

of Canada, the general laws of France, the Roman code, and in some commercial points, the laws of England have been resorted to; *but the most dangerous of all systems is that of the decisions in equity, of Courts strictly constituted as Courts of Law, without the ordinary rules, principles, and maxims of Courts of Equity to govern them. This versatility in the decrees of the Courts of Law alone, calls aloud for a solid system of laws, and surely no better can be resorted to than the laws of England, to govern the property of British subjects.* The imports and exports of the Province, being upwards of half a million a year, and from the nature of the property liable to be more affected by the laws of the country and the practice of the Courts than any other, We therefore recommend a re-introduction of the common and statute laws of England, as the general rule for the decision of all matters of controversy relative to personal property and civil rights, in all personal actions grounded upon debts, promises, contracts, and agreements, whether of a mercantile or other nature. And also concerning wrongs proper to be compensated in damages, with an exception to the statutes regarding bankrupts, and other local laws, hereafter to be explained as inapplicable to the situation and circumstances of the British Colonies in America in general, or this in particular; with an exception also to all real actions  
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