## INTRODUCTION.

In the event therefore of this contest-let us again HisMajesty repeat it - not the separate interests of his Majesty, but those of his British subjects are involved. If the Americans infult him by groundless complaints of his government, it is because he afferted our rights :- if they have dared to renounce all allegiance to his Crown, it is because he determined not to give up our rights k.

infulted for porting our in-

THE general charge brought against his Majesty, in this audacious paper, is, that " the history of his e reign is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations; gainst his " all having in direct object the establishment of an ab-" folute tyranny over" - what they call - " these states," -what we should call-his Majesty's subjects in America.

The general brought a-Majesty.

In support of this atrocious charge certain maxims Proofs alare advanced; a theory of Government is established; port of the and what the Authors of the Declaration call Facts, charge. are submitted, as they tell us, to " the candid world."

THESE maxims, this theory, and these facts we are now about to examine. We shall begin by the feeved in the facts. And to state them more clearly, the several of the precharges are numbered; and divided into fo many tended separate Articles. They are given in the order in which this which they stand in the Declaration; and each supported, confidered apart. But as there is a studied confusion

Method obexamination proofs, by

k This has been expressly acknowledged by the Author of Common Sense. A book which has been in some fort adopted by the Congress; many of the most striking passages of the Declaration being borrowed from it. The charge there alleged against the King is-" That be bas " undertaken in his own right, to support the Parliament in what he calls " theirs." " It is by this combination"-adds the Author, and the Declaration adopts the phrase,-" that the good people of America are " grievenfly oppreffed." [Introduction.]