

The next Allegation is, That "he had known them endeavor to send away a Grand Inquest, prejudiced against a Prisoner, whose Life was at a stake, by enlarging on the Business of his Character." The Case of Cunningham, at Windsor, is cited in Support of this Accusation. This Man was charged with outrageously beating, and thereby causing the Death of a black Slave, which he had brought here from one of the Southern Colonies, at the Expiration of the late War. His Cruelty to his Black had been generally complained of, in that Part of the Country where he resided; and it is possible that the Chief-Justice, in his Charge to the Grand Jury, might have mentioned it. Mr. Taylor must be ignorant indeed of the Temper and Disposition of the good old Man he is striving to injure, if he could suppose him capable of endeavoring to inflame the Passions of a Jury against any Culprit. A Gentleman of a more tender and benevolent Heart than Justice Deschamps, does not this Day exist in Nova-Scotia. But what are we to think of Mr. Taylor's applying this Attack to Justice Brenton also, who had nothing to do with the Charge to the Jury, but merely sat by, and heard it, as Mr. Taylor did.

"In short" concludes Mr. Taylor, "I conceive the Conduct of the Judges, in the few Cases that have fallen within my Observation, to be so glaringly absurd, that I cannot attribute it altogether to their Inability, though I have no Doubt of their Want of Information." If the Character of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or the Reputation of any of the Officers of His Majesty's Government in Nova-Scotia, should ever be made to depend on the general Allegations or Opinions of Messrs. Sterns and Taylor, wretched indeed would be their Situation; but their Insignificance is as obvious as their Malice; and their Rage and Resentment, by exposing them to the World in their proper Colours, will prove much more injurious to themselves, than to the Characters they have so basely a spersed.

I have now gone through the Examination of the Testimony, on which the Address of the House of Assembly was founded, and having laid before the Public a fair Statement of the Accusations, with such Observations, as the Subject appeared to me to require, I submit the whole to the good Sense of the Country, and to the slow, though certain Effect of Reason and sober Reflection.

PLAIN TRUTH.

FROM THE HALIFAX JOURNAL. To the PUBLIC.

I Think it must be obvious to the meanest Capacity, that the Publications, under the Signature of Plain Truth, which have for some Time past appeared in the Halifax Gazette, were not written for the Information of the Public, but with evident Intentions to deceive and mislead them in a Business of the first Importance to the Province. This Writer endeavors to prove, what I will undertake to say he knows to be false, *scilicet*, that the Impeachment of the Justices of the Supreme Court, by the House of Assembly, was procured at the Instance and on the sole Allegations of Mr. Sterns and myself, and that those Allegations were groundless and scandalous. These positions he has endeavored to establish, not by a plain Relation of facts or by fair Deductions from them, but by Scurility, Abuse and shameful Prevarication, which are Weapons he appears to be a perfect Master of, and are indeed the only Instruments of Defence, or Attack, that he could possibly have in the Cause which he appears to have insisted himself, at all Events, to support. That the Impeachment did not originate with Mr. Sterns and myself, is evident from the whole Proceedings of the House of Assembly, is known by one of the Members of his Majesty's Council, by every Member of the House, and by many respectable Inhabitants of the Town and Country. Had the Charges been groundless and scandalous, as his Majesty's Council have undertaken to divine, for they could not possibly have had the least Shadow of Proof, whereon to have adjudged—why did the Judges elude a fair and public Investigation into their Conduct which would have afforded them not only the Opportunity of shewing their own Innocence, but of exposing the Falshood of the Witnesses, if they had charged them wrongfully? Why has his Majesty's Council, in this Instance, been induced to forsake the long established and approved Mode of investigating Truth, and to adopt in its stead one as uncertain as novel? Why were not the Witnesses and Accused brought before them Face to Face? Does our Author, will the Public, or will any Man of common Sense believe that a serious investigation into the Conduct of the Judges was intended, when the Council proceeded to acquit them on the Credit of their own Assertions, while they had Evidence in their Power? Can the History of judicial Proceedings furnish another Instance, where the bare denial of the Party accused of Crimes