is to be as the into efdiferefate. uthority çir tighe re, can oners in maxim, ne Ame. not take without, prefentaolonias liament tax the oneain D, is rens, fewer xclusive d thereof the hem; to fubiect on never he Rothat is the fole ngdom, ve right of

of modifying and regulating the quantity of public fupplies, and the manner of laying taxes. They decide upon what the legiflature ought to receive for the fupport of the flate; but the Commons, by their own authority, cannot enforce the raifing the fupplies they vote. That privilege is inherent in the fupreme and unaccountable power, vefted in the three branches of the Legiflature united, who are in fact the State, as the virtual reprefentatives of the whole Empire, and not the delegates of individuals.

[95]]

", If reprefentation is virtual in Great Britain, why then is it not virtual in the Colonies? The people of the four northern Provinces, though they deny the fact in words, own it in their conduct; near one third of the corporations in New England, chuse no representatives, to fave the expence of paying their deputies. They however own the right of their Affemblies, to impose taxes, and to make laws to bind the whole community, as the reprefentatives of the whole The truth is, reprefentation has no Colony. more to do with the right of taxation, than with every other right exercised by the supreme and Superintending power. It is interwoven with the very effence of the legiflative power, and is exerted by that power for the necessary support of the and the store was a more a the and be were State #. have not a substit fire of been ice why A seamant . ins no stilly right dieser is high a . ab easier sources on

This example of the corporations of New England which chufe no repréferentives, firongly illufrates the argument which I have flated. The taxes imposed by the Affembly of the