e or promote a instituent parts uties on trade, to restrain the er, and thus to promote

the growth, &c. e places of their those parts, &c. or unlading the in those commo-id the inhabitants supplied with those jects of this your for what of them, orefaid laws, bave do also vend great g them into divers Majesty's customs, E PREVENTION

that, " notwithtrade to this king-AMEDY WHERE antations, a doubt made in the 25th are laid upon the sported from one if the fame were, d from glving the 22d and 23d years erty to go to say

ie, and encouragey of all prises carhe fame had been exported, &c. crown, and there-should be complied of other colonies. ir years afterwards, er act " all prize cafe they had been

gn rum, fuger and ... Whereas the America, are of the and firength of this onies, have of late ble to improve or eign fugar colonies, Britain : Fon RE-

promote the general welfare. The raifing a revenue thereby was never intended. Thus the King, by his judges in his courts of justice, imposes fines, which all together amount to a very considerable sum, and contribute to the support of government: But this is merely a consequence arising from restrictions, that only meant to keep peace, and prevent confusion; and surely a man would argue very loofely, who should conclude from hence, that the King has a right to levy money in general upon his subjects. Never did the British parliament, till the period above mentioned, think of imposing duties in America, FOR THE PURPOSE OF RAISING A REVENUE. Mr. Greenville first introduced this language, in the preamble to the 4th of Geo. III. Chap. 15, which has their words--- And whereas it is just and necessary that A REVE-NUE BE RAISED IN YOUR MAJESTY'S SAID DOMINIONS IN AME-RICA, for defraying the expences of defending, protecting, and securing the same: We your Majetty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, THE COMMONS OF GREAT-BRITAIN, in parliament assembled, being defirous to make some provision in this present session of parliament, TOWARDS RAISING THE SAID REVENUE IN AMERICA, bave refolved to give and GRANT unto your Majesty the several rates and duties herein after mentioned," &c.

A FEW months after came the Stamp-AA, which reciting this, proceeds in the same strange mode of expression, thus---- And whereas it is just and necessary, that provision be made FOR RAI-SING A FURTHER REVENUE WITHIN YOUR MAJESTY'S DOMI-NIONS IN AMERICA, towards defraying the faid expences, we your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the COMMONS OF GREAT-BRITAIN, &c. GIVE and GRANT," &c. as before.

THE last act, granting duties upon paper, &c. carefully pursues these modern precedents. The preamble is, "Whereas it is expedient that a revenue should be raised in your Maje-STY'S DOMINIONS IN AMERICA, for making a more certain and adequate provision for defraying the charge of the administration of justice, and the support of civil government in such provinces, where it shall be found necessary; and towards the surther defraying the expences of defending, protecting and securing the said dominions, we your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great-Britain, Get give and orant? See as before.

Here we may observe an authority express claimed and exerted to impose duties on these colonies; not for the regulation of trade;

MEDY WHERTOF, AND FOR THE GOOD AND WELFARE OF YOUR MA-IRSTY'S SURFECTS," Sc.

The 29th (726, II. Chap. 26, and the 1st Geo. III. Chap. 9, which continue the 6st Geo. II. Chap. 13, declare, that the faid act hath, by experience, been found ufglial and beneficial, Sc. These are all the most considerable statutes re-lating to the commence of the colonies; and it is thought to be utterly unne-cessary to add any observations to these extracts, to prove that they were all intended (sales as reventaines of trads. intended folely as regulations of trade.