

for his Majesty's Service by the Commons of England; and this House is the more confirmed in the Propriety of those Words, by the following Arguments in a Conference with the Lords, which are entered in the History of the Proceedings of the Commons, viz. That in the famous Record, called the Indemnity of the Lords and Commons, settled by the King, Lords, and Commons, on a most solemn Debate in 9 Hen. 4, it is declared, That all Grants and Aids are made by the Commons, and only assented to by the Lords.

L. H. J.
Liber No. 50
May 9

That the modern Practice is to omit the Lords out of the Granting, and name them Parties only to the Enacting, Clause of Aids granted to the Crown, to which their Lordships have always concurred, and on Conferences departed from their Attempts of Petty Alterations, in Acts relating thereunto. p. 210

Resolved, That although this House, considering the Exigencies of Affairs, may at Times have made Concessions in particular Instances, to the unreasonable Demands or Desires of the Upper House, derogatory to their own Rights; yet they have always insisted upon, and now think it absolutely necessary to repeat, in Confirmation of their Rights, what is entered among the Proceedings of the House of Commons at home, to assert their Rights, viz. That all Aids and Supplies granted to his Majesty in Parliament, are the sole Gift of the Commons: That all Bills for the Granting any such Aids and Supplies ought to begin with the Commons: And that it is the undoubted and sole Right of the Commons, to direct, limit and appoint in such Bills, the Ends, Purposes, Considerations, Conditions, Limitations and Qualifications of such Grants, which ought not to be changed by the House of Lords.

Resolved, That the Right of Nomination of Commissioners in all Bills of this Nature, being constantly exercised by the House of Commons, does of Course vest in this House; it being the undoubted Right of the People of this Province, as far as is consistent with their Circumstances and dependent State, freely to exercise and enjoy every Liberty and Privilege that his Majesty's Subjects in Great-Britain have, either by themselves or their Representatives, a Right to exercise and enjoy, according to the Laws and Constitution of the Realm.

Resolved, That as a Double Tax on Papists and other Non-Jurors is constantly imposed by the Land-Tax Acts in the Mother Country, this House think themselves sufficiently justified in imposing it here; and that considering the many valuable Possessions both of Lands and Negroes held by Societies of Popish Priests and Jesuits, living together in a Collegiate Manner, and the Number of Papists and other Non-Jurors residing in this Province, and the Danger arising from their known Principles, which are incompatible with, and destructive to, all Protestant Establishments, it is thought but common Prudence to distinguish their Disaffection by some public Discouragement. p. 211