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## Weekly Almanack.

DECEMBER—1831.	SUN	MOON	FULL
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.
28 WEDNESDAY	7 43	4 17	2 10
29 THURSDAY	7 43	4 17	3 10
30 FRIDAY	7 43	4 18	4 10
31 SATURDAY	7 42	4 18	5 7
1 SUNDAY	7 42	4 18	6 21
2 MONDAY	7 41	4 19	6 56
3 TUESDAY	7 41	4 19	sets 11 38

New Moon 2d, 10h. 48m. evening.

## THE GARLAND.

### AUTUMN.

Tree!—why hast thou dropp'd thy manly green  
For the gorgeous garb of an Indian queen,  
With the umber'd brown, and the crimson stain,  
And the yellow fringe on its broader train?  
—But the Autumn gale through its boughs repli'd—  
"There's a payment of woe, for thy transient pride."  
Stream!—why is thy rushing foot delay'd?  
Thy tuneful talk to the pebbles stay'd?  
Didst thou trifle with thee who wrecks the plains;  
Diddst thou trifle with him till he chill'd thy veins?  
—But it murmur'd on with a horser tone,  
Till letters of ice were around it thrown.  
Rose!—why art thou drooping thy beautiful head?  
Hast thou granted the Frost-King his kiss of dread?  
How couldst thou trust to his varnish'd tale?  
And she answer'd not, as she strove to fold  
In her bosom the blight of his dalliance bold.  
A voice ye have to the musing heart,  
Toss, Stream, and Rose as ye sadly part,  
"We are emblems, ye say, of the hastening doom,  
Of youth, and of health, and of beauty's bloom,  
When disease, with its hectic flush shall glow,  
And Time steal on with his less of snow?"  
Is this all?—Is your painful lesson done?  
And they spake in their bitterness every one—  
"The Soul that admits in an evil hour  
The breath of Vice to its sacred bower,  
Must find its peace with its glory die,  
Like the fading lines of an Autumn sky." H.

### WINTER.

Then hast thy beauties; sterner ones, I own,  
Than those of thy precursors; yet to thee  
Belong the charms of solemn majesty  
And naked grandeur. Awful as the tone  
Of thy tempestuous night, when clouds are blown,  
By hurrying winds across the troubled sky,  
Pensive, when softer breezes faintly sigh.  
Through leafless boughs, with ivy overgrown,  
Thou art austere; thy studded mantle, gay  
With icy brilliants, which as proudly glow  
As erst Golconda's; and thy pure array  
Of regal ermine, when the drifted snow  
Envelopes nature, till her features seem  
Like pale, but lovely ones, when we dream.

### MISCELLANEA.

**AMERICAN ALMANAC AND REPOSITORY OF USE-  
FUL KNOWLEDGE FOR 1832—**Gray & Bowen, Bos-  
ton—12mo. pp. 312.

The following interesting article is taken from this  
Book, which affords a greater amount of information  
on the subject of America, and the United States than  
any work we have seen:—*Quebec Gaz.*

"The question has been much discussed, whether  
the winters in the temperate latitudes have become  
milder or not. There is abundant evidence, it seems  
to us, in favor of the alleged change. Rivers which  
used to be frozen over so as to support armies, and  
which were expected to be covered in the winter  
season with a natural bridge of ice, as a common oc-  
currence, now very rarely afford such facilities to  
travelers. The directions for making hay and stabling  
cattle left us by the Roman writers on husbandry,  
are of little use in modern Italy, where, for the most  
part, there is no suspension of vegetation, and where  
the cattle graze in the fields all winter.

"In the northern parts of our own country also the  
lapse of two centuries has produced a sensible meliora-  
tion. When New England was first settled the  
winter set in regularly at a particular time, continued  
about three months without interruption, and broke  
up regularly, in the manner it now does in some parts  
of Canada and Russia. The quantity of snow is evi-  
dently diminished, the cold season is more fluctuating,  
and the transition from autumn to winter, and from  
winter to spring, less sudden and complete. The pe-  
riod of sleighing is so much reduced, and so precarious  
as to be of little importance compared to what it was.  
The Hudson is now open about a month later than  
it used to be. We are not, however, to conclude that  
so great a melioration has taken place as might at  
first be inferred from this fact. The change, whatever  
it might be, seems to belong to the autumn and  
early part of winter. The spring, we are inclined to  
believe, is even more cold and backward than it used  
to be.

"The supposed mitigation of winter has usually  
been ascribed to the extinction of forests and the  
consequent exposure of the ground to the more di-  
rect and full influence of the solar rays; and there  
can be little doubt that a country does actually become  
warmer by being cleared and cultivated. The favorable  
change experienced in the New England and  
Middle States may, it is thought, be referred to this  
circumstance. But the very alteration that is ob-  
served in the similar latitudes of Europe can hardly  
be accounted for in this way. It is doubtful whether  
Italy is more clear of woods or better cultivated now  
than it was in the Augustan age. No part of the  
world, it is believed, has been cultivated longer and  
better than some parts of China, and yet that country  
is exposed to a degree of cold much greater than is  
experienced in the corresponding latitudes of Europe.

"The science of astronomy makes us acquainted  
with phenomena that have a bearing upon this sub-  
ject. The figure of the earth's orbit round the sun  
is such that we are sometimes nearer to this great  
source of heat by three millions of miles, or one third  
of the whole distance, than at others. Now it  
so happens that we have been drawing nearer and  
nearer to the sun, every winter, for several thousand  
years. We now actually reach the point of nearest  
approach about the first of January, and depart far-  
thest from the sun about the first of July. What  
ever benefit, therefore, is derived from a diminution  
of the sun's distance, goes to diminish the severity of  
winter, and this cause has been operating for a long  
period, and with a power gradually but slowly increas-  
ing. It has at length arrived at its maximum, and is  
beginning to decline. In a little more than ten thou-

sand years this state of things will be reversed, and  
the earth will be at the greatest distance from the sun  
in the middle of winter, and at the least distance in  
the middle of summer.

"We are speaking, it will be observed, with refer-  
ence to the northern hemisphere of the earth. The  
condition alluded to, to take place after the lapse of  
ten thousand years, is already fulfilled with regard to  
the southern portions of our globe, since their winter  
happens at the time of our summer. How far the ex-  
cessive cold which is known to prevail about Cape  
Horn and other high southern latitudes may be im-  
puted to this, we are not able to say. There is no  
doubt that the ice has accumulated to a much greater  
degree and extended much farther about the south  
pole than about the north. Commodore Byron, who  
was on the coast of Patagonia on the 15th of Decem-  
ber, answering to the middle of June with us, com-  
pares the climate to that of the middle of winter in  
England. Sir Joseph Banks, landed at Terra del  
Fuego, in latitude fifty degrees, on the 17th of Ja-  
nuary, about the middle of summer in that hemi-  
sphere; and he relates that two of his attendants died  
in one night from perishing. This was in a lower  
latitude than that of London. It was in a lower  
latitude by nearly 2 degrees than that of London. Captain  
Cook, in his voyage toward the South Pole,  
expressed his surprise that an island of no greater ex-  
tent than 70 leagues in circumference, between the latitudes  
of 54 and 55 degrees, and situated like the  
northern parts of Ireland, should, in the very height  
of summer, be covered many fathoms deep with  
frozen snow.

"The study of the stars has made us acquainted  
with another fact connected with the variable tem-  
perature of winter. The oblique position of the earth's  
axis with respect to the path round the sun, or what  
is technically called the obliquity of the ecliptic, is  
the well known cause of the seasons. Now this very  
obliquity which makes the difference as to temperature  
between summer and winter, has been growing less  
and less for the last 2000 years, and has actually di-  
minished one eighth part, and must have been at-  
tended with a corresponding reduction of the extremes  
of heat and cold.

"It still remains for us to inquire, how it happens  
that the extreme of heat and cold in the United  
States, are so much more intense than they are in  
Europe under the same parallels. The thermometer  
with us in New England falls to zero about as often  
as it falls to the freezing point in the same latitude, on  
the other side of the Atlantic. The extreme heat of  
summer also is greater by 8 or 10 degrees. This re-  
markable difference in the two countries, as to climate,  
evidently arises from their being situated on  
different sides of the ocean, taken in connection with  
the prevalence of westerly winds. With us a West  
wind is a land wind, and consequently a cold wind in  
winter, and a warm wind in summer. The reverse  
happens on the opposite shore of the Atlantic.—  
There the same westerly current of air, coming from  
the water, is a mild wind in winter, and a cool re-  
freshing breeze in summer.

"The ocean is not subject to so great extremes of  
heat and cold as the same extent of continent.—  
When the sun's rays fall upon the solid land, they  
penetrate to only a small depth, and the heat is much  
more accumulated at the surface. So also during our  
long cold nights this thin stratum of heated earth is  
more rapidly cooled down, than the immense mass of  
the ocean through which the heat is diffused to a  
greater depth. At a sufficient distance from land the  
temperature of the sea, in the temperate latitudes, is  
seldom below 45 deg. or above 70 deg.; that is, the  
ocean is exposed to the annual change of only 25  
deg. or 30 deg., while the continent in the same lati-  
tude, is subject to a variation of 100 deg. or more.

"We are confirmed in the cause here assigned for  
the excessive severity of our climate by finding that  
the parts of China, situated like the Atlantic States,  
have a similar climate; and that the western coast of  
this continent, without the benefit of much cultivation,  
enjoys the same mild temperature that belongs to pla-  
ces similarly situated in the western parts of Europe.  
"The principal causes of the unfavorable character  
of our climate, therefore, appear to be of permanent na-  
ture; and although it is somewhat meliorated, and may, in  
time to come, be rendered somewhat more tolerable,  
yet we are probably never destined to enjoy in New  
England, the fine seasons and delicious fruits of the  
corresponding latitudes of Europe."

Nottingham Castle, the seat of the Duke of New-  
castle, which was set on fire and burnt by the mob at  
Nottingham, after the loss of the Reform Bill, was one  
of the most interesting buildings in the Kingdom, as  
standing on the foundation of one of its most ancient  
and memorable castles. The Castle now destroyed,  
was erected by the then Marquess, afterwards Duke  
of Newcastle, in the year 1674, at the cost of £25,000  
—a large sum for that period. It was seldom used  
by the present family as a permanent residence, and  
the park had for many years been nearly suffered to  
run to common. The burning was an awful sacrifice  
of property, and of a building endeared to the anti-  
quary by taste and feelings. To the Duke the injury  
is almost irreparable, as the immense sum it would  
require to rebuild the pile with its former magnificence,  
not even his large income could consistently allow.

MOTHERS.—To whom is the sacred and laborious  
duty of early instruction delegated? Is it to the fa-  
ther, who, returning from his daily toil, seeks in the  
bosom of his family that peace which never abides in  
the turmoil of the world? Surely not! The conflict  
with a hard and selfish world is enough for him; the  
duty of combating with rebellious human nature is  
reserved for the mother's bosom. No father can, no  
son ought to know how to govern his passions, in  
order to render his children the objects of his pride  
as well as of his affection. To foster the germ of  
mental energy, to train up the early shoots of intellect,  
and, more than all, to watch over the pure fresh feel-  
ings of the youthful heart, and direct its innocent af-  
fections to "things above," so that it may never be in-  
duced to "place its happiness lower than itself,"—  
these are the ennobling duties of a mother.

But can these duties be performed by the woman  
whose mental energies were in early youth wasted upon  
the fascinating pages of romance, and, in later life,  
frustrated away amid the frivolities of fashion? "Ne-  
ver," observed a man of acknowledged sense and penetra-  
tion, "never have I known a man distinguished for  
wisdom and virtue, who was the son of a foolish mo-  
ther."—*Mrs. Embury.*  
The little boy who climbs his father's knee, and  
lolls his infantile prattle into his delighted ear, may be  
called at some future period to direct the destinies of  
a large portion of his fellow men. The path to dis-  
tinction is open to all, however lowly their station.  
Is it not absolutely essential, then, that the heart and  
mind of every child in the community should be ob-  
jects of earnest solicitude to every patriotic moth-  
er? "The old systems of education are good for nothing,"  
said the First Consul of France to Mde. Campan,  
when he visited the school under her direction.—  
"What is yet requisite, in order that young persons  
may be well educated in France?" continued Mde.  
Campan, answered Napoleon:—"Let Frenchmen, there-  
fore, acknowledge their obligation to you, as having  
been the first to educate Mothers for their children."—  
Napoleon well knew that the only materials out of  
which a mighty nation could be formed, were national,

enlightened, educated men; and the importance of fe-  
male influence, in early life, could not possibly escape the  
penetration of such an adept in human nature.—*16.*

SLEEP.—Few of our readers, perhaps, are aware,  
that the human body falls asleep by instalments. Ac-  
cording to M. Cabanis, a French physiologist, quoted  
in a late number of the Quarterly Review, the mus-  
cles of the arms and legs lose their power before those  
which support the head, and these last sooner than  
those which sustain the back; and he illustrates this  
by the cases of persons who sleep on horseback, or  
while they are standing or walking. He conceives  
that the sense of sight sleeps first, then the sense of  
taste, next the sense of smell, next that of hearing,  
and lastly that of touch. He maintains also, that the  
viscera fall asleep one after another, and sleep with  
different degrees of soundness.

When we are young, we are actively employed in  
procuring something whereby we may live comfortably  
when we grow old; and when we are old, we per-  
ceive it is too late to live as we proposed.

## COLONIAL.

### LEGISLATURE OF LOWER CANADA.

The following is the Message from His Excellency  
the Governor in Council to the Assembly, with the  
Despatch of Lord Goderich, respecting the independence  
of the Judges, and their removal from the  
Councils.

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, Nov. 25.  
In obedience to the commands of the King, conveyed  
in the Despatch from Viscount Goderich, His Maj-  
esty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial De-  
partment, dated the 8th of February, 1831—wherein  
reference is made in His Lordship's Despatch of the  
7th of July, 1831, recently communicated to the House  
of Assembly, the Governor in Chief desires to draw  
the attention of the House to the following important  
communication, copied from Viscount Goderich's De-  
spatch of the 8th of February, above referred to, the  
object of which is to render the Judges independent  
of the pleasure of the Crown, and to remove them  
from the Executive, and (with the exception of the  
Chief Justice of Quebec,) from the Legislative Councils  
of this Province.

"I now proceed to convey to your Lordship the  
commands which it is His Majesty's pleasure to issue  
upon a full review of the general question of judicial  
independence in His Majesty's Colonies, which  
"The connection, which happily subsists between  
the Colonies and this Kingdom, suggests the propriety  
of transferring to those Provinces, every institution  
which the more ample experience of Great Britain re-  
commends, as calculated at once to promote the stability  
of Government, and the welfare of the Colonies at large.  
"There is no branch of our civil policy which has  
been more fully proved to be conducive to these great  
ends, than the establishment of Judges, independent  
of the Royal authority, and of the popular branch of  
the Legislature.

"There was not, I apprehend, any legal or constitu-  
tional reason, which would have prevented the King  
from granting the offices of the Judges of England  
during their good behaviour; but to render that prin-  
ciple inapplicable, it was necessary that Parliament  
should prescribe the form of commission to be used on  
such occasions. Accordingly, the statutes passed in the  
thirteenth year of the reign of William the Third, and  
in the first year of George the Third, have de-  
scribed the Crown of all discretion on the subject.

"In conformity with these precedents, and in pur-  
suance of the great principle on which they were  
founded, the King is graciously pleased to command,  
that you do avail yourself of the earliest opportunity  
of proposing to the Legislative Council and Assembly  
of Lower Canada, the enactment of a Bill declaring  
that the Commissions of all Judges of the Supreme  
Court, should be granted to endure during their good  
behaviour, and not during the Royal pleasure, and you  
will, in the name and behalf of His Majesty, assent to  
a bill for carrying that object into effect.

"It is of course an essential condition of this ar-  
rangement, that an adequate and permanent provision  
should be made for the support of the Judges, and I am  
happy to find that the repeated assurances of the House of  
Assembly preclude the possibility of an objection being made  
by that body to this part of the proposal.

"In further pursuance of the general design of im-  
parting to the Colonies the benefit of this important  
principle of the Constitution, I am to signify  
your Lordship His Majesty's commands to commu-  
nicate to the Legislative Council and Assembly, His  
Majesty's settled purpose to nominate on no other  
occasion any Judge either as a Member of the Execu-  
tive or Legislative Council of the Province. What-  
ever Judge may be placed on the personal integrity  
of the Judges, it is desirable that they should be ex-  
empted from all temptation to interfere in political  
controversies, and even from a suspicion of any such  
interferences.

"The single exception to this general rule will be,  
that the Chief Justice of Quebec will be a Member of  
the Legislative Council, in order that they may have  
the benefit of his assistance in framing Laws of a gen-  
eral and permanent character, but His Majesty will  
not fail to recommend even to that high officer, a  
cautious abstinance from all proceedings, by which he  
might be supposed to be intermeddling in the affairs  
of the Province. Your Lordship will perceive that these rules are  
framed with reference to the corresponding practice in  
this Kingdom, where, although it has not been usual  
to elevate the Chief Justice and other Chief  
Judges to either House of Parliament.

"I am persuaded that the Council and Assembly of  
Lower Canada will perceive, in the measures, which  
I have thus had the honor of explaining, an additional  
proof of the desire by which the King is, at all times,  
actuated to promote the best interests of that impor-  
tant part of the British Empire, over the Government  
of which your Lordship presides."

I have the honor to be, My Lord, &c. &c.  
GODERICH.

DECEMBER 5.  
Mr. Secretary Craig delivered three Messages from  
His Excellency.—No. 3 is as follows:  
AYLMER, Governor in Chief.

The Governor in Chief having, in the several  
communications made to the Legislature since the open-  
ing of the present Session, put the House of Assembly  
in possession of the liberal and paternal views of His  
Majesty's Government regarding the affairs of the  
Province, it becomes now his duty, in obedience  
to the commands of the King for giving effect to those  
views, to recommend to the House the adoption of  
some special measure, which shall have the effect of  
rendering the Judges equally independent of the  
Crown, and of the popular branch of the Legislature;  
and he is fully confident that in taking this important  
subject into consideration, the House in its liberality  
will be disposed to make suitable and permanent  
provision, chargeable upon a secure and adequate fund,  
as well for the salaries of the Judges, as for the estab-  
lishment of a scale of retired allowances, in the event  
of their retirement from the Bench after some pre-  
scribed term of faithful services, or in the event of  
illness or mental incapacity;—and he trusts moreover,  
that an adequate provision will in like manner be made  
for the unavoidable expenses of travelling and other  
duties performed in the public service, to which the  
Judges are liable in the discharge of their public duties.

The Governor in Chief takes this opportunity to  
apprize the House, that it will become his duty, in  
conformity with the instructions he has received from  
His Majesty's Government, to recommend to the  
House in the course of the present Session, to make  
provision, not subject to an annual vote, for certain  
other expenses of the Civil Government; but he is  
most anxious to see the question of the independence

of the Judges, and of a permanent provision for their  
salaries, retired allowances and incidental expenses,  
finally disposed of by a distinct and substantial enact-  
ment, before bringing the other and comparatively  
less important measure specifically under their con-  
sideration.

CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS,  
Quebec, 5th Dec. 1831. }

House of Assembly, Quebec, Dec. 6.  
Early History of the Country.—Mr. STUART moved  
for a Committee of the whole House, to consider of  
the expediency of granting a sum of money for the ad-  
vancement of the knowledge of the early History of  
the Country. There were two sources from whom  
it would be quite easy to collect information—the  
French history and memoirs of this country; and the  
original papers and documents which would be of the  
highest use, whilst free access to all the public archives  
to obtain access to the original dispatches to and from  
Canada, down to the conquest, and the records of the  
Board of Trade and Plantations in England, would  
furnish abundant materials. Inhabiting as we did  
the North American continent, it could not but be an  
interesting pursuit to obtain a thorough knowledge of  
the facts and secret springs of the great game that had  
been played on this Continent, with as much ability,  
but with less good fortune, on the one as on the other.  
—The motion was agreed to.

Mr. STUART, in recommending this object, referred  
to and repeated the inducements to it he had lately  
held out. One great object was now to search after  
and preserve all the ancient documents that could be  
public and in private repositories. At present, such  
documents existed in abundance, but every year would  
add to their diminution. The collection and preserva-  
tion, in a body, of all these materials for future histo-  
rians, would be a treasure, from which they could  
draw all that occurred during the struggles of two great  
nations, of equal energy, and the development of all  
those important and interesting events which had fixed  
the destinies of the whole continent from the St. Law-  
rence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic  
to the Pacific. This was one of the objects in which  
the public money should be employed with utility  
and honor. He would move that £200 be granted, to be  
placed at the disposal of the Literary and Historical  
Society of Quebec, for obtaining documents relating to  
the early history of this country.

Mr. SPEAKER PARIBEAU highly approved of this  
measure, for which he gave thanks to the hon. member  
who has introduced it, and for the profound attention  
he has bestowed upon the subject. The examination  
of the old documents of the Government, would give  
a better insight into what is gained from the records  
of the *Coyagers* and travellers. They only see things as  
they appear. The statesman sees behind the curtain  
and the historian who consults the documents will  
draw from a well of authenticity.—Mr. Speaker drew  
a sketch of the situation of Canada, and of the British  
Colonies at the time of the conquest, when there were  
only 70,000 inhabitants here, and the population of  
the Colonies rapidly going on, notwithstanding the in-  
tervening persecution of the American Revolution, and  
the overcast length by their persevering efforts, in  
consequence of which the map of North America has  
been unrolled and prosperity carried into every portion  
of it. But there was no religious intolerance, which  
greeted a new and inquisitorial system was established,  
as well as a prodigal and unwise expenditure of money  
with regard to the metropolitan interests. Enormous  
sums of money were lavished upon Canada, when it  
only contained 200,000 inhabitants. The conversion of  
the Indians to the Christian religion, and the progress  
of the erroneous doctrines, and the greatest object, and  
pursued by the French government, Louisiana, with the  
climate in the World, became worse than useless.  
Their Colonial affairs were subjected to a system,  
which condemned their colonies every where, in Amer-  
ica, in Africa, in Asia, to languishment and utility.  
The comparison of their mode of administration and  
others, the less lesson to be offered to all States.  
As to the question, access can now be easily had, and  
will be facilitated by the French government, in whose  
deposits of documents are preserved in the most pre-  
fect order.

It is to be recollected, that these materials should  
be collected for the public good and public in-  
formation, the hon. member would not doubt, in his  
bill, provide for that, that the Historical Literary  
Society, though a private body, may give full and free  
access to the materials when required by all persons  
whether members of the public property, they might  
as well remain where they are.  
Mr. Stuart, said he should be happy to receive any  
suggestions of alterations in his plan. The motion  
was then unanimously agreed to.

THE RIVER SAGUENAY, LOWER CANADA.—The  
Saguenay was one of the noblest tributary rivers that  
was to be found in the whole North American Con-  
tinent. For twenty-five leagues, up to Chicoutimi, it  
was navigable for ships of the line of 120 guns, and  
then led to a vast expanse of fertile country, immense  
rich tracts, though uncultivated, which surrounded the  
great reservoir of Lake St. John, and the banks of  
the river which fed it. The Saguenay had another  
advantage, that of possessing the natural means of de-  
fence against any hostile attack, stupendous and pre-  
cipitous mountains, and along its ascent  
forming natural fortresses, the Citadel of  
Quebec, all formidable as it is, was not to be compared  
to that of the Saguenay, which should be commu-  
nicated to the Mother Country, and to the human race.—  
[From a Speech of Mr. Stuart, in the L. Canada Legislature.]

## HOUSE OF COMMONS—OCT. 10.

[The following speeches, in addition to those before  
published, followed Lord Ebrington's Resolution, ex-  
pressive of the confidence of the House of Commons  
in His Majesty's Ministers:—]

Mr. MACAULEY, after advertising to the time which  
the discussion of the Bill had occupied in that House,  
said, "I will not enter into questions respecting the  
nature of the majority and minority in the House  
of Lords. It would be the height of indecency in me  
to do so. But, Sir, I may observe, that for forty years  
a party opposed to reform has been in the possession  
of the Government, and consequently, in the exclusive  
possession of all Parliamentary influence. The conse-  
quence was, that the dominant party never conferred  
a Peerage upon their enemies, and, therefore, although  
I may fairly say that the vote of the House of Com-  
mons expressed the opinions of the people, yet I think  
it is not to be contended that the decision of the  
House of Lords fairly represents the feeling of that  
class from which the Peers are generally taken. I  
mean the great landed proprietors of England.—  
(Hear, hear.) Therefore, I may fairly assume that  
we ought to adhere to the measure for reforming the  
Representation; and, if we ought to adhere, ought  
we not to express our adhesion openly?" The hon-  
orable gentleman then adverted to the disastrous  
consequences which would ensue if the people imagi-  
ned that the rejection of the Bill in the Lords was  
final, and proceeded as follows:—I do not attempt to  
predict violence, because I do not expect open insur-  
rection; I do not apprehend that the popular feelings  
will explode in acts which the cognizance of the law,  
but I fear that there will be a fatal, though silent war  
against the law: (cheers.) I apprehend, that in a

short time, in Great Britain, we should have the same  
state of things which we had three years ago in Ire-  
land—Agitators stronger than the Magistrate—Asso-  
ciations stronger than the Legislature—a Government  
powerless enough to be hated, but not powerful enough  
to be obeyed (loud cheers)—a people leagued in un-  
constitutional associations, because they were debarred  
from the exercise of their legal rights. Pursuing  
the scene a little further, you would have the constitu-  
tional authority derided—the strength of the law de-  
rided—the tax-gatherer resisted—the public credit  
compromised—all professions insecure, and the whole  
state of society fast hastening to dissolution. (cheers.)  
So it is, I say, unless the Bill pass into a law; but  
often high and noble persons tell us, let the law take  
its course, the law is strong enough, it has an arm  
powerful to put down sedition. It is idle, Sir, to talk  
of the power of the law at one end, and the print-  
er's name at the other, until the public opinion has  
breathed the spirit of life into the dead letter.—  
(cheers.) See the example; the Government (not  
this Government) endeavored to put down the Ca-  
tholic Association, indictments were preferred against  
the Hon. and Learned member for Kerry; they were  
submitted to a Grand Jury, they were thrown out.—  
Parliament met, an Act was proposed to put down the  
Association. It was passed, and what was the ef-  
fect? The Act had just as much effect upon the sta-  
tute Book as one that was made many years back.—  
The Association was not suppressed. On the contrary,  
the association threw forth its branches and flourish-  
ed. (hear.) First there was the election in  
1826, and two years after the Clare election to de-  
monstrate the folly of the notion that a nation might  
be ruled by mere wax and parchment. (hear, hear.)  
The Government of the day felt that they had but  
one alternative, concession or civil war. For myself,  
I do say, Sir, that I most firmly believe, if the people  
conceived that the opposition to the Bill were decisive  
and final, they would adopt the same line of proceed-  
ing, the same form of resistance, which has been  
pursued in Ireland. I do not imagine they would  
be so imprudent, so insane as to break into open  
rebellion. I do not conceive they will be guilty  
of any offence which can be defined by  
law. But still there would be a sufficient derange-  
ment of all public affairs to weaken the hands of Go-  
vernment for all domestic arrangements, and for the  
preservation of our proper dignity abroad, and to  
prevent the possibility of reform for outrage, the due  
observance and authority of the law, and the accumu-  
lation of wealth. (hear, hear.) Such a state of  
things the public faith and credit would almost  
word and a reproach, and misery would follow upon  
misery so fast, that a revolution would be almost  
desirable. (hear, hear.) I believe, however, that if  
the House of Commons does its duty this night, no such  
consequences will take place, no danger need be appre-  
hended. That duty consists in passing the Resolu-  
tion of the Noble Lord, and reassuring the people."

Mr. O'CONNEL: When we look at the House of  
Lords, and see twenty-seven Boroughmongering  
Peers clutching the rights of the people within their  
greedy and unwholy grasp—when we see them turn-  
ing a deaf ear to the just demands of the nation for  
the sake of continuing their system of spoliation and  
robbery—when we see this, who shall tell me that  
that the time is not come for the people of England,  
Scotland, and of Ireland to speak their minds,  
and to cry aloud in all men's hearing for the restitu-  
tion of that of which they have too long been deprived—  
(much cheering) I grant that it is too much to ask  
the Tories to read history. They would look upon  
it as an imposition when their time is so much more  
profitably employed. (a laugh.) But, surely, it is a  
little extraordinary that they will not understand their  
own history. Let them look back for only a very  
few years, and what will they see? They will see  
that this House three times passed the Catholic Emancipation  
Bill, and that three times it was rejected by  
the House of Lords. (hear, hear.) But did they  
alter all succeed. (loud cheers.) Did they put down  
the People of Ireland? Did they put an end to the  
just demands of that nation? No; they gave Ire-  
land years of strife; they gave birth to the Catholic  
Association; and it ended how? By that very  
House of Lords yielding to the pressure of justice and  
want of public opinion. (hear, hear.) Do the Tories  
want the same story over again? Do they think  
that the people of England are not as firm as the peo-  
ple of Ireland. (cheers.) Do they think that the  
people of Scotland will submit? Or the people of  
Ireland? I tell the Tories, in the name of the peo-  
ple of Ireland, that they are just as determined as the  
people of Scotland, and the people of Scotland just  
as determined as the people of England. (cheers.)  
But, Sir, it has been said that the decision of the  
House of Lords will give another Administration to  
the Country. Sir, I should like to see them marching  
into this House, (a loud laugh.) I should like to  
know what would be their first Motion. (still more  
laughter?) Would it be to hit by big Reform. (cheers  
and laughter.) I cannot bring myself, but as they  
are, to believe that they would sacrifice their principles  
once more and turn round to a real measure of  
Reform. The Hon. Member stated that he found  
some consolation in the rejection of the Bill, because  
he knew, that if it were postponed much longer,  
the people would not be content with so moderate a  
measure, but would raise their voice, if not for Universal  
Suffrage, at least for the Vote by Ballot. The hon.  
Member then said, "But this might not be all. They  
might begin to ask themselves why voting by proxy  
should be allowed? Why there should be hereditary  
legislation, leaving the idiot or the madman to suc-  
ceed to the legislative rank of his father? Yes, Sir,  
those who lately had every respect for the House of  
Lords, as they now have for the Sovereign and the  
House of Commons—those whose cry has been "the  
Constitution, the whole Constitution, and nothing but  
the Constitution," will be compelled to turn with disgust  
from those that make use of legislation for the pur-  
pose of oppression. (hear, hear.) We must rally  
round the Administration; we must call on them to  
exert their energies in behalf of the nation. (cheers.)  
Let them remember Mr. Pitt, in the first five years of  
his administration, he had created one hundred peers;  
and who shall blame the present Ministry for doing  
as much, when it is expected at their hands by the  
country. (cheers.) If there is a majority of 41  
against the Bill, why not send 82 to the House of Lords,  
and so have 41 the other way (cheers), and then the  
Peerage will be safe."

Col. EVANS: No Government could exist in this  
country if the measure failed; and if any Government  
should exist which attempted to govern by the sword,  
he would be one of the first to draw the sword to  
resist it. (cheers—order! order! and confusion.)

Sir R. PELL observed that the present Resolution  
was calculated to revive animosity without doing any  
good, and that the majority on the Bill, was a sufficient  
proof of the determination of the House to support  
Minister. He was surprised that the people should be en-  
courage to demand the Bill, when by so doing the  
country was thrown into a disturbed state. The privile-

ge of the House of Commons is to pass a Resolution  
expressive of their confidence in the Ministers, and  
not to demand the passage of a Bill. The House  
of Commons is not a Court of Justice, and it is not  
its duty to pass a Bill. The House of Commons  
is a body of representatives, and it is their duty  
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