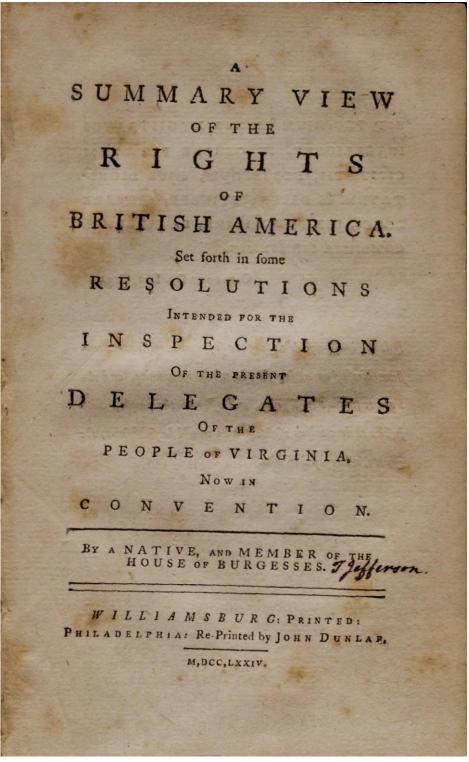
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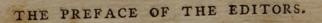
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EST PROPRIUM MUNUS MAGISTRATUS INTELLIGERE, SE GERERE PERSONAM CIVITATIS, DEBEREQUE; EJUS DIGNI-TATEM & DECUS SUSTINERE, SERVARE LEGES, JURA DISCRIBERE, EA FIDEI SUÆ COMMISSA MEMINISSE.

CICERO DE OF. L. I, C. 34

It is the indifpenfible duty of the fupreme magistrate to confider bimfelf as acting for the whole community, and obliged to support its dignity, and assign to the people, with justice their various rights, as he would be faithful to the great trust reposed in bim.

Thomas Jefferson, A Summary View of the Rights of British America, 1774. (The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC00962)



THE following piece was intended to convey to the late meeting of DELEGATES the fentiments of one of their body, whofe perfonal attendance was prevented by an accidental illnefs. In it the fources of our present unhappy differences are traced with fuch faithful accuracy, and the opinions entertained by every free American expressed with fuch a manly firmnefs, that it must be pleasing to the pre-Sent, and may be useful to future ages. It will evince to the world the moderation of our late convention, who have only touched with tenderness many of the claims infifted on in this pamphlet, though every heart acknowledged their justice. Without the knowledge of the author, we have ventured to communicate his fentiments to the public, who bave certainly a right to know what the best and wifest of their members have thought on a fubject in which they are fo deeply interested.

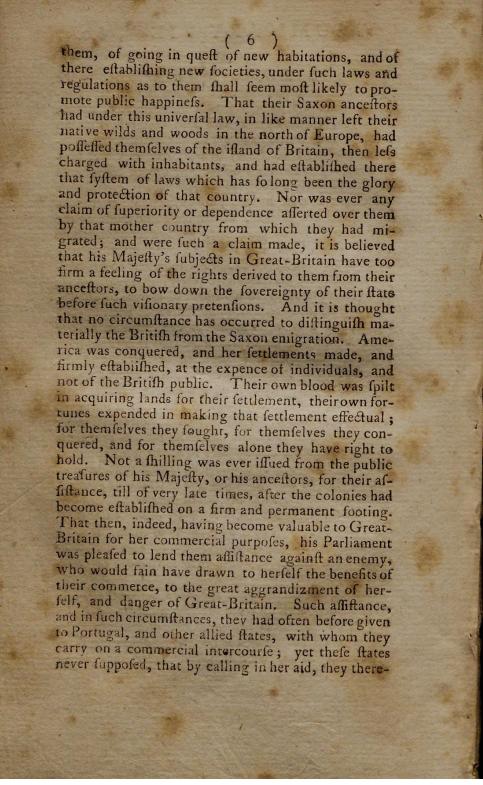
Thomas Jefferson, *A Summary View of the Rights of British America*, 1774. (The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC00962)

A SUMMARY VIEW, &c.

) ESOLVED, that it be an inflruction to the faid deputies, when affembled in general congrefs with the deputies from the other ftates of British America, to propose to the faid congress that an humble and dutiful address be presented to his Majefty, begging leave to lay before him, as Chief Magiftrate of the British empire, the united complaints of his Majesty's subjects in America; complaints which are excited by many unwarrantable encroachments and usurpations, attempted to be made by the Legislature of one part of the empire, upon those rights which God and the laws have given equally and independently to all. To represent to his Majefty that these his flates have often individually made humble application to his imperial throne to obtain, through its intervention, fome redrefs of their injured rights, to none of which was ever even an answer condefcended ; humbly to hope that this their joint address, penned in the language of truth, and divefted of those expressions of fervility which would perfuade his Majefty that we are afking favours, and not rights, shall obtain from his Majesty a more respectful acceptance. And this his Majefty will think we have reason to expect when he reflects that he is no more than the chief officer of the people, appointed by the laws, and circumfcribed with definitive powers, to affift in working the great machine of government, erected for their ufe, and confequently subject to their fuperintendance. And in order that thefe our rights, as well as the invafions of them, may be laid more fully before his Majefly, to take a view of them from the origin and first settlement of these countries.

To remind him that our anceftors, before their emigration to America, were the free inhabitants of the Britifh dominions in Europe, and poffeffed a right which nature has given to all men, of departing from the country in which chance, not choice, has placed

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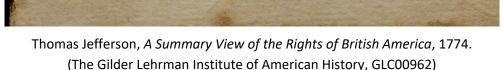


Thomas Jefferson, *A Summary View of the Rights of British America*, 1774. (The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC00962)

by fubmitted themfelves to her fovereignty. Had fuch terms been proposed, they would have rejected them with difdain, and trufted for better to the moderation of their enemies, or to a vigorous exertion of their own force. We do not, however, mean to under-rate those aids, which to us were doubtless valuable, on whatever principles granted; but we would fhew that they cannot give a title to that authority which the British Parliament would arrogate over us, and that they may amply be repaid by our giving to the inhabitants of Great-Britain fuch exclusive privileges in trade as may be advantageous to them, and at the fame time not too reftrictive to ourfelves. That fettlements having been thus effected in the wilds of America, the emigrants thought proper to adopt that fystem of laws under which they had hitherto lived in the mother country, and to continue their union with her by fubmitting themfelves to the fame common Sovereign, who was thereby made the central link connecting the feveral parts of the empire thus newly multiplied.

But that not long were they permitted, however far they thought themfelves removed from the hand of oppreffion, to hold undifturbed the rights thus acquired, at the hazard of their lives, and lofs of their fortunes. A family of princes was then on the British throne, whofe treafonable crimes against their people brought on them afterwards the exertion of those facred and fovereign rights of punifhment referved in the hands of the people for cafes of extreme neceffity, and judged by the conftitution unfafe to be delegated to any other judicature. While every day brought forth fome new and unjuftifiable exertion of power over their fubjects on that fide the water, it was not to be expected that those here, much less able at that time to oppose the defigns of despotism, should be exempted from injury.

Accordingly that country, which had been acquired by the lives, the labours, and the fortunes of individual adventurers, was by these princes, at several



8)

times, parted out and diffributed among the favourites and * followers of their fortunes, and, by an aflumed right of the crown alone, were erected into diffinct and independent governments; a meafure which it is believed his Majefty's prudence and underftanding would prevent him from imitating at this day, as no exercise of fuch a power, of dividing and difmembering a country, has ever occurred in his Majefty's realm of England, though now of very ancient ftanding; nor could it be juffified or acquiefced under there, or in any other part of his Majefty's empire.

That the exercife of a free trade with all parts of the world, poffeffed by the American colonifts, as of natural right, and which no law of their own had taken away or abridged, was next the object of unjuft encroachment. Some of the colonies having thought proper to continue the administration of their government in the name and under the authority of his Majefty King Charles the First, whom notwithstanding his late deposition by the commonwealth of England, they continued in the fovereignty of their flate; the Parliament for the commonwealth took the fame in high offence, and affumed upon themselves the power of prohibiting their trade with all other parts of the world, except the island of Great-Britain. This arbitrary act, however, they foon recalled, and by

* 1632 Maryland was granted to Lord Baltimore, 14, c. 2. Pennfylvania to Penn, and the province of Carolina was in the year 1663 granted by letters patent of majefly, king Charles II. in the 15th year of his reign, in propriety, unto the right honorable Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William earl of Craven, John tord Berkeley, Anthony lord Afbley, fir George Carteret, fir fohn Coleton, knight and barronet, and fir William Berkeley, knight; by which letters patent the laws of England were to be in force in Carolina: But the lords proprietors had power, with the confent of the inhabitants, to make bye-laws for the better government of the faid province; fo that no money could be received, or law made, without the confent of the inhabitants, or their reprefentatives.

Thomas Jefferson, A Summary View of the Rights of British America, 1774. (The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC00962)

(9)

folemn treaty, entered into on the 12th day of March, 1651, between the faid commonwealth by their commiffioners, and the colony of Virginia by their com-miffioners, and the colony of Virginia by their houfe of burgefles, it was expressly flipulated, by the 8th article of the faid treaty, that they should have "free trade as the people of England do enjoy to all places and with all nations, according to the laws of that commonwealth." But that, upon the refloration of his majefly king Charles the tecond, their rights of free commerce fell once more a visitim to arbitrar free commerce fell once more a victim to arbitrary power; and by feveral acts * of his reign, as well as of Tome of his fucceffors, the trade of the colonies was taid under fuch refrictions, as shew what hopes they might form from the justice of a British parliament, were its uncontrouled power admitted over thefe flates. Hiftory has informed us that bodies of men, as well as individuals, are fusceptible of the spirit of tyranny. A view of these acts of parliament for regulation, as it has been affectedly called, of the American trade, if all other evidence were removed out of the cafe, would undeniably evince the truth of this obfervation. Befides the duties they impose on our article of export and import, they prohibit our going to any markets northward of Cape Finisterre, in the kingdom of Spain, for the fale of commodities which Great Britain will not take from us, and for the purchase of others, with which fhe cannot fupply us, and that for no other than the arbitrary purposes of purchasing for themselves, by a facrifice of our rights and interefts, certain privileges in their commerce with an allied flate, who in confidence that their exclusive trade with America will be continued. while the principles and power of the British parliament be the fame, have indulged themfelves in every exorbitance which their avarice could dictate, or our neceffities extort; have raifed their commodities called for in America, to the double and treble of what they fold for before fuch exclusive privileges were given them, and of what better commodities of the fame kind would coft us elfewhere, and at the fame time give us much lefs for what * 12. c. 2. c. 18. 15. c. 2. c. 11. 25. c. 2. c. 7. 7. 8. W. M. c. 22. 11. W. 3. 4. Anne. 6. G. 2. c. 13.

Thomas Jefferson, *A Summary View of the Rights of British America*, 1774. (The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC00962)

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what we carry thither than might be had at more convenient ports. That these acts prohibit us from carrying in qu it of other purchasers the furplus of our te baccoes remaining after the confumption of Great Britain is fupplied; fo that we mult leave them with the British merchant for whatever he will pleafe to allow us, to be by him refhipped to foreign mark ts, where he will reap the benefits of making fale of them for full value. That to heighten still the idea of parliamentary justice, and to shew with what moderation they are like to exercise power, where themselves are to seel no part of its weight, we take leave to mention to his majefty's certain other acts of British parliament, by which they would prohibit us from manufacturing for our own use the articles we raife on our own lands with our own labour. By an act* passed in the 5th year of the reign of his late majefty king George the fecond, an American fubject is forbidden to make a hat for himfelf of the fur which he has taken perhaps on his own foil ; an inftance of defpotifm to which no parrallel can be produced in the most arbitrary ages of British history. By one other act + passed in the 23d year of the fame reign, the iron which we make we are forbidden to manufacture, and heavy as that article is, and necessary in every branch of husbandry, befides committion and infurance, we are to pay freight for it to Great Britain, and freight for it back again, for the purpose of fupporting not men, but machines, in the ifland of Great Britain. In the fame fpirit of equal and impartial legislation is to be viewed the act of parliament paffed in the 5th year of the fame reign, by which American lands are made subject to the demands of British creditors, while their own lands were fill continued unanswerable for their debts ; from which one of these conclusions must necessarily follow, either that justice is not the fame in America as in Britain, or elfe that the Britifh parliament pay lef: regard to it here than there. But that we do not p int out to his majefly the injuffice of these acts, with intent to reft on that principle the cause of their nullity; but to fhew that experience confirms the propriety of thefe political principles which exempt as from the jurifdiction of the British parliament. The tiue † 23. G. 2. C. 29. 5. G. 2. 1 5. G. 270.

Thomas Jefferson, A Summary View of the Rights of British America, 1774. (The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC00962)

(11)

true ground on which we declare these afts void is, that the British parliament has no right to exercise authority over us.

That these exercises of usurped power have not been confined to inflances alone, in which themselves were interested, but they have also intermeddled with the regulation of the internal affairs of the colonies. The act of the 9th of Anne for establishing a post office in America seems to have had little connexion with British convenience, except that of accommodating his majesty's ministers and favourites with the sale of a lucrative and easy office.

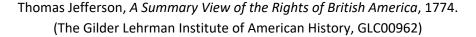
That thus we have haftened through the reigns which preceded his majefty's, during which the violations of our right were lefs alarming, becaufe repeated at more diftant intervals than that rapid and bold fucceffion of injuries which is likely to diftinguift the preferst from all other periods of American flory. Scarcely have our minds been able to emerge from the aftonifhment into which one flroke of parliamentary thunder has involved us, before another more heavy, and more alarming, is fallen on us. Single acts of tyranny may be afcribed to the accidental opinion of a day; but a feries of opprefions begun at a diffinguifhed period, and purfued, unalterably through every change of miniters, too plainly prove a deliberate and fyftematical plan of reducing us to flavery.

That the act *, passed in the 4th year of his majesty's reign, entitled " An act for granting certain duties in the British colonies and plantations in America, & c."

One other act +, passed in the 5th year of his reign, entitled " An act for granting and applying certain stamp duties and other duties in the British colonies and plantations in America, &c."

One other act ‡, paffed in the 6th year of his reign, entituled " An act for the better fecuring the dependency of his majefty's dominions in America upon the crown and parliament of Great Britain;" and one other act §, paffed in the 7th year of his reign, entitled " An act B 2 for

* 4. G. 3. c. 15. † 5. G. 3. c. 12. ‡ 6. G. 3. c. 12 § 7. G. 3.



12

for granting duties on paper, tea, &c." form that connected chain of parliamentary usurpation, which has already been the subject of frequent applications to his majesty, and the houses of lords and commons of Great Britain; and no answers having yet been condescended to any of these, we shall not trouble his majesty with a repetition of the matters they contained.

But that one other act*, paffed in the fame 7th year of the reign, having been a peculiar attempt, must ever require peculiar mention ; it is entituled " An act for fuf-pending the legislature of New York." One free and independant legislature hereby takes upon itself to fufpend the powers of another, free and independant as itfelf; thus exhibiting a phænomenon unknown in nature, the creator and creature of its own power. Not only the principles of common fense, but the common feelings of human nature, must be furrendered up before his majesty's fubjects here can be perfuaded to believe that they hold their political existence at the will of a British parliament. Shall these governments be diffolved, their property annihilated, and their people reduced to a flate of nature, at the imperious breath of a body of men, whom they never faw, in whom they never confided, and over whom they have no powers of punishment or removal, let their crimes against the American public be ever fo great? Can any one reafon be affigned why 160,000 electors in the island of Great Britain should give law to four millions in the flates of America, every individual of whom is equal to every individual of them, in virtue, in understanding, and in bodily firength ? Were this to be admitted, instead of being a free people, as we have hitherto fuppofed, and mean to continue ourfelves, we fhould fuddenly be found the flaves not of one but of 160,000 tyrants diffinguished too from all others by this fingular circumstance, that they are removed from the reach of fear, the only reftraining motive which may hold the hand of a tyrant.

That by "an act + to difcontinue in fuch manner and for fuch time as are therein mentioned, the landing and difcharging, lading or fhipping, of goods, wares, and merchandize, at the town and within the harbour of Bofton,

* 7. G. 3. c. 59. † 14. G. 3.

Thomas Jefferson, *A Summary View of the Rights of British America*, 1774. (The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC00962)

13 Bofton, in the province of Massachusetts Bay, in North America," which was paffed at the laft feffion of British parliament; a large and populous town, whole trade was their fole fubfiltence, was deprived of that trade, and involved in utter ruin. Let us for a while suppose the question of right suspended, in order to examine this act on principles of justice : An act of parliament had been passed imposing duties on teas, to be paid in America, against which act the Americans had protested as inauthoritative. The East India Company, who till that time had never fent a pound of tea to America on their own account, flep forth on that occasion the affertors of parliamentary right, and fend hither many ship loads of that obnoxious commodity. The masters of their feveral veffels, however, on their arrival in America, wifely attended to admonition, and returned with their cargoes. In the province of New England alone the remonstrances of the people were difregarded, and a compliance, after being many days waited for, was flatly refused. Whether in this the mafter of the veffel was governed by his obftinacy, or his instructions, let those who know fay. There are extraordinary fituations which require extraordinary interpolition. An example and people, who feel that they polices power, are not eafily refirained within limits firicily regular. A number of them aliembled in the town of Bolton, threw the tea into the ocean, and difperfed without doing any other act of violence. If in this they did wrong, they were known and were amenable. to the laws of the land, against which it could not be objected that they had ever, in any inftance, been obstructed or diverted from their regular courfe in favour of popular offenders. They should therefore not have been distrusted on this occasion. But that ill fated colony had formerly been bold in their enmities against the house of Stuart, and were now devoted to ruin by that unfeen hand which governs the momentous affairs of this great empire. On the partial reprefentations of a few worthlefs ministerial dependants, whose constant office it has been to keep that government embroiled, and who, by their treacheries, hope to obtain the dignity of the Britifh knighthood, without calling for the party accufed, without asking a proof, without attempting a distinction between

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14

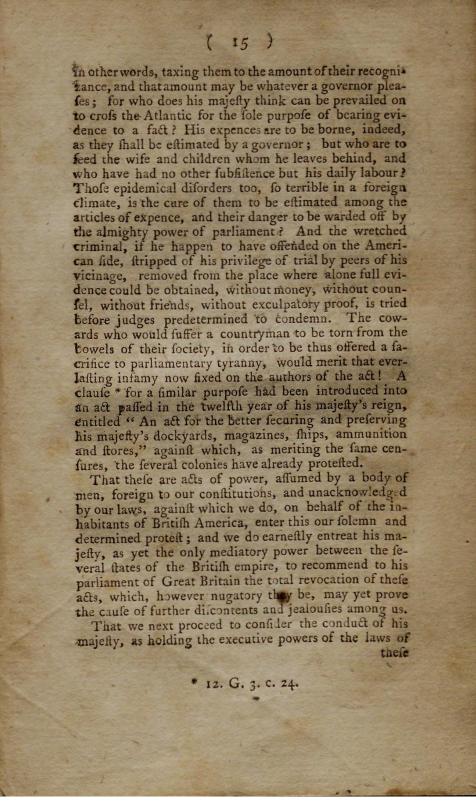
between the guilty and the innocent, the whole of that ancient and wealthy town is in a moment reduced from opulence to beggary. Men who had fpent their lives in extending the British commerce, who had invested in that place the wealth their honest endeavours had merited, found themfelves and their families thrown at once on the world for fubfistence by its charities. Not the hundredth part of the inhabitants of that town had been concerned in the act complained of, many of them were in Great Britain and in other parts beyond fea, yet all were involved in one indifcriminate ruin, by a new executive power unheard of till then, that of a British par-. liament. A property, of the value of many millions of money, was facrificed to revenge, not repay, the lofs. of a few thousands. This is administering justice with a heavy hand indeed ! and when is this tempest to be ar-rested in its course? Two wharfs are to be opened again when his Majefty shall think proper. The refidue, which lined the extensive shores of the bay of Boston, are forever interdicted the exercise of commerce. This little exception feems to have been thrown in for no other purpose than that of setting a precedent for investing his majefty with legiflative powers. If the pulle of his people shall beat calmly under this experiment, another and another will be tried, till the measure of despotism be filled up. It would be an infult on common fense to pretend that this exception was made in order to reftore its commerce to that great town. The trade which cannot be received at two wharfs alone must of necessity be transferred to fome other place; to which it will foon be followed by that of the two wharfs. Confidered in this light, it would be an infolent and cruel mockery. at the annihilation of the town of Boston.

By the act * for the suppression of riots and tumults in the town of Boston, passed also in the last fession of parliament, a murder committed there is, if the governor pleases, to be tried in a court of King's Bench, in the island of Great Britain, by a jury of Middlefex. The witness, too, on receipt of such a sum as the governor shall think it reasonable for them to expend, are to enter into recognizance to appear at the trial. This is, in

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Thomas Jefferson, *A Summary View of the Rights of British America*, 1774. (The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC00962)

(16)

these states, and mark out his deviations from the line of duty: By the conflitution of Great Britain, as well as of the feveral American states, his majesty possesses the power of refufing to pafs into a law any bill which has already passed the other two branches of legiflature. His majenty, however, and his anceftors, confcious of the impropriety of opposing their fingle opinion to the united wifdom of two houses of parliament, while their proceeedings were unbiaffed by interested principles, for feveral ages past have modestly declined the exercise of this power in that part of his empire called Great Britain. But by change of circumftances, other principles than those of justice fimply have obtained an influence on their determinations; the addition of new flates to the British empire has produced an addition of new, and fometimes opposite interests. It is now, there-fore, the great office of his majesty, to refume the exercife of his negative power, and to prevent the paffage of laws by any one legislature of the empire, which might bear injuriously on the rights and interests of another. Yet this will not excuse the wanton exercise of this power which we have feen his Majesty practife on the laws of the American legislatures. For the most triffing reasons, and fometimes for no conceivable reafon at all, his majefty has rejected laws of the most falutary tendency. The abolition of domestic flavery is the great object of defire in those colonies, where it was unhappily introduced in their infant state. But previous to the enfranchilement of the flaves we have, it is neceffary to exclude all further importations from Africa; yet our repeated attempts to effect this by prohibitions, and by imposing duties which might amount to a prohibition, have been hitherto defeated by his majefty's negative : Thus preferring the immediate advantages of a few African corfairs to the lafting interests of the American states, and to the rights of human nature deeply wounded by this infamous prac-tice. Nay, the fingle interpolation of an interested individual against a law was scarcely ever known to fail of fuccefs, though in the opposite scale were placed the interefts of a whole country. That this is fo shameful an abuse of a power trufted with his majesty for other purpoles,

Thomas Jefferson, *A Summary View of the Rights of British America*, 1774. (The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC00962)

pofes, as if not reformed, would call for fome legal rethrictions.

(17)

With equal inattention to the necessities of his people bere has his majefty permitted our laws to lie neglected in England for years, neither confirming them by his affent, nor annulling them by his negative; fo that fuch of them as have no fufpending claufe we hold on the most precarious of all tenures, his majefty's will, and fuch of them as fofpend themfelves till his majefty's affent be obtained, we have feared, might be called into existence at fome future and diftant period, when time and change of circumstances shall have rendered them destructive to his people here. And to render this grievance still more oppreflive, his majefty by his inftructions has laid his governors under fuch refrictions that they can pass no law of any moment unlefs it have fuch fufpending claufe; fo that, however immediate may be the call for legislative interposition, the law cannot be executed till it has twice croffed the Atlantic, by which time the evil may have fpent its whole force.

But in what terms, reconcileable to majefty, and at the fame time to truth, shall we speak of a late instruction to his majefty's governor of the colony of Virginia, by which he is forbidden to affent to any law for the division of a county, unless the new county will confent to have no reprefentative in affembly? That colony has as yet fixed no boundary to the weftward. Their weftern counties, therefore, are of indefinite extent; fome of them are actually feated many hundred miles from their eastern limits. Is it possible, then, that his majefty can have bestowed a fingle thought on the fituation of those people, who, in order to obtain justice for injuries, however great or fmall, must, by the laws of that colony, attend their county court, at fuch a distance, with all their witneffes, monthly, till their litigation be determined? Or does his majefty ferioufly wifh, and publifh it to the world, that his fubjects fhould give up the glorious right of representation, with all the benefits derived from that, and iubmit themfelves the abfolute flaves of his fovereign will? Or is it rather meant to confine the legislative body to their present numbers, that they may be the cheaper bargain whenever they shall become worth One a purchase.

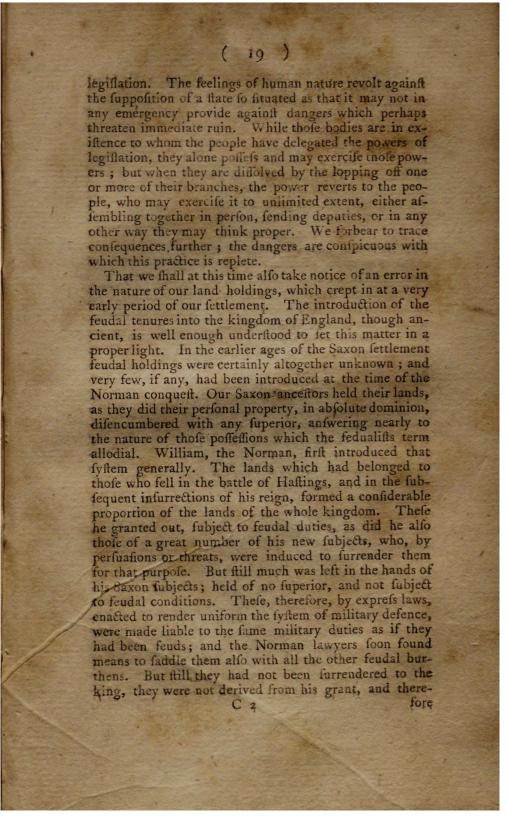
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(18)

One of the articles of impeachment against Tresilian, and the other judges of Weilminster-Hall, in the reign of Richard the fecond, for which they fuffered death, as traitors to their country, was, that they had advised the king that he might diffolve his parliament at any time; and fucceeding kings have adopted the opinion of thefe unjuft judges. Since the eftablishment, however, of the British conffitution, at the glorious revolution, on its free and antient principles, neither his majefty, nor his anceftors, have exercifed fuch a power of diffolution in the ifland of Great Britain; and when his majefty was petitioned, by the united voice of his people there, to diffolve the prefent parliament, who had become obnoxious to them, his ministers were heard to declare, in open parliament, that his majefty poffeffed no fuch power by the conftitution. But how different their language and his practice here! To declare, as their duty required, the known rights of their country, to oppose the usurpations of every foreign judicature, to difregard the imperious mandates of a minister or governor, have been the avowed caufes of diffolving houfes of repre-fentatives in America. But if fuch powers be really vefted in his majefty, can he suppose they are there placed to awe the members from fuch purposes as these? When the reprefentative body have loft the confidence of their conflituents, when they have notorioufly made fale of their most valuable rights, when they have assumed to themfelves powers which the people never put into their hands, then indeed their continuing in office becomes dangerous to the state, and calls for an exercise of the power of diffolution. Such being the causes for which the representative body should, and should not, be diffolved, will it not appear strange to an unbiassed observer, that that of Great Britain was not diffolved, while those of the colonics have repeatedly incurred that fentence?

But your majefty, or your governors, have carried this power beyond every limit known, or provided for, by the laws : After diffolving one house of representatives, they have refused to call another, to that for a great length of time, the legislature provided by the laws has been out of existence. From the nature of things, every fociety must at all times possible within ittelf the forcerign powers of legislation,

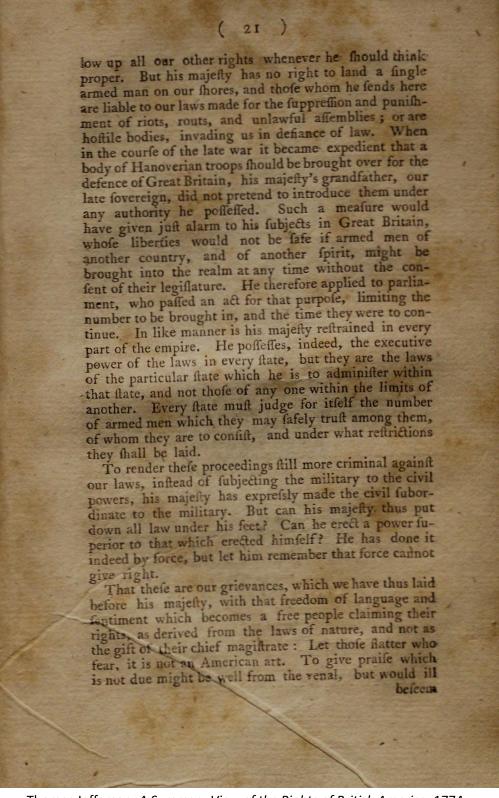
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20 fore they were not holden of him. A general principle, indeed, was introduced, that " all lands in England were held either mediately or immediately of the crown," but this was borrowed from those holdings, which were truly feudal, and only applied to others for the purpofes of illustration. Feudal holdings were therefore but exceptions out of the Saxon laws of poffeffion, under which all lands were held in abfolute right. Thefe, therefore, ftill form the bains, or ground-work, of the common law, to prevail wherefoever the exceptions have not taken place. America was not conquered by William the Norman, nor its lands furrendered to him, or any of his fucceffors. Poffeifions there are undoubtedly of the allodial nature. Our ancestors, however, who migrated hither, were farmers, not lawyers. The fictitious principle that all lands belong originally to the king, they were early perfuaded to believe real; and accordingly took grants of their own lands from the crown. And while the crown continued to grant for fmall fums, and on reafonable rents, there was no inducement to arreft the error, and lay it open to public view. But his majefty has lately taken on him to advance the terms of purchase, and of holding to the double of what they were, by which means the acquifition of lands being rendered difficult, the population of our country is likely to be checked. It is time, therefore, for us to lay this matter before his majefty, and to declare that he has no right to grant lands of himfelf. From the nature and purpose of civil institutions, all the lands within the limits which any particular fociety has circumicribed around itfelf are affumed by that fociety, and fubject to their allotment only. This may be done by themselves assembled collectively, or by their legillature, to whom they may have delegated fovereign authority; and if they are allotted in neither of these ways, each individual of the fociety may appropriate to himfelf fuck lands as he finds vacant, and occupancy will give him title. That in order to enforce the arbitrary measures before complained of, his majelty has from time to time fent among us large bodies of armed forces, not made up of the people here, nor raifed by the authority of our laws : Did his majeity pofiels fuch a right as this, it might fwallow

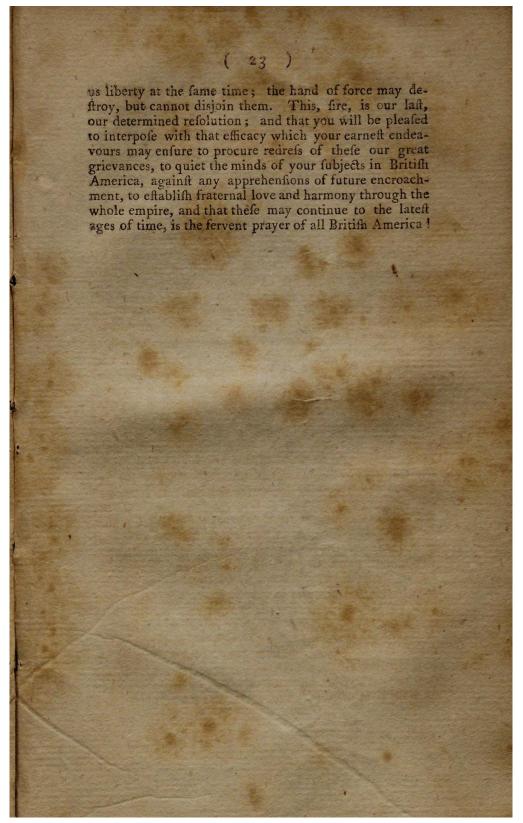
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(22) beseem those who are afferting the rights of human naz They know, and will therefore fay, that kings ture. are the fervants, not the proprietors of the people. Open your breast, fire, to liberal and expanded thought. Let not the name of George the third be a blot in the page of hiftory. You are furrounded by British counfellors, but remember that they are parties. You have no minifters for American affairs, because you have none taken from among us, nor amenable to the laws on which they are to give you advice. It behoves you, therefore, to think and to act for yourfelf and your people. The great principles of right and wrong are legible to every reader; to purfue them requires not the aid of many counfellors. The whole art of government confifts in the art of being honest. Only aim to do your duty, and mankind will give you credit where you fail. No longer perfevere in facrificing the rights of one part of the em-pire to the inordinate defires of another; but deal out to all equal and impartial right. Let no act be passed by any one legislature which may infringe on the rights and liberties of another. This is the important post in which, fortune has placed you, holding the balance of a great, if a well poifed empire. This, fire, is the advice of your great American council, on the observance of which may perhaps depend your felicity and future fame, and the prefervation of that harmony which alone can continue both to Great Britain and America the reciprocal advantages of their connection. It is neither our wish nor our interest to separate from her. We are willing, on our part, to facrifice every thing which reafon can afk to the reftoration of that tranquillity for which all must wish. On their part, let them be ready to establish union and a generous plan. Let them name their terms, but let them be juft. Accept of every commercial preference it is in our power to give for fuch things as we can raife for their ufe, or they make for ours. But let them not think to exclude us from going to other markets to dispose of those commodities which they cannot use, or to fupply those wants which they cannot supply .---Still lefs let it be proposed that our properties within our own territories shall be taxed or regulated by any power on earth but our own. The God who gave us life gave us

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