have violated, by doing us faithful and affectionate fervice. If we degrade and deprave their minds by fervility, it will be abfurd to expect, that they who are creeping and abject toward us, will ever be bold and uncorruptible affertors of our freedom, against the most feducing and the most formidable of all powers. No! human nature is not so formed; nor shall we improve the faculties, or better the morals of public men, by our possession of the most infallible receipt in the world for making cheats and hypocrites.

Let me fay with plainness, I who am no longer in a public character, that if by a fair, by an indulgent, by a gentlemanly behaviour to our representatives, we do not give confidence to their minds, and a liberal scope to their understandings; if we do not permit our members to act upon a very enlarged view of things; we shall at length infallibly degrade our national reprefentation into a confused and scuffling buftle of local agency. When the popular member is narrowed in his ideas, and rendered timid in his proceedings, the service of the crown will be the fole nursery of statesmen. Among the frolics of the court, it may at length take that of attending to its business. Then the monopoly of mental power will be added to the power of all other kinds it possesses. On the side of the people there will be nothing but impotence: for ignorance is impotence; narrowness of mind is impotence; timidity is itself impotence, and makes