

had never Denied their Subordination as The Laws & Constitutions of this Countrie were Prior to all Charters and could not be Superseded by them.

That the Charters were no more than the Common Charters Ordinarily Granted by the King & not Confirmed by Parliament as Like the Charters to the City of London and the rest of them.

That many of the Charters had Improvidently Issued and ought to be Looked into.

That the Dependance of the Colonies was fully Established by the Act 7. & 8. W^m the 3^d Cap: 22 Sect. 9, annulling all Laws then made or thereafter to be made contrary to the Laws of this Kingdom and the like Clause was Incorporated in all the Charters.

That the Colonies Wanted to be Supported with all the Military Power of this Country without Paying for it as That they had been for some time endeavouring, to Shake off their Dependance and the attempt had begun in Pensilvania in 1756. by first refusing to Assist Government tho' the enemy was at their Gates & when afterwards they Granted their Aids by doing it in such a manner as to Invade the Kings Prerogative as The Resolutions of the Assembly at Philadelphia were read upon which it was observed that they had the least Claim to their Pretensions of all the Colonies their Charter having expressly Excepted and reserved all such Impositions and Customs as then were or should be appointed by act of Parliament and having in like manner Prohibited all Impositions and Customs unless with the Consent of the Proprietary, Chief Governor, or Assembly or by Act of Parliament in England.

That the next Attempt of the Colonies would be for Ridding themselves of the Navigation Act (the great Bulwark of this Country by Centring the Trade of her Colonies in herself) which they had long been aiming at, that is, they would chuse to take their Commodities from the French and the Dutch rather than from their fellow Subjects because they could obtain £25. p^r Cent cheaper.

That they had scarce Condescended to Enter into any Explanations upon the Act but had Directed all their objections to the Principle and the Power of making it.

That the Law was passed with great Deliberation having been taken up the Preceding Session & the measure then Determined by Previous Resolutions as when Passed it was without any opposition in one House and with very little in the other.

The Tax was so light as not to be felt, it was paid by the Rich only & that in proportion to their Dealings; on this head