will be introduced; monopolies deſtroyed; excluſive diſtinctions modified, or repreſſed; and the advantages of individuals be made ſubſervient to the good of the whole. In truth, the Rulers of nations have received more uſeful inſtruction during the laſt thirty years, than the whole range of hiſtory can furniſh; and we hope that it will not be like water ſpilt upon the dry ground, which cannot be gathered up again; but that it will be like good ſeed ſown on a fruitful ſoil, bringing forth fifty, ſixty, an hundred fold. A large portion of blame for bringing ſo many evils on the world, certainly belongs to the great; who, neglecting the duties connected with their elevated ſtations, indulged in a licentiouſneſs of manners which undermined the pillars of ſociety. No vicious perſon, whatever be his rank, can command reſpect long; vice is a leveller of all diſtinctions. The corrupt manners of Louis the 15th, and the unbluſhing iniquities of his nobles and courtiers, paved the way for the dreadful convulſions that followed. Nor can we conceal that the democratical principles owed much of their ſucceſs in England, to the conduct of many of the nobility and gentry, who neglected the prudential reſtraints becoming their ſtations; degraded themſelves by vice, and imitated the manners of the loweſt vulgar. Let us hope that the leſſons of the paſſing age will convince the great, that, in order to be reſpected by others, they muſt never fail to reſpect themſelves; that high principle, unſpotted integrity, and an unremitting regard to public decorum; a reverence for religion,