

on, the "Banished Briton," as he called himself, kept pestering the Provincial Parliament with petitions about his wrongs and demanding an admission that he had been wrongly banished. At length he was given a small pension which he refused and a pardon which he protested against; he lived in Upper Canada, the United States and Scotland until 1863 when he died in Edinburgh.

Gourlay is one of the most striking figures in our whole history: he just failed of being a great and a useful man; his prosecution which, while within the law, was really persecution, had some influence in uniting the forces opposed to "Family Compact" rule, although he himself always despised Responsible Government.

If the mosquitoes had let him alone, he would doubtless have returned to his English farm and quarrels with his landlord and his neighbours, and the world would have never heard of the Banished Briton and Neptunian.

The next victim of the Anopheles—which word, by the way, means in Attic Greek, worthless or injurious—to be mentioned is a dignified Judge of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for the Province of Upper Canada—the Honourable Levis Peters Sherwood, the son of a Loyalist father who in 1784 came to Upper Canada with his family and slaves, locating about two miles below Prescott in the Township of Augusta. Levis Peters, the second son, joined the Law Society of Upper Canada in 1801, being the second Student at Law on its Rolls; he was called in 1803, and soon attained eminence at the Bar. He was a Member of the Legislative Assembly for Leeds in the Sixth and Eighth Parliaments and Speaker in the latter; he was a consistent and active supporter of the Government and after being Judge of a District Court, he became a Justice of the Court of King's Bench in 1825. His health even at that time was undermined and he was liable to give way under any undue strain.

It became the duty of Mr. Justice Sherwood to preside at York in 1828 at some of those semi-political trials which convulsed the Province and its little capital, and which were symptomatic of a deep-seated and far-reaching discontent with the Government and its officials, the best known exponent of this discontent being William Lyon Mackenzie. In 1826 some young men of the official class showed their resentment against Mackenzie by raiding his printing office and throwing his type into the Bay: he sued for the trespass and was given damages many times greater than his real loss; then Mackenzie began making personal attacks on Sheriff Jarvis, calling him a murderer—basing the charge upon his having killed young Ridout in a duel some years before. Jarvis published statements of those present to show that the duel had been perfectly fair on his part: then Francis Collins an enthusiastic Radical Irishman, who claimed descent from the old Irish Kings, began making similar attacks in his newspaper the *Canadian Freeman* on Henry John Boulton, the Solicitor General, who had been Jarvis' second in the duel: the Solicitor General called upon the Attorney General, John Beverley Robinson, to prefer a Bill for Criminal Libel against Collins which he did; the Grand Jury found a True Bill whereupon Collins attacked them also: they found a True Bill for that libel also: Collins was to be arraigned on the two Bills but he asked an enlargement which Mr. Justice Sherwood granted; afterwards there was apparently a misunderstanding—Robinson not acceding to Collins' request for an adjournment of his trial, Collins was convicted; he then published an article reflecting on Robinson's "native malignancy" and was again indicted for Criminal Libel. This trial also was before Mr. Justice