

are to be laid on the table, I shall have another opportunity of commenting on them. Meanwhile, any gentleman maligned here, where he cannot answer, may probably defend himself in another place and in as public a manner.

Mr. HAVILAND.—Mr. Chairman, I must say that I am disappointed at the course the debate has taken. I supposed, that as the matter had been postponed for days and days, that when at last it did come up, we should have had a grand discussion on some constitutional question; but instead of that, I have been surprised at the gross personalities indulged by the Hon. Col. Secretary and the Hon. Mr. Whelan. And I tell those hon. members that they would not dare to use them, unless clothed with the protection of parliamentary privilege.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY.—If the hon. member's friend will come outside the doors, I will repeat to his face what I said of him.

Mr. HAVILAND.—Then, Mr. Chairman, I can only say that a jury would give heavy damages. Mr. Stewart, who has been so foully maligned, is a magistrate for the whole Island, from the North Cape to the East Point, and if he has been thought worthy to receive such an appointment, surely he cannot deserve the remarks that have been made with reference to him. The Hon. Col. Secretary sneeringly alluded to the extent of Mr. Wright's property. Why, Sir, does he mean to say that a small proprietor is not as much justified in protecting his interests as a large one? It is somewhat amusing to hear the parties who make those attacks, say that they admit the right of petition. Well they may admit it, for it is a fundamental principle of the constitution, and the necessity of adding suspending clauses to the Bills arises from that principle, which enables a man whose rights are invaded to go to the foot of the throne.

The hon. member, Mr. Whelan, laid down the principle that land was liable to taxation; no one denies it, but the taxation should be on all, not a particular portion. On what principle should the owner of more than 500 acres be taxed, while the proprietor of less is exempted? As is stated in these documents, small pieces of ground in Charlottetown are more valuable than large districts in the country. As to the famous "Ragged Regiment," without arguing as to the necessity which existed for organizing the force, it is the duty of all classes of the population to contribute to the defence of their country. With reference to the allusion of the Hon. Col. Secretary to those of the petitioners who hold offices, I wish he had manifested the same spirit on other occasions. We all, Mr. Chairman, remember the time when we were called on to contribute to the relief of widows and orphans, rendered to by the Eastern war, and on that occasion a member of the Government opposed our action; the Hon. Col. Sec'y was not so violent in his strictures then as now when a few individuals protest against their property being taken from them. The Tenants' Compensation Bill for Ireland, introduced by Mr. Sharman Crawford, it will be soon by Hansard, goes into the House of Commons every Session, and as regularly goes out. There is not the most remote chance of its ever passing, because it embodies the principle of interference with private rights. The House is so warm to night that I must defer any further remarks to a future opportunity.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY had not said that the officers who signed the petition should be dismissed; but that they should have resigned their situations before affixing their names to such charges against the Government.

Mr. HAVILAND had omitted to refer to the arguments of the Hon. Col. Secretary, that the appointments to the Legislative Council proved that the old instructions had been abrogated. They proved no such thing, and the proper inference was that the Imperial Government were under the impression that the parties were qualified as the instructions prescribed.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that the argument of the hon. member was to the effect, that any fool who might chance to own 8,000 acres of land was fit for a seat in the Legislative Council. He had also stated, that he (Hon. Col. Secretary) had no right to speak of the petitioners as he had, but it was all right for them to pour their abuse on the Legislature. He had no objection to proprietors being in the Commission of the Peace for Counties wherein they held extensive properties; but they should not stigmatize their tenants as perjurers. Notwithstanding the objections of the hon. member and others, he adhered to his opinion that the Township Lands should bear the expense of a military force.

Hon. Mr. MOONEY.—With reference to the hon. member, Mr. Haviland's allusion to his opposition to the Patriotic Fund vote, stated, that he had contributed to that fund from his own pocket; but had opposed the appropriation of the money of the people, without their consent, as he did not think there was much patriotism in compulsion. Progress was reported.

Gleanings from late Papers.

UNITED STATES.

THE NEW LIQUOR LAW FOR THE STATE OF MAINE.—The new Maine liquor law, which takes effect on the 1st of June ensuing, provides that no person shall manufacture distilled spirits without giving a bond of \$1000 that he will not sell any spirits except of his own manufacture and without adulteration. Any person manufacturing without giving bonds to forfeit \$1000.—The act does not extend to imported liquors, Cider, or home made wine. The 6th section authorizes cities and towns to appoint as many agents as they think the wants of the community require. Innholders are authorized to sell to guests, but they may not keep a bar. No liquor is to be sold to any minor, Indian, soldier in the army, drunkard or intoxicated person. Violations of this provision are punished with a fine of \$20. No person can be authorized to sell until he has given bonds in \$100 not to violate the law; persons selling, who are not authorized, are liable to a fine of \$20. Three unlawful sales constitute a common seller, and render him liable to a fine of \$100 or imprisonment for six months. The 15th section provides that no person shall keep a drinking house or a tipping shop in the State, and this is defined as meaning any place, except an inn, where liquors are sold except as provided by law. The keeper of such house is fined \$200 or imprisoned one year. No action can be maintained on any claim for liquors illegally sold. Any person selling to a drunkard is held liable for all injuries committed by him while intoxicated. Any one selling impure liquor is fined \$1000.

MELANCHOLY DISASTER.—Schr. Mary, Nickerson, of Argyle, was capsized off Cape Ann, during the gale of Monday last. Capt. Nickerson and Aaron Boyd perished in the rigging. A boy was washed overboard and lost. Samuel Allen was taken off, on the following morning, and the vessel was taken into Salem.

ANOTHER UNFORTUNATE WRECK.—The schooner William D. Cargill, from Philadelphia for Boston, put into Holmes's Hole, and reports having fallen in with off Fire Island on the 22d, the wreck of the schooner Robt. Miller, of St. George, Me., from Virginia, with a cargo of oak timber for Boston, on her beam-ends and full of water. Took from her the mate, Edward Colbert, the only survivor of the crew, in an exhausted state, having been on the wreck forty-eight hours. Five others perished from exposure, viz:—Mitchell Wilson, of St. George, Me., captain; George Daley of Boston, steward; James Naylor of St. John, John Welch of Prince Edward Island, and another unknown.—Boston Courier.

There was a terrible affair at Isleboro', Maine, last week. Joseph G. Brown, owner of a small water craft, returned to his home as his family was at breakfast. When his wife saw his countenance, she exclaimed, "I am afraid of you." He immediately caught up a knife and pursued her to a corner of the room, and cut her throat, severing both windpipe and

carotid artery. Their daughter, eleven years old, in attempting to aid her mother, seized the knife which Brown drew through her fingers, cutting them severely. The monster fled, and undertook to escape to sea in a boat, but was overtaken by Capt. Benjamin A. Warren and three others. He threw himself overboard with a rock tied to his neck, saying, "Warren, you know what I have done; I have killed my wife, but she killed me first.—take care of my children.—I commit myself to the waves."—but the water being shallow he was flashed up, and committed to Belfast jail. He is 35 years old, and his wife was about 30, a small woman, inoffensive, and prepossessing in appearance.

A BOY TORN TO PIECES BY A BLOODHOUND.—A young lad named Ephraim Whitehead, living in Cleveland, was killed by a bloodhound on Saturday last. He was missing when the family became alarmed, and search was instituted for him. A nephew of Mr. Whitehead discovered the boy in a field, about twenty rods from the house, nearly dead, having been attacked and torn in a most awful manner by a bloodhound stud, owned in the neighborhood. The poor little fellow lived only half an hour after he was found. When he was found, the question was asked whether it was the bloodhound that attacked him. He had barely strength enough to half articulate "Yes."—The boy was about eight years old, and was a general favorite with the family.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.—A despatch from Washington says:—

The last steamer brought despatches addressed by the Spanish Minister of Foreign Relations to the American Minister at Madrid, in reply to demands made at different times for redress in the matter of firing into and detaining the steamer Eldorado by the Spanish man-of-war Ferrolano. The Spanish Government most decidedly but courteously refuses to comply with the wishes of our government, and its Minister urges that, according to the laws of nations, the commander of the Ferrolano did nothing more than the peculiar circumstances at that time in the neighbourhood of Havana justified.

LIBERAL DONATION.—Andrew Carney, Esq., of Boston, says the Boston Transcript, presented last week to the trustees of the Sisters of Charity the munificent sum of \$12,000 towards the new St. Vincent de Paul Orphan Asylum, in course of erection on Shawmut Avenue.

A MAN PARTICULARLY FOND OF MATRIMONY.—The Hamilton (O.) Intelligencer tells us of a modern Blue Beard, a Turkish Christian, a rival of Brigham Young, and "the most remarkable bigamist ever known in America." He bears the rare and aristocratic name of Nathan Brown, and he has nine gentle helpmates, partners of his joys and sorrows, and wives of his bosom, to every one of whom he has been legally married. Unlike Anna's sister's husband (that most treacherous and energetic Mussulman), Brown does not cut off his wives' heads; but when he is tired of one them, he very philosophically runs away, and as soon as possible he marries another, to make good the loss in which he has been involved by his fastidious disposition. We learn that his practice has been to live with each bride about three months, and then to "vamoose" in search of fresh bridal adventures, taking the property of his *pro tempore* spouse with him. But his seventh wife has proved too much for him; and upon her complaint, he has been torn from the embraces of his ninth, and locked up in Butler county jail, where he will have ample time to reflect upon the error of his ways, but precious little opportunity of wooing and wedding his tenth. In short, after a career quite worthy of Don Giovanni, Nathan Brown is down, having been at the age of fifty-three arrested in his brilliant matrimonial career. We should like to pass sentence on Nathan. We would lock him up in rather a small cell with his whole collection of wives, and leave him to his fate. We suspect there would be very little left of Nathan in an hour or two.—Boston Atlas.

AFFECTING CASE.—The Dayton Gazette, in a recent number, told an affecting story of a farmer who, while selling a load of wheat at a dollar a bushel in that city, burst into tears. The owner of the mill was touched, and kindly inquired the cause of his grief. "Sympathy" was too much for him, and bursting into a tremendous "boo-hoo," he replied:—"My son John could have got a dollar and seventy-five cents a bushel for this very wheat two months ago!"

PHYSICIANS AND MORTALITY IN SAN FRANCISCO.—There are in San Francisco not less than 136 physicians and 65 apothecaries; nevertheless, the mortality is small, being not more than one death in a year to fifty persons, whereas in New York there was one death to thirty-two persons, in Boston, one death to thirty-seven, and in Philadelphia one death to thirty-two. For the indigent sick in San Francisco there are four hospitals.

The *Batavia Advocate* notices a very remarkable cow, owned by Hiram Wood of that town. She is a red Devon, eight years old this spring, and has had thirteen calves. In 1851 she had two calves at a birth, last year she had four, and this Spring three—all full grown and well formed.

The income of Ohio last year was about four and a-quarter millions of dollars, and its expenditures three millions and a half. It has 800 miles of canals, 600 of navigable rivers, and 2,000 miles of railroad. Its wheat crop last year was 20,000,000 bushels, and corn 80,000,000 bushels.

There was manufactured in Massachusetts, during the past year 45,467,392 pairs of boots and shoes, valued at \$37,468,355, and giving employment to 43,997 males and 32,652 females.

The *Iowa Republican* says there will be five eclipses this year—two of the sun—two of the moon—and one of Frank Pierce. The latter will be visible all over the United States in November next.

Of the fourteen Presidents of the United States, not one was a citizen of a great city.

COLONIAL NEWS.

CANADA.

The Bill to encourage Smuggling and hypocrisy, called the Prohibitory Liquor Law, has been thrown out, and serve it right! Now then, let the released Delegates give their steady attention to some measure to discourage the almost universal crime of Intemperance among us, by a new License Law, or the proper observance of the present one! Tax all alcoholic beverages, and render them less accessible in price to those who most abuse the power to purchase them. Let us have a Philobarleycorn Mania instead of a whiskey fever—encourage the growth of hops and barley and apples, and grapes, and home-made wines! Why can't we make as good champagne as our cousins in New Jersey?—Old Countryman.

MIRAGE ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—We have often heard of the optical illusions encountered by mariners on the great Northern lake but nothing equal to that witnessed by a gentleman on Isle Royale:—

The mirage on the lake shores is a most interesting natural phenomena. Occasionally it displays a surpassing grandeur which baffles all powers of description, from the rapidity of its changing features. On one occasion, in the Spring of 1851 it exceeded anything that I had before seen. From the Siskowit Mine, the South shore from the Keweenaw Point to Fon du Lac, a distance not short of one hundred and fifty miles, which is seldom seen under the most favourable circumstances, now came in full view. The nearest point of this range of hills is at least fifty miles from us, and though not more than eight or nine hundred feet in height, by actual measurement, presented the appearance at this time of an extensive range of lofty mountains, with numerous peaks starting from their summits, and lost in the clouds not unlike gigantic pillars of Heaven. To the observer, the scene like a moving panorama, was constantly changing. At one moment the side

of the mountains resembled a vast wall of rocks, and at another a boundless plain of fallen ruins.

The bluffs, slopes, escarpments, depressions, clearings and wooded regions all change both feature and position with astonishing rapidity. The mountainous walls of rocks and ruins all pass away, and are followed by an endless variety of the most lovely landscapes the eye ever beheld, all apparently hemmed in by distant hills covered with green foliage, and bathed in the golden rays of the Summer sun. A countless number of small rivers might be seen gracefully winding among the green hills, finally discharging their waters into a crystal lake in the midst of the landscape. To contrast with this beauty and enchantment, inverted hills covered with timber might be seen moving over the surface of the water passing directly into the side of the mountains, while off the unruffled bosom of the phantom lakes start a number of pointed cones, widening as they rise to great mountains, whose bases are fixed in the clouds, all moving gently forward and mingling one with the other into every imaginary form and figure that it is possible for the mind to conceive.—For a few moments I was interested in seeing one of these inverted mountain peaks passing directly through a large city, and changing on the opposite side into a formless mass of rock, confusedly thrown together and suspended in the air. Afterward it assumed the form of numerous promontories with long low headlands, extending far away into the lake. After the lapse of a few moments it broke away into islands, rocks and shoals just emerging from the water, finally disappeared, leaving nothing behind but the blue surface of the lake—our vision bounded by the horizon.—Westeyan.

The Montreal *True Witness* says that a letter from Mr. Brassy, of the Firm of Peto, Brassy & Betts, to the Hon. Mr. Ross, has caused almost a panic in the Rail Road Commercial world of Canada. Mr. Brassy's letter is to the effect, that the firm of which he is a member find their contract for constructing the Grand Trunk Railway less profitable than they expected. They therefore modestly request that the Province come to their assistance by guaranteeing to Stockholders a dividend of five per cent; at the end of 99 years the Road to become the property of the Province.

Meetings were about being held in various cities of Canada, to denounce the conduct of "The Great Contractors."

A good *jeu de mot* transpired in the House of Parliament in relation to the late demand on the part of the Contractors of the Grand Trunk Railway. "The demand is Brassy," observed the perpetrator, "and you can take Betts to any amount that there is something more in Peto."

NEWFOUNDLAND.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The Newfoundland papers contain detailed accounts of the awful wreck of the British barque *Blake*, of 800 tons, Edward Rudolf, master. This vessel sailed in excellent order, on the 8th of February, from Ship Island Harbor, Mississippi, bound for Cork, with a cargo of pitch pine deals. When near the middle of the Atlantic she encountered a series of terrific gales, or rather one continued hurricane, lasting from the 4th of March until the 19th. But long before this latter date the ship had become waterlogged, her sails and spars had been carried away, and every heavy sea made a clean breach over her decks. Several of the crew had already been swept away, and those who survived were suffering the most extreme suffering from cold, hunger, and fatigue. The gale began to abate on the 19th. For thirteen days the wretched survivors remained upon the wreck without tasting a morsel of food, except one rat, which was divided among them. The account of their sufferings during this time, as given by the master himself, is quite harrowing. On the thirteenth day one of the crew—the second one who had done so—sank under his sufferings and died. The body was not thrown overboard. It served as food for the survivors, until four days afterwards, on the 29th, the sufferers were taken from the wreck by the schr. *Bison*, of St. John's, N. F., bound to that port from Lisbon. They had been tantalized, during the most intense stage of their sufferings, by seeing three other vessels pass them at different times. They arrived at St. John's on the 15th of April. The survivors numbered eight, including all the officers of the ship. Eight of the crew had been washed away, and two had died on the wreck from cold, fatigue and hunger.

The following is a list of the survivors:—Edward Rudolf, master; Wynne Duggan, mate, Swansea; James Gosgrove, second mate, Liverpool; John George Rudolf, third mate, Halifax; John George Peterson, seaman, Trieste; Joseph Barber, seaman, Genoa; John Kiezer, seaman, Germany; William Thomas, cook, Halifax.

List of those who perished:—John Philips, carpenter, Dundee; Thomas Leach, seaman, Dublin; Henry Eggleston, seaman, New York; Joseph Thomson, seaman, do.; John Crimmons, seaman, do.; William Brown, seaman, do.; Charles Beck, seaman, Baltimore; Jonathan Roberts, steward, Liverpool.

Died from fatigue, cold and starvation:—Richard Fess, seaman, Bridgeport, Wales; Jose Ariva, seaman, Callao.

WRECK OF A WINDSOR BRIG—THREE LIVES LOST.—St. John's N. F., April 9.—The Brig *Argo* of Windsor, N. S., from New York for this port, with a cargo of provisions, was lost on Sunday morning last, at 4 o'clock, on Single Race Head, about 4 miles to the westward of Cape Race. Captain and four of the crew saved—three drowned. The names of the survivors besides the Captain, are, Caleb Patham, Mate, Charles Patterson and Peter Wilson, of New York, and Edgar Douglas of Matland, N. S. The names of the unfortunate lost are not given.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

The *China Mail* of Feb. 15, says:—"On the rebel left, in Huh Peh, government appears to be in possession of all places north of the Yang-tze Kiang; the enemy confining himself to the south section of the province, which, be it observed, is contiguous to Kiang Si. On the right, in Kiang Su, if we may trust reports, disease has greatly enfeebled the garrison of Chin-Keang, while Nanking has failed in an attempt to succour it; its early recapture would not therefore surprise any one. In the centre, places held for eighteen months have been abandoned by the rebels; the troops moving south in pursuit. But a large city in the extreme north of the province, and as it were, in rear of the Imperialist army, has been attacked by rebels, styled of Kiang Nan—so particularised, possibly, to distinguish them from local banditti of the same denomination as those who infested Hu Nan some years ago—who have been troublesome and victorious in different parts of the province. Behind the Yang-tze Kiang, speaking with reference to Peking, towards which we assume the tide of insurrection to flow, peace, it is to be feared, is less probable than ever. We heard in August of the Eastern King, Yang's presence at Hwui-chau, in Ngan Hwui; he was then said to be leading 60,000 men to Kiang Si. In the far west of the empire, Kwei Chau has been invaded by the aboriginal Miaou-tz', who dwell on its inner borders; and in Sz Chuen, a scarcity of rice had caused an outbreak in several districts."

INSURANCE ON THE PACIFIC AND CARGO.—The amount of insurance on the Pacific is \$600,000; half in the United States, and half in England. The freight money was insured for \$40,000. Her cargo was valued at \$1,500,000, and consisted of some six or seven hundred tons; it was mostly insured. The total amount of insurance exceeds \$2,000,000.

The whole number of births, marriages and deaths in Scotland, during the year 1855 were as follows: Births 93,498, marriages 19,639, and death 62,154. This is the proportion of one birth annually for every 32, one death for every 48, and one marriage for every 153 persons in the estimated population.

DISASTER.—We understand that a telegram has been received from New Brunswick stating that the *Schr. Lightfoot*, James Harlow, master, which left this port in the early part of March, has been totally lost; and, melancholy to relate, all on board, except the captain's brother, perished. Our sympathy is tendered to the suffering and bereaved friends. The particulars of the disaster have not yet been received.—Liverpool Transcript.

The Central Association in Aid of the Widows and Families of Soldiers have received £121,704, and disbursed upwards of £90,000; 6562 wives of soldiers, 8983 children, and, 232 widows whose sons have served in the East, have been aided.

A Barbadoes paper says that a Regiment of Native-Infantry (blacks) is ordered to Halifax for garrison duty for two years, when they will be succeeded by one from Trinidad now being organised.

Accounts were received by the Cambria of the demise of Sir Rupert D. George, formerly Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia.

The London Evening Sun was seized at the French post office, in consequence of its appearing with a black border as a token of mourning for the peace.

Jonny Lind gave a concert at Exter Hall, London, and bestowed the entire proceeds, £1,872, toward the fund for Florence Nightingale.

Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy, late M. P. for New Ross, had been enthusiastically received in Australia. He was entertained to dinner by the citizens of Sydney, New South Wales.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—Before the Grand Jury at Georgetown, last term, my name was returned, on the information of Gabriel McDonald, son of Mr. Angus McDonald, shoemaker, East Point, as having violated the law, by retailing liquors without license; and as those reported violating the law, are supposed, by some, to be of dishonest and vagabond habits, I beg you to give place in your paper to the following, which can be testified by every respectable resident in this community:—

I emigrated to this Island in 1815; afterwards held a leased farm in Bay Fortune for twelve years, for which I paid my rent honestly; but not being aware of the legal conditions of leases, I found that, at the expiration of twenty years, the fifty acres I then held would be subject to the annual rent of £10—a sum which I was unable to pay, and, therefore, I was obliged to leave my farm and improvements, which were made while I was in the prime of life. Being now over sixty years of age, I make my living, at Kollo Bay, by doing as much as my rheumatic disabled arm will permit me to do, at my trade (shoe-making), and by selling confectionary, lemon syrup and such things as I can afford to purchase and the neighbours may buy of me. I must say that about last Christmas I had a couple of gallons of rum, which led to the information, but which I can testify was sold more than three months previous to my trial before Hon. D. Beaton and John Knight, Esq.—whose sympathy and liberal contributions, together with those of Captain Roderick McDonald and other humane neighbours, have enabled me to pay the fine and kept me out of jail in my old days.

If Gabriel McDonald, in giving information, had been actuated by any desire to suppress the use of liquor and advance the cause of Temperance, his conduct might deserve praise; but it is notorious that no more dissolute reckless character can be found in King's County, as may be clearly inferred by the consistency of his testimony before the Grand Jury, where he returned the names of over sixteen persons, and at their trials proved and had fined only three or four.

Trusting you will put this statement of an old industrious man in your paper, I am, sir, yours, &c.

JOHN O'DONNELL.

Head Kollo Bay, April 28, 1856.

THE EXAMINER.

CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY 12, 1856.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THERE having been so large a majority in the House of Assembly against the proposition to render the Legislative Council an elective body, the matter seems likely to pass off for the present with but little notice. The Council itself, the Lieut. Governor and the Queen would all have to be consulted before such a measure could be obtained, and the time is very distant, we think, before it is likely to make such progress through the Legislature. So far as it is a local question—and to view it so is to take a very narrow view of a constitutional movement—the desire of those who promoted it for the purpose of producing a change in the personnel of the Council, is easily traceable when we consider who they are and what their objects. That they owe mainly to the Council their present powerless position, will make their impotent attempt at vengeance easily comprehensible. The same crude and despotic notions which swayed their counsels when they made their abortive attempt, under the Holt Government, to prostrate the new system of administration, by keeping departmental officers out of the Legislature, guide them in their movement for an elective Council. They have not forgotten—any more than a Liberal people ought to forget—that it was the Council alone who prevented this bold attempt at destroying the newly acquired liberties of the people. That the parties engaged in this onset against the Council are guided, as they ever have been, by the stratagems of an unscrupulous warfare against popular and constitutional liberty, is too evident to need demonstration. When a traitorous majority in the Assembly abandoned their honor and their pledges, the Legislative Council nobly and successfully resisted the encroachments made upon the Constitution through the venality of that majority, and hence we may be sure that no session will be allowed to pass without an attempt being made to get rid of that Council.

The harmony so happily subsisting between the two branches of the Legislature, and so necessary to public convenience and safety, is likely to remain undisturbed for many years to come. The object of making the Council elective is to destroy that harmony; and by requiring high property qualifications from its members, to cram that branch with Proprietors or their cads, to destroy Responsible Government and perform all the mad freaks of despotism. That is all that is aimed at—perhaps not by the introducer of the measure, but undoubtedly by many of those who support it;—and yet many people are so blind, that they really persuade themselves, or have persuaded themselves, that the project is, forsooth, a popular movement. When the two branches of the Legislature do not work in harmony, and when the Council obstructs measures which are just, right and liberal, the question of making it elective may then be generally entertained, but not until then.

But let us take a wider and strictly constitutional view of this subject. Let us remember that the constitution of the British empire is allowed by men of all, except purely ignorant savage nations, to be the most conservative of true liberty that human wisdom has yet designed. The French would fain adopt it, but cannot, for want of the material of this very intermediate branch—all of which was absorbed or destroyed in the