

up, have passed from the stage of action, and another generation come on, and the places of the former taken by new bands

individuals who had betrayed a bias towards monarchy, and there had always been some not unfavorable to the partition of the Union into several confederacies, either from a better chance of figuring on a sectional theatre, or that the sections would require stronger governments, or by their hostile conflicts lead to a monarchical consolidation."

The succeeding debates contain abundant evidences that the principles of John Adams had their advocates among the ablest men in the convention.

Mr. HAMILTON said: (Madison Papers, pages 885, 6, 7, 8, 9,) "In his private opinion he had no scruple in declaring, supported as he was, by the opinion of so many of the wise and good, that the British government was the best in the world; and he doubted much whether any thing short of it would do in America."

Again: "The progress of the public mind led him to anticipate the time when others as well as himself would join in the praise bestowed by Mr. Neckar on the British constitution, namely, that it is the only government in the world which unites public strength with individual security."

Again: "Their House of Lords is a most noble institution." "No temporary senate will have firmness enough to answer the purpose."

Again: "As to the Executive, it seemed to be admitted that no good one could be established on republican principles. Was not this giving up the merits of the question; for can there be a good government without a good executive! The English model was the only good one on that subject."

Again: "What is the inference from all these observations? That we ought to go as far as republican principles will admit. Let one branch of the legislature hold their places for life, or at least during good behavior. Let the executive also be for life."

He submitted his plan to the convention, avowing, however, that he did not expect the people to adopt it "*at present*." "But he sees the Union dissolving or already dissolved—he sees evils operating in the states which must soon cure the people of their fondness for democracies—he sees that a great progress has been already made, and is still going on in the public mind. He thinks, therefore, the people will in time be unshackled from their prejudices," &c.

His plan was an assembly elected by the people, a senate elected by electors chosen by the people in districts, to hold their offices during good behaviour, and a governor elected by electors chosen by the people in the senatorial districts, to hold during good behavior; and that the governors of the states should be appointed by the general governor, *with an absolute negative on acts passed by the state legislatures*.

Gouverneur Morris, speaking of the second branch in the executive department, or the senate, (pages 1018-19-20,) says:

"One interest must be opposed to another interest; vices as they exist, must be turned against each other. In the second place, it must have the aristocratic spirit; it must love to lord it through pride." "If the second branch is to be dependent, we are better without it. To make it independent, it should be for life. It will then do wrong, it will be said. He believed so; he hoped so. The rich will strive to establish their dominion and enslave the rest. They always did. They always will. The proper security against them, is to form them into a separate interest."