fome people, be matter of doubt. Nor will I undertake to determine whether they do, or do not, enjoy it. It is sufficient for my purpose that this degree of liberty is established among them by their laws, and consequently that, so far as their laws are put in force, so far they must enjoy it. How far that is, or in what degree their laws are put in execution, and in what instances they are violated or neglected, I shall not inquire.

LXIX. I do not mean, by this description of the advantages of the English government, to throw any contempt upon the other governments which we fee established in Europe, nor to infinuate that the view of this very high degree of political liberty ought to mortify the subjects of other states who enjoy but a moderate share of that liberty. Such an intention would be very inconfistent with my principles, who have always been of opinion that excessive advantages of any kind are not calculated to make men happy, infomuch that even a very uncommon share of understanding and mental ability is not defirable, but that mankind always find their account best in the possession of moderate advantages of all kinds, whether

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