

should be approved by Parliament, those sums were to stand in the place of taxes imposed by Parliament, and as long as they should be paid, no farther taxes were to be imposed. In a few words, their granting those sums at the requisition of Parliament, to be approved of by it, was to be considered as a good security for the dignity of that body, and future supplies were to be voted by the Americans alone. To view this plan in the most favourable light, very little could be said in its defence. It was to support the imaginary dignity of Parliament, by degrading our brethren ; it was to require the Americans to submit to one act of tyranny, in hopes of being suffered afterwards to enjoy freedom. But the Americans viewed the conciliatory plan in a light still more unfavourable ; they had received early information of the manner in which it was treated by the *friends* of the court. They saw, indeed, that it had been *suffered* to pass, but they were convinced that it was not honestly intended, that it could not come to good. The result has justified their apprehensions. The assembly of Nova Scotia were pleased to make an experiment on the above plan ; they offered his Majesty a certain duty, *ad valorem*, on goods imported into that province, and prayed that it might be accepted. On the 29th of November, sundry resolutions were reported to the House of Commons on the subject of their petition ; these resolutions were to be the foundation of a bill which was then ordered ; by which a constitution was in some measure to
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