Nor are the People of New-England oppress'd with the infinite Delays and Expence that attend the Proceedings in Chancery, where both Parties are often ruin'd by the Charge and Length of the Suit. But as in all other Countries, England only excepted, Jus & Equum are held the same, and never divided; so it is there: A Power of Chancery being vested in the Judges of the Courts of Common Law as to some particular Cases, and they make equitable Constructions in others. I must add, that the Fees of Officers of all forts are settled by Acts of Assembly at moderate Prices, for the Ease of the Subject.

It were easy to mention other Articles, but that I perswade my self it is needless. The Charter Governments are celebrated for their excellent Laws and mild Administration; so the Security of Liberty and Property; for the Encouragement of Vertue, and Suppression of Vice; for the promoting Letters, by the erecting Free-Schools and Colleges; and in one Word, for every Thing that can make a People happy and prosperous. To these Arts it is owing, that New-England, though she has attain'd but little more than the Age of a Man, with all the Disadvantages under which she labour'd in respect to her Trade and Climate, and almost a perpetual Indian War, has hitherto flourish'd far above any other of the Plantations.

This being the Case of the Charter Governments, let us turn the Tables, and fee how it far'd with them when in an evil Reign they lost their Charters. Then the Governour of New-England with four or five Strangers of his Council, Men of desperate Fortunes, and bad if any Principles, made what Laws, and levy'd what Taxes they pleas'd on the People. They without an Affembly, rais'd a Penny in the Pound on all the Estates in the Country, and another Penny on all imported Goods, besides twenty Pence per Head as Poll Money, and an immoderate Excise on Wine, Rum, and other Liquors. Several worthy Persons, having in an humble Address reprefented this Proceeding as a Grievance, were committed to the common Goal for a high Misdemanour; deny'd the Benefit of the Habeas Corpus Act; try'd out of their own County; fin'd exorbitantly, and oblig'd to pay 160 l. for Fees, when the Profecution would hardly have cost them so many Shillings in Great-Britain. And to compleat the Oppression, when they upon their Trial claim'd the Privileges

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