

the people become the words, "peace, plenty, education, civilization, progress, humanity, and, above all, liberty—precious liberty, civil, religious," for which the patriot has fought and shed his blood; for which you and I would shed our blood to-morrow; without which life is almost a curse.

The history of the world for eighteen hundred years—the map of the world at the present moment, show to us plainly, as if the fact were written in letters of flame across the sky, that it is to the name of Christ, as the anointed King of men, and to the influence of His Kingdom, that we owe all our nineteenth century freedom and civilization.

Now let us refresh our memories on the subject of a great episode in the history of freedom. It was on the 5th of November, 1688, (the anniversary of Gunpowder Plot), that William, Prince of Orange, invited by the British nation, landed on British soil with Mary, his wife, the two to become King and Queen of England on the dethronement of James I. Let us glance at the facts of the English Revolution. Go back nearly a century from William's accession, for broadly speaking the Revolution occupied the whole period from the sixteenth to the seventh century. It was in the year 1604 that the first King of the Stuart dynasty ascended the British throne, as rightful heir, to be succeeded by three others of the same family or dynasty—four Kings in all—the two James and the two Charles, whose four reigns occupied nearly a century. To speak of all the events of that eventful dynasty of Kings would occupy far more time than we have at our disposal. The main point for us to remember is, that though four men of different characters, they all had this one point in common, namely, a determination to undermine and overthrow the liberties of England, and to turn the monarchy into a despotism. Whether these men were Roman Catholics because they were tyrants, or tyrants because they were Roman Catholics, it is not necessary here to enquire. We know, as a matter of fact, that the two go together. All history, all experience has proved the fact, beyond a doubt, that Roman Catholicism and despotism go hand in hand, and that Protestantism is the enemy of both. So these Stuarts were despots and Roman Catholics; they had it in the very grain, and were determined—certainly, in some cases, conscientiously determined—to make Britain despotic and Roman Catholic. They were to be supreme over Church and State. The Church was to be, not the body of free worshippers of God, organized into a free society, but a vast engine of government, by means of which the despot could rule even the consciences of men, and extend his power over their spiritual relations with the unseen world, calling in the terrors of a hell and of a purgatory to help to crush the minds of men at his feet, and coerce them to submission. The Parliament was to be a body of servants of the King, (not servants of the people), to do his bidding, and make his laws. Judges were officers, not so much to administer justice, as to condemn those who opposed the King, who reigned, as the Creator reigns, in his own inherent right. Such was the theory. In carrying the theory into practice—in furthering the schemes of these men, the most nefarious and unscrupulous means were used. Bribery and wholesale corruption of statesmen, and judges, and legislative