

which was suggested by the Jacobins in France, would, I trust, meet with little encouragement in this country. But popular tyranny is a catching phrenzy, and the most dreadful disorders must ensue, where all the property of society is at the mercy of those who possess nothing. Attack and plunder will surely follow power in such hands. And I would live in Turkey rather than in England, if the wild and preposterous propositions founded on the "Rights of Man" were to become effective in this kingdom. In other words, I have property; and I do not chuse to live where the first beggar I meet may with the sword in one hand, and *Rights of Man* in the other, demand a share of that which a good government tells me is *my own*.

That there were many respectable men in this country who wished well to the Constitution of France, as established in 1789, is not to be doubted, and these persons assert, with respect to the power being put in the hands of the people, so far would we have gone and no farther; but they forget that by going so far they have given the power from their own hands, and have themselves made for outrage and disorder, an inlet, which they have no longer power to close. But if these men may be excused for an error in judgment, let it not for a moment be imagined that there is any thing respectable in the Levellers, your Fellows of the "Rights of Man," whose principles are not a jot better than those of highwaymen and housebreakers; for the object of both is *equalizing property*. The Farmers should never forget, that the same principle which attacks a property of 10,000*l.* a year, because it is too large relatively to other properties, attacks also a farm of 200*l.* a year, for the same reason; nay, of 50*l.* a year, or the little orchard of the industrious day-labourer of 5*l.* a year, because that also is large, when compared with the condition of those who have nothing.

It is curious enough to compare the original *French declaration of Rights*, and the subsequent practice of the National Assem-

When accounts of these enormities were read in the porter-houses in London, frequented by the lower order of the people, bursts of generous indignation and abhorrence of French cruelty and cowardice, issued from the lips of the auditors, demonstrative of the English manly spirit, and which did honour both to their hearts and understandings, AS BRITONS TRULY BRAVE.