

upon malt. A mob at Glasgow destroyed his property; Parliament adjudged that he was entitled to full compensation, "*clear of all deductions.*"

It is proper to observe, that this statute is clearly declaratory of the fundamental laws of the British constitution, which establish the reciprocal obligations of protection and allegiance, with the right of the subject to compensation for losses sustained through the want of that protection; because, by this statute, the King, Lords, and Commons, declare, "That as the great losses and damages sustained were on account of the concern he had, *or was supposed to have had*, in promoting the act for laying a duty upon malt, it is JUST and REASONABLE, that the said damages and losses should be MADE GOOD and REPAID to the said Daniel Campbell, *clear of all deductions.*" And it is further observable, that the Parliament of that day thought it true policy, as well as justice, further to declare to the subject, that *full compensation* was due by law to those who had suffered in consequence of *a mere supposition* that they had discharged the least of their political duties to the State.

In the year 1689, during the rebellion in Ireland, the House of Commons made ample provision

provision for the support of the Irish nobility, gentry, and clergy, whose estates had been confiscated in consequence of their fidelity to the Crown of England, and who had taken refuge under the British government. Com. Journ. vol. 10. p. 204. 212. 217. 259. 97, 98. And,

In the same year, the rebellion being suppressed, by the statute of the 1 W. and M. c. 9. "All the Protestant subjects, who had continued *faithful in their allegiance* during the rebellion in Ireland, and had incurred a forfeiture of their estates under acts of the Irish Parliament," were restored to their possessions, as well ecclesiastical as temporal, *in the same manner they were held before the rebellion.*"

Compensation was made for the losses sustained by those who had *defended* Londonderry during the siege, out of the public fund raised by the confiscated estates of the rebels. Ibid. vol. 13. p. 291. 293.

In 1705, the House of Commons, on the petition of Elizabeth Wanderford, stating, that her husband, on account of his *zeal and service* in Ireland for the late King William, had been condemned as a *traitor*, and *his estate*