

die, one after another, against him, (*Vide*, page 150.) It will easily be seen, then, that the true source of the "Gunpowder Plot" was at Rome—that the Head of the Church sanctioned the bloody design—that fanatical zeal for that Church urged on the perpetrators—and that the merciful decrees of an overruling Providence alone saved the nation from the meditated destruction. Whatever noise, therefore, may be now made by a party, or by partizans, about loyalty to Hereditary Right, it is plain that the end and aim of all their movements is the good of the Church and obedience to the will of its Ecclesiastical rulers. The Roman Catholic Church never yet asserted the right of a Protestant Heir to any empire or kingdom where Popery obtained a footing. That Church has ever acted upon the one invariable principle, that every ruler should be for their cause and of their Church. If this were not so, how could any Church or people hesitate an instant to discountenance a project so infamous as the "Gunpowder Treason?"

An attempt to murder secretly, even though it was only a private person, and no matter what the pretense for it, is abominated by all mankind. To assassinate a public magistrate is held to be still more horrible; and justly so, because the latter crime not only includes the former, but also adds to the guilt of taking away human life, contempt for the office and position of the party slain. Here then is not only the guilt of an attempt at individual murder and individual pub-

lic and private wrong, but here was a "plot" of destruction, by treachery and surprise, of the King, the Queen, the members of the Royal Family, the Nobility, and the whole Commons of England,—in fact, it may be said, the whole nation, so far as it could be struck off by one blow. Nor can this horrible crime be placed to the account of a few inconsiderate zealots only. The heads of Orders in the Romish Church were consulted upon, and decreed the lawfulness of it; and there appears every just reason for believing, that it not only received the approbation, but even the benediction of the Pope himself.

Charles the First succeeded his Son, James the First, in the year 1625. He entertained the most unconstitutional notions of the Royal Perogative, and a fierce Civil War set in. Charles being defeated by his Parliament, was taken prisoner, and beheaded in the year 1649.

Oliver Cromwell, or as he was usually called, "the Lord Protector," rose from the lowest estate, to the highest office in the realm. He reduced Ireland to obedience—zealously supported the Protestant Reformation—caused the English name to be feared and respected abroad—and triumphed over all opposition. He was said to be "a zealous hypocrite," and in one of his addresses to his Army, originated the somewhat remarkable saying, to this day so common, "*put your trust in God my Boys, but keep your powder dry.*"

Richard Cromwell, succeeded his Father, Oliver, in September, 1658: