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THE

Protestant Review :

A LITERARY AND RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE

FOR CHRISTIAN FAMILIES.

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APRIL, 1871.

Murus eneus coniscentia sana.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, AND ST. JOHN, N.B.
DOMINION OF CANADA.

PRINTED AT THE LEADER STEAM PRINTING HOUSE, 63 KING STREET EAST,
1871.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORANGE LODGE NOTICES.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

GENERAL WOLF, L.O.L., No. 45, meets at Orange Hall, Johnston, Queen's County, N.B., 1st Wednesday every month, at 7 p.m. april

DOMINION LODGE, No. 141, meet on the first Monday in each month, at the Orange Hall, Port land. april*

VERNER L. O. L., No. 1, meets at Orange Hall, Germain-street, St. John, N.B., on 1st and 3rd Tuesday, at 7.30 p.m. may*

YORK L. O. L., No. 3, meet at Orange Hall, Germain-street, St. John, N.B., on the first Thursday of every month, at 8.30 p.m.

JOHNSTON, L. O. L., No. 24, meets at Orange Hall, Germain-street, on 1st and 3rd Monday of the month, at 7.30 p.m. feb*

ROYAL BLUE, L. O. L., No. 87, meets at Salisbury, N.B., on the 1st Monday, at 7.30 p.m.

LONDONDERRY HEROES' LODGE, No. 91, will meet every 2nd and 4th Wednesday, at Orange Hall, Londonderry, Hammond, King's County, N.B., at 7.30 p.m.

PRINCE OF WALES, L. O. L., No. 180, meets at Hopewell Cape, N.B., on the 1st and 3rd Saturday at 7.30 p.m.

DUKE OF BRUNSWICK, L. O. L., No. 193, meets at Elgin Corner, second Monday of each month, at 7.30 p.m. feb*

MORNING STAR, L. O. L., No. 135, meets at Lewis' Mountain, N.B., on the 1st and 3rd Monday, at 7.30 p.m.

EASTERN STAR, L. O. L., No. 139, meets at Albert Mines, on every second Saturday, at 7.30 o'clock p.m. feb*

KINGSTON CHAMPION'S L. O. L., No. 65, meets at Clifton, N.B., on the 3rd Saturday of every month, at 8 p.m.

ROTHESAY, L. O. L., No. 44, meets at Rothesay, N. B., on the 2nd Wednesday of the month, at 8 p.m. may

ST. JOHN ROYAL SCARLET CHAPTER, meet in the Orange Hall, Germain street, on the 14th day of every month, at 8 p.m. june

QUEEN'S BLUES, L. O. L., No. 25, meets at Newcastle, Queen's Co., on 1st and 3rd Fridays. june*
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

NOVA SCOTIA.

BALMORAL, L. O. L., No. 30, meets at Waverley, N. B., on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of every month, at 7.30 p.m. april y*

THE BRANCH, L. O. L., No. 30, on the 1st Thursday, at 8 p.m.

BURNS L. O. L., No. 978, meets at Amherst, N. S., every alternate Thursday, from March 8, 1870, at 7.30 o'clock p.m. march
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

TRUE BLUE, L. O. L., No. 46, meets at Pogrash River, Cumberland County, N.S., 1st and 3rd Monday of each month. july



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A Literary and Religious Magazine,

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

All Communications intended for the "Review," and all subscriptions, whether for magazines or advertisements, to be forwarded to O. R. Buchanan, Esq., M.D., Box 1649, Toronto, Ontario; or the Rev. D. J. Hutchinson, Box 339, St. John, N.B.

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P. O. BOX, 389,

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The Protestant Review

TORONTO, ONT., AND ST. JOHN, N.B.

VOL. IV.

APRIL, 1871.

NO. 4.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements with Mr. Charles Fallis, by which he becomes our agent in the Province of Ontario. He has already commenced work, and will, we doubt not, be the means of largely increasing our circulation, and of bringing us more closely in connec-

tion with our Brethren in all parts of the Province. We congratulate ourselves on having secured so good and efficient an agent, and trust that our friends will continue to us their generous support.

Mr. Charles Fallis, Agent in Ontario for "PROTESTANT REVIEW" and "MASONIC WARDEN."

ULSTER SCOT'S LETTERS TO HIS FRIENDS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

TO MR. W. M., GREENOCK.

DEAR BROTHER—I feel deeply obliged for all your communications. The newspapers you send I may say daily affords me much information, and I make use of them. Thanks for your warm opinion as to Ulster Scot's letters. I rejoice to say that at home and abroad my friends are steadily increasing. Loyal Orange lodges have been established bearing my name. For all the good-will of the brethren I feel truly grateful. I write but for one object—to promote the cause of Orangeism. That cause I regard

as a sacred one. It concerns the purity and spread of the faith of the glorious Reformation. As an advocate of Orangeism, I am of necessity an advocate of Conservatism. Not that I approve of all the past policy of the Conservative party, either in Ireland or England. But, as I have before stated, the Conservatives never wavered in their Parliamentary policy to please what has been called the Constitutionalist Romanists without so far abandoning their principles. Mr. Disraeli has learned of late many an important lesson on that subject.

And I take the opportunity to say that I believe that illustrious leader of the Conservative party is a true and sterling Protestant. Even when his Government determined on the support of the Irish party, he declared in Parliament that he was *resolutely opposed to the endowment of the Roman Catholic priests.*

I admire greatly your proposal that the Orangemen of the British Empire should present to the Crown Prince of Prussia a sword of honor. It is a most capital suggestion. It should be carried out, and I believe it will be. Who does not remember that after France had conquered Austria, the rebels of Ireland sent a jewelled sword to Marshal MacMahon, the reputed Irish-Franco hero? And we were told that after France had conquered Prussia, Marshal MacMahon "of the sword" would lead the Gallic hosts to invade Ireland, and burst the bonds of our connection with England. Marshal MacMahon's glory culminated in a ditch. His overthrow was as terrible a blow to Ultramontaniam as the downfall of the Pope. The triumph of the Protestant Prussians has been to the Irish Fenians as bad as the triumph at Derry or the glorious victory of the Boyne.

Now, if the Fenians sent a grand sword to Marshal MacMahon, who was, according to their aspirations, to lead a great invading French army to our native land, why should not the loyal Orangemen of Great Britain forward to the Crown Prince of Prussia, the husband of our beloved Royal Princess, a sword worthy of them? It is to the credit of an Irish working man at Greenock that the suggestion has been made.

I heartily commend it. I trust that in all our lodges the matter will be taken up. The Crown Prince of Prussia is eminently worthy of such an honor. He has proved himself a great general. He is the idol of the Prussian troops. He is a sound Protestant Prince. He is heir to the Prussian Throne. The Orangemen of the Empire would vastly do honor to themselves in demonstrating their admiration of the illustrious Crown Prince of Prussia.

I referred lately to the absurd statement of a theological professor of Belfast, who hails from America, that wherever Republicanism touched Romanism it fell to pieces. The statement is wholly contrary to fact. Take the following illustration of my assertion from the *New York Times* of the 10th of this month:—"It is quite evident that the Roman Catholic Church in this country is *steadily and skilfully aiming at acquiring on this Continent something of the power which it is losing in Europe.* For this purpose it is everywhere affiliating itself with one of our great political parties, until, in all our large cities, it has gained immense political influence. The Irish immigrant population is almost universally, by tradition and social bonds, attached to the Democratic party. This population is, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, intensely and bigotedly Roman Catholic in faith, and under control of the priests. As a voting force this class holds the balance of power in our politics. Wherever they tend in our great cities there will be victory. They are usually led by shrewd American demagogues, who are utterly indifferent on matters of

religious belief, and who understand the power of the religious sentiment, and of an ancient and honored faith, in their rude class. . . . Did the Catholics, like the Episcopalians or the Methodists, simply hold their faith as a matter of religious belief or feeling, no sane mortal could have a word to say against it. The only reason the subject is ever introduced into these columns is, that this Church, unlike others, is seeking, *and has gained, a political power which is dangerous to our future.* Our frothy American 'liberals,' who dread the name of a religious belief ever mentioned in a public journal, except in praise, may as well understand that the Catholic Church of the United States is guided by men as much abler and more far-sighted than their sentimental associates as Loyola was than the 'Evangelicals' of his day. They aim steadily, as did the Jesuits of the Middle Ages, at the control of our schools and charities. And to secure this, and also to strengthen their political power, they follow the illustrious example of the Church in all countries and ages, and seek especially to possess large masses of real estate. Somebody has said that 'whoever has control of the real estate of a country, rules that country.' Nothing would give the Roman Catholic Church of the United States such power over the masses as large possessions of land and buildings." ~~Excerpt~~

Mark what follows from the same journal:—

"In this State, it is estimated that \$50,000,000 of real estate are held by the Roman Catholic Church. *Incessant grants are made to it by*

our city authorities, on long leases, at merely nominal rates. Splendid cathedrals are being built for it in various cities, and it receives, under school and charity grants, constant aid from the State. The only check to this acquisition of real estate, thus far, has been the very wise provision of our General Act for incorporating religious and charitable associations, limited to a reasonable sum the value of the real estate which they are permitted to hold. This applies equally to Protestant or Catholic Churches or charities. Whenever a particular Church desires, from any cause, to possess a larger amount of real estate, it has only to propose a Special Act in its behalf, for this purpose, to the Legislature, and the Bill readily becomes law. The Roman Catholic body have not been satisfied with this very wise provision of our laws. They now propose, through Mr. Tweed's 'Bill No. 30,' to take away this restriction entirely, and give any religious corporation unlimited power to hold real estate and erect school-houses, chapels, residences for the clergy, and the like, thereon.'

Who can doubt, from such allegations as these, that Romanism is making tremendous strides in the State of New York? And Mr. Maguire, in his late work on America, proves by many statistics that Papal cause is progressing. Voluntaryism, on the other hand, is failing to spread among the Protestant masses the truths of the Gospel. While there are only five million five hundred thousand Romanists out of a population of thirty-eight millions, yet of these there are some seven or nine millions whom Voluntaryism leaves destitute

of all Christian ordinances. Voluntaryism is thus a great failure in America. Romanism clings to endowments, and thus it has astonishingly prospered. It is now the ruling power in New York. The influence of Protestantism is sinking annually.

The subjoined notice of the annual meeting, held on the 28th ult., of the Scottish Reformation Society, will be read with much interest:—The annual meeting of the Scottish Reformation Society was held yesterday in the hall of the Protestant Institute—Councillor Miller presiding. Amongst those present were—Councillor Blackadder, Rev. Dr. Robertson, Rev. Dr. Begg, Rev. Dr. Thomas Smith, Rev. John Thomson, Rev. R. G. Balfour, Rev. William Balfour, Rev. William Thomson, Slateford; Rev. Scott Moncrieff, Rev. Mr. Gemmell, Rev. C. Divorty, secretary; Rev. Mr. Blumenreich, Colonel Young, Colonel Davidson, Mr. William Lockie, &c. The Chairman intimated that letters of apology had been received from Rev. Drs. Nicholson and Duff, and then proceeded to say that there was no doubt there existed a formidable combination against the liberties and against the extension of the Church of Christ by the great Roman Catholic apostacy; and this apostacy seemed to check, if possible the liberty, the reason and the happiness of the human race. There was, therefore, the greatest necessity, for diligence on their part to see that there was handed down to generations to come the privilege of an open Bible. Referring to the Education Bill now before Parliament, he reminded the meeting that

the teaching of the Bible in the schools was a settled point with the Reformers when the institutions of this country were consolidated; and he could not regard the opposition to the teaching of the Bible in the schools now otherwise than as a sop thrown to the Roman Catholics. He adverted to the question which had been raised that Parliament should interfere in the temporal affairs of the Pope, and also to the dogma which had been proclaimed of the Pope's infallibility, and said that they should arouse themselves energetically to counteract the evils which were likely to flow from such means as were being taken to impress Popery on the country. Rev. Mr. Divorty, secretary submitted the annual report. After detailing the various measures which had been before the public bearing upon Roman Catholicism, the report proceeded:—"The committee are convinced that one of the most effectual means both of awakening Protestants to the dangers in which they are placed and of counteracting their influence is the organization of classes for systematic instruction in the distinctive truths of our Protestant faith in opposition to Romish errors. This work has already been proved on a considerable scale, and during the past few years the number of persons in Great Britain and elsewhere, who have received instruction through the instrumentality of this society, amounts to above ten thousand. This is a line of operation which especially promises to be fruitful of precious results; and it is earnestly hoped that increasing means will be placed at the society's disposal for prosecuting this department of

their labours on a yet more extensive scale."

All success to the operations of this valuable Protestant society, that, under the guidance of the Rev. Dr. Begg, has already done great good.

We still in this country are in uncertainty as to what the Government may do this year in regard to the Irish Education question. Mr. Gladstone fears to offend his English and Scotch Parliamentary supporters, by at once yielding to the demands of Cardinal Cullen. But, from the late spasmodic movements of the Radical Education League at Portadown and Belfast, it is easy to see that the Government are in some underhand-way about to attack our educational institutions. The Rev. Messrs. John Porter, and Lowry E. Berkeley, of Lurgan, are not politicians in whom the Protestant laity of Ulster put any confidence, and their identification with the Birmingham Education League, that goes in for *mere secular instruction* in all State supported schools, has given a death-blow to their Irish League, which this evening has to be satisfied with the Ulster Minor Hall for its annual meeting. The *Northern Whig* attempts to-day to defend Mr. Gladstone's policy as to Irish Education. The imposture won't succeed. Here are some of the Premier's "pronunciamentos" on the subject. In the debate in the House of Commons on the 1st of April, 1870, on Mr. Fawcett's motion respecting Trinity College, Dublin, Mr. Gladstone said—"The Government has taken office for a variety of purposes connected with the profession of

what is called the Liberal creed in politics; but the first and the greatest of those purposes was to find a solution for the Irish Church, the Irish Land, and the Irish Education questions—the latter including especially the subject of higher education in that country. These questions were pointed out for solution by previous decisions of the House, and in acceding to office on the understanding that they were to be settled, if possible, the Government acted strictly in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution." Again—"With respect to the future, I have not the smallest scruple in saying, that if the time of Parliament admits of our dealing with the question of higher education in Ireland, *we shall deal with it in the same spirit* in which we have endeavoured to deal with the question of the Church and the land in that country." The nature of that language is obvious. "The same spirit" means subservience to Ultramontanism, and carrying out the views of Cardinal Cullen. The loyal men of Ulster should strictly watch and see that no change is made in the National Schools. The Irish Education League advocates state that they will keep aloof from "the No-Popery party." They ignore religion, and, for my part, I hope to see their society going down, as it deserves to go down.

The Rev. Hugh Hanna intends to reply to the indecent attack made on him and his lecture by the Rev. A. Robinson of Broughshane. Mr. Hanna will smite his opponent hip and thigh. He will be able to make a terrific exposure of his assailant's bad history, bad logic, bad principles and bad manners.

All is still unsettled and uncertain at Paris, where life is insecure, and no one can assert that there may not be a fearful massacre perpetrated by the bloodthirsty and cowardly "Reds."

The foundation-stone of a splendid Orange Hall at Ballymena is

shortly to be laid. Our loyal brethren there are doing nobly in spite of Radicalism. With best wishes and many grateful thanks,

I remain,
Faithfully yours,
ULSTER SCOT.

March 31, 1871.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SHUTTING OF THE GATES

(Concluded.)

Colonel Hillier—I am not aware I am bound, on so short notice, to state the charge. I will make it as soon as I can.

His WORSHIP—What time do you require?

Colonel HILLIER (after communicating in an undertone with Mr. O'Donnell, R.M.)—I am not aware that there is a charge against Mr. Rea individually. There is no sworn information against him individually.

His WORSHIP—Are you prepared to lodge an information against him.

Colonel HILLIER—Certainly; but I am quite prepared to admit Mr. Rea to bail.

Mr. REA—Oh! indeed! I think I might say for my friend, O'Donovan Rossa, that he is quite prepared to allow Her Majesty to live in Windsor Castle.

Colonel HILLIER again whispered with Mr. O'Donnell, R.M.

Mr. REA—Now, your Worship, I have instructed a special short-hand writer to take down this. My prosecutor has no right to sit on the bench with your Worship; and I must protest against Mr. Donnell speaking in an undertone. He can speak loud enough in Belfast. Besides, the brilliant Colonel Hillier has wisdom enough to conduct his

own case, without asking the assistance of the wisest magistrate in Belfast.

Mr. O'DONNELL, R.M.—I am taking no part in it. Colonel Hillier has no objection to you being discharged.

Mr. REA—Oh! indeed! I object to *sotto voce* conversations between you and him.

The MAYOR—I wish to announce to you, Mr. Rea, that Colonel Hillier is willing to allow you to be discharged on bail.

Mr. Rea—Then of course, your Worship wishes to hear my reply to that.

Colonel HILLIER—I have not the slightest objection to Mr. Rea being discharged on bail.

Mr. Rea—At half past four o'clock to-day, at the Town Hall, I was dragged from your Worship's presence, by the order of Colonel Hillier, by five or six of my most stalwart friends of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who dragged me up the street to this court. I have now been kept till a quarter to eight o'clock, when, after a great amount of judicious search and inquiry, Colonel Hillier comes into court, and, forgetting that he is only prosecutor or crown witness, he takes his seat on the bench beside your

Worship. I would have an equal right to ask to sit beside your Worship as his assessor. Now, I think I am right in asking your Worship to direct Colonel Hillier to come off the bench, and to place Colonel Hillier in the witness-box, and let him there make a case against me; and, if he fail to do so, I may, by my imprudence as a cross-examiner, give him cause for action. But to admit me to bail—for what? For being 23 years a solicitor?—for stopping at the Imperial Hotel?—possibly for some unknown charge of rape made against me, as I am an unmarried man; and that is a charge, being once brought against a man, he has great difficulty in disproving? Within one fortnight from this Colonel Hillier will be served with due notice of action, and within one week after, he will be served with a writ from the Court of Exchequer for £5,000 for this matter. And now, as I don't think my damages will be increased by remaining longer in custody here, I will either go to my hotel over the way—the Imperial Hotel—or to gaol.

Colonel HILLIER—You are quite willing to go.

Mr. REA—Now, I happen just to be as unpleasant a customer as any police colonel could fall in with in the whole thirty-two counties, and at the same time as modest, if let alone; and, by the help of the law of England, I will make a public example of Colonel Hillier and the

parties who sent him here. I will walk out of this Court now, if permitted; but bail I will give none.

The MAYOR (to Colonel Hillier)—Unless you state the charge I must discharge him.

Colonel HILLIER—I ordered his arrest in the discharge of my duty at a very exciting moment. As I have important business now to transact, I will bring him forward again on summons.

The MAYOR—Mr. Rea, you are discharged. (To Colonel Hillier)—There are other prisoners here. What are the charges against them?

Colonel HILLIER—I can only state, as before, that I arrested these gentlemen in the discharge of my duty, at a very exciting moment. I will be able to sustain a charge against them.

The MAYOR—As there is no charge against them, I discharge them.

Colonel HILLIER then shook hands with his Worship and retired.

The Court then rose.

STATE OF THE STREETS.

The streets were crowded during the evening, but no disturbance took place, and all was perfectly still at eleven o'clock. The Apprentice Boys were evidently satisfied with their victory at the Corporation Hall, while the Bogside gentry, who had been taunting the Apprentices about the disappearance of Lundy, seemed to be ashamed of themselves, and were glad to hide as soon as possible.

ORANGE SOIREE IN DUBLIN.—The annual soiree in connection with the Roden Orange Lodge, No. 1161, took place on Wednesday evening.

The chair was taken by George Popjoy, Esq., W.M. The sentiments of "The Queen—May she never forget the principles which

placed the illustrious House of Hanover on the Throne;" and "The Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," were received with Kentish fire. "The Glorious, Pious and Immortal Memory," and several other sentiments were afterwards given and responded to in able and spirit-stirring speeches. Towards the close of the proceedings, Lord Garvagh entered the room, but, being indisposed, was unable to address the meeting. During the evening a number of songs were sung in a pleasing manner by a well-trained chorus, under the direction of Mr. Craig, the instrumental music being conducted by Mr. Clay. The National Anthem terminated the proceedings.

ORGANGEISM IN NEWTOWNARDS.—A meeting was held in connection with L.O.L. 1919, at their lodge-room, north Street, Newtownards, on Monday 20th March, 1871—Br. John Stuart, W.M., in the chair; Br. W. Jas. Russell in the vice-chair. The object of the meeting was to present Br. Hugh Robinson with his certificate, he being about to leave for America. The W.M. opened the lodge by prayer and the reading of a portion of Scripture, which was gone through according to custom; after which, the intended emigrating brother was presented with his certificate. At the same time the W.M. embraced the opportunity of personally expressing his regret at losing such a valuable member as Br. H. Robinson. After reviewing the many good qualities he possessed, and wishing him success in his new abode, the W.M. resumed his seat amidst expressions of approval of the sentiments given ex-

pression to. This terminated the proceedings so far. The lodge was then closed according to the prescribed form. The tables being prepared, refreshments were served up by the stewards, when the W.M., Br. John Stuart, proposed the following toasts:—"The Queen and Royal Family;" "The Glorious, Pious and Immortal Memory of King William the Third, Prince of Orange." Responded to by Br. James Jeffery. The W.M. next proposed "Br. Wm. Beers, Grand Master." Responded to by Br. Adam Davidson, who, in high terms, enumerated his many good qualities and also his attachment to the cause of Orangeism, and hoped that he would be long spared to fill the high position of County Grand Master, in which capacity he rendered many valuable services to the Institution at large, and would, no doubt, if it were possible, still further extend his usefulness to our Orange Institution. Br. Thomas Ferguson proposed "The health of Br. David Harvey, District Master of No. 11." Responded to by Br. W. J. Robertson. Br. J. P. Logan then proposed "The health of Jas. Alex. Henderson, J.P., Proprietor of the *Belfast News-Letter*." He wished that valuable journal every prosperity, as it well merited: and he was sure its increasing circulation was doing a vast amount of good in spreading sound Protestant principles wherever it is read. He also said that it deserved the patronage of the Orangemen of Ulster, as it never fails to defend them when attacked by low journals which he and all true Orangemen scorned and defied. Responded to by Brother M'Roberts. Br. William James Russell proposed

"The health of Br. Lilburn, Editor of the *Belfast News-Letter*," whom he considered worthy of being remembered for the attention and devotion he had always given to further the interest of the Orange Society. Responded to by Br. Beatty. Br. J. Stuart, W.M., proposed "The health of the Visiting Brethren," which was heartily responded to. Bra. Dodds, Montgomery, M'Roberts and Jeffrey sang some admirable songs suited to the occasion. After bidding farewell to the brother who was about to proceed to America, the brethren dispersed, pleased with the evening's proceedings.

GLASGOW.—The Mary Hill True Blues Loyal Orange Lodge No. 117, held their annual soiree and ball on Friday night, the 17th March, in the Institute Rooms, Candleriggs. The hall was tastefully decorated with evergreens and the old memorial flag, 287, over which an arch of evergreens was suspended, and the other parts of the hall were decorated with banners bearing ensigns of the Order. The chair was taken at eight o'clock by R.W.D.M., Wm. Cadman. After blessing, an excellent tea was served up by Mr. Foster, purveyor, when thanks was returned by singing a portion of the 133rd Psalm—

"Behold how good a thing it is,
And how becoming well,

Together, such as brethren are,
In unity to dwell."

There were some excellent addresses delivered by the Chairman, Bra. Dignan and H. A. Long; after which several appropriate songs were sung by several ladies and gentlemen, which added greatly to the night's amusements. The soiree was brought to a close by the concluding remarks of the worthy chairman. A vote of thanks was given to the chairman for the able manner in which he discharged his arduous duty, when "God Save the Queen" was sung with some enthusiasm and spirit by the whole company joining in the old national song. The hall was then cleared, when the "grand march" was gone through in a very good style by the brethren, their wives and sweethearts; after which the "Triumph" country dance was gone through in a very creditable style; quadrilles, Scotch reels and Irish jigs followed in due order. Refreshments were served out by stewards at regular intervals. Dancing was kept up to an early hour in the morning, when all separated for their respective places of abode, well pleased with the night's amusement. There was a display of good feeling by an interchange of visits by the brethren of Lodge 59 and ourselves on that night and during the morning.

ANNUAL SOIREE OF L. O. L. 1972.

The first annual soiree of the members of L. O. L. 1972, Duke of Abercorn's Invincibles, was held on the 17th March, in the Derby Orange and Protestant Hall, Agnes Street. The hall was decorated with flowers and evergreens in a tasteful manner, whilst a number of flags were suspended around the walls, the whole presented a very pleasing

appearance. The following lodges were represented by their flags:—483, 598, 1069, 1123, 1939, 486, 1923. A number of mottoes, such as "God Save the Queen," "Fear God," "Welcome Visitors and Friends," were also displayed in prominent positions.

Br. Samuel Criglington, W. M., occupied the chair.

An excellent tea having been partaken of the Chairman gave the first toast of the evening, "The Queen, and might she soon be rid of her present advisers," which was drunk with all the honours. He continued to say that, since the formation of that lodge in June last, there had never in the in the same period of time in the world's history been such a rapid succession of events. They had all heard of the war which had almost devastated France. Whilst they might be sorry at the devastation of France, yet they were bound to rejoice at it, for had it been otherwise Ireland would have become too hot for the Orangemen and Protestants of the country. There was another important event, and that was the declaration of infallibility. The Pope was not satisfied to be as other men were; he found his power decline, and he thought to make up for that by having himself declared infallible. He believed it had an opposite result; instead of raising his power, it had lowered it. (Hear, hear.) The Roman Catholics on the Continent had become disgusted with infallibility, and they now found the Pope a State prisoner in his own city. The Popes had long believed that in the end Protestantism would be too strong for them and the present Pope had lived to witness that result. (Applause.) Although Victor Emmanuel was a Roman Catholic, yet it was Protestantism that led to his holding the liberal views which he did hold. In the early days the martyrs who laid down their lives for the Gospel left the seeds of liberty behind, and those seeds germinated, and they had resulted in the establishment of civil and religious liberty even in Rome itself. (Applause.) This was all due to Protestantism, because the basis of Protestantism was civil and religious liberty, and this was spreading, and would continue to spread until their would not be one despot left, either in Europe or any other portion of the world. (Applause.) He believed Protestantism was destined to subdue spiritual despotism everywhere. He believed it had almost annihilated it in Europe. (Hear, hear.) They found, again, in Spain, that the son of an excommunicated monarch occupied the throne, showing that there also Popery was no longer held as they had set aside the authority of the Pope. The chairman concluded by stating that all these results were to be attributed to the spread and progress of Protestantism, and the advancement of Protestant opinions. (Applause and Rousing fire.)

The Chairman next gave "The Glorious, Pious, and Immortal Memory of the Great

and Good King William III." which was drunk with all the honours.

Mr. James Hazlett responded.

The Chairman then gave in succession "The Apprentice Boys of Derry; and may they for ever possess the heroic spirit of their forefathers," (responded to by Br. John Reid, W. M. 486), "The Earl of Emswicken, and Orangemen all over the world," "The Grand Lodge," "The Unity of the Churches of the Reformation," "St. Patrick's Day," &c., all of which were heartily responded to.

Refreshments were liberally provided during the evening.

At the conclusion of the several toasts and responses, dancing was commenced, and kept up till an early hour in the morning.

ROMAN CATHOLIC OR INFIDEL.—Ann Brewster, writing from Rome to the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, says: "Propaganda Protestantism is trying now very conscientiously to make the Roman a Protestant; but it is useless. When the Southern Italian gives up the Catholic faith he will become Infidel. A friend went to the telegraph office a day or two ago, and heard a gentleman dictating this message to England: 'We need 1,500 more Bibles.' These well-meaning colporteurs distribute their Bibles and tracts among the lower classes, who, as a general rule, take them instantly to their parish priest. At one of the principal Italian watering places every season the laundry women and hotel servants receive with hypocritical gratitude all the good books offered them—then at the end of the season they make a jolly *auto da fe* of them."

GLASGOW.—The members of the Loyal Hanoverian Orange Lodge, No. 296, and their friends, held their annual soiree in the Orange Hall, 33 Chandleriggs street, Glasgow, on Thursday evening, 16th ult. Br. James Maxwell, R. W. M. of 155, occupied the chair, supported on the right by Arthur Shaw, R. W. M. of 206, and Wm. Hunter, R. W. M. of 146; and on the left by James Buchanan, D. M. of 296, and William Yuile. After an abundant tea had been supplied to the company, the chairman rose amidst marked appreciation and congratulated the meeting on its respectable and pleasant aspect, and expressed the pleasure it gave him to preside at such a meeting, supported as he was, by brother Orangemen and fellow-Protestants. He then, in a short but pithy address, characterised the Church of Rome as having been a church of persecution in all ages, and a Church whose superstitions could

only find a foundation on the grave of knowledge, reason, and truth. He then made a few remarks on Orangism, and the duty of Orangemen at this trying crisis, and resumed his seat amidst great applause. Addresses were afterwards delivered by Brs. Yuille, H. A. Long and Hunter. During the evening there was a concert, which was ably sustained by Brs. Jack, Campbell, M'Cluskie, Buchanan, Mr. Livingstone, and Mrs. Bain.

LIVERPOOL LOYAL ASSOCIATION.—The Olive Branch Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 1018 held their usual monthly meeting on the 14th ult. at their lodge-room, 63 Brownlow Hill. There was a large attendance of the brethren belonging to the lodge, besides a number of visiting brethren. The R. W. M. and P. G. M., Br. William Esq., occupied the chair. Br. John William Ballard, late Deputy District Master, occupied the vice-chair. The meeting having been opened in the usual form. Some very interesting information was given to the brethren by the P. G. M. with a view of further extending Orangism throughout the province. The preliminary business in connection with the lodge having been disposed of, the W. M. closed the lodge in the usual form. The brethren then retired to the refreshment tables, where they were attended to in first-class style by the stewards. The usual Loyal and patriotic toasts were given from the chair and duly responded to. The R. W. P. G. M. then addressed the meeting at great length on the false and superstitious doctrines of Romanism, showing that it is the most malignant and the most completely organised conspiracy against God's government and man's good ever conceived by Satan. It is, said the R. W. P. G. M., the mystery of lawlessness under the cloak of Christianity. The great sin of Romanism is that it virtually dethrones God and defies itself. The P. G. M. further showed how it is that Romanism has so rapidly developed itself in England lately. He said it was chiefly through the unfaithfulness of professing Christians, who have preferred false peace to the triumph of truth, and their own ease to God's honour and their neighbour's good. As a consequence, the people are left in fearful ignorance of Satan's devices; and legislators, to obtain and keep place and power, have fostered and endowed Papal institutions and Papal idolatry. He added, at the same time, that the chief characteristics of Romanism are blasphemy, deceit, uncleanness, and murder. In conclusion, he stated that, as he was the only representa-

tive of the Orangemen of England at the Imperial Grand Council in Canada last July, he would pay a visit to the brethren in Belfast, accompanied by the W. D. M., Br. Wm. Bell, to confer with the brethren of that loyal town as to the best mode of extending Orangism throughout the United Kingdom. Br. Shortis resumed his seat amid cheers and Kentish fire, which lasted for several minutes. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Br. Ballard and the D. M., Br. Bell. Some good loyal songs brought the proceedings to a close, after which the brethren separated, all highly pleased with their evening's entertainment.

ORANGE REUNION—COMPLEMENT TO AN EMIGRANT BROTHER.—The members of L. O. L. 859 have given a farewell entertainment to Br. Henry S. Ferrar, on the occasion of his leaving this country for Canada. Mr. Ferrar has been engaged in business in the neighbouring towns, where he has made many friends outside the Order of which he is an esteemed member. The entertainment took place in the Downshire Arms Hotel, where an admirable supper was supplied. The Master of the lodge (Mr. M'Henry, Ballynafeigh) occupied the chair, and spoke in warm terms of the merits of their brother, who was about to leave them for a field where his enterprise would be certain to bring him a rich reward. The proceedings were very cordial, and closed amid sincere God speeds to Mr. Ferrar.

NEWARTHILL.—The Black Encampment No. 23 met in their Encampment rooms, Newarthill, on March 18. The Worshipful Sir Knt. Commander, Samuel Taylor, occupied the chair, in the unavoidable absence of the Deputy Commander, Sir Kt. Samuel Black; Sir Kt. James M'Lurg, S. W., occupied the vice-chair. The encampment having been opened in due form by prayer and a portion of Scripture read, a candidate was then initiated into the orders of the Knights of Malta—Scarlet and Black. The Sir Kts. then proceeded to elect office-bearers for the ensuing year, when the following were duly elected:—Sir Kt. Samuel Taylor, M. E. C.; Sir Kt. Samuel Black, Generalissimo; Sir Kt. James Martin, G. G.; Sir Kt. W. Thomson, H. P.; Sir Kt. J. M'Clurg, S. W.; Sir Kt. J. Deans, J. W.; Sir Kt. Samuel Thomson, Treasurer; Sir Kt. M. Wilson, Secretary; Sir Kt. R. Keers, S. B.; Sir Kt. J. Brown, S. B.; Sir Kt. J. Campbell, Warder; Sir Kts. J. Elder, R. Lochery, and Geo. Dickson, Guards.

The encampment was then closed in due form. Refreshments having been served up, several songs were sung; after which the brethren separated well pleased with their evening's enjoyment.

THE POPE AND THE JESUITS.

DEFENCE OF LOYOLA'S DISCIPLES.

Under date of the 26th ult. a correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, writing from Naples, says:—

"It is of good augury that during the last fortnight the excited passions of parties in Rome have calmed down, and no further disturbances have taken place. The Jesuits, who do not, after all, form a large body in that city—at least those who wear the external dress of the order—have many of them left, it is believed, for Germany, and the insane project of expelling them from Rome has ceased almost to have any support. The better policy of driving them off by a side wind will be adopted, and as a member of the Government has promised that the law for the suppression of religious corporations shall be extended to the ex-Pontifical States, the Jesuits will no longer exist as a corporate body.

"Reports have been circulated of late that Pius IX. is unwell, but such reports are so commonly and so frequently spread abroad that they scarcely command belief. It is not at all improbable that he has suffered from the tedium of his self-imposed imprisonment, and being naturally of a jovial turn of mind, and somewhat disposed to follow active pursuits, has pined in his seclusion from the world. His medical men have, thereupon, it is said, recommended him to divert his mind from the cares of office and the anxieties consequent on his changed position by frequent walks in the gardens of the Vatican, or still better, if possible, by drives in the neighbourhood. His Holiness, it seems, has adopted the latter part of the advice, and for the first time for six months has ventured beyond the walls of his palace. Every day he takes an airing in a carriage, in the most simple manner, accompanied by Monsignore Paoca and a military-looking man out of uniform. Generally the carriage leaves by the Porta Cavalleggeri, and sometimes gets as far as the Fontana Paolina a point which, as American travellers know, commands a view of all Rome. Near the fountain and opposite the Church of St. Pietron Montorio may be seen the basement on which was to have

been erected the monument in memory of the Œcumenical Council. But times have changed. The long projected work of Pius IX. has contributed much to his temporal ruin, and the record of human folly and presumption will scarcely be devoted to tell the humiliating story to posterity. Still, says the chronicler, the Pope always stops to contemplate the basement. The clerical journals have only recently published the brief which Pius IX. addressed to Cardinal Patrizio on the 2nd inst. It is too long and has too much of the customary verbiage to admit of a translation of the whole. I must content myself, therefore, with an abridgement. His Holiness declares that all enemies of the Church have persecuted the regular orders, and among these especially the Company of Jesus. This we witness at the present time, when the usurpers of our State longing for a prey fatal to those who seize it, desire to inaugurate the suppression of all religious families with that of the Society of Jesus. Certainly, even we frequently avail ourselves of their services; and in executing our orders they display always more clearly that zeal and energy which have merited the praise of our predecessors; but our affection and just esteem are very far different from that which the enemies of the Church in their imaginations describe. We should be pleased at yet greater length to dwell on the ever-increasing causes of our grief; but as the abundance of them is so great as not to admit of being comprised in a letter, we shall touch only on the concessions, called guarantees, in which it would be difficult to say whether absurdity, craft, or mockery predominates, and on which the rulers of the Sub-Alpine Government have expended great and useless labour. For—compelled, in consequence of the common protests of Catholics and political necessity, to reserve to us some show of our sovereign power, so that we might not be supposed to be subordinate to any one in the exercise of the supreme government of the Church—they have believed in the possibility of attaining this object by means of concessions. But, from its very nature, a concession implying in the conceder a power superior to that of him to whom the thing is conceded, and subjecting the latter, at least as regards the concession, to the power and arbitrament of the former, it necessarily follows, that these men lose their labour by forcing upon sovereignty those very measures which subvert and destroy it. The intrinsic nature of concessions is such that each one of them carries with it a special '*servitù*,' which is rendered harder by amendments

introduced later. His Holiness confesses that he takes this opportunity of explaining the character of the esteem and affection which he entertains for the Fathers of Jesus, and states that in affairs of the gravest character he calls 'on the assistance of men of every rank, condition and regular order, who have greater knowledge of the subject under consideration, can give a wiser and more prudent opinion.' But is the Pope infallible or not? If he be infallible one would have thought there would be no need of world's counsel. The brief of His Holiness therefore reduces the celebrated dogma of the Council to a nullity."

FUNERAL OF AN OLD ORANGEMAN.—The remains of Br. Wm. Channon, an old and tried member of the Orange Institution, were removed from his late residence, in California Street, for interment in Shank-hill Burying ground. A large concourse of the brethren attended the funeral, marching in procession behind the coffin, which was carried the entire distance to the grave. The Burial Service of the Church of Ireland was read over the remains by the Rev. Mr. Seymour, Curate of Trinity Church. Deceased, who was familiarly known and highly esteemed by the vast majority of Orangemen in Belfast, had for a long number of years been in receipt of a pension as a retired colour-sergent of the Line.

GATESHEAD ON-TYNE.—Tyne True Blues L. O. L., No. 1057, held their usual monthly meeting in their lodge-room, at Br. Cranston's Black Bull Inn, High Street, on the 18th ult.—The R. W. M., Br. John Falconer, in the chair; Br. R. Watson, D. M., in the vice chair; The lodge having been duly opened, the R. W. M. proceeded to initiate two candidates to the Orange Order, and two other candidates were proposed for the next monthly meeting. This being our annual election night, the following office-bearers were duly elected to fill the respective offices of the lodge for the ensuing year:—The R. W. M., Br. John Falconer, was unanimously re-elected; Br. R. Watson, D. M., re-elected; Br. J. Hadden secretary, re-elected; Br. William McClure, Treasurer, re-elected. Brs. Thomas Clarke, John Murray, Wm. Keay, Andrew Tibbs, and John McColvin, committee-men. Refreshments were served up by Br. McClure, and the usual Loyal toasts were given from the chair, and responded to. A few Orange songs finished the evenings proceedings,

and the brethren separated in a brotherly and orderly manner.

GLASGOW.—The Bridgetown Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 64, met in their lodge room, 83, Chandlery's street, Glasgow, on the 18th ult. The R. W. M., Br. John Norwood, in the chair, and Br. Campbell, D. M., in the vice-chair. The lodge having been opened with prayer and the reading a portion of Scripture, the minutes of the last meeting were read. This being the night of election for the different offices, the W. M., Br. S. Norwood, was unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year, and Br. David McConnell, for the office of D. M.; Br. James Law, secretary; Br. W. J. Rice, re-elected treasurer; Br. William Mitchell, foreman of Committee; Brs. J. Lennon, W. McCord, J. Morrison, and J. Wilson, committee-men. This being all the business of moment the lodge was closed in due form, when the brethren retired for refreshments.

ORANGE SOIREE.—The Orangemen in the District of Dundalk held their annual soiree in the Market House, on 22nd March. It was a decided success. There was upwards of 300 persons present. Orangeism is greatly on the increase in this part of the county. Numbers of the most respectable young men are getting initiated at every monthly meeting of the several lodges.

BEAUTIFUL THINGS.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

A gent'c voice, a heartfelt sigh,
A modest blush, a speaking eye,
A manner unaffected, free,
Those things are beautiful to me.

A ready hand, a loving heart,
A sympathy that's free from art,
A real friend among the crew;
These things are beautiful and true.

A mother's prayer, an answer mild,
An aged sire & little child,
A happy home, a cheerful hearth;
These things are beautiful on earth.

A joyfu' song, a chorus sweet,
An earnest soul and willing feet,
A day of peace, a night o' rest;
These things are beautiful and best.

A sister's love, a brother's care,
A spotless name, a jewel rare,
A cleanly tongue, that will not lie;
These things are beautiful—and why?

Because they all are born of love,
And emanate from God above;
An earnest of the heaven's birth,
These things are beautiful on earth.

THE ORANGE ASSOCIATION.—(CONTINUED.)

Such was the character of the great man, whose name stood at the head of the list of the "Illustrious seven." For more full particulars of his life and character, reference may be had to *Grimblot*, and *Macaulay*, (already quoted,) and to Coxe's "*Shrewsbury Correspondence*," "*Life of Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury*," "*Birch's Life of Tillotson*," *Burnett's History of his own Times*," and "*Mackay's Memoirs*."

No. 2. Is the Earl of Devonshire. This Nobleman, William Cavendish, Earl of Devonshire, was second to no man in wealth and influence. Macaulay states that, the general voice of the Nation designated him as the finest gentleman of his times. His magnificence, his taste, his talents, his classical learning, his high spirit, the grace and urbanity of his manners, were admitted by his enemies. Though an enemy to Popery and Arbitrary Power, he was averse to extreme courses, and had never been concerned in the illegal and imprudent schemes, which had brought discredit on the Whig party. But though regretting part of the conduct of his political friends, he had not, on that account, deserted his party, or failed to perform the perilous duties of friendship. He stood near Russel at the bar, had parted with him on the sad morning of the execution with embraces and with many bitter tears; nay, had offered to manage an escape at the hazard of his own life. For a more full portrait of this great Nobleman, see the "*Funeral Sermon of the Duke of Devonshire*," preached by Kennet in 1708. *Burnet* Vol. 1, page 560. *Macaulay*, Vol. 2, pages

24-5; and *Cosmo* the Third's "*Travels in England*."

No. 3, is the Earl of Danby. This Nobleman—in early life, Sir Thomas Osborne—was made Treasurer of the Navy in 1761, and in the following year advanced to the Privy Council. In 1673 he was constituted Lord High Treasurer of England; and created in a few months after Baron of Kiverton, and Viscount Latimer. The year following he was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Danby. He was a Yorkshire gentleman, whom Curnett describes a very plausible speaker, but too copious. He had been one of the high Cavaliers; got into the confidence of King Charles, and long retained it. In 1675, he was bitterly attacked by the House of Commons; but having in vain struggled to bring off the King from the French interest, he was greatly instrumental in bringing about the marriage between the Princess Mary and the Prince of Orange. In the following year, he was impeached for High Treason; but in 1679, a new Parliament was convened, and Danby retired from the Treasury. To the new House, he presented a Pardon from under the Great Seal, notwithstanding this, the Commons persisted; a Bill of Attainder was brought in, Danby delivered himself up, was sent to the Tower, and remained there for five years. He it was who galloped up to the Militia at York, raising the cry of "*No Popery*," "*the Protestant Religion*," "*a Free Parliament*," and succeeded in carrying the ancient City and Shire of York, for the Prince of Orange. He was created Marquis of Carmarthen,

and made President of the Council by King William. In May, 1694, he was advanced to the dignity and title of Duke of Leeds. For a more full account of the Earl of Danby's life and transactions, reference may be had to *Grimblot's* work, before referred to, Vol. 1, page 229; and also to *Macaulay* and *Burnet*, particularly the last named author.

No. 4, is Lord Lumley. This gentleman, Richard Lumley-Saunders, was the owner of large estates both in England and Ireland. His chief seats were at Lumley Castle, in the County of Durham, and at Sandbeck Park in Yorkshire. He had been enobled in the Irish Peerage so long back as the year 1628, by Charles the First; and singular enough, his Patent of Nobility bears date *the 12th of July* in that year. In early life, Lord Lumley had been a strict Roman Catholic; but like the great Earl of Shrewsbury, he had renounced the faith of the Church of Rome, and conformed to the Protestant religion. He had served the Court of James the Second with distinguished valor and untarnished loyalty; but in spite of the eminent service he had performed at the period of the western insurrection; he was detested by James and his adherents, not only as a heretic but as a renegade also. He was the fourth name in the list of the "illustrious seven," who invited the Prince to England. In the early part of the year 1690, and immediately before setting out from England, to the relief of the Irish Protestants, William advanced Lord Lumley to the Earldom of Scarborough in the Peerage of England.

No. 5, is the Bishop of London.

Henry Compton, Bishop of London, was son of the second Earl of Northampton, who had fought fiercely for Charles the First, and when surrounded by the Parliamentary Soldiers, had fallen, sword in hand, refusing to give or take quarter. The Bishop himself, before he was ordained, had borne arms in the Life Guards, and though he afterwards became grave and serious, yet, to the last, some flashes of the military spirit would occasionally break forth. He was the Religious Tutor of the two Princesses, Mary and Anne, whose minds he had well grounded in the Protestant faith. In the great debate which took place in the House of Lords in November, 1685, Bishop Compton took an active part against the Court, and declared that he was empowered to speak the sense of his Brethren of the Episcopal Bench, and that in their opinion and in his own, the whole Ecclesiastical and Civil Constitution of the Realm was in danger. The Bishop was suspended from all his spiritual functions by James' new and illegal Court, called the Court of High Commission, and the charge of his great Diocese was committed to his corrupt Judges Sprat and Crewe. Bishop Compton was a sound Protestant, a man possessed of a strong mind and clear judgment, but not eloquent or commanding in debate. Fuller particulars of the life of this eminent Prelate, may be seen in Gooch's "*Funeral Sermon on Bishop Compton.*"

No. 6. Edward Russel, Esq. The sixth name on the list of the "Conspirators," is Edward Russell, commonly called Lord Edward. He was the nephew of the Earl of Red-

ford, and was a gentleman of undoubted courage and capacity, but of loose principles and turbulent temper. He had been a sailor, and distinguished himself in his profession, and had held an office in the Royal Palace under Charles the Second. But all the ties which bound him to the Stuart Dynasty, had been served by the death of his cousin, Lord William Russell. The daring spirit of Edward Russell was impatient of restraint, and he longed for the moment of the Prince of Orange's arrival, that he might be enabled to draw his sword against the Tyrant James, on the first day in which it could be drawn with reasonable hope of success. *Vide Macaulay's England*, Vol. 2, pages 196-7.

No. 7. Henry Sidney, Esq. last on the list of the "Illustrious Seven," stands the name of Henry Sidney. He was the younger son of Robert, Earl of Leicester, and younger brother of the celebrated Algernon Sidney. He was created Baron of Milton and Viscount Sidney in 1689, and raised to the dignity of Earl of Romney in 1694. It is remarkable that both Edward Russell and Henry Sidney had been in the household of James the Second; that both had, partly on private grounds, become the enemies of that Monarch; and that both had to avenge the blood of near kinsmen, who had, in the same year, fallen victims to James' implacable severity. Here the resemblance between these two remarkable men ends. Russell, with considerable abilities, was proud, acrimonious, restless and violent. Sidney, with a sweet temper, and winning manners, seemed to be deficient in capacity and knowledge, and to be sunk in voluptuousness

and indolence. His face and form were eminently handsome. In his youth, he had been the terror of husbands, and even at fifty, he was the favorite of women, and the envy of younger men. He had formerly resided at the Hague in a public character, and had then succeeded in gaining a large share of William's confidence. Sidney, though ignorant and dissipated as he seemed to be; understood well, with whom to be reserved, and with whom he might safely venture to be communicative. The consequences was, that he did what Lord Mordaunt, with all his vivacity and invention, or Bishop Burnet, with all his multifarious knowledge and fluent elocution, never could have done. He filled successively the office of Secretary of State, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Master of the Ordnance. Further particulars connected with the life of Mr. Sidney, may be seen upon referring to *Count Tallard's Letters to Louis the Fourteenth*, dated "London, April 16th, 1698," and a note attached, on page 381, in the 1st Vol. of *Mr. Grimblot's* work. Also to *Burnet's History*, Vol. I., page 763; *Mackay's Memoirs*, with Swift's note; and *Sidney's Diary*, as edited by Mr. Blencowe.

The above closes a slight sketch of the personal history, of each of the "illustrious seven," who signed the "celebrated Association" in 1688. Lord Macaulay says, (Vol. 2, page 319,) that the paper was signed in cipher by the seven Chiefs of the Conspiracy, Shrewsbury, Devonshire, Danby, Lumley, Compton, Russell, and Sidney; and Herbert was their messenger to the Prince.

(To be continued.)



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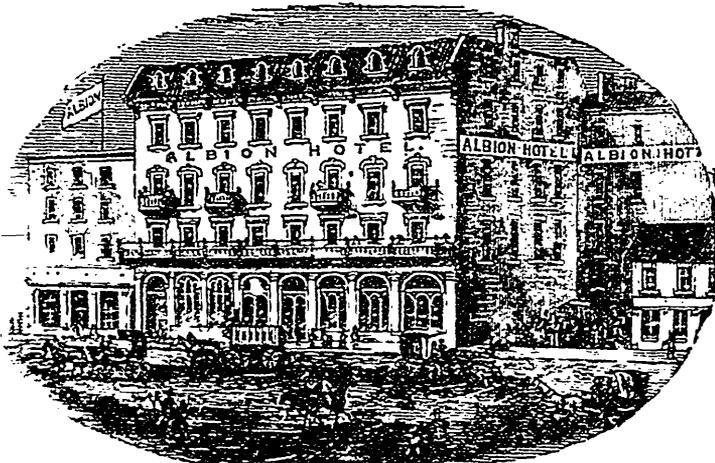
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