

it will become the Wisdom of the *Legislature* to take the particular Cases under their Consideration, and give such Relief therein as Justice requires, rather than loose a beneficial Law, for some particular Cases it may be injurious to; there is scarce any advantageous Law, but to some private Persons are Sufferers by, yet a good Law for the General, ought not to be lost on that Consideration.

*Objection the Sixth.* What will become of those Poor that have not any Slaves, or other Taxables or Workers for their Families, than their Wives and Children, and are obliged to lay out the Tobacco they can make in Stores, to clothe themselves with, which it will scarce do, when they are restrained to such a Quantity.

*Answer.* It is intended by, and expected from such a Law, that the small Quantity they will then be permitted to make, will be of more Value than the Whole they now make, and they will have some spare Time, as well as others, to do some other Thing for their Support; but if the *Legislature* are of Opinion, that it will be hard on such, Let them be allowed to make more than others, or even as much as they can, provided they make it good, which will prevent all Ciamour of oppressing the Poor.

*Objection the Seventh.* If we lessen the Quantity of Tobacco, and increase its Value, our Neighbours of *Pensilvania* will make it, and supply the Markets in *Europ.*, so that they will be as well stock'd as ever, and it will be as good as a Drugg.

*Answer.* And must we go on in this Manner, and reduce our selves, and our Posterity to Beggary and Misery, for our Neighbours shou'd do so too? Are we so fond of grossing these Blessings to our selves? But we need not be under these Apprehensions; for those who are in a Way