of the claimants, and afterwards banished them under the pain of death.

As to the great body of Loyalists, who were not within the districts in the possession of his Majesty's arms, and who had equally demonstrated their fidelity and zeal in support of the rights of Parliament, and rendered services equally, important, there was no stipulation whatever made in their behalf. They were not even mentioned in the treaty; they therefore could have nothing to expect from the recommendations of the Congress or from any other quarter whatever, but from the honour AND JUSTICE OF HIS MAJESTY AND PARLIAMENT.

## CHAP. IV.

Of the Sense and Declaration of his Majesty and Parliament, on the Right of the Loyalists to Compensation, when their Aid was thought necessary to suppress the Rebellion.

WE can look nowhere for the sense of the two Houses of Parliament, but in their own records. Here we find the most clear and positive decisions upon the right of the subject to compensation for injuries suftained

tained in consequence of his allegiance, and through a want of the protection which the State is bound to afford him by law.

The occasion of these resolutions were certain tumults and insurrections "against the "authority of the Crown, and rights of Par-"liament," which took place in America in 1764, as stated in the foregoing Case. The civil and military powers of the State then in the colonies, were either incompetent, or not exerted, to protect the people. Sundry houses, and other valuable property of divers persons who had attempted to carry an Act of Parliament into execution, were destroyed by the mob. After full consideration of these facts, the two Houses of Parliament

Refolved, "That an humble Address be "presented to his Majesty, to REQUIRE the as- "femblies of the American provinces to make "a proper recompense to those who had suf- "fered in their persons or properties in conse- "quence of the said tumults and insurrec- "tions."

In this resolve the sense of Parliament on three points is manifest: 1st, That those who had suffered through a want of protection in their persons or properties," were entitled to a pro-