

'tory ministers' and 'tory barristers,' were allowed to remain;" because *cant* may pass as sterling coin where the soul alone is concerned, whereas the same mouth that utters it and treason, is even more willingly open to accept the medicine that may save bodies often worthless.

The fact is, American history is about the biggest literary humbuggery in type. In most cases, the truth in it very much resembles a minimum proportion of the "heaven, which"—according to the gospel—"a woman took and hid in three measures of meal." There is only one consolation to be derived from all this. The more modern persecutions of the Huguenots, the Dutch, the Puritans, the Covenanters, the Loyalists, inured to the benefit of humanity in general, and these cataclysms—while they resemble the "Earthquake of Lisbon," or the "Massacre of Seio," as regards the victims—are, nevertheless, it is said, in one case, to have permanently bettered the capital of Portugal by its shaking up, and, in the other, to have promoted the amelioration of the oppressed throughout the East—heroic remedies that succeed in some cases, and help science, but, in the majority, kill the immediate patient.

NOTE to par. I., line viii., p. 16, and par. I., line vii., p. 32.

"The Anglo-Saxons, like all the Teutonic race, have been distinguished by peculiar manners and political institutions. Uncivilized heathens, they cultivated to the highest degree the virtues of valor and love of liberty. Civilized by the divine light of Christianity, they became as remarkable for love of justice and humanity. In war they were governed by the example as much as by the authority of their princes, and in peace civil union was maintained by the independent authority of the aristocracy [the rule of the best] and the people in their several districts. In their character, manners and local administrations were laid the true foundations of a limited constitutional monarchy, an easy and popular government, and the consequent loyalty and independence as well of the nobility as of the people. It is unnecessary to refer to Tacitus, and other authors, to establish these ancient, and, we hope, still surviving attributes of the English [Anglo-Saxon] people."

"The Anglo-Saxon." 102.

"But we must clear for action; law must buckle on to justice, trade to honesty, and theology to religion; we must pitch overboard whole bales of falsehood, quackery, and cant, and then stand fast with God and our right. '*Pro Rege, Lege et Græge*' for the [executive] the throne, the law and the people! [*i. e.*, the true PEOPLE, not the rabble, falsely styled a People, when they are not]."

"The Anglo-Saxon." 64.

"Indomitable merit of the Anglo-Saxon mind!

That makes a man inherit the glories of his kind,

That scatters all around him, until he stands sublime,

With nothing to confound him, the conquerer of time:—