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The Colonies are dependant upon Great Britain, and the supreme Authority vested in the King, Lords, and Commons, may justly be exercised to secure, or preserve their Dependance, whenever necessary for that Purpose. This Authority refults from, and is implied in the Idea of the Relation subfisting between England and her Colonies; for, considering the Nature of human Affections, the Inferior is not to be trusted with providing Regulations to prevent his Rifing to an Equality with his Superior. But, though the Right of the Superior to use the proper Means for preserving the Subordination of his Inferior is admitted, yet it does not necessarily follow, that he has a Right to seize the Property of his Inferior when he pleases, or to command him in every Thing, fince, in the Degrees of it, there may very well exist a Dependance and Inferiority, without absolute Vassalage and Slavery. In what the Superior may ightfully controul, or compel, and in what the Inferior ought to be at Liberty to act without Controll or Compulsion, depends upon the Nature of the Dependance, and the Degree of the Subordination; and, these bein ascernined, the Measure of Obedience, and Submission, and the Enter of the Authority and Superintendence will be settled. When Pow s, a postible with the Relation between the Superior and Inferior, have, by express Compact, been granted to, and accepted by the latter, and have been, af hat Compact, repeatedly recognized by the former-When They may be exercised effectually upon every Occasion without any Injury to that Relation, the Authority of the Superior can't properly interpole; for, by the Powers vested in the Inferior, is the Superior limited.

By their Constitutions of Government, the Colonies are impowered to impose internal Taxes. This Power is compatible with their Dependance, and hath been expressly recognized by British Ministers and the British Parliament, upon many Occasions; and it may be exercised effectually without striking at, or impeaching, in any Respect, the Superintendence of the British Parliament. May not then the Line be distinctly and justly drawn between such Acts as are necessary, or proper, for preserving or securing the Dependance of the Colonies, and such as are not necessary or proper for that very important Purpose?

When the Powers were conferred upon the Colonies, They were conferred-too as Privileges and Immunities, and accepted as such; or, to speak more properly, the Privileges belonging necessarily to Them as British Subjects, were solemnly declared and confirmed by their Charters, and They who settled in America under the Encouragement and Faith of these Charters, understood, not only that They might, but that it was their Right to exercise