

" rity of their earnest Desires, so often expressed,
 " to raise Supplies, &c. began to be doubted, to
 " obviate these unfavourable Impressions, &c. de-
 " sired to have the Objections of the Upper
 " House, and promised that they should have
 " their due Weight. The Upper House did ac-
 " cordingly send down their Objections, to which
 " the Lower House, in order to manifest their
 " earnest Desire to raise Supplies, &c. paid no
 " Regard, but endeavoured to answer them."

The whole of this Charge amounts to this, that the Lower House did not implicitly acquiesce in the Objections of the Upper House, but presumed to enter into a Dispute on the Weight and Pertinency of them; whence it is inferred, that they had not that Regard for His Majesty's Service which they pretended; but this is a mere *gratis dictum*, for if the Lower House were not satisfied that the Objections offered by the Upper House were well grounded, an Acquiescence in such Objections, and a Departure from a Plan which they thought right, would have been a slavish Submission, unbecoming the Representatives of a free People, and a base Prostitution of the Rights incident to their Station. The Upper House have, in this Message, gone a Step higher in their Pretensions than they ever did before, for they not only claim a Right of objecting to Money Bills, but that their Amendments shall be implicitly adopted; and that, as they are the Standards of Loyalty, and the constitutional Guardians of the Peoples Liberties, every Deviation from their good Will and Pleasure, is to be brand-

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