

garded as permanently and completely established we must look to Lord Grenville's administration in 1806. On the other hand Sir William Anson(*j*) states that "the only ministers before 1830 who resigned in consequence of defeats in the House of Commons were Sir Robert Walpole in 1741 and Lord Shelburne in 1783. . . . The defeat which drove Walpole from power however, took place in a committee of the House sitting to hear an election petition. Shelburne was beaten on a vote of approval on the Peace of Versailles. There is no instance before 1830 of a ministry retiring because it was beaten on a question of legislation or even of taxation." Nevertheless Mr. Hearn seems to put the matter too strongly when he says(*k*) that "neither in the writings of Hamilton or of Jefferson, nor in the debates upon the organization of their new Government, can we discover any indication that the statesmen who framed the Constitution of the United States had the least acquaintance with that form of Parliamentary government which now prevails in England." For we find Roger Sherman, a member of the great convention of 1787, avowing that he "considered the executive ministry as nothing more than an institution for carrying the will of the legislature into effect; that the person or persons (who should constitute the executive) ought to be appointed by and accountable to the legislature only, which was the depository of the supreme will of the society"(*l*); and we may compare also the words of Madison in No. 47 of the *Federalist* that "on the slightest view of the British Constitution we must perceive that the legislative, executive, and judiciary departments are by no means totally separate and distinct from each other. The executive magistrate forms an integral part of the legislative authority." Mr. Baldwin goes so far as to say that(*m*) the framers of the United States Constitution had clearly before their view the system of Cabinet government in Great Britain whereby "the

(*j*) On the Crown, 2nd ed., pp. 137-8.

(*k*) Government of England, p. 213.

(*l*) Quoted in Congressional Government, by Woodrow Wilson, p. 268.

(*m*) Modern Political Institutions, p. 32.