

So much for the name, but whence came those early settlers, and how and why? I have always found the story of those who came out with Bishop Macdonell very confusing, as sometimes they are spoken of as soldiers from Scotland, again as a regiment from Ireland, and again as those ejected from lands in Scotland. Another statement is that they were U. E. Loyalists; another as Hudson Bay Factors, or from the North West Company. And remarkable to say, these statements are true of the different settlers coming at different times from different places. The best explanation was given by Bishop Macdonell himself, that wonderful man with the ability of a business man, the tact and skill of a diplomat, the piety of a soldier of the cross, in an address at a farewell dinner given to him at Kingston in 1838, where he told of his efforts for those of his own faith. But the people of Glengarry were not all Catholics from Scotland. It is rather difficult to sort out all the different groups which came. The Protestant Highlanders who came to South Carolina in 1772 form the first emigration from Scotland, and when trouble arose a ship load left for Prince Edward Island, but afterward came to Nova Scotia, and in 1774, on the breaking out of hostilities, formed the 84th Regiment, of which Rev. Jno. Bethune became the Chaplain, and many received grants of land in Glengarry. This formed one group.

The 2nd of Highlanders, chiefly Macdonells, at the invitation of Sir William Johnson, came to the Mohawk Valley in 1773. When war broke out, Sir John Johnson with friends and neighbours, fled to Montreal through dangers dire, in 1776. He raised a battalion at his old home in Tryon County, among his followers, and called it the King's Royal Regiment of New York, and they and their families came to Canada in 1783.

3rd. The first emigrants who came direct from Scotland came in 1786 under Alexander Macdonald, 520 in number. 4th. In 1792, Macdonell of Greenfield came from Scotland with followers. 5th. In 1803 the last large emigration came through Bishop Macdonell, the discharged soldiers of the First Glengarry Fencibles under Macdonell of Glengarry, and these had been under the charge of Alexander Macdonell, afterwards Bishop Macdonell.

To explain why so many left Scotland is a sad story. From 1782 to 1790, tenants were turned out to make room for large sheep farms, and when these tried to emigrate, all sorts of restrictions were used to prevent them, even ships of war guarded the harbours to board emigrant vessels and press into the Naval Service every able-bodied man. In spite of this, many came with their families. In 1784, land surveyors arrived, lots were drawn, and the name Glengarry given to the county from Glengarry in Scotland.

The material for this paper I have gained from many sources. From the pamphlet giving an account of the Centenary Celebration of St. Andrew's Church, Williamstown, I have learned much: from "A Retrospect of the first Catholic Diocese of Upper Canada" much has been gleaned; in a paper read by Mrs. Foran before the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa, (Transactions of that Society, Vol. VII, 1917), "My native County—Glengarry," many interesting facts were found. In an old copy of the *Montreal Witness*, headed "Lochiel," the celebration in 1884 of the settlement of Glengarry, most interesting accounts were given of the early settlers, pictures of relics exhibited, anecdotes grave and gay, and names of clans represented. In all these articles the two most outstanding persons are Rev. John Bethune and the Rev. Alexander Macdonell, both staunch Scots, with all the best qualities common to the race, as the military phrase we have so often heard