

The intelligent mind will readily perceive, that these mutual obligations and duties, which form the political connection between the sovereign authority and the people, are essential in every regular and just government, and cannot be dispensed with on *either* side, without destroying the bands, and sapping the foundation, of its UNION. For when the people refuse, and withdraw their allegiance from the sovereign authority, it necessarily loses its power and support, and a state of anarchy and injustice must ensue; and when that authority withdraws its justice, ceases to protect the subject, and, against his consent, disposes of his property *without making adequate compensation*, it becomes *despotic*, and subverts the very design of its institution.

To understand the importance of these covenants to the safety and happiness of the subject, it is necessary to know the meaning and extent of the words *protection* and *allegiance*. For this we must look into the end which mankind had in view, by giving up their natural freedom and independence. Here we shall find that this end was, "to deliver" and shelter themselves from the evils incident to a state of nature, from the frauds
" of

" of the artful, and the violence and injustice
" of the strong *;" by submitting to a power more *wise*, more *just*, and more *strong* than they were in their natural and unconnected state. To attain this purpose, they formed the union, appointed the sovereign authority, and conferred upon it all the rights and powers necessary to afford this "shelter from injuries;" which, at the same time, solemnly engaged to afford it upon all occasions against all injuries. For this engagement is not confined to any specified particular evils; but in its own nature extends to all, both foreign and domestic, which men are liable to in a state of civil society. This is simply what is meant by the word PROTECTION under the laws of all civil societies.

That it is so under the laws of the British constitution, will appear from a number of writs of protection granted by the Kings of England, to be found in the Register, and cited at large in Calvin's case, 4 Coke's Rep. These writs are directed to every subordinate body politic, officers and persons bound to protect the subject under the ROYAL AUTHORITY. Here "*protectio regia*," or the pro-

* Burlamaqui.