

to his estate at Amherstburg, and the proud Mohawk chief Brant boasted of his slaves, and was attended on his journeys and at table by two of them, called Patton and Simon Ganseville. Tyendinegah lived surrounded with slaves and retainers in barbarous magnificence at Burlington.

The Macaulay family at Kingston had also brought black slaves with them. Knowing of these, the Chief Justice felt that the mischief and immorality attending the estate of servitude were not compensated by gain of the ruling race in having such servants, and was led to a discussion of the matter with Governor Simcoe, when he found that he had his hearty sympathy.

Osgoode then drew the Act passed by the Niagara, or Newark, Parliament in 1793, which forbade the further introduction of slaves, and provided that the children of slaves born thereafter should be free on attaining twenty-five.

Our first Chief Justice seems to have been a man of pure life, good parts, and fine disposition, who felt much the rude strain of early Provincial life. He left the Province before Toronto was known as the capital and became Chief Justice of Lower Canada, February, 24, 1794, where he remained until 1801, when he resigned and returned to his native land, having served in Canada about nine years.

The tablet is inscribed thus:—"William Osgoode, M.A. (Oxon) who, when the Province of Upper Canada was organized in 1792, became its first Chief Justice and was afterwards Chief Justice of Lower Canada, died 17 January, 1824, aged 70, and was buried at the Church of St. Mary, Harrow on the Hill, England."

Near this is a like plate, bearing the inscription under the MacDonell crest and motto, "*Per mare per terras*," "John MacDonell, Attorney-General for Upper Canada, who fell in the