

movements." The first is a power subject to a constitutional check. *Great Britain* cannot injure us by taking away our commerce without hurting herself *immediately*. The last is a power without check or limit. She might ruin us by it. The injury thereby to herself might be *remote* as to be despised by her.

THE power of regulation was the only band that could have held us together; formed on one of these "original contracts,"—which only can be a foundation of just authority. Without such a band, our general commerce with *foreign nations*, might have been injurious and destructive to her. Reason and duty reject such a licence. This our duty resembles that of children to a parent. The parent has a power over them: but they

throne of *England*, was entitled to all the rights of a subject born in *England*; though the objection, that statutes of *England* could not bind *Scotland*, or a man residing there, who held lands in *England*, was mentioned in the course of the argument. That great difficulty being got over, if the gentleman will go a step farther, and perceive some little distinction between colonies proceeding out of the loins of *England*, and the "conquered" countries of *Ireland* and *Wales*,—the countries of *Gascoigny*, *Guienne*, and *Calais*. "united by mutual pact to *England*" and the islands of *Guernsey*, &c. "lying within the four seas, whose sovereigns annexed them to *England*:" and will only allow the colonists a little more regard than is professed in law books for those countries, and about as much as has been actually observed towards them by parliament, he will have no further occasion to say severe things of those, who are willing to esteem him; and then, if he can persuade his worthy countrymen to adopt his sentiments, their anger will no longer give pain to those who almost adore them.