

4th. That the protection which his Majesty has so unequivocally declared to be the *lawful right* of the subject, can mean nothing else but what the law means, which, as we have before shewn, is a *restitution* of the property lost, if regained by the State; or if lost *through a want of the protection due, or given up by the State, recompense, indemnity, and compensation* for it. And,

5th. That his Majesty, supported by the preceding *resolutions* of the two Houses of Parliament, and the *law* of the land, has, in a manner the most solemn, pledged his ROYAL FAITH to *every subject* who should, during the rebellion, discharge his duty with "loyalty and zeal," by declaring in his royal wisdom, that to those "who should assist in suppressing the rebellion, the *law* would, without doubt, afford protection."

But it may be asked to whom were these declarations and solemn assurances made by his Majesty and Parliament? It was from the year 1764 to 1782, that the unlawful resistance to the "authority of the Crown, and the rights of Parliament," was continued. It was in 1764 and 1767, that the resolutions of Parliament were made. The latter were expressly directed to "his Majesty's subjects
"residing

"residing in the colonies," to incite them to support *that authority and those rights*. And it was in 1775, when the same lawless resistance broke out into "open and avowed rebellion," that his Majesty issued his proclamation, calling on *all* his subjects to assist in suppressing it. Now let the fact be enquired into, and it will readily appear, that the American Loyalists are the very subjects described in the proclamation and resolves; the persons they were pointedly intended to encourage, and who, placing the *utmost confidence* in them, have fully complied with the duty required of them by his Majesty and the two Houses, and of consequence the *identical persons* to whom the *faith of Majesty* and the *honour and justice of Parliament* have been solemnly pledged for their protection and indemnity.

Indeed it has already appeared to the Commissioners of Inquiry, appointed by Parliament, that these unfortunate but faithful subjects of the British Crown have not only manifested a desire to comply with, and to assist "in carrying into execution the acts of the British Parliament," in strict conformity to the Parliamentary resolves and the Royal command; but with a degree of for-