

ding the reforms in the Civil Service and the securing of equal rights for all religious bodies. He continued to sit in the Assembly for the county of York until 1850, when he was defeated. In 1848 he became a member of the Executive Council, but declined to accept any office of emolument. He and his friend Mr. Wilmot were strongly censured by many members of the Liberal Party for entering the Government, which was a Conservative one. They were charged with desertion of their principles. The defence made by them was that their principles had triumphed upon the accomplishment of Responsible Government, and that they were indisposed to wage a mere war for office.

In 1850 Mr. Fisher attended the famous Railway Convention at Portland, as a delegate. In 1852 he was appointed a Commissioner to codify and consolidate the statute law of New Brunswick, and to inquire into the procedure of the Courts of Law and Equity, and into the law of evidence. In 1854 he was again elected for York, and thenceforward continued to represent that constituency in the Assembly until 1865. In 1855 he was created a Queen's Counsel. At the general election of 1857, the Government of the day was defeated on an appeal to the country, and Mr. Fisher, being on the winning side, entered the new Government as Attorney-General. He held office about four years, when, in 1861, he resigned both his office and his seat in the Government, in consequence of certain land troubles in which he was involved. He retained his seat as a private member. He espoused the Confederation project with much fervour, and attended the Quebec Conference in 1864 as a delegate on behalf of his native Province. His Union proclivities cost him his seat for York at the election of 1865; but he was reelected in March, 1866, and sat in the Assembly for his old constituency until the

Union. He accepted office as Attorney-General in the Government which, in 1866, succeeded the Anti-Confederate Government led by the Hon. (now Sir) Albert James Smith, and retained office until Confederation was accomplished. He attended the final Conference in London to secure the passage of the British North America Act in 1866-67. Eight years prior to this time (in 1858) he had visited England as the co-delegate of the Hon. Albert James Smith, on business connected with the Intercolonial Railway. At the first election after Confederation he was returned to the House of Commons for the county of York, and sat until the 3rd of October, 1868, when he was appointed a Puisné Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, on the appointment of his old colleague, Lemuel Allan Wilmot to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Province. On the 14th of October, 1868, he was appointed Judge of the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes for New Brunswick. From that date down to the month of December last he continued to discharge his judicial duties with great efficiency. He was painstaking and conscientious, rather than profoundly learned or brilliant, but he was an exceedingly well-read lawyer, and in constitutional law he was regarded as the highest authority in New Brunswick. In private life he was an exceedingly kind and amiable man. His death was a sudden and great surprise, for up to two or three days before he passed away he was apparently in the enjoyment of excellent health, and it was believed that years of unpretending usefulness were still before him. True, he had passed by nearly two years the allotted term of three score and ten, but he came of one of the old patriarchal families of New Brunswick, and it is by no means uncommon to find members of those families in the enjoyment of good health and considerable vigour at fourscore. The Judge was a man of fine