make him

the reign of am for their cfs or tacit people," no ye, I hope or the right n. It was, and idotime, as is ons, of the 1; and he trying the obe again

that Mr. fays that their king n my apcontrary. pired lawthy God et a king set him God shall ne people in every which he actually ree first ppointed.

by name, and then established an hereditary government in the family of David *.

If Mr. Burke could mifrepresent the scriptures, it could scarcely be expected that the Lawyers would fare better under his hands. With respect to both his legal authorities, Blackstone, and Bracton, he has been guilty of unfair quotation. By taking a part only of their statements, and separating them from what goes before, or follows after, by laying down as the general rule what is intended merely as an exception; by altering their expressions, and by adding words of his own, in their name, he has made them both to hold doctrines directly contrary to their real opinions.

The first quotation is this, as it stands in Mr. Burke's book, "A philosopher," fays Justice Blackflone, "will confider a King as a man "appointed by mutual confent to prefide over "many, and will pay him that RESPECT "which the principles of fociety demand." This paffage taken by itself, especially with the alteration which he has made in it, by fubflituting the fofter word respect, for what Blackstone himself stiles Reverence and duty, is certainly democratical enough, by reprefenting the king upon the lowest footing possible. Could any man suppose that it was extracted from an author, who in that very chapter, and paragraph, from which it was taken is stating, and describing the very highest points of His.

^{* 1} Sam. x. 21, 15, xvl. 12, 1 Chron, xxviii, 5, 1 Klags, 11, 4, C 3 Majefty