

Tearless.

BY BERTHA MAY IVORY. [For Redpath's Weekly.] And thou art dead, my own, my love, my life!...

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH REFORMATION.

BY A. WILMOT, F. R. G. S. CHAPTER II. The student of history finds nothing more distinctly proved than that the Scottish Reformation was the work of an oligarchy...

These nobles and chiefs were the scourges and curses of the country. War and rapine were their principal employments, and such insecurity frequently prevailed that peaceful pursuits were almost impossible. It is notorious that even the burgesses sent to Parliament were completely under the sway of the nobles who ruled their towns...

Other noblemen were severely punished, and the clergy held the highest offices of the State. In the interest of justice and of the people it was evidently necessary that a competent High Court should be established, and the Archbishop of Glasgow instigated the formation of one of the noblest institutions of Scotland—the College of Justice. This was a deadly blow aimed at the jurisdiction of barons and counts, where each nobleman in his own castle was the tyrant of his neighborhood...

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE FOR THE FAITH.

Oh, ancient land! where are those lords Whose palaces to me seem'd rusted as their fathers' swords, Which won their share in thee? Their avenues are all grass grown, Their courts with moss are green, Cold looks each tree, and low'st and stonier Where no master's face is seen. Having without hesitation restored the state Church, with its prelacy and liturgy, which in their heart of hearts they detested, the Puritans, who controlled the Irish Parliament, proceeded to legislation looking to the settlement of the land claims arising out of the wars waged under Charles and Cromwell...

anger than the adventurers and soldiers, for whose interest it best provided. The number of the Irish nobility and gentry nominated by the King to be restored in full, as objects of special favour, had been increased, which the Puritans deemed an unpardonable partiality to "the Popish interest," as they expressed it, though several of the nominees were Protestants. The restoration of church property was scarcely less offensive to men who, in their secret souls, detested prelacy as much as papacy. And finally the clause enacting that no adventurer should be satisfied for more money than he had really advanced, in the language of Hotspur, "comes me cranking in, And cuts me from the best of all my land, A huge half moon, a monstrous cantle out..."

therefore adjudged innocent, were forever barred from any claim. The adventurers and soldiers to be confirmed without writs of right. No adventurer, soldier, chaser in Connaught or Clare, before the 1st of September 1663, in possession of lands restorable, to be removed, until he should have as much other forfeited land set out to him. All deficient adventurers to be satisfied in the same barony or county. Protestant officers serving before 1649 confirmed in lands not already decreed away by the commissioners. Protestant purchasers from transplanted persons to hold two-thirds, and no person to be repossessed above two-thirds. All lands vested in the King, or restored by virtue of any decree, or by this or the former act, subject to quit-rents as in the former act, except the lands in Ulster, which were to be thenceforth charged at twopenny per acre. In case of doubts or defects arising or appearing in the act, the commissioners might within two years after their next sitting, acquaint the Lord Lieutenant and Council therewith; and that such order of amendment or explanation as they should make in writing within the said two years, and enrolled in Chancery, should be as effectual as if it were part of the act.