

THE JACOBITE.

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NOTES AND GENERAL.

We have pleasure in acknowledging donations for our paper from the following:—Miss Edith Lloyd, Corse Lawn, Tewkesbury, Glos., England; Mr. Wm. Glass, Wales St., Dunedin, N.Z.; Mr. Frank Kerr, Alexandria, Ontario, Canada; Miss Jane Lane, Ruislip, Middlesex, England; Mrs. B. H. Slack, Manakau, N.Z.; Mr. A. W. Oxley, Maitland St., Dunedin, N.Z.; Mr. G. E. Yates, Broadhurst Gardens, London, N.W.

We have pleasure in acknowledging a parcel of heather from the Denmore School, Bridge of Don, Aberdeenshire.

The Royal Standard has once more been raised at Nottingham. That is to say a flourishing branch of the Royalist International has been established at Mansfield by Mr. Noel A. Fawkes, 6 Brownlow Road. New readers of our paper will note that the Royalist International Herald is published at 101-103 Fore St., Kingsbridge, Devonshire, England.

All who know her zealous work for the good cause will regret to learn of the serious illness of Miss Jane Lane, of Ruislip, Middlesex. As one of the founders of the Jacobite magazine, "The White Cockade," and an earnest worker in many directions, Miss Lane has earned a high place in our ranks, and we hope to hear of her speedy restoration to health.

From the "Southern Cross," Gilbert Place, Adelaide, South Australia, we have received an extract from the English "Tablet" of 6th. September, 1930, being a review of "Darnley's Powder Plot" by Major-General R. H. Mahon, which places the Marian controversy in a new light. The gist of the book, we gather, is that powerful Continental forces aimed against the Protestant nobles and Mary for her toleration of both creeds. Darnley and Balfour and Lennox were aware of the plot. Bothwell became aware of it the evening before the explosion, and with the knowledge of her Captain of the Guard prevented her (Mary) being present. Darnley, who had already decided to leave Kirk o' Field,

was caught in the act of doing so and strangled—who was responsible for this was not certain—there were enough Scottish peers who had reason to dread his assumption of the Crown to guarantee a sudden end for him sooner or later. And so Kirk o' Field resolved itself into a plot within a plot; and the only person who was innocent of either was the Queen.

It is instructive, even if endlessly heart-breaking, to try to reconstruct what "might have been," had Prince Charlie pressed on to London. May we not reckon among such possibilities: A National Credit instead of a National Debt; unrevolted colonies in America; and, with the abolition of party government, the absence of that degrading venality in politics, and that low greed, envy, distrust and hatred which has set class against class, creed against creed, which has desolated and vulgarised England, robbed Scotland of its charm, and is surely disintegrating to its fall the boasted Empire itself?—R. T. Nichol.

We have received from "A.R." a copy of The Banffshire Journal for the 30th. December, containing a long and appreciative article on Prince Charlie by A. Watson Gray of Fochabers, and a poem, "The Highlanders of Prestonpans," written in a spirit of loyalty to the Stuarts, by Katherine Forbes of Rothiemay.

Miss Walkinshaw died at Fribourg in Switzerland in 1805. It is strong testimony that in her unhappy relations with Charles Edward, she was not the party to be pitied, that her good and gentle daughter should so willingly have left her for the father she must have remembered quite distinctly, that she should have loved him so tenderly and so wisely, and that she seems to have held no communication with her mother after his death. There were many women who loved Prince Charlie—there was one who risked her life for him; yet the greatest and irretrievable wrongs done to him were done by two women. It is pleasant to remember that it was by a woman's love he was finally comforted and cheered, and that under her gentle care he was led from misery, sin and despair to happiness, holiness and peace.—Alison Buckler.

All Subscriptions, Enquiries, or Literary Contributions should be sent to the Editor:—

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BOOKS FROM MR. ENEAS MACKAY.

We have received from Mr. Eneas Mackay, Publisher, Stirling, Scotland, a copy of Halbert J. Boyd's "Strange Tales of the Western Isles," founded on some early legends of the Highland race. Mr. Boyd has evolved a volume full of that element of mystery and romance which has played so large a part in the life of the Highlanders. Mr. Boyd has the gift of narration and, may we add, of genius. Every Scottish Society worthy of the name should have a copy of this work (price 7/6). The Agent for N.Z. is The N.Z. Scotsman, G.P.O. Box 626, Wellington. We have also received from Mr. Eneas Mackay a new edition of "The Wolfe of Badenoch," by Sir Thomas Dick Lauder—no relation of "Harry." First published in 1825, this work has run through several editions and is described as a rousing tale of mediaeval Scotland, and is of historical value to readers of early history. There is a delightful foreword by Mr. R. B. Cunninghame-Grahame. (Price 7/6.)

"Though Right be oft put down by strength,
As mony a day we saw that,
The true and leafu' Cause at length
Shall bear the grie for a' that!"

Scott.

The Spirit of 1745.

"Over the Water and over the Sea,
And over the Water to Charlie!
Come weal come woe
We'll gather and go,
And live or die wi' Charlie."

The Spirit of To-day.

"Never to give up
Till on the Southern Sea
White sails appear
And to all faithful ones
Their loved is near."

THE LEGITIMATE SUCCESSION.

As there are still many people to whom the facts relating to the Royal Stuart line are unknown, we present them again with this issue. Confirmation of our table may be found in Chambers' Encyclopaedia and the Encyclopaedia Britannica, though

the average history book, by means of a faked pedigree, ignores the truth. There are some silly people who pretend that, though James III., Charles III. and Henry IX. were the rightful sovereigns of Great Britain, the last-named acknowledged the House of Hanover as his successors. This, of course, is twaddle. King Henry solemnly transmitted his royal rights to his cousin and personal friend, King Victor of Sardinia, who was immediately acknowledged by the remnant of the English and Scottish non-jurors, and other elements of the Jacobite party. That the Battle of Culloden did not kill the party, as is generally stated, is absolutely certain, for seventy-eight years later in 1824, on the death of the then head of the excluded royal line, the de jure King Victor, we find the Prime Minister of the Crown, Lord Liverpool, ordering public mourning for him, on the ground that "there are many people who consider that he was the rightful King of Great Britain to the day of his death." The Jacobite party never quite died out, and during the last forty or fifty years has displayed renewed activity, and gained a large number of adherents, and clubs have been formed in many parts to promote the spread of legitimist principles.

THE LEGITIMATE SUCCESSION FROM THE REVOLUTION OF 1688.

Name	Dynasty	Access.	Died
The House of Stuart.			
James II.—Brother of Charles II.		1685	1701
James III.—Son of James II.		1701	1766
Charles III.—Son of James III.		1766	1788
Henry IX.—Brother of Charles III.		1788	1807
The House of Sardinia.			
Charles IV.—Gt. Gt. Grandson of Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans, dau. of Charles I.		1807	1819
Victor.—Brother of Charles IV.		1819	1824
Mary III.—Daughter of King Victor		1824	1840
The House of Modena.			
Francis.—Son of Mary III. by Francis IV., Duke of Modena		1840	1875
Mary IV.—Dau. of Prince Ferdinand, brother of King Francis		1875	1919
The House of Bavaria.			
Rupert.—Eldest son of Mary IV.		1919	

WHAT WE OWE TO THE REVOLUTION OF 1688.

In 1689 Parliament, or rather the illegal Convention summoned by William of Orange, affirmed that "King James by the advice of Jesuits and other wicked persons has withdrawn himself out of the Kingdom and the throne is hereby declared vacant." Further, that "it has been found by experience inconsistent with the safety and welfare of this Protestant nation to be governed by a

Popish Prince." Apart from the childishness of describing a Jesuit as a wicked person, it is quite obvious that, assuming King James to have justly forfeited the Crown, his rights immediately passed to his son James. This obvious reading of the situation was foreseen by the revolutionary party, i.e., the Whigs, who with diabolical cunning invented the lie that King James' son (an infant at the time) was not his child at all, but had been secretly introduced into the Palace to confuse the Whigs. This warming-pan story, as it was called, was sufficient to defeat the adherents of hereditary monarchy, though we may mention that the canard was conveniently dropped when it had served its wicked purpose. The whole of the Jacobite party, whether Anglican, Quaker, Presbyterian, or Roman Catholic, believed and believe in the principle of religious toleration for the monarch, and as Mr. Gladstone said in 1890, "the principles of the British Constitution admit and allow of no civil disabilities on account of religious opinion." But if the Revolution meant religious intolerance at Home, it was also committed to a warlike policy abroad which created the staggering burden of the National Debt. Under the sheltering wing of the Revolution, the great Whig families increased their possessions enormously, and the small squire, the yeoman and the agricultural worker went down as grass before the mower. The monarchy of the Revolution does not represent the hereditary monarchical principle for which men have lived and died. "It is late in the day," said Mr. G. S. Street, "to confound the interests of a people with the interests of a small class; and the people of England gained as little by the Revolution nobles as it did by the child-sweating plutocrats who were their technical successors."

KING CHARLES' DAY.

The 30th. of January was duly commemorated by the Rev. Russell Allerton, at St. Thomas's, Freeman's Bay, Auckland, and by the Rev. G. K. Moir at All Saints', Otaki. We understand that the Rev. Gordon Bell, of Cambridge, N.Z., has also observed King Charles' Day of recent years. It is a matter for hearty congratulation that N.Z. should have fallen into line with the Church in other parts of the world, though one feels no ordinary courage is required to carry the light of the great Caroline tradition in a country which suffers from Puritan tradition. Services for the 30th. of January have been celebrated at Melbourne and Sydney, by a number of Churches in the United States, and by over a hundred and fifty at Home.

The Hon. Mrs. Greville-Nugent, Kingsley Dene, Green Lane, Dulwich, London, S.E. 22, foundress of the Society of King Charles the Martyr, will be pleased to supply any information relating to the Society.

THE DECLINE OF MERRY ENGLAND.

John o' London's Weekly says Miss Storm Jameson, the novelist, is out to attack the Puritans in a book called "The Decline of Merry England." She attempts an analysis of the roots of the Revolution of 1640-1660, and comes to the conclusion that it was no outburst of poor people exasperated by religious and political persecution, but an organised attack on the authority of Government made for selfish ends by the middle classes. Miss Jameson sees the Civil War as a war between the old idea of the State as an organisation of interdependent classes—a system of aristocracy—and the new idea in which man's own conscience was the final judge. The defeat of the hierarchies of Church and State destroyed "that generosity of life which had characterised the youthful, passionate England" of the Elizabethan era. In her final analysis, Miss Jameson maintains that Puritanism is the worship of material success—that and nothing more—and charges to the Puritans account the oppression of the poor and the present industrial unrest.

RUPERT.

Who keep the gate? 'Tis we who watch against
the gathering world,
Who in the darkest storms have kept our banner
still unfurled;
Who stand, as once our fathers stood, for God and
Right Divine,
Who follow—though two centuries part—Prince
Rupert of the Rhine.

Say ye, who lure the hearts that strive this vigil
long to keep,
With foes before and foes behind, whose lusts can
never sleep—
Did Loyalty not once of old in darkness brightest
shine?
Where flashing swords? With those who rode with
Rupert of the Rhine.

Fair fields of England hear our cry, who love your
days of old,
Sweet memories and old sweet trusts and faiths
that turn not cold;
Here is our contest with the age—judge ye which
is divine—
This tawdry age or that which nursed Prince
Rupert of the Rhine?

A heritage? Yea, vast as it was they guarded
though they fell,
By ages past 'twas willed to them, so many a harp
could tell—
That in the Stuart was the Crown, in him the Right
Divine,
They cared no more, for this they rode with Rupert
of the Rhine.

Same faith, same hearts, or are your hearts grown
with the centuries cold?
Same Right to guard, same Race to serve, or have
ye gotten old?
If not, then, as they kept that Trust against the
rabble whine,
Strike, as they did, who rode of yore with Rupert
of the Rhine!

Oh, as a rainbow in the sky, 'tis witness set by God,
That once again the Cavaliers shall fight beside
their lord,
His Name the same, his cause the same, his sword
as bright to shine,
As ever in the days of old Prince Rupert's of the
Rhine.

Walter Clifford Meller.

THE HEIR OF THE STUARTS.

No event in recent years has thrilled us more than King Rupert's recent journey to England. All the historic memories of the House of Stuart, the power of a great tradition, are recalled by the presence of the Heir of the Plantagenets—of Robert Bruce, of King Charles the Martyr, and of Bonnie Prince Charlie.

NOTES AND GENERAL.

In the November Chambers' Journal Sir Charles Petrie endeavours to throw fresh light on the very debatable question as to how many visits Prince Charlie paid to England after the '45. We are all looking forward to the able Baronet's history of the Jacobites. Whatever subject he handles, Sir Charles Petrie brings to light some new facts and great reasoning power.

Glancing through the Stuart papers covering the period after the revolution, what a revelation they afford of the ceaseless efforts of the exiled Royal House to provide for those faithful adherents who had followed them abroad. What an absolute refutation these papers provide of the absurd charge of Stuart ingratitude!

For those seeking information relating to the exiled Stuart line, we cannot too strongly recommend Miss Alice Shield's Henry Stuart, Cardinal of York; though out of print, copies may be obtained second-hand, and some of the big public libraries have this invaluable work.

The decision of the Episcopal Church of Scotland to pray for the House of Hanover when Prince Charlie died in 1788, provoked much intense feeling from the loyal Jacobite minority. Dean Ramsay mentions that David Tulloch, tenant in Drumbenan,

who had been out in the '45, on one occasion accompanied Lady Susan Gordon to the Episcopal Church at Huntly. Very gallantly he had placed his plaid on the floor for her ladyship to kneel upon; but when the clergyman proceeded to pray for George of Hanover, he pulled it away with the exclamation: "The devil a one shall pray for **them** on **my** plaid." On another occasion at the Episcopal chapel at Aberdeen, where Bishop Skinner was the rector, George was prayed for after the death of Prince Charlie. On their way home two men of the congregation discussed the situation. "What do you think of that, Mr. —?" asked one of them. "Indeed," replied the other, "the less we say about that prayer the better." Pressed, however, for something more definite, he exclaimed: "Weel, then, I say this: they may pray the knees off their breeks afore I join in that prayer." One bishop, two stout-hearted Highland clergy and one in the diocese of Brechin, and a small but resolute phalanx of Jacobites at Edinburgh, persisted in praying devoutly for King Henry. Probably the records of the Catholic Church would reveal similar instances of loyalty, as at Hexham Catholic chapel in 1780, when George was prayed for, Jacobites present would walk out at the first mention of his name.

Who was Henry IX.? asks "The Oxford Times," in quoting a paragraph from our last issue relating to Lord North's lost Stuart medal. Of course we all know who Henry IX. was, but we are flattered at this manifestation of interest in the ancient seat of learning and loyalty.

Mr. Alex. A. MacRae, of South Hillend, N.Z., who recently returned from a visit to his native land, had the honour of meeting the Chief of the Clan MacRae, the Rev. John MacRae, whose study, our correspondent tells us, is hung with portraits of the Stuarts. We learn that in 1745 the Chief of the Clan was arrested, and this was why the MacRaes did not join the Prince.

With the appearance of the history of the Scots College at Rome, may we not hope for a similar work covering the Scots College at Regensburg, in Bavaria. According to W. E. Aytoun, many Jacobite exiles were buried there, and information about them would reveal much family history and political events. The Jacobite link between Scotland and Bavaria seems to have lasted for the greater part of the 18th. century, and probably did not close with the death of Gallus Leith in 1775, the Lord Abbot of Regensburg, who had been out in the '45. In the Catholic Directory for Scotland we notice the name of Benedict Deason, the last Prior in Regensburg, who died in 1855 aged 81.

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