the first outbreak of that civil war, which afterwards extended to England, and finally overthrew the demented king. It was on the 23rd July, 1637, that the liturgy was introduced into the Scottish churches, and the emite of Jenny Geddes took place in the cathedral church of Edinburgh. "The insurrection soon became general. The excited passions collected in Edinburgh from all the surrounding districts, and 'presbyterianism or death' became the rallying cry of 60,000 determined opponents of prelacy. At length four tables or committees, composed of the higher nobility, the gentry, the clergy, and the burgesses, drew up the famous covenant, and all who subscribed it, bound themselves to defend the true religion, to oppose every error and corruption, to unite for the defence of the king, his person and authority, for the preservation of the religion, laws, and liberties of the kingdom. The people assembled in crowds to sign this manifesto, and then rushed to arms, to defend their liberties with their blood." A General Assembly met at Glasgow, which proceeded forthwith to repeal every law and ordinance favourable to Episcopacy, and pronounced the excommunication against all who should refuse to sign the covenant. Of this great manifesto, different copies were prepared for each district, each, however, bearing the signatures of the great nobles and lords of parliament favourable to the cause. The copy preserved at Cavers House is endorsed "Confession of Faith subscribed at first by the king's majesty and his household in the year of god 1580. Thenceforward by persons of all ranks in the year 1581 by ordinance of the Lordis of Secret Council, and acts of the General Assembly, subscribed again by all sorts of persons in the year 1590, by a new ordinance of counsell, at the desire of the General Assembly, with a general band for maintenance of the true religion, and the king's person, and now subscribed in the year 1638 by us noblemen, barons, gentlemen, burgesses, ministers, and commoners underscoring, togidder with our resolution, and promis for the causis hereafter subscribed to maintaine the true religion, and the king's majesty, according to the confession foissaid and acts of parliament the tenor quotheth." The subscription is signed first by the great lords, as Montrose, Lennox, Balmerino, Drumlanrig, &c. Then follow the members of Scottish Parliament, after which the local and more interesting portion of the signatures begin, headed by Sir William Douglas of Cavers, Sheriff of Roxburgh. As has been already mentioned, this baron took a lively interest in the side of the party of liberty, and to him, as Sheriff of the County, and favourable to the cause, was no doubt entrusted the preservation of the sacred document. Among the local names which have been subscribed are the following, among which it is interesting to observe so many whose representatives still exist:—

W. Douglas Schereff Rxb and sir of Cavers.
Geo. Douglas of Bunjedward.
G. Elliot off Stoobes.
Gt. Elliot off Cregend.
William Scott of Harden.