* Specious, but small at the beginning, they spread over the multitude in such a manner, as to touch individuals but slightly. † Thus they are difregarded. The power or profit that arises from these violations, centering in few persons, is to them considerable. For this reason the governors having in view their particular purposes, successively preserve an uniformity of conduct for attaining them. They regularly encrease the first injuries, till at length the inattentive people are compelled to perceive the heaviness of their burthens .--- They begin to complain and enquire---but too late. They find their oppressors so strengthened by success, and themfelves fo entangled in examples of express authority on the part of their rulers, and of tacit recognition on their own part, that they are quite confounded: For millions entertain no other idea of the legality of power, than that it is founded on the exercise of power. They voluntarily fasten their chains, by adopting a pusillanimous opinion, "that there will be too much danger in attempting a remedy,"----or another opinion no less fatal,----" that the government has a right to treat them as it does." They then feek a wretched relief for their minds, by perfuading themselves, that to yield their obedience, is to discharge their duty. The deplorable powerty of Spirit, that prostrates all the dignity bestowed by divine providence on our nature--- of course succeeds.

FROM these reslections I conclude, that every free state should incessantly watch, and instantly take alarm on any addition being made to the power exercised over them. Innumerable instances might be produced to shew, from what slight beginnings the most extensive consequences have slowed: But I shall select two only

from the history of England.

HENRY the Seventh was the first monarch of that kingdom, who established a standing body of armed men. This was a band of fifty archers, called yeomen of the guard: And this institution, notwithstanding the smallness of the number, was, to prevent discontent, | " disguised under pretence of majesty and grandeur." In 1684 the standing forces were so much augmented,

* Omnia mala exempla ex bonis initiis orta funt.

SALLUST. Bell. Cat. S. 50. + " The republic is always attacked with greater vigor, than it is defended: For the audacious and profligate, prompted by their natural enmity to it, are easily impelled to act by the least nod of their leaders: Whereas the honest, I know not why, are generally slow and unwilling to stir; and neglecting always the PECLIMIANCE falls. the BEGINNINGS of things, are never roused to exert themselves, but by the last necessity: So that through IRBESOLUTION and DELAY, when they would be glad to compound at last for their QUIET, at the expence even of their HONOR, they commonly lose them BOTH." CICERO'S Orat. for SEXTIUS.

Such were the fentiments of this great and excellent man, whose vast abilities, and the calamities of his country during his time, enabled him, by mournful experience, to form a just judgment on the conduct of the friends and enemies

Rapin's Historyof England.