

L. H. J. not so much How I am to behave but your Electors must demean
 Liber No. 46 themselves towards you under this New Claim of Privilege and it is
 [How is omitted after but] now become the Cause of every individual Man of the Province

In my Answer I contented my self with making some Observations on the Statute of 1st of W^m & Mary declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject and this you mention under the Title of the Bill of Rights which Mistake of Appellation is very excusable since I am satisfied by the Reasoning on the Law part of your Paper no Lawyer was consulted with I did not go any Further Back than the Statute not doubting but the Force of the Very Words with my Remarks and your Own Knowledge in that Point would have Satisfied you how ill founded your pretended Privilege is: But as I now find that by any Helps you Can get you appear to had very little Insight into this Point I must give as good an Account as I can at present of this Prevelege of Freedom of Speech in General after which I shall enter into a Discussion of so much as (I can understand) of what you have advanced on that Head and also shew the Consequences of your Extraordinary Doctrine to the Liberty and Freedom of your Electors.

By the Noble Historian of the Civil Wars (whose Authority and Reasoning on this point stand unquestionable at this Day) Freedom of Speech and Freedom from Arrest are the Chiefest Privileges Access to the King and Corespondence by Conference with the Lords are rather of the Essence of their Councils than Privileges But as the Freedom of Speech is the only point before Us I shall Confine my self to the Consideration how that Has Been from Time to Time

I am not acquainted with any Statute before the 4th Hen. 8th Cap. 6th on this Point, “ That all suits Accusements Condemnations Executions Amerciaments Punishments Corrections Charges & Impositions that had Been then put upon Richard Strode and every of his Complices that were of that parliament or should be of any other Parliament for any Bill Speaking Reasoning or Declaring of any matter or Matters Concerning the Parliament to be communed or Treated of should be utterly Void and of no Effect.

M^r Petit remarks on this Statute “ That it was not introductive of any new Law nor did it give any new Privilege to the Members of Either House of Parliament, but was only Declaritive of the Ancient Customs and Usage of Parliament.

If this is the Privilege with regard to the Freedom of Speech how can my Behaviour in Consideration with M^r Smith be accounted a Breach of it. was he sued, accused, condemned, executed, amerced punished, or corrected, was he obliged to pay any Charges or Impositions? And you will find that M^r Petit who was Compiler of every Instance in the support of Parliament And its privileges does not pretend to prove that what passes in Conversation even in an angry