

lue out of the public revenue. Com. Journ. vol. 32. p. 966. Vol. 33. p. 714.

If ships are burnt by order of the State, to prevent the plague, the owners have been always paid their value. Ibid. vol. 89. p. 604. 606.

3d. Where the property of individuals has been destroyed, lost, or injured by a failure of the sovereign authority in fulfilling its public engagements, by not affording the protection due to the subject by the fundamental and essential laws of the British constitution, Parliament has ever made a *just compensation*.

In March 1716, several persons having suffered, through a want of the protection due to them as subjects, by the *tumultuous* and *rebellious* proceedings in sundry counties, £5577 were granted by Parliament, to make good their losses. Com. Journ. vol. 18. p. 495.

The saw-mill of Charles Dingly being destroyed by a number of disorderly and *tumultuous persons*, Parliament paid him the value of his loss. Ibid. vol. 32. p. 240.

If Parliament, from a due sense of the laws of the land, and of the protection which it is most sacredly bound to afford to every subject,

ject, has thought itself bound to make compensation in the preceding instances, where the sufferers could pretend to no public merit, farther than that they were peaceable subjects, how stands the law in respect to those *faithful* citizens, who, in obedience to the royal command, and under the most solemn assurances of protection from his Majesty and from both Houses of Parliament, have fulfilled the duties of allegiance with activity and "zeal;" and, at the risk of their lives and fortunes, have stepped forth in defence of the *royal authority* and the *essential rights* of *Parliament*? Are such subjects entitled by law to *less* protection and *less* justice than those who have manifested no merit, on account of their fidelity to the State? Surely they are not. — Every principle of reason, law, and justice, and the uniform usage of a British Parliament, forbid it. And therefore,

4th. In pursuance of the law of the land, the usage of Parliament has been, whenever the subject has suffered loss or damage in consequence of a performance of the *least* of his political duties to the State, in which he has not been *protected*, to make him *adequate* and *full* compensation for his losses.

In the year 1725, Daniel Campbell had given his vote for the bill for laying a duty