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tory as ernour educ'd in then d who ient to his his Will? And too many such there are to be found in all Colonies so constituted, who are content to be faddled themselves, provided they may ride others under the chief Rider. I must farther observe, that where there are no Charters, there are Courts of Equity established, in which the Governour is always Chancellor, and for the most Part Chief Justice, and Ordinary at the same Time; which puts the Estate, Lives, and Liberties of the Inhabitants, saving the Liberty of Appeal at Home, entirely in his Disposal; and even an Appeal in all Cases under a considerable Sum, in all Cases of the ordinary Jurisdiction, and in all Cases Capital, is either disallowed by his Instructions, or wholly in the Governour's Breast to allow or not.

THE Sum of my Argument is, That the Benefit which Great Britain receives from the Plantations arises from their Commerce: That Oppression is the most opposite Thing in the World to Commerce, and the most destructive Enemy it can have: That Governous have, in all Times, and in all Countries, been too much inclin'd to oppress: And, consequently, it cannot be the Interest of the Nation to encrease their Power, and Lessen the Liberties of the People. I am so sanguine in this Opinion, that I really think it would be for the Service of the Crown and Nation to incorporate those Governments which have no Charters, rather than Disfranchize those that have.

THE last Thing I propos'd to consider was, How far it may be consistent with Justice, to deprive the Colonies of their Charters, without giving them a fair Trial, or any previous Notice.

The 4th Proposition, That it seems inconsistent with Justice to Disfranchize the Charter Colonies by an Act of Parliament.

It is certain, that Bills of Attainder, such as this would be, have been feldom us'd in *England*, and then only upon the most extraordinary Occasions: As when flagrant Crimes have been committed of a new and unusual Nature, against which the Law had made no Provision; or when the Witnesses have avoided, and perhaps by the Contrivance of the Party; or lastly, which is the most common