

seven of whom pronounced against the disputant. The only effect of this decision was to exasperate the temper of the people. The decision placed the property of every individual at the mercy of the crown. The persecuted party felt that there was no alternative but to seek their homes in other countries; but an order was issued April 6, 1638, prohibiting shipmasters from carrying passengers from the kingdom without special license." Hume, in his "History of England," says respecting the decision of the judges: "Hambden, however, obtained by the trial the end for which he had so generously sacrificed his safety and his quiet; the people were roused from their lethargy, and became sensible of the danger to which their liberties were exposed. These national questions were canvassed in every company; and the more they were examined, the more evidently did it appear to many, that liberty was totally subverted, and an unusual and arbitrary authority exercised over the kingdom. Slavish principles, they said, concur with illegal practices; ecclesiastical tyranny gives aid to civil usurpation; iniquitous taxes are supported by arbitrary punishments, and all the privileges of the nation, transmitted through so many ages, secured by so many laws, and purchased by the blood of so many heroes and patriots, now lie prostrate at the feet of the Monarch." And in Bromfield's "History of Norfolk County," we find the following: "At this time (1634) John Burridge, Gent., of Norwich, for refusing to