differ from your House in Opinion, if your Behaviour in this Matter has been Right and Proper, and ours Wrong and Impertinent: For thus it shortly stands, We offer Arguments for our Opinion, you tell us, those Arguments confirm you the more in a contrary Opinion; we intimate our Expectation of being informed, how, you apprehended, those Arguments turned against us, and confirmed your own Opinion; to this, you only say, "the Justice of your Proceedings speaks it self, and that our Obser-" vations are ludicrous or witty." This surely cannot be termed Reason,

and a proper Method to reconcile our Differences in Judgment.

However little obliged to us, his Lordship might think himself by our Opinion of his Right of Levying Money merely because you had not shewn Reasons for denying it, we think you had no room to infinuate our Opinion was grounded merely on Want of Reasons from you for your Denial: Be pleased to recollect, that we Found our Opinion of his Lordship's Right on the Act of 1704, you, instead of offering any Arguments to us against that Law, barely tell us in your Message of the 4th Instant, that you deny his Lordship's Right of Levying that Money, because his Lordship never had any such Right by such Law," which is just the same Thing, as if you had said, That his Lordship had not the Right, because he had not the Right: And are we not then well justified in saying upon this Point, that we could not be convinced barely by the Authority of such a Denial, without some Reasons to inforce it?

If that Part of our Message which mentions an Attack on the Government, in order to deprive them of a Support they are in Possession of, is (as you say) of a piece with the rest of our Message, we readily conclude the rest is, as well as that Part, supported by Reason; and then the Argument is very short; you expresly confess in your Message of the 4th Instant, That " His Lordship has been in Possession of the Support of Government ever fince the Year 1733," It is very manifest you now endeavour to deprive him of it; And pray may not that Person be with the greatest Propriety said to be Attacked, who is in Possession, and attempted to be thrown out or deprived of that Possession? The Cale put by you, of one Man violently taking another's Money, &c. we presume is designed as a Point of Law, and not as a Matter pertinent to the Dilpute between it in that Paragraph: We say his Lordinip has Right to the Twelve Pence per Hogshead by Virtue of the Law of 1704, and at the same Time give our Reasons for not Passing the Revenue Bill; you den'y such Right, and give no Reasons for maintaining the reasonableness of the Revenue Bill; and yet feem Angry that we do not Concur with you: But if you are defirous