

consideration would make him deviate from the path of rectitude.

On the 2nd August, 1858, Doctor Connor was appointed Solicitor-General. In that capacity he performed his duties ably and well. I have frequently been present when he conducted the Crown business. He always acted in a gentlemanly, professional way. He, while pressing for a conviction in all serious cases of violation of the criminal law, would not endeavor to twist or distort the evidence for the mere purpose of getting a conviction. He did not glory in a conviction for the conviction's sake, but only as a vindication of the law and principles of justice.

Doctor Connor was, in 1848, Lecturer in Law in the University of Toronto. He lectured with care, and instructed the students in a manner as agreeable to them as it was elegant and useful. He had a pleasant manner, with a refined Irish accent: these two attributes gave zest and point to his lectures.

I remember him as an accomplished gentleman; if anything, more fond of literature than law. He was a good French scholar; could read and speak French fluently: he was fond of music and flowers: in social life he was agreeable and refined. Whether as host or guest, he was always a perfect gentleman. His political life was not in every way a success. In one of his contests to gain his seat for South Oxford, he had a very narrow escape from defeat, being elected by a majority of but one vote, and, it was said by his opponents, that majority of one was a mistake, the free and independent elector, in his excitement, having his vote recorded for Connor, when he really merely named Connor, with an oburgation. However this may be, Doctor Connor's generous disposition fitted him better for private life, than the exacting duties of Parliament. He had not a strong constitution; such as it was, it was undermined by electoral contests in the country, and the wear and tear of political warfare.