

could not solve the problem of governing England without the union of King, Lords, and Commons.

In 1660, feudal tenure was abolished in England, and, speaking generally, all tenures were turned into free and common socage. With the exceptions we cannot now deal. In lieu of the feudal privileges thus taken from the Crown, Parliament gave it an excise duty. In 1661, under the name of the "Guards," was laid the foundation of the present standing army. In 1670, Chief Justice Vaughan maintained the dignity of trial by jury—an institution which, in the defence of the liberty of the subject, has defied alike the tyranny of great and small—by ruling that jurymen are responsible only to God and their consciences.

On the 6th March, 1679, the Commons, in Danby's case, resolved that a dissolution of Parliament does not stop an impeachment, and that a pardon under the great seal in bar of an impeachment is void. In 1677 the Habeas Corpus Act fixed the time within which persons thrown into prison must be produced after service of the writ upon the gaoler, and made any judge refusing the writ liable to a penalty of £500. On the 5th Nov-

ember, 1688, at the request of ninety peers, William of Orange, landed in England, and James II., who had disgusted every section of the community, fled. The 16th December, 1689, is memorable for the Bill of Rights. In the same year the Toleration and Mutiny Acts were passed. In 1694 the censorship of the press was abolished.

The Eighteenth Century.—In 1701, the Act of Settlement secured a Protestant succession to the Crown, and, among other matters, made the judges removable only at the instance of both Houses of Parliament. In 1714, as already stated, party governments became a constitutional principle.

The Nineteenth Century.—In 1807 the slave trade was abolished. In 1829 the Roman Catholic Relief Act was passed. In 1832 the Reform Bill effected a general redistribution of seats, coupled with an extension of the franchise. 1867 witnessed a like procedure. In 1858 tardy justice was accorded to the Jews by their admission into Parliament.

With such a history, may we not, in the language of Shakespeare, say—

"Nought shall make us rue,
If England to itself do rest but true?"

—*The Educational Times.*

LETTERS TO YOUNG MEN AT COLLEGE.—II.

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PROFESSION OR NO PROFESSION.

IT is natural to suppose that every person is intended for some useful or ornamental position in society. A college boy is a person, *therefore*, etc.; he can work out the syllogism without any instructions from the Professor of Logic. He may not be able to get beyond the general proposition—nor indeed may the professor, although the latter may cover his

retreat by a learned reference to general and particular propositions, that the boy may be pardoned for not understanding at the stage in which we are considering him at present. But the question is: What is the position to be assumed or likely to be assumed by the boy, and does it make any difference to him, or is it worth while considering at the early stage of college life? Rather, can any good be done in nine cases out of ten by