

being Subjects of England. There were no Pacta Conventa between them & the Mother Country. The very Idea of a Colony implied Subordination & Dependence to render Allegiance for Protection. If they were not Subject they ought to Pay Dutys as Aliens. That they consisted of 3 Sorts of Governm^t, the first called the Kings Governm^{ts} w^{ch} were derived from the Royal Commission to the Governors, their Instructions & Subsequent usage. Second the Proprietary Governments, and Third the Charter Governments. That Maryland by its Charter was made expressly Subject to & dependant on the Crown of England ever after their express Tenure was of Windsor Castle, & their rights were to be Co-Extensive with any Bishop of Durham in that County Palatine, & the Statute Book shewed they were taxed by Parliament before they were represented. That the Charter of Pennsylvania, who had preposterously taken the lead, was Stamped with every badge of Subordination, Laws to be approved by the Crown, to keep an agent here, & a particular saving as to all English Acts of Parliament. That in James the First's time the Notion obtained that the Colonies were the Kings Colonies & not belonging to the Crown of England. By his Charter to Virginia he Granted them an Exclusive Fishery, & w^{ch} being found Injurious, there were two Bills brôt into Parliament in the 3^d & 19th years of his Reign to throw it open, & tho' they did not pass by accident the right of Parliam^t was asserted & the Charter no further Insisted on in that respect. Could the Kings Bench Vacate the Massachusetts Charter & yet the Parliam^t be unable to Tax them. Did they say this when they acquiesced in the Judgment & took a new Charter. He Cited a Manuscript opinion of S^r Philip Yorke & S^r Clement Wearg (Attorney & Sollicitor General) in 1724 respecting Jamaica. If (said they) it is to be Considered as a Conquered Country the King may Tax it by his own Authority. If otherwise it must be by the British Legislature.

He repeatedly called upon the advocates for America to draw the Line, to move their Exceptions & to Say how far the Sovereignty of the British Parliam^t sho^d go & where Stop. Did the Americans keep the Right of the Purse only & not of their Persons, Libertys &c. That it was Sufficient to turn over the Index to the Statute Book to shew the British Legislature had Exercised Authority over them in almost every Instance. Such were the Post Office Acts, the Act for recovery of Debts in the Plantations, the Acts for preserving Timber & White Pine, the Paper Currency Acts, they had even gone so low as to restrain the Number of Hatters Apprentices in America, & had in Innumerable Instances given the Forfeitures