

In October, 1676, he was appointed to proceed to Piscataqua, with the full command of an expedition, then fitting out for that place, but he seems to have declined the appointment.

He was chosen to the Council as Assistant in 1681, in which office he continued until the appointment of Sir Edmund Andros as Governor-General in 1686. In Edward Randolph's letter giving the characters of the leading men of Massachusetts, he is placed amongst the *factionous*; in other words, the supporters of the rights of the colonists. On the deposition of Sir Edmund Andros, his name appears in the Council, called to the Provisional Government of the Colony. He was of the Council named in the Charter of William and Mary, in 1692.

He did not escape the persecution of Sir Edmund Andros and his tools, probably on account of the freedom of speech, in which he denounced his arbitrary assumption of power. On the 19th September, 1687, three days after the order for the arrest of the selectmen of Ipswich, warrants were issued for the arrest of Dudley Bradstreet of Andover, Samuel Appleton of Ipswich, and Nathaniel Saltonstall of Haverhill, as "persons factiously and seditiously inclined, and disaffected to his Majesty's government."\* On the 3d and 5th October, two other special warrants were

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\*The arrest of these gentlemen on a warrant specifying no illegal act, but simply as factious and evil disposed persons, would certainly appear the most high-handed act of arbitrary power perpetrated by Sir Edmund Andros, and only equalled by those of his master, King James.