

but in 1873 was called to the Senate of the Dominion, a tribute to his merits as a statesman and a patriot.

THE LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO.

Under confederation which was consummated by the Imperial Act of 1867, separate legislatures were given to each of the Provinces of the Dominion. Under this Act, the election for representatives for the Ridings of Oxford took place for the first time in 1867. North Oxford returned George Perry, Esq., by an unanimous vote, while on a contest Adam Oliver was returned for South Oxford. In 1871, Mr. Perry was again elected by acclamation, and Mr. Oliver, after a contest, by a tremendous majority.

In 1872, a vacancy was created in the representation of the North Riding by the appointment of Mr. Perry to the position of Sheriff, when he was succeeded by the Hon. Oliver Mowat, without a contest. In 1875, North Oxford again returned, without opposition, the Hon. Mr. Mowat. Mr. Oliver was elected in 1878 for South Oxford, but was unseated and retired, making way for Hon. Adam Crooks, thus giving to the Oxfords the services of the Premier and the the chief of his executive. In 1879, the Hon. Oliver Mowatt was again chosen to represent N. Oxford, and the Hon. Adam Crooks South Oxford.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

It was not until 1840 that the County of Oxford enjoyed within itself the advantages of a convenient receptacle for criminals, or the speedy administration of justice was secured through the medium of a resident judge, with the appurtenances belonging to a County town. The late John Arnold, Esq., was, by appointment of the Crown, the first Judge. Under the Act 8th Vic. Chap. 13, it was necessary that the County Judge should be a barrister of five years' standing. Mr. Arnold by this Act became incapacitated, and the office was bestowed, in 1845, on David Shank Macqueen, Esq., who has continued the discharge of the duties of that office in a most efficient manner up to the present time. The office of Registrar for Oxford was first filled by Thomas Horner, Esq., a gentleman who had taken no inconsiderable part in the settlement of Oxford, and who had represented its people in more than one Parliament. Mr. Horner was succeeded by James Ingersoll, Esq., in 1834. The duties of the office from 1800 to 1850 were not onerous. Long intervals appear between entries, and, as a consequence, the emoluments of the office were insignificant in the extreme. Indeed, when the office fell to the present incumbent, James Ingersoll, Esq.,