

cide, who dwelt somewhere in the neighbourhood, but in such deep sequestration that none but those who were intrusted with the secret were ever able to make the remotest approach to a discovery of his retreat. Whaley resided with him; and they had some years before been joined by another of the regicides, Colonel Dixwell. They frequently changed their place of abode, and gave the name of *Ebenezer* to every spot that afforded them shelter. They had many friends both in England and in the New England states, with some of whom they maintained a close correspondence. They had constant and exact intelligence of every thing that passed in England, and were unwilling to resign all hopes of deliverance. Their expectations were suspended on the fulfilment of the prophecies of scripture, which they had earnestly studied. They had no doubt that the execution of the late king's judges was *the slaying of the witnesses*, and were greatly disappointed when the year 1666 had passed without any remarkable event; but still flattered themselves with the hope of some error in the commonly received chronology. The strict inquisition that was made for them by the royal commissioners and others, renders their concealment in a country so thinly peopled, and where every stranger was the object of immediate and curious notice, truly surprising. It appears that they were befriended and much esteemed for their piety by persons who regarded the great action in which they had participated with unqualified disapprobation.—Hutchinson.

## NOTE XII. Page 344.

That the jealousy and suspicion with which the New England states were regarded by the English court had not slumbered in the interim, may be inferred from the following passages extracted from the Journal of John Evelyn, the author of "*Sylva*" who, in the reign of Charles the Second was one of the commissioners of trade and plantations. 26 May, 1671. "What we the commissioners most insisted on, was to know the condition of New England, which appearing to be very independent as to their regard to Old England or his majesty, rich and strong as they now were, there were great debates in what style to write to them, for the condition of that colony was such that they were able to contest with all other plantations about them, and there was fear of their breaking from all dependence on this nation; his majesty therefore commended this affair more expressly." — "Some of our council were for sending them a menacing letter, which those who better understood the peevish and touchy humour of that colony, were utterly against." 6th June. "We understood they were a people almost on the brink of renouncing any dependence on the crown." 3d August. "The matter in debate was, whether we should send a deputy to New England, requiring them of Massachusetts to