

which are borrowed from England, & which England has
 known among us, & which for the administration of justice
 the present Legislature too, have already given a
 more considerable to a considerable portion of our work,
 and therefore could do us no worse than a new Legisla-
 ture. All surely deem it necessary to allude to the opposi-
 tion objection, which we have heard, that the Legislature if con-
 veyed to British law reforms, would waste their time over other
 matters. We cannot bring ourselves to believe, that the grand
 interest of the State would neglect the special business for
 which it would be convened. While their time about other mat-
 ters is important.

We have already said that any further delay
 of the Legislature to act upon our work, may well might
 involve the entire law reform in failure. The reason is this.
 Unless our work is acted upon, before the Commissioners to
 codify the statutes finish their work, their work & our must
 come into conflict. In large portions of the Statute, the prin-
 ciples of law & the modes of procedure are so incorporated to-
 gether, that they cannot be separated. As you examine the
 attachment law. If therefore, we change the modes of
 procedure, which we must do where they are defective,
 the principles of law, on which they are founded & which
 they suppose, must to some degree be changed also. If then
 the Statute be digested just as they are in principles of law
 & modes of procedure, the most obvious conflict must be
 produced between the simplified modes of procedure and
 the Codified Statute. We have seen this from the beginning,
 & therefore it was that we hastened to lay before the last
 Legislature the fundamental portion of our work, the plain-
 ing, so that if adopted, it would to a great degree have served
 as a guide to both Commissioners in their after labours. This
 consideration for immediate action, was urged upon members
 of the last Legislature. It in fact, has never been heard of,
 that when a reform of the modes of procedure & a Codification
 of the Statute were both projected at the same time, that
 the Code of procedure was not prepared first. In England
 the modes of procedure in both the law & Chancery were
 nearly completed, and now it is, that Lord Brougham &
 others are considering the expediency of beginning to codify the
 Statute. And it must be so from the very nature of the two
 works. If then, the confusion of which we have now given
 warning, shall ensue, we will be free from all blame, as we
 have intimated it, & shown how it may be avoided.

And
 the Commissioners think that they as public functionaries hold-
 ing their offices by the same high warrant, that the Governor
 & the Legislature & the Judiciary do, have some claim upon every
 department of the Government to co-operate with them in
 carrying out the commands of the Constitution, which it
 is their office especially to execute. They have been selected
 by the Legislature, in obedience to the Constitution to be-