

ion, if one does not two or three peddlers will, and it is all the same in the end; the price is on an average \$40 each, with two years credit. He has over the half of these to sue for, which is one hundred suits of \$20 each. The costs upon each of these would be about \$3.50, which would be about \$350, which the peddler would be very slow to pay himself, when he would consider that there was a great number of the creditors not worth anything. But then these costs only get judgments; there is another \$3.50 wanting for executions. Now I want to know would any man of business pay seven hundred dollars out of his pocket when his chances of getting one dollar more back in six months was of the slenderest kind. But he need not put himself to any uneasiness about it, the clerk knows him, he is a good customer, and he takes them in with a mere trifle, there are no formalities wanted, all straightforward work, judgment in thirty days, &c, the whole bunch of executions made out at once and thrown to the bailiff. Now here is the most horrible part of the whole concern. A bailiff cannot make more than 15 sales in a month and do his utmost, and in a division where there are three townships a clerk could give a bailiff five executions that he could not satisfy in a month, if he seized property under them all. If he stop to take bonds it is tedious, if he drives away the stock it is expensive, and if it is hay or grain he cannot sell it unless some person buys it in for a mere trifle, and then it will be seized again by some other bailiff, and this leads to further litigation in the shape of interpleaders, which will raise the costs still higher, on the plaintiff first, and on the poor defendant at last. The executions must be renewed every month, which brings more grist to the clerk's mill. At the rate of fifteen a month it will take the bailiff seven months to get through a hundred, and by this time he will be considerably in debt, for executions do not pay at the best of times in this back country, where roads are not first rate. During his absence the clerk has it in his power to give the service of the summons to every understrapper he thinks proper, and the consequence is that the bailiff is ruined in one year, or two at the furthest.

In the meantime the peddler comes along expecting to get \$1000, but if he gets \$200 he may consider himself well off; this he is told is not all owing to him, but the clerk lets him have it to oblige him. Mr. Peddler is very

angry, certainly, but what can he do? He has broken the law, that is, the clerk has done so to oblige him, and now he is not satisfied. He has given the clerk orders to push every thing on as fast as he could, and the clerk has done so, but then he had no idea that it was going to cost so much, nor did he care, if the clerk would only wait and get it out of the defendants. But the latter takes all the fees out of the first money that comes in. If the plaintiff threatens to make a complaint the clerk asks him quietly what fees he paid before hand, and on what suits? This settles the matter, and the work of spoliation goes on until the court becomes as bad as any inquisition that ever was in existence.

Then there are a hundred other ways that the clerk can adopt to make money, by purchasing notes at half their value, and suing them in the maker's name, &c. They can buy judgments, and on all these multiply expense to a horrible degree, forcing them on the Bailiff faster than he can attend to them. There is no clause limiting the number of executions a Bailiff is obliged to satisfy in a given time, and yet it could be easily done if the Plaintiff's were compelled to have their suits in court one month before the last day of service, and no personal service required. Then a Bailiff could work his executions in with the services, or where the court is held every two months one month should be devoted to services and the other to executions; but heaven forbid that there should be any necessity for either, for it is the most cruel farce, and greatest mockery of justice that ever cursed a magnificent country with civilized inhabitants. \* \* \* \*

Every man that lands in Canada and intends to become a British subject should be allowed at least five acres of land, one cow, necessary clothing and furniture, and a year's provisions, which should be free from all debts, dues and demands. The idea of ruining a man first, and then expecting him to pay his debts afterwards is preposterous. A very little shift in the machinery of the law makes an honest man a rogue, but all the law that ever was enacted would not make a rogue honest. The demoralizing effects of making over property to children, and then the purjury that ensues in order to preserve the means of supporting life, is enough to condemn the system although there was no other cause.

Finally, all that I have to say is, that a