

“ the best Test of their Loyalty) every new Con-
 “ cession becoming the Foundation of 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 Pro-
 ceedings, would not speak with much more Pro-
 priety 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 Ho-
 nours, 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 Legi-
 slature, 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 Pro-
 vince 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 true 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