

gatives of the Crown, most of the rights of the people;—even then the exercise of those powers could in no wise be deemed usurpations or encroachments.

REVIEW.

BUT the truth is, to the exercise of these powers, the Colonies have not tacitly, but *expressly*, consented; as expressly as any subject of Great Britain ever consented to Acts of the British Parliament. Consult the Journals of either House of Parliament; consult the proceedings of their own Assemblies; and innumerable will be the occasions, on which the legality of these powers will be found to be expressly recognised by Acts of the Colonial Assemblies. For in preceding reigns, the petitions from these Assemblies were couched in a language, very different from that which they have assumed under the present reign. In praying for the non-exercise of these powers, in particular instances, they acknowledged their legality; the right in general was recognised; the exercise of it, in particular instances, was prayed to be suspended on the sole ground of *inexpediency*.

On many occasions expressly recognised as such by the Colonial Assemblies.

THE less reason can the Americans have to complain against the exercise of these powers, as it was under the constant exercise of the self-same powers, that they have grown up with a vigour and rapidity unexampled: That within a period, in which other communities have scarcely had time to take root, they have shot forth exuberant branches. So flourishing is their agriculture, that—we are told—“besides feeding
“plentifully their own growing multitudes, their
“annual exports have exceeded a *million*.” So flourishing is their trade, that—we are told—“it has
“increased far beyond the speculations of the most
“sanguine

The effects of them beneficial.