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That we must acknowledge that we are under some Concern to find  
the Justice of the Legislature questioned upon the private &  
Opinion of some Gentlemen of the Law, when we doubt not  
but of the reasons that moved them to the signing of that act both  
both as to the matter and manner of it, had been heard  
by disinterested persons their opinion would rather have inclined  
their Lordships to have confirmed than repeal'd it.

And we must declare to your Excellency tis surprizing to find  
that Gentlemen so eminent for learning in the Laws of Great Britain  
as those that have signed their opinions in that Case, should expect  
that a Lawyer contemning the Authority and affronting the persons  
of the Judges he pleads before, and daring a Court of Judicature to  
proceed against Criminals for whom he pleads and the other reasons assign'd  
in the preamble of that Law especially in his persisting in a continued  
Course of Misbehaviour were not sufficient Causes for the Courts so used  
by him to bar him of his practice before them and it seems much  
more surprizing that the Legislative body of this Province should be  
accused by the Opinions of those Gent: of being unjust and arbitrary in  
their proceedings, for making a Law on the Representation of these Magistrates  
which only added life and vigour to their Resolutions in that point.

We believe your Excellency was not apprized of that Law being  
past in the lower House without hearing the particular person affected  
nor of the reasons for their so doing, one of which among many others,  
which we shall begg leave to remark hereafter is that tho' we had  
good reason to believe he had notice of the first vote that past for it yet that  
he made no application to be heard till after the second bill came from  
the upper House presented to, at which time we judged his proposed appli-  
cation lay to your Excellency it seeming unparliamentary to call in  
Question a bill solemnly past by us - and another is; That the Courts  
before whom he pleaded having condemned his behaviour the Judges  
whereof were the proper persons to censure the behaviour of their own  
officers, the admittance to him to a hearing would have been calling  
in Question the veracity of those Judges without Cause and making them  
parties or rather Defendants to his Complaint in matters whereof  
the Law made them Judges, and where the Facts they accus'd him  
of were Notorious.

We must begg leave on this Occasion to declare that we apprehend  
the reverence of Authority and Government to be indeed so clearly  
concerned in this affair, that if there be the least color of encouragement  
given to any Lawyer to deny subjecting his demeanour to the Judgment  
of the Courts he pleads in to contend with them concerning it, and even  
to put the whole Country upon being sutors in Great Britain, where