

South now stands upon a portion of lot 13, and the Sydenham River intersects lots 12 and 13. The present Police Magistrate of the Town of Wallaceburg, Mr. A. McDougall, is a nephew of the aforesaid Elizabeth McDougall.

McDougall's Company of Loyal Kent Volunteers was largely recruited from the Scotch settlers, originally located in the Baldoon Settlement, near Wallaceburg, by Lord Selkirk, in 1804, after whose castle in Scotland the place took its name. A perusal of the Muster Roll of McGregor's Company plainly establishes the nationality of those enrolled thereon.

Lanchlin McDougall was a member of McGregor's Company and fought at Battle Hill. In the Muster Roll he is reported as "wounded and unfit for service." He was one of the original Baldoon Settlers and erected the first house (a log shanty) in Wallaceburg in 1822.

John McDonald, the son-in-law of Captain McGregor, also served in the war as a member of his Company of the Kent Volunteers.

James McGregor was a son of Lieutenant (afterwards captain) John McGregor, previously mentioned, and in 1802 became the patentee from the Crown of lot 6, in the "Old Survey" of the townsite of Chatham, then popularly known as the "Lower Forks." Prior to the breaking out of the war he resided in the township of Howard, in the county of Kent, while his father lived in the township of Dover East, in the same county. At the commencement of hostilities he enlisted as a private in Captain John Dolsen's Company of Kent Volunteers, in which same company his father served as an Ensign, Sergeant, Lieutenant, and finally as a Captain. James was present at the surrender of Detroit to the British, Aug. 16th, 1812, and afterwards served under Major-General Henry Procter, taking part in the action at River Raisin, Jan. 22nd, 1813, and the Siege of Fort Meigs, on the Miami, or Maumee River, Ohio, in April, 1813. After the disastrous defeat of the latter officer at Moravian Town, Oct. 5th, 1813, and consequent disappearance of the Army of the Right Division as a fighting unit, the Kent Volunteers became attached to

the Army of the Centre Division under Lieutenant-General Drummond. McGregor assisted in the taking of Fort Niagara, December 19th, 1813, and was present in the action of the Long Woods (or Battle Hill), March 4th, 1814, upon the promotion of his father's Company of the Kent Volunteers, as an Ensign, and was there slightly wounded. He was injured in all five times during the war. The last and most serious occasion was in a skirmish with the enemy on Thames River, July 19th, 1814, where a musket ball, fired from behind, passed through the hip and lodged near the groin, just under the skin. He never fully recovered from the effect of this wound, which continued to trouble him through life, and rendered him almost entirely unable to earn a livelihood. Shortly after the month of April, 1814, upon the promotion of his father to the captaincy of his Company he was appointed lieutenant, which rank he held until the close of the war. McGregor, like his father, was at the conclusion of the struggle granted a yearly pension of 20 pounds, payable from July 9th, 1814, the date of his last and severest wound. This pension he regularly received until July, 1821, when, by an Act of the Legislature of the Province, which provided that militia pensioners submit themselves to a medical examination before being granted any further assistance from the Government, McGregor lost his pension through the Medical Board having reported that he was not sufficiently disabled to warrant a continuation of his yearly allowance. Having vainly applied to the Legislature for a special Act, granting him relief, he finally appealed to Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General, for another medical examination at Quebec, which was granted and his case was then reported favorably. This proceeding on the part of Dalhousie was indeed quite illegal, since it aimed at setting aside the authority of a Board, regularly constituted under an Act of the Legislature. There is no doubt but what the system (or perhaps want of system) of granting pensions was subject to much abuse, men frequently obtaining them without having any legal or moral right thereto, and it