

frontive to the common Sense of Mankind.—  
The Facts I mean are then,

*First*, That they owe their Existence entirely to the Proprietor, since he has the sole Right of appointing Counsellors, who, in Consequence of that Appointment, become Members of the Upper House.

*Secondly*, That as the Proprietor has a Right to create, so he claims, and has exercised, a Right to discharge, at his Will and Pleasure, the Members of the Upper House.

*Thirdly*, That it has been, is at present, and probably ever will be, the Policy of the Proprietor to dispense his most valuable Favours among those Gentlemen, thereby more effectually to secure them to his Interest, all which Offices they hold during Pleasure, and are of considerable Value.

*First*, That the Proprietor has the Appointment of Counsellors, is too notorious to need any Proof.

*Secondly*, For Proof of the Proprietor's Power to remove Counsellors, and consequently the Members of the Upper House, at his Will and Pleasure, I must beg the Reader's Patience, while I lay before him the famous Case of the late *Thomas Bordley*, Esq; as far as it is pertinent to this Point, which stands as follows.—

Part of the Governor's Speech, *Feb. 20, 1721.*

*Gentlemen of the Upper House of Assembly,*

“ In relation to Mr. *Bordley*, I must let you  
“ know, that *my discharging him* from giving  
“ me farther Counsel, is not designed to affect  
him