

late reign in securing the elections, to spurn the counsel, and to declare, that as his sole ambition was to render the nation flourishing and happy, he would trust entirely to the loyalty of his people, not doubting but that their affection would sufficiently strengthen the hands of his government.

It has been by adhering to such principles, by cherishing and protecting the rights of his people, as much as the most valuable prerogatives of the crown, that our gracious sovereign has been able to cherish that spirit of liberty which flourishes in the British empire, when surrounding nations have fallen under the most intolerable slavery.

This has been a most wonderful age of innovation—men have mistaken licentiousness for liberty. They have sought for freedom in being removed from all restraint, although it be a self-evident maxim, that it is only by the due restraint of others that I can become truly free. A principle has been adopted by many writers, and held up as indisputable, that in society we surrender part of our natural liberty to secure the rest. This principle is false—we make no such surrender—we gain every thing, we lose nothing. The laws protect, warn and enlighten us; they are continually destroying or removing whatever is offensive. In the courts of justice they distribute their blessings like the dews of heaven; they impart refreshment and vigour to all the political body, and preserve the peace and happiness of the cottage as well as the palace. We no more restrain our liberty by entering into society, than we do in building a house to protect us from the cold—

a we
so fa
our f
estab
found
All la
ment
whic
their
To se
ciety,
pest.
price
passio
then
clearl
enjoy
away
own r
respec
restrai
render
Nothi
secure
take a
but civ
dividu
society
posed
reignty
ciples,
The
that w