erown, his ecclefiaftical supremacy? Would he been objects have totally counteracted his injunctions to it to alledge fubmit to the powers that are, by rendering all are taught civil powers infecure, and dependant upon the hat the gepleasure of the people? Establish but once in leems to be a the minds of men this divine, indefeafible miacobinism is nistry of the people, and the rest of his book is d all governtotally ufeless. Impress them once with a firm t against it, conviction that all lawful power is derived ich doctrines from them, and stop them from exerting their e introduced fovereign authority if you can, by the fentirdedly, fufpiments of prudence, and duty, at the beginning an outward of the pamphlet. It is like fetting a house on alty may be fire at all ends, and throwing a bucket of water r defigns deupon it. It all comes to this fhort point, if ndeed at the Mr. Burke was fincere in his wishes to proonal, as the mote fubordination, he could not have introer that, exduced any doctrines of a directly opposite nalawful oaths ture; but if his defigns were to promote Jacook is occubinism, he could not have found a more judiiples, which cious, and effectual mode of doing it than by ons to point using a cloak of a different colour. Jacobinism et with the is irreconcileable with loyalty, but loyal pre-Mr. Burke tences are not inconfistent with Jacobinism. t an evil as Loyalty could require no mixture of Jacobinen so earnest ism to make it palatable, but perhaps a ights of the draught of pure Jacobinism would never have Fovernment, been readily swallowed, unless the edge of the fovereign," cup had been a little flavoured with more fuch arts to wholesome principles. hich ought Royal pered His Ma-

But it is not merely a question of intention; fuch doctrines he has actually taught, and they are too flattering to human pride not to H2

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vels in his