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It once foreseen; they do not immediately alarm the Fears, and engage the Passions of the *English Electors*, the Connection between a Freeholder of *Great-Britain*, and a *British American* being deducible only through a Train of Reasoning, which few will take the Trouble, or can have an Opportunity, if they have Capacity, to investigate; wherefore the Relation between the *British-Americans*, and the *English Electors*, is a Knot too infirm to be relied on as a competent Security, especially against the Force of a present, counteracting Expectation of Relief.

If it would have been a just Conclusion, that the *Colonies* being exactly in the same Situation with the *Non-Electors* of *England*, are therefore represented in the same Manner, it ought to be allowed, that the Reasoning is solid, which, after having evinced a total *Dissimilarity* of Situation, infers that their Representation is *different*.

If the Commons of *Great-Britain* have no Right by the Constitution, to GIVE AND GRANT Property *not* belonging to themselves or others, without their Consent actually or virtually given—If the Claim of the Colonies not to be taxed *without their Consent*, signified by their Representatives, is well founded, if it appears that the Colonies are not actually represented by the Commons of *Great-Britain*, and that the Notion of a double or virtual Representation, doth not with any Propriety apply to the People of *America*; then the Principle of the *Stamp Act*, must be given up as indefensible on the Point of Representation, and the Validity of it rested upon the *Power* which they who framed it, have to carry it into Execution.

“Should the Parliament devise a Tax, to be paid ~~only~~ by those of the People in *Great-Britain*, who are neither Members of either House of Parliament, nor their Electors, such an Act would be unjust and partial,” saith the Author of the Claim of the Colonies, &c. who yet allows that the Non-Electors would have a Security against the Weight of such a Tax, should it be imposed, which the Colonies have not, *Viz.* That the Members of Parliament and their Electors, must be relatively affected by it; but the industrious *North-American*, and the opulent *West-Indian* may have their Properties taxed, and no Individual in *Great-Britain* participate with them in the Burden: On the contrary, the Members of Parliament would make their Court to their Constituents most effectually, by multiplying Taxes upon the Subjects of the Colonies.”

Is it not amazing that the above Author, *with these Sentiments*, should undertake the Defence of the Stamp Duties, which, by his own Concession,

appear