

electd being: in 1820, Thomas Horner; in 1824, Thomas Horner and Charles Ingersoll; in 1828, Horner and Malcolm; in 1830, Charles Ingersoll and Charles Duncombe; in 1835, Charles Duncombe and Robert Alway. Duncombe having left the country, his seat was declared vacant, and the constituency passed to Roger Rollo Hunter and Robert Alway.

After the union in 1840, Oxford was represented by F. Hincks, now Sir Francis Hinks.

In 1844, Mr. Robert Riddell was elected; and 1848, Peter Carroll and Hon. F. Hincks.

In 1851, Hon. F. Hincks was elected; after which the County was divided into North and South Ridings.

In 1854, the North Riding was represented by D. Matheson, Esq., of Embro, and the South Riding by Hon. F. Hincks. During the existence of the then Parliament, a vacancy occurred in the representation of the South Riding, when Dr. E. Cook, of Norwich, was elected.

In 1858, Hon. Geo. Brown, of Toronto, was elected for the North Riding, but electing to sit for the City of Toronto, in which he had been chosen, the constituency fell to William McDougall, Esq., while the South Riding was represented by Skeffington Connor, LL.D.

In 1861, the North Riding was represented by William McDougall, Esq., and the South Riding by Dr. Connor; and on the demise of that gentleman, by Hon. Geo. Brown.

In 1863, the North Riding was represented by Hope F. McKenzie, Esq., of Sarnia, and the South Riding by the Hon. George Brown.

In 1867, the North Riding elected Thomas Oliver, Esq., of Woodstock. In the same year the Hon. George Brown was elected for South Oxford.

In 1872, Thomas Oliver, Esq., was returned for North Oxford by acclamation, and E. V. Bodwell, Esq., was elected for S. Oxford.

In 1874, Thomas Oliver, Esq., was elected for North Oxford, and Colonel James A. Skinner for South Oxford.

In 1878, Colonel Skinner was elected for South Oxford, and Thomas Oliver, Esq., for North Oxford.

In the fall of 1880, the North Riding suffered a severe loss in the death of its representative Mr. Oliver. Mr. James Sutherland, of Woodstock, was shortly afterwards elected in his stead.

In 1858, under the Act abrogating the nominative principle in regard to members of the Legislative Council, George Alexander, Esq., was chosen as the representative in the higher branch of the Legislature for the Gore and Thames Division, a position he occupied with great usefulness until 1864, when, under the Act of Confederation, the nominative principle was restored. For a brief period, Mr. Alexander had no seat in Parliament;

but in  
to his

Un  
Act o  
Provin  
repres  
time i  
an un  
for So  
mation  
In 1  
North  
of She  
withou  
out op  
1878 f  
way fo  
service  
1879, t  
Oxford

It wa  
within i  
inals, or  
the med  
ing to a  
appoint  
Vic. Cha  
a barrist  
became  
David S  
of the dr  
present  
by Thor  
siderable  
represent  
was succ  
the office  
appear b  
of the off  
the office