

famous names as Shakespeare, Drake, Hawkins, Gilbert, Raleigh, Bacon, Sidney and Coke, and even the great men of a later date, such as Milton and Harrington.

"The living principles of justice and liberty embodied in Magna Charta are the precious heritage of the English-speaking peoples, for which we in Canada fought in the Great War, and which we must hand on, unimpaired and undefiled, to our children and children's children. When speaking of the United States, Macaulay expressed a very decided opinion that the principles of democracy, if put in practice, would inevitably lead to destruction. Those principles have been applied in England and Canada even more fully than in the United States. There is truth as well as wit in the remark of the Prince of Wales in Washington that he found the United States almost as democratic as England. What Macaulay says is quite as applicable to Canada and England as to the United States, and should be studied with great care."

[The lecturer then read the letter of Macaulay to his American friend, dated May 23, 1859. We have however only space for some extracts as follows:]

"You are surprised to learn that I have not a high opinion of Mr. Jefferson, and I am surprised at your surprise. I am certain that I never wrote a line, and that I never, in Parliament, in conversation, or even on the hustings—a place where it is the fashion to court the populace—uttered a word indicating an opinion that the supreme authority in a State ought to be entrusted to the majority of citizens told by the head; in other words, to the poorest and most ignorant part of society. I have long been convinced that institutions purely democratic must, sooner or later, destroy liberty or civilization, or both. In Europe, where the population is dense, the effect of such institutions would be almost instantaneous. What happened lately in France is an example. In 1848 a pure democracy was established there. During a short time there was reason to expect a general spoliation, a national bankruptcy, a new partition of the soil, a maximum of prices, a ruinous load of taxation laid on the rich for the purpose of supporting the poor in