

sented, that " for lack of knights and burgeses  
 " to represent them in the high Court of Parlia-  
 " ment, they had been often times *touched and*  
 " *grieved* with acts and statutes, made within  
 " the said Court, derogatory to their most  
 " ancient jurisdictions, liberties, and privileges,  
 " and prejudicial to their quietness, rest, and  
 " peace;" this country would, I am persuaded,  
 have no objection to their being represented in  
 our Parliament.

" But the Colonies, though that circumstance is  
 only insinuated in the declaration, have uniformly  
 affirmed, that granting the supremacy of Parlia-  
 ment should extend over the whole empire, yet  
 that they themselves have a right to an exemp-  
 tion from taxes, either by the concessions of the  
 Legislature, or by charters from the King. It  
 seems incompatible with reason, say they, that the  
 Colonies should have internal legislatures of their  
 own, possessing the authority of taxation, and that,  
 notwithstanding, the British Parliament should re-  
 tain its power of laying imposts. The first of  
 these assertions is not founded in truth, and the  
 charters neither give, nor can give, any exemption  
 from taxation."

It is unnecessary to enter into a discussion of se-  
 veral questionable positions in these quotations.  
 They are only here inserted, to show, that these  
 distinguished writers conceived, that the right of  
 Parliament to tax the *unrepresented* part of Eng-  
 land,