

exercise those Powers without Controul, or Prevention. In some of the Charters the Distinction is expressed, and the strongest Declarations made, and the most solemn Assurances given that the Settlers should not have their Property taxed without their own Consent by their Representatives, though their legislative Authority is limited at the same Time, by the Subordination implied in their Relation, and They are therefore restrained from making Acts of Assembly repugnant to the Laws of *England*, and, had the Distinction not been expressed, the Powers given would have implied it, for, if the Parliament may in any Case interpose, when the Authority of the Colonies is adequate to the Occasion, and not limited by their Subordination to the Mother-Country, it may in every *Case*, which would make *another* Appellation more proper to describe their Condition, than the Name by which their Inhabitants have been usually called, and have Gloried in.

Because the Parliament may, when the Relation between *Great-Britain* and her Colonies calls for an Exertion of her Superintendance, bind the Colonies by Statute, therefore a Parliamentary Interposition in every other Instance, is justifiable, is an Inference that may be denied.

On some Emergencies, the King, by the Constitution; hath an absolute Power to provide for the Safety of the State, to take Care, like a *Roman Dictator*, *ne quid Detrimenti capiat Respublica*, and this Power is not specifically annexed to the Monarchy by any express Law; it necessarily results from the End and Nature of Government, but who would infer from this, that the King, in every Instance, or upon every Occasion, can, upon the Principles of the Constitution, exercise this supreme Power?

The *British Ministers* have, in the most effectual Terms, at different Periods, from the Reign of *Charles II.*, to that of the present King, recognized this Distinction in their Requisitions, transmitted to the Colonies to raise and levy Men and Money; by Acts of Assembly; and recently, in the Course of the last War, they were so far from thinking that it was proper for the *British House of Commons* to Give and Grant the Property of the Colonies to support the military Operations in *America*, upon which not only the immediate Protection of that Part of the *British Dominions*, but the most important Interests, perhaps the ultimate Preservation of *Great Britain* from Destruction, essentially depended; I say, on this great Occasion of the most important, and national Concernment, the *British Ministers* were so far from calling upon the *House of Commons*, in their peculiar Department, to Give and Grant Property, belonging neither to Themselves, nor their Constituents, that They directly applied to the Colonies to tax Themselves; in Virtue of the Authority and Privilege