

January, 1842, the people of Upper Canada must, on these occasions, resort to Lower Canada, or *vice versa*; and yet such must be the effect of any arrangement that could be made under this bill.

The administration of justice is another important branch of the public service which does not appear to be placed by the bill on a distinct and satisfactory footing. It is true that, under the 70th clause, the laws of each province are to continue in force within the same territory respectively after the union as before, until altered by the legislature. But nothing is said of the administration of the laws, and nothing is enacted in respect to the courts. On the 1st of January, 1842, if this bill should pass in its present shape, there would be two Courts of Queen's Bench in the one province of Canada, both having unlimited jurisdiction in matters civil and criminal; or I am not sure that it might not be contended that there would no longer be any such court, inasmuch as each was originally constituted a court of, and for, a certain province, which, after the 1st of January, 1842, would no longer exist as a separate territory. And at any rate as regards Upper Canada, difficulties might arise in determining *where* such a court could exist, because it is provided by a colonial statute, 2 Wm. IV., c 8, that it shall be "holden in the city, town, or place which shall be, for the time, *the seat of the civil government for Upper Canada.*" After the 1st of January, 1842, such a province as "Upper Canada" will no longer exist; and the seat of government for "Canada" will not be identical in a legal sense, and perhaps not in any sense. To say the least, the point would not be clear. Upon this point, and upon the omission in the bill of any provision to meet the effect which a new division of the provinces into districts would have upon the civil and criminal administration of justice, I would remark more particularly, if it appeared that there was merely an incompleteness, or inaccuracy in the measure in this respect; but it seems to me that the administration of justice has, by some inadvertence, been but little considered. The provincial legislatures now existing could not do all that would be

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