

interest, both of the king and nobles to prevent, they must naturally have a regard for the people they represent, and therefore they will always be extremely cautious of subjecting them to any expense, or to any inconvenience, unless it be absolutely necessary for the public good.

"Hence we may see, that this difference between the laws of England, and the laws of Taxation is founded upon the very nature of our constitution; and hence we may see the wisdom of those brave men, who, at the risk of life and fortune, undertook to extend the British dominions, by establishing colonies in America: they consented that their posterity should be bound by the laws of England, because it is the interest of every British subject, that the king should be enabled to fulfil the end to be obtained by those laws; the more remote a man is from the seat of government, the more is it his interest that the king should be enabled to do so; but they did not consent that their posterity should be bound by the laws of Taxation; on the contrary, as their posterity were to have no representatives in the parliament of England, they justly supposed that by the laws of England, by Magna Charter itself, and the statute of 34 Edw. I. their posterity could not be bound by any such taxation-laws; especially as they had expressly stipulated, that their children and posterity, born in America, should have and enjoy all liberties, franchises, and immunities, of free denizens, and natural subjects within any of the British dominions, and, consequently, that they should not be bound by any laws but such as they had then, and such as their posterity should afterwards enact by themselves or their representatives, no where but in their own respective assemblies; and therefore they can not be bound by any law, but such a one as may, in the most proper manner, be deemed a law of England.

"When we take this view of things, and remember that the Americans see them in their true light, we can not be surprised at the spirited opposition they have made to our mode of taxation, although in the course of the contest, many errors have been the consequence, no less on the other, than on this, side of the water. I am, &c. A. G."

I have complied with Moderator's request, in the republication of this letter, although I do not think it very interesting in the present juncture, and although there are several parts of it by no means applicable to the political questions that now agitate this country, and others that are controvertible or erroneous. But the principles upon which the distinction between money-bills, and those which relate to objects of general legislature is founded, appear to be well laid down, and to be applicable to the interferences which we have seen made by the council, with the bills of the assembly, relative to the civil-list. It