upon which the fafety and happiness of the subject entirely depend, is secured in the constitution of every State by various means and by various fources; from the military establishment, from the civil courts of justice, and in cases where these are incompetent, from the fovereign authority. The King is bound to protect the subject in the possession of his property; by the military power, when necessary; but the courts of justice and the two Houses of Parliament are bound to give him " protection " for injuries sustained, for property lost or " destroyed, or given up by the State." And this can be done only in the mode of compenfation; in the courts of justice, by compelling the person who has done the injury to make good the damages; and in the two Houses of Parliament, by giving that indemnity and compensation which are due to the subject by the laws of the State.

But were the word protection of ambiguous meaning, we could not be at a loss for the fense in which the two Houses have used it. Their own resolves declare it to be " a proper recompense, full and ample compensation, which those who have suffered any injury " or damage, on account of the defire they " have manifested to comply with any acts " of the British legislature, ought to bave, are " entitled 14

entitled to, and will affuredly bave, from the HOUSE OF COMMONS of Great Britain."

The protection of a State in every precedent to be found either in the books which treat of the fundamental laws of civil fociety, or in the refolutions and acts of the British Parliament, means, " restitution," " satisfaction," " indemnity," " recompense," " compensation." Grotius, when treating of the right of the fovereign authority to give up the property of the subject, calls it, " restitution," " satisfac-" tion;" Burlamaqui, " indemnity, and in-" demnifying the subject for the injury sustained;" and Vattel, " recompense out of the public " money."

Indeed the protection thus declared to be the right of the subject, and solemnly promifed by the two Houses, can be nothing but the fame which was given by Parliament to the citizens of Glasgow for their loyalty, in putting that city in a posture of defence against the rebels, which was a full reimbursement of the fum expended. It is the fame which was given by 4 Geo. I. to all persons who had continued faithful to his Majesty, and whose houses and goods had been destroyed either by the rebels, or the King's army, in Scotland or Lancashire, and who were " fully reimbursed,

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