

religion, virtue nor reputation are much regarded, where democracy has corrupted the heart by rendering it familiar with deception, where political falsehoods are considered meritorious, and the principles of honour and integrity disregarded to advance a friend, or ruin a rival—in such a nation the trial by jury has lost its advantages. And is it not notorious that in that unhappy country, by the foolish called free, every man considers his cause lost, if the jury be composed of his political opponents? And the judges not being independent, are or may be as easily swayed as the juries. Liberty in such a country becomes worse than an empty name, a mask for oppression; the law sleeps or is wrested from its purpose, and the reigning faction becomes irresistible.*

Let it ever be remembered that the excellence of a jury entirely depends upon the purity of their religious principles. If a man fears not God, will his oath bind him, and will he not readily give it up to friendship, to interest, to solicitation or secret malignity? In England the laws are paramount, the king has never oppressed any of his subjects; his administration has always been directed by the purest justice and moderation: of this the people are so much convinced, that there is no sacrifice which they would not willingly make in his defence. Considering his rights as a trust which he is to exercise with the most scrupulous adherence to justice and religion, he reckons the privileges of the people a property which they ought never to alienate, and which it is nei-

* See NOTE IV.