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upon the poor industrious People, who in all Places, and much more in new Colonies, should be exempted from such Burdens. For if Engrossers of uncultivated Land are obliged to pay annually a confiderable Tax per Acre, towards the Support of that Government by which they are protected (which is highly just and reasonable) they will be glad to sell those Lands at a moderate Price, rather than to keep them at a certain annual Expence, or otherwife fuffer them to be seized by the Publick, and fold to the best Bidder for the Arrears of Taxes. For thus the uncultivated Lands will be fold, and fubdivided into fmall Tracts; and confequently those Colonies will become more populous, by a Multitude of new Settlers.

The other Remedy (in case the Legislators of each Colony will not do this Justice to their Country, because perhaps they are the chief Engrossers of Land) is by a Law of that Kind enacted by the British Parliament, which has the same Right to interpose in such Cases as in those of Trade, when the public Good demands, and Necessity justifies the Measure.

But as it is much easier to prevent, than to redress publick Grievances, it may be expected that the Monopoly of great Tracts of Land in Nova Scotia, will be absolutely prevented by all