The Easton Star.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1873 VOL. 8. NO 26.

The Easton Star.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AT EASTON, MD

T. K. ROBSON, Editor & Proprietor.

Two Dollars cash in advance, or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* if not paid in advance. Clubs of twenty, *Thirty Dollars* in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the proprietor, until arrearages are paid. No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months.

☞ Books received free of postage will be promptly noticed under the editorial head.

Terms of Advertising.

One square—6 lines—one insertion $1; and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year or for six months.

Advertisements sent to the office, not marked the number of times to be inserted, will be continued till ordered out, and charged according to regular rates.

Special Notices, inserted before Marriages and Deaths, 20 cents a line for each insertion. Marriages and Deaths inserted gratis.

BER!

ived a large
LUMBER at
ding

ATHER-
ding and Vir-
ine LATHES,
SHINGLES
FENCING
38, LOCUST
eet Baltimore
all kinds of
SHUTTERS,
ready-made
ry Prices.—
landings on
ties buying
will save the

S.

ared to offer
ilizers to the
ered at their

TE,
A GUANO,
ne valuable
is prepared
d terms, and
interests by
st to
IXON,
Talbot Co.

offers More
mplete Ma-
all of which
DIXON.

, and Thos.
rized to re-
ilizers, and
referred to.

ER,
reet.

hitts,
and Lungs

INHALA-
FOOD,

Carpenter
of cases of
ns, now in
from eve-
halation is
s, soothing
rfaces, ex-
vitality an
system.—
nd the first
dead relief,
difficulty off
of my rem-
r, the hea-
proving di-
s strength,
sp.
dly built is
presenting
assimila-
thy blood.
n at night
the patient
accompany,

sists of
Inhaling,
Inhalant;
Inhal-
ood;

to last one
ree months
D. Pam-
nts cured,
st contain
ress,

ark, N. J.
ERY will
et a per-
months.—
all, $5; two

ly treat-
t, to
M. D.,
rk, N. J.

RICT.

whan, or
nd to all
romptly,
address—
mptly at-
servant,
NUM.

ce
ore.

IS

ave pur-
SAW
Methodist
repared
short
LANK,
LANK,
LANK,
mptly
ore-saw-
ce so-
WS.

ers, at

MAN.

ve pur-
ND
Methodist
repared
short
LANK,
LANK,
LANK,
mptly
ore-saw-
ce so-
WS.

ers, at

MAN.

To Travelers.

MARYLAND STEAMBOAT CO.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

ON and after the opening of navigation, the Steamer CHAMPION, Capt. E. T. Leonard, will leave Pier 4, Light st. wharf, foot of Camden, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., for Clam's Point, Wallack's, Cambridge, Greenville's, Isaiah Shannahan's, Oxford, Bowlby's Mills and Easton. Arriving at Cambridge at 1.30 and Easton 5.30 P. M.

On return trip will leave Easton every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., Sherman's at 9; Cambridge at 10; Clam's Point at 11.30 A. M., arriving in Baltimore at 5.30 P. M.

And on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS will leave Pier 3 Light street, foot of Camden, at 7 A. M., for St. Michaels and Miles River Ferry, (Easton) direct.

On the return trip, will leave Miles River Ferry at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Baltimore at 5 P. M.

Breakfast and Dinner on board.

jan7

Maryland & Delaware RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, September 30th, 1872, Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH. LEAVE			GOING SOUTH. LEAVE		
Easton	8 30	A. M.	New York	12 00	A. M.
Woodland	8 45	"	Baltimore	7 25	"
Cordova	8 55	"	Philadelphia	8 50	"
Queen Anne	9 05	"	Wilmington	10 10	"
Hillsboro'	9 15	"	Clayton	1 00	P. M.
Ridgely	9 30	"	Easton	1 15	"
Greensborough	9 50	"	Slaughters	1 30	"
Goldsborough	10 05	"	Marydel	1 45	"
Henderson	10 15	"	Henderson	1 55	"
Marydel	10 25	"	Goldsborough	2 10	"
Slaughters'	10 45	"	Greensborough	2 30	"
Easton	11 05	"	Ridgely	2 40	"
ARRIVE AT			Hillsborough	2 50	"
Clayton	11 30	"	Queen Anne	2 55	"
Wilmington	3 15	P. M.	Cordova	3 19	"
Philadelphia	5 35	"	Woodland	3 25	"
Baltimore	8 10	"	ARRIVE AT		
New York	10 30	"	Easton	3 40	"

☞ All freights must be at the various stations at least thirty (30) minutes before starting of Trains, otherwise they will lay over twenty-four hours.

J. M. CALDWELL, Superintendent.

jan21

Easton Livery Stables.

FRANKLIN G. WHIGHT, PROPRIETOR.

Six next door to the Easton Star Office.

TRAVELERS will deposit their whips, robes, blankets, &c., at the office. Stable accommodations for 100 horses. Horses received on livery by the day, week, month or year. Horses and carriages for hire at all times. Travelers promptly sent to any part of the county or adjoining counties. Hacks run regularly to the steamboat landings, to convey passengers with dispatch.

The highest market price paid for corn, hay, oats, blades and straw.

A DAILY STAGE LINE TO THE RAILROAD. Passengers leaving Easton in the morning arrive at Baltimore and Philadelphia in time for dinner.

In hiring horses, 12 hours is considered a day, 6 hours a half day. For extra hours an extra charge will be made.

Easton, Md., *nov12*

NORRIS HOUSE,

(Late the Talbot House,)

Opposite the National Bank,

EASTON, MD.

MRS. B. McCARTY, Proprietress.
WM. B. McCARTY, Manager, (formerly with Mr. F. G. Wright.)

TRANSIENT and permanent boarders accommodated in the best manner. Ample stable accommodations for horses and carriages.

Horses and Carriages for hire.

Passengers conveyed to any point on the Peninsula.

FREE HACKS daily to CARS & STEAMERS.

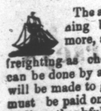
The House has been thoroughly refitted, and will now vie with any House in the county for comfort and accommodation.

nov5-

FARMERS' and MERCHANTS' LINE

THE SCHOONERS

Oxford and Tred Haven.



The above vessels are now running between Easton and Baltimore, and will do all kinds of freighting as cheap, if not cheaper, than any one can be done by any other line. Every effort will be made to give satisfaction. All freight must be paid on delivery of the goods.—Feeling thankful for past favors, we hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same

LEONARD, BLAND & CO.

OFFICE—In same room occupied by R. B. Dixon, on Dover street.

feb22

TO FARMERS AND MERCHANTS.

THE new Schooner,

ANNIE K. DUKES,

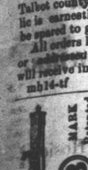
Capt. RD. GIBSON, is now running regularly from Oxford to Baltimore, and will carry Grain and other freights with dispatch, and as cheap as by any other boat.

Careful attention paid to the reception and prompt delivery of return freights.

Grain taken from any of the waters of Talbot county. The patronage of the public is earnestly solicited, and no pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

All orders left with the Captain on board or addressed to the subscriber at Oxford, will receive immediate attention.

mh14-tf EDW S. HARRISON.



BLATCHLEY'S IMPROVED CHURN WOOD PUMP. Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump or disturbing the joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other. For sale by Dealers everywhere. Send for price-list.

Catalogue and price-list. CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, M'f'r, 506 Commerce St., Philada., Pa.

sep16-1y

CARTS! CARTS! CARTS!

FARMERS are respectfully informed that the subscriber is still at his old stand, adjoining the Easton gas works, doing all kinds of farm work, such as making and repairing Carts, Wagons, Plows, Harrows, Rollers, Cradles, Wheat Machines, Corn Shellers, out of the best material and in the most substantial manner. Also, constantly on hand, a full line of Harnesses to put their implements in good order, so a man with good tools will do twice the work he can with different tools. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Thankful for past favors, the public are invited to give me a call.

apl5tf JOHN H. THOMPSON.

FOR RENT FOR 1873.

THE two large and pleasant offices in the Town Hall building. They are very desirable rooms. Apply to

HENRY G. GOLDSBOROUGH, or, ROBERT B. DIXON nov26

DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

DR. TUTT'S PILLS

Increase the powers of Digestion, and excite the absorbents to action; whereby all impurities of the system are carried off.—The old stereotyped opinion that Calomel must be used "to carry off the Bile," has given away before the light of science. The Vegetable Kingdom furnishes a remedy, free from all deleterious effects.

They act as kindly on the tender infant, the most delicate female and infirm old age, as upon the most vigorous system, eradicating every morbific Agent, invigorating the debilitated organs, building up the flagging nervous energies, imparting vigor to body and mind.

PRICE 25 Cents a BOX.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DR. TUTT'S

IMPROVED HAIR DYE.

This elegant preparation is warranted the BEST IN THE WORLD.

ITS EFFECT IS INSTANTANEOUS.

Imparts no Ridiculous Tints.

Will Remedy the Bad Effects of Inferior Dyes.

PERFECTLY HARMLESS—contains no Sugar of Lead—has no unpleasant odor, and imparts a Natural Glossy Color.

Price one dollar a box—sold by all Druggists.

DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT FOR COUGHS, COLDS &C

DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT

Is composed of Herbal and Mucilaginous products, which have a specific effect upon the Pulmonary organs, penetrating every portion of them. It detaches from the Bronchial or wind Tubes the irritating matter which accumulates, and assists them to throw it off; it mitigates the pain; resists the progress of inflammation, and removes the constriction of the chest.

The Properties of this Elegant Preparation

Are Demulcent, Nutritive, Balsamic, Healing and Soothing. It braces the nervous system, produces refreshing sleep, and relieves gloom and depression of spirits. It is very pleasant to take, causes no nausea, and strengthens the Lungs to resist attacks in the future.

YOU NEED NOT GO TO FLORIDA

To cure your Cough. If you use this Remedy, you can remain at home and enjoy its comforts, a privilege of vast importance to the sufferer from Pulmonary disease.

AVOID CONSUMPTION.

This disease is very insidious in its approach, and its first advance (which is often called a slight cold) should be promptly guarded against.

BEWARE! DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.

Don't neglect that slight cough, or it will soon get beyond control. The timely use of the Expectorant will prevent much pain and suffering.

Dr. Tutt's Expectorant is a Specific for Croup.

This dread disease requires prompt treatment. No mother should ever be without a bottle of it. It is very pleasant, and children take it readily.

DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT

Is the most valuable Lung Balsam ever offered to sufferers from Diseases of the Throat or Chest.

PRICE $1 A BOTTLE, or SIX FOR $5.00.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PREPARED BY

WM. H. TUTT, M. D.,

18 and 20 Platt Street, New York.

For Sale by

DAWSON & BRO., Easton.
W. H. BROWN & BRO., Baltimore.

oct29-tasg6

LUMBER FOR SALE.

Sawing Done to Order.

HAVING rented the Saw-Mill of Dr. Chas. H Rose, near Chapel, the subscribers are prepared to saw or furnish lumber at short notice. They will keep constantly on hand *WHITE OAK, BRIDGE PLANK SCANTLING* for house frames, *FENCING PLANK*, and fill all orders in their line at short notice.

EDWARD T. ROE,
WILLIAM P. ROE.

my 7-1v

BUILDER'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having had many years experience in Architectural proportions and designing, respectfully offers his services to the public as BUILDER. He will furnish specifications, drawings, and contracts, and do and perform all business pertaining to the duty of Builder or Superintendent of the erection of buildings. He will take work by the day or on contract. He solicits Job WORK, small or large. Will measure brick work, plastering, &c. He warrants all work entrusted to him to be well and substantially done, and at moderate prices to suit the times

Shop on Goldsborough street, under R. H. T. Councell's paint shop.

WM. D. ROBERTS,

jan31 Easton, Md

PROPOSALS FOR LOANS.

THE Board of Directors of the W. P. B L. A. of Talbot county give notice that APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS from the Association may be made in *writing* to the Secretary, or other officer, at any time, and will be acted upon at their regular meetings on every alternate Tuesday night. By order of the Board.

H. HOLLYDAY,
jy4-tf Secretary.

THE RADIANT.

RADIANT is the name of the new

FIREPLACE STOVE,

just improved and patented by Librant McDowell, of Philadelphia.

CALL AND SEE IT.

The improvement consists in shields to prevent the smoking of the windows when kindling fires; also in the damper, so that all the heat may be thrown above or below at pleasure, or distributed between the upper and lower room, when desired.

This is the neatest and most economical stove yet invented.

A general assortment of Grates, Cook Stoves, Parlor Stoves, Radiators, Ranges Furnaces, &c., always on hand, at city prices

Also, constantly on hand, a full line o Tin Ware, Stove Fixings, and House Furnishing goods.

The public are invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing.

GEO. W. BECK.

Easton, aug22

THE BEST LIGHT,
THE CHEAPEST LIGHT,
THE SOFTEST LIGHT,
THE BRIGHTEST LIGHT

is produced by the celebrated Argand Burner. You can fit the Burner to any ordinary lamp, save the expense of buying a new one, and have a light that will astonish you. For sale by all dealers. For Burners, Patent Burners, &c., address

Burner Co., 706 Jayne St., Phila.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For over FORTY YEARS this

Purely Vegetable

LIVER MEDICINE has proved to be the

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

For Liver Complaint and its painful offspring, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, CHILLS AND FEVER, &c., &c.

After years of careful experiments, to meet a great and urgent demand, we now produce from our original Genuine Powders

THE PREPARED,

a Liquid form of SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, containing all its wonderful and valuable properties, and offer it in

ONE DOLLAR BOTTLES.

The Powders, (price as before,) $1 per package. Sent by mail 1 04

☞ CAUTION. ☜

Buy no Powders or PREPARED SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

feb4-4m

$50 to 100 per week clear, in a Genteel Business, and no trouble!

LADIES

Require the Following Articles:

The Atmospheric Bustle, superior to all, and will outlast a dozen of Whalebone or Steel,	$2 00
The Palpitating Bosom Pads—they are elegant and quite natural,	2 00
The Mother's Dress Protector—a perfect security to the dress	1 00
The "La Perle," a substitute for a periodical bandage, no lady can do without it	2 00
Ladies Rubber Gloves—the only certain mode of making the hands soft and white	2 00
Ladies' Rubber Aprons—indispensable for nursing or household purposes	2 00
Baby's Bib—all children need it	75
Child's Miniature Table Cloth	50
Patent hair curlers—soft and pliable	75
Patent hair crimpers—no injury to the hair	1 00
Head Cushions—or travelers and invalids	2 00
Family Syringe—very useful article	2 00
Silk elastic stockings per pair	5 00
Abdominal Sudporters	5 00
Elastic Garters	25
Rubber surface cloth per yard	1 00
Garter Webbing ¾ inch per piece 12 yards	1 50

Any of the above articles sent prepaid by mail on receipt of price.

We want Agents, Milliners, Dress Makers and storekeepers to introduce our goods. Liberal discount to the trade. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

LA PERLE M'F'G CO.,
90 Chambers street, New York.

These goods can be had at the Millinery Store of Mrs. M. A. STEWART, Easton.

dec10-1y

At The

"HARDWARE" STORE,

MAY NOW BE FOUND

The most complete and varied assortment of

HARDWARE,

ever before offered in Easton; also a large and well assorted stock of

CARRIAGE,
CART and
WAGON MATERIALS,

including Hubs, Rims, Spokes, &c.
IRON of all sizes;
CUTLERY of all descriptions;
PLOWS and CASTINGS of all kinds;

A full line of

Sole and Upper Leather,

CARRIAGE, CART and Wagon Harness, COLLARS, BRIDLES, HAMES, &c.;

CLOVER,

TIMOTHY,

ORCHARD,

MEADOW GRASS,

and all other field

SEEDS,

I have also added to my already large and varied stock of Hardware, Iron, Seeds, &c., the most complete assortment of

Buckets,
Tubs,
Baskets,
Brooms,

and other descriptions of Woodware, to be found in Easton.

An inspection of my stock by all is earnestly solicited.

Thos. C. Nicols,

OPPOSITE THE BRICK HOTEL,

jan21 Easton, Md.

"Excelsior" Oats.

On hand a limited supply of the above named superior Oats. In lots to suit purchasers.

THOS. C. NICOLS,
"Hardware" Store.

You are respectfully invited to examine my stock, and I will try to please you. If I don't, your case is indeed hopeless.

feb18 THOS. C. NICOLS,
"Hardware" Store.

MALLALIEU CASSIMERES, A NEW SEIZE, just received and for sale by

Jno. W. Thalhimer & Co.

An Interesting Sketch.

(For the Star.)

WENLOCK CHRISTISON,

THE QUAKER CONFESSOR:

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE RELIGIOUS ANNALS OF TALBOT COUNTY, MD.

(CONTINUED.)

When Wenlock Christison was released from prison in Boston, he was ordered to leave the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts settlement, under a penalty of death in case he should return, as has been before mentioned. At the same time William Leddra was released, and banished under a similar penalty.

But these orders of the civil authorities were held as nothing compared with those commands that were laid upon them, as they were fully persuaded, by Supreme authority; so it is not astonishing, when they felt a spirit within moving them to testify in those places from which they had been driven, that they took their lives in their hands, as it were, and again appeared in Boston. This was not in bravado, but in conformity with a sense of duty which was deemed imperative Governor Endicott, the Court and the Clergy interpreted their conduct differently, and as proceeding from a determination to defy their power and authority. Accordingly in the latter part of the year 1660, William Leddra, going to the jail in Boston to visit some Friends there imprisoned, was himself arrested, placed in irons, chained to a log, and suffered to lie in prison without fire during a severe New England winter. On the ninth day of March, 1661, he was arraigned, in company with others, and refusing to accept his life on the condition of his leaving the province and going back to England, he was put upon his trial, if that can be called a trial where there was no denial on the part of the prisoner of the offences laid to his charge. While the trial was in progress, the proceedings had a most extraordinary interruption, which shall be related in the words of Bishope himself. * * * "But Wenlock Christison, being moved of the Lord, and brought by the Mighty Power of God, with his life in his hand; and being made willing by the same Power and Life, to offer up his life in Obedience to the Lord (in performance of which he found rest and peace) if he saw it good to require it of him, was not afraid of your Laws nor Gibbets, but in the Name and Power of God, though he stood in the Predicament of Death, having been already Banished by you, upon the *pain of Death*, came into your Court, not fearing the Wrath of the Devil, nor the Fury of the Dragon in you, which had the Power to kill some, and persecute others of the Saints of the Most High God, even in the very time that you were Trying the said *W. Leddra*, and there nobly shewed himself over the Head of all your Blood and Cruelty, in the strength of the Lord. This struck a great damp upon you, to see a Man so unconcerned in his Life to come upon your Law of Death, and trample it under, insomuch that for a little space of time there was Silence in the Court; but you recovering your swoon, or the spirit of Iniquity, rising up over all in you again, you began to gather strength, and recover Heart, in your Wickedness, and one Cries out, '*Here is another: Fetch him up to the Bar*,' said you, which your Marshal performed, and bad him '*pluck off his Hat*,' who said '*No, I shall not*.' Then said your Secretary Rawson, '*Is not your name Wenlock Christison?*' Wenlock said, '*yea*.' Then said the Governor John Endicott unto him, after he had acknowledged his name (which he denyed not, though in the Face of Death) '*Wast thou not banished upon pain of Death?*' Wenlock said, 'Yea, I was.' (See how Truth enables a Man to bear his Testimony, though the Consequence be Death.) '*What dost thou here then?*', said your Governor. He cried, '*That he was come to warn them, that they should shed no more innocent Blood; for the Blood that ye have shed already Cries to the Lord for Vengeance to come upon you.*' Whereupon you said, '*Take him away, Jaylor?*'" It must be remembered that three persons had already been hung for being Quakers, and returning to the jurisdiction of Massachusetts after being banished. Accordingly Wenlock Christison was again committed to jail, and his friend W. Leddra being sentenced to death on the eleventh of March, was executed on the 14th of that same month 1661, making the fourth victim of this cruel and senseless persecution.

After the execution, and upon the very day that William Leddra was hung, the magistrates, thinking "that his Death would cool or bring under Wenlock Christison," and wishing, as is very clear, to save the life of this man, as well as vindicate their laws, had him arraigned before them. It was then said to him, "unless you will renounce your religion you shall screly Die." To this he firmly answered, "Nay, I shall not change my religion, nor seek to save my life; neither do I intend to deny my Master. But if I lose my Life for Christ's sake, and the Preaching of the Gospel, I shall save it." The Court was amazed and confounded by this "Noble Valour for Truth." A Friend, the same who prepared his grave clothes, standing by, said, "Wenlock, Old thy turn is next." To whom Wenlock replied with fervor, "The will of the Lord be done." He was then remanded to prison to await the next term of the court, to be held in the 3d and 4th month, 1661. Before the time for the assembling of the court, there was apparently a reaction in the minds of the people and the magistrates, with the exception of Governor Endicott. Consequently some hesitancy was shown in proceeding to the trial of Wenlock Christison, and the Governor became enraged at this reluctance to enforce the laws,—laws which he seemed not to perceive were not only ineffectual in arresting but were most efficient in spreading the obnoxious doctrines and practices of these scismatics the Quakers, for conversions were made under the very gallows, and which shocked the sensibilities of all by their unnecessary harshness The Governor after absenting himself, in his anger, for two days from the court, was prevailed upon to return, the magistrates having consented to proceed with the trial of Wenlock. It was a prevalent sentiment of that day, and is one not entirely dispelled at the present, in which the Quakers were participant, that nature, sometimes manifests a sympathy with man in his joys or sorrows, by an inversion of her laws, and by giving birth to "signs and wonders." Accordingly, (the writer from whom all these circumstances are gathered states, that during two weeks the "conspiracies of blood" were revolving in the minds of the judges and others engaged in the prosecution, "the natural sun in the Firmament shone not," "a remarkable demonstration of the Displeasure of the Lord" * * * "and a true figure and representation of this your wickedness and work.")

At last Wenlock was brought to the bar for his trial, of which we have this most singular account, drawn from, and given in the very words of Bishope's book.

"So you being agreed, before the Judgment seat *Wenlock* was brought; who rather seems as a good Dominion, because he felt the Power of God over all, who bring there set your Governor asked him 'What he had to say for himself, why he might not dye?'— 'I have done nothing worthy of Death,' (reply'd Wenlock) 'If I, yet I refuse not to dye.'— 'Thou art one amongst us,' said another of you, 'a Rebellion, which is as the Sin of Witchcraft, and ought to be punished.'— 'I came not in among you in Rebellion,' answered Wenlock, 'but in obedience to the God of Heaven; not in Contempt to any of you, but in Love to your souls and bodies, and that you shall know one day, when you and all men must give an account of your Deeds done in the Body Take heed' (said he) 'for you cannot escape the righteous judgments of God.'— Then said your *Major General Adderton* 'you pronounce woes and judgments,' and those that are gone before you pronounced woes and judgments; but the Judgments of the Lord God are not come upon us yet.'— 'Be not proud' (reply'd Wenlock) 'neither let your spirits be lifted up; God doth but wait, till the measure of your iniquity be filled up, and that you have run your ungodly Race, then will the Wrath of God come upon you to the uttermost: And as for thy Part, it hangs over thy Head, and is near to be poured down upon thee; and shall come as a Thief in the night, suddenly, when thou thinkest not of it.'— 'By what Law' (said Wenlock) 'will ye put me to Death?'— "We have a law' (reply'd you) 'and by our Law you are to Dye'— 'Who impowered you,' said he, 'to make that Law.' One of you answered, 'We have a Patent, and are the Patentees, judge whether we have not power to make Laws.'— Wenlock replied again, 'How, have you power to make laws repugnant to the laws of *England?*'

'Nay,' said your Governor.

'Then,' answered Wenlock, 'you are beyond your bounds, and have forfeited your Patent; and this is more than you can answer.' And he cryed out and said, 'Are you subjects to the King, yea or nay?'

'What good will that do you,' replied your Secretary. 'What will you infer from that?'

Wenlock answered, 'If you are, say so, for in your Petition to the King, you desire that he would protect you, and that you may be worthy to kneel amongst his Royal subjects,' or words to that effect.

To which one of you said, 'Yes.'

Then Wenlock answered and said, 'So am I; and for anything I know, am as good as you, if not better; for if the King did but know your Hearts, as God knows them, he would see that your hearts are as rotten towards him, as they are towards God. Therefore seeing that you and I are subjects of the King, I demand to be tried by the Laws of my own nation.'

'You shall be tried' (reply'd you) 'by a Bench and a Jury.'

'That is not the Law,' (said Wenlock), 'but the manner of it, for if you will be as good as your word, you must set me at liberty; for I never heard nor read, of any Law that was in *England*, to hang Quakers.'

Your Governor reply'd, 'That there was a law to hang Jesuits.'

Wenlock answered, 'If you put me to death it is not because I go under the name of a *Jesuit* but a *Quaker*; therefore' (said he) 'I do appeal to the laws of my own nation.'

But still you cried out, 'That you would try him,' and so deny'd his appeal.

'Then' (said Wenlock) 'your will is your law, and what you have power to do, that you will do: And seeing that the Jury must go forth on my life, this I have to say to you, in the Fear of the living God, Jury, take heed, what you do, for you swear by the living God, *That you will true Tryal make, and just Verdict give according to the Evidence;* Jury, look for your Evidence, what have I done worthy of Death? Keep your hands out of innocent Blood.'

To which one of the Jury reply'd, 'It is good counsel.'

So away they went, but having received their Lesson from you, and being of the same Spirit, quickly brought him in Guilty; whereupon your Secretary said 'Wenlock Christison, Hold up your hand.'

'I will not' (said Wenlock) 'I am here and can hear thee.'

Then cried he, 'Guilty, or not Guilty?'

'I deny all Guilt' (reply'd Wenlock) 'f r my Conscience is clear in the sight of God.'

Your Governor answered 'The Jury hath condemned thee.'

But he answered, 'The Lord doth justify me, who art thou that condemnest?'

After the rendition of the verdict by the Jury, there arose a diversity of opinion among the members of the court, whether sentence of Death or some milder punishment should be inflicted upon Wenlock Christison. The Governor, Endicott, who is represented to have *thirsted* for the blood of the innocent, flew into a violent rage, that there should be any hesitancy as to the sentencing of the accused. This rage, was aggravated, by the reception at this very moment of a letter from one Edward Wharton, who had previously been condemned and sent into banishment, under penalty of death, should he return, stating that he was at home, at his own house, and demanding release from his sentence, that he might go about his "Occasions." This defiant letter caused the Governor to break out in furious passion. He threw the thing he had in his hand violently upon the table, as he sat in the Judgment seat and exclaimed "I could find it in my heart to go Home." Wenlock replied "It were better for thee to be at home, than here, for thou art about a bloody place of work." The vote of the Court was then taken, but some still refused to sanction the death of the prisoner at the bar. The Governor, in a greater rage than ever, stood up and said, 'You that will not consent, Record it,' and like a man drunk he said, 'Thank God, I am not afraid to give Judgment.' Wenlock Christison, hearken unto your sentence. You must return to the place from whence you came, and from thence to the place of Execution, and there you must be hanged until you are dead, dead, dead, upon the thirteenth day of June, being the 5th Day of the Week.' Which being thus sorely pronounced, Wenlock Christison called out and said, 'Is this the Law you have spoken of? Is this the Law you have spoken of? Is this the Law you have spoken of? Will of the Lord be done, in whose Will I came amongst you, and in his counsel I stand, feeling his eternal Power, that will uphold me until the last gasp, I do not question it.' Then in an access of religious fervor and exaltation he broke out into this prophecy and denunciation: 'Known be it unto you all, that if you take Power to take my life from me, that my Soul shall enter everlasting Rest and Peace with God, where you yourselves shall never come: And if you have Power to take my life from me, the which I do question, I do believe you shall never more take Quakers lives from them (note my words). Do not think to weary out the living God, by taking away the lives of his Servants! What do ye gain by it? For the last ye put to death (Will Leddra) here am Five come in his Room: And if ye have power to make my life from me, God can raise up Ninemore principle of life in Ten of his servants, and send them among you, in my room, that you may have Torment upon Torment, which is your Portion; *For there is no Peace to the Wicked*, saith my God.'

'Then the Governor said 'take him away,' and to prison he was sent.' Wenlock prepared himself for death, which was so near that grave clothes, it is said, were prepared by a friend for his burial But he was not disturbed, 'resting in sweet Peace and quietness of Spirit.' On the Tuesday following his sentence, which took place on Thursday, but the date is no where recorded, the Marshall and a Constable came into the prison, where Wenlock with twenty-seven other prisoners "Friends of Truth" lay confined for their "Testimony to the Truth," and declared "they were ordered by the Court to make them acquainted with their new Law.

Then said Wenlock, 'what means this? Have you a new Law.'

'Yea,' said they.

'Then you have deceived most people,' said Wenlock.

'Why,' said they.

'Because,' said Wenlock, 'they did think the Gallows had been your last weapon, have you got more yet?'

'Yea,' said they.

'Read it,' said Wenlock, which they did" He then began to taunt the officers with the vacillation and timidity of the magistrates

Then Wenlock said, "Your magistrates said *that your law was a good and wholesome law, made for your Peace and the safeguard of your country.* What, are your hands now become weak? The Power of God is our all."

"Then the prison doors were set open, and twenty-seven more, besides Wenlock, were turned forth, as aforesaid, whereof two [Peter Pearson and Judith Brown] were stripped to the waste and made fast to a cart's tail, and whipped through the town of Boston, with twenty cruel stripes on their naked backs and shoulders.—Many mouths were opened, and the mighty Day of the Dreadful God was sounded forth, by the servants of the Mighty God, who wrought Deliverance for his chosen vessels So into the wilderness they were driven by your Sword and Clubmen, who had received Order from you, thus to force them out of your Jurisdiction. * * * Praise the Lord, all his Saints, who are upon the Rock of Ages; And the Gates of Hell cannot prevail against you, saith Wenlock Christison."

Thus terminated this remarkable trial. It has been given in all its details, as far as they can be gleaned from the book of George Bishope, not only because the incidents are extremely interesting of themselves, and illustrative of the character of the man around whom they cluster, as well as of the class of people with whom he was allied in religious sympathy, but because they are profoundly suggestive to the reflecting mind of certain inferences bearing upon the philosophy of human character and conduct. These reflections there is no room here to give, and perhaps nothing new could be said upon a subject that has engaged the best minds and most able pens.

The sudden change in the conduct of the magistrates and other authorities may be accounted for readily. There was unquestionably a reaction in the minds o the people of the colony, if not favorable to actual toleration, at least to a more lenient treatment of the obnoxious seismatics. It revolted the men who had left the old country that 'they might enjoy freedom of worship that a fanaticism, as they esteemed Quakerism, so harmless should be treated with so much severity, as to lead some to the gibbet. Another cause of this milder method of dealing with the Friends, was the apprehension that the King did not approve of the extreme measures. The first part of the very book from which quotation has been so liberally made had been circulated in England, and had served to awaken public attention to the enormities practised. The King had himself been listening to the representations of persons friendly to the persecuted people, and corrupt and vile as he was, he was neither cruel nor fanatical.—A man of the easy virtue of Charles II. was not going to allow his pleasures to be disturbed, or his equanimity to be shaken by the cries of certain of his subjects, or the indulgence of malign passions of certain others Rumors of the disapprobation of the King had reached the authorities in New England, and in anticipation of Royal commands, they modified their laws so far as to exempt the Quakers from the punishment of death. The order of the King was issued, and sent over by a special messenger in a ship chartered for the purpose in England, not by the government but by Friends; but before it reached Boston, the prison doors had been thrown open, and the prisoners released, as related above. But the New England authorities still continued to inflict the other penalties of these laws with the same rigor and cruelty. The Edward Wharton, who so singularly interrupted the proceedings of the court, as related above, who in disregard, or as they deemed it, in defiance of the authorities remained at his home after banishment, and so impudently as they deemed, demanded unconditional pardon and release, was whipped from town to town out of the Massachusetts jurisdiction. And he was not the only one who suffered the ignominious punishment by very many. The following is one of the orders of the court to the constables with reference to this man, and will serve to exhibit the character of the punishments inflicted upon many of the victims of these senseless persecutions of the Quakers:

"To the Constables of *Dover, Hampton, Salisbury, Rowley, Ipswich and Wenham.*

"You, and every one of you, are required in his Majesty's Name, to receive into your Custody *Edward Wharton*, a *Vagabond Quaker*, and convey him from Town to Town, until he come to the place of his Habitation in Salem; and the Constables of Dover, Hampton, and Newbury, are to whip him through their respective towns at the Cart's tail, not exceeding ten stripes in each town, according to the law of *Vagabond Quakers*, in that behalf This being the sense of the court held at *Dover*, the 4th July, 1663. And hereof you are not to fail at your Perile. Dated the 4th July, 1663.

Per Silas Stilman,
Clerk."

Titus, E Wharton on this occasion alone, received three whippings, and these were but three of many. Indeed, he se med the special object of legal vengeance.—One John Chamberlaine, who was convicted, that is converted to Quakerism at the execution of Will. Leddra, was whipped nine times in two years. Worse than all, women, even old and weakly women, were stripped and whipped at the cart's tail through the towns. But to return to W. Christison.

After the release of Wenlock and his fellow sufferers from the Boston jail in 1661, and his expulsion from the Jurisdiction, we have little information respecting him during several years. He is mentioned more than once incidentally by Bishope, apparently during the time from 1661 to 1664, but the writer is so confused in his chronology, that it is quite impossible to determine the dates of many of the events he narrates. Wenlock appears to have traveled about from place to place, among Friends. At one time he was in Rhode Island, at another at Salem, at another at Hampton, in what is now New Hampshire. At this last named town we hear of him in connection with one Eliakim Wardel, a resident of that place and a Friend. It appears that Eliakim Wardel contrary to the law gave him entertainment, or hospitality, and was fined therefor, but refusing to pay the fine his horse was seized, "a pretty beast for the saddle, worth about fourteen pound."—This same Eliakim was again arrested at the instigation of one Seaborn Cotton, a clergyman, for a like offence in receiving W. Christison, "in the name of a Disciple." On this occasion Wenlock showed that he was not without a certain kind of grim humor, and not at all intimidated by the fierce laws, or their executors. Seaborn Cotton, the Priest, came to arrest Eliakim, accompanied by the constables and posse; or, in or in the words of Bishope "like a Sturdy Herdsman, he got to him some of the fiercest of his swine, and himself in the Head of them, with a Leader's Truncheon in his hand," Wenlock meeting them as they approached Eliakim's house asked Cotton "What he did with that Club in his hand." He answered, "He came to keep the Wolves from his sheep." Wenlock asked, pointing to the rough fellows that accompanied Cotton, "whether these were his sheep," and impliedly if Eliakim and he were the wolves. This enraged Cotton, but the keen satire did not deter him from ordering his hands to carry off the Quaker wolves. The dates of these incidents are not known, but on the 30th June, 1664 we find Wenlock again at Boston whither he had come from Salem to meet Mary Thompson and Alice Garey, two female apostles, who had just returned from Virginia where they had not escaped persecution similar to that they had endured in New England; for there too they had endured the pain and indignity of being whipped, receiving "thirty-two stripes apiece, with a nine corded whip, three knots in each cord, being drawn up to a pillory in such an uncivil manner as is not to be rehearsed, with a running knot above the hands, the very first lash of which drew Blood, and made it run down in abundance from their Breasts," and had been robbed of their goods for fines imposed upon them and finally "expelled those Coasts." To see these returning friends W Christison and Edward Wharton came from Salem, and with the women, were arrested, convicted of being in the jurisdiction after their banishment contrary to law, and sentenced as usual, to be whipped through the towns. But a Colonel Temple and the wife of the Governor, interceded in their behalf, and all were exempt from this suffering except E Wharton, who