

*To the Editor of the Enquirer.*

Sir,

If you think the following worthy a place in your interesting publication, I shall be happy to see it in your next.

In contemplating the history of nations, we find that though they differ in their manners, and pursuits, yet in an aversion to slavery, and a desire of liberty, they all agreed. To defend their territories from the incursions of enemies, and themselves submitting to any foreign or neighbouring yoke, was their principal desire. To be free they were ready to endure the greatest miseries; for liberty they were willing to die. The love of liberty must therefore be an inherent principle in man, which neither unpropitiousness of climate, or the miseries of poverty are able to erase. In the cold regions of the North it burns with as much heat, as in the warm climates of the torrid zone. On points of religion, in matters of public importance, men often vary, and in their likes and dislikes there is much difference; but, in their preferring poverty and liberty, to riches and dependance, there can be but few dissenting voices. Venal indeed must the mind of that man be, who would not rather endure privations, and be his own master, than to "fare sumptuously every day," and be subject to the will, and caprice of another.

Such were some of my thoughts, as I lately retrospected the past occurrences of my life; a life often chequered by misfortunes, but during the whole course of which, (my bosom glows at the thought,) I never stooped to obtain favour from the wealthy, or courted the company of the great. I have ever thought, that hands and feet, were given to man, to enable him to procure his subsistence, and that while he had them, he had no occasion to be dependant on the bounty of another.

I Remain, Sir, Yours truly,

A. Z.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER,

Sir,

In no way whatever can genius have a better chance of displaying itself than in the management of political affairs, how seldom however, do we see uncommon abilities, (though no doubt there are such) exercised by those who guide the helm of administration, how seldom do we see (in the present age) men of strictly unimpeached integrity, possessed of power. In surveying with an impartial eye, the republics of the present day we shall I think be convinced of this observation, but, without taking such an extensive range let us be content with considering our own little constitution. Degraded Liberty raises in our breasts emotions of unfeigned regret, on perceiving that even this country