

ence of others ; but he whose will is a law to others, and can enforce obedience by punishment ; he whose wants are supplied without feeling any obligation to make equal returns to his benefactor, his irregular appetites find an open field for motion, and he is in danger of growing hard, and inattentive to their convenience who labour for his support ; and so loses that disposition, in which alone men are fit to govern.

The English government hath been commended by candid foreigners for the disuse of racks and tortures, so much practised in some states ; but this multiplying slaves now leads to it ; for where people exact hard labour of others, without a suitable reward, and are resolved to continue in that way, severity to such who oppose them becomes the consequence ; and several Negroe criminals, among the English in America, have been executed in a lingering, painful way, very terrifying to others.

It is a happy case to set out right, and persevere in the same way : a wrong beginning leads into many difficulties ; for to support one evil, another becomes customary ; two produces more ; and the further men proceed in this way, the greater their dangers, their doubts and fears ; and the more painful and perplexing are their circumstances ; so that such who are true friends to the real and lasting interest of our country, and candidly consider the tendency of things, cannot but feel some concern on this account,

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