qualified to act as advocates and attorneys in the conduct of all legal proceedings in the Province. The names of the sixteen so licensed were to be inscribed on a roll to be kept among the records of the Court of King's Bench, and no one, who was not one of the sixteen, was to be holden as duly authorized to receive fees for practising in any of His Majesty's Courts of Law in the Province, with this proviso, that persons admissible by the ordinance were not disqualified by this Act.

In 1795, the Statute 35, Geo. III, Chap. 5, was passed for the public registering of deeds, etc.

In 1797, the Statute 37, Geo. III, Chap. 13, was passed "for the better regulating of the practice of the law." By this statute the persons then admitted to practice in the law, and then practicing at the bar of any of His Majesty's Courts of the Province, were authorized to form themselves into a Law Society, to be called "The Law Society of Upper Canada." The 17th day of July, 1797, and the Town of Newark, in the County of Lincoln, were fixed as the time and place of the first meeting of the members of the society. The first members were:—

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. John White | 9. Alexander Steward |
| 2. Robert Isaac Dey Gray | 10. Nicholas Hagerman |
| 3. Walter Roe | 11. Bartholemew Crannel
Beardsley. |
| 4. Angus McDonell | 12. Timothy Thompson |
| 5. James Clark | 13. Jacob Farrand |
| 6. Christopher Robinson | 14. Samuel Sherwood |
| 7. Allan McLean | 15. John McKay |
| 8. Wm. Dummer Powell, jr. | |

The Chief Justices of Upper Canada from the constitution of the Province under 31 Geo. III, passed in 1791, to 2 William IV, (1832), were:—

Wm. Osgoode,*	32 Geo. III, 1792	Wm. Dummer Powell, 56 Geo. III,
John Elmsley,	37 " 1796	1816.
Henry Alcock,	42 " 1802	Wm. Campbell, 6 Geo. IV, 1825
Thomas Scott,	46 " 1806	John Beverley Robinson, 10 Geo.
		IV, 1829.

* From him Osgoode Hall, in Toronto, takes its name.

The Puisne Judges for the same period were :—

William Dummer Powell, 34 Geo. III, 1794.	D'Arcy Boulton, 58 Geo. III, 1818.
Peter Russell, 35 Geo. III, 1794	Levius Peters Sherwood, 6 Geo. IV, 1825.
Henry Alcock, 39 " 1798	James B. McAulay, 8 Geo. IV, 1827
Thos. Cochrane, 43 " 1803	Jno. Walpole Willis, " 1827
Robert Thorpe, 45 " 1805	Christopher A. Hagerman, 9 Geo. IV, 1828.
Wm. Campbell, 52 " 1811	

Attorneys-General during the same period :—

John White, 32 Geo. III, 1792	D'Arcy Boulton, 55 Geo. III, 1814
Thomas Scott, 41 " 1801	Jno. B. Robinson, 58 " 1818
William Forth, 48 " 1807	Henry John Boulton, 9 Geo. IV, 1828.
Jno. McDonell, 51 " 1811	

Solicitors-General during the same period :—

Robert Isaac Dey Gray, 37 Geo. III, 1797	Henry John Boulton, 58 Geo. III, 1818
D'Arcy Boulton, 46 Geo. III, 1805	Christopher A. Hagerman, 10, Geo. IV, 1829
Jno. B. Robinson, 55 Geo. III, 1815	

The following gentlemen were advocates in Upper Canada at the time of the institution of the Law Society, but who, not being then practitioners, and not having subsequently applied for admission, never became members of the society :—

David William Smith	Davenport Phelps
Richard Barnes Tickell	Charles J. Peters.

The Statute 34, Geo. III, Chap. 3, establishing District Courts, was amended by Acts passed in 1797, 1798, 1811 and 1819. All of these were repealed by Chap. 2, Geo. IV, passed in 1822, which settled and regulated the jurisdiction and practice of the courts for many years. Under this statute the District Courts had jurisdiction in matters of contract from forty shillings to fifteen pounds, and when the amount was liquidated, or ascertained by the act of the parties or the nature of the transaction, to forty pounds, and in matters of tort to personal chattels, to fifteen pounds. The Statute 8 Vic., Chap. 13, passed in 1845, raised the jurisdiction in personal actions to two hundred dollars, and in all suits relating to debt, covenant and contract, where the amount is liquidated or ascertained by

the act of the parties or the signature of the defendant, to four hundred dollars, at which sums respectively it has remained to the present time.

One of the greatest hardships under the law as it stood in the early days of the Province, was the facility with which a creditor could cause the arrest of a debtor for a small amount. The statute passed in 1811 (51 Geo. III, Chap. 3), fixed the lowest sum for which an arrest could be made at forty shillings. The Statute 2, Geo. IV, Chap. 1, (1822), raised the minimum amount to £5.0.0; it was increased in 1835 by 5 William IV, Chap. 3, to £10.0.0, and in 1859 by 22 Vic., Chap. 96, to \$100.00. Since that date no change has been made in the amount.

In 1805, an Act (45 Geo. III, Chap. 7) was passed for the support of insolvent debtors detained in execution, who up to that time had "to depend upon the district or the precarious charity of individuals" for their support. This Act directed that if the debtor made oath that he or she was not worth five pounds, the plaintiff at whose suit the execution was issued or his attorney should pay to the debtor five shillings a week so long as he or she was detained in prison, the weekly payment to be made on Monday in every week. A failure to make the payment entitled the debtor to be released. The exact sum of five shillings in legal money had to be paid, and an instance is on record of a discharge being obtained where the payment was partly in silver and partly in copper, and one of the half-pennies happened to be what was known as a "Brock copper," a piece which, though passing freely, was not a coin that could be legally tendered in payment of a debt.

In 1822, the Statute 2, Geo. IV, Chap. 6, was passed, assigning limits to the respective gaols in the Province, within which debtors in custody under execution might live and move and have their being, provided they could get any of their friends to go bail that they would not depart from the limits. The space allowed as "limits" was at first very small, as will

be seen by referring to the order of sessions already quoted. In 1830 the limits were increased to sixteen acres, but debtors who had the liberty of the limits were not entitled to the weekly allowance. In 1846-47 the gaol limits were extended to the limits of the district, and they are now the same as the limits of the county, or union of counties, in which the gaol is. When the limits were confined to a small space in the Town of Cornwall, the magistrates caused cedar pickets, painted white, to be put up to mark the boundaries, and a debtor who gave "bail to the limits" was shown the boundary posts and carefully instructed to keep within the lines marked by them.

A story used to be told of a worthy Glengarry man, who got into debt and finally into gaol. Some of his friends gave bail for him, and he got the privilege of the limits. Of course the boundary posts were pointed out to him, and he was warned that he must not pass beyond them. Something happened, however, which gave him a great desire to visit his home, and the question was, how could he gratify this desire and at the same time save his bail from loss? He solved the question to his own satisfaction by taking up one of the posts and carrying it in front of him to his home. Whether or not this satisfied the law and the creditor, is not recorded.

In 1835, an Act (5 William IV, Chap. 3) was passed, forbidding execution to be issued against the body of any person for costs only, or in any case when the judgment should not be rendered for the sum of ten pounds or upwards, exclusive of costs, and directing that any person who might be in custody on the 1st of June, 1835, on an execution for a less sum than ten pounds, might be discharged on application to a Judge. The Act also directed that any person who might be in custody on execution for any debt or damages not exceeding twenty pounds, exclusive of costs, and who had been in prison for three calendar months, or been on the gaol limits for twelve calendar months, might be discharged upon making affidavit that he was not possessed of property, exclusive of his necessary wearing apparel and bedding to the value of five

pounds. A period of six months in prison was necessary when the debt was over twenty and did not exceed one hundred pounds, and of twelve months when the debt exceeded the latter sum.

As matters of curiosity, some of the forms of proceedings and bills of costs of ninety years ago are given. The author has a printed form of a declaration in an action on a promissory note or bill of exchange, and an account that was used by some of the solicitors less than half a century ago. It is closely printed, and covers three pages of a sheet of foolscap. There is a blank near the beginning for the description of the note or bill; the rest of it is made up of all the various counts that could possibly be required to describe any claim that any one man could have against another for a debt, the whole making about twenty-five folios. The cost of this outrageous document at one shilling a folio, with its two copies and the record and judgment roll, each at sixpence a folio, would be at least seventy-five shillings, or fifteen dollars. Pleadings of this kind are not allowed in these degenerate days.

COPY OF A SUMMONS IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE
EASTERN DISTRICT, ISSUED 24TH JULY, 1798.

EASTERN DISTRICT, } George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great
To Wit: } Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the
Faith and so forth.

To J. M——, of Lancaster, in our County of Glengarry, in the Eastern District
aforesaid, yeoman.

GREETING :

We command you, that you do either in person, or by your attorney, appear at our District Court, to be holden at New Johnstown, on the twenty-fourth day of September, next, to answer the complaint of A—— McD——, in a plea of Contract, whereby you have promised to pay him, the sum of eight pounds ten shillings, Halifax currency, for your promissory note, bearing date the 22nd day of November, 1793, which though often demanded, you have hitherto denied to pay, to his damage twelve pounds, and which you refuse to pay him as he says.

Witness : }
SAMUEL ANDERSON, ESQ., } Judge of our said Court at Cornwall.

This twenty-fourth day of July, in the thirty-eighth year of our reign.

(Signed,) J. FARRAND,
Plff's Attorney.

(Signed), J. DONOVAN,
Acting Clerk.

ENDORSEMENT :

Eastern District, District Court, } Prosecutor : A— MCD—,
 September Term, 1798. } vs.
 J— McC—.

FARRAND, for Plff.

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE ON THE SUMMONS.

EASTERN DISTRICT, }

Donald McDonell, constable for the Township of Charlottenburg, in the said District, maketh oath that on the seventh day of August, instant, he did serve the within writ on J— McC—, the defendant therein named, by reading the same to him, and delivering him a copy thereof.

Sworn before me this ninth day of August, }
 1798, at Charlottenburg, aforesaid. } (Signed), DONALD McDONALD.
 (Signed), ALEX. McDONELL, J.P. }

PLEA.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, } J— McC—,
 September Term, 1801. } vs.
 A. McD—

And the said John, by Walter Butler Wilkinson, his attorney, comes and defends the wrong and injury, when, etc., and says that he did not undertake and promise, in manner and form, as the said John hath above thereof complained against him, and of this he puts himself upon the country, etc.

(Signed), WALTER B. WILKINSON,
 Attorney for Defendant.

BILL OF COSTS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, } M— McM—,
 September Term, 1802. } vs.
 A— B—.

	£	s.	d.		
Instructions to Prosecute,	-	-	0	5	0
Præcipe for Writ,	-	-	0	2	6
Process and Copy,	-	-	0	7	9
Brief and Fee,	-	-	0	10	0
Motion that Writ be returned,	-	-	0	2	6
Motion that Defendant be called,	-	-	0	2	6
Motion that Defendant's confession be taken,			0	2	6
Motion for Judgment,	-	-	0	5	0
Motion for Execution,	-	-	0	2	6
			_____		£ s. d.
					2 0 3

		£	s.	d.	
Judge's Fees,	-	-	-	0	17 6
Clerk's "	-	-	-	0	14 6
Sheriff's "	-	-	-	0	6 0
Crier's "	-	-	-	0	0 9
				<hr/>	1 18 9
					£3 19 0

This bill allowed at three pounds, nineteen shillings, currency.

(Signed), J. DONOVAN, Clerk.

BILL OF COSTS.

DISTRICT COURT, }
April Term, 1803. }

D— S—, Esq.,
vs.
H— K—.

			£	s.	d.	
		Instructions to Sue,	-	-	0	5 0
		Drawing Declaration,	-	-	0	4 0
		Notice on "	-	-	0	1 0
		Brief and Fee,	-	-	0	10 0
April	11	Motion that Defendant be called,	-	-	0	2 6
		Motion that Writ be returned,	-	-	0	2 6
	12	Motion that Defendant be called,	-	-	0	2 6
		Motion to enter com. appearance,	-	-	0	2 6
		Drawing same.	-	-	0	2 6
	13	Motion that Defendant be called,	-	-	0	2 6
		Motion for Judgment by Default,	-	-	0	2 6
		Drawing Notice of trial for 26th,	-	-	0	2 6
	26	Motion that Defendant be called,	-	-	0	2 6
		Motion to examine Jos. Stoneburner,	-	-	0	2 6
		Motion that jury be empanelled,	-	-	0	2 6
		Motion that Verdict be taken,	-	-	0	2 6
		Motion for Judgment on Verdict,	-	-	0	5 0
					<hr/>	2 15 0
		Judge's fees,	-	-	1	2 6
		Clerk's "	-	-	0	15 0
		Sheriff, for service of summons,	-	-	0	7 4
		Sheriff, for service of notice of trial,	-	-	0	7 4
		Sheriff, service of subpœna,	-	-	-	-
		Paid witness,	-	-	-	-
		Paid for subpœnas,	-	-	0	3 6
		Paid for Jury,	-	-	0	6 0
		Sheriff,	-	-	0	4 0
		Crier,	-	-	0	1 9

CHAPTER XXXV.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT AND COUNTY COURTS:

Samuel Anderson,	1794 to 1814
David Sheek,	1814 to 1822
Levius P. Sherwood,	1822 to 1826
David Jones,	1826 to 1841
George S. Jarvis,	1841 to 1878
J. F. Pringle, (Junior Judge),	1866 to 1878
do (Judge),	1878
Robert B. Carman, (Junior Judge),	1883

JUDGES OF THE SURROGATE COURT:

Samuel Anderson,	1793 to 1812
John Low Farrand,	1812 to 1814
David Sheek,	1814 to 1821
The Hon. Neil McLean,	1821 to 1832
John McDonold, (Gart),	1832 to 1844
Robert Cline,	1844 to 1847
George McDonell,	1847 to 1857
George S. Jarvis,	1857 to 1878
J. F. Pringle,	1878

SURROGATE JUDGE OF THE MARITIME COURT.

J. F. Pringle,	1879
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SHERIFFS :

Cornelius Munro	Donald McDonell (Greenfield)
John Kerr	Alexander McMartin
Neil McLean	Donald Aeneas McDonell
Daniel Eugene McIntyre.	

CLERKS OF THE PEACE :

Jacob Farrand,	1789 to 1803
John Low Farrand,	1803 to 1814
Archibald McLean,	1815 to 1837
James Pringle,	1837 to 1858

COUNTY ATTORNIES AND CLERKS OF THE PEACE :

J. F. Pringle,	1858 to 1866
James Bethune,	1866 to 1871
John B. McLennan,	1871 to 1873
James Dingwall,	1873

CLERKS OF THE DISTRICT AND COUNTY COURTS :

Alexander Campbell,	1794 to 1800
J. Donovan,	1800 to 1810
Geo. Anderson,	1810 to 1850
Angus S. McDonald,	1850 to 1856
Robertson McDonell,	1856 to 1863
Roderick McDonald,	1863 to 1884
Alexander E. McDonell,	1884

REGISTRARS OF THE SURROGATE COURT :

Robert I. D. Gray,	1793 to 1800
Joseph Anderson,	1800 to 1811
Richard Wharffe,	1811 to 1817
Archibald McLean,	1817 to 1837
Alex. McLean,	1837 to 1858
Robertson McDonell,	1858 to 1863

From the time of the appointment of Robertson McDonell, the clerks of the County Court have been registrars of the Surrogate Court.

DEPUTY CLERKS OF THE CROWN :

George Anderson,	
James Pringle,	1842
Guy C. Wood,	1843 to 1852
Angus S. McDonald,	1852 to 1856

From the time of the appointment of Angus S. McDonald, the clerks of the County Court have been deputy clerks of the Crown.

MASTERS IN CHANCERY :

James Pringle,	1839 to 1849
J. F. Pringle, appointed and resigned,	1849
John McDonell, (Greenfield),	1849 to 1868
John Bergin,	1868 to 1870
J. F. Pringle,	1870

COUNTY REGISTRARS—STORMONT:

Jacob Farrand,	1795 to 1803
John Low Farrand,	1803 to 1814
Archibald McLean,	1814 to 1837
John McLean,	1837 to 1852
Geo. C. Wood,	1852 to 1871
John Copeland,	1871

DUNDAS:

Alexander Campbell,*	1795 to 1801
Jacob Farrand,	1801 to 1803
John Low Farrand,	1803 to 1814
Archibald McLean,	1814 to 1823
John Crysler,	1823
Alex. McDonell,	1867
J. P. Crysler,	1867 to 1881
S. S. Cook,	1881

GLENGARRY:

Jacob Farrand, - - - - .	1795 to 1803
John Low Farrand, - - - - .	1803 to 1814
Archd. McLean, - - - - .	1814 to 1816
John McDonell, - - - - .	1816
Alexander Fraser, - - - - .	1853
Duncan McDonell, (Greenfield), - - - - .	1853 to 1865
Alex. McKenzie, - - - - .	1865 to 1876
A. McDonell, - - - - .	1876

PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL:

James Fortune, - - - - .	1795
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DISTRICT AND COUNTY TREASURERS:

William Fraser, - - - - .	1793 to 1794
Neil McLean, - - - - .	1795 to 1796
Robert McGregor, - - - - .	1797 to 1798
Charles Jones, - - - - .	1799 to 1800
Jacob Farrand, - - - - .	1800 to 1803
Richard N. Wilkinson, - - - - .	1803 to 1806
Neil McLean, - - - - .	1806 to 1832
Alexander McLean, - - - - .	1832 to 1844
Roderick McDonald, - - - - .	1845 to 1885
Æneas McDonald, - - - - .	1885 to 1887
Corydon J. Mattice, - - - - .	1888

* Mr. Campbell was also registrar for Leeds and Grenville.

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNIES IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT, WHO PRACTISED
FROM 1797 UP TO 1847:

Jacob Farrand,	1797	D. W. B. McAulay,	1838
Robert I. D. Gray,	"	J. F. Pringle,	"
Walter Butler Wilkinson,	1803	The Hon. J. S. McDonald,	1841
J. L. Farrand,	1806	William Smart,	"
J. R. Small,	1808	J. D. Pringle,	1843
Arch'd McLean,	1815	A. G. McDonell,	"
Isaac Sheek,	1820	Rolland McDonald,	admitted
Geo. Stephen Jarvis,	1823	1832, practised in Cornwall	
Robert Cline,	1825	from 1847, for four or five	
Alexander Wilkinson,	1826	years.	
Geo. McDonell,	1830	John Walker,	
Peter Freel,	1832		

SOME OF THE MEDICAL MEN OF THE OLD DAYS:

Charles Austin, 1st Battalion, K.R.R., N.Y.,	John Wylie,
James Stuart, 1st Battalion, K.R.R., N.Y.,	James McAulay,
John Mosely,	William Bruce,
Geo. Wood, 1st Dragoon Guards,	John Archibald,
T. Johnson,	John Grant,
Noah Dickinson,	James Grant,
Cyrus Anderson,	D. E. McIntyre,
J. Johnston.	Charles Rattray,
Ambrose Blacklock, Royal Navy,	John Finlayson,
	Roderick McDonald.

PUBLIC OFFICERS IN THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT IN 1802-1803:

Judge of the District Court—Solomon Jones.
 Clerk of the District Court—Charles Jones.
 Clerk of the Peace—Edward Jessup.
 Judge of the Surrogate Court—Ephraim Jones.
 Clerk of the Surrogate Court—Samuel Sherwood.
 Sheriff—Thomas Fraser.
 Registrar for Counties Grenville, Carleton and Leeds—L. P. Sherwood.
 Coroner—Oliver Everts.
 Collector of Customs—L. P. Sherwood.
 Inspector of flour, pot-ash, and pearl-ash—L. P. Sherwood.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

JOHN BAKER, THE LAST OF THOSE WHO HAD BEEN BORN
IN SLAVERY IN CANADA.

A well-known character in Cornwall twenty years ago was John Baker, who died in January, 1871. He was a mulatto, and had been a slave, as had been also his mother, Dorine; his grandmother, Lavine, and his great-grandfather, Cato. The history of his family goes back to a period prior to the settlement of Upper Canada, in fact to the time in the old Colony days when the war with France was a thing of the future and the Revolutionary war not dreamed of.

Cato, John's great-grandfather, was an African. He was brought to North America, where he became the slave of Mr. John Low, a resident of Newark, New Jersey. While in Mr. Low's service, Cato's daughter named Lavine was born, who in 1759 gave birth to Dorine, John Baker's mother. The date of Dorine's birth is established, from the following facts: Mr. Low's daughter Margaret married Dr. Farrand (a physician living in the State of New York) in 1752 or 1753. In 1759 Mrs. Farrand gave birth to a daughter named Hannah, who afterwards married Joseph Anderson, a lieutenant in the King's Royal Regiment of New York.* It was a well-known tradition in the Farrand family that Hannah Farrand and the daughter of the slave Lavine were born in the same year.

In 1763 Elizabeth Low, another daughter of John Low, married James Gray, who had been a captain in the 42nd Regiment (the Black Watch), and had sold out after the taking

* Joseph Anderson and his wife Hannah Farrand, were the author's maternal grandfather and grandmother.

of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, in 1762. Whether Lavine and her daughter Dorine, or Dorine alone, was given to Mrs. Gray by her father, is not distinctly known, but it was known that Dorine was the property of the Grays, and that when the breaking up of families began in 1776, Captain Gray and his wife, and their nephew and neices, Jacob Farrand and Hannah and Catherine Farrand (children of Dr. and Mrs. Margaret Farrand), came to Canada, and brought with them Dorine, then in her seventeenth year. Captain Gray and his nephew got commissions in the King's Royal Regiment of New York, the former as major of the 1st Battalion, the latter as ensign. Mrs. Gray remained at Sorel or Montreal. At the latter place Hannah Farrand married Joseph Anderson, a lieutenant in the same regiment. Dorine remained with Mrs. Gray and married a German named Baker, by whom she had a large family, of whom Simon was the oldest, John the second. When the regiment was broken up in 1784, Major Gray, his wife and son Robert Isaac Dey Gray, left Montreal, bringing with them Dorine and her husband and family, and settled at Gray's Creek, about three miles east of the Town of Cornwall. Joseph Anderson and his wife settled about a mile and a half west of the town. On the death of Col. Gray in 1795, Dorine and her children became the property of his son, Robert Isaac Dey Gray, who was a lawyer. He practiced in Cornwall for a short time, and went to York, where he was appointed Solicitor-General of Upper Canada in 1797. When he went to York to reside he took with him Simon Baker as his body servant.

In the winter of 1803-04, Robert I. D. Gray went to Albany. On his return he wrote a letter to his cousin, Mrs. Catherine Valentine,* dated at Kingston, February 16, 1804, of which the following is an extract: "I saw some of our old friends while in the States. None was I more happy to meet than Lavine, Dorine's mother. Just as I was leaving Albany I heard from our cousin, Mrs. Garret Staats, who is living in

* Mrs. Valentine was Catherine Farrand, sister of Mrs. Joseph Anderson. She married John Valentine, adjutant of the 1st Battalion, K. R. R., N. Y.

Albany, that Lavine was living in a tavern with a man of the name of Bramley. I immediately employed a friend of mine (Mr. Ramsay, of Albany,) to negotiate with the man for the purchase of her. He did so, stating that I wished to buy her freedom, in consequence of which the man readily complied with my wishes, and although he declared she was worth to him £100.00, he gave her to me for \$50.00. When I saw her she was overjoyed, and appeared as happy as any person could be at the idea of seeing her child Dorine and her children once more, with whom, if Dorine wishes it, she will willingly spend the remainder of her days. I could not avoid doing this act; the opportunity seemed to have been thrown in my way by Providence, and I could not resist. She is a good servant yet, healthy and strong, and among you you may find her useful. I have promised her that she may work as much or as little as she pleases, while she lives; but from the character I have of her, idleness is not her pleasure." Mr. Gray adds: "I saw old Cato, Lavine's father, at Newark,* while I was at Colonel Ogden's. He is living with Mrs. Gouverneur, is well taken care of, and blind; poor fellow came to *feel* me, for he could not *see*. He asked affectionately after the family." Lavine came to Canada and lived for the remainder of her life in the family of Judge Anderson, near Cornwall.

In one of the Toronto papers published on the 15th of December, 1869, John Baker's story is given in his own words, of which the author takes the liberty of giving the following copy. He says: "I was born at Quebec, but brought up at Gray's Creek. My mother Dorine was from Guinea.† My father was a Dutchman; he married mother at Gray's Creek. Mr. Gray was colonel of a Scotch regiment, ‡ and wore kilts;

* New Jersey.

† John is mistaken on this point. His great grandfather, Cato, came from Guinea; his mother was born in the Province of New York.

‡ Another error of John's. Col. Gray served first as ensign in Lord Loudon's Regiment in 1745, and afterwards as captain in the 42nd until 1762 or 1763. He was on half pay as major of the 1st Battalion, K.R.R., N.Y., when he lived at Gray's Creek.

was married in the United States. I came to live at Gray's Creek when a boy. Col. Gray's son, Robert Isaac Dey Gray, was his only child, and went to school in Quebec. He was member of Parliament for thirteen years running, and became Solicitor-General. He studied here with Mr. Jacob Farrand, to whom he was related. The Colonel had much property; he was strict and sharp, made us wear deerskin shirts and deerskin jackets, and gave us many a flogging. At these times he would pull off my jacket, and the rawhide would fly around my shoulders very fast. My brother Simon was older than me, and was Solisary (sic for Solicitor-General) Gray's body servant. He dressed up Simon better than himself. He took him to Toronto with him. After Col. Gray died, Mrs. Gray lived with the family of Judge* Anderson, who lived about two miles and a half west of Cornwall, till she died some years after† and I lived with Mr. Farrand. He used to go journeys on horseback, when I would go with him, having his valise strapped on my back; he rode like a tartar, and the valise used to knock on my back as I galloped after. I lived three years in Toronto in a large white house north of the landing. We had in the house Solisary Gray, Simon, two black women, and myself. The people were very proud and grand them times. Simon was master's body servant, and dressed finer than his master, with a beaver hat and gold chain. Solisary Gray had land all over the world. Did not know of Mr. White. Heard of the duel,‡ it was before my time. Governor Hunter was a severe and wicked old man. He wore leather breeches. In one pocket he carried tobacco, in another snuff. When giving orders he would take out a handful of snuff, and it would fall over his white ruffled shirt. He always wore shoes with silver buckles; never saw him with a boot on. He ordered the trial

* This should be Captain Joseph Anderson. Judge Anderson lived east of Cornwall.

† 1800.

‡ A duel between Attorney-General Whyte and Mr. John Small, which was fought on the peninsula, opposite York, in January, 1800, with a fatal result to Mr. White. Mr. Small was tried for murder but acquitted.

of the Indian at Presque Isle. The weather was stormy. Mr. Gray did not want to go, but Gov. Hunter insisted. Master took Simon with him. The schooner started between four and five in the afternoon, and we heard of the loss the next morning; a brig called the 'Toronto' coming up brought the news. Lawyer Weeks, too, had ridden down to attend the trial, and came back next day. None of the bodies were ever found. There were about twenty houses in Toronto then. I went and stayed at Judge Powel's for six months. Then a recruiting party came along; I listed to go to New Brunswick. Judge Powel 'paid the smart' for me seven times. He then said that if I went again and listed I must go. I said 'thank you, sir,' but the second night after I was at the rendezvous and listed again. Col. Allan swore me in and dragged me away. First we went to New Brunswick; stayed around that ugly, miserable place for three years, till our time expired. Col. Drummond, afterwards killed at Fort Erie, was our colonel, and Col. Moodie, who was shot on Yonge street, was lieutenant-colonel. When our time was out, Col. Moodie paraded our regiment, made us a speech, and called on all who wished to list to hold up their right hands. All in the ten companies did so. We were after this at Lundy's Lane, Fort Erie, and Sackett's Harbor. We were at Waterloo, when Col. Hatch commanded us; the 104th Regiment was ours. I saw Napoleon. He was a chunky little fellow; he rode hard and jumped ditches. After that we came back to Canada, and got our discharges in Montreal. I liked the service. If I were young and supple I would not be out of the army. The Queen now gives me a pension. Some of my sisters are still living near this. I and mother were freed by Solisary Gray's will. We got a little of the money he left for us, but not much."

In 1804, a man named Cosens had killed an Indian, whose brother, failing to find Cosens, killed John Sharpe in revenge. Lieutenant-Governor Hunter ordered the trial of the Indian to be held at Presque Isle, near Brighton, then a somewhat important place. The Government schooner, "Speedy,"

Captain Paxton, was detailed to take the court party from York to the place of trial. It was late in the autumn of 1804, the weather was stormy. The "Speedy," never a strong craft, was unseaworthy. Hull, spars and sails were out of order, and the captain remonstrated strongly against venturing out at that season of the year, but the Governor was peremptory and the vessel sailed, having on board in addition to her crew, Judge Cochrane, A. McDonell, sheriff of the Home District ; Mr. Gray and his servant, Simon ; John Fiske, the high constable ; the Indian prisoner, and some other persons. Mr. Gray, who dreaded the voyage, had made arrangements to go down on horseback with Mr. Weeks, a barrister, who was going to the court, but the judge urged him so strongly to make the voyage with him, that he consented. The "Speedy" sailed and had nearly reached her destination when she was struck by a sudden squall, and sank with all on board. No trace of the vessel or of any who were on board of her was ever seen again.

At the time of Mr. Gray's death, slavery was still in existence in Upper Canada. The Statute 33, Geo. III, Chap. 7, passed on the 9th of July, 1793, prohibited the importation of slaves. It did not liberate any negro then in a state of slavery, but provided for the emancipation of children of slaves on reaching the age of 25 years.

Mr. Gray made his will on the 27th of August, 1804, the third paragraph of which is as follows: "I feel it a duty incumbent on me, in consequence of the long and faithful services of Dorine, my black woman servant, rendered to my family, to release, manumit and discharge her from the state of slavery in which she now is, and to give her and all her children their freedom. My will therefore is, that she be released, and I hereby accordingly release, manumit and discharge the said Dorine, and all and every of her said children, both male and female, from slavery, and declare them and every of them to be free." The fourth clause is in these words: "And in order that provisions may be made for the said Dorine and her

children, and that she may not want after my decease, my will is, and I hereby empower my executors, out of my real estate to raise the sum of twelve hundred pounds currency, and place the same in some solvent and secure fund, and the interest arising from the same I give and bequeath to the said Dorine, her heirs and assigns for ever, to be paid annually.”*

To his servant, Simon, he left all his wearing apparel and his silver watch, and also two hundred acres of land, lot number 11, in the first concession of Whitby.

He gave to John, his other black servant, two hundred acres of land, lot number 17 in the second concession of Whitby. He also gave to Simon and John, each fifty pounds.

John Baker remained in York after Mr. Gray's death, until he enlisted, and he appears to have been in the army until after the battle of Waterloo. It is not known in what corps he was serving at that time. It could not have been the 104th, as that regiment did not take any part in the action.† After his discharge, he came back to Cornwall, where he proved himself to be an industrious, hard-working man, until old age and infirmity incapacitated him for labour. Some ten years or so before his death, a pension of one shilling sterling a day was procured for him from the British Government. The author paid him the first quarter's pension and well remembers the old man's pleasure at receiving the long delayed recognition of his services, and his joyful shout of "God save Queen Victoria." For the last few years of his life, he was to be seen daily, limping down to the store of the late P. E. Adams, on Pitt street, where he did odd jobs, and in the interval took a seat in one particular part of the store, where it is said that the floor was worn away in the place where his feet rested. He died on the 18th of January, 1871, the last of those who had been slaves in the old provinces of Quebec and Upper Canada.

* The executors of the will, instead of raising the sum of £1,200 out of the real estate, set apart 2,150 acres, which were sold and the proceeds divided between Dorine and her children.

† See Alison's History of Europe.

It was believed that he was one hundred and four or five years of age at the time of his death, but the facts of the case as already shown, appear to be against this belief. His mother was born in 1759; she came to Quebec with the Gray family in 1776, when she was seventeen, and her sons, Simon and John, were born in Quebec. Simon was the elder of the two, and it is not probable that John was born before 1778, which would make him 93 in 1871.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE WAR OF 1812—LIST OF ACTIONS
IN CANADA AND ON THE FRONTIER—LIST OF THOSE
WHO GOT MEDALS—PENSIONERS.

The United States of America declared war against Great Britain on the 27th of June, 1812, and expected to make an easy conquest of Canada. The Regular troops in the Provinces amounted at that time to barely 4,000 men, to which, if 1,300 Fencibles and 500 Artillery are added, the force for the protection of the vast frontier of some 1,000 miles in extent was only 5,800 men. Of this number there was only one regiment, the 41st, about 600 men, west of Kingston. The population of Upper Canada did not exceed 80,000 souls, while that of Lower Canada was about 220,000. On the other hand, the population of the United States had increased since the Revolution and numbered 8,000,000. In point of numbers the odds were more than twenty to one against Canada. The American Congress sanctioned the enlisting of 25,000 men to form a Regular army to act in conjunction with 50,000 Volunteers who came forward, while 100,000 Militiamen were called out to guard the sea coast and defend the land frontiers.* The armed force called out by the United States, 175,000 men, outnumbered the total male population of all British North America capable of bearing arms.

The population of Upper Canada able to bear arms was not more than 10,000, of whom there were embodied for service 550 Cavalry, 350 Artillery, 55 Artificers, and 4,500 Infantry. In Lower Canada the Provincial force consisted of embodied

* See Garneau's History of Canada.

Militia 5,012, Voltigeurs 567, Chasseurs 538, and Col. Deschambeault's Militia 500. There were also for a few months other battalions, numbering 3,638 men, besides 12,606 men called out for short periods varying from a few days to two months, making a total of 28,316 Militiamen for Upper and Lower Canada.* The Regular troops serving in Canada during the first twenty months of the war were one battalion of the 1st Foot, the 8th or King's Own, 10th Royal Veterans, one battalion of the 13th, the 40th, 41st, 49th, 70th, 89th, 100th, 103rd, 104th† New Brunswick Regiments, the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, DeMeuron's, DeWattville's, the Canadian Fencibles and the Glengarry Regiment,‡ the 19th Light Dragoons, about 800 Royal Marines and Seamen, and 500 Royal Artillery and Engineers. In the summer of 1814 several regiments (about 16,000 men) that had served in Spain under Lord Wellington were sent to Canada.§

The following is a list of the actions fought in Canada and along the frontier during the war: ||

1812.

- June 1—Attack on Isle Aux Noix, won by the British.
 July 1—Raid on Plattsburg, won by the British.
 3—Naval engagement near Amherstburg, won by the British.
 17—Capture of Fort Mackinaw by the British.
 29—Engagement near Amherstburg won by the British.
 Aug. 7—Double attack on Amherstburg, won by the British.
 9—Stores captured near Detroit by the British.
 16—Taking of Detroit by the British under General Brock, whose force consisted of 700 regulars and militia and 600 Indians. The American general, Hull, surrendered with his whole force, amounting to 2,500 men.
 Sep. 9—Raid on Gananoque, won by the Americans.
 Oct. 4—Attack on Ogdensburg, repulsed by the Americans.

* See McMillan's History of Canada.

† The 8th and 104th Regiments were sent during the winter of 1813 over land from New Brunswick to Canada.

‡ The Glengarry Light Infantry.

§ The 81st was one of them.

|| See McMillan's History of Canada, and the "Globe" of 21st March, 1876.

- Oct. 9—Brigs "Detroit" and "Caledonia" taken on the lake by the Americans.
 13—Battle of Queenstown, won by the British. General Brock killed.
 23—St. Regis taken by the Americans. A counter attack was made successfully by the British a few days later.
- Nov. 20—Kingston bombarded by the Americans.
 —Battle of Lacolle, won by the British.
 23—Post at Salmon River, taken by the British.
 27—Engagement near Chippewa, won by the British.

1813.

- Jan. 19—Skirmish on the River Raisin, won by the British.
 22—American Army taken prisoners at Frenchtown by the British.
- Feb. 6—Raid on Brockville by the Americans.
 22—Ogdensburg taken by the British under Major McDonell, with a force of 480 regulars and militia. This success prevented any further forays by the Americans on that part of the frontier.
- Apr'l 27—York taken by the Americans after a resistance of seven hours duration by the small British garrison.
- May 5—Attack on Fort Meigs abandoned by the British after they had repulsed with heavy loss a sortie of the garrison. The British carried off all their guns and stores,
 27—Fort George, Niagara, taken by the Americans.
 —Block Houses Barracks and stores at Sackett's Harbour taken and burned by the British.
- June 3—Capture of the "Growler" and "Eagle" by the British on Lake Champlain.
 5—Battle of Stoney Creek, won by the British. Col. Harvey with 700 Canadians and regulars of the 8th and 49th Regiments, attacked the American troops, 3,500 strong, at night, and utterly routed them.
 8—The American provision depot at Stoney Creek taken by the British. The Americans made a hurried retreat from Forty Mile Creek, on the appearance of the British fleet, under Commodore Yeo, abandoning their tents, provisions and wounded.
 19—An American provision depot at Great Sodus, taken by the British.
 28—Battle of Beaver Dam, won by the British, *Lieut. Fitzgibbon and Capt. Ker, commanding. The British force of 34 men of the 104th and 200 Indians, defeated and captured 650 Americans under Col. Boerstler. Major De Haren, who came up after the surrender, took charge of the prisoners.
- July 4—Fort Schlosser, opposite Chippewa, taken by the British.
 11—A naval depot at Black Rock, on the Niagara river, taken by the British.

* June 28—Mrs. Laura Secord, of Chippewa, whose husband had been wounded at Queenstown, and whose house had been plundered and destroyed by the Americans, walked nineteen miles through the woods to inform Fitzgibbon, who was in command at Beaver Dam, of Boerstler's intended attack.

- July 21—A flotilla of 15 batteaux and a gun boat taken by the Americans near the Thousand Islands.
- 23—The American fleet attacked York, which had been left defenceless, and retired after having burned the barracks and public store houses, and ill-treated some of the inhabitants.
- 25—Attack on Fort Meigs, abandoned by the British.
- 31—Attack on Burlington Heights, won by the British.
—Plattsburg taken, and arsenal, store-houses and barracks burned by the British, who carried off a large quantity of military stores; they also burned four vessels at Burlington, and the public stores at Swanton and Champlain.
- Aug. 2—Attack on Fort Stephenson, repulsed by the Americans.
- Sep. 10—Naval battle off Put-in Bay, won by the Americans.
- 29—Attack on Odelltown, won by the British.
- Oct. 3—Americans repulsed at Four Corners.
- 5—Battle of the Thames, won by the Americans.
—Six schooners, with 250 soldiers on board, proceeding from York to Kingston, without convoy, were captured by the Americans.
- 26—Battle of Chateauguay, won by the British. Col. De Salaberry, with a small force of Canadian Voltigeurs, about 400 men and a regiment of Fencibles, under Col. Geo. McDonell, numbering 600, composed of French Canadians and a few Glengarry men, routed General Hampton's army.
- Nov. 11—Battle of Crysler's Farm, won by the British.
- Dec. 12—Abandonment of Fort George and burning of the town of Niagara by the Americans. They destroyed every house in the town but one, and turned 400 helpless women and children into the streets at half an hour's notice.
- 18—Taking of Fort Niagara, followed by the capture and burning of Lewiston, Youngstown, Manchester and Tuscorora by the British.
- 28—Black Rock and Buffalo taken and burned with three vessels of Perry's squadron, by the British. The burning of these places was in revenge for the destruction of Niagara.
- 29—Taking of Fort Erie by the British.

1814.

- Mar. 15—Attack on Burtonville, won by the British.
- 30—Major Hancock with 500 men, Canadians, Voltigeurs, Fencibles and Militia, and two companies of the 13th Regiment, defeated General Wilkinson's army of 5,000 Americans, at Lacolle Mill.
- May 6—Oswego taken by the British.
- 31—Attack at Sandy Creek, won by the Americans.
- July 3—Taking of Fort Erie by the Americans.
- 5—Attack on Fort Chippewa, lost by the British.
- 19—Taking of Fort La Prairie du Chien by the British.

- July 25—Burning of St. David's village by the Americans.
 25—Battle of Lundy's Lane, won by the British.
 Aug. 4—Attack on Fort Michilimackinaw, repulsed by the British.
 14—Engagement near Fort Erie, won by the Americans.
 Sep. 5—Capture of the "Scorpion" and "Tigress" near Michilimackinaw by the British.
 11—Naval battle off Plattsburg, won by the Americans. Attack on Plattsburg abandoned by the British.
 17—Sortee from Fort Erie repulsed by the British, who raised the siege and retired on the 21st, unmolested.
 Oct. —The Americans blew up the works at Fort Erie, and abandoned the place. In the months of July, August and September, that part of Maine, between Penobscot River and New Brunswick, was taken possession of by the British, and remained under their rule till the close of the war.

The war lasted two years and a half, when the Government at Washington, finding that their sea coast was dominated by the British fleet, that their attacks on Canada had all failed, and that their trade was being destroyed, asked for peace, which was agreed to, and the treaty signed at Ghent on the 24th of December, 1814.

In 1847, medals were granted by Her Majesty to the survivors of those who fought and conquered at Detroit, Cryslers Farm and Chateauguay. In accordance with the orders then in force regulating the granting of medals, they were awarded for those actions only where the General or superior officers of the armies or corps engaged had already received that distinction, consequently the order did not include some of the hardest fought battles in Canada. The Honorable Hamilton Merritt brought resolutions on the subject before the Canadian House of Parliament in September, 1852, but nothing came of his motion, and many of the survivors of the war got no distinguishing token of their services.

On the 26th of August, 1852, Lieutenant-Colonel Donald McDonell, Deputy Adjutant-General for Canada West, published a notice in the "Canada Gazette," giving the following list of the names of those to whom medals had been awarded :

RANK.	NAMES.	ACTION.
Private	Adams, Thomas	Detroit
"	Augustine, Alex.	"
Master	Arcvison, Gustavus	"
Private	Arkland, Charles	Crysler's Farm
"	Brooks, James	Detroit
"	Bezeau, Peter	"
"	Buckendile, George	"
"	Belain, Paul	"
"	Brigham, Brewster	"
"	Cole, Charles	"
"	Carey, George	"
"	Cameford, John	"
"	Cassidy, Peter	"
"	Cavanagh, Francis	"
"	Cornell, Aaron	Chateauguay
"	Deaggon, L.	Detroit
"	Delacamp, Jacob	"
"	Davis, Robert	"
"	Freese, Peter	"
Ensign	Fortier, Charles	"
Private	Finch, George	"
"	Graham, Richard	"
"	Glassner, William	"
"	Glennon, Bernard	"
"	Gaulet, Francois	"
"	Gourlay, Francis	"
"	Gordon, Michael	"
Sergeant	Grant, John	Crysler's Farm
Private	Glass, George	" "
"	Garton, James	Chateauguay
"	Heron, Andrew	Detroit
"	Harrison, William	"
Captain	Hall, George B.	"
Private	Johnson, Moses	"
"	Jones, William	"
"	Jewell, Ebenezer	Chateauguay
"	Kennedy, Andrew	Detroit
"	Kitchen, Wheeler	"
"	Kintner, Conrad	Crysler's Farm
"	Laberte, Claude	Detroit
"	Lee, Francis	"
"	Lawrason, Thomas	"
"	Langvin, Joseph	Crysler's Farm
Sergeant	Langlois, Joseph	Detroit

RANK.	NAMES.	ACTION.
Private	Lamarst, John	Detroit
"	LaRose, Pierre	"
"	Lebeau, John	"
"	Lecompt, Joseph	"
"	McKay, Angus	Crysler's Farm
"	Moore, George	Detroit
"	Miller, Jacob	"
"	McDonald, John	"
"	McDonald, Archibald	"
Captain	Metcalf, Henry	"
Private	Neville, Edward	"
"	O'Neil, Joseph	"
"	Pelkie, Peter	"
"	Pringle, Henry	"
"	Perrault, Louis	"
"	Plomerfelt, Cornelius	"
"	Ponds, William	"
"	Peltier, Louis	Crysler's Farm
"	Parent, Isaac	Detroit
"	Reed, James	"
"	Roach, Morris	"
"	Runnions, Benjamin	"
"	Roberts, Robert	"
"	Roy, Coleman	"
"	Read, Guy	Crysler's Farm
"	Stuart, James	Detroit
"	Simpson, Thomas	"
"	Stewart, Charles	"
"	Sterling, Mark	"
"	Shaw, John	"
"	Shadwick, P.	"
"	Sinclair, Samuel	"
"	Sollie, Michael	"
"	Snelling, Asa	"
"	Styles, Martin	"
"	Stenhoof, Benjamin	"
"	Shamerar, James	"
"	Stoner, Peter	"
"	Strader, John	Crysler's Farm
"	Shaver, Edward	" "
"	St. Etienne, John	" "
"	Thompson, Andrew	Detroit
"	Thompson, Robert	Crysler's Farm
"	Vickers, Benjamin	Detroit

RANK.	NAMES.	ACTION.
Private	Wells, Robert	Detroit
"	Whittle, John	"
"	Whittle, Thomas	"
"	Wilfong, Jonas	"
"	Wilfong, Joseph	"
"	Wells, John	"
"	Williams, John	"
"	Woodley, Mathias	"
"	Wilkinson, A.	"
"	Wood, Thomas	"
"	Yayle, Adam	"

In 1875, the Dominion Government granted a sum of \$50,000 to pay pensions to the survivors of the Militiamen of Canada who served during the war of 1812. Two thousand five hundred of the survivors were paid \$20.00 each in 1876 ; fifty-four who did not apply until the grant of \$50,000 was exhausted, were not paid until the following year. The pension has been continued annually to each veteran during life. The following is a table of the ages of the pensioners in 1876 :

AGE.	NUMBER.	AGE.	NUMBER.	AGE.	NUMBER.
74	2	85	170	95	12
75	4	86	119	96	6
76	7	87	84	97	4
77	60	88	58	98	3
78	187	89	47	99	2
79	231	90	54	100	2
80	269	91	25	101	1
81	250	92	27	102	1
82	289	93	18	103	3
83	223	94	14	Unknown.	48
84	234	--	--		

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

ODDS AND ENDS—EXTRACTS FROM OLD NEWSPAPERS CONTAINING MATTERS CURIOUS AND INTERESTING.

Verbatim et literatim copy of a letter from Sir William Johnson, taken from the "Argus," published at Albany, 21st March, 1886: *

NEW YORK, Thursday Feb. 20th, 1755.

DEAR SIR:—

After five Days passage I got here, where I found the Assembly ready to break up, after having allowed six thousands pounds for Albany Fortifications, three thousand Pounds for Schenectady & one thousand for Kinderhook, £20,000 for New York—the rest of the forty-five thousand pounds which is to be struck is left in the Treasury for other services. We have no acctt yet here of the Troops arrivall in Virginia,† there is a report that some of the store ships arrived. As for raising men or companys as was talked of I find nothing of it Here. If there was, be assured I should not be backward in doing what I promised

As I am your

Sincere Friend

& Hearty Wel Wisher

WM. JOHNSON.

The Assembly broke up yesterday and sett of this Day for their respective Homes after passing 3 Bills viz one for the £45,000 another to prevent provisions being sent to Cape Breton or Elsewhere on this Continent to the French the 3d is the Militia Act wh is Verry full & Strict.

Adieu In Haste.

The following extracts are from the "Upper Canada Gazette."

The number for 26th July, 1818, gives an account of an innovation in medical practice tried by Dr. Everard Home, viz.: the injection of medicine into the veins of a patient.

* Lent the author by Mr. A. Stafford.

† The 44th and 48th Regiments, under General Braddock.

The issue of the same paper of 10th September, gives an account of a temperance society formed at Hector, Seneca County, New York State ; Caleb Smith, President, Dr. Alex. McG. Comstock, Secretary. The society advocated total abstinence and prohibition.

The sea serpent haunted the Atlantic coast seventy years ago, as the number for 17th September, 1818, informs its readers "that the monster had been seen off Gloucester, Massachusetts."

In the same month, an improvement in the manufacture of paper is mentioned : the introduction of an endless revolving wire web, on which the ordinary paper moulds were carried forward in endless succession.

On the 1st of October, 1818, an account is given of the fall of part of the table rock at Niagara Falls.

From the number issued on the 19th of October, 1818, it appears that the dispute about the fisheries was going on, much as it does now, seventy years later.

The trial of Cuthbert Grant and fifteen others for the murder of Governor Robert Semples at Red River on the 19th of June, 1816, took place in 1818.

July 23rd, 1818, an account is given of a meeting held at Cornwall, in answer to an advertisement issued by Robert Gourlay, calling on the land owners of Cornwall to assemble and appoint a fit person to draft an address to the Prince Regent respecting grievances said to exist in Upper Canada. On the 6th of July, the time appointed, many of the most respectable of the inhabitants of the Township and Town of Cornwall met to deliberate on the subject of the advertisement. Samuel Anderson, Esq.,* was elected chairman, and Archibald McLean, Esq., clerk. Resolutions were passed, expressing perfect satisfaction with the constitution, denying that there were any grievances but what the representatives of the people had ample means of redressing without making representations to the Prince Regent, and appointing John McDonald, Joshua

* Then aged 81.

Y. Cozens, Arch'd McLean and Guy Carleton Wood, Esquires, a committee to draft a petition to the Provincial Legislature, requesting their attention to the subject of lands for the Militiamen who served in the late war with the United States, and payment of losses to those who suffered in the same war.

The war losses incurred in the Eastern District are given in the "Upper Canada Gazette" of 17th June, 1824, as follows :

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Anderson, Joseph	85	15	6	Eamon, Jacob	2	10	0
Anderson, John	21	10	0	Fetterley, Philip	3	10	0
Bockhus, Stephen	40	15	0	Fetterley, Peter	57	4	0
Baker, Benjamin	22	9	0	French, Albert	20	0	0
Barnhart, George	253	10	9	Gallinger, Henry	8	13	3
Barnhart, Henry	46	5	0	Haines, Jacob	74	11	9
Bruce, William	143	0	0	Randall —	4	10	0
Bruce, Mark	30	19	0	Runyons, Henry	154	0	6
Cutler, Sewal	110	0	0	Shaver, Peter	500	0	0
Dafoe, Conrad	4	0	0	Vankoughnet, John	5	9	6
Eamer, Michael	15	0	0				

The following is the list of Superior Court Circuits in 1818:

THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Gore District, Hamilton	20th August.
London District, Charlotteville	26th August.
Western District, Sandwich	7th September.
Home District, York	19th September.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CAMPBELL.

Midland District, Kingston	10th August.
Johnstown District, Brockville.	25th August.
Eastern District, Cornwall	8th September.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BOULTON.

Newcastle District, Hamilton	21st September.
Niagara District, Niagara	8th October.

On the 26th of July, 1818, the "Upper Canada Gazette" gives an account of emigrants from New Brunswick travelling with carts and horses to the Bay Quinte.

The "Upper Canada Gazette" of 1st July, 1819, contains the following extract from a London newspaper, showing reasons why the city should not be lighted by gas, "coal gas and whale oil": "The gas company in London, England, uses 30,000 chaldrons of coal a year, requiring 17 ships of 300 tons

each to bring it to London, each manned by 10 men, and 100 men are employed in getting out the coal. The whale oil fishery employs 11,000 men, who navigate 200 large ships, in the fitting out of which 100,000 men are employed. Is there a doubt as to which is the best nursery for seamen?"

The Bill for the incorporation of the Bank of Upper Canada was passed by the Provincial Legislature in July, 1819, and assented to by His Majesty George IV in 1821.

A curious piece of literary gossip is given in the "Montreal Herald" of 15th July, 1820. It is a letter from a correspondent, stating that Thomas Scott, brother of Walter Scott, and then serving in Canada as paymaster of the 70th Regiment, was the author of "Waverly," "The Antiquary," "Guy Mannering" and "Rob Roy." The writer asserts that he saw the manuscript of "The Antiquary" in Thomas Scott's handwriting, and that portion relating to Flora McDonald in the handwriting of Mrs. Scott.

In 1820, Regular troops were stationed at Quebec, Montreal, Sorel, Chambly, St. Johns, Isle Aux Noix, Kingston, York, Niagara and Penetanguishene. Kingston, Penetanguishene and Isle Aux Noix were also naval stations.

The "Montreal Herald" of 3rd October, 1820, records the death of Robert Bell, aged 83. He was for thirty-one years a private and master tailor in the 58th Regiment, and had been wounded in the attack on Quebec under Gen. Wolfe.

In the same paper, dated 25th October, 1820, an account is given of the execution of John Wilson at Glasgow for high treason. "There were two executioners. The first hanged the prisoner, the second decapitated him. Wilson was driven to the scaffold on a hurdle; the second executioner, dressed in black crape with a black mask, was seated before him, with an axe and a knife. The prisoner was hanged for thirty minutes, taken down and placed on his coffin; his head was then cut off at one blow of the axe, the axe sticking in the block. The executioner then held up the head, saying, 'Behold the head of a traitor!'"

In 1821, the population of British North America was 1,850,000.

It is stated in the "Montreal Herald" of 28th of March, 1821, that the British army was then composed of:

7 Battalions of Guards	Royal Artillery and Engineers
30 Regiments of Cavalry	10 Royal Veteran Battalions
93 Regiments of Foot	2 Battalions of Rifles.

The troops in British North America were :

Montreal	37th Regiment.	Nova Scotia	62nd Regiment.
Quebec	76th Regiment.	New Brunswick	74th Regiment.
Isle Aux Noix	60th Rifles, 1st Batt.	Upper Canada	68th Regiment.
Nova Scotia	60th Rifles, 2nd Batt.	Upper Canada	70th Regiment.

An incident of the slave trade. A London paper of 20th April, 1821, gives an account of the capture off the coast of Africa of a boat of eleven tons, the property of the Portuguese Governor, which had packed on board of her, for a voyage across the Atlantic, seventy-one human beings. Their condition is thus described by the British officer, B. M. Kelly, commanding H. M. Sloop "Pheasant," who captured them: "Seventeen men were shackled together in pairs by the legs; twenty boys were on the ashes in the main hold, a space of eighteen feet long by seven or eight feet wide, and one foot eight inches high; and thirty-four women were in a space nine feet four inches long by four feet eight inches wide, and two feet seven inches high."

The "Kingston Chronicle" of 2nd November, 1821, urges Canadians to manufacture for themselves.

The "Kingston Chronicle" of 27th August, 1821, gives an account of the execution, at Cornwall, in that month, of McGarry, Harrington, Kelly and Masters, for the murder of John B. Sibert, of Williamsburg. When McGarry mounted the scaffold he kicked his shoes off. The author remembers hearing the waggons passing his maternal grandfather's place (18 in 1st con. of Cornwall) at daybreak on the morning of the execution, with people going to see the hanging, and he collects his father and grandfather speaking of McGarry's

conduct, and of his saying that his mother had always told him he would die with his shoes on.

The issue of the "Kingston Chronicle" of 19th November, 1821, contains a proposal for the erection of a monument to General Brock, and mentions the death of Thomas Fraser, of Matilda, and gives the following Masonic anecdote: "At the battle of the Cedars in 1775, Colonel McKinstry, of the Continental service, was wounded, and would have been killed, but was saved by Joseph Brant (Thayendanega) on his making a Masonic sign for help."

The issue for 23rd August, 1822, mentions the holding of meetings for and against union with Lower Canada.

The "Canadian Spectator" of 16th June, 1823, announces the death, by cholera, on the 22nd of August, 1822, at Serampore, India, of "Kishun Pall," the first Hindoo convert to the Protestant faith in Bengal, baptised by Bishop Carey in 1800.

The "Kingston Chronicle" of 18th July, 1823, gives an account of the execution at Kingston, Jamaica, of twenty pirates, being the captain, "Argoniz," and part of the crew of the "Zaragozana," taken by H. B. M. Sloops "Tyre" and "Thraeian."

The issue of the same paper on the 4th of July, 1823, gives an account of a dinner of the Highland Society at Mr. T. Gray's inn at Martintown. Chairman, Col. Donald McDonnell; on his right hand, McNab, of McNab; left hand, Col. Fraser; croupier, Duncan Cameron, of Glennevis; chaplain, the Revd. Mr. McLaurin.

The same paper, dated 8th August, 1823, prognosticates that Perkins' steam carriages will be run on good roads at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour—a prophesy still unfulfilled.

The "Upper Canada Gazette" of 28th June, 1824, gives an account of a meeting held in London, England, for the purpose of establishing a line of steam vessels of 1,000 tons burden, with 400 tons of coal for the voyage, to run from Valentia, Ireland, to the most eastern cape of Nova Scotia, the voyage to be made in a fortnight.

The "Colonial Advocate" of 5th August, 1824, states the circulation of papers in Upper Canada, as follows :

Upper Canada Gazette	300	Brockville Recorder	300
York Observer	290	Niagara Gleaner	190
Kingston Chronicle	350	Colonial Advocate	1000
Kingston Herald	420		

The corner stone of the Parish Church, Montreal, (Notre Dame), was laid in September, 1824.

In December, 1824, the northern wing of the House of Assembly at York was burned, with its contents. The library, furniture and valuables of the main building and southern wing were saved. There was no fire company in York at the time. ("U. C. Gazette," 30th Dec., 1824.)

The London, Eng., "Sun" of 24th August, 1824, states that a meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne decided against a railway between that town and Carlisle, the opinion of the meeting being that nothing but a navigable canal would ensure the purpose of extending the intercourse between the east and west.

The issue of the same paper for Nov. 5th, 1824, mentions the arrival of the "Colombus" at Margate. That of Nov. 23rd states that she was lying at Blackwall. She was an immense timber ship, built at Quebec in 1824.

The following are the statistics of Upper Canada in the year 1824 :

Cultivated land—1,000,000 acres.
8,067 dwelling houses, exclusive of houses of round logs.
396 merchants' shops.
304 grist mills.
386 saw mills.
30,774 horses over three years' old.
27,614 oxen.
67,644 milch cows.
34,975 horned cattle, two to four years' old.
469 pleasure carriages.
Valuation for assessment—£1,967,074.13.1.
Population—200,000.

In January, 1830, "The Patriot" announced the death of Sir John Johnson, Bart., at the age of 88.

In February, 1830, a temperance society was formed in Kingston.

In February, 1832, there was a sale at Kingston of the hulls of the following ships, as they lay on the shore off the King's dockyard there:—"St. Lawrence," of 102 guns; "Burlington," 42 guns; "Kingston," 50 guns; "Montreal," 24 guns. Also of the frames of the "Wolfe" and "Canada," 110 guns, as they stood on the stocks.

In 1834, all the naval stores at Kingston, Penetanguishene and Grand River, were sold.

The "Kingston Chronicle" of March —, 1830, gives an account of a Bill passed by the House of Assembly for Upper Canada, to establish "Courts of Pacification." The court in each district was to be composed of twenty-four persons, elected at town meeting. The plaintiff and defendant were each to choose one of the twenty-four and agree on a third if possible, if not, then an indifferent party was to draw out of a box containing the names of the twenty-two remaining pacificators, one name, the owner of which was to be the third pacificator. The three pacificators so chosen were to try the case, and their judgment was to be final. Their remuneration was fixed at ten shillings a day cash, and one shilling a mile each way was allowed for travelling expenses. This piece of legislation was thrown out by the Legislative Council.

On the 22nd of November, 1833, the "Caledonia Springs" were mentioned in the "Cornwall Observer." They were then owned by Mr. Kellogg, and the nearest hotel was at New Longeuil, eight miles distant.

In September of the same year, Robertson and Cutler advertised their quarry of black marble. This quarry is in the rear of Milleroches, A large quantity of stone was taken from it for the Cornwall canal.

The "Cornwall Observer" of 4th October, 1833, mentions

a proposal in an Ogdensburg paper to make a canal from the head of the Long Sault to the Grass River, at a point three miles below the Village of Massena, to get the carrying trade away from the proposed Cornwall canal, authorized by statute passed in 1833.

The same paper of 18th October, 1833, mentions a proposal to start a line of steamboats from New York to Liverpool, and also a proposal to construct a railway from Montreal to the Province line, by way of Lachine and St. Annes, across Isle Perot through Vaudreuil, Soulonge and New Longueil.

"The Patroit" of 25th February, 1834, reports a debate in the House of Assembly for Upper Canada, on a proposal to stock the fresh water lakes with fish from the sea.

In the same month, the castle of St. Louis, at Quebec, was burned.

In 1834, the expenditure on the St. Lawrence canals was estimated at £1,000,000.0.0, and the probable revenue at £57,500.0.0; the length of canals at thirty-one miles and a half, and the lockage at one hundred and forty feet, or including the Lachine canal, one hundred and eighty feet.

In the same year, the name "Toronto" was substituted for that of York.

The Houses of Parliament in London, England, were burned in the autumn of 1834.

In the autumn of 1834, the first bazaar was held in Cornwall. Mrs. Goodall, President; Mrs. Mountain, Treasurer; Miss Sherman, Secretary. Committee: Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Van-koughnet, Mrs. S. Chesley, Mrs. Jarvis, Mrs. Campbell, Miss McDonell, Mrs. Hart, Miss Malvo. Of these ladies Mrs. Campbell is the only one living in 1888.

In December, 1834, several of the inhabitants of the County of Glengarry, petitioned to have the District Court and the General Quarter Sessions, held alternately in that county and at Cornwall.

The "Cornwall Observer" in 1835 informs its readers that

the Commercial hotel in that town was kept by Sylvanus Town.

On the 13th of February, 1835, the same paper gives an account of a meeting held at Thomas Marshall's inn at Cornwall, to petition for the annexation of the peninsula east of the Eastern District, and of the Island of Montreal to Upper Canada, Hugh McGillis and John McGillis mover and second-er ; committee to draft petition, Geo. S. Jarvis, Geo. McDonell, Philip Vankoughnet, John McGillivray, William Cline. The petition drawn up by the committee was adopted by the meeting.

In January, 1835, the "Cornwall Observer" published a statement that Lachlin McKinnon, who was then living eighty miles below Quebec, and was supposed to be one hundred and ten years of age, was in Prince Charlie's army at the battle of Culloden in 1746, where he had a brother killed.

In the year 1850, the County Council met at Cornwall in January ; at Broeffle's hotel, Williamsburg, in June, and at Ranald McDonell's hotel, Williamstown, in October. This experiment was never repeated.

In 1852 the County of Glengarry forwarded to the Legislature a petition thirty-two feet in length, in favor of an Act similar to the Maine liquor law.

The "Cornwall Freeholder" of 15th March, 1853, states that the grandchildren of the celebrated Flora McDonald, then living, were Major William Pitt McDonald, of the Indian army ; Mrs. Wylde, of Landsdowne Crescent, Cheltenham, and Mrs. Jeffrey, Western Highlands, daughter of Capt. James McDonald, of Flodigarry, Isle of Skye, and that forty of her great-grandchildren were living, many of whom were in the East India Company's service.

The Cornwall "Freeholder" of 15th February, 1889, gives a copy of an account rendered to Mr. Adam Johnston in 1795. The old account, which has been carefully preserved, was sent to Mr. Young, editor of the "Freeholder," for publication. It is as follows :

MR. ADAM JOHNSON, DR.

TO WILKINSON & BEIKIE.

1792.			
January 28th.	1 Scarlet Milled Cap at 3s. 6d.		£0.3.6
	½ lb. Bohea Tea		1.9
April 5th.	½ lb. do		1.9
			<hr/>
1795.		DEDUCT	£0.7.0
March 17th.	31½ bush. Ashes		£0.10.6
do 21st.	19½ Ditto		0. 6.6
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	51		£0.17.0
Out of the above 51 bushels ashes, 43 are passed to the credit of Mr. Adam Johnson's account with Mr. Wilkinson, so that the proportion for W. & B. is only 8 bush. }			14.4
			<hr/>
			£0.2.8
			<hr/>
			£0.4.4

Halifax Currency.

£0.4.4

Cornwall, 3rd August, 1795.

Errors excepted.

WILKINSON & BEIKIE.

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APPENDIX A.

I.

EXTRACTS FROM CANADIAN ARCHIVES — HALDIMAND
PAPERS, SERIES B., VOL. 158, P. 128.

ST. JOHNS, 3rd June, 1780.

SIR,—I have the honor to report to your Excellency the arrival of the troops and Indians under my command at this place. We arrived at the settlement, within five miles of Johnson Hall, on the 21st of last month, in the evening, previous to which I had made known to the Indians the plan I wished to pursue, and I thought I had little reason to doubt their joining heartily in it, but upon assembling them to obtain their final answer, I was not a little mortified to find them totally averse to it, or even to a division of their body. I therefore found myself under the disagreeable necessity of adopting their plan, which was for them to proceed to Tripe's Hill, within a mile and a half of Fort Johnson, while the troops under my command were to march by Johnstown to Caghnawaga, where the whole were to join and proceed up the river to the nose, and from thence to Stone Arabia. We accordingly proceeded, and met at the house of Dow Fouda, at Caghnawaga, destroying all before us as we marched along. From thence we proceeded to within a mile of the nose, where

a halt was found absolutely necessary, the troops and Indians being much fatigued and in want of refreshment, having marched from six in the morning of the 21st till ten in the morning the day following. Some of the Indians and Rangers continued burning and laying waste everything before them, till they got above the nose. Most of the inhabitants fled to the opposite shore with their best effects, securing their boats, which prevented their crossing the river. After the men were sufficiently rested and refreshed, I proposed moving on to Stone Arabia, to which the Indians objected, alleging that the troops, as well as themselves, were too much fatigued to proceed any further, and that the inhabitants were all fled into their forts with their effects, and that there was nothing left but empty houses, which were not worth the trouble of going to burn; indeed, many of them moved off with their plunder, with which they were all loaded before I knew their intention. I therefore found myself under the necessity of following them. We burned several houses on our return to Johnstown, where we arrived about one o'clock the same day. After providing provisions, etc., we marched back by the same route we came to the Scotch settlement. The number of houses, barns, mills, etc., burnt, amounts to about one hundred and twenty. The Indians, contrary to my expectation, killed only eleven men among them Colonel Fisher, Captain Fisher, and another brother, of what rank I know not. The prisoners taken amounted to twenty-seven. Fourteen of them I suffered to return, being either too old or too young to march, and I was induced by the earnest desire of the loyal families left behind to set at liberty two of the principal prisoners we had taken, in order to protect them from the violence of the people, which they most solemnly promised to do; and in order to make them pay the utmost attention to their engagements, I assured them that the rest of the prisoners should be detained as hostages for the performance of this promise. I also sent a Capt. Veeder back in exchange for Lieut. Singleton, of my regiment, which I hope will meet with your Excellency's approbation.

Vast quantities of flour, bread, Indian corn, and other provisions, were burnt in the houses and mills, and a great number of arms, cash, etc.; many cattle were killed, and about seventy horses brought off. One hundred and forty-three Loyalists, and a number of women and children, with about thirty blacks (male and female), came off with us. Seventeen of the latter belong to Colon Claus, Johnson and myself. Some are claimed by white men and Indians, who are endeavoring to dispose of them; I should therefore be glad to have your Excellency's directions concerning them. I enclose your Excellency the only papers I could procure, with sundry letters, which will shew the early intelligence they had of our approach. I must beg leave to refer your Excellency to Captain Scott for further particulars, and beg you will excuse this imperfect account of our proceedings. I shall transmit exact returns of the Loyalists and Indians from the Mohawk village, who have come in, by the next post. I beg leave to recommend my cousin, Ensign Johnson, to your Excellency for the vacancy in the 47th, if not pre-engaged, as he was of great service in preventing the Indians from committing many irregularities, which I was very apprehensive of, and he has been promised the first vacancy. I must also beg your Excellency will be pleased to grant a flag for the relief of the families left in Tryon County who may choose to come into this Province, which is most earnestly wished for by their husbands and parents. I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient and

Most humble servant,

JOHN JOHNSON.

HIS EXCELLENCY,
GENERAL HALDIMAND.]

Endorsed from A. 1780, Sir John Johnson, of the 3rd June.
Rec'd the 5th.

The following extract from the "Andover Review" for May, 1889, is taken from the "Montreal Star" of June, 1889, and is given here to show the ill-treatment the Loyalists received from the Rebels, and the provocation which led the former to inflict such heavy punishment upon their persecutors :

"There was naturally persecution of Loyalists during the eight years of strife. Measures were adopted in citizens' private committees and Acts in Legislative bodies for punishment of the adherents of the Crown. Tar and feathers were the usual decree of the mob, and the committees varied it by house-breaking, smoking out, cattle maiming, and poisoning, way-laying, insulting, plundering, and driving the owner from his estate, or shutting him up—a prisoner in his neighbor's house, or even in gaol. Legislative penalties were more dignified, but also more severe. Prescription, confiscation, banishment, imprisonment, transportation with prohibition of returning, attainting of treason, were the usual awards."

It is probable that there was not a white man in the expedition mentioned in Sir John Johnson's report, from the colonel commanding to the private soldier, who had not suffered one or more of the injuries and indignities mentioned in the foregoing extract.

2.

FROM CANADIAN ARCHIVES—HALDIMAND PAPERS, SERIES B., VOL. 158, P. 351.

To His Excellency General Haldimand, General and Commander-in-Chief of all His Majesty's Forces in Canada and the Frontiers thereof, &c., &c., &c.

The memorial of John and Alexander McDonell, Captains in the King's Royal Regiment, of New York, humbly sheweth,—

That your memorialist, John McDonell's family, are at present detained by the rebels in the County of Tryon, with-

in the Province of New York, destitute of every support but such as they may receive from the few friends to Government in said quarters, in which situation they have been since the year 1777.

And your memorialist, Alexander McDonell, in behalf of his brother, Captain Allen McDonell, of the 84th Regiment, that the family of his said brother have been detained by the Rebels in and about Albany since the year 1775, and that unless it were for the assistance they have met with from Mr. James Ellice, of Schenectady, merchant, they must have perished.

Your memorialists therefore humbly pray your Excellency will be graciously pleased to take the distressed situation of said families into consideration, and to grant that a flag be sent to demand them in exchange or otherwise direct towards obtaining their releasement, as your Excellency in your wisdom shall see fit, and your memorialists will ever pray as in duty bound.

Endorsed.—Memorial of John and Allan McDonell, Captain in the King's Royal Regiment, New York, 13th February (the year is not given, probably 1779 or 1780.)

3.

SERIES B., VOL. 158, PP. 352-353.

To the Honourable Sir John Johnson, Lieutenant-Colonel
Commander of the King's Royal Regiment of New
York.

The humble petition of sundry soldiers of said regiment sheweth,—

That your humble petitioners, whose names are hereunto subscribed, have families in different places of the Counties of Albany and Tryon, who have been and are daily ill-treated by the enemies of Government.

Therefore we do humbly pray that your Honour would be pleased to procure permission for them to come to Canada. And your petitioners will ever pray.

JOHN MCGLENNY,	ALEX. FERGUSON,
THOMAS ROSS,	THOMAS TAYLOR,
ALEXANDER CAMERON,	WILLIAM CAMERON,
FREDERICK GOOSE,	GEORGE MURDOFF,
WM. URGHAD,*	WILLIAM CHISSIM,†
DUNCAN MCINTIRE,	JOHN CHRISTY,
ANDREW MILEROSS,	DANIEL CAMPBELL,
DONALD MCCARTER,	DONALD ROSS,
ALLEN GRANT,	DONALD CHISSEM,†
HUGH CHISHOLM,	RODERICK McDONALD,
ANGUS GRANT,	ALEXANDER GRANT,
JOHN McDONALD.	

4.

The names and number of each family intended in the within petition :

NAME OF FAMILY	CONSISTING OF	No.
1, Duncan McIntyre's	- Wife, Sister and Child	- 3
2, John Christy's	- Wife and 3 Children	- 4
3, George Mordoff's	- do 6 do	- 7
4, Daniel Campbell's	- do 5 do	- 6
5, Andrew Milross	- Wife	- 1
6, William Urghad's	- Wife and 3 Children	- 4
7, Donald McCarter's	- do 3 do	- 4
8, Donald Ress	- do 1 Child	- 2
9, Allan Grant's	- do 1 do	- 2
10, William Chissim's	- do 1 do	- 2
11, Donald Chissim's	- do 2 Children	- 3
12, Hugh Chissim's	- do 5 do	- 6
13, Roderick McDonald's	- do 4 do	- 5
14, Angus Grant's	- do 5 do	- 6
15, Alex. Grant's	- do 4 do	- 5
16, Donald Grant's	- do 4 do	- 5
17, John McDonald's	- Wife	- 1
18, John McGlenny's	- Wife and 2 Children	- 3
19, Alex. Ferguson	- do 5 do	- 6

* Probably Urquhart. † Probably Chisholm.

NAME OF FAMILY	CONSISTING OF	No.
20, Thomas Ross'	- Wife and 4 Children	- 5
21, Thos. Taylors'	- Wife and 1 Child	- 2
22, Alexander Cameron's	- Wife and 3 Children	- 4
23, William Cameron's	- do 3 do	- 4
24, Frederick Goose's	- do 4 do	- 5

Endorsed—Memorial from several soldiers of Sir John Johnson's Corps, received 27th July. (The year is not given, it was probably 1779 or 1780.)

5.

SERIES B., VOL. 158, P. 355.

List of the prisoners with the Rebels of the King's Royal Regiment of New York :

Major's—Simon Swart, John Weaver, Alexander Cameron, Isaac Awson, Henry Harris, John Lussly.

Captain Angus McDonell's—Hugh McMillan, Duncan McDonell, Thos. Kooman, James Lockwood, Peter Lockwood, John Lewis.

Captain Monro's—John Cayden, Robert Turnbull, John Maddoch, Jno. Freeland.

Captain Daly's—Charles Johnson, Frederick Rice, William Empey.

Captain Duncan's—Corporal Philip Cook, Adam Shades, Dennis Sullivan, John Martell, Adam Hobber.

Captain Alexander McDonell's—Peter McDougall, Nathaniel Crossley, Richard Freeman.

Captain J. Anderson's—John Dingwall, George Smith, Peter Cross.

(Signed), J. VALENTINE, Adjutant.

Hazelton Spencer, Volunteer, now at Skeenesborough.

Endorsed—List of prisoners with the rebels of the King's Royal Regiment, New York. (The date is not given, probably 1778 or 1779.)

6.

SERIES B., VOL. 158, P. 356.

List of prisoners inlisted by Mr. Halbert for the 2nd Battalion of the King's Royal Regiment of New York :

John Gibson }
Martin Ammon, } Taken while Hunting, and were ever called friends.

Ass Debol }
Jabiel Hulbert }
George Wright } Last spring, attempting to make their escape at Fort George,
Ezra Wood } were taken prisoners.

Zachias Granger }
David Brown }
Elias Lent } Have no knowledge of them further than their friends say
Calvin Hinds } they were forced into the Militia.

SERIES B., VOL. 158, PP. 357-358.

A list of men lately come in from Tryon County, and now at Yamaska, desirous of joining the King's Royal Regiment of New York :

Patrick Fitzpatrick	— Pettingale
— Phillipse	— Bodgardus
— Magra	One more name forgot.

Samuel Hurissan, lately brought in, has a brother in the above regiment. Sent in his name desiring to join it, but could not be got out of confinement ; since released, and engaged by promises of three guineas' bounty and permission to work in the King's works at 3s. per day, and to have his brother exchanged by persons recruiting for Major Rogers.

List of men of the late Major McAlpine's corps desirous of serving under the command of Sir John Johnson in the Royal Regiment of New York :

James VanCamp	Jacob VanCamp
Stephen Boiro	John Conkling
Daniel Robertson	John Lane
Joseph Emry	Ebenezer Perkins
Duncan Cameron	James McCara
John Eurhart	Abram Hilliker

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A list of men inlisted by order of the late Mr. Hewetson for Sir John Johnson's (Bart.) Brigade, and joined Colonel Butler's Rangers of their own accord :

Casper Towsick	Urbanus Hains
Tunis Slingerland	Derrick Slingerland
George Rauzier	Aaron Hogtealing
Isaac Van Volkenburgh	John Bratt
John Quant.	

A list of men inlisted by orders of the late Mr. Hewetson

for Sir John Johnson's (Bart.) Brigade, and joined Joseph Brant's Volunteers of their own accord :

Peter Chant	Christian Plats
Nicholas Kerkner	Aaron Hollenbeck
Anthony Bratt	John Emmerick Plass
Christopher Hawk	Philip Moake
William May	— Rudley.

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David Williams	Ichabod Hawley
David Crawfoot	Daniel Walker
Benjamin Reynolds	Andrew French
William Willoughby	William Reynolds
Benegar Benedict	John Curtis
Seth Cook	Thomas Graiss
Ayer Northrop	Francis Redding
Peter Beebe	Calib Henderson
Daniel Scott	Nathan Brown
Timothy Hill.	

I do hereby certify that the above named men were in-
 listed by me, and have served under my command in and
 since the year 1777.

JED. FRENCH.

9.

The following list of officers, recommended to His Excel-
 lency General Haldimand for promotion in the 2nd Batt. of the
 King's Royal Regiment of New York, is compiled from three
 returns given in Series B., Vol. 158, pages 360, 361 and 362.
 It is not considered necessary to give the three returns, as
 several of the names appear in each of them :

	RETURNS IN WHICH THE NAME APPEARS.		
Lieutenant-Colonel	1	2	3
Major John Ross	—	2	—

CAPTAINS.

Stephen Watts, Captain, 8th Regiment	1	—	—
Richard Brown, Lieut., 31st Regiment	1	2	3
James Kirkman, Lieut.-Adjt., 29th Regiment	1	—	—
Richard Haughton, Lieut., 53rd Regiment	1	—	—
Geo. Singleton, Lieut., K.R.R., N.Y.	1	2	3
Wm. Johnson, Lieut., 47th Regiment	1	—	—

Wm. Morrison, Lieut., K.R.R., N.Y.	-	1	2	3
Robert Laeke, commanding a corps of Loyalists	-	1	2	3
Thos. Gomersall, Capt.-Lieut., 1st Batt., K.R.R., N.Y.	-	2	3	
Jacob Maurer, Lieut., do do	-	2	3	
James McDonell, Lieut., do do	-	2	3	
Wm. Redford Crawford, (13th July, 1778), as Capt.-Lieut.,	-	1	-	-

LIEUTENANTS.

Alex. Saunders, Ensign and Quartermaster, 29th Regt.	1	-	-
Isaac Mann, Lieut. in Leake's	-	1	2 3
Wm. McKay, do 1779	-	1	2 3
Neil Robertson, Lieut. in McAlpin's, 1777	-	1	2 3
Alex. Campbell, do do	-	1	-
Christian Weire, Lieut. in Jessup's	-	1	2 3
John Howard, Lieut. in Leake's, 1777	-	1	2 3
Jeremiah French, Lieut. in Peters'. (Served as Captain, paid as Lieutenant, 1777)	-	1	2 -
Gershom French, Lieut. in Peters'	-	1	-
Humphrey Arden, Ensign, 34th Regiment	-	2	-
Patrick Langan, Ensign, 1st Batt., K.R.R., N.Y., 4th Oct., 1779	-	-	2 3
William Fraser, Lieut. in Leake's, 4th Oct., 1777	-	2	3
Henry Young, do do July, 1777	-	2	3
— Coffin,	-	2	-
Philip P. Lansingh, High Sheriff of Charlotte County	-	2	-
Allen McDonell,	-	-	3
Henry Young	-	-	3

ENSIGNS.

Walter Sutherland, Volunteer, K.R.R., N.Y.	-	1	-
Philo Hurlbut, Lieutenant in Peters' corps	-	1	2 3
Oliver Church, Ensign, K.R.R., N.Y.	-	1	2 3
Hazelton Spencer, Ensign, K.R.R., N.Y.	-	1	2 3
James McAlpin, do do	-	1	-
Jacob Farrand, do do	-	1	3
William Fraser, Recruiting Ensign	-	1	-
William Mann, Volunteer, K.R.R., N.Y.,	-	1	-
Ronnell McDonell, taken as hostage in 1776, paid £11.0.0 per muster	-	-	2 3
Samuel McKay, son of late Captain McKay,	-	-	2 3
Timothy Thompson, pensioner at £11.0.0 per muster	-	2	-
— Clinch, 2nd Lieut. in Butler's Rangers	-	2	-
Chaplain—John Stewart	-	1	2 -
Adjutant—Walter Sutherland	-	1	-

Humphry Arden,	-	-	-	2	-
Quartermaster—Alex. Saunders, Ensign 24th Regt.			1	-	-
Matthew Dies	-	-	-	2	-
Surgeon—Williamson, Surgeon's Mate 31st Regt.			1	-	-
— Carr	-	-	-	2	-

10.

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List of the officers of different corps of Royalists in Canada, specifying the time they joined the King's troops, in what rank they commenced pay, and to what corps they belong, with remarks, &c., &c., 15th May, 1781 :

Names.	Of What Corps.	When Entered Service.	How Paid	Having Families.
Ebenezer Jessup, Esq.	Jessup's Corps	4th Nov., 1776	As Captain	A Family
Edward Jessup, Esq.	do	do	do	do
Jonathan Jones, Esq.	do	do	do	do
Joseph Jessup	do	do	As Lieutenant	None
Christian Weher	do	In Aug., 1777	do	None here
David Jones	do	4th Nov., 1776	do	None
James O'Neil	do	In Aug., 1777	do	None here
Henry Simonds	do	do	do	do
Guysbert Sharpe	do	do	do	do
Wm. Lamson. (Paid as Lieut. since Oct., 1777.)	do	4th Nov., 1776	As Ensign	None
John Man	do	In July 1777,	As Lieutenant	A Family
William Snyder	do	4th Nov., 1776	As Ensign	do
John Dusenburg	do	In Aug., 1777	do	None
Christian Haver (Taken prisoner in Sept., 1777, came to this Province in July, 1780.)	do	do	do	do
Thomas Man	do	In March, 1777	do	do
Solomon Jones	do	4th Nov., 1776	As Surg's-Mate	do
The Rev. John Bryant	do	In Oct., 1780	As Chaplain	A Family
Peter Drummond (Taken prisoner 19 Sept., 1777, rescued and came into this Province, Aug. 20, 1780.)	Late Major McAlpine's	4th Nov. 1776	As Lieutenant	None
Neil Robertson (Appointed a Lieut. by Major McAlpine in a corps he began to raise in Sep., 1776)	do	do	do	do

Names.	Of What Corps.	When Entered Service.	How Paid.	Having Families.
William Fraser	McAlpine's	In Aug., 1777	As Lieutenant	A Family
Thomas Fraser	do	In July, 1777	do	do
Gideon Adams (Commenced pay as an officer in Oct., 1777.)	do	4th Nov., 1776		None
Daniel Fraser	do	In July, 1777	As Ensign	do
James McAlpine	do	In Oct., "	do	do
James Campbell	do	In July, "	do	A Family
Jacob Millor	do			
John Peters, Esq.	Peters' Corps	In Nov., 1776		A Family
Justus Sherwood	do	In July, 1777		do
Francis Hogle	do	In Nov., 1776		do
James Parrott	do	In Aug., 1777	As Lieutenant	do
Gershom French	do	In Nov., 1776		do
John Dulmage (Messrs. Sherwood, Parrott and Dulmage, commenced pay the first as Capt. the others as Lieutenants in the summer of 1777. They were paid as privates before.)	do			do
Philip Hullibert	do			do
Titus Simons	do	In Aug., 1777	As Lieutenant	do
David McFall (First attached to Jessup's, joined Peters' in 1777, taken prisoner 16th Aug. following.)	do	From 26th Regt.	do	None
John Peters, junior	do	In Aug., 1777	As Ensign	None
Hugh Munro, Esq. (Capt. Leake never considered him as belonging to his corps)	Leake's Corps	In July, 1777	As Capt. batteau	None here
William McKay		In Aug., 1777, from 21st Regt.	As Lieutenant	None
Henry Young	do	17th Aug., 1777	do	None here
Isaac Man, junior (Belonged to Jessup's, and joined Capt. Leake by order of Sir John Johnson in '79, as Lieut.)	do	In July, "	As Adjutant	None
William Fraser, junior (Received pay as Lieut. from 25th Oct. 1777.)	do	17th Aug., "	As Ensign	do

Names.	Of What Corps.	When Entered Service.	How Paid.	Having Families.
John Ruyter (Commenced pay as Lieut. in Canada, 25th Oct. 1777.)	Leake's Corps	17th Aug., 1777	As Capt. to 24th, Oct., 1777	A Family
Henry Ruyter (Commenced pay as Lieut. in Canada, 25th Oct., 1777.)	do	do	do	do
Conradt Best	do	do	As Lieutenant	None
John Howard (Taken prisoner in Sept., 1777, came to this Province in Feb., 1778.)	do	In Aug., 1777	do	A Family
Anthony La Climet (A Canadian. A bad character put on the list and recommended by Capt. Sam'l McKay, deceased.)	do			
Edward Carscallin (Paid as a private to 24th June, 1777; made Lieut. by Mr. Peters.)	do	Nov., 1776		do
Duncan Cameron (Served the whole of the last war,* and an honest man.)	do	17th Aug., 1777		do
John Wilson (Employed in the Engineer's service; a very good man.)	do	In Nov., 1776		do
Hermanus Best	do	In Aug., 1777	As Ensign	None.

NEIL ROBERTSON,
Acting Adjutant to the Royalists.

* "Served the whole of the last war," meaning the war with the French from 1756 to 1763.

II.

RETURN OF THE OFFICERS OF THE CORPS OF LOYAL RANGERS COMMANDED BY MAJOR E. JESSUP.

Rank.	Names.	Place of Nativity.	Len th of Service.	Former Stations, and Remarks.
Major	Edward Jessup	Connecticut	7 years	Served the last war a volunteer in the Militia, and the campaign, 1759. commanded a company of Provincials, which he raised at his own expense; has been for some years a Justice of the Peace for the County of Albany, where he possessed a considerable property, until deprived of it by the late rebellion.
Captain	Ebenezer Jessup	Connecticut	7 years	Was a Justice of the Peace for the County of Albany, in the Province of New York, where he possessed a considerable property, until he was deprived of it by the rebellion. He began to raise a corps and served as Lieut.-Colonel in the campaign under Lieut.-General Burgoyne in 1777; from that year he received pay as a captain, and owing to infirmities when the corps was again formed in the year 1781, he was continued as captain and the command given to Major Jessup.
Captain	John Peters	Connecticut	7 years	Was a Justice of the Peace for the County of Gloucester, on Connecticut River, where he possessed property. He began to raise a corps, and served under Lieut.-General Burgoyne in the campaign of 1777 as Lieut.-Colonel, but from that year to November, 1781, he was paid as captain, and from the impossibility of his filling a corps and his own infirmities he was continued as captain in ye Loyal Rangers.
Captain	Justus Sherwood	Connecticut	7 years	Was a farmer of property in what is now called the New Vermont State, and deprived of it by the late rebellion, through which he has been both active and zealous in opposing it.

Rank.	Names.	Place of Nativity.	Len th of Service.	Former Stations, and Remarks.
Captain	Jonathan Jones	Connecticut	7 years	Was a Justice of the Peace for the County of Albany, in the Province of New York, where he had a farm, mills, and other property, of which he was deprived by the late rebellion.
Captain	William Fraser	Scotland	6½ yrs	A farmer of property in the Province of New York, of which he was deprived by the late rebellion.
Captain	John Jones	Connecticut	6½ yrs	A farmer of property in the Province of New York, which he was deprived of by the late rebellion.
Captain	Peter Drummond	Scotland	7 years	A farmer of property in the Province of New York, of which he was deprived by the late rebellion.
Captain	John W. Meyers	New York Province	6½ yrs	A farmer in the Province of New York, of which with other property to a considerable amount lost by the rebellion.
Captain	Thomas Fraser	Scotland	6½ yrs	A farmer of property in the Province of New York, lost by the rebellion.
Lieut.	Guisbert Sharp	Province New York	6½ yrs	A wealthy farmer in that Province, lost by the rebellion.
Lieut.	Henry Simmonds	Province New York	6½ yrs	A farmer of property in that Province, lost by the rebellion.
Lieut.	David Jones	Connecticut	7 years	A farmer of property in the Province of New York, lost by the rebellion.
Lieut.	James Parrot	Boston Province	7 years	A farmer of property in the Province of New York, lost by the rebellion.
Lieut.	Alex'r Campbell	Province New York	6½ yrs	A wealthy farmer of some considerable property in that Province, lost by the rebellion.
Lieut.	David McFall	Ireland	7 years	Was many years a sergeant in the 26th Regiment, where he served with credit.
Lieut.	John Dulmage	Ireland	7 years	A farmer of property in the Province of New York.

Rank.	Names.	Place of Nativity.	Length of Service.	Former Stations, and Remarks.
Lieut.	Gershom French	Connecticut	6½ yrs	A young man of some property who had commenced business as a merchant just at the beginning of the trouble in America.
Lieut.	Gideon Adams	Connecticut	7 years	A young farmer of property.
Lieut.	John Ritter	Prov. N. Yk.	6½ yrs	A farmer of property in that Province.
Lieut.	James Robins	Old England	6½ yrs	A country merchant in the Province of New York.
Lieut.	Edward Jessup	Prov. N. Yk.	6¼ yrs	Major Jessup's son, and entirely dependent on his father.
Ensign	John Dusenbury	Prov. N. Yk.	6½ yrs	A wealthy farmer's son in that Province.
Ensign	John Peters	Connecticut	6½ yrs	Son of Col. Peters, and dependent on his father.
Ensign	Elijah Bottom	Connecticut	6½ yrs	A farmer's son in that Province.
Ensign	Thomas Sherwood	Connecticut	4½ yrs	A farmer in the Province of New York.
Ensign	Thomas Mann	Prov. N. Yk.	6½ yrs	Son of a gentleman farmer in that Province.
Ensign	Harmonius Best	Prov. N. Yk.	6½ yrs	A farmer of property in that Province.
Ensign	William Lawson	Connecticut	7 years	A farmer in the Province of New York.
Ensign	Conrad Best	Prov. N. Yk.	6 years	A farmer in that Province.
Adjt.	Matthew Thompson	Ireland	2 years Prov'l Line	A sergeant-major in the 31st Regiment, where he had served many years as a non-commissioned officer with credit.
Quarter Master	John Ferguson	Ireland	1 year 10 mos Prov'l Line	A sergeant-major in the 29th Regiment, where he had served many years as a non-commissioned officer with credit.
Surgeon	George Smyth	Ireland	2½ yrs	A physician in the Province of New York.
Mate	Solomon Jones	Connecticut	7 years	Student of his profession in Albany, in the Prov. of New York.

EDWARD JESSUP, MAJOR,
Commander Loyal Rangers.

12.

RETURN OF THE OFFICERS OF THE CORPS OF RANGERS, COMMANDED BY
LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN BUTLER.

Rank.	Name.	Place of Nativity.	Len th of Service.	Former Situations and Remarks.
Lt.-Col. Com ^{nt}	John Butler	Near London	29 yrs	An officer, from the year 1755.
Captain	William Caldwell	In the Prov. Connecticut	9 years	Abandoned some property and considerable expectation from an opulent relation, strongly attached to the Americans, by making his escape from Philadelphia to Niagara, in the year 1775, where he was appointed an officer in ye Indian department, and afterwards to a company in the Rangers, in which line he has on frequent occasions distinguished himself as an active gallant partisan.
Captain	John McDonell	Invernesshire, Scotland	9 years	Came to America with his father and other Highland emigrants in 1773; settled in Tryon Ccounty, near Johnstown, in the Province of New York; entered in His Majesty's service as a subaltern officer, 14th June, 1775, in the 84th or Royal Highland Emigrants.
Captain	Peter Ten Broeck	In the ye Co. of Alb'y, Prov. N.Y.	28 yrs	A captain in the York Provincial Regiment, last war, commanded by Col. Oliver de Lancey, and one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace
Captain	Peter Hare	Mohawk river, Tryon C'y	7 years	Private gentleman.
Captain	George Dame	Halifax, Nova Scotia	24 yrs	A subaltern promoted from the 84th Regiment.
Captain	Bernard Frey	Tryon C'y in ye Prov. New York	7 years	A gentleman's son; on the Mohawk river, served in ye Indian department; two years from thence joined the corps of Rangers.
Captain	John McKinnon	Scotland		Served with the Southern army and recommended to His Excellency the commander-in-chief by Lord George Germain,

Rank.	Name.	Place of Nativity.	Len'th of Service.	Former Situations, and Remarks.
Captain	Louis Genevey	Switzerland	28 yrs	Joined the 60th Regt. as a volunteer in the year 1756, and served until the reduction in 1763. Served as adjutant to ye British Militia when Canada was invaded in 1775, and was that year appointed quartermaster to the 3rd Batt. of the 60th Regt., and though upon service in Canada, with leave, and paying another for doing his duty, he was superceded, upon which he was appointed to a company in this corps.
Captain	Andrew Bradt	Schenectady	9 years	Farmer's son
Cap.-Lt	Benjamin Pawling	Philadelphia	7 years	Farmer.
1st Lt.	John Turney	Strangford, Co. Down, Ireland	25 yrs	18 years in King's (or 8th) Regt., 17 of which as non-commissioned officer.
1st Lt.	Jacob Ball	Schoharry, in ye County of Albany, Province of New York.	6 years	A farmer. Captain of Militia. Left his estate and family in 1778, and brought off part of a company of men; joined the corps of Rangers.
1st Lt.	John Hare	Mohawk Riv	7 years	Farmer's son.
1st Lt.	Peter Ball	Co. of Albany Prov. N. Yk.	6 years	Farmer's son.
1st Lt.	Thomas Butler	Mohawk Riv	3yr, 9m	Lieut.-Col. Butler's son.
1st Lt.	Joseph Tennes	Stamford, in Connecticut, New Engla'd	6 years	Farmer.
1st Lt.	Alex. McDonell	Invernesshire, Scotland	7 years	Came to America with his father and other Highland emigrants in 1773; settled in Tryon County, near Johnstown, in the Province of New York; entered into His Majesty's service as a volunteer in the 84th or Royal Highland Emigrants.
1st Lt.	Ralph Clinch	Pennsylvania	5 years	Farmer's son, served one year as a volunteer in the King's (or 8th) Regiment.
1st Lt.	Richard Hanson	Co'y Tryon, Prov. N. Yk.	4 years	Farmer.

Rank.	Names.	Place of Nativity.	Length of Service.	Former Situations, and Remarks.
2nd Lt.	David Baas	Somerset Co. E New Jersey	6½ yrs	Mill-wright.
2nd Lt.	Charles Tonnancour	Canada		Son of Col. Tonnancour, of the Militia at Three Rivers.
2nd Lt.	John Bradt	Mohawk Riv	4 years	Farmer's son.
2nd Lt.	Caleb Reynolds	Plainfield, Connecticut	7 years	Farmer's son.
2nd Lt.	Chichester McDonell	Invernesshire, Scotland	6 years	Came to America with his father and other Highland emigrants in 1773; settled in Tryon County near Johnstown, in ye Province of New York; entered His Majesty's service a volunteer in the King's Royal Regiment of New York in the year 1778.
2nd Lt.	Philip Leek	Jericho, Co. Albany, Province of New York.	6 years	A farmer, served four years in a body of Refugees at New York, and two years in the corps of Rangers.
2nd Lt.	Samuel Tieffie			Three years a volunteer in the 44th Regiment, and son of Quarter-Master Tieffie.
2nd Lt.	Solomon Secord	New Rochell West Chester Prov. N. Yk.	7 years	Farmer's son.
2nd Lt.	David Sutherland	Scotland		Served a year as volunteer in the 84th Regiment.
2nd Lt.	Andrew Butler	Mohawk Riv	9 mos	Lieut.-Colonel Butler's son.
Adj'tant	William Smith	Halifax, Co. York, Eng'd	32 yrs	In the army; served twenty-nine years in the 47th Regiment, nineteen of which a sergeant and three years in the corps of Rangers.
Quarter Master	Jessy Pawling	Philadelphia	6 years	Private gentleman.
Surgeon	Robert M. Guthrie	Limerick, Ireland	8 years	Six months hospital mate; came to America with ye first troops in May, 1776.
Mate	Patrick Burke	Co. Mayo, Ireland	2 years	A surgeon to different trading vessels.

JOHN BUTLER,
Lieut.-Colonel Commanding.

RETURN OF THE OFFICERS OF THE LATE FIRST BATTALION, KING'S ROYAL REGIMENT OF NEW YORK.

Rank.	Names.	Place of Nativity.	Length of Service.	Former Situations and Remarks.
Lt.-Col. Com'dt.	Sir John Johnson, Bart.	America	8 years	Succeeded his father, the late Sir Wm. Johnson, as major-general of the Northern District of the Province of New York; was in possession of near 200,000 acres of valuable land, lost in consequence of the rebellion.
Major	James Gray	Scotland	26 yrs	Ensign in Lord Loudon's Regiment, 1745; lieut. and capt. in ye 42nd till after taking the Havannah, at which time he sold out.* Had some landed property, part of which is secured to his son, ye remnant lost in consequence of the rebellion.
Captain	Angus McDonald	Scotland	25 yrs	Ensign in 60th Regt., 8th July, 1760; lieut. in same regiment, 27th Dec., 1770. Sold out on account of bad state of health, 22nd May, 1775. Had no lands.
Captain	John Munro	Scotland	8 years	Had considerable landed property lost in consequence of ye rebellion, and served in last war in America.
Captain	Patrick Daly	Ireland	9 years	Lieut. in the 84th Regiment at the siege of Quebec, 1775-76.
Captain	Richard Duncan	Scotland	13 yrs	Five years ensign in the 55th Regiment.
Captain	Samuel Anderson.	America	8 years	Had landed property, and served in last war in America.
Captain	John McDonell	Scotland	8 years	Had landed property, 500 acres, purchased, and began to improve in April, 1774.
Captain	Alex. McDonell	Scotland	8 years	200 acres of land in fee simple, under Sir John Johnson, Bart., ye annual rent of £6 per 100.
Captain	Arch'd McDonell	Scotland	8 years	Merchant. Had no lands.
Cap.-Lt.	Allan McDonell	Scotland	8 years	Held 200 acres of land under Sir John Johnson, at £6 per 100.
Lieut.	Malcolm McMartin	Scotland	8 years	Held 100 acres of land under Sir John Johnson, at £6.
Lieut.	Peter Everett	America	7 years	Had some landed property.
Lieut.	John Prentiss	America	9 years	A volunteer at the siege of Quebec., 1775-76.

* Havannah was taken in 1762. Gray sold out in 1763.

Rank.	Name.	Place of Nativity.	Len'th of Service.	Former Situations, and Remarks.
Lieut.	Hugh McDonell	Scotland	7 years	Son of Capt. McDonell.
Lieut.	John F. Holland	America	5 years	Son of Major Holland, surveyor-general, Province of Quebec.
Lieut.	William Coffin	America	3 years	Son of Mr. Coffin, merchant, late of Boston.
Lieut.	Jacob Farrand	America	7 years	Nephew to Major Gray.
Lieut.	William Claus	America	7 years	Son of Col. Claus, deputy agent Indian affairs.
Lieut.	Hugh Munro	America	6 years	Son of Capt. John Munro.
Lieut.	Joseph Anderson	America	6 years	Son of Capt. Samuel Anderson.
Lieut.	Thomas Smith	Ireland	4 years	Son of Dr. Smith.
Ensign	John Connolly	Ireland	2 years	Private gentleman.
Ensign	Jacob Glen	America	3 years	Son of John Glen, Esq., of Schenectady Had considerable landed property.
Ensign	Miles McDonell	Scotland	3 years	Son of Capt. John McDonell.
Ensign	Ebenezer Anderson	America	6 years	Son of Capt. Samuel Anderson.
Ensign	Duncan Cameron	Scotland	14 yrs	In service last war preceding this one.
Ensign	John Mann	America	8 years	Private gentleman.
Ensign	Francis McCarthy	Ireland	28 yrs	Formerly sergeant in the 34th Regiment.
Ensign	John Valentine	America	24 yrs	18 years in 55th and 62nd Regiments.
Chapl'n	John Doty	America	8 years	Formerly minister of the Gospel at Schenectady.
Adj't.	James Valentine	Ireland	4 years	Son of ensign John Valentine.
Quarter Master	Isaac Mann	America	8 years	Merchant.
Surgeon	Charles Austin	England	22 yrs	14 years in hospital work.
Mate	James Stewart	Scotland	14 yrs	Surgeon's mate in the 42nd Regiment the war before last.

14.

RETURN OF THE OFFICERS OF THE LATE SECOND BATTALION, KING'S ROYAL REGIMENT OF NEW YORK.

Rank.	Names.	Place of Nativity.	Len'th of Service.	Former Situations and Remarks.
Major	Robert Leake	England	7 years	Had large landed property, &c., lost in consequence of the rebellion.
Captain	Thomas Gummesell	England	8 years	Formerly merchant in New York.
Captain	Jacob Maurer	Foreigner	28 yrs	Served in ye army in the 60th Regiment, from 1756 to 1763, afterwards in the quarter-master general's department.

Rank.	Name.	Place of Nativity.	Length of Service.	Former Situations and Remarks.
Captain	William Morrison	Scotland.	8 years	Was lieut., 19th June, 1776, in 1st Batt.: capt., 15th Nov., 1781, in 2nd Batt.
Captain	James McDonell	Scotland.	8 years	Held 200 acres of land in fee simple, under Sir John Johnson, at £6 per 100.
Captain	George Singleton	Ireland	8 years	Formerly merchant.
Captain	Wm. Redford Crawford	America	8 years	Held lands under Sir John Johnson.
Captain	— Byrns	Ireland	8 years	Held lands under Sir John Johnson.
Captain	— Lepscomb	England	7 years	Midshipman, Royal Navy
Captain	— McKenzie	Scotland	8 years	Held lands under Sir John Johnson.
Lieut.	Patrick Langan	Ireland	7 years	Private gentleman.
Lieut.	Walter Sutherland	Scotland	10 yrs	Soldier and non-commissioned officer in 26th Regt.; ensign, 17th Oct., 1779, in 1st Batt.; lieut., Nov., 1781, in 2nd Batt.
Lieut.	William McKay	Scotland	15 yrs	7 years volunteer and sergeant, in 21st Regiment.
Lieut.	Neal Robertson	Scotland	8 years	Merchant.
Lieut.	Henry Young	America	8 years	Farmer.
Lieut.	John Howard	Ireland	13 yrs	Farmer; served 6 years last war. from 1755 to 1761, as soldier and non-commissioned officer in 28th Regiment.
Lieut.	Jeremiah French	America	7 years	Farmer.
Lieut.	Philip P. Lansingh	America	4 years	High Sheriff, Charlot county.
Lieut.	Hazelton Spencer	America	7 years	Farmer.
Lieut.	Oliver Church	America	7 years	Farmer.
Lieut.	William Fraser	Scotland	7 years	Farmer.
Lieut.	Christian Wher	Foreigner	7 years	Farmer.
Ensign	Alex. McKenzie	N. Britain	4 years	Farmer.
Ensign	Ronald McDonell	N. Britain	3 years	Farmer.
Ensign	— Hay	America	3 years	Son of Governor Hay at Detroit.
Ensign	Samuel McKay	America	3 years	Son of the late Captain McKay.
Ensign	Timothy Thompson	America	3 years	Private gentleman.
Ensign	John McKay	America	3 years	Son of the late Captain McKay
Ensign	— Johnson	Ireland	2 years	Nephew to the late Sir William Johnson, Bart.
Ensign	— Crawford	America	4 years	Son of Captain Crawford.
Chap'n	John Stewart	America	3 years	Missionary for the Mohawk Indians at Fort Hunter.
Adj't.	— Fraser	Scotland	10 yrs	7 years soldier and non-commissioned officer in 34th Regt.
Quarter Master	— Dies	America	7 years	Farmer.
Surgeon	R. Kerr	Scotland	3 years	Assistant surgeon.

APPENDIX B.

I.

Roll of the 2nd Battalion of the King's Royal Regiment of New York, copied by permission of Dr. Canniff from his work, "The Settlement of Upper Canada." The original roll is in the possession of Mr. Sills. See page 439 of Dr. Canniff's book. I have arranged this copy of the roll alphabetically for more easy reference:—

Albery, Richard	Beranny, William	Cameron, Donald
Atherson, Charles	Boner, Gasper	Clarke, Hugh
Ashley, Samuel	Boner, Adam	Chisholm, Donald
Arginsinger, John	Bender, Samuel	Christie, George
Argussiger, Philip	Baltingal, Jacob	Clute, John
Albert, Edward	Brant, John	Cooper, Thomas
Abstrie, Lambert	Borven, William, junior	Cook, Silas
Brefsea, Gabriel	Baker, Henry	Coomb, John
Brefsea, Christopher	Borven, William, senior	Coomb, Barnard
Banks, John, junior	Bush, Henry	Christian, John
Banks, John, senior	Bartley, Michael	Christian, Simon
Brant, Franc	Bartley, Isaac	Cameron, William
Baxter, Lawrence	Ball, Samuel	Cugh, George
Benedict, Benjamin	Clark, Alexander	Culman, Frederick
Bernus, Gother	Cobman, Jacob	Connor, Christian
Bondish, John	Coons, Jacob	Cox, Alexander
Badenach, John	Coons, David	Crowder, Anthony
Berru, John	Campbell, Matthew	Crowder, John
Berron, John	Coumrad, William	Crowder, William
Barnhart, David	Coolcraft, Christian	Cadman, William
Baltingal, Jacob	Cook, Seth	Cadman, George
Baltingal, Samuel	Catchcatch, Christian	Coundouse, George
Beedchee, John	Cornell, Patner	Critchett, Bartholomew
Barnhart, George	Christie, George	Church, Oliver
Bailer, William	Carscallion, John	Cotter, Richard
Bell, Johnson	Carscallion, Luke	Clement, Joseph
Butte, Barnard	Cole, John	Cameron, Archibald
Barnhart, Nicholas	Calder, John	Cook, Robert
Barnhart, Jacob	Coons, Simon	Clark, Thomas
Barnhart, John	Coons, Peter	Chisholm, Allen
Brown, Nicholas	Cronkhite, John	Chisholm, Duncan
Burch, Jacob	Cornelious, John	Cain, John
Brown, James	Curtis, John	Coon, Jacob
Bomteal, Luke	Cameron, Alexander	Campbell, John
Barnhart, Charles	Cameron, Angus	Cain, Barney

Cook, Joseph	French, Andrew	Heming, Andrew
Cavan, Thomas	Finkle, George	Hamilton, Thomas
Christie, Abeah	Foy, John	House, Coomroot
Crawford, William	Foy, Daniel	(Conrad?)
Crumwell, Nicholas	Farling, John	Hedler, Adam
Crawford, Bryan	Fike, Peter	Hellen, John
Clark, Jacob	Fairchild, Benjamin	Hummerly, Andrew
Clark, John	Faish, Christian	Heller, Henry
Chisholm, Hugh	Fitzpatrick, George	Howard, William
Duhell, Cornelius	Foy, Francis	Harding, Richard
Dewitt, Gaston	Fossern, Daniel	Hellinger, Abraham
Dyckman, Martin	French, Albert	Howell, John
Defovest, Abraham	Flamsbury, William	Hoyt, Francis
Deal, Peter	Farrent, Matthew	Hart, Jothan
Deal, Peter	Farling, John	Hart, Nathaniel
Dyck, Nicholas	Flanagan, James	Hough, George
Dyck, Henry	Faber, David	Hight, Matthew
Deal, Adam	Fitzgerald, William	Horan, Peter
Detlor, Valentine	Furney, Rodolph	Hotan, Jacob
Detlor, Jacob	Furney, Adam	Hubbert, Jubilee
Davis, Peter	Gates, Thomas	Hegel, John
Dagetger, George	Grant, Alexander	Han, John
Douser, John	Goose, Frederick	Helmmmer, John
Dire, John	Gilbert, Luke	Howard, Christian
Davis, Henry	Graham, Thomas	Horan, Joseph
Dogstader, Adam	Grant, Peter	Johnson, Henry
Dengandre, Garrett	Gold, Edward	Johnson, John
Dogstader, Pompey	Gallinger, George	Jones, Thomas
Dow, Thomas	Gardiner, John	Jones, John
Delong, John	Gilbert, Nathaniel	Johnson, William
Davis, Henry	Graham, William	Johnson, Prince
Dodger, Thomas	Grant, Peter	Kough, Peter
Deal, Henry	Hopkinson, John	Kreem, John
Dogstider, John	Haines, Barast	Kough, James
Dervitt, John	Haines, Frederick	Knight, Benjamin
Delorm, John	Haines, John	Koughnet, John
Donevan, Herener	Haines, David	Kenedy, Robert
Deprender, George	Hoyle, John	Kenton, John
Emerish, Henry	Hoyle, Peter	Koughnet, William
Eamer, Peter	Houise, John	Koliph, Henry
Earheart, Simon	Huffman, Jacob	Koughnet, * Michae
Eaverson, John	Henerham, Andrew	Koughnet, * John
Edgar, John	Hill, Timothy	Laraney, Jonas
Eamer, Philip	Hart, Zachariah	Loukes, Jacob
Evans, Tomy	Howell, Warren	Lount, John
Erwing, Robert	Huben, Peter	Lishamblier, David
Emburg, Andrew	Hugh, John	Litcher, John
Evans, Bolton	Henning, Henry	Latoch, Halburt
Eglon, Leonard	Hawley, Jacob	Landras, Samuel
Eastwood, John	Helse, Frederick	Logest, Andrew
Foster, Moses	Hugh, Henry	Law, Samuel
Friar, Samuel	Hendrick, Peter	Lonkey, George
File, John	Helmer, Adam	Lonkey, Henry
Franklin, John	Harbinger, John	Loukes, Abraham
Fend, Andrew	Hawdord, Edward	Loft, David
Fletcher, John	Hurd, Tod	Laryo, Matthew

* These names are spelled Roughnet, probably a typographical error.

Lambert, John
 Morden, John
 Morrison, James
 Millross, Andrew
 Matthews, Pompey
 Middleton, Reuben
 Magle, Gotlip
 Medagh, John
 Myers, John
 Mure, John
 Miller, John
 Murdoff, George
 Murdoff, James
 Murdoff, George
 Moss, Simon
 Matthew, Jacob
 Martin, Robert
 Martin, Patrick
 Mirile, Jacob
 Minse, John
 Matthew, Nicholas
 Mitchell, John
 McCarty, Jacob
 McCarty, William
 McDougall, Alexander
 McDonell, John, senior
 McDonell, John, junior
 McDonell, Roderick
 McDonell, Ronald
 McDonell, Daniel
 McDonald, Duncan
 McGowen, Stephen
 McGran, Owen
 McGraw, Denis
 McIntyre, John
 McIntyre, Duncan
 McKay, Stephen
 McLennan, John
 McPherson, James
 McPherson, Laughlin
 McPherson, Donald
 McTaggart, James
 Northrop, Eson
 Noon, William
 Narramore, Esau
 Nicholson, William
 Nellinger, Abraham
 Oxbury, John
 Platto, Alexander
 Phillips, Michael
 Phillips, Peter
 Pember, Philip
 Priest, Jacob
 Pitcher, Cornelius
 Plant, Peter
 Prest, George
 Parsons, John
 Penn, Matthew
 Prentice, Daniel
 Pritchell, John
 Phillips, Jacob
 Porker, Isaac
 Peacock, John
 Phillips, Elijah
 Phillips, John
 Rankins, James
 Redding, Francis
 Rahall, John
 Reynold, William
 Ross, Alexander
 Randal, Joseph
 Ranley, Jacob
 Rollin, Thomas
 Rood, Mirchell
 Ramsay, Adam
 Reutner, George
 Rogers, John
 Rombaugh, Jacob
 Rombaugh, John
 Rombaugh, Andrew
 Rombaugh, William
 Ross, Thomas, senior
 Ross, Thomas, junior
 Ross, John
 Roaf, John
 Ryan, Dennis
 Rowland, Jervis
 Rierman, Henry
 Rapole, George
 Rote, George
 Rogers, William
 Robertson, Daniel
 Simmons, Jonas
 Scot, Daniel
 Shaw, William
 Sholter, John
 Swartfager, Frederick
 Smith, Stephen
 Smith, Jacob
 Sipperly, Philip
 Shilliner, Christian
 Scyler, Nicholas
 Sullivan, George
 Snyder, Jacob
 Snider, Ludwick
 Sills, John
 Sills, Lawrence
 Sills, George
 Smith, Michael
 Smith, Philip
 Swathfayer, John
 Sutter, Isaac
 Sullivan, Cornelius
 Shirley, John
 Shellop, Henry
 Smith, Jacob
 Sarrabe, Elijah
 Suckey, Samuel
 Saver, John
 Savanay, Alexander
 Sambert, David
 Sawyer, William
 Shellop, Christian
 Smith, Daniel
 Sheek, Christian
 Schnars, Frederick
 Starring, Jacob
 Severn, Peter
 Serons, Philip
 Smith, John
 Sherman, William
 Schilles, Henry
 Service, Henry
 Shaver, Adam
 Sample, Hugh
 Street, Daniel
 Staly, Tobias
 Stiering, George
 Sautner, Jacob
 Shaver, James
 Smith, William
 Smith, Peter
 Sweeny, Daniel
 Stewart, John
 Thomson, Thomas
 Thom, William
 Titehert, James
 Tarboson, David
 Teague, John
 Tute, John
 Tingorac, John
 Turnever, William
 Thoyer, David
 Toyer, Richard
 Truax, Isaac
 Turnburing, John
 Tower, John
 Towar, Cantobert
 Tarrainy, Isaac
 Tarrang, Abraham
 Teague, Jacob
 Tomset, Benjamin
 Teahy, Adam
 Vanalstine, James
 Vizie, Joseph
 Valentine, Alexander
 Vandregoo, Philip
 Weegar, Jacob
 Wher, John
 Wallan, Samuel
 Werst, John

Willoughby, William	Woodcock, Peter	Weegar, Thomas
William, Albert	Welsh, Morris	West, John
Winter, Jacob	Wilson, James	Young, Daniel
Wilson, James	Winter, Peter	Young, Peter
Winter, Henry	Witts, Henry	Young, Stephen
Willinger, Michael	Witts, John	Young, Peter
Windaker, John	Wright, John	Young, Cain
Warmly, Jacob	Walroda, Jacob	Ylline, —
Woodcock, Abraham	Wood, James	Zenith, Peter
	Wood, William	

2.

The following list was obtained from the late Donald Aeneas McDonell, late Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary, who was the grandson of Captain John McDonell :—

List of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Grenadier Company, of the First Battalion of the King's Royal Regiment of New York, in the year 1782 :

CAPTAIN—John McDonell.

LIEUTENANTS.

Peter Everitt, John Prentice.

SERGEANTS.

John McKee John Empey Joseph Benedict.

CORPORALS.

Duncan McArthur Nicholas Denney John Colman

DRUMMERS.

Alexander Rose Leonard Stoneburner

PRIVATES.

Nicholas Mattice	Balshezar Tablebach	Martin Meddock
James Dingwall	Alexander McDonell	John Redick
Jacob Asten	Nicholas Ault	Adam Empey
Francis Putman	Donald McGillis	Solomon Tuttle
Peter Loucks	David Jacocks	David Ketchum
John Stawing	Daniel Morden	Joseph Loucks
John Mullin	Richard Langdon	Philip Stottie
Michael Ault	Caspar Coons	John O'Brien
John McDonell	John Coons	Jacob Denney
Francis Albraut	Abraham Freese	Michael Gallanger
Marcus Shaver	Francis Bratham	Conrad Devou
Christien Harris	George Murray	Jacob Sheets
Conrade Coons	Jeremiah Snyder	Duncan McIntyre
John Crabtrie	John Paddock	Francis Prime
John Bangle	Nicholas Fremier	James Willis
John Foster	Angus Grant	Philip Freemier.
Joseph Mott	William Orkard	

APPENDIX C.

List of officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 84th Regiment, the King's Royal Regiment of New York, the Loyal Rangers (Major Jessup's corps), Butler's Rangers, etc., who settled in the eastern part of Upper Canada. Copied by permission of Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co., from "The Centennial of the Settlement of Upper Canada," published in 1885 :

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	REGIMENT.
Abraham, Christian	Ernest town	R. R. N. Y.
Aby, George	Eastern District	44th
Adams, Andrew	Edwardsburgh	K. R.
Adams, Elijah Curtis	E. District	Soldier } Corps not
Adams, Erray	do	Soldier } stated.
Adams, Gideon	do	L. R., Lieutenant
Adams, James	do	K. R.
Adams, Joel	do	do
Adams, Samuel	do	Capt. under Gen. Burgoyne
Adams, Sam. William	do	K. R., Sergeant
Airhart, Simon	Edwardsburgh	L. R.
Albrant, Francis	E. District	R. R. N. Y.
Albrant, Henry	do	do
Algire, Martin	do	do
Algire, senior, William	do	do
Alt, Nicholas	do	do
Aman or Amon, John	do	do
Aman, Jacob	do	do
Arney, John James	Ernest town	With Gen. Burgoyne
Amon, Laurence	E. District	R. R. N. Y. [Jessup's]
Amor, Peter,	do	do
Amor, Philip	do	do
Amsberry, William	Ernest town	L. R.
Amy, Nicholas	do	do
Anderson, Ebenezer	E. District	R. R. N. Y., Ensign
Anderson, Elisha	do	do
Anderson, Henry	do	L. R.

R. R. N. Y.—King's Royal Regiment of New York (Sir John Johnson's corps.)

L. R.—Loyal Rangers (Jessup's corps.)

K. R.—King's Rangers.

O. R.—Orange Rangers.

B. R.—Butler's Rangers.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	REGIMENT.
Anderson, James	E. District	R. R. N. Y.
Anderson, Joseph	do	do Lieutenant
Anderson, Samuel	do	do Captain
Annable, John	do	do Sergeant
Arkenbrack, John	do	L. R.
Armstrong, John	do	do
Armstrong, Thomas	Edwardsburgh	Served under Gen. Burgoyne
Asselstine, John	Ernest town	L. R.
Asselstine, Peter	do	do
Averall, Robert	E. District	R. R. N. Y., Drummer
Avery, Joseph	do	do Fifer
Ault, Everhart	do	do
Ault, Michael	do Matilda	do
Ault, John	do	do
Bailey, John	do	Ship carpenter
Bailey, Levi	do	Delancy's Regiment
Baker, senior, Adam	do	R. R. N. Y.
Baker, Benjamin	do Lancaster	do
Baker, Conract	do Williamsburgh	do
Baker, Frederick	Ernest town	L. R.
Baker, Henry	E. District, Matilda	R. R. N. Y.
Baker, Martin	do	do
Ball, Shadrack	Ernest town	L. R.
Ball, Solomon	do	do
Barnhart, Charles	Fredericksburgh	R. R. N. Y.
Barnhart, George	E. District	do Sergeant
Barnhart, John	H. District	do
Barnhart, Jacob	E. District	do
Barnhart, Nicholas	do	do
Bartley, Isaiah	Fredericksburgh	do
Bartley, Michael	do	do
Barton, Thomas	E. District	L. R.
Batman, Samuel	do	do
Baxter, William	do	R. R. N. Y.
Beach, John	*J. District	Sergeant
Beach, Samuel	Ernest town	L. R.
Beavins or Bavins, James	do	do
Behn, John	Fredericksburgh	R. R. N. Y.
Bell, Duncan	do	K. R.
Bell, Thomas	do	R. R. N. Y.
Bell, William	do	K. R., Sergeant
Bender, George	E. District	R. R. N. Y.
Benedict, John	do Matilda	do
Benedict, Joseph	do	do Corporal
Bennet, Corporal	do	L. R.
Berkley, Averhart	do W'nsburgh	B. R. †
Berrard or Bernard, Alex'r	do	L. R.
Bethune, Angus	do	R. R. N. Y.
Bethune, Rev. John	do	Chaplain 84th Regiment
Bettersworth, James	do	R. R. N. Y.
Birch, Jacob	Fredericksburgh	do
Boid, senior, Thomas	Edwardsburgh	Quarter-master's Dept.
Bishop, John	E. District, Matilda	R. R. N. Y.

* Johnstown District.

† B. R.—Butler's Rangers.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	REGIMENT.
Benson, Matthew	Fredericksburgh	O. R. *
Blacker, John	Marysborough	L. R.
Bogart, Gilbert or Gyspert	Adolphustown	L. Refugees
Bonistal, Jacob	E. District	L. R.
Booth, Joshua	Ernest town	do Surgeon
Bottom, Elijah	E. District	do Ensign
Bough or Bouck, John	do	R. R. N. Y.
Bough, senior, Frederick	do	do
Bough, junior, Frederick	do	do
Bouk, Adam	do	do
Bouk, senior, Christian	do	do
Bouck, Frederick	do W'msburgh	do
Bowen, Luke	E. District, Matilda	do
Bowen, William	Fredericksburgh	do
Bower, Adam	Ernest town	do
Bower, Caspar	Fredericksburgh	do
Boyce, Andrew	Ernest town	do
Boyce, John	E. District, Matilda	do
Boyce, Stephen	Ernest town	L. R.
Brackenridge, David	E. District	do Ensign
Brackenridge, James	do	do Captain
Bradshaw, John	do Osnabruk	R. R. N. Y., Corporal
Bradt, Arent	H. District	do
Brannan, William	E. District	84th
Brant, Henry	Fredericksburgh	R. R. N. Y.
Bready, James	Kingston	do
Bready, Luke	E. District	do
Briscoe, Isaac	Ernest town	L. R.
Briscoe, Nathan	do	do
Browce, George	E. District	R. R. N. Y.
Brown, Abraham	Augusta	L. R.
Brouse, Joseph	Matilda	R. R. N. Y.
Brouse, Peter	E. District	do
Brouse, Peter	do	do
Brown, senior, Jesse	do	L. R.
Brown, junior, Jesse	do	do
Brown, Nathan	Augusta	do
Brown, Nathaniel	E. District	do
Brown, Thomas	do	do
Bruce, Alexander	do Glengarry	Soldier (Quere, 84th?)
Bromdage, John	do	do Delancy's Regt.
Bryan, John	do	L. R., Reverend
Bemsley, Buel	do	K. R.
Buel, William	do	L. R., Ensign
Bulson Cornelius	Williamsburgh	R. R. N. Y., Drummer
Bunker, Bethuel	E. District	do
Bunker, John	do	do
Burley, Freeman	Ernest town	L. R.
Burrit, Stephen	E. District	N. R. K. R., Sergeant
Bush, Henry	M. District	R. R. N. Y.
Butler, senior, Freelove	Ernest town	L. R.
Byrnes, Esq., William	Charlottenburgh	R. R. N. Y., Captain
Cadmen, senior, John	E. District	do
Cadman, junior, John	do	do

* O. R.—Orange Rangers.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	REGIMENT.
Cadman William	Fredericksburgh	R. R. N. Y.
Calder, William	E. District	do
Caldwell, John	do	do
Campbell, Esq., Alex.	do	L. R., Lieutenant
Campbell, Allen	Elizabethtown	do
Campbell, Daniel	E. D't, W'msburgh	R. R. N. Y., Sergeant
Campbell, senior, Daniel	do Charlottenb'g	do
Campbell, junior, Daniel	do do	do
Campbell, James	do Augusta	L. R., Lieutenant
Campbell, James	do Osnabruck	R. R. N. Y.
Campbell, Richard	Marysburgh	84th
Cameron, Alex'r	E. D't, Lancaster	R. R. N. Y.
Cameron, senior, Alex'r	do Cornwall	do
Cameron, junior, Alex'r	do do	do
Cameron, Allan	do do	do
Cameron, Angus	do Charlottenb'g	do
Cameron, Arch'd	do do	do
Cameron, Dan'l or Donald	do do	K. R.
Cameron, Donald	do Charlottenb'g	84th
Cameron, Donald	do 15 in 5th con.	Son of John Cameron, Cornwall / of R. R. N. Y.
Cameron, Duncan	do Edwardsb'g	L. R.
Cameron, senior, Hugh	do Cornwall	R. R. N. Y.
Cameron, Hugh	do Charlottenb'g	do [Burgoyne
Cameron, John	do do	Subaltern under Gen.
Cameron, John	do Lancaster	R. R. N. Y., 1st Battalion
Cameron, senior, John	do Cornwall	do
Cameron, Wm. Buy	do Charlottenb'g	do
Cameron, William	do Cornwall	84th
Carley, Barthow	do Augusta	L. R.
Carman, George	do Matilda	R. R. N. Y., 1st Battalion
Carman, senior, Michael	do do	do
Carns, senior, Jacob	do do	do
Carpenter, Peter	do Cornwall	L. R.
Carr, senior, Daniel	Ernest town	do
Carrigan, Peter	E. District	do Sergeant
Carr, William	do Cornwall	R. R. N. Y.
Carscallon, Edward	Fredericksburgh	do Lieutenant
Carscallon, George	do do	do
Carscallin, John	do do	do Sergeant
Carscallon, James	do do	do do
Carscallon, Luke	do do	do do
Case or Cass, Josiah	E. D't, Grand River	do
Case, Joseph Pomroy	do do	do Drummer
Case, Peter	do do	do
Cashin or Casan, John	do Charlottenb'g	84th
Cassleman, Conradt	do W'msburgh	R. R. N. Y.
Cassleman, Henry	do do	do Drummer
Cassleman, Richard	do do	do
Cassleman, Suffrenus	do Matilda	do
Cassleman, William	do do	do
Cassleman, Thomas	do W'msburgh	do Drummer
Cassleman, Warner or Verner	do do	do
Caswell, Lemuel	do do	K. R., Sergeant
Chambers, James	do do	L. R.
Chavassey, James	Marysburgh	84th

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	REGIMENT.
Chester, John	E. District	L. R.
Chisholm, senior, Alex.	E.D't, Lancaster	R. R. N. Y.
Chisholm, Allan	do do	do Drummer
Chisholm, Donald	do Charlottenb'g	do do
Chisholm, Duncan	do Lancaster	do do
Chisholm, Hugh	do do	do do
Chisholm, John	do Cornwall	L. R.
Chisholm, William	do Charlottenb'g	R. R. N. Y.
Christie, Abijah	do do	do do
Christie, senior, John	do do	do do
Church, Jonathan Mills	Elizabethtown	do do
Church, Oliver	Fredericksburgh	do do
Church, junior, Oliver	do do	do do
Clark, Alexander	do do	do do
Clark, Henry	Ernest town	L. R.
Clark, Robert	do do	do do
Classen, Caleb	E. Distr't, Augusta	do do
Clinch, Ralph	H. District	R. R. N. Y., Lieutenant
Clerk, Francis	E. District	do do
Clerk, James	E.D't, Charlottenb'g	do do
Clew or Clough, William	do do	L. R., Corporal
Cline, Adam		R. R. N. Y.
Clenny, James	do Augusta	L. R., Drummer
Clyne or Cline, Michael	do do	R. R. N. Y.
Coffin, William	Kingston	do do
Coll, Adam	E.D't, Elizabetht'n	L. R.
Cole, John	do Augusta	do do
Collison, John	Matilda	R. R. N. Y., Drummer
Coltman, John	H. District	do do
Comber, Jacob	Ernst town	L. R.
Comber, Thomas	do do	do do
Concklin, Joseph	do do	do do
Conlon, Michael	Kingston	84th
Cook, Michael	Edwardsburgh	do do
Cook, Michael	E.D't, W'msburgh	Commissary Department
Cook, John	do Osnabruok	South Carolina
Coons, Conradt	do W'msburgh	R. R. N. Y.
Coons, Gasper	do Matilda	do do
Coons, John	do Osnabruok	do do
Coons, Jacob	do W'msburgh	do do
Corbin, Nathaniel	do do	L. R.
Corbman, Jacob	Sophias & Ameliasb'g	R. R. N. Y., Sergeant
Cornelius, John	Fredericksburgh	do do
Corby, George	H. District	do do
Cottier, senior, James	Fredericksburgh	do do
Cottier, Richard	do do	do do
Conville, Simeon	E.D't, Augusta	L. R.
Cough, John	do Osnabruok	R. R. N. Y.
Countryman, sen'r, Jacob	do do	do do
Crawford, John	H. District	do do
Crawford, William	Fredericksburgh	do do
Critus or Crytes, George	Cornwall	do do
Cross, Henry	E.D't, Cornwall	K. R.
Crouder, Anthony	do do	R. R. N. Y.
Crouder, John	do Charlottenb'g	do do
Crouder, John	Osnabruok	do do

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	REGIMENT.	
Crouder, Isaac	E. D't, Osnabruck	R. R. N. Y.	
Crouder, 3rd William	do	do	
Crouse, John	do Matilda	do	
Cryderman or Chrithuman, Harmanus	do	do	
Cryderman, John	E. District	do	Corporal
Cryderman or Cruderman, Michael	Marysburgh	do	
Chrysler or Chrysdale, Jno.	Thurlow	L. R.	
Chrysler, Gerominus	E. District	R. R. N. Y.	
Chrysler, senior, John	E. D't, Matilda	do	
Chrysler, junior, John	do do	B. R., Drummer	
Cryslar, Philip	do Cornwall	R. R. N. Y.	
Culbert, Donald	Charlottenburgh	do	
Cumming, William	E. District	84th	
Cummings, John	Marysburgh	84th	
Curry, Ephraim	E. District	L. R., Sergeant	
Curry, John	E. D't, Lancaster	K. R.	
Curry, James	do do	R. R. N. Y.	
Daly, Peter	Ernest town	L. R.	
Davey, Henry	do	R. R. N. Y.	
Davey, John	do	do	
Davies, Peter	E. District	do	
Davies, Richard	do	do	Drummer
Defoe, Abraham	Fredericksburgh	K. R., Corporal	
Defoe, Daniel	do	do	
Defoe, John	do	do	
Deforest, Abram	H. District	R. R. N. Y.	
Demorest, James	Fredericksburgh	O. R., Sergeant	
Denault, Joachim	E. District	84th	
Derheart, John	do	L. R.	
Derry, Loudon	Edwardsburg	B. R.	
Detlor, John	Fredericksburgh	R. R. N. Y.	
Detlor, Jacob	do	do	Sergeant
Detlor, Peter	do	do	do
Detlor, Samuel	do	do	
Detlor, Valentine	do	do	
Devoe, Conrad	E. District	do	
Dewit, Gaston	do	do	
Dewit, John	do	do	Drummer
Diamond, John	Ernest town	K. R.	
Diamond, senior, John	Fredericksburgh	do	
Diamond, Jacob	do	do	
Diamond, junior, Jacob	do	do	
Dickson, Francis	Ernest town	84th	
Dieky, William	Charlottenburgh	R. R. N. Y.	
Dies or Dice, sr., William	Fredericksburgh	do	Quarter-master
Dingman, Garrett	do	do	
Dingman, Richard	Osnabruck	do	
Dingwall, John	E. D't, Glengarry	do	
Dingwall, James	E. District	do	
Disman, Timothy	W. District	84th	
Dixon, John	E. District	R. R. N. Y.	
Dixon, senior, Robert	do	With Gen. Burgoyne	
Dixon, William	Lancaster	do	do

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	REGIMENT.
Donavan or Dunavan, Florence	Fredericksburgh	R. R. N. Y.
Dopp, Peter	Montague	do
Dorin or Dorn, Jacob	E. District	do
Dorin, Jeremiah	do	do
Dorn, Peter	do	do
Dougharty, James	do	do
Downley or Downey, Con- retius	Marysburgh	84th
Drummond, Esq., Per.	E. District	L. R., Captain
Dulmadge, David	Marysburgh	do
Dulmage, John	Edwardsburg	do Lieutenant
Duncan, Esq., Richard	Williamsburg	R. R. N. Y., Captain
Dunham, Daniel	E. District	L. R., Sergeant
Dunham, John	do	R. R. N. Y.
Dunham, James	do	do
Dunn, John	Lancaster	Volunteer Indian Dept., 1776
Dugenberg or Durenberry, John	Ernest town	L. R., Ensign
Eaman or Aman, Jacob	Osnabruck	R. R. N. Y.
Earhart, Adam	Fredericksburgh	L. R.
Earhart, John	E. District	do
Eastman, Benjamin	do	do
Eastman, Nadab	do	do
Edwards, James	Marysburgh	84th
Embrie or Embury, And.	Fredericksburgh	R. R. N. Y., Sergeant
Embrie, junior, David	do	do
Embrie or Embury, John	do	do Sergeant
Emery, Thomas	E. District	do
Empey, Adam	Osnabruck	do Corporal
Empey, junior, Adam	E. District	do
Empey, Chris.	do	do
Empey, senior, John	Osnabruck	do Corporal
Empey, junior, John	E. District	do do
Empey, Jacob	do	do
Empey, Peter	do	do
Empey, senior, Philip	do	do
Empey, junior, Philip	do	do
Empey, senior, William	E. D't, Cornwall	do
England, William	E. District	L. R., Sergeant
Evans, Bolton	M. District	R. R. N. Y.
Elveston, Edward	E. District	L. R.
Everett, Peter	do	R. R. N. Y., Lieutenant
Everson, John	Williamsburgh	do
Eastman, Benjamin	E. District	L. R.
Farchild, Benjamin	H. District	R. R. N. Y., Corporal
Fairfield, Archibald	Kingston	L. R.
Fairman, senior, John	ThurLOW	do Sergeant
Farlinger, John	E. District	R. R. N. Y.
Farrand, Jacob	do	do Lieutenant
Farrington, Robert	Marysburgh	do
Farrington, Samuel	do	84th
Farrington, Stephen	do	R. R. N. Y.
Feader, Lucas or Lucis	E. District	do
Fennell, John	do	do
Ferguson, Alex.	do	do

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	REGIMENT.
Ferguson, senior, Alex.	E. District	R. R. N. Y.
Ferguson, Peter	do	do
Ferguson, William	do	do
Fetterley, Peter	Williamsburgh	do
Fields, George	do	B. R.
Fields, Gilbert	do	do
Fyke, Daniel		R. R. N. Y.
File, John	do	do
Files, John	do	do Corporal
Finkle, George	Fredericksburgh	do
Finkle, Henry	Ernest town	L. R., Corporal
Finney, Peter	E. District	R. R. N. Y.
Fisher, John	M. District	do
Fitchet, James	Fredericksburgh	do
Fitchet, Richard, (Fitchell)	do	84th
Fitchet, Joseph	E. District	R. R. N. Y.
Fitzgerald, —	Adolphus town	L. R.
Fitzpatrick, Peter	E. District	R. R. N. Y.
Flynn, John	do	84th
Forsyth, James	do	R. R. N. Y., Corporal
Foster, Edward	do	do
Foster, Jonn	do	do
Foster, Moses	Fredericksburgh	do
Fox, Frederick	Sophiasburg	do
Franks, William	E. District	do
Fraser, Donald	do	84th
Fraser, John	do	R. R. N. Y.
Fraser, Jeremiah	Edwardsburg	L. R.
Fraser, Kenneth	Ernest town	do
Fraser, Thomas	Edwardsburg	do Captain
Fraser, Thomas	E. District	do
Fraser, Thomas	do	do
Fraser, William	Fredericksburgh	R. R. N. Y., Adjutant
Fraser, William	E. District	L. R., Captain
Fraser, William	do	do
Fraser, William	E. D't, Roxborough	do
Fraser, William	E. District	do
Fraser, William	do	R. R. N. Y., Lieutenant
Frederick, Barnet	do	do
Freeman, John	Ernest town	L. R.
French, Gersham	Cornwall	do Lieutenant
French, Henry	E. District	do Corporal
French, Jeremiah	do	R. R. N. Y., Lieutenant.
Froom, David	do	do
Froom, junior, James	do	do
Frost, Edmund	H. District	L. R., Corporal
Frymire, Nicholas	E. District	R. R. N. Y.
Frymire, Phillip	do	do
Fullarton, James	do	R. R.
Furnier, Chris.	Kingston	R. R. N. Y.
Fykes, Peter	Fredericksburgh	do
Frederick, Lodwick	Marysburg	do
Goffield, Nat. A.	do	L. R.
Galbraith, John	do	do
Gallinger, Christian	E. District	R. R. N. Y.
Gallinger, George	do	do

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	REGIMENT.
Gallinger, Henry	E. District	R. R. N. Y.
Gallinger, senior, Michael	do	do
Gardiner, John	do	do
Garlock, Henry	do	do
Garlock or Garlough, John	Ernest town	L. R., Corporal
Garlough, Jacob	E. District	R. R. N. Y.
Garlough, senior, Peter	do	do
Gay, Edward	do	do
German, Chris.	Adolphus town	L. R.
German, John	do	do Corporal
German, Jacob	do	do Drummer
Gerolomy, James	Ernest town	L. R.
George, John	do	84th
Georger, Chrisloph	Kingston	84th, Sergeant
Gibson, John	E. District	K. R.
Gilson, Matthew	W. District	R. R. N. Y.
Gilchrist, Peter	Ernest town	L. R.
Glassford, John	E. District, Augusta	Joined at Niagara, 1779
Glassford, Jonn	Matilda	R. R. N. Y.
Glassford, Robert	E. District	do
Goose, Frederick	Cornwall	do
Gooseberry, Thomas	E. District	L. R.
Gordon, Robert	Charlottenburgh	R. R. N. Y.
Gordonier, Henry	Ernest town	L. R.
Gordonier, Jacob	do	do
Graham, Oliver	E. D't, Lancaster	K. R.
Graham, Thomas	E. District	R. R. N. Y.
Graham, William	do	84th, Sergeant
Grant, Alexander	E. D't, Edwardsb'g	do
Grant, Alexander	do Charlottenb'g	R. R. N. Y.
Grant, Allen	do Elizabeth'n	84th, Sergeant
Grant, Angus	do	R. R. N. Y.
Grant, Arch'd	do	do
Grant (Croskey), senior, Donald	do Charlottenb'g	do
Grant, junior, Donald	do do	do
Grant, Duncan	do	do
Grant, Duncan	do	do
Grant, Finlay	do	do
Grant, John	Marysburgh	84th
Grant, John	E. District	R. R. N. Y.
Grant, James	Marysburgh	84th, Sergeant
Grant, James	E. District	Ensign, Major McAlpine
Grant, Peter	do	84th
Grant, Peter	Charlottenburgh	R. R. N. Y.
Grant, William	E. District	do
Grant, William	Lancaster	84th
Gray, John	E. District	84th, Sergeant
Gray, James	Yonge	L. R.
Gray, James, Colonel	Gray's C'k, Cornwall	R. R. N. Y., Major
Green, John	Marysborough	L. R.
Greenop, Britain	Kingston	84th
Griffin, Joseph	E. District	L. R.
Gunn, David	Lancaster	Was at conquest of Canada in 78th Regiment
Hagerman, Tunis	Ernest town	L. R.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	REGIMENT.
Haggart, John	Charlottenburgh	Artificer
Haines, Christopher	E. D't, Wmsburgh	R. R. N. Y.
Hains, Joseph	do do	do
Haines, Michael	do do	do Sergeant
Hamblin, Silas	do Augusta	L. R., Major
Hard, James	do	do
Hard, Phili	do	do
Hare, Henry	do Lancaster	Indian Dept., Lieutenant
Hare, John	do	B. R.
Hare, James	Lancaster	Indian Dept., Ensign
Hart, Barney	E. District	R. R. N. Y.
Hatle, Adam	do	do
Hartle, senior, John	do	do
Hartman, David	Ernest town	L. R.
Hatler, Thomas	E. District	R. R. N. Y.
Havens, John	Ernest town	L. R.
Hawley, Ichabad	do	do
Hawley, Jephtha	do	Lieutenant of Batteaux
Hawley, Martin	do	L. R.
Hawley, Zadok	Fredericksburgh	do
Hawn, Christian	E. District	R. R. N. Y.
Hawn, Henry	do	do
Hawn, Hermanus	do	do
Hawn, Jacob	do	do
Heck, Paul	do	Corporal with Gen. Burgoyne
Hedler, Adam	Fredericksburgh	R. R. N. Y.
Helmer, John	E. D't, Cornwall	do
Helmer, John	do Wmsburgh	do
Herman, Valentine	Augusta	L. R.
Heron or Herring, And'w	Fredericksburgh	R. R. N. Y.
Hesse, Jacob	Ernest town	L. R.
Hick, John	E. District	K. R.
Hicks, Benjamin	Marysburgh	B. R.
Hicks, Lewis	Ernest town	L. R.
Hickey, John	E. District	R. R. N. Y.
Hitchler, Six	do	L. R.
Hodge, Timothy	do	do
Hodogan or Hogodoom, Peter	do	do
Hoffman, David	Ernest town	do
Hoffman, Jacob	do	R. R. N. Y.
Hoffman, Philip	Fredericksburgh	do
Hogan, Major William	Cornwall	In war, 1759-1769
Hoffman, Joseph	Ernest town	L. R.
Hogle, James	do	do
Hoople, Henry	E. D't, Osnabruck	R. R. N. Y.
Hoople, John	do do	do
Hopper, Abraham	do	do
Hover, Henry	Adolphus town	B. R.
Hough, Barnabas	Ernest town	L. R.
Hough, Broner	do	K. R.
Hough, John	Fredericksburgh	R. R. N. Y.
Howard, Edward	Ernest town	do
Howard, senior, John	do	do Lieutenant
Howard, Matthew	E. District	Ensign in Gen. Burgoyne's campaign

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	REGIMENT.
Howard, Thomas	Ernest town	R. R. N. Y.
Howell, John	Sophiasburgh	do Sergt.-Major
Howell, Warren	Fredericksburgh	do
Huffman, jr., Jno. Nicholas	H. District	L. R.
Huff, Asa	Fredericksburgh	do
Huffnail or Huffnigle, And'w	do	do Drummer
Huffnail, Jeptha	Adolphustown	R. R. N. Y.
Humphrey, James	E. District	L. R.
Huntsinger, John	H. District	R. R. N. Y.
Hurlbert, Moses	E. District	K. R.
Hurd, Jehiel	Augusta	R. R. N. Y., Sergeant
Jackson, David	Ernest town	L. R.
Jackson, Henry	E. District	do
Jackson, James	do Augusta	do
Jackson, Thomas	do do	do
Jacocks or Jacobs, David	do	R. R. N. Y.
Jessup, Esq., Edward	Augusta	L. R., Major Commandant
Jessup, Edward	E. District	L. R., Lieutenant
Jessup, Joseph	do	do Captain
Johns, Solomon	H. District	do Lieutenant
Johnston, Adam	E. D't, Cornwall	Joined Royal Standard at Saratoga in 1777, J. Anderson, certificate
Johnson, George	do do	R. R. N. Y., Corporal
Johnson, George	do Matilda	do
Johnson, Sir John	H. District	do Col., or Lt.-Col. Commandant
Johnson, James	E. D't, Cornwall	do Corporal
Johnston, James	Ernest town	L. R.
Johnston, William	M. District	do
Jones, David	E. District	do Lieutenant
Jones, Esq., Ephraim	do	Commissary
Jones, Esq., John	do	L. R., Captain
Jones, Solomon	do	do Surgeon's-mate
Jones, Thomas	do	do
Keller or Koeller, Chas.	Fredericksburgh	R. R. N. Y.
Keller, Frederick	do	K. R.
Keller, John	do	R. R. N. Y.
Keeler, James	Augusta	Jersey Volunteer
Kelly, Patrick	Marysburgh	84th
Kelsey or Celsiy, James	E. D't, Augusta	L. R.
Kemp, senior, John	Fredericksburgh	K. R.
Kemp, junior, John	do	do
Kemp, James	do	do
Kemp, Joseph	do	do
Kennedy, Alexander	E. District	R. R. N. Y., Corporal
Kenny, James	H. District	84th
Kintner, George	E. District	R. R. N. Y.
Kimmerly, Andrew	Richmond	do
King, Constant	E. D't, Edwardsb'g	L. R.
King, Ebenezer	do Elizabeth'n	do
Knapp, Joseph	E. District	do Sergeant
Knight, John	do Cornwall	R. R. N. Y.
Knight, James	do do	do Corporal
Koughnet, William	Fredericksburgh	do
Kronkheit, Hercules	Ernest town	do

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	REGIMENT.
Kronkheit, John	Ernest town	R. R. N. Y.
Lake, Christopher	do	L. R.
Lake, Thomas	do	do
Lamb, senior, Isaac	Johnstown District	Joined Gen. Burgoyne in 1777
Lambert, David	Fredericksburgh	R. R. N. Y.
Lampson, John	E. D't, Edwardsburg	Served in 1777 under Gen. Burgoyne
Lampson, William	do do	L. R., Ensign
Lauden, Asa	do	Joined Gen. Burgoyne,
Lauden, junior, Asa	do	served in 1777
Larraway, Abraham	Fredericksburgh	R. R. N. Y., 2nd Battalion
Larraway, senior, Isaac	do	do
Larraway, junior, Isaac	do	do
Laroway, Jonas	do	do
Laroway, Peter	do	do
Lawer or Layer, William	do	do
Laws, Samuel	Richmond	do
Leaky, William	E. D't, Walford	L. R.
Lee, David	do Boston	do
Lerrock, senior, Francis	Ernest town	do
Lerrock, junior, Francis	do	do
Lerrock, Peter	do	do Drummer
Livingstone, John	E. D't, Charlottenburg	R. R. N. Y., Sergeant
Livingston, Mary, widow of Jonathan Mutchmore	do do	do
Lighthouse, Daniel	M. District	L. R.
Lindsey, John	Ernest town	K. R.
Livermore, Moses	Hawkesbury	L. R.
Lodel, Daniel	M. District	R. R. N. Y.
Lodwick, Frederick	Marysburgh	do
Loeney, John	Charlottenburgh	do
Losce, Cornelius	Matilda	L. R.
Losce, senior, Joshua	do	do
Lovelass, Thomas	E. D't, Grand River	do Lieutenant
Louck, Abraham	do Augusta	R. R. N. Y.
Loucks, George	Williamsburgh	do
Loucks, Nicholas	E. D't, Augusta	L. R.
Loucks, Abraham	Fredericksburgh	R. R. N. Y.
Loucks, George	do	do
Loucks, Henry	do	do
Loucks, Jacob	do	do
Louckes, Joseph	E. D't, Osnabruck	do Sergeant
Loyd, Daniel	Fredericksburgh	do
Loyd, Richard	do	do
Lynch, James	E. D't, Cornwall	do
Lynk, John	do do	do
Lynk, Mathias	do do	do
Lyst, Andrew	E. D't, Cornwall	do
Lyst or Loyest, Henry	Fredericksburgh	do
Moak, Philip	do	Indian Dept., under Col. D. Clause
Main, senior, Thomas	do	84th
Mallery, Enoch	Yonge	L. R.
Mandeville, Richard	E. D't, Cornwall	R. R. N. Y.
Mandeville, Richard	do Wmsburgh	do Sergeant
Marcellis, John	do do	do

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	REGIMENT.
Marcellus, Sevares	E. D't, Osnabruok	R. R. N. Y.
Marsh, Benjamin	M. District	84th
Mattice, William	E. District	B. R.
Mattice, John	do	R. R. N. Y.
Mattice, Nicholas	E. D't, Elizabetht'n	B. R.
Mattice, Nicholas	Charlottenburgh	R. R. N. Y.
Medaugh, Stephen	H. District	do
Medaugh, senior, John	E. D't, Matilda	do
Meddough, Martin	do Osnabruok	do
Mercle, Henry	do W'msbu'gh	do
Mercle, John	do do	do
Mercle, senior, Jacob	do do	do
Mercle, Michael	do do	do
Mercle, Henry	do Osnabruok	do
Merkle, Jacob	do do	do
Millard or Millar, Thos.	H. District	do
Millard, Jesse	do	84th
Miller, Andrew	Ernest town	R. R. N. Y.
Miller or Moeller, And'w	do	L. R.
Miller, Nicholas	Williamsburgh	R. R. N. Y.
Miller, Stephen	Cornwall	do Corporal
Millross, Andrew	E. District	do
Merkle, Frederick	do W'msbu'gh	do
Mitchell, George	Augusta	do
Mills or Mitz, Henry	Fredericksburgh	do
Mills, Moak or Mitz, John	do	do
Montgomery, Arch'd	E. District	Master or the Black Snake, Privateer
Móott, Henry	do	L. R.
Moor, Mosa, (Hosea)	do Yonge	do
Morden, John	H. District	R. R. N. Y.
Morrison, William	E. D't, Lancaster	do Captain
Mosher, Lewis	E. Distr't, Augusta	L. R.
Mosher, Nicholas	do do	do Corporal
Moss, Samuel	do Cornwall	R. R. N. Y., Sergeant
Mott, Reuben	do Augusta	K. R.
Mugel, Gadless	Sopias & Ameliasb'rg	R. R. N. Y.
Munro, David	Cornwall	do
Munro, Hugh	E. District	do Lieutenant
Munro, Hugh	do	L. R., Lieutenant
Munro, Hugh	do	R. R. N. Y., Lieutenant
Munro, Hon. John	Matilda	do Captain
Munro, John	E. District Yonge	do
Munro, junior, John	do	do
Murchison, William	do Lancaster	do
Murchison, junior, John	do Charlottenb'g	do
Murchison, senior, John	do do	do
Murchison, Kenneth	do do	do
Murchison, William	do do	do
Murdoff, senior, George	Fredericksburgh	do Sergeant
Murdoff, junior, George	do	R. R. N. Y.
Murdoff, James	do	do Sergeant
Murray, Duncan	H. District	84th, Lieutenant
Murray, John	do	84th, Quarter-master
Myres, Michal	E. District	R. R. N. Y.
McAlpin, Duncan	do	L. R., Sergeant

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	REGIMENT.
McArthur, Archibald	E. D't, Charlottenb'g	R. R. N. Y.
McArthur, Charles	do Augusta	K. R.
McArthur, Donald	do Charlottenb'g	R. R. N. Y.
McArthur, Duncan	do	do Sergeant
McArthur, Duncan	do	R. R. N. Y.
McArthur, senior, John	Charlottenburgh	do
McArthur, John	Thurlow	L. R.
McBane, Gillis	E. D't, Cornwall	R. R. N. Y.
McCaffrey, John	do do	do
McCarthy, Michael	Marysburgh	84th
McConnell, Hugh	Fredericksburgh	R. R. N. Y.
McCrimmon, Donald	Marysburgh	84th
McCue, Wm.	Escott	R. R. N. Y.
McCuin, senior, David	E. D't, Cornwall	do
McDonell, Alex	do Charlottenb'g	do Captain
McDonell, Alex.	E. District	do
McDonell, Alex.	do Cornwall	do
McDonell, Alex.	E. District	do
McDonell, Alex.	do Charlottenb'g	do
McDonell, Alex.	do do	do
McDonell, Alex. Knoidert	do Cornwall	84th
McDonell, Alex.	E. District	L. R.
McDonell, Alex.	do	R. R. N. Y.
McDonell, Alex.	do	do
McDonell, Allan	H. District	84th, Captain
McDonell, Allan	E. District	R. R. N. Y., Captain
McDonell, Allan	do	do
McDonell, Angus	do 12th Con.	84th
	Cornwall.	
McDonell, Angus	do 5th Con.	R. R. N. Y.
	Cornwall.	
McDonell, Angus	E. District	do Captain
McDonell, Arch'd, Col.	do	do do
McDonell, Arch'd	Cornwall	84th
McDonell, Arch'd	Marysburg	do Lieutenant
McDonell, Daniel	E. D't, Augusta	R. R. N. Y., Corporal
McDonell, Donald	do Roxborough	84th do
McDonell, Donald	E. District	R. R. N. Y.
McDonell, Donald	do	84th
McDonell, Duncan	Cornwall	do
McDonell, Duncan	do	R. R. N. Y.
McDonell, Farquer.	E. D't, Wms'burg,	{ do Corporal
	came to America	{ Had been in 84th.
	with 26th, taken	
	prisoner at Sorel.	
McDonell, Finnan	E. District	84th, Sergeant
McDonell, Hugh	Roxborough	R. R. N. Y.
McDonell, Hugh	Cornwall	do Lieutenant
McDonell, Hugh	E. D't, N. S. River	do
	Rasin, Charlotten-	
	burgh.	
McDonell, Hugh	E. District	84th
McDonell, John	do	R. R. N. Y., Captain
McDonell, John, Captain	do	do Son of Capt. Alexander
McDonell, John	4th Con., No. 17,	do
	Cornwall.	

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	REGIMENT.
McDonell, John	4th Con., No. 20, R. R. N. Y. Cornwall.	
McDonell, John	5th Con., No. 7, Cornwall.	do
McDonell, John	5th Con., No. 10, Cornwall.	do
McDonell, John	Edwardsburgh	do
McDonell, John	E. District	84th
McDonell, John	do	do
McDonell, John, Bane	do Charlottenb'g	R. R. N. Y.
McDonell, John	do do	do
McDonell, James	Kingston	do Captain
McDonell, James	E. District	do Sergeant
McDonell, Kenneth	Cornwall	do do
McDonell, Miles	E. D't, Charlottenb'g	do Ensign
McDonell, Esq., Ranald	Cornwall	84th, Ensign
McDonell, Ranald	E. District	R. R. N. Y., Lieutenant
McDonell, Ranald	Charlottenburgh	do do
McDonell, Roderick	do	do do
McDonell, William	Kingston	84th Drummer
McDougald, John	E. D't, Augusta	L. R.
McDougald, John	Ernest town	do do
McDougald, John	E. District	R. R. N. Y.
McDougall, Peter	Ernest town	L. R.
McFall, David	E. D't, Lancaster	do Lieutenant
McGillis, senior, Donald	do Charlottenb'g	R. R. N. Y., Sergeant
McGillis, junior, Donald	do do	do do
McGillis, Donald	do do	do do
McGrawth, Owen	Fredericksburgh	do do
McGregor, Donald	E. District, Cornwall	do do
McGregor, John	E. District	do do Corporal
McGregor, James	E. District, Cornwall	do do Sergeant
McGregor, Peter	E. D't, Charlottenb'g	do do
McGruer, Donald	do do	84th do
McGruer, John	do do	R. R. N. Y., Corporal.
McGuire, Patrick	do	84th, Corporal
McIlmoyle, Hugh	Edwardsburg	L. R., Sergeant
McIlmoyle, James	E. D't, Edwardsburg	do do
McIntosh, Benjamin	Charlottenburgh	34th do
McIntosh, Lauchlan	Marysburg	84th do
McIntosh, Peter	Lancaster	R. R. N. Y.
McIntosh, Daniel	E. D't, Charlottenb'g	do do
McIntyre, Donald	do Lancaster	do do
McIntyre, senior, Duncan	do do	do do
McIntyre, junior, Duncan	do do	do do Sergeant
McIntyre, John	do do	do do do
McIntyre, John	do Charlottenb'g	do do do
McKarty or McCarty, Florence	Matilda	do do
McKay, Angus	E. D't, Lancaster	do do
McKay Donald	do do	do do
McKay, Hugh	do do	do do
McKay, John	Marysburg	84th do
McKay, John	E. D't, Charlottenb'g	R. R. N. Y.
McKay, John	do do	do do Sergeant
McKay, Samuel	Ernest town	L. R.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	REGIMENT.
McKay William	E. D. Lancaster	L. R.
McKee, John	Osnabruck	R. R. N. Y., Sergeant.
McKenzie, senior, Colin	Ernest town	L. R., Sergeant
McKenzie, junior, Colin	do	do Drummer
McKenzie, Duncan	E. District	R. R. N. Y.
McKenzie, John	Charlottenburgh	do
McKenzie, John	Edwardsburg	84th
McKenzie, Kenneth, Capt.	Cornwall	R. R. N. Y.
McKenzie, John, Lieut.	Williamsburg	do
McKenzie, William	Marysburg	84th
McKim, senior, James	Ernest town	L. R., Sergeant
McKetchie, John	E. D't, Williamsburg	R. R. N. Y. Corporal
McLaren, Hugh	do Augusta	do
McLaren, Peter	do do	L. R., Lieutenant
McLaughlin, Alexander	do Charlottenb'g	R. R. N. Y.
McLaughlin, William	do Cornwall	do
McLean, Donald	do Charlottenb'g	do
McLean, Murdock	do	do Sergeant
McLean, John	Cornwall	84th
McLeland, senior, John	E. D't, Charlottenb'g	R. R. N. Y.
McLeod, William	do do	do Sergeant
McMartin, Malcolm	Williamsburgh	do Lieutenant
McNairn, John	E. D't, Cornwall	do Sergeant
McNaughton, Donald	do Charlottenb'g	do
McNaughton, John	do do	do
McNeil, Archibald	do Edwardsburg	L. R.
McNight or Knight, Thos.	do	do
McPhee, Allan	do	84th
McPherson, Alexander	do	R. R. N. Y.
McPherson, John	M. District	L. R.
McPherson, Peter	Ernest town	do
McPherson, Murdock	E. D't Charlottenb'g	R. R. N. Y., Sergeant
McPherson, James	do do	do do
McTaggart, —	Fredericksburgh	do Corporal
McWilliams, John	E. D't, Osnabruck	do
Neber or Nebor, John	Fredericksburgh	do
Nettleton, Daniel	E. District	L. R.
Nicholson, Alex.	Fredericksburgh	do
Nicholson, Arch'd	do	do
Noble, William	Lancaster	Capt. Herchmer's Batteau Co.
Nudale, Adam	E. District	R. R. N. Y.
Ogden, John	Marys & Sophiasb'g	do
Otto, Gotlet or Gotlieb	E. District	B. R.
Papst, Adam	do	do
Paush, Ezekiel	do	Peters' Militia, Sergeant
Parks, Robert	do Cornwall	R. R. N. Y., Corporal
Parker, John	H. District	do
Parks, senior, Nathan	E. District	K. R.
Parlow, John	do Matilda	Artificer at Carleton Island.
Parrott, James	Ernest town	L. R., Lieutenant
Palter, Philip	Matilda	B. R.
Pattingale, Samuel	Fredericksburgh	R. R. N. Y.
Parks, Cyrenus or Escry- nos	do	K. R.
Parks, James	do	do Sergeant
Parks, Nathaniel	do	do Drummer

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	REGIMENT.
Peck, Calab	E. D't, W'msburgh	R. R. N. Y.
Pember, Philip	Kingston	do Corporal
Penwick, Samuel	Elizabethtown	Lieut. in Col. Peters' Militia
Perrigor, James	E. District	R. R. N. Y., Sergeant
Perry, John	Ernest town	L. R.
Percy, John	do	do
Perry, senior, Robert	do	do Sergeant
Perry, senior, William	do	do
Peters, John	Marys & Sophiasb'g	do Ensign
Peterson, Conrad	E. District	do Sergeant
Phillips, Elisha	Fredericksburgh	K. R.
Phillips, Peter	do	R. R. N. Y.
Phillips, Zeba	Augusta	K. R., Sergeant
Pickle, senior, John	Fredericksburgh	R. R. N. Y.
Pickle, junior, John	do	K. R.
Piller, Michael	Williamsburgh	R. R. N. Y.
Pitman, Cary	E. District	L. R., Fifer
Pilman or Pitman, Russell	Fredericksburgh	do
Place, Willam Simmon	Osnabruck	K. R.
Papst, Rudolph	do	R. R. N. Y.
Porter, Timothy	Marys & Sophiasb'g	L. R.
Post, Frederick	Fredericksburgh	O. R.
Pother, John	Augusta	L. R., Fifer
Powiss, Edward	Marysburgh	84th
Prentice, Daniel	E. District	R. R. N. Y.
Pescod, senior, John	do Cornwall	do Sergeant
Price, Thomas	Marysburgh	K. R.
Prindle, Dactor	Fredericksburgh	do
Prindle, Joel	do	do
Prindle, Joseph	do	do
Prindle or Pringle, Tim.	do	do
Prindle, William	do	do
Prunner, senior, Peter	E. District	R. R. N. Y., Sergeant
Purdy, Joseph	Ernest town	19th, Sergeant
Putman, Effron or Ephraim	E. District	R. R. N. Y.
Quin, Michael	H. District	do
Quin, John	E. District, Cornwall	do
Quin, Michael	do do	do
Rambough, William	Fredericksburgh	do
Rambough, Amos	E. District	do
Rambough, John	E. D't, Osnabruck	do
Rambough, Jacob	do do	do
Randolph, Benjamin	Yonge	do
Ransier or Ransler, Wm.	Kingston	do
Reddick, Christor	E. D't, W'msburgh	do
Reddick, George	do do	do
Redick, John	do Osnabruck	do
Redins, Francis	Ernest town	do
Richards, Owen	Marys & Sophiasb'g	do Sergeant
Richardson, Asa	Fredericksburgh	L. R.
Richardson, Wm.	do	K. R.
Rickleby or Rightly, And'w	do	do
Roberts, Thomas	Marysburgh	R. R. N. Y.
Robertson, Joseph	E. D't, Edwardsburg	L. R.
Robertson, Neil	E. District	R. R. N. Y., Lieutenant
Robins, James	Kingston	L. R., Lieutenant

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	REGIMENT.
Robins, William	E. D't, Charlottenb'g	R. R. N. Y.
Rogers, William	Ernest town	L. R.
Roice or Roye, sr., Evan	E. D't., Cornwall	R. R. N. Y.
Roice, jun., Evan	do do	do
Rorison, Basil	Elizabethtown	O. R., Lieutenant
Rose, Alexander	E. D't, Charlottenb'g	R. R. N. Y.
Rose, Charles	do do	do
Rose, Daniel	Ernest town	L. R.
Rose, Matthias	do	do
Rose, junior, Matthias	do	do
Rose, Samuel	E. D't, Edwardsbu'g	Joined Gen. Burgoyne
Rosenbury or Rosenberg, Jacob	do W'nsburgh	L. R.
Rose, Alex.	do do	R. R. N. Y., Drummer
Ross, Donald	do Lancaster	Of Capt. Watt's Co.
Ross, Donald	do do	R. R. N. Y., came with Sir J. Johnson, 1776
Ross, Finlay	do Charlottenb'g	R. R. N. Y.
Ross, Jacob	do Osnabrock	do
Ross, Philip	do Charlottenb'g	do
Ross, Thomas	do Cornwall	do
Ross, Walter	Marysburgh	84th, Sergeant
Ross, William	do	do
Ross, Zenus	Fredericksburgh	K. R.
Rudderbuck, John	E. D't, Edwardsb'g	L. R.
Runnion, Henry	do Cornwall	R. R. N. Y.
Rupert, Podor or Peter	do Osnabrock	do
Rush or Rusk, Martin	Ernest town	K. R.
Russell, Michael	E. D't, Matilda	R. R. N. Y.
Russell, William	do do	do Corporal
Sanders, Henry	do Yonge	L. R.
Saunders, Abraham	do Edwardsburg	do
Saunders, Henry	Marysburgh	K. R.
Saunders, William	E. D't, Edwardsb'g	L. R.
Saver, John	do Matilda	R. R. N. Y.
Scaffer or Schaffer, Nicho- las	do	B. R., Sergeant
Schermerhorn, Wm.	Fredericksburgh	K. R.
Schneider, Abraham	Ernest town	L. R.
Schneider, John	do	do
Schneider, Isaac	do	do
Schneider, Simon	do	do
Scott, Arch'd	H. District	R. R. N. Y.
Scott, senior, John	E. District	L. R.
Scott, Francis	do Augusta	do Sergeant
Scott, John	do	do
Sea, Hermanus	Ernest town	do
Segar, senior, Stoatz	Richmond	R. R. N. Y.
Sealey, Joseph	Augusta	L. R.
Sealey, Justus	Elizabethtown	do Drummer
Sealey, Justus	E. District, Augusta	R. R. N. Y.
Service, junior, John	do Matilda	do
Service, Philip, (died at Lachine)	do	do
Servos, Christopher	E. D't, Osnabrock	do
Servos, Philip	do Matilda	do

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	REGIMENT.
Servos, Peter		R. R. N. Y.
Sharpe, Cornelius	Adolphustown	L. R.
Sharpe, junior, John G.	Ernest town	do
Sharpe, Guesbard or Guysburg	do	do Lieutenant
Sharp, John	E. D't, Edwardsb'g	do
Shaver, John	do Osnabruck	B. R.
Shaver, Adam	do Matilda	R. R. N. Y., Corporal
Shaver, John	do do	do
Shaver, John	do W'nsburgh	do
Shaver, Jacob	do Matilda	do
Shaver, senior, Philip	do do	do
Shaw, William	Fredericksburgh	do Corporal
Sheck, Christian	E. D't, Cornwall	do
Sheets, George	do do	do
Sheets, senior, Jacob	do do	do
Sheets, Wm.	do do	do
Shell, John	do W'nsburgh	do
Sherman, Simon	Hawkesbury	L. R.
Sherwood, Samuel	Thurlow	do Lieutenant
Sherwood; Justus	E. District	do Captain
Sherwood, Samuel	do	do
Sherwood, Thomas	do	do Ensign
Shebley, John	Ernest town	do Corporal
Shibley, Jacob	do	do
Shoeman, Martin	Fredericksburgh	R. R. N. Y.
Shoeman, William	do	do
Shorey, senior, David	Ernest town	L. R.
Shawder or Schrador, Maynus	do	do
Schwertfeyer, John A.	Williamsburgh	R. R. N. Y.
Silk, Daily	E. D't, Edwardsb'g	L. R.
Sills, Conrad	Fredericksburgh	R. R. N. Y.
Sills, George	do	do
Silmeser, Martin	E. D't, Cornwall	L. R.
Silmeser, Nicholas	do do	R. R. N. Y.
Simmonds, Henry	Ernest town	L. R., Lieutenant
Simonds, Henry	Thurlow	do
Simmonds, Nicholas	Ernest town	do
Singleton, George	Thurlow	R. R. N. Y., Captain
Sipes, Andrew	Matilda	B. R.
Smith, Benoin	E. D't, Augusta	McAlpin's Corps
Smith, Comfort	Fredericksburgh	K. R.
Smith, Daniel	do	do
Smith, Daniel	E. D't, Cornwall	R. R. N. Y.
Smith, Dennis	Augusta	L. R.
Smith, Dennis	Edwardsburg	do
Smith, George	Elizabethtown	R. R. N. Y.
Smith, John	H. District	78th Regt.; at taking of Quebec joined 84th Regt.
Smith, John	Fredericksburgh	K. R.
Smith, John	E. D't, Augusta	L. R., Sergeant
Smith, senior, John	do Cornwall	R. R. N. Y.
Smith, senior, Jacob	Fredericksburgh	do
Smith, James	E. D't, Charlottenb'g	84th
Smith, Michael	Fredericksburgh	R. R. N. Y.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	REGIMENT.
Smith, senior, Peter	E.D't, Charlottenb'g	R. R. N. Y.
Smith, junior, Peter	do do	84th
Smith, Philip	Fredericksburgh	R. R. N. Y.
Smith, Richard	Osnabrock	do
Smith, Robert	E. D't, Elizabetht'n	do
Smith, Samuel	Kingston	L. R.
Smith, Stephen	E.D't, Elizabetht'n	R. R. N. Y.
Smith, Thomas	do Yonge	do Ensign
Smith, Wm.	Fredericksburgh	L. R.
Snetsinger, Matthias	E.D't, Cornwall	R. R. N. Y.
Snyder, Adam	do do	do
Snyder, Conradt	do do	do
Snyder, John	do Lancaster	do
Snyder, Jeremiah	do do	do
Snyder, Marcus	Ernest town	L. R.
Snyder, senior, William	E.D't, Elizabetht'n	do Ensign
Snyder, junior, William	do do	do
Sowils, senior, William	do Matilda	do
Sparam, Doctor	do Augusta	Hospital Mate
Spencer, Hazelton	Fredericksburgh	R. R. N. Y., Lieutenant
Spicer, Daniel	E. District	L. R.
Spicer, Ezekiel	E.D't, Augusta	do
Stanford, Wm.	do Matilda	R. R. N. Y.
Starrs or Starr, George	do Yonge	L. R.
Stata or Stait, Henry	do W'msburch	R. R. N. Y.
Staty, Philip	do Osnabrock	do
Stealy, Martin	do Matilda	do
Steely, Tobias	Fredericksburgh	do
Stevens, Roger	E. District	K. R., Ensign
Stewart, John	Marysburgh	84th
Stiles, Selah or Silas	H. District	R. R. N. Y.
Stoneburner or Stonebrand- er, John	E. District	do Drummer
Stoneburner, Joseph	do	do Corporal
Stoneburner, Leonard	do	do
Stoneburner, junior, Jacob	do Cornwall	do
Stooks, Edward	H. District	do
Storin, George	Williamsburgh	do
Stonn, John	do	do
Storens, Gilbert	Ernest town	L. R.
Stover, Martin	do	do
Strada, Henry	E.D't, W'msburch	R. R. N. Y.
Strader, John	do Matilda	do
Strader, Simon	do do	do
Strader, William	do do	do
Stuart, James	do Osnabrock	do Surgeon's-mate
Stuart, Rev. John	Kingston	do Chaplain
Summers, Andrew	E.D't, Charlottenb'g	do
Summers, Jacob	do do	do
Sutherland, Alex.	do Lancaster	do
Sutherland, George	do do	do
Sutherland, John	Marysburgh	do
Sutherland, Walter	E.D't, Lancaster	do Lieutenant
Swart, Simon	Ernest town	do
Swartfeger, Frederick	Marys & Sophiasb'g	do
Sweet, Oliver	E.D't, Augusta	R. R., Corporal

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	REGIMENT.
Switzer, Philip	Ernest town	L. R., Corporal
Taylor, John	Thurlow	do
Thicle or Thiely, John	Ernest town	do
Thomas, Jacob	E. D't, Elizabeth't'n	do
Thomas, Peter	Ernest town	do
Thompkins, Israel	E. D't, Augusta	do
Thompson, George	do Matilda	R. R. N. Y., Corporal
Thompson, John	do Yonge	do
Thompson, Timothy	Fredericksburgh	do Ensign
Thompson, William	do	K. R.
Tillebough or Dillebough, Christian	E. D't, Matilda	R. R. N. Y.
Tillbough or Dillebach, Martin	do do	R. Foresters
Tipple, John	do Osnabruck	R. R. N. Y., Sergeant
Tuttle, Nathan	do Yonge	L. R.
Twohy, John		R. R. N. Y.
Tyler, Gerrard	Fredericksburgh	L. R.
Urquhart, William	E. D't, Lancaster	R. R. N. Y.
Valentine, widow, C.	do	Widow of Adj't John Val- entine, R. R. N. Y.
Van Allen, Jacob	do Matilda	R. R. N. Y.
Van Alstine, Isaac	Richmond	do
Van Alstine, Lambert or Lumber	do	do
Van Camp, John	E. D't, Matilda	L. R.
Van Camp, Jacob	do do	R. R. N. Y.
Van Camp, Peter	do do	L. R.
Van Debarrich or Vande- berg, Garret	Richmond	R. R. N. Y.
Vanderbozart, Francis	Fredericksburgh	K. R.
Vanderheyden, Adam	Ernest town	L. R.
Vanducan, Ralph or Roelfe	do	do
Vankoughnet, Mickle	E. D't, Cornwall	R. R. N. Y.
Vent, Adam	Ernest town	L. R.
Wager or Weager, Ever- hard	Fredericksburgh	R. R. N. Y.
Wager, Thomas	do	do
Waggoner, Henry	E. District, Cornwall	do
Waggoner, senior, Jacob	do do	do
Warcoff, John	Yonge	L. R.
Wait, George	E. D't, Cornwall	R. R. N. Y.
Waite, Joseph	do do	do Corpora
Walker, senior, Daniel	Ernest town	L. R.
Walker, James	E. D't, Augusta	do Surgeon
Walliser, Anthony	do Matilda	R. R. N. Y.
Walliser, John	do do	do
Walliser, Martin	do do	do
Walter, Martin	E. D't, Matilda	do
Walter, Philip	do do	do
Warner, senior, Michael	do Cornwall	do
Washburn, Ebenezer	Fredericksburgh	L. R., Sergeant
Weart, Conradt	E. D't, Osnabruck	R. R. N. Y.
Weart, George	E. D't, Wims'burg,	do
Weart or Whart, John	Sopias & Amhersb'rg	do
Weatherhead, Samuel	E. D't, Augusta	L. R.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	REGIMENT.
Weaver, Frederick	E. D't, Cornwall	R. R. N. Y.
Weaver, John	do do	do
Weaver, Peter	do do	do
Weiger, Jacob	do Wm'sburg,	do Sergeant
Welch, Samuel	Ernest town	K. R.
Welch, Wm.	E. D't, Edwardsb'g	Naval Department
Wert, Andrew	do Osnabruck	R. R. N. Y.
Wert, junior, John	do do	do
Whaling or Whelane, Michael	do Charlottenb'g	do
Whealer or Whelin, David	do do	do
White, senior, Joseph	do Augusta	L. R.
Whitley, John	do Elizabetht'n	R. R. N. Y.
Whitley, John	do do	L. R.
Wichwise, Jonathan	do do	do
Wickwise, Lewis	do Augusta	K. R.
Wickwise, Philip	do do	L. R.
Williams, Albert	Fredericksburgh	R. R. N. Y.
Williams, Armstrong	Ernest town	L. R.
Williams, senior, David	do do	Sergeant
Williams, senior, John	do do	do
Williams, junior, John	do do	do
Williams, James	do do	do
Williams, Robert	do do	do
Williams, Moses	E. D't, Lancaster	L. R., Corporal
Williams, Samuel	Ernest town	Lt. in Major Ward's Corps
Wilsey, Benona	E. D't, Augusta	L. R., Sergeant
Wilsie, James	Vonge	do
Wilsie, John	do do	do
Wiltsey, junior, Benoni	E. D't, Elizabetht'n	do
Winter, Henry	do Cornwall	R. R. N. Y.
Winter, Peter	do do	do
Wist or Wuist, David	Ernest town	L. R.
Wist or Wuist, John	do do	R. R. N. Y.
Wist, junior, John	do do	L. R.
Wood, Benjamin	E. D't, Charlottenb'g	B. R.
Wood, John	do Cornwall	R. R. N. Y.
Wood, Jonas	do Wms'burg	do
Wood, Roger	do Cornwall	do
Wood, Thomas	do Elizabetht'n	L. R.
Wood, William	do Cornwall	R. R. N. Y.
Woodcock, Abraham	Fredericksburgh	do
Woodcock, John	do do	do
Work or Warwick, Jas.	Ernest town	L. R.
Wright, Asel	Augusta	84th
Wright, Daniel	E. D't, Cornwall	Joined Royal Standard 1777, S. Anderson's certificate
Wright, James	E. D't, Elizabetht'n	84th
Wright, Jesse	E. D't, Matilda	R. R. N. V., Sergeant
Wright, Joseph	Marysburg	84th
Young, Daniel	Marys & Sophiasb'g	R. R. N. V.
Young, senior, Henry	Fredericksburgh	do
Young, Henry	Marys & Sophiasb'g	do Lieutenant
Young, senior, Peter	Fredericksburgh	do
Young, junior, Peter	do do	Drummer
Zufelt, Henry	Hallowel	L. R.

NAMES INSERTED ON U. E. LIST BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.*

NAME.	REGIMENT.
Claus, William, Captain	R. R. N. Y., Lieutenant

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.*

NAMES.	REGIMENT.	NAMES.	REGIMENT.
Armstrong, Jonathan	R. R. N. Y.	Bangell, William	R. R. N. Y.
Alt, Conrad	do	Bangell, John	do
Argassinger, Philip	do	Becker, Conrad	do
Anstin, Isaac	do	Brathower, John	do
Archer, Edward	do	Beverley, David	do
Aston, Jacob	do	Beny, George	do
Allen, John	L. R.	Brahower, Francis	do
Andrew, John	do	Benneway, Exeziel	do
Andrew, Jacob	do	Burke, John	L. R., Corp'l
Ayres, Daniel B.	do	Best, Conrad	do Ensign
Allen, Andrew	84th	Balster, William	do
Alyine, Philip	R. R. R. Y.	Bennet, Charles	do
Algire, John	do	Brownson, John	do
Alexander, David	84th	Beagle, Daniel	do
Acher, Lodwick	R. R. N. Y.	Bomistell, Philip	do
Austin, Dalton Chas.	do Surg'n	Bobbitt, Elkanah	do
Ashburn, John	84th, Corporal	Browson, James	do
Antonee, Richard	R. R. N. Y.	Bell, Enos	do
Bartlemas, Peter	L. R.	Bolton, Henry	do
Barber, Abraham	do	Belts, Benjamin	do
Burk, Patrick	R. R. N. Y.	Burgarr, Alexander	do
Ball, Jacob	L. R.	Blasher, Lozo	do
Boket, Dallows	do	Beaty, David	do
Brownhill, Stephen	R. R. N. Y.	Beckman, Samuel	do
Bradford or Burnett, John	L. R.	Boltwood, John	do
Bouks, John	R. R. N. Y.	Burrows, Thomas	do
Best, Harmanus	L. R. or Rogers' R., Ensign	Bratt, Abraham	do
Bender, Lawrence	R. R. N. Y.	Brisbin, John	do
Bauhers or Bracken, John	do	Blockley, John	do
Bolton, Abraham	L. R.	Brisbie, Robert	do
Black, Jacob	R. R. N. Y.	Brisbin, Samuel	do
Becker, Adam	do	Brisbin, James	do
Bank, David	do	Bustard, William	do
Blook, John	do	Brown, James	do
Burns, Garret	do	Barnhardt, Jobest	do
Bratt, Elisha	do	Bell, Francis	do
Black, Cato	do	Benninger, Isaac	do
Brooks, Donald	do Drum'r	Burke, Peter	R. R. N. Y.
Baxter, Roger	do	Bowen, William C.	do
Bangell, Henry	do	Bocker, John	do 2nd Batt.
Bangell, Peter	do	Colder, John	do
Bangell, Adam	do	Coons, Simeon	do do
		Chambers, Robert	do
		Cattum or Cottom, William	do

* In these Lists the places of residence or settlements are not given, as they are in the first List.

NAMES.	REGIMENT.	NAMES.	REGIMENT.
Cramer, John	R. R. N. Y.	Carr, John	R. R. N. Y.
Cook, Philip	do Corp'l	Clock, Jacob	do
Courtney, Dennis	do	Dodge, Thomas	do
Carrier, John	L. R.	Davis, John	L. R.
Cross, John	R. R. N. Y.	Demys, Nicholas	R. R. N. Y.
Corregan, Paul	L. R.	Dusler, William	do
Clark, Thos., Char-	Sergeant	Dusler, Andrew	do
lottenburgh		Davis, John	do
Curere, —, Matilda	Corporal	Daley, Patrick	do Captain
Cameron, Duncan	84th	Darcy, Thomas	do Paymaster
Cogdon, John	R. R. N. Y.	Delany, Peter	do Ensign
Crouse, Peter	do Corp'l	Dennis, junior, Jacob	do
Campbell, Wm.	do	Deal, Adam	do
Cornelius, Henry	do	Dunberry, John	do
Calder, James	do	Daley, William	do
Cullegan, Charles	do	Dopp, John	do
Carr, Hugh	do	Dopp, Adam	do
Clyne, Jacob	do	Dure, John	do
Crossley, Nathaniel	do	Dougherty, John	do
Connolly, William	do	Daily, Philip	do
Cain, Henry	do	Devan, Cornelius	do Corporal
Creightoop, John	do	Davis, James	L. R.
Cline, Philip	do	Duntan, Levi	do
Case, Elijah or Elihue	do Drum'r	Dunham, Samuel	do
Cryderman, Thomas	do	Davis, Benjamin	do
Crawford, David	do	Dunham, Solomon	do
Clair, Francis	do	Dawson, John	do
Carrier, Martin	do	Drake, Benjamin	do
Crabtree, John	do	Davis, Daniel	do
Cousins, John	do do	Dodge, Peter	R. R. N. Y.
Cole, Henry	L. R.	Evickhouse, Henry	do
Cox, Edward John	do	Ellice, John	84th
Cossens, Jacob	do	Embry or Embra, Jno.	do
Carpenter, Beloved	do	Essling, Garrett	R. R. N. Y.
Cameron, Hugh	do	Elloms, John	do
Clark, William	do	Earhart, Simon	do
Coons, Mathias	do	Ekins, Moses	L. R.
Castle, Elephalet	do	Ernest, Anthony	do
Choudy, Jacob	do	Foster, Adam	R. R. N. Y.
Costelow, James	do	Freize, Jacob	do
Crisedell, Thomas	do	Freeman, Francis	84th
Carpenter, John	do	Faucher, P.	do
Curtis, Uriah	do	Fosborough, John	L. R.
Crawford, George	do	Falconer, Thomas	84th
Crawson, Abraham	do	Freeman, Richard	R. R. N. Y.
Coleton, Daniel	do	Ferguson, John	L. R.
Conner, Thomas	do	Fulton, Michael	R. R. N. Y.
Copeland, William	do	Frats, David	do
Conner, Michael	do	Fraystown, Michael	do
Coon, Abraham	do	Freeland, John	do
Cline, Henry	do	Fries, Abraham	do
Carpenter, Jacob	do	Finknor, John	do
Cotlard, James	do	Fyke, Francis	do
Conklin, Abraham	do	Ferguson, John	L. R.
Cole, George	do	Fenel, Amherst	do
Cole, Francis	R. R. N. Y.	Falterer, John	do

NAMES.	REGIMENT.	NAMES.	REGIMENT.
Falteroth, John	L. R.	Herring, John	R. R. N. Y.
Falkner, —	do	Haston, Izraël	do
Ferris, England	do	Hubor, Adam	do
Frink, Andrew	do	House, Chronst	do
Frascr, James	do	Heeth, John	do
French, Andrew	do	Howel, Griffith	do
Frederick, Dedrick	do	Hales, John	do
Francis, Jeremiah Wm.	do	Hope, Richard	do
Ferguson, James	R. R. N. Y.	Henning, Henry	do
Fock or Fykes, John	do	Havilin, Benjamin	do
German, junior, John	L. R.	Holland, David	do
Gibson, Andrew	R. R. N. Y.	Hylard, Nicholas	do
Grevasse, Asa	L. R.	Herring, Nathaniel	do
Gleeson, Daniel	84th	Herring, Henry	do
Glenn, Jacob	R. R. N. Y., Lieut.	Haines, Henry	do
Gummersall, Thomas	do Captain	Himmand, Benjamin	do
Goshee, Peter	84th	Homer, William	do
Gilchrist, John, Eliza-	L. R., Sergeant	Hyatt, Cornelius	L. R.
bethtown		Hilliker, John	do Sergt.
Grant, Alexander,	do do	Harris, Jonathan	do
Charlottenbrg		Harris, Richard	do
Grant, Allan, Eliza-	do do	Hard, Limon	do
bethtown		Hewet, Henry	do
Grant, Archibald	84th, Lieut.	Haath, Phineas	do
Grout, John	R. R. N. Y.	Hiens, Godfrey	do
Grant, Hugh	do	Holland, John And'w	do
Gray, Philip	do	Hiele, Andrew	do
Griffin, Charles	L. R.	Hutlinger, Adam	do
Gavin, Thammis	do	Hoysler, Henry	do
Gillet, Adonijah	do	Helliker, Abraham	do
Goodwilly, Joseph	do	Hard, Elisha	do
Gilles, John	do	Hoyt, Abraham	do
Gordineer, Robert	do	Hubbel, Isaac	do
Garhard, Mathew	do	Hunter, Moses	do
Garvey, John	do	Hill, Timothy	do
Gallermonlt, Baptiste	do	Hand, John	do
Hopper, Conrad	R. R. N. Y.	Hoffman, Jabez	do
Hayne, Henry	do	Holstead, Emas	do
Hoff, Hans	do	Hutchison, George	do
Hattingbrant, Jacob	do	Hervey, David	do
Hay, Henry	do Lieut.	Huntly, John	do
Holland, John Fred'k	do do	Harman, Valentine	do
Hamilton, Robert	do	Hoy, Alexander	do
Hamilton, William	do	Hyatt, Gilbert	do
Heron, Owen	84th, Ser.-Maj.	Hoyle, John	do
Hamilton, Colin, Corn-	do Corporal	Hawley, Eli	do
wall or Roxborough		Hogle, George	do
Hay, John, Charlotten-	Sergeant	Hogedale, Christopher	do
burgh		Hogedale, John	do
Henly, Thomas, Haw-	do	Huddleman, John An-	do
kesbury		drew	
Holmes, Thos., Osna-	do	Hoeman, John	do
bruck		Hagerdoon, Peter	do
Hind, Thomas, Fred-	do	Hogan, Edward	do
ericksburgh		Heymond, John	do
Herns, John	R. R. N. Y.	Hosier, Joseph	do

NAMES.	REGIMENT.	NAMES.	REGIMENT.
Hope, Richard	R. R. N. Y.	Lampman, junior,	L. R.
Hough, George	do 2nd Batt.	Abraham	do
Hesford, Joseph	do	Leatch, William	do
Hettlar, Adam	do do	Lent, Elias	do
Hlard, James	L. R.	Liddle, Andrew	do
Johnson, John	R. R. N. Y.	Losee, Pompo	do
Jones, William	L. R.	Lucas, Daniel	do
Johnson, Charles	R. R. N. Y.	Lummis, Ezekiel	do
Jones, Ephraim	L. R.	Langan, Patrick	R. R. N. Y., Lieut.
Jadscheak, John	do	Lipscombe, Patrick	do Captain
Johnson, Jonathan	do	Lepaye (dit Amont),	84th
Jackson, John	do	J. B.	do
Jackson, William	do	Lawe, George	84th, Capt.
Junice, Gilbert	do	Lemoine, Henry	84th, Ensign
Jacobs, John	do	Link or Lynk, Benj.	R. R. N. Y.
Jobear, Francis	do	Livingston, Benj.	do Officer
Kerr, Robert	R. R. N. Y.		2nd Batt.
Kezer, John	do	Lessley, John	R. R. N. Y.
Knave, John	do	Lockwood, James	do
Kentner, John	do	Lockwood, Peter	do
Koughnott, John	do	Lewis, John	do
Knave, Adam	do	Lubdel, James	do
King, Patrick	do	Lawyer, John	do
Killbourne, Charles	L. R.	Loveless, Thomas	L. R.
Koughnet, Michael,	Sergeant	Lampbear, William	do
Fredericksburgh		Lampbear, Samuel	do
Knight, Charles, Wil-	do	Light, Benjamin	do
liamsburgh		Loughy, William	do
Knought, —, Sophias-	do	Lowson, Joseph	do
burgh		Leib, John	do
Ketler, Henry	R. R. R. V.	Logan, David	do
Kelly, Thomas	84th	Lean, John	do
Kilman, —	R. R. N. Y.	Lighthouse, John	do
Kyser, Michael	do	Lester, senior, Thos.	do
Karn, Jacob	do	Leonard, Balloff	do
Ketelmin, David	do	Lebargo, Jean	do
Kelly, John	84th	Morden, Daniel	R. R. N. Y.
Kelly, Martin	L. R., Sergt.	Mott, Joseph	do
Ketelmin, Ephraim	do	March, Thomas	84th
Keith, Cornelius	do	Marcellius, Sevories	R. R. N. Y.
Kingsheart, Elisha	do	Mitchell, Winard	do
Knar, John	do	Mann, Isaac	do Lieut.
Ketch, Cornelius	do	Mann, John	do Ensign
Kingsberry, Joseph	do	Murphy, John	do
Kayne, Michael	R. R. N. Y.	March, Josiah	do
Kilmire (alias Byrne),	do	Margan or Morgan,	Sergt. 53rd Reg.
Philip		Wm., Osnabrick	
Lucky, Samuel	do	Mitchell, John, Wil-	Drum Major
Loft, David	do	liamsburgh	
Lawray, John	do	Miller, John	84th
Lansingh, P. P.	do Lieut.	Murray, Patrick	R. R. N. Y.
Louks, Peter	do	Mills, Cornelius	do
Lake, Israel	L. R.	Massey, James	do
Lampman, senior,	do	Martial, John	do
Abraham		Mechison, John	do
		Mornson, Angus	do

NAMES.	REGIMENT.	NAMES.	REGIMENT.
Marsellis, Garrett	R. R. N. Y.	McKercher, —	R. R. N. Y.
Mann, William	do	McClougady, James	do
Mann, Edward	do	McCue, James	do
Mitchell, Hugh	do	McMullen, Michael,	do
Mantle, J. Baptiste	do	Johnstown	
Miller, David	do	McKinty, Francis	do Serg't- Major
Munro, Cornelius	do		
Mosier, John	do	McLawren, Evan	R. R. N. Y.
Miles, Thomas	do	McCarter, Donald	do
Mullen, John	do	McDonell, Evan	do
Murray, George	do	McDougall, Peter	do
Mindoe, John	do	McCarty, Caleb	do Corp'l
Mills, Cornelius	L. R.	McVicar, Dougal	do
Mallory, Elisha	do Drum'r	McKellup, Alex.	do
Mallory, Jeremiah	do	McCormiss, William	do
Mann, Thomas	do Ensign	McMurdy, James	do
Miller, Ralph	do	McCartney, James	84th
Maynard, Henry	do	McGregor, Duncan	L. R. Sergeant
Moore, Jasper	do	McKenzie, John	do Drummer
Michel, David	do	McKenzie, Thomas	do do
Mead, James	do	McNeil, Alexander	do
Mock, John	do	McSheehy, Eugene	do
Mitchell, David	do	McNeil, James	do
Mott, Henry	do	McGillivray, Daniel	do
Maxwell, William	do	McKenzie, Alex.	do
Millar, John	do	McMullen, John	do
Mosier, Christopher	do	McDonald, Michael	do
Moffet, William	do	McKenzie, John	do
Mitchel, John	do	McDonell, Randy	R. R. N. Y.
Mukle, Richard	R. R. N. Y.	McDonell, Colquhan	84th
Murchison, Murdo	do	McCew, Patrick	84th
Mott, Josepb	do	McKenzie, Roderick,	Joined in 1777
Mathews, Pompey	do	22 in 12, Lancaster	
Moot, William	84th	Nicholson, William,	R. R. N. Y., Serg't
Myers, Godfrey	R. R. N. Y.	Fredericksburgh	
Marchand, Francis	84th	Nail, Frederick	do
McDonell, James	do Ensign	Newton, John	do
McCarthy, Francis	R. R. N. Y. Ens'n	Newton, Thomas	do
McKay, William	do	Nicholas, James	do
McKenzie, Alex.	do	Nanamaker, Jacob	do
McKenzie, Alex.	do Ensign	Northrop, Elishu	L. R., Serg't.
McLean, Hector	84th, Lieut.	Northrop, Azer	do
McCarthy, Edward	do do	Nelson, Caleb	do
McPherson, Daniel	do	Nicholas, John	do
McDonell, Patrick	R. R. N. Y.	Nix, John	do
McGowan, Stephen	do	O'Neil, John	do Lieut.
McMahon, John	do	O'Hara, Kean	R. R. N. Y.
McCarthy, Duncan,	do Corp'l	O'Bryan, Timothy	do
Charlottenburgh		Orchard, Donald	do
McCahey, John,	do do	O'Bryan, John	do
Williamsburgh		Orchard, William	do
McClure, John,	do do	Oatman, Henry	do
Williamsburgh		Osburn, Nathaniel	L. R.
McLean, Neal	84th, Lieut.	Okes, John	do
McArty, John	R. R. N. Y.	Ostrander, Evert	do
McKain, Samuel	do	Ostrander, Abraham	do

NAMES.	REGIMENT.	NAMES.	REGIMENT.
O'Kief, Cornelius	L. R.	Rawlins, Grant	R. R. N. Y., Serg't
Orr, Thomas	84th	Reid, Alexander	do
Parker, John	R. R. N. Y.	Robinson James	do
Pratt, John	do Corp'l	Rowstown, George	do
Osnabrock		Ruport, Peter	do
Patterson, Elias	do Drum'r	Row, Alexander	do
Punter, George	do	Row, James	do
Potter, William	do	Rouse, George	L. R., Sergeant
Prosser, Richard	do	Robertson, Duncan	do do
Paddock, John	do	Richardson, Timothy	do
Prime, Cato	do	Refenburg, Abraham	do
Pinnecais, Joseph	do Drum'r	Radiker, Henry	do
Plantz, John	do	Russel, Elisha	do
Perch, Robert	do	Robins, William	R. R. N. Y.
Palmer, John	do Serg't	Smith, Joseph	L. R., Serg't.
Perch, Nathaniel	do	Shwarts, Frederick	R. R. N. Y.
Prime, Francis	do	Sutton, Isaac	do
Putman, Francis	do	Smith, John	84th, and at the taking of Quebec
Price, Jacob	do		
Plant, John	do Corp'l	Smith, I. or J.	84th
Parker, William	L. R.	Small, George	R. R. N. Y., Corp'l
Preston, William	do	Sutherland, David	Lieutenant
Plinter, Christopher	do	Swartfager, John	R. R. N. Y.
Persons, Chalwell	do	Scout, John	L. R.
Proctor, Ephraim	do	Swope, Stephen	do
Plass, Peter	do	Sangerhanson, Geo.	do
Pest, John	do	Schnyder, Peter	do
Poor, Augustus	do	Schnyder, Zachariah	do
Parthlow, John	do	Spratley, Thomas	R. R. N. Y.
Portague, Baptiste	do	Spencer, Barnard	do Serg't.
Peters, Andrew	do	Serey, Richard	do
Pettit, Dunham	do	Shyers, Jacob	do
Phelps, Jonathan	do	Sutton, Samuel	do
Prosser, Richard	R. R. N. Y.	Smith, Hugh	do
Phillips, John	do	Showls, John G.	do
Quig, Patrick	84th	Shaver, George	do
Ronoir, John	do	Shaver, George	do
Ruff, James	do	Shaver, George	do
Robertson, David	Sergeant	Smith, William	do
Cornwall and Roxborough		Sheveritt, John	do
Reuter, John	L. R. or R. R., Lieut.	Seymour, Henry	do
		Spratly, Thomas	do
Reynolds, Samuel	R. R. N. Y.	Syphert, Joseph	do
Ross, Charles	L. R., Sergeant	Shades, Adam	do
Roach, John	do	Sullivan, Dennis	do
Ruport, Francis	R. R. N. Y.	Schamerhorn, Peter	do
Ruport, John	do	Siver, Henry	do
Rose, James	do	Stoneberg, Stephen	do
Roach, James	do	Shaver, Maurius	do
Reynoll, Wm.	L. R.	Sullivan, Cornelius	do
Rose, Wm.	R. R. N. Y.	Stats, Casper	do
Riley, David	do Serg't	Solomon, Jeremiah	do
Robinson, Robert	do	Simson, Robert	L. R., Sergeant
Rose, Finlay	do	Shirts, John	do
Rice, Frederick	do	Smyth, George	do Surgeon
		Summerville, John	do Sergeant

NAMES.	REGIMENT.	NAMES.	REGIMENT.
Skinkle, Henry	L. R.	Trip, Robert	L. R.
Simmon, Balster	do	Threlie, Laurence	do
See, James	do	Tuchout, James	do
See, John	do	Tinkney, Abraham	do
Sole, Timothy	do	Twifle, John	do
Sharor, Thomas	do	Ulman, Henry	R. R. N. V.
Still, John	do	Utler, Isaac	L. R.
Stafford, Joseph	do	Vanderheyden, David	R. R. N. V., 2 Batt
Sastera, Joseph	do	Valentine, John	do Adju't
Stone, James	do	Van Camp, —	do
Stever, Peter	do	Van Camp, James	do
Scott, David	do	Van Scott, John	do
Slater, William	do	Valentine, James	do
Scott, junior, David	do	Vrooman, Thomas	do
Scott, Neil	do	Veeder, Lucas	do
Stenson, Elnathan	do	Vernon, Michael	do
Scott, Daniel	do	Vansnell, John	do
Stone, Simon	do	Van Salsbury, Cornelius	do
Sampson, Aaron	do	Van Colz, John	do
Sampson, Theophilus	do	Voss, Christopher	L. R.
Sewseth, Henry	do	Van Vost, John	do
Sulfrage, John	do	Valentine, Isaac	do
Sutherland, James	do	Velie, Andrew G.	do
Sharp, Philip	do	Van Camp, Jacob	do
Scott, Abraham	do	Valentine, Gabriel	do
Saffara, Joseph	do	Van Camp, Tunis	do
Simmons, Jonas	do	Valentine, (Quere? Jas.	Ensign R.
Snurr, Peter	do	Ensign, R. R. N. V.)	
Sherer, Thomas	do	Van Snell, Frederick	R. R. N. V.
Sanders, junior, Wm.	do	Wade, Elijah	do
Sailmon, John	do	Williamsburg	
Scherbert, Augustus	do	Winter, Joseph	84th
Shoughnessy, William	do	Winter, Butler	do
Henry		Winter, Jacob	R. R. N. V.
Shaffer, Jacob	R. R. N. V.	Waldradt, Jacob	L. R.
Schrider, Simon	do	Weatherwat, Wm.	do
Swarts, Michael	do	Wickie, John	do
Steel, John	84th	White Jessee	do
Shafford, Connet	R. R. N. V.	Walter, Martin	R. R. N. V.
Taylor, Peter	do	Wesseck, George	do
Thomas, James	do	Weaver, Nicholas	do
Tipperaine, Christoph'r	do	Worth, George	do
Trapp, Richard	do Drum'r	Wall, James	do
Trumbell, Robert	do	Wearly, Peter	do
Tolbach, Bolsor	do	Wonnwood, William	do
Thompson, Thomas	do	Wade, Abijah	do
Turner, Richard	L. R.	Ward, John	L. R., Sergeant
Thompson, Matthew	do Adjutant	Whitman, Maxwell	do
Tale, Simon	do	Ward, Abel	do
Tuttle, John	do	Wainwright, —	do
Tuttle, William	do	Whitman, Robert	do
Tuttle, Stephen	do	Wray, Roswell	do
Tramble, Asahel	do	White, William	do
Tuttle, Joseph	L. R.	Williston, William	do
Fruman, Peter	do	Williston, Wm., jun.	do
Talhammer, David	do	Watson, Aaron	do

Lunenburg, or the

NAMES.	REGIMENT.	NAMES.	REGIMENT.
Webster, Milo	L. R.	Williams, Richard	L. R.
Weymore, George	do	Wearing, Frederick	do
White, Samuel	do	Woolf, Ludowick	do
Warwick, James	do	Waggener, Hermanus	R. R. N. Y.
Webb, George	do	Waldroff, Martin	do
Wyatt, John	do	Weaver, Christy	do

The lists from which numbers 2 and 3 are copied, do not (except in a very few cases), give the names of the places where the persons mentioned settled. I have therefore given the names of all who are stated to have served in the K. R. R. N. Y., the 84th, and the L. R.

APPENDIX D.

NAMES OF OWNERS OF LOTS GIVEN IN MCNIFF'S MAP,
DATED 1ST NOVEMBER, 1786.

"LAKE TOWNSHIP," NOW CALLED LANCASTER.

1ST CONCESSION.

1, 2, 3, Heirs of Capt. Morrison	21, James Dare
4, Lieut. D. McFall	22, Thomas Graham
5, Peter McIntosh	23, Lieut. W. Sutherland
6, Joseph Sutherland	24, William Blond
7, Alex. Sutherland	25, Alex. Cameron
8, Alex. Sutherland, Thos. Sutherland	26, Donald Ross
9, Lieut. W. Sutherland	27, Alex. and Wm. Grant
10, do do	28, Thomas I. Ross
11, Mary Sutherland, Anne Sutherland	29, Thomas M. Ross
12, Widow Campbell	30, Jane Dickson, John Cameron
13, George Sutherland	31, Robert Dickson and family
14, Lieut. W. Sutherland	32, William Noble, David Gunn
15, Mary Morrison, Jane Morrison	33, John McDougall
16, Thomas Busby	34, Duncan Murcheson
17, Nathaniel Hillyear	35, Ralph Falkner and Ralph Falkner, junior
18, do do	36, William Falkner
19, John Grant	37, do do
20, John Dunn	

2ND CONCESSION.

1, 2, 3, Heirs of Capt. Morrison	22, Jacob Snyder
4, Lieut. McFall	23, Jacob Snyder's family, Wm. Tho- mas (a negro)
6, Arch. McBane	24, Wm. Blond's family, Jerry Snyder
8, James Currie	25, Augustus Seely
9, Lieut. Sutherland, John Curry	26, John Castles
10, Cato Prime (a negro), John Wm. Flynn	27, A. and W. Grant, Londonderry (a negro)
11, Ben. Baker	28, Luke Bowman
12, Donel McDonel *	29, Mary Edge
13, John Lemon	30, Sambo (a negro)
14, James Fonda (a negro)	31, R. Dickson's family
15, Widow Blakely	32, Wm. Noble, David Gunn
16, Jack Powell (a negro)	33,
17, Richard Fountain	34, John Wright
18, John Scarrot	35,
19, John Grant	36, William Falkner
20, John Dunn	37, do do
21, Jas. Hare, Jos. Goff (a negro)	

* This is the spelling in the map.

TOWNSHIP No. 1, NOW CHARLOTTENBURGH.

1ST CONCESSION, FRONTING ON THE LAKE.

Capt. Angus McDonell P. Delancey D. McNaughton D. McArthur Alexander Chisholm Alexander Ferguson R. McDonnell A. McPherson	} The lots held by these eight are not numbered on the map.	11, John Fraser, Daniel McIntyre 12, Alex. McDonell, Alex. McDonell 13, Sergt. Wm. McLeod 14, Lieut. Hugh McDonell 15, John McDonell, John McGregor, Corporal 16, Daniel Whealon, John Caldwell 17, John Cameron, Allen Grant 18, Sergt. McLean, Donl. McLean 19, Capt. J. McKenzie, John McKay 20, Sergt. Clark, Sergt. J. McIntire 21, R. Wilkinson 22, Finlay Ross, John Murchison 23, Wm. Dickie, Lieut. R. McDonell 24, Sergt. D. McCarty, Sergt. Gordon 25, Capt. Alex. McDonell 26, do do
---	--	--

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and the tract between the east line of No. 1, and the west of A. McPherson's lot—Sir John Johnson, Knight and Bart. 5 and part 6, Wm. Byrne, Captain Part 6 and 7, Lieut. Wm. Coffin 8, Adam Summers, Wm. Rose 9, Alex. McLaughlan, Alex. McDonell 10, Peter Grant, Kenneth McDonell

2ND CONCESSION FROM LAKE, FROM WEST BOUNDARY EASTWARD.

Lots 25, 26, Capt. Alex. McDonell 24, Joseph Husford, Martin Staley 23, Chas. Calaghan, Wm. Robins 22, E. Patterson, Dan'l Bourk 21, Michael Miller 20, — McDonell, R. Wilkinson 19, R. Wilkinson 18, do 17, do Allen McDonell 16, Christopher Brinkman, Allen McDonell	15, Daniel Grant, John McGregor, Corporal 14, Lieut. Hugh McDonell 13, Lieut. Hugh McDonell, Sergeant Wm. McLeod 12, Alex. McDonell, Alex. McDonell 11, E. ½, Richard Trap 10, E. ½, John Cameron 9, 8, W. ½, Arch'd Scott
--	---

IN THE GORE, NORTH OF THE 2ND CONCESSION FROM LAKE.

Lots 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, Thomas Dennis, Esq.	11, 12, 13, 14, Pat. McNiff and family 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, John Grant.
--	---

The lots south of the River Raisin and north of Sir John Johnson's land, going from east to west are marked respectively :

S. McKane Francis Clarke James Dingwall John Baker John McMarton* Hugh McGruer Peter Fumey Patrick Burk Thomas Spratley	Donald McIntosh. No. 1 { Donald McDonell { Serg't McPherson " 2 { Serg't McGillis { Donald McDonell " 3 { Donald McGillis, junior { Donald McGillis " 4 { John McKenzie { Duncan McKenzie
---	---

CONCESSION SOUTH OF SOUTH BRANCH OF THE RIVER AUX RAISIN.

6, Andrew Millross 7, Allen McDonell, Sergeant J. Hay 8, Rodk. McDonell, Don. McDonell 9, Donald McDonell, John McDonell	10, Jonas Wood, John Wood 11, Chas. Rose, Alex. Kennedy 12, John McDonell, Duncan McDonell 13, John Kane, Serg't Wm. McLeod
---	--

* McNiff's spelling of names is arbitrary and phonetic.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 14, John McDonell, Alex. McDonell | 21, Serg't D. McGillis, Serg't Murdock |
| 15, George Barnhart, John Beach | McLean |
| 16, 17, Glebe | 22, Philip Ross, Widow Ross |
| 18, Peter Carpenter, Andrew Allen | 23, Wm. Cameron, John McLeland |
| 19, Phineas Atherton, Capt., Patrick
Fitzpatrick | 24, Don. Malcolm, Don. McKercher |
| 20, Serg't John Hay, John McDonell | 25, 26, Mr. John Grant |

1ST CONCESSION SOUTH OF THE RIVER AUX RAISIN.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 3, 4, 5, Sir John Johnson | 16, Chas. Atkinson, Thomas Cooper |
| 6, Angus Baker, James Smith | 17, Peter Rupert, Francis Ruport |
| 7, John McGruer, Daniel Campbell | 18, Philip Gray, Peter Grant |
| 8, Widow Grant, W. Crowder | 19, John Loney, Wm. McKay |
| 9, John Barnhart, Nicholas Barnhart | 20, Anthony Crouder, William Crouder,
junior |
| 10, Duncan McIntire, John Crowder | 21, John Ross, Donl. McKay |
| 11, John Larroway, P. Byrne, James
Roach. | 22, John Munro, Wm. Urkert |
| 12, Peter Grant, John Grant | 23, John Cameron, John McMartin |
| 13, R. McDonell, Thos. Munro | 24, Duncan Grant, Angus Grant |
| 14, Danl. Campbell, junior; Alex. Mc-
Gruer | 25, John McMartin, by purchase; Pat-
rick O'Hale |
| 15, Corpl. McGruer, John McIntire, sr. | 26, Donl. McDonell |

2ND CONCESSION SOUTH OF THE RIVER AUX RAISINS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 11, Shadrick Ball, Jacob Ball | 19, Donl. McDonell, Rodk. McDonell |
| 12, John Ball, Amos Martin | 20, Widow Sutherland, Dn. Grant |
| 13, Lewis Grant, Donl. Grant | 21, Malcolm McDonell, Widow Mc-
Bane |
| 14, Archd. Grant, John McDonald | 22, Donl. McLean, Donl. Prentiss |
| 15, Jacob Lautwine, Jacob Merkley | 23, Wm. Wood, John Muney |
| 16, Allen Chisholm, Donl. Grant | 24, Jonas Wood, Rd. McDonell, Corpl. |
| 17, Heirs of Kenneth McKenzie, John
Grant | 25, John Burton |
| 18, Lewis Grant, Duncan Grant | 26, John Cashen, James Lowe |

1ST CONCESSION NORTH OF THE RIVER AUX RAISINS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 27, John Grant | 44, Kenneth Murchison, John Murchi-
son and family |
| 28, John Bryan, Hugh McGregor | 45, Alex. McDonell, Hugh McDonell |
| 29, John Haggard, Donl. McBane | 46, Donl. Cuthbert, Sergt. De Gray,
John Dingwall |
| 30, Robert Smith and son | 47, 48, 49, Sir John Johnson |
| 31, 32, James Milloy and family | 50, Peter Ferguson, Archd. Grant |
| 33, Alex. Ross, Sergt. Dn. Murchison | 51, Alex. Cameron, Hugh McDonell |
| 34, Dd. McArthur and two sons | 52, Nicholas Weaver, George Kintner |
| 35, Dl. Robertson, Angus McDonell | 53, Donl. Ross, Angus McKay |
| 36, Widow of Allen McDonell | 54, Hugh McKay, John McKay |
| 37, Peter Smith, Ebenr. Ears | 55, John McDonell, Alex. McDonell |
| 38, Duncan McIntyre, Sergt. McPher-
son | 56, Hugh Chisholm, Hugh Cameron |
| 39, Peter Smith, junior | 57, John Mustard, Thos. Dodge |
| 40, Sergt. Alex. Grant | 58, Murd'h McPherson, Donl. Chisholm |
| 41, Sergt. John McIntire | 59, Allen Chisholm, Widow Living-
stone |
| 42, Malcolm McMartin, Danl. Camp-
bell, Corpl. | 60, William Chisholm |
| 43, John McCaffrey, Angus Cameron | |

2ND CONCESSION NORTH OF THE RIVER AUX RAISINS.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 42, Lewis Bright, Donl. McDonell, Corpl. | 46, Sergt. Clarke, Duncan Chisholm |
| 44, John Cameron, Donald McKay | 50, David Flynn |
| 45, William Howard | 52, Heirs of Lieut. McKenzie |

TOWNSHIP NO. 2, NOW CORNWALL.

1ST CONCESSION.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| D. C. B., E. $\frac{1}{2}$, Major James Gray | 4. Peter Empey, Henry Hawn |
| W. $\frac{1}{2}$ B. A., Lieut. J. F. Holland | 5. Christopher Impey, Jacob Impey |
| 1, 2. Capt. Samuel Anderson | 6. Phil. Impey, Will. Impey |
| 3. Wm. Carr, David McCoon | |

TOWN PLOT.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 12. Patrick McNiff | W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 24, Sergt. Moss |
| 13. Revd. Mr. Stuart | 25. John McNairn, John Nave |
| 14. Sergt. John Smith | 26. Abraham Marsh |
| 15. William McLaughlin, Michael Gallinger | 27. E. hf. 28, Lieut. William Claws |
| 16. George Johnson, James Johnson | W. hf. 28, Sergt. John Annable |
| 17. E. $\frac{1}{2}$, Sergt. Prescott | 29. Andw. Millross, Stephen Brownell |
| 17, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 18, Lieut. Jos. Anderson | 30. James Forsyth, Jacob Summers |
| 19. Henry Runnions, Geo. Barnhart | E. hf. 31, Sergt. Spencer |
| 20. Geo. Barnhart, Richd. Prosser | W. hf. 31, 32, Ensign Connolly |
| 21. Ashel Wright, David Robertson | 33, 34, Sir John Johnson, Knight and Baronet |
| 22. John Mattice, Capt. French | 35. Elisha Anderson, Matt. Snetsinger |
| 23. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 24, Ensign Anderson | 36, 37, Capt. Dally (Daly) |

2ND CONCESSION.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| D. C. E. hf. B., Major James Gray | 7. J. Delabough, Herman Hawn |
| W. hf. B. A., Lieut. J. F. Holland | 8. Henry Gallinger, George Craits |
| 1, 2. Capt. Samuel Anderson | 9. Frederick Bouck, Werner Castleman |
| 3. Wm. Carr's family, Jerry VanDusen | 10. John Foucks, Chris. Gallinger |
| 4. Wm. Tusler, Andrew Tusler | 11. Herman and Joseph Cryderman |
| 5. Geo. Crawford, Robt. Robertson | 12. James Lynch, Wm. Palter |
| 6. Wm. Ferguson, heirs of D. Robertson, Solon Peck | |

3RD CONCESSION.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| D. C. B. E. hf., Major James Gray | 11. George Painter, Bernard Hart |
| W. hf. B. A., Colon Hamilton, Henry Sayer | 12. Widow Cryderman, Jacob Hawn, jr. |
| 1, 2. Capt. Samuel Anderson | 13. Matt. Park, Corpl. R. Park |
| 3. John Waite, Hugh Cameron | 14. Adam Johnson |
| 4. John McKay, Phil. Impey, senior | 15. John Hartle, Adam Hartle |
| 5. James McCloughedy, Samuel Anderson | 16. Ralph Christie, Ralph Christie. |
| 6. John Dewit, Garret Dewit | E. hf. 17, Sergt. Prescott |
| 7. Nicholas Silmsier, George Waite | W. hf. 17, 18, Lieut. J. Anderson |
| 8. John Hawn, Jacob Waggoner | Pt. rear 18, Arthur Fagan |
| 9. Widow Austen, Adam Wenzell | 19. Daniel Campbell |
| 10. John Quinn, Michael Quinn | 20. John Cook, senior; Wm. Castelman |
| | 21. Henry Merkley, Jacob Ross |
| | 22. James Anderson, Ben. Reynolds |

4TH CONCESSION, ON EASTERN BOUNDARY.

- | | |
|---|---|
| D. C. B. E. hf., Heirs of Kenneth McKenzie | 5. Heirs of D. Robertson, Isaac Hall |
| W. hf. B., John McIntire, Sergt. A., Thomas Swan, Joseph Burton | 6. Alex. Cameron, John Cameron |
| 1. Louis Weddows, Jas. Butterworth | 7. Allen Cameron, Corns. Bulson |
| 2. John Christie, Paul Drew | 8. Andrew Tusler, Michael Cline |
| 3. Wm. Cumming, Christy and John Cameron | 9. John Algyuer, Philip Eamer |
| 4. Alex. Cameron, Danl. McLeod | 10. Peter Eamer, Margaret Selemser |
| | 11. George Gallinger, Michael Gallinger, junior |
| | 12. Jacob Algyuer, Martin Algyuer |

- 13, Luke Brady, Fred. Hut
- 14, D. Campbell, Rob. Chambers (by purchase)
- 15, John Bradshaw, Levi Baley
- 16, George Johnson, James Johnson
- 17, John Dickson, Ben. Eastman
- 18, John Milroy, Wm. Ferguson
- 19, Efleron Putman, heirs of D. Robertson

- 20, Thos. Anderson, Geo. Anderson
- 21, Cyrus Anderson, John Shaver
- 21, Michael Mattice, Andrew Milross and family
- 23, E. hf. 24, Ensign Anderson
- W. hf. 24, Sergt. Moss
- 25, Myers Solomans, Matt. Lynk
- 26, Joseph Stoneburner, Jacob Stoneburner

5TH CONCESSION, ON EASTERN BOUNDARY.

- D. C., Major Wm. Hogan
- B. A., P. Delany
- 1, 2, Thomas Swan
- 3, Lieut. Simons
- 4, Donl. McDonell, Donl. McGregor
- 5, Archd. McDonell, Allen McPhee
- 6, Duncan McDonell
- 7, John McDonell
- 8, Mr. Allen McDonell
- 9, John McDonell
- 10, Alex. McDonell, John McDonell
- 11, John McDonell, junior; Ranl. McDonell
- 12, Alex. McDonell, Donl. McDonell
- 13, P. McGuire, Donl. McGuire
- 14, John McIntosh, Angus McDonell
- 15, Donl. Fraser, Wm. Fraser
- 16, Donl. Cameron, Wm. Cameron
- 17, Dn. McDonell, John McDonell

- 18, Angus McDonell, Angus McDonell, Capt. French
- 19, Ed. Perry, Duncan McDonell, Benj. French, Albert French
- 20, John McDonell, Donl. McMillan, Capt. French, Am. Marsh
- 21, Ebenr. Wright, Ashel Wright
- 22, John Hartle's family and son
- 23, Chris. Templer, Ml. Cook
- 24, Sannuel Sutton, Henry Impey
- 25, Joseph Brownel, Christn. Sheek
- 26, Corns. Shatford, John P. Helmer
- 27, E. hf. 28, Lieut. W. Claws
- W. hf. 28, Sergt. Annable
- 29, John Plantz, John A. Helmer
- 30, John Finkner, John Hunsinger
- E. hf. 31, Sergt. Spencer
- W. hf. 31, 32, Ensign Connolly
- 33, Jacob Scheets, George Scheets
- 34, Adam Mattice, Michael Mattice

6TH CONCESSION, ON EASTERN BOUNDARY.

- B. A., 1, 2, Stephen Delancey
- 3, 4, 5, Lieut. Neil Robertson and family (1350 acres)
- 6, William McDonell
- 7, E. hf. 8, Alex. McPherson
- W. hf. 8, 9, R. McDonell and family
- 10, Lieut. Neil McLean
- 11, Lieut. R. McDonell, the elder
- 12, Lieut. R. McDonell
- 13, 14, Lieut. Neil McLean
- 15,
- 16, James McGregor, Corpl.
- 17, 18, Lieut. Miles McDonell
- Pt. 18, 19, Levi Willard
- 20, Lieut. Wm. Fraser
- 21, Alex. Bruce, John McDonell, Corpl.

- 22, Kenneth McDonell, Dond. McDonell
- 23, Sergt. Prescott's family
- 24, Sergt. Annable's family
- 25, Sergt. J. Smith's family
- 26, Jos. Stoneburner, Wm. Brannan
- 27, Adam Nave, James Forsyth
- 28, George Christie's family
- 29, John Craumer, Fred. Bouck
- 30, John Reddock, Alex. McDonell
- 31, Cornelious O'Keefe, Thomas Syce
- 32, Corpl. R. Park, Finnan McDonell
- 33, Ralph Miller, George Wagline
- 34, Jacob Stoneburner, John Harley
- 35, James Watson, Cornelious Smith
- 36, Jacob Pickle and family

7TH CONCESSION, ON EASTERN BOUNDARY.

- C. and pt. D., Walter Scott and family
- B., Wm. Scott and family
- A., John Scott and family
- 1, John Chisholm and family
- 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,
- 15, E. hf. 16, not taken up

- W. hf. 16, James McGregor
- 17, 18, 19, not taken up
- 20, Lieut. Wm. Fraser
- 21, Angus Fraser
- 22, Jas. McDonell, Archd. McDonell, son of Kenneth

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 23, Capt. P. Atherton | 32, Ranald McDonell, John McDonell |
| 24, 25, Patrick McNiff | 33, John Maxwell, John McDonell |
| 26, P. Smith | 34, Colon Hamilton, Henry Dobbins |
| 27, 28, Capt. P. Atherton | 35, John Campbell, Wm. McLoughlin |
| 29, Ashel Wright, Allen Campbell | 36, Wm. Frasher, Kenneth McDonell,
Sergt. |
| 30, Duncan Reid, Stephen Brownell | 37, Michael Cryderman, Corp'l. |
| 31, John McKay, David Robertson | |

5TH CONCESSION, ON EASTERN BOUNDARY.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 6, Farquhar McDonell, Rory McDonell | 24, Angus McDonell, John Kennedy |
| 7, Allen McDonell, Henrietta McDonell | 25, Donald McDonell, Alex. McDonell |
| 10, Angus McDonald, Eva McTavish | 26, Angus McDonell, Wm. McGuire |
| 22, Alex. Frasher, Finlay McDonell | 27, Colon Frasher, John McDonell |
| 23, Anna McIntosh, Angus McDonell | 28, John McIntosh, Allen McDonell |
| | 29, Angus McDonell |
| | 34, Colin Hamilton |

TOWNSHIP No. 3, NOW OSNABRUCK.

1ST CONCESSION.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1, 2, Capt. Archibald McDonell | 19, E. hf. 20, Lieut. Prentiss |
| 3, Evan Rice, Jacob Countryman,
Corporal | W. hf. 20, Sergt. John McKie |
| 4, Chris. Servos, John Fennel | 21, Daniel Fike, Francis Fike |
| 5, Coend. Wert, Andrew Wert | 22, Henry Winter, John Kirne |
| 6, John Cadman, John Cadman, jun. | 23, John Shell, John Reddick |
| 7, E. hf. 8, Dr. James Stuart. | 24, Jacob Denny, Michael Denny,
Corporal |
| W. hf. 8, James Crowder, (a grist mill) | 25, E. hf. 26, Lieut. P. Everett |
| 9, Jacob Eamen, Joseph Eamen | W. hf. 26, Sergt. J. Impey |
| 10, James Mordon, Joseph Fitchet | 27, Philip Staety, Francis Putman |
| 11, Henry Hoople, John Hoople | 28, Leonard Stoneburner, Adam Impey |
| 12, Michael Cryderman, Corp'l; John
Pratt, Corp'l | 29, Solomon Tuttle, Corp. J. Impey |
| 13, Sergt. John Wm Philips | 30, Joseph Mott, Coen. Devoe |
| 14, Ensign John Maun | 31, Michael Keyser, John Keyser |
| 15, | 52, Wm. Impey. |
| 16, McKenzie Morgan, Sergt. Wm.
Morgan | 33, Abraham Freese, Francis Albrant |
| 17, Daniel Morden, Jacob Sheets | 34, Alex. Rose, Michael Ault |
| 18, John Cook, jun., Henry Evehouse,
Common between 18 and 19 | 35, Peter Loucks, Joseph Loucks |
| | 36, E. hf., John McDonell |
| | W hf. 36, 37, Lieut. Miles McDonell |

2ND CONCESSION.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1, 2, Capt. Archd. McDonell | 15, ——— |
| 3, — Countryman, — Gibson | 16, Sergt. Wm Morgan's family |
| 4, Jesse Wright, Richard Sersey | 17, Isaac Crowder, James Crowder |
| 5, Philip Cline, James Lynch | (From the east side of lot No. 18, to
the west side of lot No. 26,
the river bends so much to the
northward, that the rear of the
1st Concession runs to the front
of the 3rd.) |
| 6, Francis Cole, Michael Wheatlan | 27, Balthis Dillabough, Chris. Haines |
| 7, E ½ 8, Dr. James Stuart | 28, Wm. Impey, sen., and family |
| W ½ 8, Sergt. Cline, | 29, Corp'l I. Impey, Wm. Impey, sen. |
| 9, John Gardner, Thos. Hatter | 30, Jacob Winter, Peter Winter |
| 10, Gilbert Stuart, Geo. Stuart. | 31, John Pressley, Richard Loucks |
| 11, John Stoneburner, Thos. Castle-
man | |
| 12, James Mordon, Rhdol. Papist | |
| 13, Sergt. Johns, Mancié Curry | |
| 14, Ensign John Mann | |

- 32,
- 33, George Murray, John Paddock
- 34, Margaret Jeacocks

- 35, David Ketchum, Martin Meddough
- E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 36, John McDonell
- W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 36, 37, Lieut. Miles McDonell

3RD CONCESSION.

- 1,
- 2, — Armstrong, John McNairn
- 3, Hugh Tulloch, Rory McLeod
- 4, Desmond Bernard
- 5, Chris. Servos
- 6, John Brownell, John Donnelly
- 7, Joseph Brownell, Widow Huff and son
- 8, John Pratt, Corp'l
- 9, Chas. Gascaigne
- 10, John Servos, senior
- 11, Martin and John Dillabough
- 12, Adam Empey
- 13, John Moor, Casper Coones
- 14, Adam Cline, Philip Moak

- 16, John Servos, junior, Adam Rupert
- 17, 18, Glebe
Common
- 19, John Stickeman
- 21, John Foster
- 22, John Mullen, Capt. I. McDonnell,
by purchase
- 23, John McWilliam, John Davis
- 24, John Hunning
- 26, Sergt. J. Impey
- 27, Lawrence Emen
- 28, Wm. Malone
- 33, R. Louck's
- 35, Daniel Fike's family
- Lots 15, 18, 20, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32,
34, 36, 37, not occupied.

TOWNSHIP No. 4, NOW WILLIAMSBURGH.

1ST CONCESSION.

- 1, 2, Capt. J. McKenzie
- 3, John Hickey, John Markley
- 3, John Markley, Philip Crysler
- 5, Adam Snyder, Coen. Snyder, C. Snyder's family
- 6, Geo. Weaver, Frederick Weaver
- 7, Sergt. J. McIntosh, Sergt. D. Campbell
- 8 and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9, Lieut. J. Farrand
- W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9, Farquhar McDonell
- 10, Edward Gay, Peter Davis
- 11, Frederick Bouck, Adam Louck
- 12, Loud. Acker, John Killman
- 13, Heirs of Abijah Wade, John P. Chrisler
- E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 14, George Wert
- W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 14, 15, Adjutant Valentine
- 16, Jacob Garlowe, Peter Garlowe
- 17, Chris. Bouck, John Crisler
- 18, Gillis McBane, John Link
Common

- 19, Nicholas Freemire, Jno. Barnhart.
- 20, Coend. Baker, John Marcellus
- 21, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 22, Doctor Austin
- W. hf. 22, Sergt. Mandeville
- 23, Coend. Castleman, Stephen Castleman
- 24, Adam Castleman, Herman Castleman
- 25, Chris. Deperieuse, Jas. Haines.
- 26, E. hf. 27, Lieut. McMartin
- W. hf. 27, Sergt. M. Haines
- 28, John Shaver, Chris. Reddick
- 29, Phily Walters, Corp'l, James MacGaughey
- 30, Michael Markley, Jacob Markley
- 31, E. hf. 32, Ensign Valentine
- W. hf. 32, Henry Merkley
- 33, Henry Frauts, John Ulman
- 34, Abraham Hopper, Geo. Loucks
- 35, Jas. Rose, John McDonell
- 36, 57, Capt. R. Duncan
Common

2ND CONCESSION.

- 1 and 2, Capt. J. Mackenzie
- 3,
- 4, Jerominus Crisler
- 5, John Tuhey, Adam Snyder's family
- 6, Severis Marcellus

- 7,
- 8, E. hf. 9, Lieut. J. Farrand
- W. hf. 9
- 10, Abegails Wade's heirs, Jacob Garlowe

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 11, Peter Frayarline | 24, Geo. Reddock, John Shaver |
| 12, Widow Van Alstine, Saml. Van Alstine | 25, Francis Ulman |
| 13, Robert and Stephen Farrington | 26, E. hf. 27, Lieut McMartin |
| E. hf. 14, Henry Garlow | W. hf. 27, Sergt. Haines |
| W. hf. 14, 15, Adjutant Valentine | 28, |
| 16, Herman Utman, John Wert | 29, Henry Frauts, Sergt. Knight |
| 17, Matthias Link | 30, Joseph Haines, Richd. Mandeville |
| 18, Philip Byrne | 31, E. hf. 32, Ensign Valentine |
| Common | W. hf. 32, Sergt. Knight |
| 19 | 33, |
| 20, Widow O'Hara, Philip Cook | 34, Robt. Abril, John Bunker |
| 21, E. hf. 22, Doctor Austin | 35, John Bishop |
| W. hf. 22, Sergt. Mandeville | 36, 36, Capt. R. Duncan |
| 23, David Reilly | |

TOWNSHIP NO. 5, NOW MATILDA.

1ST CONCESSION.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Common, Sergt. Wright | Common |
| 1, E. hf. 2, Capt. John Munro | 19, John Ault, Edward Ault |
| W. hf. 2 | 20, John Meddough, Michael Ault, (in red ink, now Shafers) |
| 3, Herman Woggoner, (in red ink, Jacob Dorn), Jacob Shieres, (now Shafer) | 21, Dorothy Russell, Michael Russell |
| 4, John Collison, Edward Stokes, | 22, Eliz. Brouse, Peter Brouse |
| 5, Robert Glasford, John Glasford | 23, Jacob Coons, Peter Murray |
| 9, Jno. Benedict, Jacob Von Allen | E. hf. 24, Sergt. Martin Walter |
| 7, E. hf. 8, Lieut Hugh Munro | W. hf. 24 and 25, (No name entered on map. Patent issued to Peter Carman, 4th Oct., 1803). |
| W. hf. 8, Sergt. James McDonell | Point Iroquois here forms a Concession in front |
| 9, John McCarter, Stephen Meddough, (in red ink, Middough) | 26, Jerry Doring, David ———, Jacob Doring, 11. Servos. |
| 10, Richd. Dingnean, David Beverley, (in red ink, Jerm Dorn) | 27, Widow Fedar, Lucas Fedar |
| 11, Henry Baker, Jacob Cairnes | 28, Caspar Coons, David Doring |
| 12, Florence McCarthy, (in red ink, J. Kintners), Wm. McCormack, (now J. Servos) | 29, John Van Camp, John Boyer |
| 13, E. hf. 14, Ensign Francis McCarty | 30, Martin Wallace, Arth. Z. Wallace |
| W. hf. 14, Luke Bowen | 31, E. hf. 32, Lieut. J. Smythe |
| 15, Adam Shaver, John Shaver | W. hf. 32, Sergt. Teeple |
| 16, Lodok. Frederiek, Bern'd Frederiek | 33, Corp'l Shaver, Corp'l P. Crouse |
| 17, Adam Foster, Edward Foster | 34, Wm. Baxter, Richd. Davis, (in red ink, Clarke) |
| 18, Jonathan Armstrong, Wm. Cutt-ham, (in red ink James Eying-house) | 35, Henry Albrant, John Saver |
| | 36, 27, Capt. Allen McDonell |

2ND CONCESSION.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Common, Sergt. Wright | 7, E. hf. 8, Lieut. Hugh Munro |
| 1, E hf. 2, Capt. John Munro | W. hf. 8, Sergt. James McDonell |
| W. hf. 2 | 9, George Johnson, Garret Eastling |
| 3, | 10, Abraham Rowson, Jno. McDonell |
| 4, George Thompson, Fred. V. Snell Corporal | 11, John Strader, Joseph Warte |
| 5, Henry Munro, Cornelius Munro | 13, E. hf. 14, Ensign Francis McCarthy |
| 6, John Munro, Wm. Johnson Munro | W. hf. 14, Luke Bowen |
| | 15, Philip Shaw, Jacob Shaver |

- 16, John Palmer, Dennis Courtney
- 17, R. McDonell, Cora' J. Van Allen
- 18,
Common, Henry Witner
- 19,
- 20,
- 21, Adam Baker
- 22,
- 23,
E. hf. 24, John Ashburn, Corporal
- 26, Michael Carman, Henry Waley

- 27, Timothy O'Brien, Geo. Schriver
- 28,
- 29,
- 30, Simon Strider
- 31, E. hf. 32, Lieut. J. Smythe
- W. hf. 32, Sergt. Teeple
- 33, Corp'l Shaver, Corp'l P. Crause
- 34, Henry Strider, jun., Geo. Myres
- 35, Esther Saver
- 36, 37, Capt. Allen McDonell, John Secord

APPENDIX E.

(From Neilson's Quebec Almanac, 1799.)

I.

ROYAL CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS.

Formed 19th May, 1796. Disbanded 25th September, 1802.

FIRST BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel,	- - - -	J. De Longueil.
Major,	- - - -	Louis De Saleberry.

CAPTAINS.

Dejaunies Beaubien	Louvigny Montigny
Francis Piedmont	Francois Vassal
Pieerie Marcaux	J. Bte. D'Estunonville
C. S. De Bleury	Richard Ferguson.

LIEUTENANTS.

Daniel Dupre	Hipolite Hertell
Peter Ducheynet	Pierre Bazin
A. J. Duchesnay	Henry Hay
Joseph De Beaujeu	Joseph Bouchette
C. G. Lanaudiere	Benjamjn Johest

ENSIGNS.

Louis Montizambert	Robert Anderson
Honore Baille	Francois Duval
Antoine Lanaudiere	Denis Alexander
Richard Hay	M. R. De Salaberry
Francois Benches	J. B. Ph. D'Estimanville.

Chaplain,	- - - -	Revd. Salter Mountain.
Adjutant,	- - - -	Robert Anderson.
Quarter-Master,	- - - -	Louis Fromenteau.
Surgeon,	- - - -	James Walker.
Mate,	- - - -	Henry Leodel.

SECOND BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel,	John Macdonell (Aberchallader.)
Major,	- - - - Hazelton Spencer.

CAPTAINS.

Peter Drummond	Miles Macdonell
Hector McLean	Richard Wilkinson
Hugh Macdonell	Alexander McMillan
Neil McLean	Chaussegros De Lery

LIEUTENANTS.

William Fraser	Angus McDonell
William Crawford	— Farcherson
Thomas Fraser	Pierre Ignaci Malhiot
Ranald Macdonell	I. B. J. Duchesnay
William Johnson	Ant. Petrimieux.

ENSIGNS.

Pierre Boucherville	Joseph Boardmin
William Drace	Robert Woolsey
Peter Grant	Stephen McKay
George Ermatinger	Fred. Darue
Charles Lauriere	Joseph Chinique.
Chaplain, - - - -	The Revd. Mr. Duval.
Adjutant, - - - -	John Crampton.
Quarter-Master, - - - -	Andrew Crampton.
Surgeon, - - - -	James Davidson.
Mate, - - - -	Cyrus Anderson.

2.

MILITIA, 1803.

GLENGARRY.

Colonel, - - - -	John McDonell.*
Lieutenant-Colonel, - - - -	Hugh McDonell.*
Major, - - - -	Walter Sutherland.*

CAPTAINS.

Ranald McDonell *	Joseph Sutherland
Richard Wilkinson	Duncan Murchison
Alexander McMillan	John McIntire *
Alexander McDonell *	

LIEUTENANTS.

Murdock McLean	John Dunn
John Hay	Peter McDonell
Duncan McIntire	Duncan McDonell
Duncan McKenzie	Donald McGillis
Allan McDonell	Norman McLeod

ENSIGNS.

Jacob Summers	John McDonell
Jeremiah Snyder	Duncan McDonell
Hector McKay	Alexander Grant
Duncan McDonell	Donald McKay, junior
Donald McMillan	John Cameron.
Chaplain, - - - -	John Bethune.†
Adjutant, - - - -	Murdock McLean.
Quarter-Master, - - - -	Lawrence McKay.

* Served in the King's Royal Regiment of New York.

† Served in the 84th Royal Highland Emigrants.

Lunenburg, or the

PRESCOTT.

Colonel,	- - - - -	William Fortune.
Lieutenant-Colonel,	- - - - -	Joseph Fortune.
Major,	- - - - -	

CAPTAINS.

Fra's Rawdon Fortune	Arthur Wade
Enoch Fitz Henry	Eden Johnson.

LIEUTENANTS.

Thomas P. Fortune	Jeremiah Harayou
Stephen Story	Simon Vancleck

ENSIGNS.

Omry Eddy	Peter Beers
Abraham Gale	Every Story.
Adjutant,	- - - - -
Quarter-Master,	- - - - -

STORMONT.

Colonel,	- - - - -	Archibald McDonell.*
Lieutenant-Colonel,	- - - - -	
Major,	- - - - -	

CAPTAINS.

LIEUTENANTS.

ENSIGNS.

Adjutant,	- - - - -
Quarter-Master,	- - - - -

DUNDAS.

Colonel,	- - - - -	
Lieutenant-Colonel,	- - - - -	Allan McDonell.*
Major,	- - - - -	Malcolm McMartin.*

CAPTAINS.

Michael Hains *	Cornelius Munro *
Farquhar McDonell *	Allan Paterson.

LIEUTENANTS.

Jacob Merkle *	Jacob Weegar *
Henry Merkle *	Jesse Wright *
Michael Ault *	John Serviss *

ENSIGNS.

John Shaver	Jacob VanAllan
John Munro	Michael Carman.
Frederick Weaver	
Adjutant,	- - - - -
Quarter-Master,	- - - - -

* Served in the King's Royal Regiment of New York.

GRENVILLE.

Colonel,	- - - - -	William Fraser †
Lieutenant-Colonel,	- - - - -	Thomas Fraser †
Major,	- - - - -	Alexander Campbell †

CAPTAINS

John Dulmage †	Lewis Grant
James Campbell §	Caleb Clauson
Gideon Adams †	Stephen Burnett *
Solomon Jones †	Richard Arnold
Ephraim Curry	
Captan-Lieutenant,	- - - - - Samuel Sherwood

LIEUTENANTS.

Joseph Knapp	Hugh Munro
Francis Scott	Philip Dulmage
Asabel Wright	Thos. Doyle
William Snyder	Martin Kelly
Daniel Burnett	Asahiel Hurd

ENSIGNS.

William Eraser	Jahiel Hurd
Joel Adams	Herman Landon
Thomas Fraser	Abraham Bolton
Peter Grant	Thomas Brown
Samuel Hicks	James Mills
Samuel Stafford	Abraham Lake
Adjutant,	- - - - - William Fraser
Quarter-Master,	- - - - - Oliver Everts

LEEDS.

Colonel,	- - - - - Joel Stone
Lieutenant-Colonel,	- - - - - Edward Jessup †
Major,	- - - - - Thomas Smyth

CAPTAINS.

Samuel Wright	Jehiel Smith
Samuel Caswell †	Truman Hicok
Allan Grant †	William Reid
Bartholomew Carley †	Allan McDonell
Benone Watson	Samuel Booth

LIEUTENANTS.

Joseph Neiph	David Hunter
John Howard	Abel Coleman
Reuben Sherwood	Stephen Wathburn
William LaRue	Ezra Benedick

ENSIGNS.

William B. Wright	Ap. Loudon
Philip Philips	William B. Stone

* Served in the King's Royal Regiment of New York.

† Served in the 84th Royal Highland Regiment.

‡ Served in the Loyal Rangers, Major Edward Jessup's corps.

§ Served in Major McAlpine's corps.

Archibald McLean	Jonathan Fulford
Nathan Dayton	Eathan McCullom
Adiel Sherwood	Richard Day
Adjutant, - - - - -	Reuben Sherwood
Quarter-Master, - - - - -	Dyer Howard

The appointments to the Stormont regiment of Militia do not appear to have been filled up in 1802.

The following are the lists of the First and Second Stormont, in 1823, as given in the "York Almanac" of 1824 :

FIRST STORMONT.

Colonel, - - - - -	The Hon. Neil McLean †
Lieutenant-Colonel, - - - - -	Albert French
Major, - - - - -	Donald McDonell

CAPTAINS.

Angus Fraser	Simon Fraser
Josh. Y. Cozens	John D. Campbell
Archibald McDonell	John McIntosh
J. Vankoughnet	Alex. McDonell

LIEUTENANTS.

Philip Empey	Alexander McDonell
Archibald McDonell	William Bruce
Hugh McDermid	John Barnhart
Duncan Scott	Ronald McDonell
Ronald McDonell	Arthur Burton, Adjutant

ENSIGNS.

John Cameron	Martin McMartin
John McGibbon	Wm. McIntosh
Jonn McDonell	Michael Link
Arthur Burton	Wm. Ray
Allan McDonell	Philip Eamer
Adjutant-Captain, - - - - -	Arthur Burton

SECOND STORMONT.

Colonel - - - - -	Joseph Anderson
Lieutenant-Colonel, - - - - -	Philip Vankoughnet
Major, - - - - -	Benjamin French

CAPTAINS.

Donald McAulay	Joseph Bachus, (spelled Balk- ness).
Philip P. Empey	William Browne
Charles C. Farren	Adam Dixson
Geo. Anderson, Adjutant	McKenzie Morgan.
Noah Dickinson	
William Macfarlane	

LIEUTENANTS.

Henry Stuart	Henry Shaver
John Ault	Alexander Bruce
Alex. Cameron	Isaac Sheek
George Morgan	Peter Chesley
Murdoch Stuart	Jacob W. Empey.

† Served in the 84th Royal Highland Emigrants.

ENSIGNS.

George Robertson	William Loucks
Gersham French	Nelson Cozens
William Cline	David Chesley
Austin Shaver	John P. Empey
James McAnlay	
Adjutant, - . -	Captain Geo. Anderson.

3.

CANADIAN FENCIBLE INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Raised in 1812.

Colonel, - -	Thomas Peters, (Major-General.)
Lieutenant-Colonel, -	David Shank, (Major-General.)
	George Robertson.
Major, - - - -	Francis Cockburn.

CAPTAINS.

James Eccles	George R. Ferguson
William de Haren	Ewan McMillan
Thomas Hay	Alexander McQueen
Edward Cartwright	James Pautz
Dougald Campbell	

LIEUTENANTS.

John Reid	Daniel Dupre
William Marshall	Archd. K. Johnston
Ronald McDonell	Alexander Grant
William Radenhurst	R. M. Cochrane
Henry Weatherston	Edward Dewar, (Staff.)
John Johnston	

ENSIGNS.

Alexander McMillin	Benjamin Delisle
Charles Pinguet	Ulysses Fitzmaurice
Charles F. Gunter	
Paymaster, - - -	William Marshall, Lieut.
Adjutant, - . -	R. M. Cochrane, Lieut.
Quarter-Master, - - -	Alexander Fraser
Surgeon, - - - -	Michael Mabey
Assistant-Surgeon, - -	Alexander Cunningham.

APPENDIX F.

COPIES OF LETTERS RELATING TO THE WAR OF 1812

F.

FROM LIEUT.-COLONEL NEIL MCLEAN TO MAJOR-GENERAL SHAW, ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

CORNWALL, 1st March, 1813.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ult., relative to Mr. Philip Vankoughnet's memorial, claiming remuneration for four months' services as adjutant to the Stormont Militia, and in reply beg leave to say that Mr. Vankoughnet did duty as adjutant for a period. In order to explain how more than one person came to be employed in that capacity, I may refer to the many letters I have had the honour of addressing to you on the subject of appointing adjutants for the Stormont Militia. You will find that previous to the declaration of war, I recommended Mr. P. Vankoughnet as an active, promising young man, who, with a little experience, would be useful in the position to which he had been nominated by my predecessor. At the same time, I endeavoured to have it clearly understood that he was not to stand in the way of any person His Honor the President might think fit to appoint as adjutant to discipline the flank companies. I recommended and requested that a suitable non-commissioned officer from the line should be appointed to this duty, as there was no person within the county whom I could recommend. When the flank companies were formed and war was declared, I found it absolutely necessary to employ the most capable person I could find to assist in bringing the regiment, which had been greatly neglected for many years, into some order and discipline. For this purpose I fixed upon Sergt. Arthur Burton, who had formerly served in my company in the Canadian Volunteers, and whose appointment I recommended on the 7th July, 1812. Finding great occasion for a person of Mr. Vankoughnet's qualifications to assist in the work, he was continued and returned on the muster rolls. When estimates were ordered to be made out for the payment of the Flankers and staff, it was found that not more than one adjutant, and no quarter-master, would be allowed, since which period Mr. Vankoughnet has done no duty. I certainly do conceive that he has a just claim for remuneration, tho' he had no promise from me, except for what Government might think fit to allow.

2.

FROM MAJOR-GENERAL SHAW, ADJUTANT-GENERAL, TO LIEUT.-COLONEL
NEIL McLEAN, STORMONT MILITIA.

HEADQUARTERS, YORK, 1st March, 1813.

SIR,—The memorial of commanding officers of regiments of Militia in the Eastern District, transmitted with your letter of the 21st ultimo, has been laid before His Honour Major-General Sheaffe. His Honour feels very sensibly for the distresses and privations to which the Militia on duty and their families have been exposed. In order to prevent, as far as may be practicable, their recurrence, he some time since determined to establish some new regulations, the final arrangement of which has been retarded by his late severe indisposition, as well as by other circumstances. A new mode of paying the Militia is already in operation, though the system is not yet perfected, and it is intended to authorize the issue of provisions to at least a portion of their wives and children, and means will be adopted for providing the Militia on duty more amply with barracks, bedding utensils, etc.

His Honour directs that pay lists be prepared in duplicate in the several regiments to which the sedentary militia alluded to belonged, stating the names and ranks, the periods employed, and the rate per day. They are to be certified upon, however, by the officers who were called out, to act with them, and by the commanding officers of regiments; the authority by which they were called out, and for what service, are to be stated on separate documents, with the signatures of the senior officers employed on such occasions, verified by those of the commanding officers of corps. Further directions will be given respecting the person to whom they are to be transmitted.

His Honour is perfectly aware of the hereditary as well as personal claims which the respectable population in general of the Eastern District have on the attention of Government. He feels assured that they will always use their best exertions to realise the public expectation and to sustain their high character in the Province, and they will ever find His Honour ready on his part to contribute everything in his power towards their comfort and welfare. His Honour is pleased to direct that you will be pleased to communicate this letter to the memorialists.

3.

LIEUT.-COLONEL McLEAN TO MAJOR-GENERAL SHAW, ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

CORNWALL, 5th June, 1813.

SIR,—Herewith you will receive the return of the Stormont Regiment of Militia, and also the return of arms, etc., in our possession. You will perceive that we are greatly deficient in serviceable arms, and that a large proportion of those we have are unfit for service. To account for this, it is necessary to observe that until last summer a considerable part of them have been in possession of the Militia of Glengarry and Stormont for nearly thirty years without any repair, and that the remaining part were used by different corps serving in these Provinces for probably fifty years. It is obvious that arms left to the care of Militiamen, whose want of experience and variety of occupation precluded that care essential to efficiency, must soon become defective. I beg, therefore, to request that you will be pleased to inform me in what manner the arms and accoutrements are to be repaired and kept in repair.

Permit me to take this opportunity of recommending Archibald McDonell, gentleman, to succeed Ensign Donald McDonell, of my regiment, who died 15th March, 1813.

4.

FROM ARCH'D MCLEAN TO LIEUT.-COL. NEIL MCLEAN.

FORT GEORGE, July 12th, 1814.

MY DEAR FATHER,—We arrived at this place on the 6th inst., from York, and marched to Queenstown the same evening. We remained there till the 8th, when we were ordered up to Chippewa, where General Real's headquarters were, and where the enemy were immediately in our front. We had scarcely arrived there before the enemy's batteries opened in order to force a passage across the Chippewa, and after a short resistance from two field pieces on our side, we were obliged to give way, and the whole force was immediately put in motion for this place, not being further molested by the Americans. We arrived here about ten o'clock at night, having marched about eight and twenty miles during the warmest day we have seen this summer, and what added to the fatigue was the immense clouds of dust in which we were constantly kept by the Dragoons and Artillery. Since we came to this place, nothing of interest has occurred. Two hundred of our men, under Col. Robinson, have been out about half way to Queenstown for forage, but did not meet any of the enemy, though they are now in possession of that place, in numbers uncertain. Last night a force of a thousand men advanced in order to cut off our piquets if possible, but they found them too alert, and after exchanging some shots they retired. There has been no loss on our side except a corporal and three or four of the King's missing.* The enemy's loss is uncertain, but that they have lost a General seems to be understood. One of their wounded officers was left at the house of Mr. Thompson, a short distance from this. Before his death he informed the people of the house that he was General Swift. He was a Lieut.-Col. of some regiment at the attack upon York, and was well spoken of by the people there. We have frequent alarms here, but do not expect to have anything to do till the enemy's fleet comes up. We are pretty well prepared for an attack, having three months' provisions in store, plenty of guns, ammunition and men, and I hope plenty of courage. I shall send this by a vessel to York, the communication by land being rather dangerous owing to its being stopped by the enemy.

5.

LETTER FROM THE REV'D JOHN STRACHAN, TREASURER TO THE LOYAL AND PATRIOTIC SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA.

The Loyal Patriotic Society of Upper Canada, anxious to extend the benefit of the institution through the whole Province, voted the sum of five hundred pounds, Halifax currency, to be distributed in the Eastern District as circumstances may require, to such persons in distress as come within the provisions of their constitution. Of this money the treasurer has distributed the sums following, and in the name of the Society requests the Revd. John Bethune, the Revd. Alexander McDonell, the Revd. Mr. Baldwyne, Judge Anderson, and Colonel McLean, to form themselves into a committee for distributing the remainder by granting relief to Militiamen who have been wounded or who are in distress, occasioned by military duty, or to those who have been plundered by the enemy, guiding their bounty by the constitution of the Society. Mr. John Bethune, junior, is requested to act as secretary, and Mr. Guy C. Wood as treasurer. The secretary will bring before the committee all such cases as appear worthy of their attention, and the treasurer will pay from the funds in his hands any order signed by two or more of the committee and countersigned by the secretary, such an order being to him a sufficient warrant.

** The 8th Regiment.

The General Society at York are led to hope that the aid which they have thus given to the inhabitants of the Eastern District will induce them to subscribe liberally among themselves in addition to that aid, in order to alleviate as far as possible the pressure of the war, and they beg leave to remind the subscribers that by their constitution every person contributing ten pounds per annum during the war is virtually a director, and has a right to assist at all the deliberations of the committee above named, and to be summoned to all meetings by the secretary, so that all such subscribers of ten pounds a year are members of the committee of distribution in virtue of their subscription.

As it is a principal object with the Society to nourish affection for the Government and a determined resistance to the enemy, they will be careful to attend to that part of the constitution which excludes all those who have deserted their posts, or have given just cause of suspicion, from participating in their bounty.

Money distributed by the treasurer of the Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada in the Eastern District :—

	£	s.	d.
To Joseph Anderson, Esq.....	20	0	0
do do loan from funds of Society.....	20	0	0
David Wright.....	20	5	8
John Pescod and his son.....	25	14	10
Charles McKinnon.....	25	0	0
Henry Runnions.....	20	1	4
	131	1	4
By vote of the Society.....	500	0	0
In the hands of G. C. Wood, Esq., and subject to the order of the committee.....	368	18	8

Cornwall, 4th March, 1814.

APPENDA.

I.

HALDIMAND COLLECTION, B. 213, PAGE 15.

RETURN OF OFFICERS OF THE FIRST BATTALION OF HIS MAJESTY'S REGIMENT OF
ROYAL HIGHLAND EMIGRANTS.

ISLE AUX NOIX, 15th April, 1778.

RANK.	DATE OF APPOINTM'T.	NAMES.	JOINED THE REGIMENT.	FORMER RANK IN THE ARMY
Lieut.-Col. Major	13 Jan., 1775	Allan McLean Donald McDonald	Jan. 1775 Never up to date of return.	Lieutenant-Colonel.
Captain	15 June "	William Dunbar	Aug., 1775	Capt., late 78th Regt., 26th April, 1761.
"	14 June, "	John Nairne		
"	21 Nov., "	Alex. Fraser	July, 1775	Lt., late 78th Regt., Feb., 1757
"	"	Geo. McDougall	Nov., 1775	Lt., 60th Regt., May, 1759
"	12 June, "	Malcolm Fraser	July, 1775	Lt., late 8th Regt., 25 Sept., '59
"	14 June, "	Daniel Robertson	July, 1775	Lt., 42nd Regt., 19 April, 1762
"	Nov., 1776	George Laws		
Lieutenant		* Neil McLean, (prisoner.)	Never up to date of return.	Lt., 7th Regt., 1762
"	14 June, 1775	John McLean	Oct., 1777	Ensign, late 114th Regt., 1761
"	31 Dec., "	Alex. Firtelier	Aug., 1775	
"	14 June "	Lachlan McLean	April, 1777	
"	31 Dec., "	Fran. Damburgess (prisoner.)	Aug., 1775	Ensign, 21st Nov., 1775
"	16 July, 1776	David Cairns	"	Ensign, 1st June, 1775
"	21 Nov., 1775	Don. McKinnon	"	Ensign, 20th Nov., 1775
"	25 Oct., 1776	Ronald McDonald	"	Ensign, 14th June, 1775. Has served 18 years.
"	9 April, 1777	John McDonell Alex. Stratton, (a prisoner.) Hector McLean	Never up to date of return. "	Ensign, 14th June, 1774
Ensign	14 June, 1775	Ronald McDonald		Sergeant for 21 years. In service in North America and West Indies.
"	12 June, "	Archibald Grant	Nov., 1775	
"	14 June, "	David Smith	Aug., 1775	
"	14 June, "	George Daine	Aug., 1775	
"	14 Jan., "	Arch'd McDonald	June, 1776	
"	"	William Wood	Oct., 1775	
"	"	John Pringle	June, 1776	
"	"	Hector McLean, (prisoner.)	Never up to date of return.	
Chaplain		John Bethune, (prisoner.)	"	
Adjutant	14 June, "	Ronald McDonald	Aug., 1775	
Q'r-Master	June, 1776	Lachlan McLean	June, 1776	
Surgeon	June, 1776	James Davidson	"	
Surg's-Mate		James Walker	June, 1777	

* When the First Battalion was at Carleton Island in May, 1779, there were two Neil McLean's in it—one a captain, the other an ensign.

N. B.—It is said that there is a Lieutenant David Price, as also one Ensign Henry May, who have commissions in this battalion, but the regiment never mustered them, though they have drawn some money to account of their pay.

JOHN NAIRNE,
Captain Royal Highland Regiment.

2.

In Mr. Brymner's report on Canadian Archives for 1890, page 52, it is stated that Mr. John Bryan was in charge of the Episcopal or English Church congregation at Cornwall, at a salary of £50.0.0. The exact date at which he took charge is not given, but it was probable that he did so in 1786 or 1787.