II.

The next subjects for observation are Mr. Burke's principles of temporal authority, or

civil government.

It is fomewhat inconceivable, that, in a publication which professes to be written to enforce obedience to the constituted powers, so many pages should be occupied in teaching, and proving those very doctrines of the rights of the people, which have been the origin, and foundation, of all the revolutions of modern times.

Let us fee these principles in his own words.

"The different forms of Government depend
"upon the wills and consent of the people;
"hence it follows, that though all power in
"political Governments is from God; tis by
"the ministry of the people that God communicates it. This therefore is placed by God
"himself in the great body of the people." He
"afterwards speaks more plainly, and calls it,
"the right of the people to appoint their
"King, and to correct all abuses in government."

These maxims he proceeds to support by the scriptures, and by the authority of eminent

British Lawyers.

"The principle," he fays, "is proved by the history of Saul and David. If ever Princes were of divine institution immediately Saul and David were of the number, yet both the one and the other were invested with regal authority by the people. Saul; tho anointed by

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