To these we will add one authority more. Judge Blackstone, when treating of the protection due from the Legislature to the subject, in the most decided manner declares, that " fo great, moreover, is the regard of the law " for private property, that it will not au-" thorife the least violation of it, no, not even " for the general GOOD of the whole com+ " munity. Belides, the public good is in " nothing more effentially interested than in " the protection of every individual's private "-rights, as modelled by the municipal law. "In this, and fimilar cases, the Legislature " alone can, and indeed frequently does, inter-" pose and compel the individual to acquiesce. " But bow does it interpose and compel? Not " by stripping the individual of his property " in an arbitrary manner, but by giving him " a full and ample indemnification and equivalent " for the injury thereby fustained."

From these and many other authorities, it evidently appears, that Parliament has ever held itself bound by the law of the land, to make compensation to the subject for property taken or destroyed by the State, either to avoid some public mischief, or to obtain some public benefit; for property lost through a failure in the State, to afford him the protection

tection due by law, and for property loft in consequence of his faithful exertions to defend the public interest and safety: while there is not one to be found of a contrary tendency or spirit, nor one where the compensation claimed by the Loyalists, has been delayed beyond the session of Parliament in which the application has been made. Indeed the right is so replete with public merit and equity, and the law from which it is derived has been fo well understood, that it has never been disputed or doubted. It is, as the most eminent civilian in Great Britain declared, when his opinion was taken upon it, " A TRUISM which admits of no Possible LITY OF DOUBT."

they cannot be midaled. No man, whole intellectual powers were not simpaired, or whole whole realon was not pervered, ever yet desired et the obligation has was under to make steparation for injuries done to, or dainages steparation for injuries done to, or dainages subject by, another, through a violation of his folume engagements. Nor is an inflance to be found in the saccheof Parliament, where it was ever denied or differed that the fover

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