

anniversary of Queen Elizabeth. In this rode a figure on horseback to represent the ex-Recorder, with his face to the tail, and a label on his back,—“I am an Abhorrer.” At Temple Bar it was thrown into a bonfire, coupled with the devil.

To oblige the Court, and to assist them in their criminal work, he accepted the appointment of Chairman of the Middlesex Sessions at Hicks' Hall, although it was somewhat beneath his dignity, and it deprived him of a portion of his practice. Here the grand jury were sworn in; and as they were returned by sheriffs, whom the city of London elected, and who were still of the Liberal party, the problem was to have them remodelled, so that they might find bills of indictment against all whom the government wished to prosecute. With this view, Jeffreys declared that none should serve except true Church of England men; and he ordered the under-sheriff to return a new panel purged of all sectarians. He had a particular spite against the Presbyterians, who had mainly contributed to his being turned out of the Recordship. The under-sheriff disobeying his summons, he ordered the sheriffs to attend next day in person, but in their stead came the new Recorder, who urged that, by the privileges of the city of London, they were exempted from attending at Hicks' Hall. He overruled this claim with contempt, and fined the sheriffs £100. It was found, however, that while the city retained the power of electing the sheriffs, all these attempts to pervert justice would be fruitless.

As counsel for the Crown, Jeffreys took part in the prosecution of Edward Fitzharris, Archbishop

Plunket, and Stephen Colledge, in 1681, and on the 17th of November in that year was created a baronet of the United Kingdom. He entered heartily into the scheme for destroying the popular government of the city of London, and did everything in his power to push on the quo warranto by which the city was deprived of its charter. Secretly he had urged this measure as a punishment for the perpetual rebellion which the citizens had been waging against the ministry; and he succeeded not only in overturning their privileges, but in reducing them to beg for favour at his hands. He took a prominent part in the prosecution of Lord William Russell for his share in the Rye House plot, and vehemently pressed the case against the prisoner. In this plot were implicated some of the noblest in the land. At the conclusion of the trial Jeffreys addressed the jury in reply, after the Solicitor-General had finished, and greatly outdid him in pressing the case against the prisoner, while he disclaimed with horror the endeavour to take away the life of the innocent. He thus concluded:—“You have a Prince, and a merciful one too. Consider the life of your Prince, the life of his posterity, the consequences that would have attended if this villany had taken effect. What would have become of your lives and religion? What would become of that religion we have been so fond of preserving? Gentlemen, I must put these things home upon your consciences. I know you will remember the horrid murder of the most pious Prince, the martyr, King Charles I. Let not the greatness of any man corrupt