

# DOWNLOAD PDF A TRUE ACCOUNT OF THE HORRID MURDER OF HIS GRACE THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF ST. ANDREWS 1679.

## Chapter 1 : MS. Carte Calendar 61

*A true account of the horrid murder committed upon His Grace, the late Lord Archbishop of St. Andrews: primate and metropolitan of all Scotland, and one of His Majesties most honourable privy council of that kingdom.*

THE former part of my life having been attended with some passages and events, not very common to men of my private and obscure condition, I have perhaps induced by the talkativeness of old age very freely and frequently communicated them to several worthy gentlemen, who were pleased to be my friends, and some of them my benefactors. These persons professed themselves to be so well entertained with my story, that they often wished it could be digested into order, and published to the world; believing that such a treatise, by the variety of incidents, written in a plain unaffected style, might be, at least, some amusement to indifferent readers; of some example to those who desire strictly to adhere to their duty and principles; and might serve to vindicate my reputation in Scotland, where I am well known; that kingdom having been the chief scene of my acting, and where I have been represented, by a fanatick rebellious party, as a persecutor of the saints, and a man of blood. Having lost the benefit of a thorough school education, by a most indiscreet marriage in all worldly views, although to a very good woman; and in consequence thereof, being forced to seek my fortune in Scotland as a soldier, where I forgot all the little I had learned, the reader cannot reasonably expect to be much pleased with my style, or methods or manner of relating; it is enough, if I never wilfully fail in point of truth, nor offend by malice or partiality. My memory, I thank God, is yet very perfect as to things long past; although, like an old man, I retain but little of what has happened since I grew into years. I am likewise very sensible of an infirmity in many authors, who write their own memoirs, and are apt to lay too much weight upon trifles: And besides, it is not improbable that gray hairs may have brought upon me a vanity, to desire that posterity may know what manner of man I was. I lie under another disadvantage, and indeed a very great one, from the wonderful change of opinions, since I first made any appearance in the world. I was bred under the principles of the strictest loyalty to my prince, and in an exact conformity in discipline, as well as doctrine, to the church of England; which are neither altered nor shaken to this very day; and I am now too old to mend. However, my different sentiments, since my last troubles after the Revolution, have never had the least influence either upon my actions or discourse. I have submitted myself with entire resignation, according to St. But there is another point, which requires a better apology than I am able to give: I shall not easily allow myself to be, either by nature or education, more superstitious than other men: There could possibly be no more in the matter; and God forbid I should pretend to a spirit of divination, which would make me resemble those very hypocritical saints, whom it was both my duty and inclination to bring to justice, for their many horrid blasphemies against God, rebellions against their prince, and barbarities toward their countrymen and fellow Christians. My great-grandfather, Alexander Creichton, of the house of Dumfries, in Scotland, in a feud between the Maxwells and the Johnstons the chief of the Johnstons being the lord Johnston, ancestor of the present marquis of Annandale siding with the latter, and having killed some of the former, was forced to fly into Ireland, where he settled near Kinard, then a woody country, and now called Calidon: This accident happened about the time that James the Sixth of Scotland came to the crown of England. Alexander, my great-grandfather, left two sons, and as many daughters; his eldest son John lived till a year or two after the rebellion in His house was the first in Ulster set upon by the Irish, who took and imprisoned him at Dungannon; but fortunately making his escape, he went to sir Robert Stuart, who was then in arms for the king, and died in the service. He had a thousand pounds paid him in hand, before he began his journey; but when he arrived at Lisbon, the Portuguese council and physicians dissuaded that king from trusting his person with a foreigner. However his majesty of Portugal showed him several marks of his esteem, and, at parting, presented him with a very rich jewel, which he sold afterward for five hundred guineas. He staid there not above six weeks; during which time, he got considerable practice. After living many years in London, where he grew very rich, he died November, and, as it is believed, without making a will; which is very probable,

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because, although he had no children, he left me no legacy, who was his cousin-german, and had been his greatest benefactor by the care and expense of his education. Upon this matter, I must add one circumstance more, how little significant soever it may be to others. The doctor agreed to send me whatever sum of money the archdeacon should think reasonable, and deliver it to him on his return from his travels; but unfortunately the doctor died two or three days before the archdeacon came back. Alexander, my father, was about eighteen years old in The Irish rebellion then breaking out, he went to captain Gerard Irvin, his relation, who was then captain of horse, and afterward knighted by king Charles the Second. This gentleman, having a party for the king, soon after joined with sir Robert Stuart in the county of Donegal ; where, in the course of those troubles, they continued skirmishing, sometimes with the Irish rebels, and sometimes with those of the English parliament , after the rebellion in England began; till at length captain Irvin and one Mr. Stuart were taken prisoners, and put in gaol in Derry ; which city was kept for the parliament against the king , by sir Charles Coote. Here my father performed a very memorable and gallant action, in rescuing his relation captain Irvin, and Mr. My father having received information, that sir Charles Coote, governor of Derry, had publicly declared, that captain Irvin and his companions should be put to death, within two or three days, communicated this intelligence to seven trusty friends; who all engaged to assist him, with the hazard of their lives, in delivering the two gentlemen from the danger that threatened them. That, after concerting measures at the prison, my father should repair to a certain place on the city wall, and give instructions to the four without, at twelve at night: They were both walking in a large room in the gaol, with the gaoler, and three soldiers attending them; but these not suspecting the persons on horseback before the door, whom they took to be inhabitants of the town, my father asked captain Irvin, whether he had any commands to a certain place, where he pretended to be going; the captain made some answer, but said they should not go before they had drank with him; then giving a piece of money to one of the soldiers, to buy a bottle of sack at a tavern a good way off, and pretending likewise some errand for another soldier, sent him also out of the way. There being now none left to guard the prisoners but the gaoler, and the third soldier; captain Irvin leaped over the hatch door, and as the gaoler leaped after, my father knocked him down with his cudgel. While this was doing, Mr. They both mounted, Stuart on the horse behind my father, and Irvin on the spare one, and in a few minutes came up with their companions at the gate, before the main guard could arrive, although it were kept within twenty yards of the gaol door. I should have observed, that as soon as captain Irvin and his friend got over the hatch, my father and his comrades put a couple of broad swords into their hands, which they had concealed under their cloaks, and at the same time drawing their own, were all six determined to force their way against any who offered to obstruct them in their passage; but the dispatch was so sudden, that they got clear out of the gate, before the least opposition could be made. They were no sooner gone, than the town was alarmed, Coote, the governor, got out of his bed, and ran into the streets in his shirt, to know what the hubbub meant, and was in a great rage at the accident. This gallant person if I may so presume to call my father had above twenty children by his wife Anne Maxwell, of the family of the earl of Nithsdale , of whom I was the eldest; they all died young, except myself, three other boys, and two girls; who lived to be men and women. My second brother I took care to have educated at Glasgow , but he was drowned at two and twenty years old, in a storm, on his return to Ireland. The other two died captains abroad, in the service of king William. I was born on the eighth day of May, , at Castle-Fin in the county of Donegal. I made some small progress in learning at the school of Dungannon ; but when I was eighteen years old, I very inconsiderately married Mrs. Having been so very young when I married, I could think of no other course to advance my fortune, than by getting into the army. Captain Irvin, often mentioned already, had a brother who was a physician at Edinburgh , to whom he wrote in my favour, desiring he would recommend me to the marquis of Atholl and others, then at the head of affairs in Scotland ; this was in the year There were then but one troop of horse-guards whereof the marquis was colonel and one regiment of foot-guards, commanded by the earl of Linlithgow , in that kingdom ; and they consisted chiefly of gentlemen. Irvin, physician to the horse-guards, accordingly presented me to the marquis of Atholl, requesting that I might be received into his troop. I was then ordered to repair to the troop

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at Stirling , with directions to lieutenant colonel Cockburn, the commanding officer, to put me into which of the four squadrons, whereof the troop consisted, he thought fit. He thereupon placed me in his own, and appointed me my quarters. Soon after this, the conventicles growing numerous in the west, several parties were drawn out to suppress them; among whom I never failed to make one, in hopes thereby to be taken notice of by my commanders: My first action, after having been taken into the guards, was, with a dozen gentlemen more, to go in quest of mas David Williamson, a noted covenanter ; since, made more famous in the book, called the Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence. But the young lady proved with child; and Williamson, to take off the scandal, married her in some time after. This Williamson married five or six wives successively, and was alive in the reign of queen Anne ; at which time, I saw him, preaching in one of the kirks at Edinburgh. Some time after this, Thomas Dalziel , general of the forces in Scotland, an excellent soldier, who had been taken prisoner at the famous battle of Worcester , and sent prisoner to the tower, escaping from thence into Muscovy , was made general to the czar: This general commanded fifty of the foot-guards, with an ensign, to accompany me, and to follow my directions, in the pursuit of a notorious rebel, one Adam Stobow, a farmer in Fife , near Culross. This fellow had gone through the west, endeavouring to stir up sedition in the people, by his great skill in canting and praying. There had been several parties sent out after him, before I and my men undertook the business; but they could never discover him. Before I got to the house, I observed a kiln in the way, which I ordered to be searched, because I found there a heap of straw in the passage, up to the kiln pot. There I found Stobow lurking, and carried him to Culross, although his daughter offered me a hundred dollars to let him go. We returned immediately to the general at Edinburgh, with Stobow and the prisoners taken by the ensign at Culross. They continued a while in confinement, but Stobow, at his trial, found friends enough to save his life, and was only banished; yet he returned home a year after, and proved as troublesome and seditious as ever, till, at the fight at Bothwell bridge , it was thought he was killed, for he was never heard of afterward. One Sunday morning, by break of day, I and my comrade, a gallant highland gentleman, of the name of Grant, went out disguised in gray coats and bonnets, in search after some conventicle. There they stood, with long poles in their hands, till I and my friend came pretty near, and then they turned to go down the hill: My comrade immediately seized on the second, and laid him flat by a gripe of his hair; but the third took to his heels, and ran down the hill. However, having left my friend to guard the two former, I overtook the last, and felled him likewise: We then led our prisoners down the hill, at the foot of which there was a bog, and on the other side a man sitting on a rock; when we advanced near him, leaving our prisoners in the keeping of my friend, I ran up toward the man, who fled down on the other side. As soon as I had reached the top of the rock, there appeared a great number of people assembled in a glen, to hear the preaching of mas John King, as I understood afterward; whose voice was so loud, that it reached the ears of those who were at the greatest distance, which could not, I think, be less than a quarter of a mile; they all standing before him, and the wind favouring the strength of his lungs. Whereupon about forty of their number, with poles in their hands, drew out from the rest, and advanced against us two, who had the courage, or rather the temerity, to face so great a company, which could not be fewer than a thousand. As this party of theirs was preparing with their long poles to attack me and my friend, it happened very luckily, that a fine gelding, saddled and bridled, with a pillion likewise upon him, came up near us in search of better grass; I caught the horse, and immediately mounted him, which the rest of the conventiclors observing, they broke up, and followed as fast as they could, some on horseback, and the rest on foot, to prevent me from going off with the horse; but I put him to the gallop, and suffering him to choose his own way through the mountain, which was full of bogs and hags, got out of reach. By this time we saw twelve covenanters on horseback, who advanced toward us by a shorter cut, and blocked up a gap, through which we were of necessity to pass. I undertook to clear the gap for my friend, and running toward the rogues, with my broad sword and pistol, soon forced them to open to the right and left: In the mean time, I, who was left on foot, kept the covenanters, who followed me, at a proper distance; but they pelted me with clods, which I sometimes returned, till at last, after chasing me above a mile, they saw a party of troopers in red, passing by, at some distance; and then they gave over their pursuit. The

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laird of Poddishaw had been that day at church; from whence, returning with the laird of Pocammock, who lived about a mile off, they both wondered how the horse got thither: My friend and I acquainted the two lairds of the whole adventure of that day: However, the laird her husband assured me that no horse in Scotland should be better paid for; and being a leading man in the country, and his lady discovering the names of those who had been at the conventicle, he sent for them, and persuaded them, as they valued their quiet, to make up a purse for me and my friend, which they accordingly did; and we both lived plentifully a twelvemonth after, on the price of that horse. This adventure, making much noise at Edinburgh, was the occasion of my being sent for up thither by the marquis of Atholl my colonel, who in a very friendly manner expostulated with me upon my rashness; as indeed he had too much reason to do; neither was I able to say any thing in my own justification. However, since what I had done discovered my loyalty for my prince, my zeal for the church, and my detestation of all rebellious principles; his lordship ever after gave me many marks of his friendship. Accordingly, these services gave me so much credit with the general, that he promised to apply to the government, in my favour, for some preferment in the army, upon the first opportunity, which happened about a year afterward. For the seditious humours in the west still increasing, it was thought proper, that three independent troops of horse, and as many of dragoons, should be raised to suppress the rebels. Francis Stuart, grandson to the earl of Bothwell, a private gentleman in the horse-guards like myself, and my intimate acquaintance, was sent for, in haste, by the general; because the council of Scotland was then writing to the king, that his majesty would please to grant commissions to those persons whose names were to be sent up to London, that very night. Stuart gave me notice of this: When I arrived there, and attended the general, his first question was in a humourous manner, "Wha the deel sent for you up? On this occasion the general stood my firm friend; and although the sons and brothers of lords and baronets, and other persons of quality solicited to be made lieutenants and cornets in these new raised troops, yet the general, in regard to my services, prevailed with the council, that I might be appointed lieutenant to Mr. Stuart, who was then made captain of dragoons. Soon after this, the archbishop of St. Hackston, before this horrid action, was reputed an honest and gallant man; but his friendship for his brother-in-law Balfour drew him in to commit this inhuman murder. It is certain, that the lower people mortally hated the archbishop, on pretence that his grace had deserted their communion: After the murder of the archbishop, several parties in the west took up arms, under the leading of Robert Hamilton, second son to sir William Hamilton, of Preston, the unworthy son of a most worthy father: This noble person was, at that time, captain of one of those independent troops of horse, which, as I have already mentioned, were raised before the murder of the archbishop. The council therefore ordered him to march with a detachment of one hundred and twenty dragoons, and a lieutenant, with his own troop, in pursuit of the rebels. Clavers was obliged not to open his commission, until he came in sight of them. In his march he took mas John King, one of their principal preachers. Clavers carried King along, until he came in sight of the enemy, at Drumclog, eight miles from Hamilton. There the preacher was guarded by a dragoon sentry, at a little cabin, on the top of the hill, while Clavers opening his commission, found himself commanded to fight the rebels, let their number be ever so great, with those hundred and twenty dragoons. But before I proceed to tell the issue of this affair, I must digress a little upon the subject of mas John King, above-mentioned. I was pitched upon, with a small detachment, to perform this service. Thus he continued till Clavers took him at Drumclog, as is abovementioned, where he got off again, until I took him a third time, after the battle of Bothwell bridge, which shall be related in its proper place. The rebels at Drumclog were eight or nine thousand strong: There were likewise among them the lairds of Knockgray and Fruah, with many other gentlemen of fortune, whose names I have forgot. Clavers, in his flight toward Hamilton and Glasgow, rode a horse that trailed his guts for two miles, from the place where the engagement happened; but overtaking his groom with some led horses, he mounted one of them, and with the remains of his small army escaped to Glasgow. The rebels, pursuing as far as Hamilton, advanced that evening within a mile of Glasgow, where they encamped all night.

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## Chapter 2 : Early Modern Whale

*A true account of the horrid murder committed upon His Grace the late Lord Archbishop of Saint Andrews, Primate and Metropolitan of all Scotland, and one of His Majesties Most Honourable Privy Council of that kingdom: with a detection of the lyes published in a late scandalous relation of that murder, and of the pretended occasion thereof.*

British Box 1 Folder 1: A list of the branches of the revenue on good and merchandizes imported, exported and bought coastwise. The present net-duties on several goods and merchandizes imported by British Merchants in British Ships. This disbound pamphlet contains an index correspondent to the Book of Rates and an Abridgement, relating to duties on items and revenues, including coffee, teas, and chocolate. The table listing the duties payable provides a breakdown in the traditional L. Being a faithful relation how and for what purpose Archbishop Sterne and his officers set up a Burrough Court in Ripon and the principal proceedings thereupon, had in the Courts of the Exchequer and Chancery. It is inscribed "Proof: An abstract precedes several correspondence of Sir John Jennings, the author. This disbound pamphlet is printed on handmade paper, and contains a printed copy of the Sedition Act of A woodcut decorative is featured on the front page, with gothic lettering. The Title features the Legislative codex of the United Kingdom associated with The Sedition Act, which enumerates what constitutes treason. The speech of Henry Shifneer, Esq. Light pencil markings appear on the front page, and the title is also printed on the last page. His Majesties speech to both the Houses of Parliament, in his Highnesses great Chamber at Whitehall, the day of Adjournment of the last Session, which was the last day of March, , This disbound and unpaginated pamphlet features the speech given by James VI. It features light pencil markings, including listing the Regent on the title page. Britain, or, A chorographical description of the flourishing kingdoms, England, Scotland, and Ireland, together with the islands adjoining, This disbound collection includes pages through of the chorography. It features woodcut decorative factotum initials, and illustrations, and is organized based on geographic areas, such as Essex, Middlesex, and Sussex. Additionally, towns within counties are printed in the margin when mentioned in the body of the text, which provides an account as to the goings-on in each county Folder 7: A proclamation declaring his Majesties pleasure concerning the dissolving of the present Convention of Parliament, This pamphlet is a written copy of the Proclamation of King James I which dissolved parliament [Officially dissolved in ]. It outlines the issues the King took with the Parliament over the course of the preceding year, and establishes the Commons Folder 8: Constitutions and Canons ecclesiastical. Topics include how people can become ministers of the faith, to what the expectations of the laity are. A speech, delivered at the visitation of Downe and Conner, held in Lisnagarvy the 26th. Wherein, for the convincing of the non-conformists, there is a full confutation of the covenant lately sworn and subscribed by many in Scotland. Mention is made to Papal power as well as to Calvinist influence on the Scottish. Comprising the sum of foreign intelligence; with the affairs now in agitation in England, Scotland, and Ireland. Tumultuous Petitioning Act or An Act against Tumults and Disorders upon pretense of preparing or presenting public Petitions or other Addresses to His Majesty or the Parliament, This disbound pamphlet features the Act from , which enacts a law whereby a limit is set to the number of people that may petition the King at any one time. It relates to the closing of the English Civil War. Folder 15 Item 1: It details the relationship between the people and their regent. Depositions and articles against Thomas Earle of Strafford, Feb.. It provides insights into his activities in Ireland which resulted, in part, for his being charged with high treason. It features woodcut illustrations. Master Pym his speech in Parliament, on Wednesday, the fifth of January, He makes reference to Thomas Earle of Strafford, as well as to the tyrannical nature of the parliament. It features woodcut illustrations on handmade paper. The Heads of a Conference Delivered by MA Pym, This disbound pamphlet addresses the parliament and expresses displeasure with the handling of the army by the King. Pym, a parliamentarian, notes issues with the expelling of Jesuits among the ranks as well. Woodcut printing is featured. The speech or declaration of John Pym, esq. Together with a true copied of the said articles. Pym explains the accusations

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against Archbishop Laud on the case of treason. Propositions made to the Lords and Commons in Parliament, for the speedy and effectual reducing of the kingdom of Ireland and the votes thereupon, by both houses presented unto the Kings Majesty: The happiness of peace and vanities: Features heavy religious undertones. This pamphlet focuses on the issues of peerage and judicature, that is the administration of justice. A Speech of Mr. The pamphlet has light wear and the print is see-through on most pages as well as what appear to be water stains. The speech calls for the reformation of the Church. Baron Trevor, and Mr. A speech delivered at a conference with the Lords: By occasion of the petitions from the city of London, and the counties of Middlesex, Essex and Herford, This disbound pamphlet relates to the impeachment of Lord Strafford, and relates to the English Civil War. A Sovereign Antidote to Prevent, Appease, and Determine our unnatural and destructive Civil Warres and defections, This disbound pamphlet concerns the English Civil War period, and pleads the case for an end to the war, stating that the war is not good for the country. His Majesties declaration to all his loving subjects, occasioned by a false and scandalous imputation laid upon His Majesty of an intention of raising or levying war against his Parliament, and of having raised force to that end.: Also, His Majesties declaration and profession, together with that of the Lords and others of his council there present, disavowing any preparations or intentions of levying war against his two Houses of Parliament. It evaluates propositions of both Houses of Parliament, concerning the raising of horse, horsemen, and arms, for the defense of the King, and both Houses of Parliament. His Majesties answer to a book, entitled, the declaration or remonstrance of the Lords and Commons of the 19th of May, , This disbound pamphlet contains a response to Folder Some few observations upon His Majesties late answer to the declaration or remonstrance sic of the Lords and Commons of the 19 of May, , This bound pamphlet contains a response to parliament, and addresses the issues relating to the King during the English Civil War. A Discourse concerning the Success of former Parliaments. It deals with issues revolving around the English Civil War and how the two powers cooperate. The Petition of Both Houses of Parliament to His Majesty, concerning his intended going to Ireland, This rebound pamphlet contains the petition of members of parliament to petition Charles I to not visit Ireland. This relates to the Civil War. The Humble petition and representation of the gentry, ministers, and others of the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, to His Sacred Majesties with His Majesties answer thereunto, York, 5 July, This pamphlet plays a major part in the issues surrounding the Civil War. The pamphlet relates specifically to the matters involving the English Civil War. The speech deals with issues of the roles and responsibilities of the king to his people, and the people to their king. It is likely the reprinting occurred as people began to decry what Charles I had been doing. The document was not printed until , however, as issues arose in its printing. A proclamation declaring His Majesties expressed command, that no Popish recusant, nor any other, who shall refuse to take the two Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, shall serve him in his army: Articles of impeachment by the Commons assembled in Parliament, in the name of themselves and all the commons in England against Sir Thomas Gardiner, recorder of the city of London, for several great crimes and misdemeanors committed by him: The text relates to the outbreak of the English Civil War. A remonstrance, or the declaration of the Lords and Commons now assembled in Parliament, In answer to a declaration under His Majesties name, concerning the business of Hull. It pertains to the issues surrounding the English Civil War. Some Observations concerning Jealousies between King and Parliament, with their causes and cures, This disbound pamphlet addresses the issues surrounding the struggle for power between the King and the Parliament during the English Civil War. A true copy of a letter sent unto the right honorable the lord mayor of London, from a trusty friend in the army. It addresses issues present during the English Civil War. The declaration or remonstrance of the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled with divers depositions and letters thereunto annexed. The Pamphlet deals with the political and governmental issues surrounding the English Civil War. Hollis his speech in Parliament on Monday the 31th of January: Several letters from the committees in several counties. A Short View of the Antinomian Errors: With a Brief and plain Answer to them, as the Heads of them lye in order in the next page of this book. It provides a detailed account of the reasons why Antinomianism was wrong. A political catechism, or, Certain questions

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concerning the government of this land, answered in His Majesties own words, taken out of His answer to the 19 Propositions, page. A copy of a letter, written to Master Stephen Marshall minister. It provides a cultural historical perspective as to what those in power thought. Articles of the Commons assembled in Parliament, in maintenance of their accusation, against William Laud Archbishop of Canterbury, whereby he stands charged with high treason, This disbound pamphlet contains the basic premises behind the impeachment of Archbishop Laud, a major and influential figure during the English Civil War. The remonstrance of the Commons of England, to the House of Commons assembled in Parliament preferred to them by the hands of the Speaker. It is a pivotal document in understanding the nature of the English Civil War. A letter to a noble lord at London from a friend at Oxford: Upon occasion of the late Covenant taken by both Houses, This rebound pamphlet features a letter discussing the finer issues involved in the Solemn League and Covenant, which relates to the commitment of the Scottish to the English during the English Civil War. It was generally considered controversial at the time of its publication as it displays just how deeply the dissention amongst the English was. An ordinance of explanation and further enlargement of a former ordinance made by the Lords and Commons in Parliament,; Box 3 Folder 1: The humble desires and propositions for a safe and well-grounded peace: Reformation of church-government in Scotland: An ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, for the true payment of tythes, and other such duties, according to the laws and customs of this realm. All the several ordinances and orders made by the Lords and.

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*a true account of the horrid murder committed upon his grace, the late lord archbishop of saint andrews thereof. (Castlclaw Press). Primate and Metropolitan of all Scotland, and One of His Majesties Most Honourable Privy Council of that Kingdom.*

Note the double-chin effect, produced by the line of the edge of the mask, on the right-hand side of this picture: Then note the peculiar character of the coat. Many years ago the Tailor and Cutter drew attention to the fact that this coat, as in the case of the figure as a whole, must be regarded as a caricature, seeing that the back of the left arm is made to do duty for the right arm. The designer, Martin Droeshout, was only fifteen years old. He is unlikely, therefore, ever to have seen him. From the first moment of its appearance no observant man could have failed to see that the attribution of the Plays to Mr. William Shakespeare was not intended to be taken seriously. And as time and the more intelligent and intensive study of them has served to bring into still greater prominence not only their amazing literary beauty but the no less amazing erudition which they connote in the author of them, dissatisfaction with the reputed author - as a man entirely unfitted by his circumstances in life to produce such works has naturally grown. This dissatisfaction has found expression in a multitude of books, the object of which has mostly been twofold; i. We are now, therefore, left free to concentrate exclusively upon the positive side of the problem - the evidence that, more or less directly, indicates Sir Francis Bacon as the author of them. This evidence is distributed amongst hundreds of books, but unfortunately it is often mixed with extraneous and irrelevant matter which has hindered rather than helped its general acceptance. These books, moreover, are mostly of such size and cost as to place them beyond the reach of the average reader. The Plays themselves prove beyond question that the writer of them must have been: Highly trained in the profession of the law. A frequenter of Court circles of the highest social standing. One who had travelled at least into France, Spain and Italy. A linguist of no mean order. One having an unusual knowledge of medicine and botany. That the Plays contain references to events and places unlikely to have been referred to by any other writer of his time; 2. That thoughts and expressions identical with those in the Plays occur throughout his acknowledged works; 3. That tricks of style are common both to his acknowledged writings and to the Plays; and 4. Genius, though its branches reach to the heavens and cover the Continents, yet has its roots in the earth and its leaves, its fruits its flowers, its texture and its fibres bespeak the soil in which it was nurtured. Hence in the writings of every great master we find more or less association with the scenes in which his youth and manhood were passed - reflections, as it were, upon the camera of the imagination, of those landscapes with which destiny had surrounded him. This self-evident truth, never, I think, more beautifully expressed, is exemplified in the works of every writer of note. To take only two examples: But it is not mentioned in any single Play; though, curiously enough, Stoney-Stratford a village in the county of Buckingham is. This omission is surprising only to those who still cherish the traditional belief as to their authorship. What we expect to find is reference to such places as St. Needless to say we find allusions to all these places. And in the case of some of these references there was no more occasion to mention St. Albans than any other village or town. As he himself wrote: And with the same full state paced again To Yorke place, where the feast is held. Having dealt with the principal places with which Bacon was familiar, and shown that they are mentioned in the Plays, I will now draw your attention to intrinsic evidence in the shape of references therein to incidents in his life - allusions of such a nature that it is unlikely; to the verge of impossibility, that another man could or, if he could, would have written them. Such a piece of evidence occurs in Scene II. Fit for a fool to fall by. The extraordinary point about this is that while the writer adheres, with historical accuracy, to the names of two of the peers who were sent to relieve Cardinal Wolsey of the great seal, on the occasion of his downfall, he adds two more to the number of them. And it is remarkable that the titles though not their only titles of these other peers are those of two of the four Peers who, upon the occasion of the downfall of Lord Verulam, waited upon him for this same purpose! For firstly,

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what are the chances that anyone at all, other than a man who had suffered the same experience, would, in such a matter, depart at all from the historical requirements of the case? Is it not entirely improbable that the thought of so doing would ever cross the mind of any other person? And if by chance it had done so, what are the chances that he would then have selected, as the other two peers to be sent to relieve Wolsey of his seal, two of those four who actually were sent to do that office in the case of Verulam? Bacon had opposed the proposed marriage of Sir John Villiers, the brother of the Duke of Buckingham, with the daughter of Sir Edward Coke, and in doing so had offended the Duke. Butts passes by on his way to the King, and we have - Cram. Pray heaven he sound not my disgrace! For certain This is of purpose laid by some that hate me - God turn their hearts! I never sought their malice To quench mine honour: But their pleasures Must be fulfilled, and I attend with patience. Enter the King and Butts at a window above. I think your highness saw this many a day. Is this the honour they do one another? By Holy Mary, Butts,. Who but a man who had suffered such an indignity would have been likely to interrupt the course of the Play with the tale of it? Concerning the above-mentioned incident you will remember that, later in the Play, Cranmer is arraigned by the same nobles who relieved Wolsey of his seal - in company with Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, and Thomas Cromwell. They propose to have him taken, like a traitor, to the Tower. But the King opportunely arrives and commands them to be friends. And he takes advantage of the occasion to rap them well over the knuckles. Was it discretion, lords, to let this man, This good man - few of you deserve that title - This honest man, wait like a lousy foot-boy At chamber door? And one as great as you are? Why, what a shame was this! Did my commission Bid ye so far forget yourselves? I gave ye Power, as he was a counsellor, to try him. Not as a groom: It is not on record whether or no King James reprimanded Buckingham for his discourtesy to Lord Verulam, but if he did not he clearly ought to have done: That this is a description of the Bacon-Buckingham episode is made the more clear from the fact that, as in the case of Bacon himself, Cranmer was not actually tried, though a commission to that end was issued. But in none of the early editions of this Play will you find the following beautiful passage which is put into the mouth of Lord Say, in remonstrance to Cade and his followers, who; intend to behead him: You will, however, find it in the folio edition. Justice with favour have I always done; Prayers and tears could move me, gifts could never. When have I ought exacted at your hands, But to maintain the King, the realm, and you? Large gifts have I bestowed on learned clerks, Because my book preferred me to the King, And seeing ignorance is the curse of God, Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven, Unless you be possessed with devilish spirits, You cannot but forbear to murder me: This tongue hath parleyed unto foreign kings For your behoof. These cheeks are pale for watching. Whom have I injured that ye seek my death? Spedding tells us how, in the first year of his office as Chancellor, Lord Verulam brought justice up to date by disposing of a vast number of cases, some of which had been before the Court for years. But it did not; and that being so the conclusion that it represents the feelings of Viscount St. Albans - his expostulations at his dragging down - is irresistible. I come now to what may be termed the Duke Humphrey incident. Near the town of St. In the Abbey Church of St. It is quite un-incident to the story. In point of fact it breaks into the middle of a violent quarrel between Gloucester and the Cardinal, in such a way, I suggest, that no one not having the story deeply imprinted upon his mind, would, to bring it in, have interrupted. We will traverse the incident as it is described. They have come in from hunting, and the King remarks to Gloucester: But what a point, my lord, your falcon made, And what a pitch she flew above the rest! To see how God in all his creatures works! Yea, man and birds are fain of climbing high. I thought as much; he would be above the clouds. Ay, my lord Cardinal, how think you by that? Were it not good your grace could fly to heaven? The treasury of everlasting joy. Thy heaven is on the earth; thine eyes and thoughts Beat on a crown, the treasure of thy heart, Pernicious Protector, dangerous peer, That smoothst it so with king and commonweal! He affects to be lame and, asked how it befell, explains it by saying that he fell from a tree which he had climbed to get plums. Then Gloucester calls him the lyingest knave in Christendom, saying: Sight may distinguish of colours, but suddenly to nominate them all, it is impossible. Some will argue that it has but little weight, as being a story that might have been well known, and that it would naturally have come

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into this Play if referred to at all because it is the only one where Gloucester comes on the scene at St. Albans, which place is obviously the most appropriate one for its introduction. Who but the author would go thus out of his way to introduce this name, into the Play? A culprit on trial for his life before Sir Nicholas Bacon desired his mercy on account of kindredship. Page and the Welsh schoolmaster, Evans is brought out as the result of the interrogation of Mrs. In this connection, to take only one example, I propose to quote that highly distinguished litterateur Mr. Writing in reply to a criticism of Mr.

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### Chapter 4 : Appendix 2: Master List of rekn Primary Sources - Page 36

*Caption title on A2r: True account of the horrid murder of His Grace the Lord Arch-bishop of St. Andrews &c.*

Malone seems inclined to remove his birth to a prior year. Busby; and was thence elected, May 11, , a scholar of Trinity-college, Cambridge. He had before this, in , wrote some verses, which have been preserved. In he was slightly punished for disobedience and contumacy. In January , he took his degree of B. By the death of his father in , he inherited a small estate in Northamptonshire, and after residing seven years at Cambridge, removed to London in . In consequence of his kinsman, sir Gilbert Pickering, being a favourite of Oliver and Richard Cromwell, Dryden in published "Heroic Stanzas on the late lord Protector," written after his funeral: A remarkable distich in this piece exposed our poet to the ridicule of the wits: An horrid stillness first invades the ear, And in that silence we the tempest fear. In he produced his first play, "The Duke of Guise," which was followed the next year by the "Wild Gallant. His next production was "Annus Mirabilis," the year of wonders, ; an historical poem: His reputation as a poet was now so well established, that this, together with his attachment to the court, procured him the place of poet-laureat, and historiographer to Charles II. In the preface we are told that the purpose of this discourse was to vindicate the honour of our English writers from the censure of those who unjustly prefer the French. The essay is drawn up in the form of a dialogue. It was animadverted upon by sir Robert Howard, in the preface to his "Great Favourite, or Duke of Lerma," to which Dryden replied in a piece prefixed to the second edition of his "Indian Emperor. Of the stage, says Dr. Johnson, when he had once invaded it, he kept possession; not indeed, without the competition of rivals, who sometimes prevailed, or the censure of critics, which was often poignant, and often just; but with such a degree of reputation, as made him at least secure of being heard, whatever-might be the final determination of the public. These plays were collected. He affected to despise the satire, as appears from his dedication of the translation of Juvenal and Persius; where, speaking of the many lampoons and libels that had been written against him, he says: Johnson, the main pillars of it, were two such languishing gentlemen in their conversation, that I could liken them to nothing but their own relations, those noble characters of men of wit and pleasure about town. Elkanah Settle likewise criticised these plays; and it is remarkable that Settle, though in reality a mean and inconsiderable poet, was the mighty rival of Dryden, and for many years bore his reputation above him. To the first part of the "Conquest of Granada," Dryden prefixed an essay on Heroic Plays, and subjoined to the second a Defence of the Epilogue; or, an essay on the dramatic poetry of the last age. In was published an "Essay on Satire," written jointly by the earl of Mulgrave and Dryden. This piece, which was handed about in MS. Canace to Macareus, and Dido to Aeneas, were translated by Dryden, who also wrote the general preface; and the epistle of Helen to Paris by Dryden and the earl of Mulgrave. In he published his Absalom and Achitophel. There are two translations of this poem into Latin; one by Dr. Coward, a physician of Merton college in Oxford; another by Mr. Atterbury, afterwards bishop of Rochester, both published in , 4to. Dryden left the story unfinished; and the reason he gives for so doing was, because he could not prevail with himself to shew Absalom unfortunate. And who knows, but this may come to pass? Things were not brought to extremity, where I left the story: I have not so much as an uncharitable wish against Achitophel; but am content to be accused of a good-natured error, and to hope with Origen, that the devil himself may at last be saved. For which reason, in this poem, he is neither brought to set his house in order, nor to dispose of his person afterwards. The same year, , he published his Medal, a satire against sedition. The whole poem is a severe invective against the earl of Shaftesbury and the whigs; to whom the author addresses himself, in a satirical epistle prefixed to it, thus: Rail at me abundantly; and, not to break a custom, do it without wit. His tragedy of the " Duke of Guise," much altered, with the assistance of Lee, appeared again in , dedicated to Lawrence earl of Rochester, and gave great offence to the whigs. It was attacked in a pamphlet, entitled "A Defence of the charter and municipal rights of the city of London, and the rights of other municipal cities and towns of England. Directed to the citizens of London. About the same time were printed also "Some

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Reflections upon the pretended Parallel in the play called The Duke of Guise;" the author of which pamphlet tells us, that he was wearied with the dulness of this play, and extremely incensed at the wicked and barbarous design it was intended for; that the fiercest Tories were ashamed of it; and, in short, that he never saw any thing that could be called a play, more deficient in wit, good character, and entertainment, than this. Lee, it was afterwards produced between them; and that only the first scene, the whole fourth act, and somewhat more than half the fifth, belonged to him, all the rest being Mr. He acquaints us also occasionally, that Mr. Thomas Shadwell, the poet, made the rough draught of this pamphlet against him, and that Mr. Upon the death of this monarch, he wrote his "Threnodia Augustalis: Soon after the accession of James II. Thomas Browne wrote "The reasons of Mr. Bayes, ," 4to; and also, "The late converts exposed: In he wrote "A defence of the papers written by the late king of blessed memory, and found in his strong box. He vindicates the authority of the catholic church, in decreeing matters of faith upon this principle, that "The church is more visible than the scripture, because the scripture is seen by the church;" and, to abuse the reformation in England, he affirms, that "it was erected on the foundation of lust, sacrilege, and usurpation, and that no paint is capable of making lively the hideous face of it. For why should not one, who believes no religion, declare for any," In he published his "Hind and Panther; a poem. In the preface he tells us, that this poem "was neither imposed on him, nor so much as the subject given him by any man. But I was always in some hope the church of England might have been persuaded to have taken off the penal laws and the test, which was one design of the poem when I proposed to myself the writing of it. Now, if he thinks it is recovered by his answer, he will perhaps go on with his translation; and this may be, for aught I know, as good an entertainment for him as the conversation he has set on foot between the hinds and panthers, and all the rest of the animals, for whom Mr. Varillas may serve well enough as an author: If his grace and his wit improve both proportionably, we shall hardly find that he has gained much by the change he has made, from having no religion to choose one of the, worst. It is true, he had somewhat to sink from in matter of wit; but as for his morals, it is scarce possible for him to grow a worse man than he was. He has lately wreaked his malice on me for spoiling his three months labour; but in it he has done me all the honour that any man can receive from him, which is, to be railed at by him. If I had ill nature enough to prompt me to wish a very bad wish for him, it should be, that he would go on and finish his translation. By that it will appear, whether the English nation, which is the most competent judge in this matter, has, upon the seeing. It is true, Mr. Dryden will suffer a little by it; but at least it will serve to keep him in from other extravagances; and if he gains little honour by this work, yet he cannot lose so much by it as he has done by his last employment. At the revolution in , being disqualified by having turned papist, he was dismissed from the offices of poet-laureat and historiographer, which were given to his antagonist Shadwell. The earl of Dorset, however, though obliged, as lord-chamberlain, to withdraw his pension, was so generous a friend and patron to him, that he allowed him an equivalent out of his own estate. This Prior tells us, in the dedication of his poems to lord Dorset, his descendant. In also he published the "Life of St. Francis Xavier," translated from the French of father Dominic Bouhours. In he produced his play of "Don Sebastian. It is dedicated to the earl of Burlington by Richard Graham, esq. Dryden in that undertaking was, that, for want of a competent knowledge in painting, he suffered himself to be misled by an unskilful guide. Monsieur de Piles told him, that his French version was made at the request of the author himself; and altered by him, till it was wholly to his mind. Dryden taking upon content, thought there was nothing more incumbent upon him than to put it into the best English he could, and accordingly performed his part here, as in every thing else, with accuracy. But it being manifest that the French translator has frequently mistaken the sense of his author, and very often also not set it in the most advantageous light; to do justice to M. Jervas, a very good critic in the language, as well as in the subject of the poem, has been prevailed upon to correct what he found amiss; and his amendments are every-where distinguished with proper marks. The pastorals are dedicated to lord Clifford; and Dryden tells his lordship, that "what he now offers him, is the wretched remainder of a sickly age, worn out with study, and oppressed with fortune, without other support than the constancy and patience of a Christian;" and he adds, "that he began this work in his great climacteric. The

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translation of the Georgics is dedicated to the earl of Chesterfield; and that of the Aeneis to the earl of Mulgrave. It is generally allowed that his translation of Virgil is excellent. Malone, occupied him for some weeks. In he entered into a contract with Tonson, the bookseller, to supply him with 10, verses, which produced in his "Fables, ancient and modern;" translated into verse from Homer, Ovid, Boccace, and Chaucer. He tells us in the preface to this his last work, that "he thinks himself as vigorous as ever in the faculties of his soul, excepting only his memory, which," he says, "is not impaired to any great degree;" and he was then sixty-eight years of age. Besides the original pieces and translations hitherto mentioned, he wrote many other things, which have been several times published in the "Six volumes of Miscellanies" under his name, and in other collections. They consist of translations from the Greek and Latin poets; epistles to several persons; prologues and epilogues to various plays; elegies, epitaphs, and songs. The editor observes, in his preface, that "it was but justice to the productions of so excellent a poet, to set them free at last from so disadvantageous, if not unnatural, an union; an union, which, like the cruelty of Mezentius in Virgil, was no less than a junction of living and dead bodies together. Dryden left to stand upon his own bottom. His credit as a poet is out of all danger, though the withdrawing his stock may probably expose many of his copartners to the hazard of a poetical bankruptcy. As to his performances in prose, besides essays and prefaces, some of which have been mentioned, he wrote the lives of Plutarch and Lucian, prefixed to the translations of those authors by several hands; "The Life of Polybius," before the translation of that historian by sir Henry Sheer; and the preface to the "Dialogue concerning Women," by William Walsh, esq. He had for some years been harassed by the gravel and the gout; and in December, , was afflicted with an erysipelas in one of his legs. His leg having become mortified, his surgeon recommended an amputation of the limb, with a view to stop the further progress of the disorder; but he would not undergo the operation, saying, that as by the course of nature he had not many years to live, he would not attempt to prolong an uncomfortable existence by a painful and uncertain experiment, but patiently submit to death. This account, which was given by a contemporary writer, not long afterwards, is strongly corroborated by the unquestionable testimony of Mrs. Elizabeth Creed, his kinswoman; who informs us, that he received the notice of his approaching dissolution with perfect resignation and submission to the Divine Will; and that in his last illness he took the most tender and affectionate farewell of his afflicted friends, "of which sorrowful number she herself was one. He was certainly a short, fat, florid man, "corpore quadrato," as lord Hailes some years ago observed to Mr. But perhaps his lordship here is not quite accurate. By "before his misfortunes" was meant before the Revolution; but the portrait in question was probably painted at a later period. From other documents, however, it appears that he became gray before he was deprived of the laurel. By Tom Brown he is always called "little Bayes," and by Rochester, when he quarrelled with, and wished to depreciate him, he was nick-named "poet Squab. It is engraved in Mr. He married the lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the earl of Berkshire, who died in June or July , after having been for some years insane. By her he had three sons, Charles, John, and Erasmus-Henry, of all whom we shall take some notice hereafter. Congreve, which have been generally credited.

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### Chapter 5 : Biography: Alexander Chalmers on John Dryden

*LIST AIKMAN, J. An Historical Account of Covenanting in Scotland Edin 94pp. Limp cloth. Scarce. 1. Â£ AIKMAN, James Annals of the Persecution in Scotland from the Restoration to.*

One shall say, I am the Lords, another shall be called by the name of Jacob, and another shall Subscribe with his hand unto the Lord. Be ye mindful always of his Covenant. Speak unto the men of Judah, and Inhabitants of Jerusalem, and say unto them, Thus s [ With many more which occur in their Writings. Christianus veroâ€”si denotatur gloriatur, si accusatur non defendit, interrogatus vel ultro confitetur. Act of the 2d. Session of the 2d. Rebellious Covenanters quite contrary, when they are required by his Majesties Authority to declare either simply, or upon Oath, what they know of Rebellious Field-meetings, and the persons who were present at them, and disorders done therein, are wont to give either shifting Equivocating Answers, or else not to answer at all, contrary to their Allegiance as Subjects, and in contempt of the lawfull Powers, and of God who hath ordained them, but exactly according to the Doctrine of the Jesuits in the Rhemish notes on the New-Testament Acts. If thou be put to an Oath to accuse Catholicks for serving of God as they ought to do, or to utter any innocent man to Gods enemies, and his, thou oughtest first to refuse such unlawfull Oaths; but if thou hast not Constancy and Courage so to do, know thou that such Oaths bind not at all in Conscience, but may, and must be broken under the pain of Damnation. This is my mercy, that I have some-what of this to lay claim to, viz. It cannot reasonably be denied, but that God hath sometimes irradiated the Souls of Confessors, and Martyrs at the time of their Sufferings, and begot within their hearts such a secret sense of his favour, as hath made them Sing in their torments, and rejoyce at death: Intimations of Pardon and Peace betwixt God and my Soul: Another thing that re [ So 2 Kings I will saith God Stretch over Jerusalem the line of Samaria, and I will wipe it as a man wipeth a dishâ€”and I will forsake the remnant of my inheritance. The Lord will not cast off his people, nor forsake his inheritance. So also he prays God in the 51 Psal. For God was wont to send his Spirit in visible impressions upon all those, whom he called to judge and Govern his people, as upon Judges 3. Othniel, Gideon, Jephtha, Samson, and Saul, whom Samuel told, when he was to be made King, that the Spirit of the Lord should come upon him for a Sign, and that he should Prophesie, and be turned into another man. And therefore King David after the matter of Uriah, for which he deserved to be rejected, like Saul, prays God in a most penitential manner, not to cast him away from his presence, nor take away the Spirit of Government from him, which he had instead of a standing Commission from God. Upon these, and such like Texts, which are to be understood in a Political sence, hath been founded the Doctrine of Spiritual desertion or the comings and goings of God from the Soul, which hath been as usefull an engine for the Ministers falsely so called, to take fast hold on the Souls, and Purses of their Melancholick Disciples, as the Doctrines of Transubstantiation, Purgatory, and Absolution hath been to the Romish Priests, of taking hold of the Souls and Purses of theirs. And then after the recess of the Melancholick fit, which he is taught to believe is the comfortable return of the Spirit, he cannot but be very liberal to him, by whose powerfull intercession he hath received such a Divine benefit, a blessing better than life it self. Away then with those Canting Phrases of Gods Going, and Coming to the soul in fits of supernatural joys and fears, with which the Coiners of the Doctrine of desertion teach, that the souls of holy Men are now transported, and then pressed down as it were to Hell. Paul really was, and this Wretch pretends to have been, by a strong hand, i. So that if a good Christian cannot tell the time, and place, and other circumstances of his Conversion, he shall still be looked upon as little better than an unregenerate man, though he be never so Moral and unblamable in his life. As if it were impossible for men to be good from their Childhood, or unscriptural to date their regeneration from the Font. In which sences he saith it is opposit to Tzedakah which both signifies justice, and the due, which justice gives to every man In this sence St. I say it consists in the gratuitous redemption of all mankind, and not in the arbitrary calling and election of this, and that particular man, as this Kirk-Preacher here suggests. So that when a man speaks of the free Grace of God, in reference to his own particular, if he speak Orthodoxly, he ought to be understood of his own

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share in the general free redemption, and not of the free Grace of God in saving of him, and reprobating or passing over others, which is the Kirk, and Kirkers usual sence of free grace, according to the Assemblies larger and shorter Catechisms, which they have Homologated for their own. For Preaching against the Established Government and the Laws. For railing in their Preaching against the King and his Counsellors, telling the people that he was guilty of Perjury, and had no right to Govern, and that they endeavoured to drive Christ out of the Kingdom. We have walked i. Several times contrary to him in setting up Episcopacy. Sword bathed in heaven, a glittering Sword sharpened and furbished against thee O guilty and Harlot Scotland; let this Land consider how neutral and indifferent we are grown in the i. In the matter of the Covenant. Our love for the Presbyterian Discipline. How far are we degenerate from that noble Vine into which the Lord did once Plant us? How lamentable it is? How far we have gone the way to viz. Egypt, drinking the waters of Sihor? Again What a woful Spirit of bitterness is predominating in this Land? And therefore they were content to be obliged not to Preach without their Parishes, not to Baptize Children of other Parishes, nor to engage Parents at the Baptism of their Children, to bring them up according to the Solemn League and Covenant, nor to Preach against the Government of the Church or State, and to observe the 29th. Reformation according to our sworn Covenants is neither designed nor practised. What means all this deformation that is come to pass in these days instead of the Contrary? The Author of Naphtali, pag. Hugh Mackell a Rebel-Preacher saying, Whatever indignity is done to the Solemn League and Covenant, I esteem it no less than doing despite to the Spirit of Grace in his most eminent exerting of himself, and that it is a sin of the same nature with that of those men, who ascribed Christs casting out of Devils to Belzebub, but far greater. But in effect he complained of them to the Committee of Estates and general Assembly, to get them Forfeited and Excommunicated. But the great Trick of the Kirk-Preachers, hath always been to Parallel the Solemn League and Covenant with the Mosaical Covenant, which was a Political aswell as a Religious Contract betwixt God and the Jews, by which he as it were Espoused himself to that people, and that people to himself. Hence they are wont to apply whatsoever is said of the Mosaical throughout the Old Test. Were the Israelites Married to God by the one: Was the forsaking of the one, the cause of all the judgments which fell upon them: Were the King aswell as the people obliged to keep the former: Did that oblige the Children in the loyns of their Parents; so doth this oblige the people of both Nations, and their Posterity for ever more? Was the breaking of that a Revolting from God: It would be endless to recite all their Blasphemies about it. They make the last great Plague, and the Burning of London, to have been judgments for burning this Covenant there by the hand of the Common-Hangman: Poor mans Cup of cold water, Printed in 4o Nay they damn all the Edicts and Acts of Parliament that are contrary to it, as the Act Statuting, that no Leagues, nor Bonds be made among the Subjects of any degree, upon whatsoever Pretence without his Majesties, and his Successors Privity and Consent. The Act for the Reestablishing of Episcopacy. A Copy of which I think fit to set down here. Iâ€™do sincerely affirm and declare, that I judge it unlawful to Subjects upon pretence of Reformation, or other pretence whatsoever, to enter into Leagues or Covenants, or to take up Arms against the King, or those Commissionate by him, and that all those Gatherings, Convocations, Petitions, Protestations, and erecting and keeping of Counsel-Tables that were used in the beginning, and for carrying on of the late Troubles, were Unlawful and Seditious. The Act for Security of the Persons of regular Ministers. The Act for an Anniversary day of Thanksgiving for his Majesties Restauration, which the Rebels in their lesser Declaration on the 29th of May last, call an Act appointing an holy Anniversary day to be kept on the 29th of May, for giving Thanks for the up-setting of an Usurped Power, destroying the interest of the Church of Christ in the Land, which is to set up the Creature to be worshiped in the room of our great Redeemer, and to consent to the assuming of the Power, which is proper to the Lord alone. And therefore they burnt it publicly at the Cross of Glasgow on the 29th. Said that those, who had taken it had committed a greater sin than the sin of the Holy-Ghost, and were already in hell. To conclude all their other Blasphemies about the Covenant, there goes about among them a Manuscript, written to prove that it is unlawfull to hear the Church-Ministers, wherein the Author most Blasphemously affirms, that the Solemn League and Covenant is nothing else, but the substance of the

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Covenant of Grace. Insomuch that Iesus Christ hath neither name, nor thing of Kingly power left him by this Cursed Act, by which all power Ecclesiastick is declared to be the intrinsick and inherent Prerogative of the Crown. And then he crys, Oh noble Cause! Supremacy, and every thing Original upon and derivate from it. I dare not but add this in the case wherein I now stand, viz. I hope this will not offend any.

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### Chapter 6 : Evidence - By Howard Bridgewater

*When the author of the True Account calls this a "misapplied" example, he means that Phinehas ought to be a spiritual rather than a literal exemplar, a symbol of faithfulness rather than a model for action.*

Burel, wisheth lang life] Burges, Cornelius, ? Published by order of that House. To a pleasant new tune. The use of signs in self-examination. How true graces may be distinguished from counterfeit. Several true signs of grace, and many false ones. Many chief questions occasionally controverted between the orthodox and the Arminians. As also many cases of conscience. Tending to comfort and confirm saints. Undeceive and convert sinners. Paul to the Corinthians to which is annexed The godly and the natural mans choice, upon Psal. Paul to the Corinthians by Anthony Burgesse John, or, Christs prayer before his passion explicated, and both practically and polemically improved by Anthony Burgess Burghley, William Cecil, Baron, Also some other precepts and advertisements added, which sometimes was the iewell and delight of the right Honourable Lord and father to his country Francis, Earl of Bedford, deceased. In two bookes Burghley, William Cecil, Baron, Perscriptum primo in nostrate lingua, deinde versum in Latinam. This letter, although it was sent to Don Bernardin Mendoza, yet, by good hap, the copies therof aswell in English as in French, were found in the chamber of one Richard Leigh a seminarie priest, who was lately executed for high treason committed in the time that the Spanish Armada was on the seas. Whereunto are adioyned certaine late aduertisements, concerning the losses and distresses happened to the Spanish nauie, aswell in fight with the English nauie in the narrow seas of England, as also by tempests, and contrarie winds, vpon the west, and north coasts of Ireland, in their returne from the northerne isles beyond Scotland. And published from a more perfect copie, than ordinarily those pocket manuscripts goe unwarranted by.

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### Chapter 7 : Early English Books Online

*Full text of "A true account and declaration of the horrid conspiracy against the late king, His present Majesty, and the government: as it was order'd to be published by His late Majesty".*

The massacre of money. Rump rampant, or, The sweet old cause in sippits. The life and death of the merry deuill of Edmonton. An hospitall for the diseased. A pleasant and delightful history of Galesus, Cymon and Iphigenia [c. A Notable Historie of Nastagio and Trauersari A new littany designed for this Lent and to be sung for the introduction of the Whiggs. A fooles bolt is soone shot. The friers chronicle, or, The true legend of priests and monkes liues. An answer to VVithers motto. An account of several new inventions and improvements now necessary for England,. The fable of Ouid tretting of Narcissus The fable of Ouid tretting of Narcissus. Of the knowvledge and conducte of warres. The tears of fancie, or, Loue disdained. The Tears of Fancie The Lamentation of Melpomene A briefe recitall of the unreasonable proceedings of Dr. The annals and history of Cornelius Tacitus. Taffin, Jean Locke, Anne Of the markes of the children of God, and of their comforts in afflictions. Lycidus, or, The lover in fashion. Dowager of France, and mother of the present Monarch. Wherein the principall causes of those revolutions, that have since happened in that kingdome, may be discovered. Euphuia, or The acts, and characters of a good nature.. A call to the Shulamite, or, To the scattered and divided members of the church. Primordia, or, The rise and growth of the first church of God described. An account of the book entituled, Notitia monastica. Notitia monastica, or, A short history of the religious houses in England and Wales. A very lamentable and woful discours of the fierce fluds, whiche lately flowed in Bedford shire, in Lincoln shire, and iu [sic] many other places. A prettie newe ballad, intytuled: The tryal and conviction of John Tasborough and Ann Price for subornation of perjury, in endeavouring to perswade Mr. Stephen Dugdale to retract and deny his evidence about the horrid Popish Plot. Of mariage and vviuing. Godfrey of Bulloigne, or, The recouerie of Hierusalem. Brutus of Alba, or, The enchanted lovers. The history of King Lear. The history of King Richard the Second. The ingratitude of a common-wealth, or, The fall of Laius Martius Coriolanus. The second part of Absalom and Achitophel. Cuckolds-Haven, or, An alderman no conjurer. On the sacred memory of our late sovereign, with a congratulation to His Present Majesty. A song for St. The prolouge to King William and Queen Mary. Characters of vertue and vice. A duke and no duke. A poem on the late promotion of several eminent persons in church and state. In memory of Joseph Washington, Esq. A new version of the Psalms of David, fitted to the tunes used in churches. Miscellanea sacra, or, Poems on divine and moral subjects. The anniversary ode for the fourth of December, An essay of a character of the right honourable Sir George Treby, Kt.. An elegy in memory of the much esteemed and truly worthy Ralph Marshall, Esq. Panacea, a poem upon tea. Tate, Nahum, ]. A pastoral elegy on the death of Mr. The Scots figgaries, or, A knot of knaves. Londons tryumph, presented by industry and honour. The rump, or, The mirrour of the late times. Aqua triumphalis, being a true relation of the honourable the city of Londons entertaining Their Sacred Majesties upon the river of Thames and wellcoming them from Hampton-Court to White-Hall. Knavery in all trades, or, The coffee-house. Londons triumphs celebrated the 29th of October, Tattle-well, Mary Hit-him-Home, Joan The womens sharp revenge; or an answer to Sir Seldome Sober that writ those railing pamphlets called the Juniper and Crab-tree Lectures, etc.. Taverner, Richard [[Printed by Richard Bankes] in? The garden of wysdom. A catechisme or institution of the christen religion. The second booke of the Garden of wysedome. The Praise of Hemp-Seed. Essays in rhyme, on morals and manners. A sermon preached in Saint Maries Church in Oxford. An apology for authorized and set forms of litvrgie. The rule and exercises of holy living.. The rule and exercises of holy dying. The golden grove, or, A manuall of daily prayers and letanies, fitted to the dayes of the week. A discourse of the nature, offices, and measures of friendship. A sermon preached at the funerall of that worthy knight Sr. George Dalston of Dalston in Cumberland, September A sermon preached at the consecration of two archbishops and ten bishops, in the Cathedral Church of S. Patrick in Dublin, January 27, A sermon

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preached at the opening of the Parliament of Ireland, May 8. A dissuasive from popery. A dissuasive from popery to the people of Ireland. Clerus Domini, or, A discourse of the divine institution, necessity, sacredness, and separation of the office ministerial. A dissuasive from popery to the people of England and Ireland. A copy of a letter written to a gentlewoman newly seduced to the Church of Rome. Taylor, Jeremy, Bishop of Down and Connor " Poems and verse-translations Taylor, John , and number 16, of Mercurius Britannicus, Mercurius Aquaticus, or, The water-poets answer to all that hath or shall be writ by Mercurius Britannicus. Great Britaine, all in blacke. Ocombs complaint, or, Coriats funerall epicedium. The eighth wonder of the world, or, Coriats escape from his supposed drowning. The nipping and snipping of abuses, or, The woolgathering of witte. Taylor, John [i. Taylors Vrania, or, His heavenly muse. Faire and fowle weather, or, A sea and land storme. Taylors revenge, or, The rymmer William Fennor firkt, feritted, and finely fetcht ouer the coales. The muses mourning, or, Funerall sonnets on the death of Iohn Moray Esquire.

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### Chapter 8 : Vicar operation

*An account of the state of His Majesties revenue, as it was left by the Earl of Danby at Lady-day, in a letter to a friend: occasioned by his lordships Answer to An examination of the state of the case of the Earl of Danby / by Sir Robert Howard.*

A treatyse declarynge the despyte of a secrete sedycyous person, that dareth not shewe hym selfe. An enuoye from Thomas Smyth vpon thaunswer of one. A lytell treatyse agaynst sedicyous persons. The excellent and pleasant worke of Iulius Solinus Polyhistor. Solomon and Marcolphus [? The sayinges or proverbes of King Salomon [? Somerset, William Seymour 3, New plots discovered against the Parliament and the peace of the kingdome. The antiquities of Canterbury, or, A survey of that ancient citie, with the suburbs, and cathedrall. Chartham news, or, A brief relation of some strange bones there lately digged up. A treatise of the Roman ports and forts in Kent. The whole booke of Psalmes Songs of sundrie natures To Foure Voyces Songs and Psalmes The first booke of balletts The first booke of canzonets to two voyces A nevv Booke of Tabliture The First booke of Songes or Ayres of fowre partes The citharn schoole Or little short songs to foure voyces Within this crosse here may you find Ayrs and madrigalles Canzonets to fowre voyces Madrigals to fiue voyces Balletts and madrigals to fiue voyces The first set of English Madrigals to 3. Madrigalls to four voyces The first set of English Madrigals: To Foure Voices The Second Booke of Songs or Ayres, of 2. Madrigals to Fiue voyces The first and the second booke of songs and ayres A Poetical Rapsody The first set of English madrigales Songes of Sundrie Kindes The first part of ayres The first booke of Songs or Ayres of 4. An howres recreation in Musicke A booke of ayres Partes to sing Songs for the lvtte viol and Voice The Second set of Madrigales to 3. Musicke of sundrie Kindes Captaine Hvmes Poeticall Musicke The first set of Madrigals, of 3. Ayeres or Phantasticke Spirites Canzonets to three voyces A Mvsicall Dreame New Citharen Lessons The second set of Madrigals A mvsical banqvct The third set of bookes The Muses Gardin for Delights Psalmes, Songs, and Sonnets Wonders of the world The second booke of ayres Wherein is contained Musicall Harmonie of 3. The first set of Madrigals and Mottets of 5. The first set of Madrigals of 5. Madrigals and Pastorals in 3. Ayres to sing and play The second set of madrigales to 3. The fovrth set of bookes The first set The first booke of ayres of foure parts An Aire of a Canzo The second set of Madrigals, and Pastorals Mottects or grave chamber mvsiqve of fiue parts Madrigales and ayres Select Musicall Ayres, and dialogues. Catch that Catch can Select Mvsical Ayres and dialogves Ayres and Dialogues The second book of ayres, and dialogues Ayres and dialogues, the third book Ayres and dialogues The treasury of musick A brief introduction to the skill of musick The Ottoman of Lazaro Soranzo. The ransome of time being captive. The political mischiefs of popery, or, Arguments demonstrating I. Interest deposed, and truth restored, or, A word in season, delivered in two sermons. A sermon preached at the Cathedral Church of St. A sermon preached before the covrt at Christchurch Chappel in Oxford. Twelve sermons preached upon several occasions. A table of the additions and alterations made in the second edition of the Animadversions upon Dr. Twelve sermons preached upon several occasions.. Tritheism charged upon Dr. Twelve sermons upon several subjects and occasions.. Musica incantans, or, The power of music, a poem. The loyal brother, or, The Persian prince. The wives excuse, or, Cuckolds make themselves. The maids last prayer, or, Any, rather than fail. The fatal marriage, or, The innocent adultery. An epistle of comfort. Marie Magdalens funeral teares. Southwell, Robert [i. An humble supplication to her Maiestie.

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### Chapter 9 : Browse subject: Church of England -- Benefices | The Online Books Page

*James Saunders, Stephen Bailis, James Spiggot, Robert Mackrary, and Richard Garret, of the Parish of St. George the Martyr, in the County of Surry, were indicted for the Murther of one Farrel Curtis, on the 9th of December last, by giving him certain Kicks with his right Foot, on the Belly, private Parts, and Cods, of which he languished.*

No, that would be unreasonable. Just as surely as there is a judgment day coming, on which we all shall be called to account for our conduct, so surely He must have given us an infallible rule of life. But what is this "infallible rule"? The Roman Catholics say it is "The Church, with its traditions. As for "tradition," it is like a story that grows and changes as it travels. No government would be satisfied with oral laws. Of Jeremiah we read: And the Lord said unto me, Behold, I have put My words in thy mouth. No consistent person can, therefore, receive one portion of it while he rejects another. He, the author of the Scriptures, displayed such implicit confidence in them, that even the devil did not dare to question their authority, when Christ faced him with the words: What has caused such terrible unbelief among men? We shall now briefly review the causes and the history of modern "Higher Criticism. This was particularly true of the Waldenses, who had retained the Bible in their native language since the days of the apostles, and had copied and spread its pages over Catholic Christendom, wherever their missionaries traveled. It was natural, therefore, that the Roman church, instead of supplying the common people with the Scriptures in their native tongue, should oppose this. Cardinal Merry del Val says that on account of the activity of the Waldenses, and of the Protestants, in spreading the Scriptures in the native language of the people, "the Pontiffs and the Councils were obliged on more than one occasion to control and sometimes even forbid the use of the Bible in the vernacular. These counterfeit champions of the inspired book hold the Bible to be the sole source of Divine Revelation and cover with abuse and trite sarcasm the Catholic and Roman Church. Vatican Polyglot Press, These plain words from such an authentic source need no comment. Ever since the first "Index of Prohibited Books" was issued by Pope Paul IV, in , the Bible has had a prominent place in these lists of forbidden books. And, before the invention of printing, it was comparatively easy for the Roman church to control what the people should, or should not, read; but shortly before the Reformation started, the Lord prepared the way for its rapid progress by the discovery of the art of printing. The name of Laurence Coster, of Holland, is often mentioned in connection with the story of the first production in Europe, in , of movable type. He endeavored for a time to keep his invention a secret, but Samuel Smiles relates: There being so few books to print, and there being a ready sale for Bibles, the printers risked all hazards from the opposition of the Church, and printed Bibles in Latin, Italian, Bohemian, Dutch, French, Spanish, and German. While these were so expensive that only the wealthy could afford to buy them, and their language was not adapted to the minds of the common people, yet they "seriously alarmed the church; and in the Archbishop of Mentz placed the printers of that city, which had been the cradle of the printing-press, under strict censorship. Twenty-five years later, Pope Alexander VI issued a bull prohibiting the printers of Cologne, Mentz, Treves, and Magdeburg, from publishing any books without the express license of their archbishops. Although these measures were directed against the printing of religious works generally, they were more particularly directed against the publication of the Scriptures in the vulgar tongue. Prophecy states that in spite of captivity, fire, and sword, "they shall be holpen with a little help. But the people had been kept in darkness so long that they could not endure the glaring light of all the Bible truths at once. They had to come gradually, and the hour had struck for the Reformation to begin. In preparing for the Reformation, the Lord had worked in marvelous ways to provide protection for the Reformers. The night before Martin Luther nailed his ninety-five theses on the door of the castle church at Wittenberg, the Elector Frederick of Saxony had a remarkable dream. In relating it to Duke John the next morning he said: For I dreamed it thrice, and each time with new circumstances God to guide me, my counsels, and my people according to truth. I again fell asleep, and then dreamed that Almighty God sent me a monk All the saints accompanied him by order of God, in order to bear testimony before me, and to declare

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that he did not come to contrive any plot They asked me to have the goodness graciously to permit him to write something on the door of the church of the Castle of Wittenberg. This I granted through my chancellor. Thereupon the monk went to the church, and began to write in such large characters that I could read the writing at Schweinitz. The pen which he used was so large that its end reached as far as Rome, where it pierced the ears of a lion that was crouching there, and caused the triple crown upon the head of the Pope to shake. All the cardinals and princes, running hastily up, tried to prevent it from falling We at length desisted Suddenly I heard a loud noise - a large number of other pens had sprung out of the long pen of the monk. I awoke a third time: The elector has hardly made an end of telling his dream when the monk comes with the hammer to interpret it. The greatest work that was accomplished by these "pens" of the Reformation was the translation of the Bible into the language of the common people. True, there had been some attempts made before this time to produce the Scriptures in the vernacular, but without much success, as the language was almost unintelligible to the common people, and the price prohibitive. The Old Testament was first printed in four parts, to , and finally the entire Bible was published in one volume in All these New Testaments were translated from the original Greek, and not from the imperfect Latin Vulgate, used by the papal church. Printing presses were kept busy printing the Scriptures, while colporteurs and booksellers sold them to the eager public. The effect was tremendous. In the Book of God there were found no purgatory, no infallible pope, no masses for the dead, no sale of indulgences, no relics working miracles, no prayers for the dead, no worship of the Virgin Mary or of saints! But there the people found a loving Saviour with open arms welcoming the poorest and vilest of sinners to come and receive forgiveness full and free. Love filled their hearts and broke the shackles of sin and superstition. Profanity, coarse jests, drunkenness, vice, and disorder disappeared. The blessed Book was read by young and old, and became the talk in home and shop, while the Church with its Latin mass lost its attraction. The papal machinery was therefore set in motion for the destruction of the Bible. To read the Scriptures was in their eyes the grossest of crimes The Inquisition was invested with new terrors, and was forced upon France and Holland by papal armies. The Jesuits were everywhere distinguished by their hatred for the Bible. In the Netherlands they led the persecutions of Alva and Philip II; they rejoiced with a dreadful joy when Antwerp, Bruges, and Ghent, the fairest cities of the workingmen, were reduced to pauperism and ruin by the Spanish arms; for the Bible had perished with its defenders Wherever they were found the heretical volumes were destroyed by active Inquisitors, and thousands of Bibles and Testaments perished in every part of France. In Spain, not only were the common people forbidden to read the Bible, but also university professors were forbidden by the "Supreme Council" of the Inquisition to possess their valuable manuscripts. Llorente, Secretary of the Inquisition, p. How many thousands of invaluable manuscripts thus perished in the flames of the Inquisition, eternity alone will reveal. It is exceedingly difficult for a Protestant in our days to fathom the extent of this fear of and enmity against the Bible, manifested by the Roman church. With her it was actually a life or death struggle! A person must read the history of the Inquisition, and examine the Roman Indexes of Forbidden Books, to understand her viewpoint. Juan Antonio Llorente, p. Samuel Smiles says of France: The printers who were convicted of printing Bibles were next seized and burnt. The Bourgeois de Paris [a Roman Catholic paper] gives a detailed account of the human sacrifices offered up to ignorance and intolerance in that city during the six months ending June, , from which it appears that twenty men and one woman were burnt alive In the beginning of the following year, the Sorbonne obtained from the king an ordinance, which was promulgated on the 26th of February, , for the suppression of printing! It included all Bibles printed in modern languages, of which forty-eight editions were enumerated; while sixty-one printers were put under a general ban. Bartholomew Massacre commenced, and continued until between 70, and , innocent and unsuspecting persons were murdered in cold blood for being Protestants. The massacre was secretly planned by the leaders of the Roman church. Rome was thrown into a delirium of joy at the news. The cannon were fired at St. Angelo; Gregory XIII and his cardinals went in procession from sanctuary to sanctuary to give God thanks for the massacre. Her relentless persecution was making martyrs, but not loyal Catholics. She must halt her course and forge

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new weapons against Protestantism, if she ever hoped to win the battle. But what were these weapons to be? These we shall consider in the next two chapters. Chapter 2 Forging New Weapons 18 The Roman church had discovered that the root of her troubles lay in the reading of the Bible by the laity, and had opposed it with all the power at her command. To allay such feelings she must make it appear that she was not opposed to the Scriptures, but only to the "erroneous Protestant Bible. Then, too, the Protestants had, at that time, some of the most able Hebrew and Greek scholars in all Christendom. Providence had brought the Reformers in contact with some of the best sources of Bible manuscripts: See "History of the English Bible," by W. An illustration of how some learned Roman Catholics have estimated the Protestant Greek New Testament can be seen when we read of the Catholic legislation on forbidden books. Such an act would appear quite pardonable and excusable, as the text was entire and pure But according to the present rule With their feelings against Protestant books, such permits could not have been given, unless the superiority of the book demanded it. See the previous footnote. In spite of these plain facts, the Catholic authorities had to do something to turn the minds of their people away from the Protestant Bible, so widely distributed. We shall now examine this claim. But then they discovered a curious fact, that during the years from the time Jerome brought out his Latin Vulgate Bible in A. The learned Roman Catholic professor, Dr. Johann Jahn says of it: Quoted in "History of Romanism," Dr.