

called forth, in times of war, when the King's Ministers, did not possess, and deserve to possess, the full confidence of the nation; and this is the real distinction, between the exertions of a free people, and of those who are under an absolute government. In the one, the conduct of public affairs, is ever entrusted, in times of danger, to those in whom the people can confide; and then, every man's zeal for the general prosperity, exerts itself with full force. In despotic governments, on the contrary, the Ministers of the Crown, are chosen, without any attention to the wishes of the people, who, if the choice happens to be improper, soon become disgusted, and discouraged, by every want of success; and neither the naval nor the military officers, can be expected, to perform their duty, with becoming zeal or alacrity.

In absolute governments, indeed, this want of zeal, may be counteracted, by strict discipline and exemplary punishment, which, in some degree, may compensate the want of zeal; but in a government like ours, if the Ministers of the Crown, have lost the public opinion, they dare not punish the most negligent officer; and nothing therefore can be substituted, with us, instead of that generous zeal, which is the natural characteristic of freedom.

If the executive power of the State, for the purpose of conducting the war, were placed in proper hands, regulations might be made, for controlling the disbursement of the Public Money, in such a manner, as to remove, in some degree, the natural and commendable suspicion and jealousy of