

The house—the old “homestead,”—since occupied by Henry Horner, J.P., is built of boards sawed at this mill. Mr. Horner erected a grist-mill, also, the first erected in the county. This was accidentally burned down in 1809, and never rebuilt. The place where these mills were erected is now the present saw-mill of Mr. Liel Martin, near the Governor's road, just west of Princeton.

When these mills were erected, Mr. Horner was in a position to claim the township of Blenheim, he having, at a very great loss, faithfully performed his part of the contract—in fact he was in actual possession of the township, as possessions were given in those days—but Governor Simcoe's successor would not acknowledge his claim; and he was most completely and shamefully, with very many others, “chiselled” out of his township, because it had become saleable at some trifling price, through his means and expense.

On the 22nd day of March, 1793, Mr. Horner was appointed captain of the Norfolk militia, and on the 16th day of June, 1806, he was appointed Deputy-Lieut. of the county of Oxford; yet, in the commencement of the war of 1812 he was represented to Gen. Brock as a person not to be trusted, not very loyal, and Ersign H. Bostwick, of an adjoining county, (Norfolk) was appointed Lieut.-Colonel over the Oxford Militia, and he left unemployed. Mr. Horner's principal reason for leaving the United States was his great attachment to the British Crown, and like a *true* British loyalist, he watched his opportunity, not to revenge himself on any of the very *lip* loyal by whom General Brock was surrounded, for the indignity shown him, but to render his country *any* assistance in *any* way, and in *any* capacity. With a “will” so good, a “way” was soon found. Several unsuccessful attempts had been made by different parties to get the Grand River Indians to join the expedition then being formed by Gen. Brock to attack Detroit. Col. Norton, the Indian agent, could only muster nine men. Mr. Horner, knowing his own influence with the Indians, eagerly caught at this opportunity, immediately proceeded to the Grand River, collected 75 Indian warriors, and marched to the scene of action, notwithstanding the American General, Hall, had issued his proclamation, refusing to give quarter to any white man found fighting beside an Indian.—Even under these circumstances he was recognized only when there was thought to be something to do. After remaining on the enemy's frontier for two or three weeks, he was dismissed and sent home, or rather toward home, for he and his men had only proceeded as far as Pike's Creek, on Lake St. Clair, when he was summoned back in great haste by General Proctor, William Jones being the bearer of the order. This summons was instantly obeyed, and he and his men returned to the frontier and remained there until discharged a second time. *The whole expense of*