

soil by American citizens in this present year, was an outrage unparalleled by anything but the events following the disturbance of 1837, and has again fanned into a flame the indignation existing in Canada against a power so manifestly regardless of all international obligations; and destroyed, to an alarming extent, the confidence the people of Canada may have entertained in the good faith of the American Government and public authorities. This is not at all surprising when we reflect that, for some time past we find an army created, troops enrolled, munitions of war provided, and money lavishly subscribed and paid, and a blow struck and threatened for the subjugation of the British Government here; or when we find laborers, mechanics, ministers of the gospel, magistrates, public officers, and leading statesmen of the great Republic actively and openly engaged, either in the preparation, or in the carrying out of the late atrocious and cowardly felony committed upon our peaceful people. At the same time it is gratifying to record the loyalty, firmness, and courage with which the invasion was met by every class of our citizens, and the unanimity and willingness with which Canadians bear the annoyances they are subjected to, rather than yield an inch of territory, or seek the protection of their powerful and grasping but unscrupulous neighbors.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

This county, which began to be settled as early as the year 1793, during the *regime* of the first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, Colonel John Graves Simcoe, formed what was formerly called the Brock District. It is geographically of an inland position, being bounded on the north by the counties of Perth and Waterloo, on the east by the county of Brant, on the south by the counties of Elgin and Norfolk, and on the west by the county of Middlesex. Oxford, since its first formation, has undergone several alterations, which apparently seem to be an essential or rather unavoidable inconvenience in connection with the settlement of all new countries. It was at one time juridically attached to the county of Norfolk—under its denomination as the Gore District—but in consequence of the rapid increase of settlement and population in Upper Canada it became apparent that the formation and constitution of the different counties of the Province should be changed from their original divisions under the British Act of Parliament 31, Geo. 3, 1792. Consequently an Act of Parliament was passed for abolishing the territorial divisions of Upper Canada and for providing for temporary unions of counties for judicial and other purposes, which Act took effect from the first of January, 1850. Subsequently it was enacted by Statute 14 and 15, Victoria, chap. 5, that Oxford should be formed, and constituted a separate county, consisting of the following townships, viz: East Zorra, West Zorra, North Oxford, East Oxford, West Oxford, Dereham, Blenheim, Blandford, Norwich, and East Nissouri, and the town of Woodstock, comprising in territorial extent seven hundred and ten

square miles. Prior to 1850 the Western Division of the year 1792, passing through the lands north of Hudson Bay, which divided the Mississippi by Act of 1792, that previous to the formation of the Mississippi from the heretofore within two therefrom in accordance with his previous Addington, Kent, Prince Edward townships of Norfolk and East and Western county. "On the north (Thames), or the Orwell river intersects the of the county Blenheim and on the east the Iroquois Indians the south side through the the said river the Mississippi shape, then Oxford, and in of Burford, Blenheim and Norfolk and Middlesex Home District