

Such was the man whom Upper Canada has lost. Such is the bright example which he has left behind him. Thus has closed the career of one of the noblest examples of an upright Judge and Christian gentleman which this land of ours may hope to see. Whether viewed in his public or private relations, he has lived equally pure, upright, unselfish and amiable—

"Through all this track of years  
"Wearing the white flower of a blameless life."

A few particulars of the ex-Chief Justice's family will not be out of place on such an occasion as this. Sir John's father was fourth in descent from Christopher Robinson, Esquire, of Cleasby, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England—a brother of the Right Reverend John Robinson, D. D., Lord Bishop of Bristol, and afterwards of London, in the reign of Queen Ann—and was first Plenipotentiary at the Congress of Utrecht. This Christopher Robinson came out to America in the reign of Charles II., as private Secretary to Sir William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, and subsequently became Governor of that Colony, his residence being near the Rappahannock, Middlesex county, which has been rendered familiar to every reader of the Virginia campaign of the Federal army during the present war in the States. He died there in 1696. The second son of Christopher Robinson was John Robinson, Esquire, President of the Council of Virginia, who was born in that colony, and married Catharine, daughter of Robert Beverley, Esq., formerly of Beverley in Yorkshire, but then a resident in Virginia. This John Robinson had several sons, one of whom was Colonel Beverley Robinson of the British army, who raised and commanded a regiment during the Revolutionary War. He was father of Gen. Sir William Robinson and of Gen. Sir Frederick Phillipic Robinson, G. C. B. From another of these sons was descended Christopher Robinson, (the father of the late Sir John Beverley Robinson), who was born in Middlesex county, Virginia, and received his education at William and Mary College, of which venerable institution, his ancestor, Christopher Robinson, had been one of the first trustees. During the American revolution, Mr. Robinson, at the age of seventeen, left College and obtained a commission as Ensign in Colonel Simcoe's regiment of Queen's Rangers, which formed a part of Sir Henry Clinton's army. In this corps he served until the peace of 1783, when, on the regiment being reduced, he emigrated, with many other Loyalists, to New Brunswick. While there he married Esther, daughter of the Reverend John Sayer. About 1788, Mr. Robinson came with his family to Lower Canada, and having remained for a time at L'Assomption, removed shortly to Berthier, where his second son (the deceased baronet) was born. In 1792 Mr. Robinson's former commanding officer, Colonel Simcoe, then a Major General, came out from England as the first Governor of Upper Canada. By his inducement, Mr. Robinson removed to Upper Canada, and lived in Kingston for six years. There he was called to the bar, and was subsequently elected among the Benchers chosen by the Law Society. In 1796 he was elected a member of the House of Assembly for the Counties of Lennox and Addington. For two years after this he continued to practise the profession of the law in Kingston, and in 1798 removed with his family to York, (now Toronto), intending to settle on a place which he had bought below the Don, on the Kingston Road, and on which he had built a small house. On the 2nd of November of the same year, he died, after a short illness, having suffered from the gout for many years.—*Leader*.

#### THE FUNERAL PROCESSION AND SERVICES.

The remains of Sir John Beverley Robinson, were on the 4th inst. consigned to their last resting place amid the profound grief, as manifested in every possible and proper form, of an entire community, among whom he had passed the best days of an honorable and prolonged life. From twelve o'clock till four when the last sad rites were over, business was suspended in the city and nearly all the stores were closed, in order that those engaged in them might participate in the solemn ceremonies. Evidence of the general feeling of respect for the memory of Sir John Robinson was everywhere apparent, and, witnessed by a stranger, could not fail to impress him with an exalted idea of the virtues of one whose burial was attended by such universal signs of melancholy.

The day was decidedly the coldest of the season. The air was keen and piercing and the frost most intense. Notwithstanding this drawback a very large number of persons was assembled at one o'clock at Osgoode Hall, in the main hall of which building the body, inclosed in a coffin covered with black cloth, lay preparatory to removal to St. James' Cemetery. Osgoode Hall, the scene of the last labors of the departed judge, was regarded as the most fitting place for the funeral procession to form, and the body had accordingly been conveyed thither from the late residence of the deceased about an hour previously. The lid had been finally closed and the features were not exposed to view. A plate on the coffin bore the following inscription:—"Sir John Beverley Robinson, Baronet. Born, 26th

July, 1791. Died 31st January, 1863, Aged 71 years 6 months and 5 days. About half-past one o'clock the funeral cortege was formed at the head of York street. First, there were the officiating clergymen, Rev. H. J. Grasett and Rev. E. Baldwin; then the volunteers, comprising the various companies of the 2nd battalion, and one company of the 10th battalion, without arms; then Major-General Napier and staff, with the officers of the garrison, in uniform; the medical profession, of which there was a goodly representation; the clergy, embracing many of different denominations; the members of the County Council; the Mayor and members of the City Council; the Senate, professors and undergraduates of the University of Toronto and University College; the undergraduates of Trinity College; the pall-bearers in carriages—The Hon. Chief Justice McLean, Q. B., Hon. Chief Justice Draper, C. P., Chancellor Vankoughnet, Hon. Justice Hagarty, Hon. Justice Richards, Hon. Justice Morrison, Hon. Vice Chancellor Spragge, and Hon. H. J. Boulton; then the hearse containing the body, followed by the mourners, members of the family of the deceased, in carriages; by the Treasurer and members of the Law Society of Upper Canada in their robes; and by the officers of the courts, the whole followed by a number of citizens on foot and in carriages.

The route of procession lay along York and King Streets to St. James Cathedral. On the hearse reaching the main entrance the coffin was carried into the church and deposited in the centre aisle in front of the pulpit. At the door the body was met by the officiating clergymen, who preceded it to the reading-desk, the choir singing the introductory sentences of the burial service of the Church of England, commencing "I am the resurrection and the life." The venerable Bishop Strachan occupied his desk on the east side of the chancel, and seemed much affected by the last rites that were being paid to his former pupil and late friend. On the conclusion of the solemn chaunt, the 39th and 90th Psalms were read by the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, after which the anthem, "Blessed are the dead," from Spohr's "Last Judgment," was sung by the choir. The Rev. Mr. Grasett then read the lesson from the 25th chapter 1st Corinthians, and the service here ended by Handel's dead march in "Saul," played on the organ by Mr. Carter. The body was then carried out, replaced in the hearse, and the procession being again formed, marched slowly along King and Parliament streets to St. James' Cemetery, in the north-eastern part of which is situated the family vault of the deceased Baronet. The body was carefully lowered into its last abode, and the remainder of the burial service performed by the Rev. Mr. Grasett, when the sad assemblage silently dispersed.—*Ibid*.

#### No. 6.—HON. MR. JUSTICE BURNS.

The public will learn with profound regret that this upright Judge and good man yesterday (12th Jan.) breathed his last.

Robert Easton Burns was born in the old District of Niagara, and in or near the town of Niagara, in 1805. His father, who was a Presbyterian Minister, was a native of Scotland; and had come to this country some years before. The son received the rudiments of his education from his father; after which he was placed at the Grammar School of the Niagara District, which was kept by the Rev. Mr. Green, who survives his pupil. At this school he remained from about 1820 to 1822. Among his fellow students were Mr. John Bell, Barrister, and the Rev. Dr. Fuller, of this city. He then entered on the study of the law, in the office of Mr. Brackenridge, at Niagara; where, during part of the time, Mr. Miles O'Rielly was his fellow student. Called to the Bar in Hilary term, 1827, Mr. Burns commenced the practice of his profession, at St. Catharines; and we are not sure but he had an office also at Niagara. After some time he was appointed Judge of the Niagara District; but he resigned this office to enter once more on the practice of his profession. Removing to Toronto, he became the managing partner of the law firm previously known as that of Hagerman and Draper.—Once more Mr. Burns left the Bar for an inferior position on the Bench; becoming Judge for the County of York, comprising the present limits of York, Ontario and Peel. In 1848, partly through the persuasion of friends who felt that the position he held was not worthy of his abilities, he descended from the Bench a second time to re-enter on the practice of the law. In 1850 a vacancy having occurred in the Court of Queen's Bench by the death of Mr. Justice Hagerman, he was now for the first time appointed to a judicial office worthy of his talents. We have reason to know it was through Mr. Hincks' intervention that the appointment of Mr. Burns was made. The event fully justified the selection. In the Chancellorship of the University, Mr. Justice Burns succeeded Chancellor Blake, a few years ago. Though not a brilliant, he was a sound lawyer; and possessed those sterling and priceless qualities which happily distinguish our judiciary from the subservient judges to whom popular election gives a brief tenure of office in several of the Northern States of the American Union.—*Ibid*.