

ciety is endangered, a country must employ such extraordinary means, as their prudence shall suggest to them. But Mr. Burke has taken a part of Blackstone's words, which relate only to this extreme case, and has applied them to a general power of "*correcting all abuses in Government*," not only attributing to Blackstone those words, which are entirely Mr. Burke's own invention, but making, by such insertion, that truly Constitutional Lawyer to hold democratical principles, as opposite as light and darkness, to those which he has been stating and proving through the whole of his admirable Chapter upon the King's prerogative, from which Mr. Burke pretends these expressions are extracted.

Since then Mr. Burke's political doctrines are supported neither by the scripture or the lawyers, which indeed make directly against them, his *divine ministry of the people* must stand upon its own foundation.

How far such abstract rights might exist among a number of men, not formed into society, and where all things were in common, it is useless to examine, as it is a state which does not subsist in this country, or perhaps any where else. We have here both a regular government, and private property, and Mr. Burke's principles lead to the abolition of both. That a majority of the people, as a mere majority, are invested with these rights of government, without any regard to property, and other considerations, in practice has never been