

salaries were *permanently* fixed at the sum of £400 per annum. The preamble of that Bill, Sir, is not inapplicable to our present subject, it runs thus—" *Whereas the independence and uprightness of the Judges are essential to the impartial administration of justice, and has ever been considered as one of the best securities of the rights and liberties of the subject; in order, therefore, to make a suitable provision for such appointments, and establish the permanency thereof, Be it enacted, &c.*"

If the sentiments of this preamble, Sir, are sound, and where is the English subject who will say that they are not, can the Canadians deem that their liberties are placed by their representatives upon the same solid basis on which those of the Nova-Scotian rest; and if they are not, it is to you and to your Colleagues, that their thanks are due, for depriving them "*of one of the best securities of their rights and liberties.*"

It is worthy of remark that the House of Assembly who originated this bill, was one of no servile character; at that very moment they were impeaching the judges for misconduct; but, while they accused the men, they respected the office, and therefore, to make it respectable in the eyes of others, they made it independent.

Twenty years afterwards, in the year 1809, an Act passed to authorise the appointment of another Puisne Judge, and the salaries of the three were then raised *permanently* to £500 instead of £400 per annum.

In the year 1816, an Act passed to authorize the appointment of an Associate Circuit Judge, with a *permanent* salary of £400 per annum.

In the year 1822, the salaries of the Puisne Judges, in consequence of additional Circuits, were again *permanently* increased to £600 per annum.

In 1823, provision was made for the appointment of a Chief Justice for the inferior Court of Common Pleas in

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