

We object to that Part of the Bill which constitutes the Members of the Lower House the sole Judges of the Allowances to be made to such Persons as have been put to an Expence in providing Necessaries for his Majesty's Troops in their Winter Quarters, because the Power you would assume on this Occasion is unprecedented, and we think ourselves to be as much concerned as you are in the just and equitable Distribution of public Money, as competent Judges of the Compensation which may be claimed and have an equal Right with yourselves to determine upon the Subject.

U. H. J.  
Liber No. 35  
April 18

The Persons exempted by this Bill from serving in the Office of Assessors are the Members of both Houses of Assembly, Persons practising Law and Physic and Inspectors only. to this Exemption we object because others ought to be included /viz.<sup>t</sup> Clergymen, Magistrates, Sheriffs, Coroners, Officers of the Militia Merchants Factors Clerks Ordinary Keepers, Overseers, Millers Ferrymen, Mariners, and other Persons under like Circumstances.

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The double Tax imposed by the Bill upon the real and personal Estates of Nonjurors we can't agree to in Conscience, Justice or good Policy as we think such a Measure must effectually banish them. the first Settlement of this Province was made by the Roman Catholicks who had been driven from their native Country by the Severity of it's Laws and an Act for an unlimited Toleration of all Christians passed in the Year 1640. had a Spirit of Intolerance prevailed among the first Colonists the Progress in settling this Part of his Majesty's Dominions had probably been retarded. After the Services those People have done in extending the Dominions of the Crown and settling this Country, after they have been promised and allowed an Asylum here, and upon the faith and Encouragement of an express Law by the Means of an honest and laudable Industry acquired a Competency for their Posterity to subsist upon an Act of the Legislature which must have the Effect of banishing them, when it can't be proved that the Safety or Welfare of the Community requires that such an extreme Measure should take Place could not we think be defended upon any principle of Justice or Policy

We object to the Generality of the Tax upon Debts, and think that should it take Place in any Respect it ought to be confined to Debts due to the Inhabitants of this Province. such Creditors as are non Residents bear their Proportions of the Taxes laid in the Mother Country or the other Colonies and we share an ultimate Benefit from the Application thereof to the Defence of his Majesty's Dominions, and the Annoyance of the Enemy, the common Cause of all British Subjects; and those who have no peculiar Connections with the particular Interest of this Province but in Respect of the Debts due to them here, have a Concern or Property of too transitory a Nature to be put upon a Footing with that of the Inhabitants