

cratical and democratical forms of government. It is indeed the climax of human wisdom ; and as a noble writer has justly said, we have a code of such wise, rational, and humane legislation as was never before known—which prescribes the rule of conduct, as well to the governors as to the governed :—the principles of which are founded in the perfection of human reason, and, in a great degree on that happy union of Justice and Mercy, which divines have given to the decrees of Omnipotence.—We have seen, the whole civilized world hath seen, what it has been able to accomplish, under the blessings of Providence, for one little spot, even for that dear, little, sea-girt Isle, from which many of us, proudly, derive our descent. Some small and transient errors of administration may have occasionally crept in ; it is the nature of all human institutions to be subject to injury or delay ; but though these things may happen ; though in the long lapse of after ages, and the course of human frailty, this glorious fabric shall fall—yet, in the pages of history it will remain in letters of gold, the wonder and admiration of the world, to the last syllable of recorded time.

It is this Constitution, and this government, we are all called upon to defend ; nay, we have sworn to defend it, and I, for one, WILL defend it as long as I have a tongue to wag—or one drop of blood in my veins to shed. Let us be firm—let us be united, and then we may say in the language of our immortal bard, as emphatically applied to our darling country :

“ This England never did (nor never shall)
Lye at the proud foot of a Conqueror,
But ~~when~~ it first did help to wound itself.
Now these her princes are come home again,
Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we shall shock them : Nought shall make us rue,
If England *to itself* do rest but true.”

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