

that many Acts, that are done for the Common good, are produced by mutual Concession between Prerogative and Privilege, and that it often happens that one Thing is gained by consenting to another, I might think it no Crime for me to put your Honour in Mind of that Particular which is so considerable in the Ballance of Influence betwixt the States of the Legislature, especially considering my Station, and peculiar Duty Obliged me rather to endeavour justly to support Prerogative than Privilege, where any Dispute might happen betwixt them.

For, as when I had the Honour to sit in the Lower House, I thought it my Duty to support, so far as I justly might, the Peoples Privileges, so in the other Station, I thought my Duty more immediately engaged me in the Support of Government; and if I urged your Honour in this Case to use your Prerogative, I hope it can't be understood, 'Twas Urging you to abuse it, or to lay Hardships on the People.

If therefore I used those Words to your Honour, it must have been with this Intent, to recommend the making use of the Ballance of Influence in a Parliamentary Way, to induce the Lower House to a Compliance with that which both your Honour and the Upper House judged absolutely necessary for the common Good.

I beg your Honour to understand me no otherwise in this than as shewing the Probability of my saying what I am charged with; for, as I said before, I cannot charge my Memory with it.

And I must again beg Leave to declare, That whatever Advice I gave, in the above or any other Case, it was without any Design to Ensnare or Prejudice you, a thing so horribly contrary to the Oath I had taken, that whoever believes me to be a Christian cannot think me capable of such an Useless and uninvited Perjury, to which I could have no other Temptation than that of doing Evil for Evils sake.

And now I beg Leave to return your Honour my Hearty Thanks for Discharging me from my Duty, in a Station wherein I doubt I have been much suspected, and in the Execution whereof (if the severest Constructions were to be always put upon my Words or Actions, and every Mistake be taken for design'd Corruption or Infidelity, or that the Intention of my Counsels were always to be judged of by their Events or guess at Consequences) it would be Vain in me to pretend to such Perfection as would be necessary to exempt me from Reproach.

I always understood (perhaps mis-understood) the Duty of my Office required no more than what my Oath obliged, to advise according to my Heart and Conscience, and I hoped that if I had

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