

"pleased to confer some marks of his *Royal favour*
 "on those *Governors and Officers* in the several
 "Colonies who distinguished themselves by their
 "zeal and *fidelity* in supporting the dignity of the
 "Crown, the just rights of Parliament, and the
 "supreme authority of Great Britain over the
 "Colonies, during the late disturbances in Ame-
 "rica."

MANY more precedents of compensation for sa-
 crifices made by the *private subject*, and of *distin-*
guishing marks of public favour to official, as well as
private men, might be adduced from the history
 of all nations, and in *particular* from that of the
 British; but the Loyalists think it unnecessary to
 recite them; because they conclude, that it is easy
 for Britons to conceive, that if this was not the
 law of Great Britain; if Great Britain is not
 bound to make compensation to individuals for
 the sacrifices made to the public interest and
 safety, then, while it possesses *private*, it wants
public justice. The property of the people
 would be at the *absolute* disposal of the Sove-
 reign. For the compensation enjoined by the
 law of *eminent Domain* is the only check upon
 the *abuse of it*. That justice and protection, to
 purchase which men give up their natural liberty,
 would be wanting in the British government.
 Instead of being adapted to the preservation and
 security of its subjects, it would be despotic;