

of their brethren,* had been sufferers in the same way and vast numbers of whom had been ejected from the very livings then transferred to the Puritan preachers who themselves were subsequently displaced. A striking summary exposure of the fallacies here in question, taken from an English publication, appeared in the columns of the *New York Church Journal*, for the 11th of last month, being No. 489 of the tenth volume of that paper.

The violations of historical truth in observances of this nature, are sufficiently remarkable and appear in a very gross form, in the annual celebrations within the neighboring republic, in honor of the "Pilgrim Fathers:"†—Celebrations which run counter in different particulars, to ascertained facts of history,—and in which a vast enthusiasm is manifested in memory of men as supposed victims of religious persecution and champions of religious liberty, who were possessed, themselves, by a spirit of bitter and unrelenting persecution, and who, alike in their legislation and their familiar practice, carried out this unhappy spirit to the full.

The movement in England, however, to which I have referred, appears calculated to throw farther off that hope of union among Protestant bodies, for which the minds of all men must ardently yearn who are

*One of the most curious examples in history, of this kind of spirit, is found in the wording (if I rightly recollect it) of an Act of Henry VIII., which provides that *the people shall believe, &c.*
 † Since I wrote this, my attention has been directed to the remarkable details amply confirmatory of what I have said, which may be seen in the *American Quarterly Church Review*, published in New York. Article IV of No. 1 of volume 14, for April, 1861, and Article IV of No. 3. same volume, for January, 1862.