

Bodies, but because their Constitutions are fundamentally different.

This is plain good Sense, and what all reasonable Men will subscribe to ; but as to what their Honours have dressed up, upon this Occasion, I will leave the World to give it a Name.

I shall dismiss this Point with observing, that from whatever Source the Privileges of the Lower House are derived, I think it is most clear, that if, according to the Allegations of both the Governor and the Upper House, in the Year 1721, our Constitution was framed upon the Plan of the English, there ought to be the same relative Privileges between the Upper and Lower Houses here, as between the House of Lords and House of Commons in England; for which Reason, if the Lower House ought to have fewer Privileges than the House of Commons, the Upper House ought, in the same Proportion, to have fewer Privileges than the House of Lords, since, if the Lower House alone are to be reduced in their Privileges, the Analogy must drop, the Equilibrium of an English Constitution be destroyed, and the Weight of the Proprietor be increased beyond its due Proportion, as every Addition to the Power of that House is indubitably an Accession to his Weight in the Scale of Government.

The Upper House, in the third Paragraph of their Answer, have given an historical Account of the Assessment Bill, which they “ alledge was three Times sent up to the Upper House, and by them returned with a Negative, upon which the Lower House, apprehending that the Since-
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