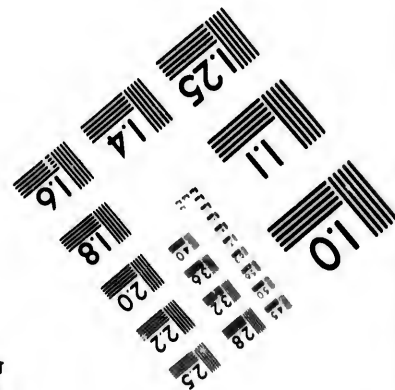
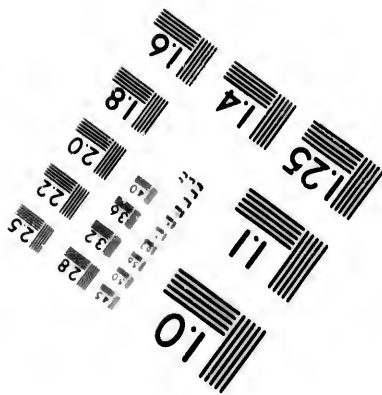
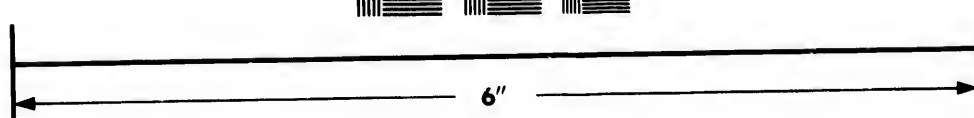
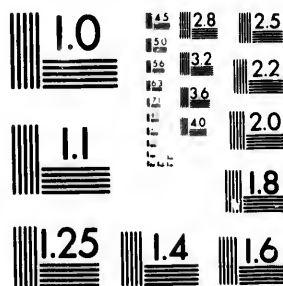


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

15
13
12
10
8
28
25
22
20
18

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

11
10
8
7
6
5
4
3
2

© 1984

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distortion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité Inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to
ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement
obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,
etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à
obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

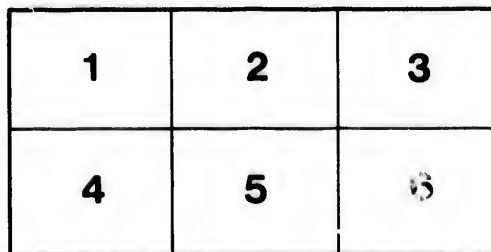
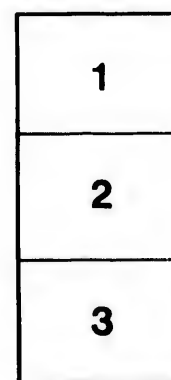
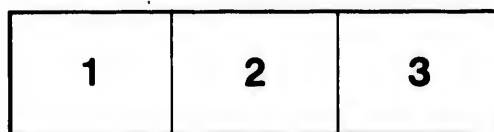
Library of Congress
Photoduplication Service

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol → (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ▼ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

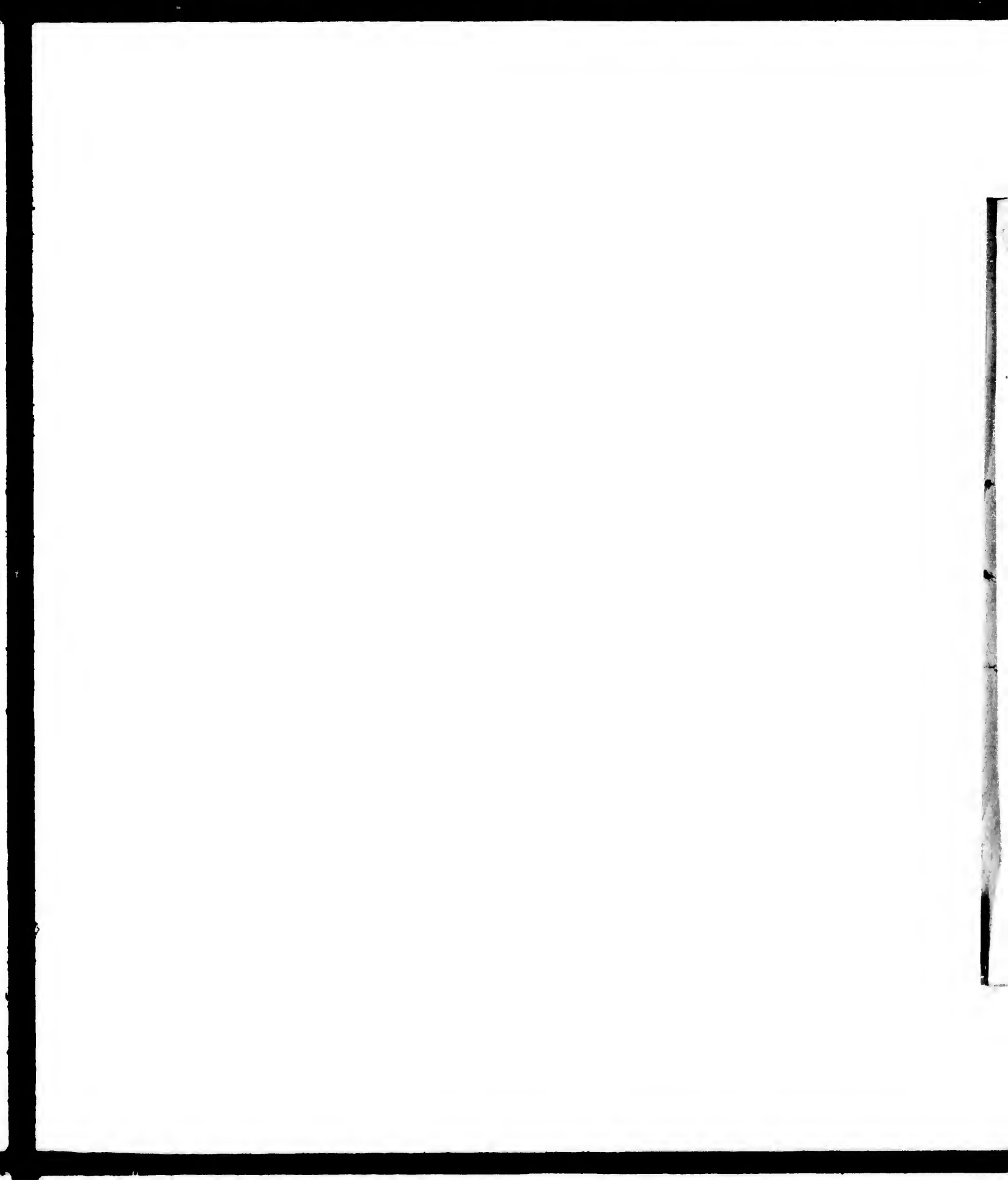
Library of Congress
Photoduplication Service

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole → signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ▼ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.



S. Jenyns

THE
OBJECTIONS
TO THE
TAXATION

OF OUR

American COLONIES,

BY THE

LEGISLATURE of *Great Britain*,

Briefly Consider'd.



L O N D O N :

Printed for J. WILKIE, in St. Paul's Church-yard. 1765.

[Price Six-pence.]

11215
1954
Office

17 May 54

THE
OBJECTIONS
TO THE
TAXATION

OF

Our *American* COLONIES, &c.

THE Right of the Legislature of *Great Britain* to impose Taxes on her *American Colonies*, and the Expediency of exerting that Right in the present Conjuncture, are Propositions so indisputably clear, that I should never have thought it necessary to have undertaken their Defence, had not many Arguments been lately flung out both in Papers and Conversation, which with Insolence

equal to their Absurdity deny them both. As these are usually mixt up with several patriotic and favorite Words, such as Liberty, Property, *Englismen*, &c. which are apt to make strong Impressions on that more numerous Part of Mankind, who have Ears but no Understanding, it will not, I think, be improper to give them some Answers: To this therefore I shall singly confine myself, and do it in as few Words as possible, being sensible that the fewest will give least Trouble to myself, and probably most Information to my Reader.

The great capital Argument, which I find on this Subject, and which, like an Elephant at the Head of a Nabob's Army, being once overthrown, must put the whole into Confusion, is this; that no *Englismen* is, or can be taxed, but by his own Consent: by which must be meant one of these three Propositions; either that no *Englismen*

lishman can be taxed without his own Consent as an Individual; or that no *Englishman* can be taxed without the Consent of the Persons he chuses to represent him; or that no *Englishman* can be taxed without the Consent of the Majority of all those, who are elected by himself and others of his Fellow Subjects to represent them. Now let us impartially consider, whether any one of these Propositions are in Fact true: if not, then this wonderful Structure which has been erected upon them, falls at once to the Ground, and like another *Babel*, perishes by a Confusion of Words, which the Builders themselves are unable to understand.

First then, that no *Englishman* is or can be taxed but by his own Consent as an Individual: this is so far from being true, that it is the very Reverse of Truth; for no Man that I know of is taxed by his own Consent; and an *Englishman*,
I believe,

I believe, is as little likely to be so taxed, as any Man in the World.

Secondly, that no *Englishman* is, or can be taxed, but by the Consent of those Persons, whom he has chose to represent him; for the Truth of this I shall appeal only to the candid Representatives of those unfortunate Counties which produce Cyder, and shall willingly acquiesce under their Determination.

Lastly, that no *Englishman* is, or can be taxed, without the Consent of the Majority of those, who are elected by himself, and others of his Fellow Subjects, to represent them. This is certainly as false as the other two; for every *Englishman* is taxed, and not one in twenty represented: Copyholders, Leaseholders, and all Men possessed of personal Property only, chose no Representatives; *Manchester, Birmingham,* and
many

many more of our richest and most flourishing trading Towns send no Members to Parliament, consequently cannot consent by their Representatives, because they chuse none to represent them; yet are they not *Englishmen*? or are they not taxed?

I am well aware, that I shall hear *Lock, Sidney, Selden*, and many other great Names quoted, to prove that every *Englishman*, whether he has a Right to vote for a Representative, or not, is still represented in the *British* Parliament; in which Opinion they all agree: on what Principle of common Sense this Opinion is founded I comprehend not, but on the Authority of such respectable Names I shall acknowledge its Truth; but then I will ask one Question, and on that I will rest the whole Merits of the Cause: Why does not this imaginary Representation extend to *America* as well as over the whole Island of *Great Britain*?

Britain? If it can travel three hundred Miles, why not three thousand? if it can jump over Rivers and Mountains, why cannot it sail over the Ocean? If the Towns of *Manchester* and *Birmingham* sending no Representatives to Parliament are notwithstanding there represented, why are not the Cities of *Albany* and *Boston* equally represented in that Assembly? Are they not alike *British* Subjects? are they not *Englishmen*? or are they only *Englishmen*, when they solicit for Protection, but not *Englishmen*, when Taxes are required to enable this Country to protect them?

But it is urged, that the Colonies are by their Charters placed under distinct Governments, each of which has a Legislative Power within itself, by which alone it ought to be taxed; that if this Privilege is once given up, that Liberty which every *Englishman* has a Right to, is torn from them, they are all Slaves, and all is lost.

The

The Liberty of an *Englishman* is a Phrase of so various a Signification, having within these few Years been used as a synonymous Term for Blasphemy, Bawdy, Treason, Libels, Strong Beer, and Cyder, that I shall not here presume to define its meaning; but I shall venture to assert what it cannot mean; that is, an Exemption from Taxes imposed by the Authority of the Parliament of *Great Britain*; nor is there any Charter, that ever pretended to grant such a Privilege to any Colony in *America*; and had they granted it, it could have had no Force; their Charters being derived from the Crown, and no Charter from the Crown can possibly supersede the Right of the whole Legislature: Their Charters are undoubtedly no more than those of all Corporations, which empower them to make Bye Laws, and raise Duties for the Purposes of their own Police, for ever subject to the

B
superior

superior Authority of Parliament ; and in some of their Charters, the Manner of exercising these Powers is specified in these express Words, *according to the Course of other Corporations in Great Britain*: And therefore they can have no more Pretence to plead an Exemption from this parliamentary Authority, than any other Corporation in *England*.

It has been moreover alledged, that, though Parliament may have Power to impose Taxes on the Colonies, they have no Right to use it, because it would be an unjust Tax; and no supreme or legislative Power can have a Right to enact any Law in its Nature unjust: To this, I shall only make this short Reply, that if Parliament can impose no Taxes but what are equitable, and if the Persons taxed are to be the Judges of that Equity, they will in effect have no Power to lay any Tax at all. No Tax can be imposed

imposed exactly equal on all; and if it is not equal, it cannot be just; and if it is not just, no Power whatever can impose it; by which short Syllogism, all Taxation is at End; but why it should not be used by *Englishmen* on this Side the *Atlantic*, as well as by those on the other, I do not comprehend.

Thus much for the Right. Let us now a little inquire into the Expediency of this Measure; to which Two Objections have been made; that the Time is improper, and the Manner wrong.

As to the First, can any Time be more proper to require some Assistance from our Colonies, to preserve to themselves their present Safety, than when this Country is almost undone by procuring it? Can any Time be more proper to impose some Tax upon their Trade, than when

they are enabled to rival us in our Manufactures, by the Encouragement and Protection which we have given them? Can any Time be more proper to oblige them to settle handsome Incomes on their Governors, than when we find them unable to procure a Subsistence on any other Terms than those of breaking all their Instructions, and betraying the Rights of their Sovereign? Can there be a more proper Time to compel them to fix certain Salaries on their Judges, than when we see them so dependent on the Humours of their Assemblies, that they can obtain a Livelihood no longer than *quam diu se male gesserint*? Can there be a more proper Time to force them to maintain an Army at their Expence, than when that Army is necessary for their own Protection, and we are utterly unable to support it. Lastly; Can there be a more proper Time for this Mother Country to leave off Feeding out of her own Vitals, these Children whom she has nursed

nursed up, than when they are arrived at such Strength and Maturity as to be well able to provide for themselves, and ought rather with filial Duty to give some Assistance to her Distresses.

As to the Manner; that is, the imposing Taxes on the Colonies by the Authority of Parliament, it is said to be harsh and arbitrary; and that it would have been more consistent with Justice, at least with maternal Tenderness, for Administration here to have settled Quotas on each of the Colonies, and have then transmitted them with Injunctions, that the Sums allotted should be immediately raised by their respective Legislatures, on the Penalty of their being imposed by Parliament, in Case of their Non-compliance? But was this to be done, what would be the Consequence? Have their Assemblies shewn so much Obedience to the Orders of the Crown,

. that

that we could reasonably expect, that they would immediately tax themselves on the arbitrary Command of a Minister? Would it be possible here to settle those Quotas with Justice, or would any one of the Colonies submit to them, were they ever so just? Should we not be compared to those *Roman* Tyrants, who used to send Orders to their Subjects to murder themselves within so many Hours, most obligingly leaving the Method to their own Choice, but on their Disobedience threatening a more severe Fate from the Hands of an Executioner? And should we not receive Votes, Speeches, Resolutions, Petitions, and Remonstrances in abundance, instead of Taxes? In short, we either have a Right to Tax the Colonies, or we have not: If Parliament is possessed of this Right, why should it be exercised with more Delicacy in *America*, than it has ever been even in *Great Britain* itself? If on the other hand, they have no such
Right,

Right, sure it is below the Dignity as well as Justice of the Legislature, to intimidate the Colonies with vain Threats, which they have really no Right to put in Execution.

One Method indeed has been hinted at, and but one, that might render the Exercise of this Power in a *British* Parliament just and legal, which is the Introduction of Representatives from the several Colonies into that Body; but as this has never seriously been proposed, I shall not here consider the Impracticability of this Method, nor the Effects of it, if it could be practised; but only say, that I have lately seen so many Specimens of the great Powers of Speech, of which these *American* Gentlemen are possessed, that I should be much afraid, that the sudden Importation of so much Eloquence at once, would greatly endanger the Safety and Government of this Country; or in Terms more fashionable, though

though less understood, this our most excellent Constitution. If we can avail ourselves of these Taxes on no other Condition, I shall never look upon it as a Measure of Frugality; being perfectly satisfied, that in the End, it will be much cheaper for us to pay their Army, than their Orators.

I cannot omit taking Notice of one prudential Reason, which I have heard frequently urged against this Taxation of the Colonies; which is this: That if they are by this Means impoverished, they will be unable to purchase our Manufactures, and consequently we shall lose that Trade, from which the principal Benefit which we receive from them must arise. But surely, it requires but little Sagacity to see the Weakness of this Argument; for should the Colonies raise Taxes for the Purposes of their own Government and Protection, would the Money

Money so raised, be immediately annihilated?
 What some pay, would not others receive?
 Would not those who so receive it, stand in need of
 as many of our Manufactures, as those who pay?
 Was the Army there maintained at the Expence
 of the *Americans*, would the Soldiers want fewer
 Coats, Hats, Shirts, or Shoes, than at present?
 Had the Judges Salaries ascertained to them,
 would they not have Occasion for as costly
 Perriwigs, or Robes of as expensive Scarlet, as
 Marks of their legal Abilities, as they now wear
 in their present State of Dependency? Or had
 their Governors better Incomes settled on them
 for observing their Instructions, than they can
 now with Difficulty obtain for disobeying them,
 would they expend less Money in their several
 Governments, or bring Home at their Return
 less Riches, to lay out in the Manufactories of
 their native Country?

C

In

It has been likewise asserted, that every Shilling, which our Colonies can raise either by Cultivation or Commerce, finally centers in this Country; and therefore it is argued, we can acquire nothing by their Taxation, since we can have no more than their All; and whether this comes in by Taxes or by Trade, the Consequence is the same. But allowing this Assertion to be true, which it is not, yet the Reasoning upon it is glaringly false: for surely it is not the same, whether the Wealth derived from these Colonies flows immediately into the Coffers of the Public, or into the Pockets of Individuals, from whence it must be squeezed by various domestic Taxes before it can be rendered of any Service to the Nation: Surely it is by no means the same, whether this Money brought in by Taxes enables us to diminish Part of that enormous Debt contracted by the last expensive War, or whether coming in by Trade

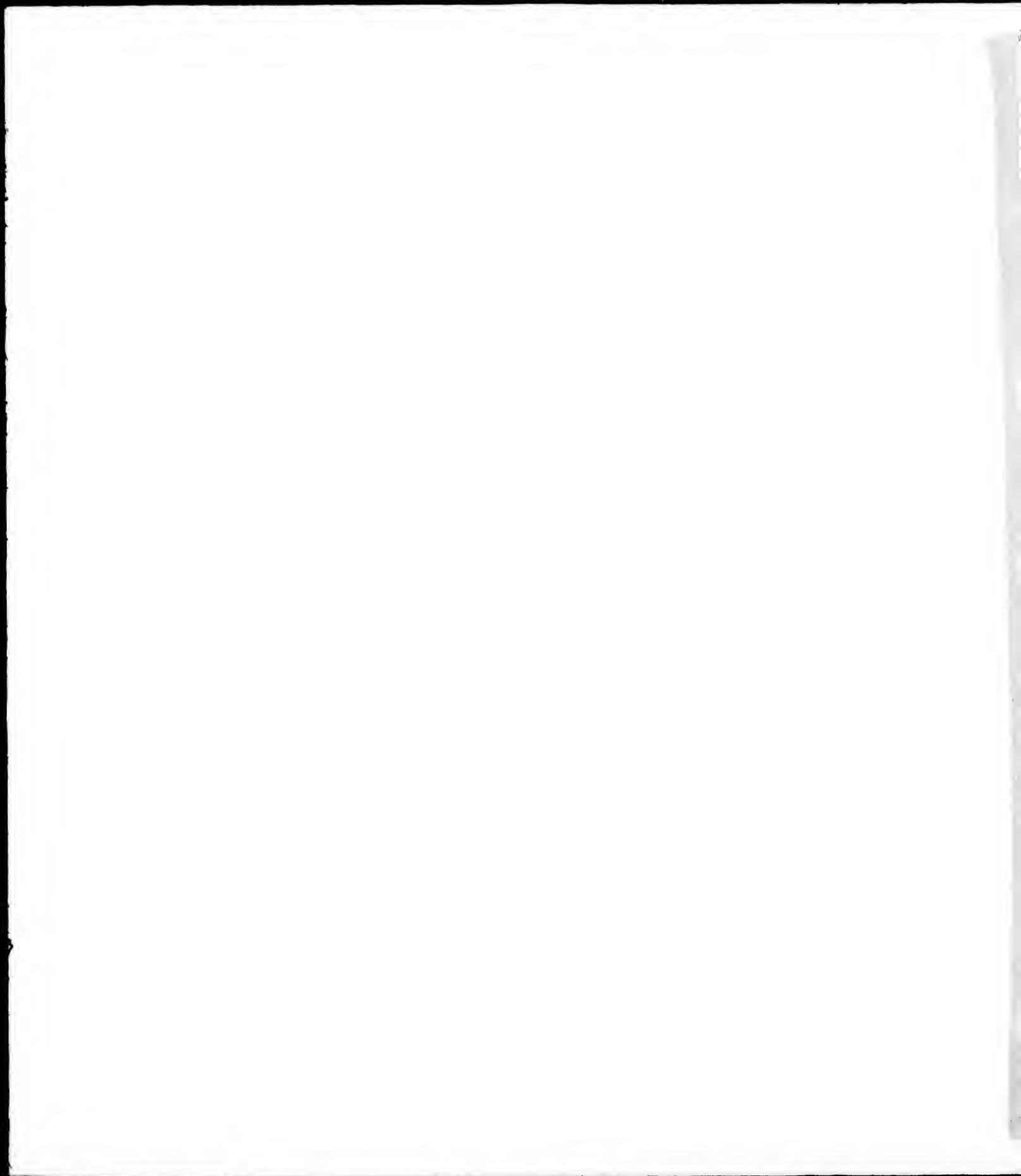
Trade it enables the Merchant, by augmenting his Influence together with his Wealth, to plunge us into new Wars and new Debts for his private Advantage:

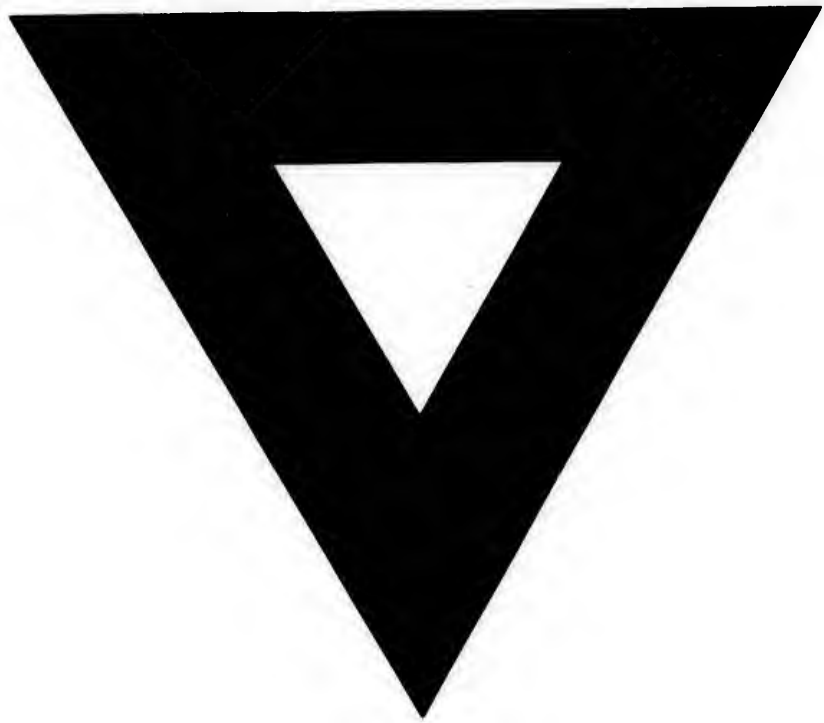
From what has been here said, I think that not only the Right of the Legislature of *Great Britain* to impose Taxes on her Colonies, not only the Expediency, but the absolute Necessity of exercising that Right in the present Conjuncture, has been so clearly, though concisely proved, that it is to be hoped, that in this great and important Question all Parties and Factions, or, in the more polite and fashionable Term, all Connections, will most cordially unite; that every Member of the *British* Parliament, whether in or out of Humour with Administration, whether he has been turned out because he has opposed, or whether he opposes, because he has been turned out, will endeavour to the utmost of his Power to support this Mea-

sure. A Measure which must not only be approved by every Man, who has any Property or common Sense, but which ought to be required by every *English* Subject of an *English* Administration.

F I N I S.

ly be ap-
property or
e required
glisb Ad-





id