

Extracts like the above might be multiplied : those I have given will, I trust, be sufficient to show how very important a branch is equity in the system of English jurisprudence. Let any one who doubts it run his eye over the "Table of Contents" of any work on equity jurisdiction, Fonblanque or Story for instance, and ask himself if the doing away of all this would be a benefit, or a vast and incalculable injury ; if "that portion of remedial justice which is exclusively administered by Courts of Equity" can wisely be blotted out, leaving parties remediless in the many cases in which there is no remedy at law. The laws of Upper Canada, in such a case, would be infinitely inferior to the jurisprudence of those countries where the civil law obtains, or whose laws are founded upon the civil law, because theirs is a system complete in itself, administered by one court, whereas the system of English jurisprudence is built upon the principle that there are two classes of civil rights and civil wrongs, the one class administered in Courts of Common Law, the other administered in Courts of Equity. What a spectacle would be presented of rights without means to enforce them, and of wrongs without redress, of innumerable instances of parties *remediless* in courts of justice, if one of the courts where one whole class is administered were swept away !

Nor (and I crave attention to the consideration,) would that be all. The laws of a country exercise an important, a positive, and immediate influence