colony without its consent, to make "provision" for these purposes, which it does not judge to be suitable to its abilities, and all other circumstances. Lastly, let him reslect----whether the people of that country are not in a state of the most abject slavery, whose property may be taken from them under the notion of right, when they

have refused to give it.

FOR my part, I think I have good reason for vindicating the honor of the affemblies on this continent, by publicly afferting, that THEY have made as "certain and adequate provision" for the purposes abovementioned, as they ought to have made, and that it should not be prefumed, that they will not do it hereafter. Why then should these most important trusts be wrested out of their hands? Why should they not now be permitted to enjoy that authority, which they have exercised from the first settlement of these colonies? Why should they be scandalized by this innovation, when their respective provinces are now, and will be, for several years, laboring under loads of debt, imposed on them for the very purpose now spoken of? Why should all the inhabitants of these colonies be, with the utmost indignity, treated as a herd of despicable flupid wretches, fo utterly void of common fense, that they will not even make "adequate provision" for the "administration of justice, and the support of civil government" among them, or for their own "defence"----though without, fuch "provision" every people must inevitably be overwhelmed with anarchy and destruction? Is it possible to form an idea of a slavery more compleat, more miserable, more disgraceful, than that of a people, where justice is administered, government exercised, and a standing army maintained, AT THE EXPENCE OF THE PEOPLE, and yet WITH-OUT THE LEAST DEPENDENCE UPON THEM? If we can find no relief from this infamous fituation, it will be fortunate for us, if Mr. Greenville, fetting his fertile fancy again at work, can, as by one exertion of it he has stript us of our property and liberty, by another deprive us of so much of our understanding; that, unconscious of what we have been or are, and ungoaded by tormenting reflections, we may how down our necks, with all the stupid serenity of servitude, to any drudgery, which our lords and masters shall please to command.

When the charges of the "administration of justice," the "fupport of civil government," and the expences of "defending, protecting and fecuring" us, are provided for, I should be glad to know, upon aubat occasions the crown will ever call our assemblies together. Some few of them may meet of their own accord, by virtue of their charters. But what will they have to do, when they are met? To what shadows will they be reduced? The men, whose deliberations heretofore had an influence on every matter relating to the liberty and happiness of themselves and their constituents, and whose authority in domestic affairs at least, might