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**Haldimand County Councillor tells
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Lung Troubles**

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EARLY DAYS OF WOODSTOCK.

W. O. RAYMOND.

NO. 16.

When Edward Winslow left New York in April, 1783, to make arrangements for the reception and settlement of his old comrades in arms in various parts of Nova Scotia, he received these brief instructions from Sir Guy Carleton:—"Your are to provide an asylum for your distressed countrymen. Your task is arduous, execute it like a man of honor. The season for fighting is over—bury your animosities and persecute no man. Your ship is ready and God bless you."

Before he left New York, Winslow received from various military corps and individual officers a number of powers of attorney and other written authority to obtain grants and to locate lands for their benefit. Some of these papers were formal legal documents, others were merely letters. Those that relate to the first and second DeLancey battalions are here given.

NEW YORK, Ap'l. 18th, 1783.

SIR,—The officers and soldiers of General DeLancey's 1st battalion request you will be pleased to undertake to locate for them a Tract of Land in Nova Scotia agreeably to the annexed Return.

In full confidence, Sir, of your friendship, they trust to your care, attention and good judgment to procure their grant of land in the most eligible and advantageous situation, paying strict regard to the quality; and in

their behalf I thank you for that friendly service on which their future happiness so much depends.

I am Sir,
Your obed't humble Serv't,
J. H. CRUGER.

[Annexed Return.] "A return of the Officers and Soldiers of Brigadier General DeLancey's 1st battalion who mean to accept of His Majesty's bounty in N. Scotia, 14th April, 1783."

Lieut.-Colonel 1; Major 1; Captains 8; Lieutenants 9; Ensigns 6; Chaplain 1; Adjutant 1; Quarter-Master 1; Surgeon 1; Sergeants 20; Corporals 12; Drummers 5; Privates 115; Women 36; Children 70; Total 287.

Colonel Ludlow's application was as follows: "I the subscriber hereby authorize and empower Edward Winslow, Esquire, muster-master-general of Provincial Forces, to obtain grants and locate lands in Nova Scotia for the second battalion of DeLancey's Brigade, agreeable to the annexed return."

G. G. LUDLOW, COLONEL.

New York, April 12, 1783.

[Annexed Return.] Colonel 1; Lieutenant-Colonel 1; Major 1; Captains 8; Subalterns 14; Quarter-Master 1; Doctor 1; Mate 1; Sergeants 22; Corporals 21; Drummers 7; Privates 160; Women 49; Children 71; Total 358.

In a letter to Ward Chipman, written at Halifax, August 3, 1783, Winslow says:—"When I found it was necessary for me to quit St. Johns before a division of lands could be made, I substituted Major Studholme to act for Ludlow and all my other friends, and I gave him the best directions in my power."

This statement explains the following words written by Winslow at the foot of Lieutenant-Colonel Cruger's letter:—

"I hereby substitute Gilfred Studholme, Esquire, to act as agent for the 1st battalion of General DeLancey's Brigade, for the purposes within mentioned. Dated at Fort Howe the 26th July, 1783."

Five months elapsed after Edward Winslow sailed from New York to Nova Scotia before the Loyalist regiments followed. During that time a good many of the officers went to England and elsewhere, and only 15 became grantees at Woodstock, namely, Major Joseph Green; Captains Jacob Smith and Thomas French; Lieutenants Benjamin P. Griffith, Thomas Cunningham, Benjamin Lester and James Supple; Ensigns Richard Boyle, George Brewerton, James DeLancey, Henry Ferguson, Ralph Smith and Nicholas Emanuel Old; Surgeon Nathan Smith and Quarter-Master George Everett. The number of non-commissioned officers and men who became grantees at Woodstock was but 95 out of 152 who had, in April, expressed a desire for lands in Nova Scotia. The causes of this were two fold. Some of the members of the corps were discharged, at their own request, at New York before the fleet sailed. Others, upon their arrival at St. John, were unwilling to go so far up the river, and took lands elsewhere or left the province.

Edward Winslow gives a graphic picture of the deplorable situation in which the men of the Loyal regiments found themselves upon their arrival at St. John, in a letter to Ward

Chipman. "I saw all those Provincial Regiments, which we have so frequently mustered, landing in this inhospitable climate, in the month of October, without shelter and without knowing where to find a place to reside. The chagrin of the officers was not to me so truly affecting as the poignant distress of the men. Those respectable sergeants of Robinson's, Ludlow's, Cruger's Fanning's, etc.—once hospitable yeoman of the country—addressed me in a language which almost murdered me as I heard it. "Sir, we have served all the war, your honor is witness how faithfully. We were promised land; we expected you had obtained it for us. We like the country—only let us have a spot of our own, and give us such kind of regulations as will hinder bad men from injuring us."

Upon their arrival Major Studholme called together the commanding officers of the several corps and laid before them the sketch map, or plan, prepared by Charles Morris of the twelve mile tracts, or blocks, on the St. John river. The officers then drew by lot the blocks of land for their respective regiments. The result of the drawing was as given below.

BLOCKS OF LAND ASSIGNED THE LOYALIST REGIMENTS.

NO.	NAME OF CORPS.	GENERAL LOCATION.
1.	Maryland Loyalists,	Parish of St. Marys.
2.	2nd New Jersey Volunteers,	Kingsclear.
3.	Royal Guides and Pioneers,	Bright & Queensbury.
4.	King's American Regiment,	Canterbury.
5.	Queen's Rangers,	Queensbury.
6.	DeLancey's 1st Batt'n,	Woodstock.
7.	Pennsylvania Loyalists	Northampton and Southampton.
8.	New York Volunteers,	Brighton and Northampton.
9.	DeLancey's 2nd Batt'n,	Brighton and Northampton.
10.	Arnold's American Legion,	
11.	Prince of Wales American Regiment,	
12.	3rd New Jersey Volunteers,	
13.	Loyal American Reg't,	
14.	1st New Jersey Volunteers,	

It is not improbable that a copy of Surveyor General Morris' plan of the blocks of land reserved for the Loyalist regiments may be in existence somewhere among the archives at Halifax, but in the absence of such plan, it is impossible to say just how far up the river the blocks extended. The northern limit was probably near the Tobique and Aroostook rivers. The odd numbers were located on the east side of the St. John and the even numbers on the west. The location of the last five regiments in the list is rendered uncertain from the fact that they deemed the lands quite too far up the river for settlement, and eventually obtained more convenient situations in the Counties of York, Sunbury and Queens. A few quotations from letters and memorials to the governor and council are of interest in this connection.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gabriel DeVeber of the Prince of Wales American Regiment writes at Parr-town on the 14th December, 1783: "I am still here, where I have built a small house for the present. I have not been up the river yet, indeed the block, No. 11, which our regiment has drawn, is so far up that I am totally discouraged. The numer-

ous family I have demands some attention to the education of children. At such a distance they can never hope to have any, and I should think myself highly culpable, were I not to endeavor to settle nearer the metropolis, or to some place where I can attend to this necessary duty."

Major Thomas Menzies, of Arnold's Loyal American Legion, writes: "I drew block No. 10, for the corps under my command, which commences far above St. Ann's, so that whatever becomes of me, it would be wildness to think of carrying my family there for the present."

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Hewlett submitted the following memorial:—

"To His Excellency Thomas Carleton, Esquire, Captain General, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, etc., etc. The memorial of Richard Hewlett in behalf of the Officers and Privates of the 2nd Battalion of Brigadier General DeLancey's disbanded Brigade, lately commanded by Colonel Ludlow sheweth— "That in the general draft of the allotments to the disbanded corps, Block number Nine fell to the share of the Battalion, then under the charge of your memorialist, and that from its situation so high up the river St. Johns, and the difficulty of access above the [Meductic] rapids, it has not yet been taken into possession by said corps.

That the Officers and Privates of said Battalion are anxious to commence a Settlement, and are encouraged by the Government, lately established, that they shall be enabled speedily to effect it. And that this business may be accomplished with the less difficulty, your memorialist in behalf of said officers and men petitions that so much of the front of Block number Seven, next below number Nine, as shall remain ungranted to the Pennsylvania Loyalists may be assigned them. They will then commence their settlement adjoining the lands to be granted to the said Pennsylvania Loyalists, and the cultivation of the borders of the river on that side will extend upwards in an uninterrupted line.

RICH'D HEWLETT,

Lieut.-Col. late 2nd DeLancey's.

Parr Town, Jan'y. 28, 1785 "

The fact that other arrangements were made for the accommodation of Lieutenant-Colonel Hewlett's battalion does not in the least detract from the historical value of the above memorial. A somewhat similar memorial was presented to Governor Carleton on behalf of the Loyal American Regiment. The following is an extract:—

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed, late of His Majesty's Loyal American Regiment, beg leave to represent that they are in the greatest distress by their not having received their proportion of lands. We beg leave to inform your Excellency there is a tract of vacant land at the back of Mill Creek [just below Fredericton] with which your memorialists would be well content. We beg leave to add that 'tis impossible for us to make a living upon the Block which was allotted for the Regiment, the passage to it is so difficult." The memorial was signed by Obadiah Tompkins, John Young, Edward Tompkins, John Segee, Cornelius Stenburgh,

Joseph Segee, John Tompkins, Roger Tompkins, Jacob Segee, Elijah Tompkins, William Segee, Henry Skidgel, Gideon Teachworth, Thos. McNeil, Roger Tompkins, junior, Philip Shea, James Newcomb, Henry Wheeler, Daniel Lounsbury. The council decided, "no application can be received for lands in the reserve at St. Ann's Point," and lands were afterwards granted them in the tract assigned to the King's American Regiment and in other localities.

Captain Stephen Hoyt and other officers of the Prince of Wales American Regiment, on December 4, 1784, presented a memorial to Governor Carleton in which they say that "their Block being such a vast distance up the River they find, from the necessity they were under to build houses in Carleton to shelter themselves from the approaching inclement season (it being so late as the 10th October, 1783, when they were disbanded) that it was impossible for them to proceed to that distance, as their circumstances from their losses by the late unhappy war were much reduced." Jacob Tompkins, who served in the Prince of Wales Regiment, says that he drew lands with the corps in the Block assigned to it on the River, but its great distance makes it impossible for him to settle on it; he therefore memorialises the Governor in Council to grant him a lot in Colonel Ludlow's Block "on the back of the first Maductic Island, opposite Stanley's settlement or a little above it, on which he is ready to settle immediately." He got the land and lived there.

The third battalion of the New Jersey Volunteers (Lieutenant-Colonel VanBuskirk's) was so unlucky as to draw Block number 12, and in consequence the following memorial was presented to Governor Carleton:—

"To His Excellency Thomas Carleton, Esquire, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of New Brunswick and the Territories thereon depending, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the same, etc., etc. etc.

The memorial of Samuel Ryerson, Captain of His Majesty's late third Battalion of New Jersey Volunteers, in behalf of the Officers and Men of said Battalion sheweth—

"That the lands allotted to the above description of men are by no means adequate to their support, not only from their distance up the River, but the sterility of the soil.

That your memorialist, acquainted with the wishes of the Officers and Men, can assure your Excellency their greatest desire is to form a settlement from which they can support themselves and families. Your memorialist therefore humbly hopes your Excellency will be pleased to direct that they have an Order of Survey for their different proportions of land in the unoccupied tracts of Prince William, and the reserves made for Generals Fox, Clarke and Musgrave near Prince William on the River St. John.

And your memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray,

SAMUEL RYERSON."

Parr, January 17, 1785.

The lands reserved for Generals Fox, Clarke and Musgrave comprised a tract of 4,000 acres below the Pokioik. The tract was subsequently escheated, but was not taken at this time for the 3rd New Jersey Volunteers, who were accommodated elsewhere. It is worth noticing that the position of Governor of New Brunswick was offered first to General Fox, then to General Musgrave, and finally to General Carleton.

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