

George Cartier's defeat at Montreal was caused by the breach between the Gallican and Ultramontane sections of the Catholic party, combined with his departmental unpopularity as Minister of Militia. So far as we can see, the Government has lost no votes in the Maritime Provinces, which are especially affected by the Treaty.

—"Thaveloved justice and hated iniquity: therefore I die in exile." If these words were warrantable in the mouth of Hildebrand, the Imperial adventurer whose death in exile is the great event of the day, had no such reason for arraigning the moral government of the world. Twice—at Strasbourg and again at Boulogne—in the interest of his own ambition, and with no other pretext whatever, he attempted to kindle the flames of civil war in a country then in the full enjoyment of liberty and prosperity under a constitutional government. Afterwards carried by a mere turn of fortune's wheel, in the bringing about of which he had no share, to the presidency of the French Republic, he at once began to conspire with a knot of needy adventurers, men of desperate character, against the constitution which he had solemnly and repeatedly (for he voluntarily repeated his perjury,) sworn to uphold, debauched the army, and at last consummated his design by a military usurpation, accompanied by massacre. Having ostentatiously declared that his empire was peace, he thrice plunged Europe into war for the purposes of his dynastic ambition, combined on the last occasion with the fanaticism of the bigoted though luxurious and frivolous partner of his throne. The cunning with which he crept, under cover of the most explicit disclaimers, to the annexation of Savoy and Nice, and the hypocrisy with which that act of spoliation was consummated, with the forms of a free popular vote guided by French bayonets, totally estranged from him the confidence of Lord Palmerston, who up to that time had been his warm and somewhat too trustful friend. In spite of the explana-

tions which do so much credit to the ingenuity of M. Benedetti, nothing has occurred to invalidate the documentary proof of the fact that the ex-Emperor, while professing with his usual unctuousness his goodwill towards England and his personal affection for the British Royal Family, was plotting the forcible annexation of Belgium in defiance of the British guarantee. There are some who seem to think that above the morality of conscience and its author, there is a morality of a more brilliant and grandiose kind, which sanctions great and successful crime. The maxim that honesty is the best policy, if taken in the vulgar sense and limited to the present life, is confuted by the triumphant career of many a villain; but the advocates of this "higher law" may safely be challenged to point to any case in which the interests of humanity have been really advanced by the disregard in high places of those rules without the observance of which by ordinary men society could not hold together for an hour. The cost of the Napoleonic dynasty to the world in bloodshed, in suffering, in material and moral havoc, in the weakening of mutual good faith and respect for law, in the kindling of evil passions the effect of which Europe will long feel, is such as no mortal pen can sum. It is instructive, altogether apart from theology, to compare with the work of the two Bonapartes that of those peasants of Galilee who, without costing mankind a drop of blood or a tear, or even the price of their own subsistence, founded an empire compared with which that of the Bonapartes is as a child's house of sand to the Pyramids. But there is little use in attempting to pass judgment on a career, the facts of which are equally known to us all, and about which everyone will form his own opinion. Two things, however, may be noted. The first is the evidence which the history of Bonapartism affords of the instability of personal compared with constitutional government, even when the dynasty