

They claim a Right to amend Money Bills ; why did they not exercise that Right upon this Occasion? They claim a Right to frame Money Bills ; if the Bill sent to them, by the Lower House, was so fundamentally defective and exceptionable, that no Amendment could render it perfect or proper to its End, why did not their Honours form and send down a Bill to the Lower House? It is very probable indeed it would not have been received, but this they cannot urge in their own Justification, since it is the Duty of every Branch to exercise the Rights they think themselves invested with, for the public Good. Wherefore, if His Majesty should hereafter be disappointed in His Expectations of Supplies from this Province, it will be entirely owing to the Perseverance of that House, in a Measure which nothing but a determined Resolution to evade an Appeal to His Majesty, by refusing the Lower House an Agent, could have induced them pertinaciously to adhere to.—Let it then be allowed (as I have observed before) that their Honours were right in rejecting the Assessment Bill, because it was too faulty to be amended, and that the Lower House were right in persevering in it, because they thought a Bill upon that Plan might be made a good One; yet as neither of the Houses had a Right to decide for the other, and perhaps both in some Particulars were wrong, it follows, that the House which proposed the only possible Expedient of settling the Difference, were upon the whole right, and the House which opposed and frustrated this Expedient, were upon the whole wrong. With this View, among others, the Lower House offered the Upper House a Bill for the Support of an Agent in London, which their Honours were pleased to reject, and are therefore, with humble Submission to better Judgments, chargeable with all the Consequences.—It would redound much more to the Honour of the Gentlemen who compose the Upper House, to forward an Accommodation of our unhappy Misunderstandings, by this rational Measure, than to endeavour to throw an Odium upon the other Branch, by the little Expedients of Opinions obtained upon ex Parte Representations, of Messages thrown in just at the Close of a Session, and Addresses to the Governor, filled with Scurrility and Abuse, of which no Notice can be taken in a Parliamentary Course of Proceeding.

These are the Arts of that Left-handed Wisdom called Cunning, and are as remote from sound Policy as a Mountebank is from a Physician. As many of their Honours are Men of Property, and have Families depending upon them, they should consider that their nearest Interests are connected with the Public Good, that their Station and Offices do not descend to their Children, and that they would make a very bad Bargain for their Descendants, by extending the Power of the Proprietor beyond its due Limits, for the Sake of a little temporary and precarious Gain. If there be any among them who owe their Rise entirely to the Proprietor's Favour, depend

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