

“ 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*.

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