

The Writer on the Regulations lately made with Respect to the Colonies, who is said to have been *well informed*, asserts a Fact, which indisputably proves, that the Impositions mentioned, were *only* Regulations of Trade, and can, with no kind of Propriety, be considered in any other Light. The Fact he asserts, is, that “ the whole Remittance from all the Taxes in the Colonies, at an Average of Thirty Years, has not amounted to 1900 *l.* & “ Year, and in that Sum, 7 or 800 *l.* *per Annum* only, have been remitted “ from *North-America*; and that the Establishment of Officers, necessary to “ collect that Revenue, amounts to 7600 *l.* *per Annum*.

It would be ridiculous indeed to suppose, that the Parliament would raise a Revenue by Taxes in the Colonies to defray Part of the national Expence, the Collection of which Taxes would increase that Expence to a Sum more than three Times the Amount of the Revenue; but, the Impositions being considered in their true Light, as Regulations of Trade, the Expence arising from an Establishment necessary to carry Them into Execution, is so far from being ridiculous, that it may be wisely incurred.

The Author of the Claim of the Colonies, &c. gives (as hath been observed) the Epithets of *unjust* and *partial*, to a Tax which should be imposed upon the Non-Electors, only in *Britain*; and, in that very Instance, proves, that a Tax upon the Non-Electors in the Colonies, is more unjust and partial, and yet undertakes to defend the Justice of it; and the Writer on the Regulations of the Colonies declares, that it is in vain to call the Acts He has cited as Precedents, by the Name of mere Regulations, notwithstanding He hath irrefragably proved, that They are ridiculous, if considered in any other Light. (See *The Regulation of the Colonies*, &c. † Page 105—57, and *The Claim of the Colonies*, &c. Page 28, 29, 30.)

of the Northern Powers to a free Trade and Navigation, communicated his Plan to and desired the Opinion of Baron *Puffendorf* upon it, who observed that as the Question had not been settled upon clear and undeniable Principles, and there was a Mixture of Fact and Right, the Confederates might contend that They have a Right to distress the Enemy, and, as the Means to attain that Purpose, to restrain the Trade of the Northern Powers, an Argument that with superior Force would be conclusive.

† A grave Answer to a little pert Pamphlet, called *the Objections to the Taxation*, &c. would be too ludicrous. When the Author of it talks of Orders to be observed under Pains and Penalties, he uses the awful Style of a Lord of T— but it was too constrained for him to support, and he therefore very naturally relapsed into the Character of a Jack-Pudding. He had very little Reason to apprehend that *Lock*, *Sidney*, or *Selden*, would be called upon to pull off his—Cap.