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COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.

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IA, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1889.

NO. 6:

OLD GLENGARRY.

Sketches Illustrating the Early Settlement and History of Glengarry.

Relating principally to the Revolutionary War 1776-83, the war of 1812-14, and the Rebellion of 1837-8.

By J. A. Macdonell (Greenfield).

[CONTINUED.]

U.E. LOYALISTS.

A reference to the "Old U. E. List," compiled by government by direction of Lord Dorchester, shows the original U.E. Loyalists in the province. In many instances, however, instead of the township being given, it is merely stated that lands were allotted in the eastern district. My only plan will, therefore, be to insert the names of all who appear to have settled in that district, showing the respective townships when given, and omitting those who are stated to have settled in townships outside Glengarry.*

This list was prepared in pursuance of the order-in-council of 9th November, 1789, wherein it was stated that it was his excellency's desire, "to put a mark of honor upon the families who had adhered to the empire and joined the royal standard in America before the year of separation in the year 1783 * * * to the end that their posterity may be discriminated from future settlers * * as proper objects by their persevering in the fidelity and conduct so honorable to their ancestors for distinguished benefits and privileges."

That list is preserved of record in the Crown Lands department, and it shows that the name of the clan which gave its name to Glengarry outranked in numbers any other individual name in the province, and that there were more Loyalists of that name than any four English names combined in the whole province. But though there were more Macdonells from Glengarry in Scotland than any others, there were representatives of almost every Highland clan. A list of the names will prove it, and as the statement has been made by one who professes to speak authoritatively on the subject, and to know whereof he speaks, and writes that "the Scotch and Irish element in the U.E. Loyalists is too small as compared with the preponderating English and German to be taken into account." I give it:—

There were Andersons, Andrews, Armstrongs, Bethunes, Bruces, Campbells, Camerons, Carrs and Kerrs, Chisholms, Christies, Clarks, Crawfords, Cummings, Edgars, Fergusons, Frasers, Grants, Gunns, Haggarts, Hays, Malcolms, Millers, Morrisons, Munroes, Murchisons, Murrays, Macalpins, Macarthur, Macaulays, Macbeans, Maccaillums, Maccrimmons, Macdonalds, Macdonells, Macdougalls, Macphalls, Macgillivraies, Macgregors, Macgriens, Macintyres, Macintoshes, Mackays, Mackenzies, Maclearens, Macleachlans, Macleans, Macleennans, Macleods, Macmartins, Macmasters, Macmillans, Macnabs, Macnays, Macnaughtons, Macneils, Macnishes, Macphees, Macraes, Robertsons, Ross, Roses, Scotts, Stewarts, Stuarts, Sutherlands and Youngs.

This, I submit, is a fair representation of those who to-day comprise what the author of this essay, Mr. George Sandfield Macdonald, B.A., of Cornwall, is pleased to designate as the "Keltic" population of the province of Ontario. For further information on the subject, and a comparison of the numbers of the "Kelts" with the English and Germans amongst the Loyalist settlers of the eastern district I refer him to Lord Dorchester's list.

The statement to which I have referred, however, is not the only one in this singular essay, which was read before the Celtic society of Montreal, which requires explanation and correction. We are gravely informed that the "Keltic" settlers in Canada of the period spoken of (the early settlement of Glengarry, 1783-6) "had no mental qualifications to entitle them to take rank with the founders of the American plantations," that "unlike the Puritans of New England, the Catholics of Maryland, the cavaliers of Virginia, the Huguenots of South Carolina and the followers of William Penn, the compelling force leading to change of country was in contrast to the motives of a higher order, as in those cases," that "long subjection to the despotism of chiefs and landlords had numbed the finer qualities and instincts," and that "even the physique had degenerated under oppression." We are told, too, that an analysis is required of the generations, which have succeeded the original settlers, psychological and sociological no less, to grasp the full significance of the lives and actions of those he is pleased to consider "distinguished individuals," and the "people among whom they dwelt."

superintendent-general and inspector-general of the Six Nation Indians, his commission as such being dated March 14, 1782. He was born on November 5, 1742, and died at his residence at St. Mary's, Montreal, on January 4, 1830, in the 88th year of his age, and was buried in the family vault at Mount Johnson (named after the first house Sir William built on the Mohawk) on the south side of the St. Lawrence, near Montreal. He was colonel-in-chief of the six battalions of militia of the Eastern Townships, and a member of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada. He had been knighted by the King at St. James' Palace on November 22, 1785, when but 23 years of age. He may fairly be considered as the most eminent of the Loyalists—certainly no other man sacrificed more for his principles than did he. He voluntarily gave up domains larger and fairer than had ever before belonged to a single proprietor in America, William Penn only excepted. He is described in Jones' history of New York as bold, resolute, spirited, brave and active, and his career undoubtedly proves it. Lady Johnson was a daughter of the Hon. John Watts, for some time president of the council of New York, and a first cousin once removed of General Schuyler, to whom she had so deep an aversion, as appears from the following letter of hers addressed to General Washington apprising him of her being taken prisoner:—

ALBANY, June 18, 1778.
SIR, I take the liberty of complaining to you as it is from you I expect redress. I was compelled to leave home, much against my inclination, and am detained here by General Schuyler, who, I am convinced, acts more out of ill nature to Sir John than for any reason that he or I have given him. As I am not allowed to return home, and my situation here made as disagreeable as it can be by repeated threats and messages from General Schuyler too indelicate and cruel to be expected from a gentleman, I should wish to be with my friends at New York, and would prefer my captivity under your excellency's protection to being on the power of General Schuyler, who rules with more severity than could be wished by your excellency's servant.

Humble servant
M. JOHNSON.
Lady Johnson was obliged, however, to remain at Albany for six months longer before she was allowed to proceed to New York.

Sir John and Lady Johnson had been married in New York in 1773. She died at Montreal in 1815. They had one son, William, who, Mr. Morgan states, became a colonel in the army and was killed at Waterloo.

THE FIRST SETTLERS IN GLENGARRY.
An unpublished MS. diary of Major R. Mathews, of the 53rd regiment, and military secretary to Lord Dorchester, the original of which is to be found in the Education office, Toronto, contains the first reference I can find to the Loyalist settlement in Glengarry and west. It is a journal of a voyage made by him to Detroit in 1787. Under date of May 3rd of that year, he notes, "General Hope spoke to me upon the situation of affairs at Detroit."

May 4th. Signified to Lord Dorchester my feelings at being absent from my regt. at a time when the complexion of affairs in the upper country appears rather gloomy, and my regret at the necessity of relinquishing the honor of attending him. His lordship received of its making any alteration in my situation with him, and said he had business at Detroit, etc., to charge and approved of my proposal to join my regt. in the handsomest manner; would not allow me with, on which he would expect me to return and report to him in the fall, provided the situation of affairs above would permit. I therefore prepared immediately to set off."

On the 17th May he arrived at Coteau du Lac, the next entry under date 18th May being as follows:—

Got on board the bateaux at 4 o'clock, and proceeded to Longueuil, the entrance to the lake. Were there obliged to stop owing to a violent head wind, which made the lake impracticable. At 2 o'clock the wind moderated, and we pushed off. Got to Point au Baudet at 6, where one McGee, formerly in Sir J. Johnson's corps has a settlement, on which he has made very rapid progress. Halted about 15 minutes, and proceeded to Point 1° Torontiere; arrived there at half after 8 o'clock, and on my way passed Lieut. Sutherland's settlement, situated in a deep bay. We were not near enough to form any judgment of the land, but he seemed to have cleared a good deal. Halted for a few minutes, and was just pushing off for Sir J. Johnson's Point when a violent gush came on, which determined me to put up for the night in an uninhabited house.

May 19th. Set off at 4 o'clock, the wind still high and contrary, weather disagreeably cold. Passed Mr. Falconer's settlement at a distance, and landed at a small house within two miles of Capt. Alex. Macdonell's. Walked to his house and breakfasted. The situation here delightful and the soil very fine. He has cleared a great deal of land, and bids fair for having a fine farm in a short time. We proceeded on foot to Mr. Wilkinson's. He is situated close to the river, by a fine creek, where he is erecting a potash and means to build a mill. There are two considerable settlements above this, and then an interval of four miles belonging to the St. Regis Indians, the

burgh (on their regiments being disbanded) on the banks of the river St. Lawrence about six miles east of Cornwall, where they drew a very large tract of land. The ruins of their house, destroyed many years ago by fire, but well known in its day as Glengarry House and renowned for its hospitality, are still to be seen on what is now called "Stone House Point." It was, I understand, the first stone and largest house in Upper Canada.

FIRST PARLIAMENT OF UPPER CANADA.
When writs were issued by Gen. Simcoe for the election of members for the first parliament of Upper Canada, John Macdonell was, together with his brother, Hugh Macdonell, returned to represent the county of Glengarry, which then had two representatives. The proclamation of Lieut.-Gov. Simcoe forming the province into counties, and allotting the number of representatives was dated 16th July, 1792. Nineteen counties were formed, namely, Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Grenville, Leeds, Frontenac, Ontario, Addington, Lenox, Prince Edward, Hastings, Northumberland, Durham, York, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Kent. Sixteen representatives were to be returned, and for the purpose of representation in the legislature the following arrangements were made: Glengarry was divided into two ridings, each to send a representative; Stormont one member, as also Dundas and Grenville each; Leeds and Frontenac together were to have a representative; Ontario and Addington together one member; Prince Edward together with the late township of Adolphus, in the county of Lenox, one member; Lenox, except Adolphus, with Hastings and Northumberland together, to elect one member; Durham and York and the first riding of Lincoln were together to have but one member; the second riding of Lincoln one member; the third riding of Lincoln one member; the fourth riding of Lincoln and the county of Norfolk together one member; Suffolk and Essex together one member; Kent, which included all the west, not Indian territories, to the Hudson's Bay to have two members.

The house having met in a camp tent at Newark (now Niagara) on Monday, the 17th September, the first entries made in the journals (copies of which have lately been procured from England, and are now to be found at the parliamentary libraries at Ottawa and Toronto) are as follows:—

"The house having met, all the members were severally sworn in by William Jarvis, Esquire, who acted by special commission from his excellency."

"The house having proceeded to the election of their speaker, John Macdonell, Esquire, one of the members for the county of Glengarry, was unanimously elected to be speaker."

He would appear to have served in that capacity during all that parliament, and, so far as can be ascertained, during the first session of the second parliament, as on the meeting of the house on the 9th June, 1798, being the second session of the second parliament, it is stated in the journals that

"Mr. Speaker addressed the house in the following words, to wit:—

"Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, "As you have done me the honor to call me to the chair of this house, I feel it a duty I owe to the recollection of the services of Colonel Macdonell to move that in order to mark the sense I entertain of his former situation as speaker, a place be considered as appropriate to him during the present session being the first next to the chair on the right hand side."

"To which recommendation the house unanimously agreed, and it was ordered accordingly."

The first division which it can be ascertained took place in the legislature of this province was on the 20th June of that year. It is probable that divisions had previously taken place, but owing to the loss of so many of the journals which were, I believe, burnt when York was surrendered to the Americans in 1813, the first I can find is as follows. It is interesting as showing the members of the second parliament of the province:—

"Mr. Speaker read the third time as engrossed the bill to authorize and allow persons coming into this province to bring with them their negro slaves,"

YEAS.	NAYS.
Colonel Macdonell	Mr. Solicitor General
Mr. Beasley	Mr. Rogers
Mr. Hardison	Mr. Cornwall
Mr. Robinson	Capt. Wilkinson
Capt. Fraser	
Mr. Jessup	
Mr. Street	
Mr. Jones	

panies at Kingston, Amherstburg, and St. Joseph. I think, however, I can vouch that their zeal to His Majesty's service is not less than the companies I have already mentioned. I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,
J. MACDONELL,
Lieut.-Col. com. 2nd Batt. R. C.V.
To LIEUT. GEN. HUNTER,
Commanding His Majesty's forces in both Canadas.

The offer of service of Col. Macdonell of the several companies of the 2nd batt. R.C.V. was acknowledged by the duke of Kent in the following letters.

Extract from letter of Duke of Kent to Lieut.-Gen. Hunter, commanding the forces in both Canadas, through his aide-de-camp, Major Gordon:—

KENSINGTON PALACE, Dec. 15, 1800.

"With respect to your letter of the 26th of July, containing an enclosure from Lieut.-Col. McDonell, commanding the 2nd battalion Royal Canadian Volunteers, of the four companies of that corps stationed at Kingston and Amherstburg, to extend their services as fencibles throughout British America, I am commanded to desire that the thanks of His Royal Highness may be communicated to those four companies for this fresh mark of their zeal for the service and attachment and loyalty to their sovereign."

Extract from a letter from the Duke of Kent to Lieut.-Gen. Hunter:—

PAVILLION, Brightonstone, Oct. 25th, 1800.

SIR,—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 12, dated York, July 25, which reached me together with its several enclosures on the 25th ult.

Your letter of the 26th of July to Major Gordon enclosing Lieut.-Col. McDonell's report that four more companies of the 2nd battalion of the Royal Canadian volunteers had volunteered the extension of their services to the whole of British North America having arrived at the same time, I am enabled to desire you to authorize that officer to express to the officers and men of those companies my thanks in the same manner as he was desired to do to those of the former five.

EDWARD.

(To be continued.)

ATTACKED THREE TIMES.—"Having been attacked for the third time with inflammatory Rheumatism, which kept me in bed six weeks under medical care, without relief, I resolved to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and before I had finished the third bottle I was able to work again."—George Robb, Garden Hill, Ont.

A PLEASING DISCOVERY.—I suffered with neuralgia and obtained no relief until advised to try Hagyard's Yellow Oil. Since then I have found it to be an admirable remedy also for burns, sore throat and rheumatism.—Mrs. F. Camero, 137 Richmond St. W., Toronto, Ont.

Ladies, Ladies.

Why do you ask where you can get a good pair of French Kid Boots. Simply because you do not get French Kid, but an imitation, and they are sold to you for Genuine French Kid. Well, then, come and see our

Ladies' French Kid BOOTS

At the low sum of

\$2.50.

Perhaps you think you cannot get French Kid for \$2.50. But it they are not Genuine French Kid we will return you your money.

Come and see our Fine Ladies' Kid Buttoned Boots at \$2.00. These are not French Kid, but the imitation for which you have been paying

hips outside Glengarry.
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This, however, is a digression. The facts are there to speak for themselves, and are themselves a refutation of the theories and allegations of the essayist—as well might he tell us that the men of the same generation who entered the Highland regiments to which Pitt referred were feeble, and stunted of limb, with their finer qualities numbed and their instincts dwarfed by years of oppression and tyranny of "so-called" chieftains.

STONE HOUSE POINT.
Sir J. Johnson, who had so been intimately associated with those who became the first settlers of Glengarry, did not sever his connection with them. The land which was allotted to him in consideration of his gallant services was principally in the county of Glengarry, in the immediate vicinity of what is now called Stone House Point. He owned a large tract of land there and another in the neighborhood of Williams-town, which was so-called after his father, Sir William Johnson.

I do not think, however, that he ever permanently resided in Glengarry; the nature of his occupation would scarcely have permitted it. He had been appointed

lute, spirited, brave and secure. Lady career undoubtedly proves it. Lady Johnson was a daughter of the Hon. John Watts, for some time president of the council of New York, and a first cousin once removed of General Schuyler, to whom she had so deep an aversion, as appears from the following letter of hers addressed to General Washington apprising him of her being taken prisoner:—

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20th. Proceeded at 4 this morning. Still unfortunate in our wind. Passed the Long Sault about 2 o'clock, and got to Capt. Duncan's about six in the eve. Drank tea here with Capt. J. Monro and Lt. McManis. Walked from thence about two miles to Thompson's, who was in Sir J. Johnson's corps, a sensible man, seemingly very industrious, having all materials ready to enlarge his house and much ground cleared. He had married to an old Dutch woman. It rained hard this whole day.

21st. Set off at half after 4. Stopped at Capt. J. Monro's, two miles from where we lay and breakfasted with him. His having been in England prevented him from building, nor has he yet cleared much. He lives at present in a hut belonging to one of the men. Halted here near two houses, and proceeded to Major Jessup's by 4 in the evening. Walked with him over the front of his lot, which is situated opposite the fort of Oswegatchie. He has not yet built, but has most of the materials collected and has cleared a great deal of land. I think this lot in point of situation, regularity of ground and goodness of it superior to any I have yet seen. The major came on board and proceeded with us to Capt. Sherwood's, about four miles further. He has built a very tolerable house upon his farm lot in New Oswegatchie, some distance from the fort, and has already a potash going forward. We did not find him at home, and after waiting about half an hour in hopes of seeing him we got on board.

COL. JOHN MACDONELL.
Of the Loyalist officers who settled in Glengarry, probably the most conspicuous in the future history of the province was John Macdonell, then younger of Aberchallader. He shortly became one of the most leading men in Upper Canada. He had served during the whole Revolutionary war, first in the 84th or Royal Highland Emigrants, and for the last five years and ten months in command of a company of Butler's Rangers. His father, Captain Alexander Macdonell, and his brothers, who had also held commissions in the several Loyalist regiments, likewise settled in the township of Charlotten-

thumberland, Durham, Essex and Kent. Sixteen representatives were to be returned, and for the purpose of representation in the legislature the following arrangements were made: Glengarry was divided into two ridings, each to send a representative; Stormont one member, as also Dundas and Grenville each; Leeds and Frontenac together were to have a representative; Ontario and Addington together one member; Prince Edward together with the late township of Adolphus, in the county of Lenox, one member; Lenox, except Adolphus, with Hastings and Northumberland together, to elect one member; Durham and York and the first riding of Lincoln were together to have but one member; the second riding of Lincoln one member; the third riding of Lincoln one member; the fourth riding of Lincoln and the county of Norfolk together one member; Suffolk and Essex together one member; Kent, which included all the west, not Indian territories, to the Hudson's Bay to have two members.

The house having met in a camp tent at Newark (now Niagara) on Monday, the 17th September, the first entries made in the journals (copies of which have lately been procured from England, and are now to be found at the parliamentary libraries at Ottawa and Toronto) are as follows:—

"The house having met, all the members were severally sworn in by William Jarvis, Esquire, who acted by special commission from his excellency."
"The house having proceeded to the election of their speaker, John Macdonell, Esquire, one of the members for the county of Glengarry, was unanimously elected to be speaker."

He would appear to have served in that capacity during all that parliament, and, so far as can be ascertained, during the first session of the second parliament, as on the meeting of the house on the 9th June, 1798, being the second session of the second parliament, it is stated in the journals that

"Mr. Speaker addressed the house in the following words, to wit:—
"Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, "As you have done me the honor to call me to the chair of this house, I feel it a duty I owe to the recollection of the services of Colonel Macdonell to move that in order to mark the sense I entertain of his former situation as speaker, a place be considered as appropriate to him during the present session being the first next to the chair on the right hand side."
"To which recommendation the house unanimously agreed, and it was ordered accordingly."

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"Mr. Speaker read the third time as engrossed the bill to authorize and allow persons coming into this province to bring with them their negro slaves."
"Mr. Solicitor General" (Isaac Robert Dey Grey, who was then member of the county of Stormont) "moved that the said bill do not pass, and that the question be thereof put (sic), and the yeas and nays taken down in distinct columns; whereupon the question was put and the members were as follows:—

YEAS.	NAYS.
Colonel Macdonell	Mr. Solicitor General
Mr. Beasley	Mr. Rogers
Mr. Hardison	Mr. Cornwall
Mr. Robinson	Capt. Wilkinson
Capt. Fraser	
Mr. Jessup	
Mr. Street	
Mr. Jones	

FIRST VOLUNTEER REGIMENT.
In 1794 a number of independent companies were in existence in Upper Canada, which in 1796 were, with others in Lower Canada, embodied in a regiment of two battalions, the second battalion being under the command of Lieut.-Col John Macdonell. The regiment was known as the Royal Canadian Volunteer regiment of Foot. This regiment was placed on the permanent establishment, and the 2nd battalion was the first corps raised in Upper Canada. The 1st battalion was commanded by Lieut.-Col. De Longueuil, with Louis DeSalaberry as major. The 2nd battalion garrisoned this province from 1796 until disbanded in 1802, as did the 1st battalion the province of Lower Canada during the same period.

Colonel Macdonell's headquarters were at Fort George (Niagara) during the period his regiment was on service. Detachments were stationed at the following places, viz:— Kingston, under Major Spencer; St. Joseph's island, under Capt. Drummond; Amherstburg, under Capt. Hector McLean; Fort Erie, under Capt. Wilkinson; Fort Chippewa, under Lieut. William Crawford.

In 1800 a suggestion appears to have been made that it would be of advantage if the 2nd battalion, R.C.V., would extend their services to any part of British America, and Colonel Macdonell having submitted the matter to the officers under his command, was enabled to address the following letter to the officer commanding in Canada:—

FORT GEORGE, Feb. 20, 1800.
SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th Nov. with enclosures.

The suggestion that the services of the 2nd battalion Royal Canadian Volunteers might be usefully extended to the different parts of British North America in general was no sooner made known to the five companies forming the garrison in this post (Fort Erie) and Fort Chippewa than they were most cheerfully offered, and generally showed a desire to extend them to any part of His Majesty's dominions.

The officers (as might be expected from such loyalists) expressed satisfaction at having an opportunity of testifying their zeal and attachment to their King by tendering their services in any part of the globe to which they might have the honor of being called. I shall have the honor of reporting to you as soon as possible the sentiments of the other four com-

Extract from a letter from the Duke of Kent to Lieut.-Gen. Hunter:—
PAVILLION, Brightelmstone, Oct. 25th, 1880.
SIR,—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 12, dated York, July 25, which reached me together with its several enclosures on the 25th ult.
Your letter of the 26th of July to Major Gordon enclosing Lieut.-Col. McDonnell's report that four more companies of the 2nd battalion of the Royal Canadian volunteers had volunteered the extension of their services to the whole of British North America having arrived at the same time, I am enabled to desire you to authorize that officer to express to the officers and men of those companies my thanks in the same manner as he was desired to do to those of the former five.
EDWARD.

(To be continued.)
ATTACKED THREE TIMES.—"Having been attacked for the third time with inflammatory Rheumatism, which kept me in bed six weeks under medical care, without relief, I resolved to try Burdock Blood Purifier, and before I had finished the third bottle I was able to work again."—George Robb, Garden Hill, Ont. 2
A PLEASING DISCOVERY.—I suffered with neuralgia and obtained no relief until advised to try Hagar's Yellow Oil. Since then I have found it to be an admirable remedy also for burns, sore throat and rheumatism.—Mrs. F. Camero, 137 Richmond St. W., Toronto, Ont. 2

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Why do you ask where you can get a good pair of French Kid Boots. Simply because you do not get French Kid, but an imitation, and they are sold to you for Genuine French Kid. Well, then, come and see our

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At the low sum of

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Come and see our Fine Ladies' Kid Buttoned Boots at \$2.00. These are not French Kid, but the imitation for which you have been paying \$2.75 and \$3.50.

Now we wend our way to our Long Boots, and they are dandies for the price. They handicap any other Long Boots in town. Call and see them and get our prices.

And to the young men. I would call their attention to our stock of Shell Cordovan Boots, which are cheaper than ever. They sold at \$3.50 last year and are now selling at \$3.

These are the only Genuine Shell Cordovan manufactured in Canada.

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