

really chivalrous, and which we at the present day can scarcely understand; it lived in their heart of hearts; it was their one moving, living principle, giving tone to all their thoughts, and guiding all their actions. There never was a sovereign who more fully enjoyed the love and admiration of her subjects than Queen Victoria, and yet there is a wide difference between the loyalty of the present day and that which actuated our ancestors. A writer on phrenology describing the bump of veneration, says he can best illustrate it by the feeling with which the old Tories regarded their sovereign.

Brought up in a society where such feelings prevailed, young Hagerman's mind naturally received a bias which no after circumstance could soften. To his very last moments he was an enthusiast; it swayed his political doctrines and his private life; it was seen in all his actions, and read in all his speeches and writings. If it somewhat narrowed his ideas it stood the Province in good stead, when he with a few others were called upon to stem the torrent of innovation.

In very early life he had, as it were, a foreshadowing of the height to which he should ultimately reach. "Let me once get my foot in the stirrup," said he to one of his intimate companions now one of the most highly esteemed gentlemen in the Province, "and you will soon see me in the saddle." His words were prophetic, and he well kept his promise.

Mr. Hagerman adopted the law as his profession and commenced his practice in Kingston, at which port he was soon appointed collector of customs in succession to Mr. Justice Sherwood—for in those times the practice of the law was not deemed incompatible with the tenure of civil offices. His rise was rapid, and when Mr. Willis was removed from the Bench Mr. Hagerman was appointed to fulfil his place. On the appointment of Mr. J. B. Macaulay to the vacant judgeship, Mr. Hagerman resumed his practice, and was engaged in most of the great trials of the day. In 1828 or 1829, on the retirement of Chief Justice Campbell, Mr. Robinson, the Attorney-General, stepped into his place; he was succeeded by Mr. H. J. Boulton, while Mr. Hagerman received the Solicitor-Generalship. It were disagreeable and profitless to follow the disputes which in those days filled the halls of the legislature, the courts of justice, and the columns of the press with the most bitter and unjustifiable slanders, libels, and vituperations. No public man escaped the contagion, and both sides in politics stretched their powers to the utmost. Many of the actors in those scenes have passed away, and it violates no feeling of justice to draw the curtain and let them remain in oblivion.

The part which Mr. Hagerman took in those debates will be easily gathered from our introductory remarks. He systematically opposed every thing emanating from the liberal party, and his opposition was unswerving. He had, like Hannibal, registered his hatred at the altar,