

sedition, have been enabled to revel in the dainties of a luxurious imprisonment, and thrive, on the revenue of a profitable pillory.

There is another source of advantage to this first and lowest species of reformers, in the topics of eloquence they often furnish, and the popularity they sometimes procure, to parties, adverse to Government, they may be considered as lesser instruments, as subordinate wheels, in the great and complicated machine of opposition; the duties and services required by the system of party are so various and even opposite in their natures, as to demand abilities of every degree, and characters of every denomination. There are some invectives too indecent, some accusations too malevolent, some expressions too shameful, and some falsehoods too dangerous, to be propagated by any but the lowest drudges of faction. The architect, however accurate his judgment, however elegant his taste, must be indebted for the execution of his plans, to the humble labours of meaner artificers; and since the mighty fabricators of sedition cannot, themselves, accomplish every mischief they project, they must, on some occasions, purchase the assistance of hirelings, to whom treason is a practical trade, and scurrility a daily occupation.

To illustrate this theory by examples, may seem almost superfluous in an age so fertile in Political Reformers. Thus the Colossal power of opposition in England extend their influence into the minutest ramifications, and delegate an obscure and unfashioned individual to co-operate in the treasonable design of estranging the affections, and weakening the allegiance of this Colony. Thus, the Committee of almost every Township, and the Printer of almost every Newspaper, feed on the hope, or enjoy the recollection, of authority insulted, or justice provo-