

edly speaking, Sir William Blackstone says, *if taught to the mass of mankind are calculated to render them apt to grow insolent and refractory.*

—How this agrees with Mr. Burke's text, "Remind them to be subject to princes and powers, to obey magistrates, and to be prepared for every good work," I am unable to discover. He has administered the poison without the antidote.

The quotation from Bracton, which is taken likewise from the Commentaries, in Mr. Burke appears thus:—"The King is under the Law, because the Law makes the King." Recollect that this very passage is produced to prove that Governments depend on the will and consent of the people, and that they have a right to correct all abuses in Government, and then consider whether that doctrine is much favoured by Bracton's words at large:—"The King" says he, "*ought not to be subject to Man; but to God, and the Law; for the Law maketh the King.*" It is impossible to find a passage more decidedly adverse to the principles which it is garbled to support.

"From these principles," Mr. Burke continues, "the Justice concludes that there are in society inherent latent powers *to correct all abuses in Government*, which no climate, no time, no constitution, no contract can ever destroy, or diminish." I have already shewn that he has misrepresented those principles, and that no such conclusion can therefore be drawn from them. But, in this passage