

“ The Colonies in return for this restraint  
“ on their navigation and trade, should be  
“ exempted from all internal taxes whatever,  
“ for the support of the empire.” They  
would therefore have nothing to maintain but  
their own civil power, which would be a very  
trivial burthen.

“ And lastly, their Legislation should be in  
“ every respect equally free and similar to that  
“ of the Mother-country, and their gover-  
“ nors appointed from thence.”

Before we enter into the particular merits  
and consequences of these regulations, let us  
see whether the Colonies could have any just  
reason to complain.—Let us imagine ourselves  
under the same predicament.

Suppose Britain dependent on France, and  
she to make the following offer to us :

“ You may either enjoy all the privileges  
“ we do as French subjects and residents, pro-  
“ vided that, equally with us, you pay all  
“ taxes and burthens of the state ; or other-  
“ wise you may be exempt from all internal  
“ taxes, except the maintenance of your own  
“ civil power, leaving to us the entire regu-

In this instance Dean Tucker has made a mistake in assert-  
ing, “ that all the coasts of the Mediterranean and the south  
“ of Europe are already supplied with rice from the Colonies,  
“ in the same manner as if there had been an actual separa-  
“ tion; no rice-ship bound to any place south of Cape Fi-  
“ nisterre being at all obliged to touch at any part of Great  
“ Britain.” See his *True Interest of Great Britain in regard  
to the Colonies*. The last of his *Four Tracts on Political and  
Commercial Subjects*.

D

“ lation