

his Appendix, that the Method of Requisition was *in that* pursued; for, the Lords of Trade, in their Report, expressly mention the Refusal of the Colonies to comply with the Requisitions transmitted to them, to remove the Grievance complained of.

The Clause in the Mutiny Act during the late War is also relied upon, but with how much Propriety, few Words will evince.

The Acts of Assembly of each Colony, could have no obligatory Force beyond the Limits of each; but the Service of the Colony Troops, was not confined within the same Colony in which They were raised; it is therefore evident that the Provincial Legislatures, had not an Authority adequate to the great Object of the military Operations in *America*, which was not merely the Defence of the Plantations, by Measures executed within their Boundaries, but the Enemy was attacked in his own Country, and for this Purpose the *British* and *American* Troops acted conjunctly. On this Occasion it was not only convenient, that the Troops employed in the same Service, should be subject to the same Discipline, but it was indispensably necessary that this Discipline should be established by *Act of Parliament*, the Authority of the *Provincial Legislatures* being deemed to be incompetent. And it is to be remarked, moreover, that the Provincial Troops were raised and paid by the Colonies, and that it was in the Power of their Assemblies, a Power exercised by some of Them, to disband or reduce Them when They pleased, and therefore their supporting and keeping them up, was an effectual Consent to the Act of Parliament; but as hath been shewn, an internal Tax may be as compleatly and adequately laid in every Colony, by the Authority of the *respective Assemblies*, as by the *British Parliament*, and therefore there is not the same Necessity for the Interposition of the Mother Country in this, as in the other Instance, and the Colonies with Reference to the Stamp-Act, are not called upon to do any Act expressive of their Assent to it, nor is it in their Power to hinder it's taking Effect in the fullest Extent.

The Act for the *Establishment of a Post-Office in the Colonies* (9 *Anne*, c. 10,) comes the nearest to the Subject of any Regulation that hath been mentioned; but yet it is materially distinguishable from the Stamp Act. For the same Reason that an Act of Parliament was necessary to secure the Discipline of the Provincial Troops, acting in Conjunction with the *British* Forces during the late War, the Authority of Parliament might be proper for the general Establishment of a regular Post-Office, for as the Laws of each Colony are in their Operation confined within the Limits of each,

prohibitory