

ple lie under in supporting an imaginary greatness.

Did we in such case behold an increase of luxury and superfluity amongst our oppressors, and therewith felt an increase of the weight of our burdens, and expected our posterity to groan under oppression after us.

Under all this misery, had we none to plead our cause, nor any hope of relief from man, how would our cries ascend to the God of the spirits of all flesh, who judgeth the world in righteousness, and in his own time is a refuge for the oppressed!

If they who thus afflicted us, continued to lay claim to religion, and were assisted in their business by others, esteemed pious people, who through a friendship with them strengthened their hands in tyranny.

In such a state, when we were hunger-bitten, and could not have sufficient nourishment, but saw them in fulness pleasing their taste with things fetched from far:

When we were wearied with labour, denied the liberty to rest, and saw them spending their time at ease: when garments answerable to our necessities were denied us, while we saw them cloathed in that which was costly and delicate:

Under such affliction, how would these painful feelings rise up as witnesses against their pretended devotion! And if the name of their religion was mentioned in our hearing, how would it sound in our ears like a
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