

scene that ensued, as detailed here, is affecting. It would seem that the sentence took the King by surprise, and that, for a time, he lost that dignified self-command which was habitual to him. After the pronouncing of the sentence, he said: "Will you hear me a word, sir?"

President—"Sir, you are not to be heard after the sentence."

King—"No, sir?"

President—"No, sir, by your favor, sir. Guard, withdraw your prisoner."

King—"I may speak after the sentence—by your favor, sir, I may speak after the sentence ever. By your favor, hold! The sentence, sir—I say, sir, I do—I am not suffered for to speak. Expect what justice other people will have."

After the sentence, the King being hurried from the bar (which accounts, no doubt, for the obvious confusion of his last words), as he passed down the stairs "the common soldiers, laying aside all reverence to sovereigntie, scoffed at him, casting the smoak of their stinking tobacco (no smell was more offensive to him) in his face, and flinging their foul pipes at his feet."

The meeting between the King and his children is touching in its simplicity. The effect on the King of the well-known words of the little Duke of Gloucester, "I will be torn in pieces first," is quaintly told: "which falling so unexpectedly from one so young, it made the King rejoyce exceedingly." There is nothing new in the account of the execution. The King alludes to Strafford: "An unjust sentence that I suffered for to take effect is punished now by an unjust sentence upon me." He does not mention any name, but in a note Strafford is designated as the person referred to. The "Remember," uttered after giving his "George" to Dr. Juxon, is explained

in another note: "It is thought for to give it to the Prince."

In a letter written to Prince Charles (afterwards Charles II.), from the Isle of Wight, dated November 29, 1648, occur these words: "Subjects have learned that victories over their princes are but triumphs over themselves, and so will be more unwilling to hearken to changes hereafter"—which words, before ten years, had something like fulfilment in the restoration for a time to the throne of England of what Macaulay does not scruple to call the "race accursed of God and man." The following is not bad advice from a Stuart to a Stuart: "If God give you success, use it humbly and far from revenge. If He restore you to your right upon hard conditions, *whatever you promise, keep.*" It is well known what, in the long run, came to be regarded by the British people as worse than *punica fides* was to the Romans.

The words "This is the head of a traitor," generally attributed to the executioner, are not found in the "Black Tribunal," in whose account it is simply said that "he held it up and shewed it to the people; which done, it was, with the body, put into a coffin covered with black velvet for that purpose, and conveyed into his lodgings there"—that is, in prison. Thence the body was taken to St. James's, "laid there a fortnight to be seen by the people," and thence taken to Windsor. The Duke of Lenox, the Marquis of Hertfert, the Marquis of Dorchester and the Earl of Linsey, "having obtained an order from Parliament for the decent interment of their royal master, provided the expense thereof not exceeding five hundred pounds," and having in vain sought permission that the interment should be "by the form in the Common Prayer Book of the Church of England," "betook themselves to the search of a convenient place for