I T is an established Doctrine, that Allegiance, and Protection; are reciprocal; and that a Continuance in the One, entitles the Subject to the Benefits of the Other: "As the Ligatures, or Strings, (fays Lord Coke) do knit together the Joints, of all "the Parts of the Body, so doth Legiance join together, the Sowereign, and all his Subjects. (4) For as the Subject oweth to the King, his true and faithful Legiance, and Obedience; so the Sovereign is to govern and protect the Subject. (5) Between the Sovereign, and the Subject, there is a double and reciprocal Tie; for as the Subject is bound to obey the King, so is the King bound to protect the Subject. (6) And Subjection on draws to it Protection, and Protection Subjection: (7)

EVERY Subject has a Right to the Enjoyment of his Liberty and Property, according to the established Laws of his Country; when that Right is invaded, Recourse must be had to the Law for a Remedy: And a Man, who hath the Benefit of the Law, is fure to have Reparation for any Injury that has been done Him; and is secure against future Wrongs: But, if he has not the Benefit of the Law, he must not only submit to past Injuries, if done by a Person Superior to him, in Power; but be exposed to future Insults, whenever Power, and Inclination, concur to oppress Him: From whence, it necessarily follows, that the greatest Advantage, which the Subject can possibly derive, from the Royal Protection, is the Benefit of the Laws; that so long as the Subject hath That, he is secure of every Thing which belongs to Him; that when He loses It, He loses every Thing; or at best, hath but a very uncertain, and precarious Tenure, in any thing: This Subjection, and this Protection, are not bounded by any Space, less extensive than the British Dominions.

^{(4) 7} Co. Rep. 4 b. (5) ibid. 5. a. Regere et protegere Subditos suos. (6) Duplex et reciprocum Ligamen, quia sicut Subditus Regisenetur ad Obedientiam ita Rex Subdito tenetur ad Protestionem. 4 Co. Rep. 5. a. (7) Protestio trabit Subjectionem, & Subjectio Protestionem. ibid.