

L. H. J. Construction every Part of those Laws in 1715 and 1722 are consistent with and reconcileable to each other; whereas by the Construction contended for by your Excellency, that Law of 1722 must be perpetual without any Words or Expressions, or necessary Inference, according to the Circumstances of this Case, to shew it to be the Intention of the Legislature it should be so, and to that End, must contrary to all Reason, be taken as an implied Repeal of that continuing Clause in the Law of 1715, tho' that Clause appears to have been thereby revived with the Law: Nor can we agree with your Excellency, that the Addition of any more or other Words to make that Law perpetual, would have been superfluous after reviving and continuing that Act "in full force," because we think the Addition of the Words "for ever," to the Law of 1722, or Words expressly repealing the continuing Clause in the Law of 1715, or reviving all that Law except that Clause, would have shewn the Intention of the Legislature to have made those Laws of a perpetual Duration, which would have prevented this present Dispute between us "nor can it be doubted, that if those who made the Law under Consideration had intended it should have been "perpetual," but they would have expressed such their Intention when they might very easily have done it and in few Words." As to your Excellency's Position, that "it is a dangerous Doctrine to set up Conjectures, or even the strongest Parol Proof of any kind, that a Law was intended to be different from what it really appear to be from the Terms of it": We shall give it no further Answer, than as we cannot agree that those Laws taken together do appear from the Terms of them, to have been intended by the Legislature to have been perpetual, we have made no use of any such Methods, our Part of this Question, we think, not needing any such, but have barely confined ourselves to the Consideration of what appears upon the Face of the Laws themselves, which are the Subject of this Dispute: And we must observe, that it is the Practice of the Parliament of Great Britain, upon the making temporary Laws perpetual, not only to recite in the perpetuating Law, the great Benefits and Advantages arising from the temporary one, but also to continue, or revive it" or to "be and is hereby made perpetual," or some like Expression, to shew their Intention, that it shall for the future cease to be temporary; neither of which has been done in the Case now before us, and wherein we apprehend some such Form of Expression ought the rather, and certainly would have been used to have discovered such Intention of our Legislature, if any such they had, as the Law of 1715 is in it's nature not only penal, but greatly affects the Liberties and Properties of all the People of this Province, very few excepted.

We come now to the consideration of that Part of your Excellency's Message relating to the Law of 1732, which did not escape the notice either of this House, or as you are pleased to express yourself, of those who penned our Address; but the true Reason