

(Continued from the second page.) The House of Peers, it is said, are not responsible. I have heard this before. I replied that certainly the Peers were not responsible in the sense in which the House of Commons is responsible, but that I did think that in their responsibility to God, to their own consciences, and to enlightened public opinion, that the people had a guarantee for the faithful performance of their duty. (Loud cheers.) But what I said in my place met with a very different reception from that which it has met from you (Cheers.) Now, Gentlemen, if that be the fatal objection to the House of Lords, that they are not responsible to the whole mass of the people, let me ask if there is no other body invested with privilege who are in the same sense irresponsible also? The House of Commons is responsible clearly to their constituents; the Ministry is responsible in a different sense from the House of Peers; but let me ask to whom is the constituent body responsible? (Loud cheers.) You have selected a certain body as qualified for the exercise of the great power. I will not say a word on the subject of this power. There has been a settlement, the effect of which has been to invest some 300,000 or 400,000 men out of the whole classes of society, with great political privileges; and I ask to whom are these responsible? They are not selected—was it possible to select them—they exercise the elective franchise partly as an hereditary right, and partly because of the possession of property. (Hear, hear.) What other security have you for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in the constitution, but that very security which I urged in the case of the House of Lords, that they are responsible to God, to their consciences, and to an enlightened public opinion. (Cheers.) But then it is said that the House of Lords, and this is the main point. Let us meet it fairly and consider it fairly. It is said that the House of Lords has shown a spirit of variance with the spirit of the people, and that it has obstructed the march of social improvement. I challenge the opponents of the House of Lords to the proof. (Loud cheers.) I ask you calmly to review the changes that have been made in our social system within a period of seven or ten years preceding. I ask you to show me in this or any other country an equal number of changes in our social system—and more extensive changes in double the time. Why, so rapid is the advance—I will call them improvements—I do not want to take the advantage in argument—I say, so rapid has been the advance of improvement or change, that we are hardly conscious of the changes that have actually taken place. (Cheers.) We go with the speed of a railroad, and cannot mark the distance from the objects we have passed. (Cheers.) Within this period has not the whole of our commercial policy of the country? I am not saying whether these changes are good or not—I only refer to the many extensive changes that have been made with out reference to the result or probable result of them. (Cheers.) My argument is, that the House of Lords have not manifested that disposition to obstruct local improvement charged against them. I say, that within this period the whole of the commercial policy of the country has been changed. Our intercourse with our Colonies in the West Indies, and with the East, has been put on a wholly different footing—the monopoly has been destroyed, and the privilege of a free and unrestricted intercourse granted. (Cheers.) The whole of the criminal laws has been revised, and the severity of the criminal code has been diminished. Can any one deny these facts? (Cheers.) The civil disabilities have been removed from the Roman Catholics—the Test and Corporation Acts have been repealed—a Reform of the House of Commons has taken place Slavery has been abolished—(Cheers)—the Municipal Institutions of Great Britain have been reformed, of England as well as Scotland. Can these facts be denied? But has this march of improvement met with a rapid stop? No, in the last Session of Parliament the Law on the subject of the grievances of Dissenters with respect to the Marriage ceremony and the Registration of Births has been entirely altered and complete relief has been given. The tithes of England have been commuted and put on a different footing; and that measure which was supposed to be pregnant with inestimable advantages, the taking off the restrictions on knowledge—has been removed—at least the proposition made by his Majesty's ministers has been agreed to. Now if within the period of seven or eight years, changes have been made by constitutional means, with the consent of the Lords, to the extent I have mentioned, will you tell me how it can be said that the progress of improvement has been suppressed? (Cheers.) The House of Lords have in some cases advanced before public opinion—in others, they have felt a strong at first indispensable objection; in others they have amended the measures and modified them. (Cheers.) If they have done these—if they have receded from their own opinions, and weighed the appeal from public opinion, can you give me a stronger proof of the propriety with

which they have exercised the power placed in them. Gentlemen, I know the House of Lords have done something to provoke hostility. I know that they did refuse to place implicit confidence in the combination of public men who have only one bond of connection, which was the spoliation of the Irish churches. [Great cheering] They did refuse to place implicit confidence in the party; and if you remember the character which was given of these parties by each other, I think you will hardly blame the House of Lords for what they did, (cheers) One party said the other were base and bloody Whigs, and the other party returned the compliment by saying they were fomenters of sedition for interested purposes. (Cheers.) If each party thus denigrate the other, can you be surprised that the House of Lords acted as it did? [Hear.] But when you add to this, the manner in which his Majesty addressed that assembly, under the sanction of the Whigs, it is astonishing with this ringing in their ears that they should have adapted the course they did? [cheers.] Well, the House of Lords did refuse to sanction the measure for the appropriation of the Irish church, not on account of the sum in consideration, but on the ground that the object was one of dangerous principle; they were afraid if they sanctioned the principle, that a principle would be introduced that would be fatal to the existence of the establishment. [Cheers] Can you doubt, if you read the public newspapers, if the Lords had consented to the introduction of that principle with the avowed now made of the intention the destruction of all establishments as unjust—can you believe the House of Lords would have done its duty if they had adopted it? Why when the measure was brought forward its chief supporter declared that it was a heavy blow [cheers] and a subject of great discouragement [cheers] and if the House of Lords found that their arms would be paralysed if they lent themselves to strike the blow, do you think they were to blame in doing what they did? [Great cheering] Gentlemen, if there are any of you here who have doubts as to the advantage of the form of Government under which you live, as compared with the form of Government of other countries, I would earnestly advise you before you permit that doubt to be confirmed or acted upon, to read the testimony you have of the condition of other countries. [Cheers] I would also advise you maturely to consider, whether you can have that form of government which you see established in other countries. [Hear.] I will take the case of the most successful establishment of a Democratic government, the United States of America. No man wishes more cordially than I do prosperity to that great State. No man wishes it more wealth and happiness and so far from viewing its progress with enmity, I rejoice at its success. [Loud cheering] But I ask you, in the first place, do you believe that the condition of the United States of America is better than our own? I ask you to consult any private individual who has travelled in America—I do not ask you to refer to Englishmen who have travelled there, for they may probably be prejudiced—but take the opinion of any well-educated, intelligent native of the United States, who is a man of refined feeling and of information, and ask him what he thinks of the condition of society in the old country; and, if his advice be taken—I would not ask him to advocate the abandonment of republicanism for our mode of government—he will, I am sure, tell you the truth, and will strongly dissuade you from the experiment of improving the Constitution, if it is meant, in so doing, to introduce into it a more democratic principle. (Hear, and cheers) Gentlemen, let me advise, before you attempt such an experiment, your perusal, if you have not already read it, of a work written by a very able and intelligent native of France, who has made the condition of the United States the peculiar object of his study. Hear. Read what he says—he is the strenuous advocate of popular principles in their extended sense. I allude to M. Tocqueville. His feelings are with the present dynasty of France, and he thinks the democratic principle in some degree necessary; but he takes an impartial view of its effects, and thus, in America, he gives this account of the results of republican institutions. [Hear hear.] He says—"That he has known no country in which there is so little independence of feeling or of mind or so little freedom of discussion as in America. In America the majority raises barriers to liberty of opinion, and an author within these barriers may write as he pleases; but he will severely repent if he step beyond them. In a democracy, like a republic, the authority of the majority is so absolute, that a man must give up his rights as a citizen, and abjure his qualifications as a human being, if he strays from the track pointed out from it." [Hear hear.] "If ever," proceeds a French author, "the institutions of America are destroyed it will be attributable to the tyrannical exercise of authority by the majority, which will urge the minority to desperation and physical force; and thus anarchy will be the result which democracy has brought about. He then, proceeded Sir R. Peel, quotes the opi-

tion of Jefferson, whom he says he considers a decided advocate of democratic principles. He said—"That the executive power was not the most prominent object of his solicitude; it is the tyranny of the Legislature which is most to be feared." [Cheers, and hear, hear.] I now ask you if you would wish to change the condition of society in this country with that which exists in the United States—if it were in your power, or the means of doing so were at your command? I ask you, I say, to read this book, and to converse with intelligent Americans, before you attempt to change the condition of society in this country for that existing in America.—[Hear and cheers] There are other blessings of life besides cheap newspapers. [Cheers and laughter] Lock then to the habits, to the state of religious feeling, in the American States—compare their customs with the refinement and the civilization in this country, and do not permit yourselves to be duped by artful sophistry to run the hazard of such a change. [Hear and cheers] Do you think you can uproot it—dig a trench around it—sever its thousand minute fibres and ramifications? The growth of centuries incorporated with the mass around it and with the aid of piles and buttresses and machinery, and the suggestions of legal officers, do you think that you can transplant it, and bid it defy the force of the storm? No; the first blast of popular passion that sweeps along the level of democracy, will bring it to the ground; and miserable will be the consolation that we shall have—that the advisers of that change, and the architects of that ruin will probably be the first to be overwhelmed.—I do not ask you to come to this conclusion by a mere appeal to hereditary prejudices, and affections with regard to utility. It might have been enough, in other times, to allege that this was the Constitution under which we lived—that this was the Constitution we inherited from our forefathers, and which we wished to have handed down to posterity. [Continued cheering] Or we might give as our reasons for entertaining that wish, that upon the whole the condition of society in which we live, will bear a contrast with any other society, by whatever form of Government it may be guided. I don't ask you to rest your defence and affection for the British Constitution merely upon these points, but I ask you to examine the rhetoric and arguments upon which the Reform in the House of Lords is urged. It is said that their privileges are hereditary. Why, for the functions they are called upon to discharge they should be so, because it gives them a character of stability which they would not possess if subservient to the influence of popular feelings.—(Cheers.) Unless, therefore, you prefer a democracy to the present mixed form of Government under which you live, the hereditary Peerage cannot be done away with.—(Loud and continued applause) You might as well say that the majestic brakewater, whose foundations are as firm as the lofty mountain, could possess its present utility while it floated upon the surface of that element of control, as that the House of Lords, as at present constituted, should be abolished.—(Loud cheers.) And when I hear as an argument against a hereditary Peerage such reasons as that men are not hereditary tailors, or hereditary carpenters, and that therefore there should not be any hereditary Peers—(Hear)—when, for such arguments as this, we are called upon to abolish the House of Lords, how long, I would ask, will the argument of a hereditary monarchy prevail? (Tremendous cheering) But since this was written all these changes have taken place. If, from the changes that have taken place, there has not been a corresponding improvement, ought it not to be a reason for us to pause, before we carry on innovations on the organic principles?—(Cheers.) What answer is there to this argument? None. The improvements in public morals depends on the civil and religious institutions which distil them, and this testimony—this true and disinterested testimony, let us ask Lord John Russell's advice, and determine to cling closer to our native land.—(Cheers)—Now, Gentlemen, I have made a long encroachment.—(Cries of no, no.)—I have desponded when fighting your battles.—(Tremendous cheering, the whole company rising.)—I have never desponded—I knew that the time would come, after the first intoxication which naturally accompanies mighty changes, I knew that the time would come when the old, the ancient part of England and Scotland would rally round their institutions. (Tremendous cheering.) If I did not despair then, have I not a right to feel confidence in returning shortly to take part in defending those institutions. (Great cheering.) The convictions—the feelings—the affections of the people are gravitating towards the old customs in which their betters were reared. The same respect for property, the same attachments for long established institutions. (Tremendous and continued cheering) Yes, from these walls shall go forth a spirit—(Great cheering)—that shall survive when this edifice shall be an unsubstantial pageant; it shall survive, uniting, as in remembrance of this night; and spreading its influence into every part of the kingdom, cheering the desponding, encouraging the timid; it shall "go forth exulting in," but not abusing its strength; it shall go forth in remembrance that in the days of prosperity we did not forget the vows we made, and the pledge which we gave in the time of our despondency; it shall go forth and prove that our ancient institutions shall survive.—(Great cheering.) By them the proud King of Britain shall stand—he shall stand doubly proud of his kindred and coeval peers, protecting the rich from spoliation, and the poor from oppression. No tawdry emblem of revolution shall ever flout over the ruins of our ancient institutions.—(Tremendous cheering.) That "flag which has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze" shall still float over them, and that faith of our old national establishment—that faith shall survive with those establishments. Those establishments which we all love, sworn to protect, and to which the national honour is wedded as an essential part of the great national compact shall survive, and our religion shall survive, in the diffusion of sound knowledge; and tried as we may be by the storms of adversity, we shall come out of the trial rooted deeper in the convictions, in the feelings, and in the affections of a Protestant people. (The Right Hon. Baronet sat down amidst the most enthusiastic applause, which lasted some time.)

Notices  
CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS

St John's and Harbor Grace Packet  
THE EXPRESS Packet being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her accommodations, and otherwise, as the safety, comfort and convenience of Passengers can possibly require or experience suggest, a careful and experienced Master having also been engaged, will forthwith resume her usual Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbour Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'Clock, and Portugal Cove on the following days.  
FARES.  
Ordinary Passengers ..... 7s. 6d.  
Servants & Children ..... 5s.  
Single Letters ..... 6d.  
Double Do. .... 1s.  
and Packages in proportion.]  
All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept for Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other monies sent by this conveyance.  
ANDREW DRYSDALE,  
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE.  
PERCHARD & BOAG,  
Agents, ST. JOHN'S.  
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835.

NORA CREINA  
Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours.  
The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from Carbonear on the morning of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.  
TERMS.  
Ladies & Gentlemen ..... 7s.  
Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6d.  
Single Letters ..... 6d.  
Double do. .... 1s.  
And PACKAGES in proportion.  
N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES given him.  
Carbonear, June, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat which at a considerable expence, he has fitted out, to ply between CARONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two Cabins, (part of the after cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it will be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.  
The St. PATRICK will leave CARONEAR, for the COVE, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning, and the COVE at 12 o'Clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet-Man leaving ST. JOHN'S at 8 o'Clock on those Mornings.  
TERMS.  
After Cabin Passengers 7s. 6d.  
Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.  
Letters, Single ..... 6d.  
Double, Do. .... 1s.  
Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.  
The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.  
N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., &c. received at his House in Carbonear, and in St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Keely's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Cruet's.  
Carbonear, ---  
June 4, 1836.

TO BE LET  
On Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

PIECE of GROUND, situated on the North side of the Street, bounded on EAST by the House of the late Captain STABB, and on the east by the Subscriber's.  
MARY TAYOR,  
Widow  
Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1836.

Blanks  
Of various kinds for SALE at the Office of this Paper.