

ants. In 1861, what was it? No less than 166,930. In 1824 Middlesex proper contained 8,060 inhabitants; by the census of 1831 it had increased to 84,423. In the early day he (Mr. F) was speaking of, there were only five grist mills, each with one run of rock stones, and four saw mills in the entire district. The number of frame houses was 17, and the number of square log houses but four.

Capt. Doty, who came to Westminster in 1812, next spoke. There were only sixteen families in the united township of Delaware, Dorchester and Westminster. At the time war was declared there came a company of dragoons along who forced me to go to Windsor. I was absent for thirteen days, leaving Mrs. Doty to the mercy of the wild beasts of the forest, no inhabitants being within three miles. She had her own wood to cut, and the cow to hunt after over the forest, whilst, at the same time she carried her babe in her arms; and the circumstance of my being away occurred very often; and I leave you, gentlemen, to judge for yourselves as to the hardships the pioneers had to go through when there were no doctors nor midwives to be found within the space of twenty-five miles. We had to go to St. Catharines for our salt; in fact, I was gone seven days for six bushels of that substance. The American troops came through in 1813, and burned all the mills from Windsor to the Grand River at Brantford. We had then to pound our grain, boil it whole, or go 60 miles to mill in Blenheim. In the midst of such a delightful country, exhibiting such signs of wealth, happiness and prosperity, with the vast concourse of wheel-to-do people full of health, activity and spirited enterprise before us, we can scarcely bring ourselves to contemplate this place as a wilderness 33 years ago, but such it was. Much as we may be surprised and delighted with the contrast that now presents itself to us in the township in so short a space of time, we must remember that the other townships of this Riding present an equally remarkable contrast. In 1812, only fifty-one years since, there were no stores or licensed inns in this whole County of Middlesex, extending from Longpoint to Brantford, and from Lake Erie to Goderich; and the the assessment roll, which may be said to embrace almost the whole of the inhabitants of the county, contained only seventy names—the whole assessment could have been taken upon a single sheet of foolscap. What would be the size of the sheet upon which it would be taken to-day? Thus have we advanced—fine cultivated farms, good substantial buildings, many of them conspicuous for their architectural beauty, as well as convenience and utility; good roads, thriving towns, busy villages, much frequented churches, school-houses, and mills occupying the grounds where forty years ago, stood the mighty unbroken forest. The hum of civilized life salutes the ear here to day of numbers who trod this then wilderness, with few sounds falling upon the ear save those of Nature in her wildest state—the howl of the wolf, the screech of the owl, and the snort of the deer, as, wild and free, he bounded away at the sight of man, who had just began to intrude upon his hitherto unmolested pasture grounds—and the pioneer has now enclosed those, his pasture grounds, for agricultural purposes. Let us never allow the farmer to be looked down upon, or to be condemned as such; but let us make better use of our privileges, and thereby elevate our calling—increasing our own knowledge of disseminating intelligence upon scientific and profitable agriculture; and let us endeavour to make our profession attractive to our sons and daughters, and let us educate them with a view to employment therein in future life, and let no grade or class dare to look down upon us on account of our lack of intelligence, enterprise, and integrity. Mr. President, having witnessed all this under the protection of the most enlightened, and, at the present moment, most powerful and best government in the world, under the fold of that flag that has

"Braved a thousand years,
The battle and the breeze."

That man must be ignorant indeed, if his heart does not glow with emotions of deepest gratitude to the Almighty Dispenser of every good, for the blessings of peace and prosperity in "Canada, our home."

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, of Elgin, said,—When a boy, I left my mother, brothers and sisters, on the 1st of January, 1816, and came 150 miles west to the township of Dunwich, now a part of West Elgin, but in 1816 it was one district, and it has been divided into a number of districts. When I got as far west as Dunwich I found nine settlers, and in that settlement I stopped and made it my home for 14 years. My former home, Alderborough, had not a single white man as a settler in it, south of the river Thames, and many of the townships west and north were not surveyed at that time. When Oxford was surveyed, I drew the first, or occupied the first lot that was occupied in the township, and did what were called the settlement duties at that time, and carried the provisions on my back 20 miles, and thought it no hardship at that; and when I had done the settlement duties on my lot in Oxford, I went to work again in Dunwich. Some time in the month of March, 1816, I came to the river Thames here near London, and crossed the river

a little above where the oldest bridge now stands, upon an elm tree that had fallen across the river, where this city stands.—*Quebec Mercury.*

II.—THE OPENING OF HURON COLLEGE.

This new and important institution was formally opened on the 2nd inst., for the education of young men for the ministry in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland in Canada. The circumstances that called for its formation were fully explained by His Lordship the Bishop in his last charge to the synod of this diocese. Mentioning the matter to the Rev. Dr. Hellmuth, who now occupies the important position of principal of the college, the erection of which is, in many respects, due to his energy and perseverance, that gentleman kindly offered to co-operate with him in the project he had conceived.—Appointing him Archdeacon of Huron and assistant minister of the cathedral, he was commissioned by the Bishop to proceed to England as his commissary to plead the cause of the college before the brethren of the church there. Through his untiring exertions, on his first visit, the sum of twenty-three thousand dollars was collected in a short time, and in order to satisfy the minds of the open-hearted friends of the cause of the church, who had contributed to this sum, the residence of the late Lionel Ridout, Esq., was purchased as a suitable site for such an institution. In September following, Dr. Hellmuth was appointed Principal and Divinity Professor of the college, and again dispatched to England on the errand. His mission was again successful. A kind friend, the Rev. Alfred Peach, offered the sum of \$20,000 for the endowment of the divinity chair in the college, which sum has for some time past been invested at 9 per cent. per annum. Of this, Dr. Hellmuth, as Divinity Professor, is entitled to the entire proceeds, but he was kindly signified that all over 8 per cent may be retained for the use of the college. The situation of the land and buildings is in every respect suited for the purposes for which it is devoted. The location is pleasant and healthy, the grounds being in extent about fourteen acres, tastefully laid out with pine trees in the outskirts, and intersected by pretty carriage drives. The Thames passes close to the west side of the grounds, an additional attraction to the student who can retreat to the seclusion of its banks and study nature to immense advantage. The location is, our readers are aware, in the northern portion of the city, being bordered on the eastern side by George Street, and on the west by the river, to the north is also the handsome residence of H. C. R. Becher, Esq.

The additions requisite for the new college were begun in February last. The main building was thoroughly renovated, and a tasteful cupola and railing, with an additional height of roof, erected thereon. The new additions to the structure consist of a very fine three story building, erected of clear white brick, and of the dimensions of 71 by 31 feet. The main building will be used as the residence of the principal or others of the professors as may form the college proper, is divided into compartments on each story, on the most approved method, for students. The front, for about six feet on either side of the doorway, protrudes about two feet further than the other portions of the building, adding greatly to its appearance and grace. The admirable arrangements for the comfort of the students cannot be too highly praised. On the ground floor is situated the principal rooms in connexion with the college, the whole floor being divided into three compartments, separated by folding doors, which can be opened at pleasure, turning the whole into one large room on occasions when such is required. Each room is thirty feet square. The third story is altogether occupied by dormitories for the students, there being in all fourteen. A neat porter's lodge has been erected at the entrance to the grounds.

At half-past ten o'clock, the Lord Bishop of Huron, the Right Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, D.D., Bishop of Ohio, accompanied by the Venerable Archdeacon Hellmuth, D.D., Rev. Dr. Sandys, Rev. Dr. Boomer, H. C. R. Becher, Esq., Q.C., Hon. M. H. Foley, M.P.P., ex-Chancellor Blake, Rev. J. Walker Marsh, A.M., Chaplain to the Bishop, entered the library and took their seats on the dais of the hall, which was already filled to its utmost extent by a large audience of ladies and gentlemen, besides a number of clergy from the United States, and also nearly all the clergymen of the other denominational churches of this city. The Lord Bishop of Huron, President of the College, after prayer, opened the interesting proceedings of the day by a lengthy address. The Reverend Bishop, in opening, asked the attention of the assembly for a few moments previous to their listening to the inaugural address from Dr. McIlvaine, Bishop of Ohio, and then proceeded to give a statement of the spiritual condition of the diocese when he became diocesan.

"On my consecration to the episcopal office I found a great demand for clergymen in the diocese of Huron. Out of 138 townships not more than 30 were supplied with the ministrations of the church, and there was no adequate supply of candidates for the sacred office. I was therefore under the necessity of applying to friends in Eng-