

Mr. Notman moved a vote of censure in the House, because of Mr. Morrison's retention of office; but the motion was defeated.

During all his political life Mr. Morrison made no enemies and many friends. He was a man so equable in his disposition, and possessed of such sound good sense, that it was impossible to quarrel with him, however much one might differ from him in opinion. He was not possessed of a large fortune, and the fortune he had was much diminished by his heavy election expenses. He never wanted friends, however, some of the warmest of whom were those opposed to him in politics. Even during his Parliamentary life, he was not altogether removed from association with the Bar, having, during that time, conducted many criminal prosecutions for the Crown. Among others, he prosecuted James Brown, in 1860, for the murder of John Sheridan Hogan, M. P. He also conducted the trial of James Greenwood, convicted of murder; and of the Fenian prisoners, taken at Fort Erie in 1866.

Mr. Morrison took great interest in educational matters. He was for twenty-eight years a member of the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada. He was always a friend of the University of Toronto, and was for twenty-five years a member of the Senate of that institution, and fourteen years Chancellor of the University.

On the 19th March, 1862, he was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Common Pleas; and on the 24th August, 1863, was transferred to the Queen's Bench, as a Puisne Judge. Entering on his judicial duties, Judge Morrison found himself surrounded by a Bar which held him in high esteem. On the Bench he was always complaisant, and never got ruffled in the performance of duty. Firm in his rulings at Nisi Prius, he was always ready to reconsider his decisions in Banc, directing his mind to the attainment of justice conformable to the principles of law.