THE Great Revolution, OF 1688.

THE PLOTTERS AT WHITTINGTON.

THE 1788 CELEBRATION.

THE 1888 CELEBRATION.

PROCESSION, BANQUET, &c., &c.

SPEECH BY LORD EDWARD CAVENDISH, M.P.

(By our own Reporters.)

[Continued from Page 3.]

Mr. Colquhoun asked Mr. Jowitwe as one of those who had presented the house to say a few words.

Councillor Jowitwe having expressed the pleasure it gave him to be present, said he could only regret that they had already talked the chair, that they were very glad to be in the position of giving to the public that old house behind them (Applause). He believed the house—what was left of it—was in very much the same state of repair as it was 200 years ago. They were going to have that interesting building to treasure, of whom his Worship had spoken in such a way that they hoped it would be in no worse condition in 100 years' time. (Applause and "Dan's good the present appearance of it." He hoped that their children's children would find it in as good condition as it now was, and trusted that they might all have children's children to see it. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Colquhoun proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chesterfield Brewery Co. for the generous gift of the house.

This was carried amid much cheering.

Mr. Colquhoun then proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation of Chesterfield for their kindness in coming there that morning.

This was carried with three cheers, and "Three cheers for the Mayoress."

The Mayor rose and thanked them more especially for the decorations which they had effected and effected so successfully. In thanking them for the cheers for his wife he remarked that for the last few years the Mayors of Chesterfield had had no wives and he was therefore glad that he had one. He trusted that they would follow his example and that when next elected to the civic chair they would be able to bring on the platform a wife, to whom they (the gentlemen) were so much indebted for their efforts in doing good. (Applause.)

Mr. Green proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Colquhoun and the Mayor seconded the proposal in some complimentary terms of his action as Chairman and remarking that all knew how Mr. Colquhoun had waited and esteemed him. (Loud applause.)

The Mayor and Corporation then left for Chesterfield, and the Marshals Messrs. Taylor (Ashwell) and James Kirk (Whittington) set about making preparations for the

GRAND PROCESSION

which was to have formed in the following order:—

Sgt. Cooke and Escort of County Police
HASLAND FIFE BAND (Conducted by Mr. Colquhoun)
Executive and General Committee.
Tradesmen.
Whittington Local Board.
Newbold and Dunston Local Board.
Clergy and Ministers of all Denominations.
Coaches, Private Carriages, and Gentlemen on Horseback
OLD BARLOW BRASS BAND.
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.
Independent Order of Good Templars' Unity Commonwealth, and Lifeboat Lodges.
Independent Order of Oddfellows.
(Manchester Unity.)
"Revolution" Lodge.
"Potter's Glory" Lodge.
"Term Firm" Lodge.
"Chesterfield" Lodge.
"King William the Fourth" Lodge.
"Marches of Harthington" Lodge.
"Miners" Lodge.
"Amicable" Lodge.
"Royal Amicable" Lodge.
STAVELEY BAND.
Ancient Order of Foresters.
(Court "Havelock.")
Court "Fowler."
Duke of Devonshire's Coach and Four with Postillions.
Independent Order of Oddfellows, and Nottingham Unity.
"Band of Hope" Lodge.
"Standard of Peace" Lodge.
"Flag of Liberty" Lodge.
"Ancient Order of Druids," (Sheffield Equalised District).

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Industrial School Drum and Fife Band.
Church of England, St. Bartholomew's.
Church of England, St. John.
Congregational, Newbold Moor.
Wesleyan, Littlemoor.
United Methodist Free Church, Brimington.
Unstone Primitive Methodist.
Chesterfield Primitive Methodist.
Newbold and Dunston Band of Hope.

MARSHALS.

Messrs. Edmund Taylor (Newbold), and James Kirk (Whittington).

This order was adhered to with few exceptions, the school children not walking on account of the wet weather and dirty condition of the roads. The whole of the route of the procession was lined with crowds of persons and every point of vantage was secured.

CHESTERFIELD RECEPTION.

At a few minutes to two the Chesterfield Procession left the Municipal Hall, the streets of Chesterfield being crowded, and all the windows of the houses occupied with persons. It proceeded by way of Packers' Row, Burlington Street, Cavendish Street, and Sheffield Road to Stonegravels in the following order:—

Hasland Fife Band (Portion.)
Oddfellows.
Chesterfield Grammar School Boys.

Carriage containing Mr. Adam Scott, Chesterfield (formerly apprentice to the late Duke of Devonshire, 40 years); Mr. Allison-Clark (farmer, Calow, aged 92 years); Mr. Grainger Porter (Brimington, formerly gardener to Mr. George Stephenson), aged 88 years; Mr. William Barlow (Chesterfield, formerly gardener to Mr. George Stephenson, Tapton), aged 87, and a total number of years of 345.

Fife Brigade.
Borough Police.
Free Library, and other Representatives.
Town Councillors.
Junior Aldermen.
Senior Aldermen.
Chief Constable and Mace Bearer.
Deputy Mayor. Town Clerk.
Police.

Arrived at the foot of Stonegravels, the boundary of the Borough, the other processions were descried coming down the Hill, its peculiarly speaking volumes for the efforts of the Marshals. The Chesterfield Band playing lustily, the Deputy Mayor welcomed the others into the Borough. This consist of good weather, the rain was lashed by a salute of five guns, but perhaps the processions here were somewhat divested of their dignity owing to the rain and to the fact that the Mayor had to pick his way through a "sea of mud" holding his robes up in a somewhat undignified manner. However, the committee could not be held responsible for the weather which also was the cause of the Mayor which prevented the affair being a complete success. The Whittington Procession then continued its march, passing Mr. Charles Jones' Town Clerk and Mr. Jas. Colquhoun entering the Duke of Devonshire's carriage. The remainder of the Chesterfield Fife Band were brought up the rear. The route taken by the Market Place was along Sheffield Road, Holywell Cross, Cavendish, Burlington, and High Streets, to New Square, along Low Pavement, and then they formed a square in the Market Place, round not great group, which was converted to a rostrum for not the first time in its history.

At various points along the route the Mayor of Chesterfield came in for a hearty welcome as did other well-known persons in the crowd. Some amusement was created by the appearance in the procession with unblushing effrontery of two "quack" doctors, but the most amusement was created by the appearance of the Ancient Order of Foresters in their quaint garb and mounted many of them on horses—well, perhaps the last said about the horses the better. "Friar Tuck" who was mounted on an ass which goes by the appropriate name of "Balaam" certainly created the most merriment.

Several of the chief personages having mounted the dais,

Mr. C. P. Jones, Marshal, called for three cheers for the Mayor which were heartily given by the enormous number of persons present, indeed in the language of a writer, 150 years ago speaking of a similar celebration, it would have been possible to walk on the people's heads from one end of the large Market Square to the other.

The Mayor, who was received with loud cheers said he stood before them to warmly welcome the people of Newbold and Whittington into their ancient boyrugh, strong advocates as they all were of civil and religious liberty. (Applause.) They were always glad to see representatives of the district round about within their limits and they that day had proceeded to the extremity of the Borough in order that they might welcome them and give them the right hand of friendship in that important occasion they were that day celebrating. (Applause.) All they that day had come there in their thousands whether Protestant or Catholics were one in upholding the rights of civil and religious liberty as well as the throne and the country. (Applause.) He believed every denomination was represented. Alluding to the Great Revolution of 1688 their forefathers at the head of whom sat the noble Duke of Devonshire.—(Applause.—he remarked that they had the breach with their lives and fortunes in their hands prepared to sacrifice everything for the freedom of the people. He was pleased that he happened to be Mayor that year because he did not believe he should receive his advocacy for religious freedom—freedom to worship God according to each man's conscience. If they did that as a consecutive duty they would be good citizens of the Borough of Chesterfield or Newbold or Whittington or wherever God was pleased that they should take up their abodes. (Applause.) He was going to ask Mr. Whittington of the Organ Committee (Mr. Colquhoun) to address them, who had done all he possibly could in trying to make that day a success. Recently mentioning other persons he would ask to speak he said that the reason that Mr. Colquhoun was invited at Whittington Church was a sermon which he hoped every man there would read and thoroughly digest because it was a sermon based entirely on religious freedom. (Applause.) Having again thanked Newbold and Whittington people for attending and having again welcomed them he called upon

Mr. James Colquhoun, who had a very cordial reception. He remarked that he was glad to see so many present on such a wet day. Thanks of the Newbold and the General Committee he begged to thank them for their hearty and cordial reception they had given them in coming into the ancient Borough of Chesterfield. He felt sure they would not be ashamed of the reception the Mayor and by the Chesterfield people. They had met together that day to celebrate the Revolution that he would not say more, except to express the opinion that they resident in the district had a special right to celebrate that bi-centenary because in that old house at Whittington was hatched the glorious Revolution of 1688 and they were all of them civil and religious liberty, and the liberty of the Parliament of England. (Applause.) He hoped everything would pass off pleasantly and quietly. Let them show to their descendants in a generation that they remembered their ancestors, stand their forefathers made against the Stuart and the Mayor and Corporation of Chesterfield secured by the Glorious Revolution of 1688. He concluded by proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation of Chesterfield for coming to meet them that day at the boundary of the Borough.

A Voice "One for Mr. Jones." (Applause.)

Mr. C. E. Jones, in the absence of another gentleman appointed to do so, said he had been asked to say a few words on behalf of that great and enlightened Revolution of God's earth known as Newbold. (Laughter) They in Newbold had been proud to take part in that procession on that day. They had seen that day in a very portant movement which marked an epoch, a very important movement which in the history of this country. It marked the descent from tyranny and the establishment of civil and religious liberty and the establishment of a Parliament by which they governed. (Applause.) They were called placed for Newbold in a position of civil and religious liberty, men and half women. (Laughter.) They held that they had a right to be free and the fairest of women in the whole world at Newbold. (Laughter.) Having expressed his pride at seeing such a celebration, he concluded by saying that Newbold and liberty would flourish in Old England for ever. (Applause.)

The vote having been carried amid cheers,

Alderman Higginbottom replied. He remarked that that was a very pleasant duty to perform. Recollecting their ancestors, showed that there was a strong bond of sympathy and union between the Newbold and Whittington people not be long when they would not be divided by the narrow bounds of parishes, but become one Whittington and the entire borough. (Applause) He thought that there was period in history more important and instructive than the years between 1688 and 1783, and he would strongly urge all young men to study the political history of those eventful years that time.

The Mayor also replied and proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Colquhoun, the chairman and the officers of the executive who had done so much towards making the occasion such a splendid success. (Applause.) He wished they had all been in Whittington that morning and seen the splendid decorations which must not only have cost a lot of money, but a great deal of valuable time. (Applause.)

Councillor Wardle seconded the vote and also commended the decorations. He alluded to the time when he hoped the outside districts would force a part of Whittington, and spoke of the mutual advantage which such a step would prove.

Mr. Colquhoun replied, remarking that if the public were satisfied with the arrangements they had made, the Committee would be satisfied with the time and trouble they had taken on behalf. (Applause.)

The proceedings concluded the speeches here. The whole square and assemblage of people were then photographed by Mr. Seaman of Chesterfield, he having done a similar thing in the earlier portion of the day at Whittington.

A GRAND BANQUET

was held in the Public Assembly Room, at 5.30 p.m., and was very largely attended. One long table stretched down the room parallel with High Street, and from this there branched off at right angles seven smaller ones. The tables were nicely decorated, and the viands were of a character to be congratulated on the manner he satisfied epicurean tastes of the very large number of persons present. The following was the

MENU

Soup.
Soup à la Royale Mulligatawny.
Fish.
Turbot and Lobster Sauce. Devilled Eels.
Entrees.
Roast Turkey and Bread Sauce.
Roast Goose and Apple Sauce. Ox Tongues.
Braised Turkeys with Celery Sauce and Madeira Ham.
Roast Sirloins and Ribs of Beef and Mutton.
Sauce.
Game.
Roast Pheasants.
Sweets.
Jelly Buchanan. Wine Jelly. Orange Jelly.
California Jelly. Mathemonde Jelly. Charlotte Russe.
Swiss Trifles. Assorted Fruits, &c.

Straws of Anchovies.

Cheese.
Gorgonzola, Stilton, Cheshire, and Salad.
Dessert.
Grapes. Pears. Apples, &c.

His Worship the Mayor of Chesterfield (Councillor B. Douglas), in his chain of office presided, he occupied the chair of the Earl of Devonshire, who died 200 years ago. On the Mayor's right hand sat the respected representative of the Devonshire family, Lord Edward Cavendish, M.P., at that time the present wave—

Mr. A. Armstrong, Mr. A. Barnes, M.P., J.P., Mr. E. W. Barnes, J.P., Rev. G. W. Botham, Dr. Sliestt, Aldermen Burton, Messrs. Brown, Billing, G. Bonthrone, Jun., Mr. J. Bell, Mr. J. Bailey, Mr. A. Carrington, J.P., Mr. Colquhoun, Councillor Chas. Clark, Mr. Chas. Clark, Mr. John Catts, Dr. Clark, Dr. Chadwick, Mr. R. G. Coke, Mr. C. H. Chater, Mr. R. H. Coke, Mr. B. Douglas, Mr. Councillor Jas. Dunn, Mr. Edmund W. Edmunds, Mr. Dann, Mr. Eskholme, Councillor Ellis, Mr. Councillor Fox, Mr. Councillor Mr. J. Gothard, Mr. R. T. Gratton, Mr. J. Green, Mr. J. Howe, Mr. E. Hatfield, Mr. Jas. Hallsworth, Mr. Councillor Jowitwe, Mr. Hamble, Mr. J. Henson, Mr. Holford, Mr. J. Harker, Mr. W. P. Howard, Mr. Mr. E. A. Jones, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Jas. Jowitwe, Mr. J. B. Jackinson, Mr. W. W. Kitching, Mr. E. T. Lindlam, Mr. W. Lowe, Mr. F. E. Langard, Mr. E. A. Lowe, Mr. J. Maynard, J.P., Mr. F. Margerison, Mr. Gibson Martin, Mr. W. Mellor, Councillor J. A. Mellor, Mr. Jas. Middleton, Mr. J. Naylor, J.P., Mr. F. Nuttall, Mr. R. W. Proctor, Dr. Palmer, Mr. Jas. Parsons, Mr. H. Parsons, Mr. Jas. Parsons, Mr. H. Plowright, Mr. Rangeley, Mr. Councillor Rollinson, Mr. J. Redfern, Mr. Charles Redfern, Mr. Charles A. Rooth, J.P., Mr. W. B. Robinson, Mr. W. B. Robinson, jun. Mr. J. K. Swallow, Mr. Henry Sandy, Mr. F. Stanton, Dr. Shee, Mr. T. Shipton, Mr. Edmund Taylor, Mr. J. Turner, Mr. H. Twelves, Mr. T. Twelves, Mr. Councillor Wardle, Mr. Councillor Woodhead, Mr. R. Wright, Mr. Wright, Mr. Woodcock, Mr. W. Wardle, &c., &c., &c.

The Upper Corn Exchange had been fitted up as a dining room for the occasion, the tables and dais the banquet, tea and coffee were here provided. At the conclusion of the banquet the ladies were admitted into the large hall where a valued dole had been provided for their accommodation. Rev. G. W. Botham, M.A., said grace before and after the repast.

The Chairman proposed the toast of "The Queen and the rest of the Royal Family" which was received with the singing of the National Anthem, the whole being rendered by Miss Telkin.

Mr. Alfred Barnes, M.P., who was greeted with prolonged applause, said he was glad to be asked to propose the toast. He could be had to propose it was one in which all Englishmen were interested. They had heard a good deal lately of the inadequacy of their navy. The day would come when we should have to establish our position in the world, and to do this we must have an efficient Army and Navy. (Applause.) The navy at the present time was not what it should be—(hear, hear)—and they would have to put their hands in their pockets and pay many millions of money to bring it up to its required strength. (Applause.) After this had been done this navy must be attended to. At the present time if they were attacked they would be in a doubtful position they would within a fortnight be able to put one corps in the field. They had the enormous number of men in the armies of Europe, and they in England ought not to be behindhand, but, at the same time they should see to the first of things and they looked to that to maintain our empire. (Applause)

Major Cartwright, 2nd D.R.V., A. Company, said a volunteer of over 20 years standing, it gave him great pleasure to respond. The volunteers were a very cheap force, only costing the country about 6s. per head per annum, and he was glad to enlist the support of the two Houses of Parliament, to get them a better capitation grant. (Applause). The volunteers he was sure were never more efficient than they were at the present time, because owing to the practice of having camp instruction, the volunteers were better able to learn what duties would be expected of them in the time of war. An impression of late was the forming of the Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire volunteers into one battalion of four regiments, thus bringing them into proper organisation. He might also mention the large number of men who had passed through the hands of the Derbyshire drill, some 600 or 500 men had passed through the Chesterfield corps. Of course a certain number of these men were dead, but he was certain that some of them had gone, and he was quite certain in the time of trouble would prove a force of great value to the country. Before he sat down he might allude to some remarks which had been made that day about the volunteers not taking part in the Revolution proceedings. The orders were very strict about the volunteers not attending to anything which had in the slightest degree savoured of a political character. He had spoken to the General of the district, asking his permission but he thought it would be advisable that the consent should not be in the author it would have given the volunteers very great pleasure to be present. (Applause).

Mr. C. E. Jones, who acted as banquet steward, said he was very sorry that the name of their Duke of Devonshire, who stated that he regretted he was not present, but it was impossible for him to be present; from the Marquis of Hartington who regretted his parliamentary duties made it impossible for him to be present, and from Sir Henry Belper, the Hon. Admiral Keyton, Sir Wm. Long, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Fitzherbert Wright, Sir George Sitwell, Sir Wm. Evans, Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., Mr. P. D. Bolton, M.P., Hon. and Rev. R. E. Adderley, M.A., Dr. Ross, Mr. C. F. Marshall, Rev. A. Field and others, Mr. J. B. Crompton (Derby) wrote regretting that he was unable to be present and similar enormity to the one in which his family took the important part in Derby 170 years ago.

Mr. J. G. Hebblethwaite, J.P., of Rotherham, proposed "The Lord Lieutenant of the County and the Magistracy of Derbyshire." He regretted the illness and kindness of the Lord Lieutenant which was the cause of his not being able to be present and similar enormity to the one in which his family took the important part in Derby 170 years ago.

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The Mayor called upon Mr. E. A. J. Maynard, J.P., who was received with much cheering, begged to thank them for the honour they had conferred on the Magistracy. The position was not an enviable one. They devoted time and trouble, and a good deal of expense in discharge of their public duties, for which they received little thanks, and in some cases a good deal of blame. They should have been proud of the land, which rich and poor, young and old have drink to the health of the Magistracy, determined to carry out those laws and punish anyone who broke them. They tried to carry out those laws impartially without fear or favour. At one time, or times, very much against their liking, to have to convict a friend or relative, sometimes to impose a fine or imprisonment. From what he read of a meeting held in the neighbourhood a few days ago some persons would imply that the magistrates were transacting the business of the county and administering the Justice in an extraordinary way and that they were "jobbing" lot. (Laughter) He hoped He did not think so. (Laughter, and "No, No.") He hoped in the space of a few years when they looked at the court and manner in which the business of the county was transacted they would find that the business had been as simply and as well done under the Quarter Sessions as it was done by the magistrates at Quarter Sessions. (Hear, hear, and "Yes, we think not.") He must congratulate the promoters of the ceremony that day on the great success they had attained. He was unable to be present himself but he should have joined in the proceedings with the heart full. He had gone to Chesterfield on horseback, but when he saw announced in the programme that the gentlemen on horseback would assemble immediately before the procession he thought it would be better to walk. It struck him that when the band began to play there would soon be a great many gentlemen off horseback—(laughter)—and as he might have been one of the unfortunate number he thought it was a wise decision was made in the better part of valour, and so he kept away. He must congratulate their worthy Mayor and Marshal on the way they performed their work, and he hoped that when their descendants in Chesterfield celebrated the first anniversary of the Great Revolution that they would do it in a joyful a way as they had done that day, and when that time was proposed at that time that it would receive the same hearty welcome as he had received from those that night, for he thought that would prove that whatever some might say the majority of the people still thought that the Magistrates tried to do their duty. (Applause.)

Mr. Councillor Edmunds, who met with a very hearty reception, said that the Mayor had spoke so clearly and at very short notice but in obedience to the command of his civic superior, his Worship the Mayor, he thought it was a great honour to "the toast of the evening." It, he would rather think, was a great honour to the Mayor and Corporation in the sense that he asked them to drink to the health of the Queen and the Royal Family, and a toast because he should couple with that sentiment the name of a nobleman who attended there as the representative of a family which perhaps the longest clinging—a family whom—(at this point the speaker's voice was drowned in applause and the speaker's voice but was soon stopped.) He was in hope that they would have had no discord in the proceedings of that day, and he was sorry that it had produced one. (Laughter.) He was about to say that he should couple with the toast the rights of a descendant and member of that great family to whom they owed more than any other, the family which was represented here to Regalia (Loud applause.) Now he wished to ask them, if they could, to carry their minds back to the state of England 2 0 years ago. They must remember that at that time only fifty years or less had elapsed since the civil war which had brought down Charles. That ancestors had gone through the red sea of civil war to the Revolution which had secured their rights and liberties against the tyranny of a despotic Monarch and already they found that away from them one by one. (Hear, hear.) The Revolution of 1688 was rapidly drawing to a close type than the despotism of Charles I., and the attempt was made to be deported without exaggeration to have resembled a volcano on the brink of an eruption. Whilst King James was destroying all civil and religious liberty, they found that there was an insurrection, an ill-fated insurrection, which had the Protestant nobleman, the noble Prince, Duke of Monmouth who was sent to a crucifix by James II. They found Judge Jeffries the type of everything that was bad in humanity and had in perverted law, holding his bloody Assizes. They found that the whole country was seething with discontent, and the people on the brink of despair to know what they should do to prevent those liberties which they had thoroughly won, and thought were thoroughly secured. (Applause). What was the result? On a bright, or at least on a Spring day the Earl of Devonshire, of that day, and Lord Danby and John D'Arcy met together at Whittington Moor, which was then an open heath, and on the excuse of a hunting excursion made that the plotters had met together, at which they decided that the time had arrived when the Revolution must take place. (Hear, hear.) They had seen, many of them, that ancient building which he was proud to say they would have now secured for their children and children's children. (Applause.) They had seen that building, they have heard that "plotting parlour" and there the chair, in which his worship was sitting, was occupied by the Earl of Devonshire, Lord Danby, and John D'Arcy, and at that meeting they risked not only their vast possessions, but their lives, and all this they did for the cause of civil and religious liberty. (Applause.) They were fortified and thoroughly justified in celebrating that bi-centenary of their great Revolution, thankful they had in those days men who were not afraid to risk their possessions and lives for the sake and well-being of the people of England. (Applause.) There was another glorious feature about that Revolution and that was it was a bloodless Revolution. (Applause.) It was the only Revolution so far as he knew of which not a drop of blood was carried out without any bloodshed. Any one who had read the Revolution of Paris and Revolution in Turkey on Nov. 3, 1888 was received by a people who were all in his favour, by all classes, all ranks, all sections, and they were received with welcome for him and King James bowed before the wave of public opinion. (Applause.) Was not the grand result of this? It was the establishment of civil and religious liberty in England and he did not think that they—many of them—sufficiently thought out what was the meaning of that. But if they went back to the time when they had seen the progress of other nations; if they considered how that small island had become the people of Continental Europe looked to for help in the hour of trouble, they would see that they had done it because they had given, and were willing to give, help to England and nations to expand and grow. (Applause.) He had recently visited their brethren across the sea, and they would tell them that Canada—a vast country larger than any province of any nation, larger than the United States, Canada—that Canada in the Parliament of that country was dominated by a great love to the Throne and Constitution, and if ever the occasion came they would find that some of us far best to give us aid. (Loud applause.) He would not be tired of this progress was due to the efforts of the Revolution of 1688. That step was a grand step among the many grand steps towards liberty that England had made. He hoped that they would go on and persuade people to see that the Revolution of 1688 were so much allied and reform and reverence because it was so much allied to the past and the aspirations of the future would be wisely harmonised. (Applause.) He would conclude by quoting a few words from a celebrated Poet in which he prophesies the future of England and may his words be true.

"——on thy brow
Shall sit a power great than now,
Deep in thy brightness of the skies
Thy throngs yet are in glory rise,
And as they float
Drop strength and rishes at thy feet."

(Loud applause.) In conclusion he would couple with the toast the health and the name of their honoured guest that night, the Lord Edward Cavendish (Loud applause) and he was sure they knew him, they all admired him and valued his presence on that night. They knew his honour was always kind to them, whenever required his services were always ready at their disposal, he was one who had been long in the public service and word in their hearts. He cordially asked them to drink the health of Lord Edward Cavendish. (Loud and prolonged cheering.

Lord Edward Cavendish, M.P., whose rising was received with loud cheers, said that several times received, thus present rising to their ears, he was very deeply grateful to them for the cordiality with which they had received him that evening. He thought he was only expressing the feelings of Mr. Hamble and the chief trustee present, when he said that he thanked Mr. Edmunds very warmly for the clear and eloquent language in which he had brought before them the events which were the cause of them being there that night. (Applause). He had responded to the toast he would like to perform a much duty, in the first place to explain that his brother Lord Hartington regretted that he would not be able to be present. As they all know they had had a great many parliamentary engagements that rendered it impossible for him to accept that invitation. (Applause). He had also to express that all on his behalf for the cordial way they had received various of his name. (Applause.) He also would have been glad to have had permitted him to have accepted their hospitality, and he felt well now he had reached the ripe age of 51 and although he had reached that greatness he felt that it was very pleasant to say that he was well, strong, and hearty. (Loud Applause.) And as he that morning informed him at long as his friends wished it, it would be his most earnest wish and desire to do anything however little much or of consequence to them with whom he had been so long connected as Lord Lieutenant of the County. Lord Edward Mr. Edmunds had coupled his name with this toast—a toast which brought to their memory the Great Revolution of 1688. It was very fitting that the hands of those trustees to the present day. In 1837 came the Municipal Reform Act, then later and other people a money having gifts of good dinners. (Hear, hear). They found that they swallowed up the Grammar School or at least the funds devoted to that institution—(hear, hear) they eat up such a large number of other charities devoted to the benefit of the people, and the mismanagement, and they were invested in the Charity Commissioners, and they were taken out of the hands of those trustees to the present day. In 1837 came the Municipal Reform Act, then later and other people a money having gifts of good dinners. (Hear, hear). They found that they swallowed up the Grammar School or at least the funds devoted to that institution—(hear, hear) they eat up such a large number of other charities devoted to the benefit of the people, and the mismanagement, and they were invested in the Charity Commissioners, and they were taken out