

high court where our fate must be determined, it is our duty, not to leave any conceivable objection unanswered. It has been said, "That the right of the subject to compensation for property ceded with a district already in the hands of the State to which it is ceded, is not the same as for property ceded with territory in the *possession* of the State ceding it." We have searched for this distinction in the laws of nature, which we have shewn to be a part of the laws of England, in the principles of reason and justice, in the fundamental laws of all regular civil societies, and in the particular laws of the British government; and we cannot find it. The laws of nature established by the SUPREME OMNIPOTENCE, the principles of reason and justice, and the fundamental laws of all civil societies, where the rights of the subject are secured, are the same. They all tell us, that every man who enters into civil society, gives up his natural independence, and submits his will, his strength, his personal services, even to the risk of his life, together with a right to dispose of his property in cases of public necessity, to the command and direction of the sovereign, to *ensure* the protection which he wanted in his state of natural

natural independence; that this cession of his natural rights is the *high price*, the *great consideration* paid to the sovereign authority of every State for such protection: That this mutual covenant of *protection* and allegiance is, in its nature, immutable and perpetually binding as long as the society exists: That it cannot be dissolved or impaired, but with the mutual consent of both parties, or by the actual dissolution of the society: That while the Sovereign fulfils his covenant by protecting the subjects, their *allegiance* is most sacredly due; and while the subjects perform their allegiance, the Sovereign is most sacredly bound to *protect them*: That if the subject violates this covenant, and acts "*contra legem suam debitam*," he is guilty of high treason, and shall *suffer death*; and if the Sovereign violates it, by not affording the protection due, he is, *é contra*, bound to repair the damages sustained by making the subject *adequate compensation*. And this protection being due from the Sovereign, as the representative of the *whole*, and of *every* individual of the society, if he has not money in his exchequer sufficient to repair the damages done through a violation of this covenant, "*all are bound to contribute their proportion towards it.*"