

as in this northern kingdom, and nowhere else had it been so unsound. It is, however, the "spirit," not the "letter," that "maketh alive;" and it is not from statesmen, however enlightened or honest, that the spirit can come. They can construct the framework of constitutions; they can mould them out of the humble materials of which laws are made, as the body of Adam was moulded from the dust; but virtue in the people is that alone breath of life without which they cannot become "living souls." The people of Scotland had scarce any political standing in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and yet, animated by a right spirit, they accomplished much. One of these centuries witnessed the Reformation, and the other the Revolution. During the last twelve years our people have possessed, on the contrary, ample political standing; but it would not be quite so easy to say what great work they have accomplished.

The personal character of the nobleman over whom the grave has so lately closed seems to have been truly excellent. He was a Whig of a high type; and we certainly think none the less of him from the circumstance that, while he struggled to extend the privileges of the people, his leanings were aristocratic, and that he stood determinedly by his order. He exerted himself with a life-long exertion to do what he deemed justice to one class of the community, while his feelings and predilections were mainly with another. There are incidents not a few in his biography that tell remarkably well. On the character of Fox there rests the unhappy stain left by his public denial of the marriage of the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., to Mrs Fitzherbert, though of that marriage Fox himself is said to have been a witness. Earl (then Mr) Grey is known to have been exposed, in the case, to a similar temptation to that in which his leader was found wanting, but he stood it vastly better. "Mr Fox," says one of the Earl's biographers, "being authorized by the Prince,