

**FOR CHARTER,**  
The copper and copper-fastened  
SHIP  
**SYDNEY,**  
Northern 317 tons—and will  
carry about 700 bbls. tobacco, or 5,000 barrels  
of flour. Apply to  
**S. SMITH & BUCHANAN,**  
July 14

**A Bag of SHOT,**  
Was offered for sale by a Black Man, but  
has been kept on suspicion. The owner will  
please to describe it, pay charges and take it—  
Apply at No. 24, Marsh Market.  
July 14

**A HOUSE AND LOT**  
FOR SALE.  
SITUATED on the Bay-street, opposite  
Geo. G. Prohney, eq.—The house will  
be 1000' of land. The remainder is 1/2 and  
12 months for sale. The owner wishes  
particulars, apply to the Agent, who is on  
the premises, at the residence of  
**LIP LITTON,**  
147, Market street.  
N. B. If the above property should not be  
sold before the 23d day of July next, it will  
on that day be offered at Public Auction,  
June 25

**Sale by Auction,**  
On FRIDAY, the 17th inst.  
At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the late resi-  
dence of Capt. W. Williams, Esq., Ann at ect,  
Fell's Point.  
Will be sold at auction, by order of the Adm.  
the Orphan's Co. re, all the Personal Estate  
of the deceased  
CONSISTING OF  
**Household Goods and Kitchen**  
**FURNITURE, viz.**  
Beds, Bedding and Bedsteads  
Bureaus, Tables, &c  
Looking Glasses  
China, Glass ware, &c &c.  
Articles by  
**W. M. G. HANDS & CO.**  
Auctioneers.  
July 10

**White Sugar & Candles.**  
25 half boxes very white and clean Havana  
Sugar.  
20 boxes dip Candles, suitable for summer  
use, being mixed with Mirel wax  
100 boxes Sampson's best Mould Candles,  
4, 5, 6, 8 to the pound.  
5 boxes white Wax and paraffin ditto.  
5 do. do. Candles, for coach  
lights and lighting signs.  
30 Sapsago and English Cheese.  
FOR SALE BY  
**WM. NORRIS, JR.**  
Tea Dealer & Grocer—66, Market-st.  
Who has on Tap and in Bottles,  
Old Port and Madeira Wine, pure and fine;  
old sherry and dry Lisbon ditto; Malmsay,  
Buselet, Valencia and Calamander ditto; Tene-  
riff and Ceres ditto; Claret Wine in cases;  
Old Rye Whiskey; choice Old Cognac Brandy;  
and old mellow Rum, &c &c.  
July 12

**B. H. ROBINSON,**  
Broker & Commission Agent,  
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE,  
From No. 32, Water-street, to No. 18, Com-  
merce-street, where he continues to  
Buy and Sell all kinds of  
**STOCK, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,**  
**TOBACCO &c &c.**  
CASH procured on Negotiable Notes and  
other Security, by the month or day, at reason-  
able Discount—Prompt attention will be paid  
to all business left in his transaction—and from  
his exertions to please he hopes to merit the  
confidence of his employes.  
Persons having STOCK for sale, or NOTES  
for which Cash may be wanted, are invited to  
call as above.  
**BALTIMORE,**  
**UNION, &**  
**MARINE**  
N. B. GOODS taken on STORAGE,  
at the customary rate  
July 11

**The Marine Bank of Balti-  
more,**  
Will Open for ordinary business on  
Monday the 16th instant; and on Fri-  
day following, (the 20th) the Directors  
will meet for the purpose of discounting  
Bills or Notes. For intended for dis-  
count, must be lodged at the Bank on the  
preceding day.  
By order of the Board,  
**JAMES LAW, Cashier.**  
July 10

**40 or 100 Dollars Reward.**  
RAN AWAY from the Farm of the Sub-  
scribe, lying on the head of South River,  
Anne Arundel county, Maryland—the one on  
the 2d, the other on the 5th inst. Two Young  
Negro Men, by the name,  
**DAVID & BEN;**  
David the eldest at 17, a mulatto, aged  
25, five feet 6 or 8 inches high, well made,  
pleasant countenance, of a quick and walk-  
briskly, has a scar under his eye occa-  
sioned a few years past from a blow received  
from the overseer.  
Ben aged 23, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches  
high, a dark mulatto, a stout fellow, has a  
bold swaggering walk, his countenance more  
sullen than that of his brother, has occasionally  
an impudent air in his speech, and the mark of  
a cherry on one of his cheeks. The clothing  
cannot be a curately described, as they  
were kept in an apothecary, they no doubt have  
changed them. Each has a wife living in An-  
napolis, as also a father a blacksmith, named  
William Brown; likewise, other relations liv-  
ing in Baltimore where it is highly probable  
they have gone. Any person apprehending ei-  
ther, shall receive a reward of 20 dollars if ta-  
ken within the state, or 40 dollars for both; if  
taken without the state 50 dollars for each, or  
100 dollars for both. The said Negroes to be  
brought home, or lodged in the Annapolis or  
Baltimore jail—provided immediate informa-  
tion be given to the subscriber, so that he gets  
them again.  
**JOSEPH HOWARD.**  
N. B. All owners of vessels are forbid tak-  
ing on board said fellows at their peril.  
July 12

**NOTICE.**  
I mean to apply to the Judges of Fred-  
erick county at its next session, for the  
benefit of the innocent law of this state, pass-  
ed at November session 1835, and the sev-  
eral supplements thereto.  
**VALERINE P. LUCKETT.**  
Frederick county, May 25, 1840.  
June 1

**Baltimore Price-Current.**  
(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Articles.	Per	Price.	D. C.	D. C.
Bacon	lb.	7	10	
Butter, for exportation	—	15	20	
Coffee, W. I. best green	—	20		
Cotton, Georgia, upland	—	15	17	
Cordage, Baltimore	—	18		
Cheese, American	—	12	scarce	
Flour, superfine	bb.	9	7	
Flaxseed, (rough)	bush.	85	90	
Gunpowder, Balt. man. 25lb.	15			
Grain, Indian corn	bush.	78		
wheat, Virginia	—	2	none at market.	
do. Maryland	—	—	—	
rye	—	—	—	
barley	—	—	—	
clover seed	—	—	—	
oats	—	—	—	
Glass, Balt. 8 by 10	box	16	16 50	
Hemp, country	lb.	12	14	
Herrings,	bb.	3 25	4	
maquered	—	7 50	10 50	
shad	—	7 50	9	
Hops (fresh)	lb.	10		
Meal, corn, kiln dried	bb.	4 50		
Naval Stores—tar	—	2 50		
pitch	—	3 50	4	
turpentine (soft)	—	3		
rosin	—	3 50		
spirits turpentine, gal.	—	55	60	
varnish	—	33	35	
Fork, Balt. prime	bb.	16	17	
Rice, (fresh) per 100 lb.	—	3 25	3 50	
Spirits, Gin. Amer. gal.	—	92	1	
Whisky, 1.1 pr.	—	64	65	
Sugars, Havana, white cut.	13 50			
do. brown	—	10 50		
do. Louisiana	—	11 50	12 50	
do. loaf	—	19		
do. lump	—	17		
Salt, Liverpool, ground bush.	—	42		
Shot, Amer. all sizes.	—	12 50		
Tobacco, Maryland	—	4 50	5	
do. Pennsylvania	—	3 50		
do. Virginia	—	3 25	3 50	
do. Louisiana	—	3		
do. Virginia	—	6	7	
do. Maryland	—	4 50	5	
do. Pennsylvania	—	3		
do. Kentucky	—	6		
Tallow, American	lb.	11	12	
Wax, do.	—	33	35	
Wool, Fleeced, Merino	—	—	—	
do. full blood	—	75	1	
do. cross ed	—	57	50	
do. common country	—	50	37	
do. shewers	—	50	37	
do. Sierra prices.	—	—	—	
do. Galgo prices.	—	—	—	

**PRICE OF STOCKS.**

Six percent	100
Three do.	63
Louisiana, 6 percent	1 12
United States Bank Stock	114
Maryland do.	379
Baltimore do.	530
Union B. of Maryland do. whole shares	110
do. half do.	60
Mechanics' Bank do.	114
Alexandria Bank do.	no sales
Farmers' Bank do.	do.
Columbia Bank do.	do.
Potomac Bank do.	do.
Baltimore Insurance Shares	330
Maryland do.	459
Marine do.	335
Chesapeake do.	120
Union do.	125 a 130
Water Stock	104
Fire Insurance	201
Richter's Town Road Stock	16
Fredricktown	15
York	19
Mercantile & Farmers Bank Scrip.	1 25
Commercial do.	do.
Franlin do.	do.
Marine do.	1 3 a 1 4
Union Manufacturing	24

**THE WHIG.**  
"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."  
BALTIMORE:  
MONDAY, JULY 16, 1840.

The advertisement of the Mine-  
ral Water Warehouse, to be opened  
THIS DAY at No. 7, South Gay street,  
is unavoidably omitted until to-morrow.  
Seltzer, Ballston and Soda Waters, are  
promised to be prepared in the most per-  
fect manner.

**ANTICIPATED.**  
New York, July 25. The schooner  
Speedwell arrived yesterday in 25 days  
from Madras, brings intelligence of the  
entire expulsion of the British from Spain  
and Portugal; except those who were  
killed or taken. His excellency Lord  
Wellington made a very brilliant retreat  
to Oporto, where he instantly embarked  
in his majesty's frigate Greyhound for  
Old England. He exhibited uncommon  
abilities on this trying occasion, (such  
only as a Briton could have exhibited) by  
ordering a detachment of the Fire Brand  
Corps to scamper in the direction of Lis-  
bon, and waste the country with fire—  
The enemy took the bait, and pursued  
the Fire Brand Detachment towards that  
city, while Lord Talavera, alias Viscount  
Tallyho, got safe to the place of embark-  
ation. This was a stratagem worthy of  
Hannibal.

The British have lost a few brave  
troops in different parts of the Peninsula;  
but we have the satisfaction to state,  
that our ships have taken on board an  
immense quantity of church plate, snatched  
from the temples at Lisbon, Cadiz,  
&c. together with eleven millions lately  
arrived from Vera Cruz. These valu-  
able acquisitions are a full equivalent for  
the loss of blood in the Spanish expedi-  
tions, which is by no means of such mo-  
ment as has been stated in the opposi-  
tion prints; because much of it was Irish  
gold; and part of it belonged to the *Gerf*  
*man legion*. The trade and friendship of  
South America, from henceforth both our

own, may fairly be considered worth a  
seven years war.

**LINE**  
PRESENTED TO A GENTLEMAN  
On the Anniversary of his Birth,  
Accompanied by a rose.  
Written by a lady in whose family he then  
was on a visit.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia,  
July 4th, 1810.  
In vain I seek a wreath to find,  
Of various hues and sweets combin'd,  
To entwine round this humble lay,  
An offering for your natal day.  
The bloom of spring, the summer's  
glow,  
No beautiful flower can now bestow;  
This only rose I find remain,  
Of Flora's lately smiling train!  
—The spring is gone; the summer flies  
To light with joy some ether skies;  
For us, my friend, there yet remains  
The harvest of Autumnal plains:—  
—But autumn, too, shall pass away—  
Its boasted riches shall decay,—  
And winter spreads its chilly reign  
O'er the once gay enamell'd plain.  
—Well,—be it so;—we'll not repine,  
Since better joys are yours and mine;—  
The bloom of spring, the summer's  
glow,  
But transient pleasures can bestow;  
E'en Autumn's riches soon decay,  
And life itself must pass away!  
But FRIENDSHIP can on life bestow  
A bloom more sweet, more bright a  
glow;  
Harvests that never know decay,  
And joys to cheer life's winter day.  
These are the gifts to thee we bring;  
Warm from the heart our wishes spring,  
That every year you may enjoy  
The charms of love without alloy—  
FRIENDSHIP as perfect and sincere  
As that, my friend, you meet with here!

**FROM THE BRAZILS.**  
Intelligence from Rio Janeiro to May  
23. There had been great rejoicings in  
consequence of a marriage in the royal  
family. The Portuguese Princess, who  
has been united to the Spanish family, is  
about 16 years of age, and of great per-  
sonal accomplishments. The officers of  
every American vessel which arrives are  
immediately conducted to the palace,  
and introduced to the Prince Regent—  
members of his family being frequently  
present. He is friendly to our country-  
men—was gratified by hearing of the ap-  
pointment of an Ambassador, and was  
impatient for his arrival. He had become  
more contented with his situation; but  
the general hatred of Bonaparte was as  
great as ever.

**LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT.**  
"Of great importance to the public is  
the preservation of the personal liber-  
ty of individuals; for if once it were  
left in the power of any, the highest,  
magistrate to imprison arbitrarily  
whomsoever he or his officers thought  
proper (as in France it is daily practis-  
ed by the crown), there would soon  
be an end of all other rights and im-  
munities."—Blackstone, vol. 1, p. 135  
Mr. Editor.—I understand that one of  
grand cases which is relied upon by the  
advocates for the privilege of the house  
of commons is that of judge Berkeley in  
1540. That judge was taken off the  
bench by the usher of the black rod, and  
placed in the custody of the sergeant at  
arms. Now, sir, let us look back to the  
temper of the times when this great and  
mighty case occurred. If I remember  
right, Berkeley was one of the judges  
who had given their vote against Hamp-  
den in the trial of ship-money. He was  
one of the king's most zealous instru-  
ments to establish an arbitrary power.—  
The lords condemned him to a fine of  
20,000l. and to stand committed to the  
Tower till he should be tried upon the  
other articles alleged against him; but  
lord Clarendon says, "that the parliam-  
ent, in appropriating the fine to them-  
selves, which by the law, was due to the  
king alone, were (thought by many to be)  
guilty of a greater crime than that for  
which Berkeley was sentenced (2. p.  
290). The king and parliament were  
then making war upon one another; and  
that very same month they passed an  
ordinance for seizing the king's, queen's  
and prince's revenues for the public use;  
that is, to be employed in the war against  
the king. For days after, the king on  
his part, published a proclamation, for-  
bidding all tenants or debtors to pay any  
rents or debts to such persons as were in  
open rebellion against him. But these  
orders, as well from the king as the par-  
liament, were executed only in places  
where they were supported with power."  
(See Rushworth, v. p. 361, 362.)  
Now, sir, are these the times that we  
are to refer to for precedents? The  
times of anarchy and confusion? The  
question can scarcely deserve an answer.

Again, I hear that a curious construc-  
tion is to be put on the words of Magna  
Charta, "per legem terræ," by the law  
of the land. It is to be contended that  
these words import "the infliction of  
punishments by the discretion of courts  
for all encroachments of their authority,  
without the intervention of a jury."—  
This is said to be Mr. Sullivan's com-  
ment on Magna Charta. But I have an-  
other interpretation to offer; it is this:  
—"When it is said in the great charter  
that 'nemo imprisonetur, &c. nisi per  
legem terræ, and in another article of the  
same charter, nisi per legem regni, the  
phrases *lex terræ*, and *lex regni*, are to  
be taken and understood emphatically

ding their rights, or trampling upon the  
liberties of those whom they represent."  
"What security would they have for their  
rights, if once they admitted that a court  
of judicature might determine every  
question that came before it, not by any  
known positive law, but by the vague,  
indeterminate, arbitrary rule, of what  
the noble lord (Mansfield) is pleased to  
call the wisdom of the court?"  
"My lords, the constitution is not a  
vague or loose expression; we all know  
what it is; that the first principle of it  
is, that the subject shall not be governed  
by the arbitrium of one man, or body of  
men (less than the whole legislature.)  
but by certain laws, which he has virtu-  
ally given his consent, which are open to  
him to examine, and not beyond his ab-  
ility to understand."—Speech in the  
house of lords in 1770, on the privilege  
exercised by the commons in the case  
of *Wilkes*—[The whole of this excellent  
speech deserves the utmost attention.]  
I am Mr. Editor.

Your obedient servant,  
**PUBLICOLA.**

**BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS,**  
May 4.

**EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.**  
Mr. Creve rose, in pursuance of his  
notice, to move for three sets of papers  
on the subject of the affairs of India. As  
this was a subject of great importance, it  
was but fit he should state the object of  
his motion. The first set of papers for  
which he should move, would be for the  
purpose of shewing the nature and pro-  
gress of those disturbances in the Ma-  
dras army, which had shaken the British  
empire in India. From them it would  
appear, that this was no matter of an  
ordinary nature, and that the danger in-  
curred was great. It was not by the su-  
periority of the Europeans that our em-  
pire in India was preserved. The king's  
troops did not amount to more than 20,  
000 men, and the company had but three  
battalions. On the other hand, there  
was an army of from 150 to 160,000 in-  
dian troops, raised and recruited from  
those governments, which we have over-  
turned and destroyed. He feared that all  
those countries united in sentiments host-  
ile to the British. In such a situation  
as this, what must have been their feel-  
ings on being spectators of the British  
officers in array against the British gov-  
ernment, and actually engaged in con-  
flict?—what must they have thought,  
when they saw the blood of the native  
troops shed in a quarrel of this kind? It  
was a miracle that our Indian empire  
withstood the shock—a shock so terrible,  
that he was informed the native princes  
had to send emissaries to the camp to re-  
duce the soldiers from their officers. He  
was astonished that the empire survived  
it, and was sure that it must have shaken  
the opinions both of the people and  
native troops; with regard to the British.  
The first set of papers, as he had said,  
would illustrate who was right and who  
was wrong in this dreadful affair. At  
present he would give no opinion. The  
government accused the officers of en-  
tering into a combination, and carrying  
matters to so dangerous a length, that  
they were compelled to interfere; and  
on the other hand, the officers denied all  
this, and accused the governor, Sir  
George Barlow—of having, for a year  
before they entered into this combination  
treated them throughout with wanton in-  
sult. The only opinion he could now  
give was, that no provocation to the sol-  
dier could justify an appeal to arms. The  
next set of papers he would move for,  
were connected with the civil courts of  
law at Madras. Here it was necessary  
for him to state a few facts, to shew  
what his intention was on this part of the  
question. A few years ago, when the  
Company was ceded to the company, they  
took upon themselves the payment of the  
prince's debts. To liquidate these, they  
resolved to set apart the sum of five mil-  
lions. In this country, by an act of the  
house of commons, commissioners were  
appointed to inquire into the claims, and  
pay the money, and, last year, they had  
found there were claims to the amount  
of 30, instead of five millions. In such  
a matter as this, there were no doubt  
many fictitious demands. At Madras a  
certain body, either from holding bonds,  
or for some other reason, calling them-  
selves the bona fide creditors of the na-  
tives, presented other claimants, in three  
different actions, for conspiracy and per-  
jury. In these three trials, however,  
strange as it might sound in this country,  
the government took part not with the  
prosecutors, but against them, and for  
the prosecuted; and by their influence  
the question was decided. The influ-  
ence, too, was of an oppressive kind;  
several of the prosecutors were re-  
moved from their offices, and sent hundred  
of miles from Madras. One person in  
particular, 60 years of age, who pro-  
duced a certificate from his physician, to  
prove the removal would be dangerous  
to his health, and asked the reason for his  
banishment, was denied an answer, and  
sent to a place where, by his death, in a  
fortnight, he confirmed the physician's  
predictions. Not content with this, gov-  
ernment had still further interfered,  
and, selecting certain persons from the  
three juries, by whom these prosecu-  
tions were tried, dealt with them as they  
had dealt with the prosecutors, remov-  
ing them from office, and sending them  
away from Madras. He did not mean to  
say that government might not have been  
reduced to exercise this power, but it  
seemed so strange to men in this coun-  
try, that it was but fit to be inquired into.  
He would therefore move for the  
production of copies of these trials; of  
the orders for the removal of the persons,  
applications, inquiring into the causes  
thereof; and other papers connected

there used in express contradiction to  
the *Lex Normannica*, or *Lex Aquitana*,  
or the *Lex Anglorum* (i. e. *Anjou*) all  
which French laws, as well as the French  
modes of pleading, had, as it were, oust-  
ed the *Lex Regni*. But as only these  
French laws, and not the French modes  
of pleading in our law courts were abol-  
ished by this great Charter, so the  
French modes of pleading having not  
been literally abolished at the same  
time, this Charter was afterwards inter-  
preted according to the letter of it; and  
this is the reason that the French mode  
of pleading hath continued in a great  
measure even to the present times. N. B.  
By the *Lex Terræ*, and *Lex Regni*, is  
understood the laws of Edward the  
Confessor, confirmed & enlarged as they  
were by William the Conqueror; and  
this constitution or code of laws is what,  
even to this day, we call the Common  
Law of the land." [See Gilbert's "His-  
tory of Common Pleas," 3d edit intro-  
duct. p. 22, in note.]

Then, sir, it is to be urged "that the  
judges ought not to give any opinion of  
a matter of parliament, because it is not  
to be decided by the Common Law, but  
*secundum legem et consuetudinem Parliam-  
enti*; and the court of parliament hath  
no higher."

Now, let us dwell a little on this dic-  
tum. Is it intended to be said that the  
house of commons hath a discretionary  
power of doing whatever it pleases?—  
Surely this is repugnant to the spirit of  
our constitution. I remember, indeed,  
that in times of madness and anarchy  
(just about Herley's time, before noted,  
viz. in Jan. 1648) the commons passed a  
vote, "that whatever is enacted or de-  
clared for a law by the commons in par-  
liament assembled, hath the force of law;  
and all the people of this nation are con-  
cluded thereby, although the consent  
and concurrence of the king or house of  
peers be not had thereto."—but, when  
the constitution was re-erected in all its  
forms, it was particularly enacted by  
statute 13, Char. II. c. 1. that "if a  
person shall maliciously or advisedly at-  
firm, that both or either of the houses of  
parliament have any legislative authority  
without the king, such person shall  
incur all the penalties of a *felony*."

The fact is, sir, that when we speak  
of "the power and jurisdiction of parlia-  
ment," we must always be understood to  
say, "the three estates of parliament,  
united together as one aggregate body."  
—And, therefore, when lord Coke says,  
"It" (the parliament) can regulate or  
new model the succession of the crown:  
"I" can change and create an archbishop,  
even the constitution of the kingdom, &c.  
he must mean by "I," the king, lords, and  
commons; for "neither house of parlia-  
ment (as my lord Holt observes) nor  
both houses jointly, can dispose of the  
liberty of the subject, or property of the  
subject; for to this purpose the king  
must join; and it is in the necessity of  
their several concurrences to such acts,  
that the great security of the liberty of  
the subject consists." (2 Raym. 112.)

This is the just interpretation of the  
word "parliament." Some indeed con-  
tend, that "the court of parliament con-  
sisteth of the king's majesty as sitting  
there in his royal capacity, and of the  
three estates of the realm," which, say  
they, are "the nobility, clergy, and  
commons;" and (they add) the king  
comes in upon a higher denomina-  
tion and title; namely, the head of the  
three estates; and therefore, say they,  
those who have gone about to make the  
king one of the three estates are mis-  
taken. I must confess that I do not  
clearly understand this doctrine; for, I  
conceive that "the lords spiritual and  
temporal are now in reality only one es-  
tate." (See Dyer, 69.) And (as Mr.  
Christian observes) "there seems to be  
no reason to doubt, but that any act at  
this day would be valid, though all the  
temporal lords, or all the spiritual lords  
were absent." (Blackstone, vol. 1, p. 135.)  
Hence, the king is one estate, the lords  
both spiritual and temporal, are another  
estate; and the commons are a third es-  
tate; and these three are the constituent  
parts of a parliament—parts of which  
each is so necessary, that (as is before  
shown) the consent of all three is requir-  
ed to make any law to bind the subject.  
Indeed, sir, this is so obvious that it need  
not be enlarged upon; and, I think, no  
one will question that the king is one of  
the three estates, when he refers to the  
stat. 13 Car. II. c. 1, which I have be-  
fore mentioned.

As to the resolution of the house of  
commons, in 1699 which, I hear, is al-  
so much relied upon, viz.—"Resolved,  
That to assert that the house of com-  
mons have no power of commitment,  
but of their own members, tends to the  
subversion of the constitution of the  
house of commons;" I shall give this  
answer: It is, indeed, the resolution of  
the house of commons; but that house  
is only one branch of the legislature,  
and no one branch can enjoy or forbid  
any thing to bind the subject without the  
concurrence of the other two estates.—  
The house of commons cannot, there-  
fore, repeal Magna Charta, unless the  
king and the lords consent.

One word more, and I have done—  
Much reliance, as I understand, is plac-  
ed upon the case of *Brass Crosby*. In  
that case Mr. Justice Blackstone ob-  
served, that the clamour of the people  
concerning the privileges of the house of  
commons was preposterous.—"Were  
not (he asked) the members of the house  
of commons the representatives of the  
people?" Very true, sir; but if Mr.  
Blackstone were now alive, I would an-  
swer him in these memorable words of  
lord Chatham:—"When the people  
choose their representatives, they never  
mean to convey to them a power of inva-