

ment of Great Britain. On the contrary, it will be found, upon perusal of the Books of Statutes and the Journals of the House of Commons, that the sovereign authority has ever held itself bound by law to make a just compensation to the subject, not only in cases similar to that of the Loyalists, but in others of infinitely less public merit. To demonstrate this truth we will cite the following cases :

1st. Wherever the rights or property of the subject has been taken from him by the State, to answer some public convenience or benefit.

When it was found necessary to the public welfare to unite the two kingdoms of England and Scotland, and to deprive the city of Carlisle of certain tolls, *adequate compensation* was made for the loss of them. Com. Journ. vol. 15. p. 336.

When Parliament thought it necessary to the public peace and safety, to suppress the heritable jurisdictions in Scotland, it gave to the proprietors £152,037 as *compensation*. Ibid. vol. 25. p. 301.

When the exclusive rights and privileges of the African Company were thought injurious to the national commerce, Parliament de-

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prived them of their charter; but gave them £112,140 as a *just compensation*. Com. Journ. vol. 26. p. 408.

When a resumption by the Crown of the royal jurisdiction of the duke and duchess of Athol, was found necessary to the interest of the public revenue, the sum of £70,000, with an annuity to the survivor, was given by Parliament as a *full compensation*. Ibid. vol. 30. p. 225. 228.

£22,500 was given to the proprietors of Carolina for their rights of government, when it became necessary to the peace of the province, that the Crown should resume them. Ibid. vol. 21. p. 426.

And Parliament has been so careful not to infringe on the smallest rights of the subject *without making compensation*, that it would not take from the clerks of the Secretary of State's office the savings they made, by sending letters *free* of postage, without a *compensation*.

2d. Where the property of the subject has been destroyed, to prevent some public mischief.

When the cattle of the subject has been destroyed, to prevent infection, by an order of the State, he has been always paid the va-