

ed from those humble and docile classes, factors and law agents. You will not then gain much by railing, neither will it serve you much to speak of trifling interests; for a man who has only ten or twenty pounds a year will be fully more careful of his little all, than some of you are of your hundreds of thousands. He would never vote for a Representative who would lend himself to the increase of taxation, and the national debt, and so far, at least, your interests are the same. His life and his liberty are as precious to him as yours are to you, and he would not, therefore, send a Representative who would in any way risk the one or curtail the other. Gentlemen, permit me to tell you that opposition to a measure fraught with so much benefit, and free from any danger, is revolutionary, wild, and unconstitutional. It is *revolutionary* to goad 60,000 Scotsmen to madness by oppression. It is *revolutionary* to despise and trample upon men enlightened to a sense of their grievances, and determined that they must be redressed. It is *revolutionary* to set the Commons against the Aristocracy, to hold out the existence of interests incompatible with each other, and to create a breach between them. It is *wild* to attempt to arrest the progress of liberal opinion, and to imagine that the action of true and honest principle can be resisted. It is *wild* to stand up against the king and the people. It is *unconstitutional* that persons possessing property in the country, to the value of half a million, should have no voice in the election of a Representative. It is *unconstitutional* that persons possessing no property at all in the county, should have a vote for a Representative.