

Lib. R. R. the Expensive warre against the Sasquehannoughs last yeare And whether he sought not all meanes of pacification that could stand with his honour & the safety of the People before he Engaged in itt. What reason then have the People to repine att their being protected? unlesse they value not their owne lives att the rate the Proprietary himselve Values the meanest of the People. If the Taxe continue this yeare tis the same necessity of defending the People that causes itt, & the paying for the building of the State house three yeares since ordered & begun by consent of an Assembly in a tyme of our greatest peace & plenty that Encreases itt. And the mutiny & Rebellion of Davis & his Complices that hath Swolne itt beyond the Expectation of us all. And as we can with truth say, that there is not one of us whether Governo^r or Councello^{rs} nay not the Propy himselve when in the Province that paid not his equall proportion of the Levy even for his owne person as well as for every one of his Servants; so we dare any man, nay the whole world to name one of us to whom his Lord^{sh} when Governo^r or since hath given any Gratuity of the publike Levy. The People themselves in their Delegates & Representatives are now eye witnesses of the necessary charges of the Province, & Auditors of the Accounts so that we cannot but hope they will Endeavour themselves & unbuguile the People, & rest satisfied in the security they enjoy in their persons by the Expencc of their Goods; & by their quiett demeanour Oblige the Governo^r & Councell to beleive that there will be noe further need of Expensive forces to compell men to enjoy the fruites of their owne labours in Peace & Tranquility. As to the votes of ffreemen who have neither lands nor visible personall Estate, in the Eleccōn of Delegates for the Assembly wee doe say, that as the Lord Proprietary can call Assemblys by his Patent whensoever & in what manner to him shall seeme most fitt & convenient, Itt is no wonder that he should chuse this as the fittest & most convenient manner, & most agreeable to the Lawe & Custome of England For what man in England can be admitted to the Election of Parliament men that hath not a visible Estate in land or Goods? nay are there not infinite numbers concluded in Parliament without vote in the Elections, though they have great Estates both in land & Goods? as namely all unmarried women be their Estates in lands never so great, & all both men & women living out of Corporations, having no Estates in land be their Personall Estates never so considerable. This we say as to the point of reason & lawe But if itt be thought an unkinde way of proceeding with the poore ffreeman, or that the ffreeman be dearer To the ffreholder then himselfe his Wife Children & fortune, & that they will needs