ence of them; notwithftanding as to its private internal Policy, it is a diffinet Kingdom of itfelf, and hath Parliaments of its own; whofe Regulations and Ordinances, however, like those of the Colonies, grow up into Laws but at the Diference of the King and his Council.

It is of the Nature and Effence of all human Governments, that a fupremeand abfoluce Jurifdiction should be lodged some where : In fome Countries, a defpotic and hereditary Power is vefted in the Perfon of one Man; in others, it is delegated to a particular Rank; and in others again, to an inferior elective Number of Men; but the Wildom of our Anceftors, maturely weighing the genuine Merits and Demcrits of monarchical, anflocratical, and democratical Syftems, and gleaning from each it's falubrious, and rejecting it's noxious Qualities, hath, from this variegated Sample, modelled us into the moft admirable Mixture of them all, and intrufted the whole national Power and Authority with a Parliament: To this most puilfunt Court appertain the Privilege and Office of providing for the Public Weal, by abrogating fuch old Laws or Cuftoms, or creating and enforcing fuch new ones, as the Mutability of all fublunary Affairs may render expedient; and it is to the fpirited and most merit-

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