

DIARY FOR MARCH.

1. SUNDAY..... 2nd Sunday in Lent.
2. Monday Recorder's Court sits. Last day for notice of trial for Co. Ct.
8. SUNDAY..... 3rd Sunday in Lent.
10. Tuesday Quarter Sessions and County Court sittings in each county.
12. Thursday Sittings of Court of Error and Appeal.
15. SUNDAY..... 4th Sunday in Lent.
9. Monday..... Last day for service for York and Peel.
17. Tuesday..... Chancery Sittgs. Ex. and Hg. Hamilton and Sandwich. Last
22. SUNDAY..... 5th Sunday in Lent. [day of notice for Brantford and London.
24. Tuesday Chan. Sitt. Chatham. Last day of notice for Simcoe.
26. Thursday Declare for York and Peel.
29. SUNDAY 6th Sunday in Lent. Palm Sunday.
3. Tuesday..... Chy. Sitt. Brantford & London. Last d. not. Guelph & Sarnia.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Persons indebted to the Proprietors of this Journal are requested to remember that all our past due accounts have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Ardagh & Ardagh, Attorneys, Barrie, for collection; and that only a prompt remittance to them will save costs.

It is with great reluctance that the Proprietors have adopted this course; but they have been compelled to do so in order to enable them to meet their current expenses which are very heavy.

Now that the usefulness of the Journal is so generally admitted, it would not be unreasonable to expect that the Profession and Officers of the Courts would accord it a liberal support, instead of allowing themselves to be sued for their subscriptions.

The Upper Canada Law Journal.

MARCH, 1863.

THE LATE SIR JOHN B. ROBINSON, BARONET.

The present year will long be remembered as that in which two much respected judges were taken from among us by the hand of remorseless death.

In our last number we had to deplore the death of that good and able man, the late Mr. Justice Burns. In the present number we are called upon to chronicle a still greater loss—that of the late Sir John Beverley Robinson, who for many years was Chief Justice of Upper Canada, and, at the time of his death, President of the Court of Error and Appeal.

Our duty is a sad one. We had hoped for many years to have been spared the necessity of performing it, but the Judge of all men, and Ruler of all things, has otherwise decreed.

The life of Sir John was a long and momentous one. He was no ordinary man. His example was a good one; his very name became among us a household word, typical of honor, honesty, and truth.

The family of the late Baronet is of old and good standing in Yorkshire, England. His lineage is traceable back to Nicholas Robinson, of Lincolnshire, gentleman, who lived in the reign of King Henry VII. The family afterwards removed to Yorkshire, and were settled there in the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, living near Cleasby, a small village upon the Tees. One of their descendants, John Robinson of Cleasby, was married, in the reign of Charles I., to a daughter of

Christopher Potter, Esq., by whom he had four sons. Two of these died young. Another, John, became Bishop of Bristol, and afterwards of London, in the reign of Queen Anne, and was a Lord Privy Seal; he also held the office of Ambassador to Sweden from 1683 to 1708, and was First Plenipotentiary at the Congress of Utrecht in 1712. Another son, Christopher, was the first of the family who emigrated to America. He had been educated at Oriol College, Oxford, and came out to Virginia as private secretary to Sir William Berkeley, Governor of the colony, in the reign of Charles II. Here he remained; became shortly afterwards Secretary for the Colony, and married, leaving a son, John, born in 1683, who subsequently became President of the Council of Virginia. This Mr. Robinson married Katherine, daughter of Robert Beverley, of Rappahannock, formerly of Beverley, in Yorkshire, England. From this marriage sprung ten sons, and on the breaking up of the "Old Dominion" by the war of independence some of the family espoused the Revolutionary cause, and their descendants are now in Virginia, connected with the Beverleys, Randolphs, and other old families of that State. Others adhered to the side of the Crown, and fought for it during the war. Among the latter was Colonel Beverley Robinson, who became a noted loyalist. His name and that of his residence, "Beverley," upon the Hudson, are connected with all the principal events of the revolutionary contest in that part of the country. He was at last attainted of treason by the American Government, and his property confiscated. By his marriage with Susannah Phillipse he had several children, one of whom, Sir William Robinson, K.C.H., Commissary-General, served in Canada in 1812; and another, Sir Frederick Phillipse Robinson, G.C.B., was in 1815 Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in Canada, and Provisional Governor of the Upper Province. Another of the family, who adhered to the Crown, was Christopher Robinson, father of the late Baronet. This gentleman was educated at William & Mary College, at Williamsburg, Virginia, which institution he left on the breaking out of hostilities between the colonists and parent country. By Sir Henry Clinton he was commissioned to an ensigncy in the Queen's Rangers, then commanded by Colonel Simcoe, in which corps he served till the peace, in 1783, when the regiment was reduced. He then went, in company with many other U. E. Loyalists, to New Brunswick, where he resided for a few years, below Frederickton, on the St. John River. In 1784, he married Esther, daughter of the Rev. John Sayer, and four years afterwards removed with his wife and children to Canada.

The father of Sir John first settled at L'Assomption, but three years afterwards removed to Berthier, where his