

terms proposed are such that you will find more for your advantage than to take up a lot of land for yourself.

"To Lionel Johnson."

"I am yours, etc.,

"SELKIRK."

It was robbed by the Americans in 1814, although part of the spoil then taken was returned by the American authorities — some say, recaptured from the American forces! — and from one misfortune to another it ran on, the settlers gradually disappearing, until finally it fell by purchase to John McNab, of Sandwich, subject to the lease of William Jones, the 17th day of September, 1818, the consideration therefor being £2,225 4s 6d, currency, from whom it in turn passed by sheriff's deed to James Wood and William Jones, the latter transaction being some way connected and mysteriously mixed up with affairs affecting George Jacob, a judgment holder, James Wood as executor under John McNab's last will and testament, William Jones and others.

It may be of interest here to say that the ultimate disposal of the Red River property yielded a very satisfactory result, considering its then isolated and comparatively valueless character, for upon that occasion, in the year 1836, the 1,600 square miles originally granted him by the Hudson Bay Company, and to which he perfected his title by Indian surrenders in 1818, realized his family the handsome sum of £34,000 sterling.

From 1804, when he visited the settlement about the time of its inception until the year 1816, the Earl saw Baldoon not. From 1811 or 1812, the troublesome affairs of the Red River settlement in connection with North-west traders, pre-occupied his mind and time. In the year named—1815-'16—after visiting Grand River settlement he reached Baldoon, where "he made arrangements for the comfort of the settlers," and from thence he left for Montreal whence he set off for the North-west with one hundred soldiers and others, to enforce order and protect his interests against North-west Company's encroachments. Arriving there he arrested the chief agent and other officers of that Company and sent them under an escort to York (now Toronto.) There, failing to secure their conviction and punishment, through the all-powerful influence of the unscrupulous North-west Company, he sailed to Scotland and eventually to France, where he died in 1820. Upon his departure he was sued for false imprisonment, and judgments recorded against him—amongst others, one for £1,500 by Daniel McKenzie, and one for \$500 by William Smith, Deputy-Sheriff of the Western District, both of which his executors paid. His son, the present Earl, contrary to a common assertion, never visited Baldoon.

Gourlay, the historian, who visited Kent County in 1817-18, says of this unique and interesting Highland colony, "that from an original roll of 111 souls who had settled in 1804, through death, desertion and war causes, it had dwindled down to about 10 families and some 50 souls." This is not quite correct. In spite of the causes named, the settlement—now partly spread over adjoining lands—at the date referred to contained all told, perhaps including a very few not original emigrant settlers or their descendants, 114 souls. This we have from the Parish Records of that year, and which we here produce, in the form in which the information stands, forming a most interesting document especially to the descendants of the Baldoon settlers.

Of the original emigrants by the ship "Oughton" in 1804, there yet remain, in this world, viz.: Mrs. James Johnson—the mother of L. H. John-