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some new Demand, and that, my Lords, of some new Dispute." To any Person who is acquainted with our public Affairs I could very safely appeal, whether their Lordships, reporting upon our Proceedings, would not speak with much more Propriety in what I have delivered above, than in the Terms of the Passage their Honours have quoted from the Report on the Pennsylvania Acts.

The Upper and Lower Houses, say their Honours, are coæval. This is nothing but a Play upon the Words Upper and Lower, which being relative Terms, and mutually implying each other, can neither of them exist independently of the other. For let it be supposed that the Legislature, according to the Plan of the Charter, had consisted only of two Branches, to wit, the Proprietor or his Deputy, and the Delegates of the People, from the first Settlement of the Province till Yesterday, when his Lordship's Council were admitted a Branch of the Legislature, and the necessary Distinction of the Upper and Lower House was introduced; the Proposition To-day, that the Upper and Lower Houses are coæval, would be just as it is in their Honours Message. But the Right of the People to have their Representative in the Legislature, and the Right of his Lordship's Council to be a Branch of it, are not coæval, the former being derived from the Royal Charter, and the latter from a Law made several Years after the Settlement of the Province, which Law was made only for that particular Session, and expired with it; so that their Honours Right (from any Thing that has been yet published to the World) depends solely upon the Connivance or Acquiescence of the other two Branches, and not upon any positive Establishment.

The next Passage in their Honours Message, which I shall take the Freedom of remarking upon, is this;—"The several Legislatures in British America (except one or two at most) consist of three Branches, and the middle Branch (three Instances only excepted) is appointed in like Manner with ourselves." In order to support this Position, it is incumbent on their Honours to prove that the Middle Branch, in the Colonies they allude to, is appointed by a Subject, and from the Nature of their Constitution entirely under his Influence and Controul; for an Appointment from his Majesty will not prove the Similarity, a Point not to be insisted on without some Degree of Irreverence. If we were under the Government of the Crown immediately, a middle Branch would be a Blessing, because they could be under no possible Bias to pursue Schemes destructive to the Interests of the Country. The King would be the Father of His People, and would rejoice in their Felicity, instead of fostering Schemes for His own personal Emolument, to the Oppression and Impoverishment of the Community; their Honours could not take more effectual Steps to recommend themselves to the Favour of their Royal Constituent, than by cooperating heartily for the public Good, and might then, without burlesquing their Characters, assume the