

Delegated for making of the Lawes, & lastly that those poore free-
 men are Obliged to pay taxes equall with the rich. As to the
 first we Appeal to the whole world to Judge whether the Lord
 Propriety were not forced to the Expensive warre against the
 Sasquahanoughs 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 at their being prototted? unless they value
 not their owne lives at the rate the Proprietary himselfe
 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 time of our
 greatest peace & plenty that Encreases itt. And the making &
 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 Governour or Councellors, may not the Propriety
 himselfe when in the Province that paid not his equall propor-
 tion 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 Lordship when Governour or since hath
 given any Gratuity out of the publique Levy. The People them-
 selves in their Delegates & Representatives are now the witnesses
 of the necessary charges of the Province, & auditors of the Account
 so that we cannot but hope they will Endeavour themselves to
 unbecuile the People, & rest satisfied in the security they enjoy in
 their persons by the Expence of their Goods; & by their quiet
 demeanour Oblige the Governour & Councell to believe that there
 will be noe further need of Expensive forces to compeel men to
 Enjoy the suites of their owne labours in Peace & Tranquility -
 As to the votes of free men who have neither lands nor visible
 personall Estate, in the Election of Delegates for the Assembly
 we doe say, that as the Lord Proprietary can call Assemblies by
 his Patent whensoever & in what manner to him shall seeme -
 most fit & convenient. It is no wonder that he should chuse this as
 the fittest & most convenient manner, & most agreeable to the Lawe
 & Customs 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 lands & 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 saye to
 the point of reason & Lawe. But if itt be thought an unkinde way of
 proceeding with the poore freeman, or that the freeman be deaver
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