

most favorable to the merits of the measure; and in their second Report have observed, that "according to the concurrent testimony of the Bench, the profession, and the public, the new law is found to work admirably, and to contribute in an eminent degree to the administration of justice."

In conclusion, I hail this long desired opportunity of placing on record a few details of a case that has a great public interest. I mean my own original suit against Morgan. I have no hesitation in saying that of all the many thousand pounds now fraudulently put out of the way of creditors, and guarded by every kind of legal hedge, every shilling is available, the only obstacles being a natural dislike to the tedious work of unearthing the fraud and the fears of failure.

Morgan, as before said, had put a large estate out of the way of his creditors, and complied outwardly with all forms of the Law. He lived in comfort in his property, and offered his creditors 2s. 6d. in the £. This property, consisting of many hundred acres of land, at Acton, he disposed of to his brother-in-law, Otave Lahaie, and then Morgan's wife sued him for a separation of property, as unfortunately for them they had not procured one before marriage. Now Lahaie had actually taken possession of the lands, cut wood, and sold it in Montreal, on his own account, and to all appearance the sale was valid. Morgan's wife being now able to hold property in her own rights, pretended to purchase the lands from Lahaie, and this gentleman retired from the scene, leaving Mrs. Morgan and her husband in full enjoyment of property purchased as it appeared with their creditors money. Now this tale may appear very clear and lucid, but even thus much of it was not arrived at in a hurry. It is true that, so far, we had not acquired any legal rights, but there was enough presumption of fraud to encourage further enquiry. I reported the case then to Mr. Dow and Mr. McGibbon,