

admitted into the Comparison, because the Upper House being an *independent Branch* of the Legislation, and the *constitutional Guardians of the Peoples Rights*, cannot be supposed to be under the Motives which those Words seem to intimate, so that, except for filling up a Chasm, and rounding the Period, they might as well have been left out.

It is easy to *affirm*, but often hard to support that Affirmation by the Facts themselves. The Supply Bill, here so much abused, is printed, and brought to public View; and I need give the first Part of this extraordinary Passage, that is, “*That other Plans, more just and equal, less intricate in their Nature, and liable to fewer Objections than the Assessment Bill, have been heretofore proposed to the Lower House, and no sooner proposed than voted out,*” no other Answer, than to let the Reader know, that the other Plans here alluded to, and I believe the only Ones that have been openly proposed since the Mode of Taxation has been under Contest between the two Houses, are the three following, and let him make the Comparison himself. The first was in *February*, 1755, for a general Pole Tax of *One Shilling and Six-pence per Pole*, for raising the Sum granted; which was voted out *Thirty-six to Ten*. The second was in *March* Session, 1758, by which the Money was proposed to be raised by a “*Tax upon all Ferriages, a Tax upon all Pilots, a Tax upon all Taxables, with an additional Tax upon Negroe Taxables, a Tax of a certain Sum on Land by the Hundred,*”

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