

stopped to fish for cod; fancy a cruiser of modern times stopping to fish!

This visit, which was extended to two years, was a pleasant and profitable one, and led to the making of many agreeable and useful acquaintances.

Mr. Robinson's position as Solicitor-General brought him officially into connection with the authorities at the Colonial Office, and also was the means of his introduction to members of his own profession eminent both on the Bench and at the Bar. He also met several officers with whom he had been associated during the war, and had introductions to many persons distinguished in social life and famed for their literary attainments: among the latter may be mentioned Scott, Jeffrey, Campbell and Dickens.

Anticipating the course of the narrative we may here say that when subsequently in London, shortly after the Rebellion of 1837, Mr. Robinson, then Chief Justice of Upper Canada, was consulted by Lord Glenelg, Secretary for the Colonies, upon Canadian affairs and especially with regard to the proposed union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. In regard to this and other subjects connected with Canada he was, during his stay in England, frequently called upon for information by the leading men in public life among whom were the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, Lord Lyndhurst and others.

As stated by his biographer "much attention both of a public and private character was shewn to him in London, particularly by the Duke of Wellington, who was thoroughly versed in all Canadian matters." With Sir Robert Peel he also had much intercourse. But perhaps the most interesting portion of the journal which Mr. Robinson kept of this visit is that which relates to his visits to and frequent interviews with the Duke, who was strongly opposed to the union of the Provinces, fearing that the result would be their loss to the Empire, and as to which he used the following remarkable words: "If you lose Upper Canada you lose all your Colonies in that country; and if you lose them, you may as well lose London."

The tenth and eleventh chapters of this biography are especially valuable and interesting from a historical point of view for