

sion, the Governor was addressed to inflict immediate punishment upon the Chief Justices, by suspension from their offices, upon mere *ex parte* allegation, without a trial or proof.

The Governor, in conformity to his duty, refused so to do; whereat the Assembly took fire, and with equal indecency, falsehood, and precipitancy, voted him to have acted unconstitutionally, and in violation of their privileges. Supposing that they had a right (as they say) to offer advice, does it prove that such advice is to be followed; and especially if offered, as in this instance, in violation of the Constitution, and in contempt of every principle of justice, which enjoins that trial and conviction must precede punishment. The insolence of this faction in the prosecution of their usurpations, is insupportable.

The King cannot remove or suspend a judge in England, but upon a joint address of the Lords and Commons; and yet the Governor is called upon to suspend the Chief Justices, upon a vote of the Assembly, unaccompanied by an atom of proof before that House, merely to indulge the personal resentments of persons, to whom the decision of a disputed account, involving a thousand pounds, would not perhaps be referred by ten people in the province.

The Leader in these measures, has the reputation of being an able municipal lawyer, and in his own opinion, is superlatively so; for neither judge nor advocate must presume to question any point whereon he sets his heart,
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