

or amendment of the Judiciary system. Enterprise, skill and industry are the elements of public and private wealth, and to these principles the law should afford ample encouragement. For this purpose there must be not only the highest protection to the acquisition and possession of property, but a strict enforcement of all legal rights between party and party. No system of laws however perfect in itself can answer the just requirements of society, unless these laws be efficiently and promptly administered. To the man of wealth delays in the movements of the law may seem to be less injurious, but to the citizen of slender means, such delays are sometimes as fatal, as would be an absolute refusal of remedy. Wherever there exists any impediment to the full and steady administration of justice, the incitements to enterprise and effort are diminished. In every such result the whole public as well as the individual concerned sustains an injury, and although from its nature this injury may not be so apparent, it is not on that account the less real, or the less serious. The evil arising from delay in the administration of justice is one for which no sufficient excuse can be offered. A speedy trial of a suitor's rights can create no greater charge upon the finances of the State, than a trial long postponed; while to the parties concerned, and to parties in other suits, who are waiting their successive turns the expences are greatly multiplied. It would be difficult to assign any good reason why the claim of a suitor for the enforcement of what he deems his right should be delayed, through a want of tribunal, ready as well as competent to try his case. Does not such a deficiency conflict with