

the Sovereign had legally divested himself of any part of the Sovereignty in favour of other estates of the realm—in other words, whether the limited monarch of England was not an absolute monarch—or only not absolute, as controlled by the British Parliament—in a colony, and especially a colony conquered by force of arms. However that may be, with the Union Act the political side of the career of the late judge was at an end, and thenceforward his services on the Bench were confined to the ordinary routine of judicial life until his retirement on account of age and infirmity in 1849. His keen interest in all public events, however, continued long after his bodily strength had declined so far as to unfit him for active life. It was the good fortune of the conductors of this journal *idem sentire de republicâ* with the retired judge, using the latter word of the quotation, however, not merely in a restricted sense applicable to our own paltry politics; but intending it to include the great social movements of the world. This circumstance, and long acquaintance between him and the late chief editor of this paper, made the judge till within a few months a very frequent visitor at the *Herald* Office, and there were few things more calculated to stimulate a young man to the admiration and advocacy of whatever things are pure, just, humane and of good report, than the eloquent conversation of our venerable friend. At such times, though apparently bowed down by extreme bodily weakness, his spirit seemed to rise above all depression, and he would denounce what he conceived to be injustice, cruelty or fraud, in language as well chosen as if it were set down on paper, and with an emphasis and vigour of action such as usually belongs rather to oratory than to conversation. He had a mind of remarkable cultivation, and a memory which enabled him at will, even in extreme age, to repeat long passages