

case is George Farwell. The Jurors only twelve, and most of them (as is said) non freeholders of any land in the colony, some of them strangers and foreigners, gathered up (as we suppose) to serve the present turn. In our defense was pleaded the repeal of the Law of assessment upon the place; also the Magna Charter of England, and the Statute Laws, that secure the subject's properties and estates, &c. To which was replied by one of the Judges, the rest by silence assenting, that we must not think the Laws of England follow us to the ends of the earth, or whether we went. And the same person (J. Wise abovesaid testifies) declared in open council, upon examination of said Wise: 'Mr. Wise, you have no more privelege left you, than not to be sold as slaves,' and no man in Council contradicted. By such Laws our trial and trouble began and ended. Mr. Dudley, aforesaid, Chief Judge, to close up a debate and trial, trims up a speech that pleased himself (as we suppose,) more than the people. Among many other remarkable passages to this purpose, he bespeaks the Jury's obedience, who (we suppose) were very well preinclined, viz: 'I am glad' says he, 'there be so many worthy gentlemen of the Jury so capable to do the King's service, and we expect a good verdict from you, seeing the matter hath been so sufficiently proved against criminals.'"

"Note—The evidence in the case, as to the substance of it was, that we too boldly endeavored to persuade ourselves we were Englishmen and under priveleges, and that we were, all six of us aforesaid, at the town meeting of Ipswich aforesaid, and as the witness supposed, we assented to the aforesaid vote, and also, that John Wise made a speech at the same time, and said that we have a good God and a good King and should do well to stand to our priveleges."

"The Jury returned us all guilty, being all involved in the same information. We were remanded from verdict to prison, and kept one and twenty days for judgement. There, with Mr. Dudley's approbation, as Judge Staughton said, this sentence was passed, viz: John Wise suspended from the ministerial function, Bond \$50, pay costs, \$1000 bond; John Appleton, not to hear office, fine \$50, pay costs, \$1000 bond; John Andrews, not to hear office, fine \$30, pay costs, \$500 bond; Robert Kintman, not to hear office, fine \$30, pay costs, \$500 bond; William Goodline, the same; Thomas French, not to hear office, fine \$15, pay costs, \$300 bond. These bonds were for good behavior one year. We judge the total charges for one week and trial under one single information, involving six men, abovesaid, in expence of time and moneys of us and our relations for our necessary sustenance and support, to amount to more, but not less than \$400, money. 'Ten nations to illustrate more at this time, and so we conclude.'"

The town of Ipswich afterwards made up the loss to those so prosecuted. And Mr. Wise sued Chief Justice Dudley for denying the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus and is said to have recovered damages from him.

The action of these brave and courageous men on this occasion has been called "The foundation of American Democracy."

It was a leading incident in colonial events, occurring eighty eight years before the outbreak of the Revolution, which culminates in the independence of this country.

In commemoration of that event the seal of the town of Ipswich bears the following motto:

THE BIRTHPLACE OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, 1687

During that horrible period of the Salem Witchcraft John Andrews again comes into creditable public notice.

John Proctor, who was born in Chelmsess, but had moved to Salem; he and his wife, Elizabeth, had the awful misfortune to be charged of being witches. They were arrested, cast into prison, tried and convicted. Most persistent efforts in their behalf for clemency were made. While in prison Proctor addressed Rev. Cotton Mather and others imploring their assistance, that if possible, their innocent blood might be spared. Their neighbors joined in a petition to the court to