The Gunpowder Plot.

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From a review of the second volume of "Her Majesty's Tower," by W. Hepworth Dixon, in the London Athenaum, we take the following :-

How little did the grave officers of the Consistory Court, of which Guy's father was onemerchant, dream, when they partook of the posset in honor of his birth, of the end of the life story so joyously begun. On that April day if a story so joyously begin. On that April day of 1570, when he was held at the font of St. Michael-le-Belfry—you may still stand on the very spot—and Elizabeth was Queen—how far from the thoughts of those highly respectable people must have been that all but accom-plished catastrophe which was to send a Proplished catastrophe which was to send a Pro-testant royal family and two estates of the realm besides into the air, in order that "Papist" successors might take their places! In the mind's eye one sees young Guy at the Rev-Mr. Phileyne's school in the Horse Fair, sitting between Tom Morton, who afterwards became Bishop of Durham, and the younger Cacke, who was subsequently Sir John Cheke, Bart. All these achieved a certain sort of gradunose All three achieved a certain sort of greatness, but Guy became the most notorious. Between Horse Fair and school, Fawkes seems to have taken more of the quality prevalent at the former than at the latter: and that is perhaps the reason why he never got into the groove that leads to bishoprics, or rose to any dignity, not even to a clerk's stool in the Consistorial office of his legal-minded sire. Nevartheless, Guy's grandmother must have loved the boy, for she left him her best silver whistle, with which she used to call her servants, and an old angel of gold, which dated perhaps from the time when Edward coined that highly-prized memorial of his well, but not easily, won naval victory off Sluys. One may reasonably wonder whether the young fellow ever kept his gran-dam's angel for luck, and if the whistle ever dealt out low or shrill signals, as Guy travelled to and fro, from his lodging in St. Clement Danes, which was standing but the other day, to any of these mysterious points whither he was sped to do a work which was to have such

wofnf ending. It was, no doubt, a misfortune to Guy that he lost his father, the proctor, when he was but nine years of age. It was an evil day for him moreover, when this mother, Edith Fawkes, weary of a widowhood of three years' duration, listened to the wooing of Denis Baynbridge, of Scotton, and, for his sake, gave up name, heart, and fifth on the loss here the world with the and old faith. On the day she wedded with her Papist lover of Scotton, and took her son and his sisters with her to her new home, her brother recast his will. He omitted his sister's name from it altogether, but he left to his two nieces the bulk of his property; to Guy, he bequeathed a gold ring, a bed, with a pair of sheets and all other appurtenances. Seanty legacies seemed to have soured Fawkes' temper, When he adopted the religion of his stepfather is not known-most likely it was as soon as his mother did, and at her bidding. More certain is it that when the old York proctor's Idle son came of age and inherited all he could of his father's, he looked on the estate with scorn. It was not brilliant. It consisted chiefty of a farm-house and an acre or two of land which he let to a tailor named Lumby, for one-and-twenty years, at a rent of 42 shiftings a year. What re-mained of the paternal inheritance, the son sold for a poor thirty pounds steriling. There was some truth in what Gay Fawkes said, when he afterwards felf-lato the grip'of the law, which would not let him go again, "My father," he said, "left me but a small living, and I spent it." When he had spendit, the world was his oys-ter, as it was Pistol's, which he with sword would open. After looking about him for awhile, he resolved to go to Spain. Spain was as a bank for penniless adventurers who would serve it unscrupulously and in a spirit hostile to England. Guy Fawkes has been cailed the Father of Per-verts, and he was assuredly not the less welwas not brillhant. It consisted chiefly of a farm-

verts, and he was assuredly not the less wel-come in Spain for his perversion. Such persons are supposed to form better tools than older instruments originally made for the purpose, but the edges of which have been blunted by time. It is a singular fact that the chief actor in the practical part of the Gunpowder Plot should have once been a Protestant. It is more singular that, if not all, as Mr. Dixon says, yet that nearly all the foremost and open actors therein, were of the same quality with regard to religion as Guy Fawkes. The truth is, that such men, if their ignorance be on a par with their recklessness, are the most easily pushed to extreme and fatal deeds. To impress in such men that a Protestant king was by that fact itself excommunicated, and that the Pope had the right to punish an heretical and excommunicated king, was only to tell them that assassination was lawin, and to make them eager to slay a sovereign in such condition, by fire, sword, poison, or the more swiftly aveng-Ing gunpowder. In the Anglo-Spanish Plot, which did not altogether culminate in that which takes its name from the last swift and deadly ingredient, there was, however, another chief actor. Garnet is less familiar, of course, to the general eye than Fawkes, because he was less before it but he was the soul of the whole affair. Take "Dictionary of Jesuits" and you will read of a being who has an aspect almost god-like, so pure is he by principle, so earnest as a Christian teacher, so humble and self-denying as a man. The picture is, indeed, so highly varnished that the details and even the main figure Itself are obscured. There is an atmosphere about them that is not of this earth-it is redolent of incense: and the figure has a glory about it significant of a man who died a martyr and rose again—a saint. Such is the view of Garnet in the "Dictionary of Jesuits." It is in the fol-lowing way he is drawn in this new volume of "Her Majesty's Tower:"-"The chief of this plot for many years was Henry Garnet, Prefect of the English Jesuits. The Prefect, a square, binff man, of middle age, much worn by care, if not by drink, and looking ten years older than he was, had a string of different names. In Flan-ders he was known as Father Greene, Father Whalloy, and Father Roberts. In England he passed under the priestly names of Father Garnet, Father Darcy, the priestly names of Father Garnet, Father Darcy, and Father Walley; under the lay names of Mr. Farmer and Mr. Mese. He had as many homes as names; not to speak of the houses of his penitents and pupils, which were to him as homes. He had a house called White Webbs, in Entield Chase; a lodging in Thames street, near Queenhithe; a secluded residence on Wandsworth Common; an old manor at Erith, which he used for the coming and going of his agents by the Thames. This man of many names and domiciles is said to have kept a merry table. He was accused of a fondness for female society which ill became a priest, and the name of Helen and domiciles is said to have kept a merry table. He was accused of a fondness for female society which ill became a priest, and the name of Helen Brooksby was coupled with this historf frailty, even more than that of her sister Ann Vaux. These hints of an undue fondness for wine and women rest, not on the words of his Protestant enemies, but on those of his Catholic friends-most of all, on the words of his fellow-confessors. It would be un-fair to urge against Garnet all that was said of him, even by his fellows, after he had played his gune and loss his life; for the whole body of the secular clergy hated him as an upstart and intrader in their Church, while many of his brethren in the Society, blessed with more patient tempers and more moderate hopes, disliked his memory as that of a man who had brought discredit on their craft. From neither side had Garnet much in the way of mercy to expect; a balance must be struck between the words which were spoken and the facts which were proved. The Prefect was a fine linguist, a subtle reasoner, a good divine; but no one who knows the story of his time will say that he lived a perfectly biameless life. When a last at Winchester school, he was fogged for offenses which have no name; and the conditions under which he resided as a grown man in Italian cloisters, in Flemish as a grown man in Italian cloisters, in Flemish camps, and in English country-houses, were in high degree unfavorable to personal virtue. Most of his days and nights were spent in evading spies, in studying tricks and masks, in passing under false colors, in conducting spurious business. One day he was a rich merchant from the city, next day a poor soldier from the wars; here a married man, ihere a single one; now a tavern-ruffler, with rapier ready on his thigh; anon a starving curate, full of ardor for his Queen. Each day was to him a fight for liberty and life. The fate of his old companions weighed upon his mind. Southwell had been hung, Weston still lingered in the Clink—a daily warn-ing, that if he meant to live and labor for his Church. ing, that if he meant to live and tabor for his Church, he must put on every disguise that natural craft and wide experience could suggest as a cover for what he was. Short of this masking, he would fail at once. Yet while it would be harsh to urge against Garnet that his changes of name and dress were in themselves immoral, as tending to deceive, it would be idle not to see that a life so spent implies a vast deal of lying, and that lying, for what-over purpose it may be done, is utterly corrosive to ever purpose it may be done, is utterly correstve to heart and soul. A saint could not live a daily lie. That Father Garnet loyed good wine and plenty of

it, we know from the highest source-himself. Claret was his table-drink, and he liked to wind up his re-past with sack. Sometimes he drank so Treely that his survants had to put him to bed. Now and then he got drunk. But there is no reason to be-lieve, with Bishop Ahbott, that he was a constant sot; the very life he led being evidence against such a calumny. That he was fond of female society, and incuiged his weakness to the point of public scandal, there can be no doubt. The ladies hving under his roof may have thought themselves the Martha and Mary of a new reign of grace; but the Prefect knew that the world would not judge their conduct in the plous vein. The world condemned them. The Church condemned them. In the writings of the secular prisets this weakness of the Jeant Prefect was denounced in terms which leave no form for doubt as to what was mean."

Such is the author's view of Garnet, "the master-spirit" of the first part of the Anglo-Spanish conspiracy, which ended with the exe-cutions following on the Powder Plot, among others with that of Garnet, who was hung in St. Paul's Churchyard. It is but bare justice to him to say that Garnet died like a gentleman. If he exhibited some human fear, he controlled, almost mastered it; and with regard to the charge laid against him of impurity of life, he selemnly denied it in nearly the last words he uttered. At such a time a man would hardly utter an untruth, even if he had received abso-lution for it before it was expressed, and had been taught to believe that heaven would not be further off, if he saved the honor of the Church by telling a talsehood !

But to return to the time when the plot was a-making, which bound itself to the Powder Plot, and the plotters thought no eye was upon them:-

them:-"For many years past, a few cautious Jesuits, under their Prefect, Gornet, had been hiding in the country, chiefty in the London suburbs and in the midland shires; but on the Queen's death becoming known abroad, a Targer body came over sea from Flanders and Castlle, to add in promoting the peace with Sprint. In crossing the Stratz they knew they were breaking the English law, since no member of their Order could then reside on English soil; out they reckoned, not without cause, on the Secretary of State being purposely blind to their coming over, since their object was to promote the King's most ardent with. In Cecif these Jesuits met their match. The men who moved the Order were no strangers to him; some of them were in his pay, still more of them were in his power. A list of the Fahers lay in his desk; a hist giving their true names and their falso, with an expower, A list of the states lay in his design a list giving their true names and their false, with an az-count of the houses in which they lodged and of the persons who helped them to come and go. He knew something of Fahrer 1 sheer, other wise Perty, other wise Fahrax, who lives in Sir Everard Digoy's house the weather the states of t something of Father Finter, otherwise Percy, otherwise Fatriax, who lives in Sir Everard Digby's house He was acquinited with Father Oldeorne, the Canfessor of Mrs. Ablepton of Henditp Hah. Garner was his neighbor, a it might almost be called in chum. Father Persons inch Rome. By these and othat means he held the thr ads of their purpose in he grasp, and felt that, should the day for a taske with the Order ever come, he would be strong enough the drag them down. The fathers were allowed to have and spread themselves through the London subarily and the country distributes, but they were not saffered to come and go unwatched. The Secretary had his agents on the guay of every port and the deck of every ship. The jovial skipper who gave the fathers measage in his barne, and who seen to them the pick of good fellows, was his spy. The bland of desuits care over in the Golden Loo, Francis Burnell commander. Fresh from Antwer, where the fathers were how while all been preclaimed King and Queen entry distributes where here and who seen to them the pick of good fellows, was his spy. The bland of desuits care over in the Golden Loo, Francis Burnell commander. Fresh from Antwer, where the Amirian chardined King and Queen enter the fathers in and of the fathers were how while zeal, had the King where the animum der King of Scots. They said the King was do due of their own allows of the fathers in the King of scots. They said the King where the Amirian chardinal and the spond function of the specify destinction of all its asset. Fathers were year of scots. They said the King was do due their words to mean of their specify destinction of all his asset. The father were year on shore. Captain Burnell had reported their words to one of Cecil's spice in Harwich, who sent a copy of their specifies to Whitemail. The spice who to one of Cech's spice in Harwich, who sent a copy of their speeches to Whitehall. The spy who watched the coming at d going of these fathers in Burwhich was Fran Belmon, a priest

"A part of Cecil's craft in dealing with political rivals, by in the adroit advantage which he took of the buter feuds then using in the nuclent church; so as to gain from each party in that church the means of crushing the other, when a policy of re-pression happened to save his turn. Blood ran so high batween societas of the Catholic clergy-ta-tween the secular prioris and the Jesuit missionnies --that each was ready to betray the other into his hords. Thinking was ready to be the other into his --Instead was ready to being the other into his hands. Tilletson was not more eager to denounce the Jesuits in Harwick than Garnet was to destroy the Seculars in London. Each rejoiced when his rival felt. If Jesuits and Seculars were both opposed in the Gry to the Crown, they opposed it in a different spirit, and sought their ends by a different path, Each had a purpose and a plot; and the purpose deafest to each was to being his fellow priest to the law." Some of the best passages in the book are to

and simple -honest, hearty fellows al were not Englishmen, if you please, but first of all Papists, and the Ultramontane, Hallanized alf-Spanish, in nothing English, pupils of the Jesuits, by whom they were taught that a Spanish King and an Italian Pope were two very good heads for England. The English Catholies of the old national type loved their country first, and abhorred even Papal interference with it, which always aroused their characteristic ire. Rome, Spain, and the Jesuits were determined to reconvert all England to the ancient forms which she had systematically resisted. They esolved to convert English Catholics as well as Reformers, and they once had some prospect of fatally succeeding.

though the inquiry were some tavern jest; giving the false name of Johnson, the false description of a serving man; and only langhing roughly when they found him out. Tall, strongly built, and thirty five years eld, he stood before them in the prime of all his powers. This face was good, in some of its aspects fine. His tones were these of gentle life; his words, though few, were choice; and his hearing spoke of both the cloister and the camp. Despite the grime upon his hands, the grime of coal and powder, he was evidently a man of birth. Mountjcy could see that he had been a soldier: Northampton found him an adept in the schools. Even Cecil, who knew a great deal more about him than he liked to say, was smitten by his junnty air. 'He is no more dismayed,' wrote the Secretary of State, 'han if he were haken for a poor robbery on the highway.' Not a dozen hours had yet presed by since he was selzed in Parliament Place; selzed in the very fact, with matches in his pocket, with a lantern behim the descard on such grings reblery on the lighway. Not a dozen hours had yet preseed by since he was selzed in Parliament Pinee; selzed in the very fact, with matches in his pocket, with a hantern behind the door, and in such guise and manner as made his conviction sure. All that could have happened to cross his purpose and crush his spirit had come to pass. It is plans had failed, the friends were scattered, his cause was lost behind him tay the wreck of life; before him lowered the jail, the rack, the globet, and the veiling crowd. All that he could call his now on carth, was a day of feverish pain, an in-famous and cruel death, a memory laden with a hasting curse. Yet the man was rock. The tords hik spirit and cought for rest in valu under yathed ceilings, and he had been tossing on bels of otwar, while he had been sleeping on a plait of staw. They had sought for rest in valu under yathed ceilings, and he had been dreaming lightly in the darkest dangeon of the Tower. The Lien-ranket denings, and he had been dreaming lightly in the darkest dangeon of the Tower. The Lien-ranket denings, and he had been dreaming lightly in the darkest dangeon of the Tower. The Lien-ranket ceiling carly to his ceil, had found him sleeping 'as a many void of tromble. Not that he was cold and strong; still less that he was dark he told the truth, so far as he meant to speak, at once. When he told a lie, he told is of fixed design; and rather to screen some brother in misforthic than to save himself. He was asimply a famile, the tole the truth, so far as he mean to speak, at or insernable, nor hereic; he was a convert to his faith, glowing with zeal which sharpens a fakir's faith, glowing with zeal which sharpens a fakir's in the during the times which belong to a famile, the tolt, like many of those familiars of the holy office when he had met in Antwerp and Madrid, that it was his duty to kill men's bodies on the chance of saving souls."

M. de Lesseps on the Relations Retween Egypt and Turkey. From the Pall Mall Gazette

M. Ferdinand de Lesseps has just published a *brochure*, entitled "Egypte et Turquie," which, when we take into consideration the position of the author, and especially his intimate relations both with the Emperor and the Khedive, is of considerable interest at the present juncture. The pamphlet is in the main neither more nor less than a second edition of one published in 1860 under the title of "Question du Canal de Suez." The author has, however, added some reflections on the existing difficulty between the Sultan and the Khedive, which are not without importance. M. de Lesseps holds that the "Hatticherif" of 1841 establishes:-

1. That the Government of Egypt is to be hereditary in favor of Mehemet-Ali and his heirs,

2. That the Viceroy of Egypt has the right to maintain a native army.

3. That in consideration of the payment of a fixed yearly tribute, the Viceroy has the entire administration of the country, as well as the collection and management of the revenue of Egypt, conferred on him.

It may also be remarked that the Firman of the 5th of June, 1867, expressly states that, although the general laws were to be the same in Egypt as in Turkey, nevertheless "the internal administration of Egypt, and conse-quently the financial, material, and other intcrests of the country having been entrasted to the government of the Viceroy, it has been deemed necessary to grant to the Egyptian Government permission to make all such laws and regulations as it may think necessary to the due development of these interests." (De Lesseps, p. 50.) After enumerating the bene-fits which have resulted to Turkey from the quasi independence of Egypt, M. de Lesseps proceeds to take the Viceroy to task for having been too subservient in his conduct towards the Porte-("D'avoir be found in the contrasts drawn between the staunch old English Catholics, noble, gentle, and simple, honest hearth follows and the dont il est l'objet aujourd'hui par une politique de condescendance qui n'avait jamais Those ete suivie par ses predecesseurs.") who contend," he continues, "that it would be lawful for the Porte on any motive to depose the Khedive and to replace him by a dignitary of the empire, or by another member of the family than the one who is already designated in the public deed recognized by European diplomacy, strangely deceive themselves, and lead public opinion astray." No one, we imagine, in this country ever supposed that the Sultan had the right, much less the power, to depose the Viceroy, and one is puzzled to understand against whom M. de Lesseps is arguing. To the pamphlet is appended a letter hitherto unpublished ?) from the author to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, when the latter was our ambassador at Constantinople. Although this letter was written as far back as 1855, and is full of expressions about 'Talliance intime de la France et de l'Angleterre, "l'union inalterable des deux peuples," etc. etc., expressions which sound somewhat out of date nowadays, the approaching opening of the Snez Canal gives it an interest at present. M. de Lesseps endeavors to prove that the opening of the canal will put an end to all ossibility of a contest between England and France for the possession of Egypt. His words are so remarkable that we quote them in the original:-"Que l'Ishime soit coupe, " et l'Egypte, en acquerant une plus grande valeur comme pays de production, de commerce interieur, d'entrepoi et de production, de commerce interieur, d'entrepoi et de transit general, perd sa perillense importance comme vole de communication. La possession de san territeure n'agant plus d'interet pour Augicterre, cesse d'etre l'object d'une lutte possible entre cette puis-sance et la France, l'union des deux peuples est desormais inaltérable, et le monde est preserve des coloraties ourentrainerati leur runture. calamites qu'entrainerait leur rupture. There is a process, well known among M. de Lesseps' countrymen, which is termed "lire entre les lignes." If we were to apply this process to the sentence which we have just quoted we should read, "The only power who can and will oppose a French occupation of Egypt is England. If we can once per-suade England that, with the opening of the Suez Canal, all her interest in the neutrality of Egypt ceases, we may some day get possession of what, in French hands, would be one of the richest countries in the world. How so clever a man as M. de Lessaps undoubtedly cease to land that of a rival the Medit salt water to unders

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The Powder Plot was not the first fruit of this resolution. In the account of it, the author will probably excite some surprise on the part of his renders:

"The plot was an a tual plot, with living agents and a settled plan. Yet the dreamers who ascribe this plot, in general terms, to the Catholie elergy and laity, go further astray from fact than the dreamers who ascribe it to King James. The plot was not a Catholic plot. This wild project of poli-tical morder was the yerk of a few converts from Was not a Catholic piol. This wild project of poli-tical nurder was the work of a few converts from the English Church, conducted by a gang of out-laws and fanatics, not only against the conscience, but against the interest, of every Catholic in the realm. The Pope condemned it. The Archpriest condemned it. All the Secular priests and all their scher hocks condemned it. What these children of St. Edward and St. Thomas had to do with the Powder Plot was in hear during wany releas Powder Plot was to bear, during many reigns, under protests which were seidom heard, the social odium and political penalty of a crime which they s this project properly a Jesuit ne friends in the Order of Jesus, t these friends of the Powder abhorred. Nor was crime. It found son Nor was beyond a doubt; but Plot were of no high standing in the body, and the society, as a society, one, but many, of fought against the sol gave them no support. Not the more emineut Fathers me. The General, Claudius their purpose; and when the out as he was entering on the Aquaviva, set his details reached him, j festival of Christma festival of Christian, Those who that of the smitten to the heart. Those who that of the blame on Catholics biss the great moral of the crime. The men who contrived, the men who prepared, the men who sanctioned, this scheme o prepared, the nen wine sanctioned, this scheme o prepared, the nen wine sanctioned. This scheme o prepared the second second second second second second prepared to the second and Father Garnet stor's early life, it may or and what is known of Winter's early life, it may or an sumed that he was a Prstestant, Catesby and Wright had been Prot-than loys. Guy Fawkes ha Wright had been Prot-than toys, Guy Fawkes ha Protestant, 't are minor persons were like incody weakness which is an apostate's inspiration and his curse. Treshom was a convert. Monteagie was a convert, Digby was a convert. Thomas Morgan, Robert Kay and Kit Wright were all converts. The five gentlemen who dag the mine in Palace Y and were all of English blood and of Protestant birth. But they were converts and families, observing no law size that at their own passing men of who law save that of their own passions; men of when it should be said, in justice to all religions, that they go more disgraced the church which they entered than that which the had left. The plot was the main clerical effort of that Spanish conspiracy secure English has which the converted Jean had been trained to a nduct: a political conflict is which these English desuits appealed to the sword and perished by the sword."

To part of this, however, it may be observed that home was well aware of what was going and that her disopproval would have been best manifested by warning the English Government of the crime to it was intended, and of the catastrophe that was impending. But the whole details are so inturesquely narrated that the reader is carried away by the narrative. This picturesqueness per ades the whole volume; and even if it a little dazzles or deludes us, we cannot but confess its power. If we do not invariably agree with the writer, we acknow-ledge the rare ability with which he expresses his opinions. We conclude with a full-length portrait of Fawkes after his capture, which will in part illustrate our assertion :-

"A man to study with a curious art was the stiff bronzed fellow, with sandy beard and fell of Auburn hair, now standing in this Tudor room, before judges of such high fame and power, and answering these lords of war and masters of law as lightly as

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