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jority of the community, or by an affembly of Representatives chosen by, subject to the instructions of, and accountable to such a majority, is under an unjust Government and in abjest Slavery, -and has a right to destroy that government and emancipate themselves as soon as they can. According to his views, fuch an emancipation, though a civil war be necessary to effect it, is the noblest cause in which mankind can be engaged. Now if the foregoing observations have evinced, as I trust they have. that notwithstanding any thing he has alledged, other constitutions of government are equally lawful and even more eligible than his,-may I not then justly conclude, that his theory is not only repugnant to truth, but also loosens the bonds of just civil Government, and of our own excellent constitution? This, with some other fimilar imputations on its nature and tendency in page 3 and 64, will, I presume, be found fufficiently warranted by the preceding Sections. Far be it from me, however, to charge them on any ill will or intentions of the respectable writer:—to ERROR all, and nought to MALICE, I impute; dealing in this respect as I would wish to be dealt by. But whether his fentiments be true or false, it appears they are pregnant with the most ferious and important confequences