

lutions and convulsions which are now terminating, will be made the instruments of good ; but the guilt of those who promoted them is not the less. It must needs be that offences come ; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh. In times of tranquility the people may be better instructed ; the laws may be made more equal and just ; and many new avenues of enjoyment may be opened, but labour is the lot of man ; and no system of policy can render it unnecessary, or relieve the greater proportion of mankind from suffering many privations.—And altho' some forms of government are certainly infinitely superior to others, we ought not to be deceived by the mere name ; when one assuming that of a free Republic is seen eagerly abetting and supporting the most savage tyrant, whose oppressions are such as to oblige a despot to strike him to the ground.—What a contrast does the conduct of Russia and the United States exhibit ? What a triumph to the enemies of true liberty ? what a grief to its Friends—but we leave a subject so painful to anticipate.

2d —Some of the advantages which Great Britain and her dependencies will reap from the peace in Europe.

Happy for Britain, many of those improvements which we anticipate for Europe, have been long component parts of her government ; and the increased attention to the education of the lower orders, which now prevails, will gradually introduce every amelioration compatible with social order—We shall not speak of the revival

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