

pitch upon, and naturally run into that Form of Government, which from their Infancy they had been all accustomed to; and which, by Experience, they had found both easy and safe. To which if we add, that *Monarchy* being simple, and most obvious to Men, whom neither Experience had instructed in Forms of Government, nor the Ambition or Influence of Empire had taught to beware of the Encroachments of Prerogative, or the Inconveniencies of absolute Power, which Monarchy in Succession was apt to lay claim to, and bring upon them; it was not at all strange, that they should not much trouble themselves to think of Methods of restraining any Exorbitances of those to whom they had given the Authority over them, and of balancing the Power of Government, by placing several Parts of it in different Hands. They had neither felt the Oppression of tyrannical Dominion, nor did the fashion of the Age, nor their Possessions, or way of living, (which afforded little matter for Covetousness or Ambition) give them any Reason to apprehend or provide against it; and therefore 'tis no wonder they put themselves into such a *Frame of Government*, as was not only, as I said, most obvious and simple, but also best suited to their present State and Condition; which stood more in need of Defence against foreign Invasions and Injuries, than of Multiplicity of Laws. The Equality of a simple poor way of living, confining their Desires within the narrow Bounds of each Man's small Property, made few Controversies, and so no need of many Laws to decide them, or Variety of Officers to superintend the Process, or look after the Execution of Justice, where there were but few Trespasses, and few Offenders. Since then those who liked one another so well as to joyn into Society, cannot but be supposed to have some Acquaintance and Friendship together, and some Trust one in another; they could not but have greater Apprehensions