

U. H. J. the Bill for Arms and Ammunition than any others but can any one think you are in Earnest, when you must be Convinced from the Assurances we have given, that upon the return of the other necessary Laws with their usual Duration you may immediately have that for 6<sup>d</sup> per Hogshead, and if that be so essentially necessary as you are pleased to alledge why must it be lost for none other Reason than denying us those Laws no less necessary for the Welfare of the People and Administration of Justice

The great Misapprehensions in our last Address come out it seems to no more than a small mistake in Point of time, and the Omission of a Single Exception that happened 17 years ago in the duration of some of the Laws, as to the first Granting it to be really so (for we shall enter into no dispute about it) does it alter the nature of the thing or is it a fact more or less true because said to happen at a different time from what it really did

And as to the Second Altho at that distance of time the Exception you mention might have escaped the notice of Persons more accurate than we pretend to be, yet we were not Ignorant of it, but casually Omitted Inceriting it in Our Address; But how that can affect the matter so as to make it better or worse, we must acknowledge to be beyond Our Apprehension for we can never presume that Your Excellency will say, that this Single Exception constitutes the usual duration as the Upper House did once of the 3<sup>d</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> Act.

Upon the whole Sir we think that it cannot be presumed that We who have raised above £7500 to distress the Catholick King, would not when We judge it necessary raise five or Six hundred Pounds a year for our own defence; that we should be so Stupid as not to provide at all times for our own preservation or that the care of that Preservation should be wholly centered in your Excellency and Your Council

We are well Satisfied that Supplys to a Government are only to be raised on casual incidents, and so Ought to have a fixt duration Altho Laws made for the Administration of Justice ought to have no such Determination, because it would necessarily occasion a failure of Justice, that a free People have the Sole Right of Judging as well of the necessity and quantity of such Supplys as of the manner of raising them And therefore we again tell your Excellency that we will not become purchasers by selling those Supplys to the Government for those other Laws, which it is Our Absolute Right to have even if there was no design of altering their Duration neither will we if we cannot secure to the People the Enjoyment of their useful and  
 p. 100 necessary Laws, and preserve the regular and Usual Method of proceedings in Assembly Load them with an Additional Tax or Burthen, as we have before plainly Intimated especially at a time when they are obliged by private Contribution to raise money for Carrying on