

Should it be said that there is a difference between the case, where the property of the subject is "*resumed*," and where it has been *lost* through a want of public protection, and afterwards sacrificed to the public safety: we answer, that this distinction is not founded in law; because the State, by its solemn political engagements, is bound to defend and protect the subject against all foreign as well as domestic injuries; and therefore it cannot do any injury, or suffer it to be done to him, without violating those engagements and the law upon which they are established. Hence it cannot *resume*, or *destroy*, or *suffer* to be taken or destroyed, or *cede* in a treaty the property of the subject, and thus violate his right to its protection, but when the public benefit or necessities require it. For the right of the state to do all these acts, so contrary to the laws of nature, reason, and justice, so injurious to the individual, and so inconsistent with its most sacred duty, originates in, and is founded on, the law of necessity, which at the same time enjoins the State as the "*criterion*" and *condition* of this right, to repair the damages sustained by a breach of its solemn engagements, by making to the sufferer ample compensation. In all these cases, the obli-

obligations of the State, and the right of the subject to protection, are equally broken; the injury done, and the loss sustained, are the same, and that security to which he is entitled under the laws of civil society equally destroyed; and of course, equal compensation is due in all.

We have thus reasoned from the doctrines of the Minister, whose candour, love of justice, extraordinary abilities, and firm attachment to the honour of his country, we are at all times ready to acknowledge, not doubting, but that when he shall detach his mind from his other important engagements, and give to the case of the Loyalists full consideration, he will perceive the high obligations under which Parliament remains to do them justice; and how much it is his *peculiar duty* in the high office he now holds under his Sovereign, to solicit and obtain it for them; and that, "the principles of reason, justice, and humanity \*," the force of which he has so sensibly felt and exerted in favour of others, will *all* combine to convince his upright and enlightened mind, of the justice and compensation which is due by law to the Loyalists.

\* See the Speech.