

This is the time—referring to a previous understanding.

Speaker—the presiding member, elected at the beginning of the Session. He nominally selects the debaters, decides points of order, puts the question, is the only one ever addressed in the House, and is called Speaker, because he presents petitions. Lenthall was Speaker at this time.

John Harrison—a republican general, member of the Council; refused to be a judge of Charles I., or to co-operate with the "Usurper"; was executed A.D., 1660 by Charles II.

Presbyterians.—Presbyterianism is republicanism in church government. Hence it is not strange to see that church taking an active part in the struggles for liberty, though it could not follow Cromwell when sole ruler.

You are no Parliament.—Parliament = king and three estates, viz., lords temporal, lords spiritual, and commons. Why were they no parliament?

Sir Henry Vane—a celebrated politician. He had been governor of Massachusetts, but returned in 1636. He was a factious, meddling fellow, and Cromwell was probably in earnest in what he said. He was beheaded 1662.

Bulstrode Whitelock—a moderate republican; would not act in the trial; was speaker of Cromwell's second House. He was exempted from execution.

Chaloner—There were two Chaloners in Long Parliament, Jas. and Thos. Both were judges in the trial of Charles. A third brother was private chaplain to James I.

Algernon Sidney—grand nephew of the famous Sir Philip Sidney, son of the Earl of Leicester—a stern republican; was one of the judges; was beheaded by Charles II. for complicity in the Rye House Plot, along with Russell. He was noted for his "Discourses on Government."

Mace—This was formerly a weapon of war; now used as a sign of authority. During the sitting of parliament it lies on the table.

John Bradshaw—an eminent puritan. He became chief justice, and was president of the High Court of Justice to try Charles I. He did not believe in the necessity for the iron rule of Cromwell. His body was exhumed and hanged along with that of Cromwell and Ireton by Charles II.

Long Parliament.—What are its dates? Give a slight sketch of it. What variety of forms did it take? How had it defended, and how invaded, the liberties of the nation?

If partizans they had—an example of *epanorthosis*.

Slept—a euphonism or "softened expression" for "lay dead."

DEATH OF GEORGE THE THIRD.

WM. MAKEPEACE THACKERAY, a celebrated, satirical novelist (1811-1863). He studied painting early in life, but took to literature instead. He first attracted attention by a series of tales and sketches, then wrote for "Punch" the noted "Snob papers." His first and perhaps greatest novel was "Vanity Fair;" then follow "Pendennis," "The Newcomes," and "The Virginians." He also published "Lectures on English Humorists," and "The Four Georges," from which this extract is taken. He was the first Editor of the "Cornhill" Magazine. He is pre-eminently the satirist of social sham of all sorts. His language is strong and idiomatic; his wit sparkling.

Malady—Explained below. Derive.

Landgravine—The German word Graf means a count or baron, *ine* is the feminine ending and corresponds to the Lat. *ina* (regina), the Greek *ine* (heroine), the Russian *ina* (Czarina), and the English *en* (vixen.)

Famous order—i.e. Order of the Garter, which consists of a garter, a collar and a star. It is also called the Order of St. George (hence the "his" in the text), because it was instituted in honor of the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, St. Edward and St. George. The collar has 26 parts in reference to the 26 original members. It was instituted by Edward

III. in 1350 in order to enlist men to his side. But little is known of it till the reign of Henry VIII. The motto "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*"—Dishonored be he who thinks evil of it," is said to have originated from the fact that these words were uttered by the king on picking up the garter of the Countess of Salisbury.

On it—Although beard is the chief word going before, "it" must be taken as referring to breast.

World of God—i.e. overruled by God who has filled it with all the pleasures of sight and hearing, of which the king was deprived. The passage is very affecting. It is full of the deepest pathos.