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ill calculated to preferve (what it certainly was not intended to preferve) an ancient fyftem of laws, which were to be admitted or rejected upon motives of equity, adopted by gentlemen who merit however no other imputation, than the want of education in, or acquaintance with, courts of law or equity, and the confusion in which fuch decisions must necessfarily be involved, are matters upon which, I think, I need not enlarge?"

Since the Quebec Act took place, little or no beneficial alteration has happened in the proceedings of these courts; on the contrary, the only defirable parts of the former fystem have been taken away, the fubject has been deprived of the benefit of juries in actions for perfonal injuries; the merchant of the decision of caufes by the law of merchants, and according to the laws of England, heretofore in ufe, prior to the introduction of the Quebec Bill; and no positive law, no fixed or established rule to supply those defects. The courts, now fole judges of the fact, and of the law, in all cafes, and though generally unaquainted with law, and particularly with the laws of commerce, are left to their own judgments; confequently their decifions are too arbitrary, and their power too unbounded to tally with the principles of the British constitution!

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