

*Wright* for treasonable Words, and swore the Words positively; but after a grand Inquiry, the Grand Jury found that *Wright* only spoke the Words as of others; thus, *They say so and so*—and concluded with this,—*They are Rogues for saying it*: And also *Good* at last confessed that *Wright* was his Master, and corrected him for Misdemeanors; and then to be reveng'd, he comes and swears against him, which he confessed he was instigated to by one *Powel*: So the Grand Jury finding it to be but Malice, return'd the Bill *Ignoramus*; whereas, if they had not examin'd him strictly, they had never discover'd the Intrigue, and the Master had causelessly been brought to great Charge, Ignominy, and Hazard.

The Judicious *Dalton*, p. 539. says well, *No less Care or Concern at all lies on the Grand Jury, than does on the Petty Jury*: People may tell you, *That you ought to find a Bill against any probable Evidence, for 'tis but matter of Course, a Ceremony, a Business of Form, only an Accusation; the Party is to come before another Jury, and there may make his Defence.* But if this were all, to what purpose have we Grand Juries at all? Why are the wisest, best Men in the County (for such they are, or should be) troubled? Why are they so strictly sworn? Do not flatter your selves, you of the Grand Jury are as much upon your Oaths as the Petty Jury; and the Life of the Man, against whom the Bill is brought, is in your Hands. The Lord *Coke* 3 *Inst.* 33. plainly calls the Grand Jury-men all wilfully forsworn and perjured, if they wrongfully find an Indictment; and if in such a case, the other Jury, through Ignorance, &c. should find the Person Guilty too, you are guilty of his Blood as well as they: But suppose he get off there, do you think it nothing to accuse a Man

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