

gallantly at Ogdensburg, Lundy's Lane and Fort Erie, and received a colonel's commission. He was on the retired list when we first knew the Hall, but was ready to "lend a hand" when needed. He worked assiduously for many months at a revision of the Statutes, refusing other remuneration than his well earned pension. He was also then commissioned to the Court of Appeal and sat in convocation with the Benchers, being Treasurer in 1859, after the decease of Mr. R. Baldwin. We have seen Sir James patiently hearing and reasoning with students in chambers, and, to solve a doubtful point, going from his chair to the library and with them there referring to precedents. Such confidence was placed in him as that animating the old Boeotians who, when their famous Judge was taken from earth, declared him to be still his people's arbiter in the Shades. As to other portraits in the Hall, E. Wyly Grier painted Chief Justices Meredith and Falconbridge, also Treasurer Irving and Mr. Robert G. Dalton, who served as Clerk of the Court and then as Master in Chambers. A. Dickson Patterson painted Chief Justices Campbell and Burton and Mr. Stephen Richards. The portrait of the present Chief Moss is by J. W. L. Forster. A brass tablet in memory of Chief Justice Osgoode is in the upper Bencher's hall. He was born in England in 1754, seems to have been educated at Harrow and Oxford and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1779. He became Chief Justice of Upper Canada July 29, 1792, and presided in Courts at Newark, Kingston, Cornwall and elsewhere in the young Province. He was also Speaker of the Legislative Council and Chief Adviser of Governor Simcoe.

In his charge to a grand jury the Chief Justice advocated the abolition of slavery.

He had found many blacks, and a few Panis, already in servitude at Niagara and elsewhere. The U. E. Loyalist, Colonel Matthew Elliott, had in 1784 brought over half a hundred negroes