

Lady Jane, Queen of England. The Council also wrote to Lady Mary Tudor, requiring her submission; but they soon learned that she had retired into Norfolk, where many of the people and nobility resorted to her.

It was determined then to send the Duke of Suffolk with an army against Mary's party in Norfolk, but Queen Jane would, by no means, part with her father; and the Council earnestly requested Northumberland to go in person; but he doubted the fidelity of the troops, although they strenuously assured him they would be true in life or death.\* The people were superstitious about the divine rights of kings and queens—and they did not hail Queen Jane's forces with enthusiasm, as they marched from London. This completely disheartened Northumberland, who greatly loved and feared the people, for they had ever before been his best friends.

He had advanced only a short distance into Suffolk when his troops began to diminish, and, no supplies coming from London, he retired to Cambridge.† Some of his most noted friends forsook the Duke and went over to Mary; others were trying to get out of his party and make their peace with the papists. Then the Duke, himself, gave up his cause; but he was not able to appease the wrath of Catholic Mary by any submission he could offer. She refused to accept of his friendship or loyalty, and he was tried and condemned of high treason. His behavior at the trial was modest and high-toned. He used great reverence toward the judges, chief of whom was Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who was beheaded himself, afterwards, in Queen Elizabeth's reign.‡ Dudley said he meant not to speak anything in defence of himself, but, on two points, he would ask the opinion of the court: First, whether a man doing an act by authority of the prince and council and by warrant of the great seal of England, and doing nothing without the same, may be charged for treason for anything he might do by warrant thereof? Secondly, whether any such persons, as were equally culpable in that crime, and those by whose letters and commandments he was directed in all his doings, might be his judges, or pass upon his trial at his death?

The Judges answered that the great seal he had for his warrant, was not the seal of the lawful Queen, nor passed by authority, but the seal of a usurper, and therefore no warrant for him.

The Judges also answered, that, if any of them were as deeply

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\* Stowe's Annals. Heylin's Hist. of the Reformation.

† Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation.

‡ Strype's Memorials.