

reformers, and a famous dispute between him and Knox, in that year, made plain the points of divergence, Lethington was a royalist and a believer in the sacred majesty of kings. He would reform the Church after the English fashion, and make both Church and State subject to the royal authority. Knox and all the reformers held that rulers were as much subject to the laws of the realm as the meanest peasant in it, and might be deposed if incapable or obstinate, or punished if criminal. The Church, with them, had but one Head and one statute book; to these kings were subject as well as nobles and commons. Lethington attached himself with unswerving loyalty to Mary, and finally fell a martyr to her cause. His temporizing policy moved the contempt of men like Buchanan, who held him up to deserved scorn in his "*Chameleon*," published probably in 1570. In it the secretary is compared to the animal which gives a name to the satire. It is scarcely fair to its victim, but Buchanan's crystal honesty could not understand the crooked ways of statecraft. The following is a specimen of its style and orthography:

Thair is a certane kynd of Beist callit Chamaeleon, engenderit in sic countreis as the Sone hes mair Strenth in than in this Yle of Brettane, the quhilk albeit it be small of corporance, nocht-theless it is of ane strange nature, the quhilk makis it to be na less celebrat and spoken of than sum Beastis of greittar Quantitie. The proprieties is marvalous, for quat Thing evir it be applicat to, it semis to be of the samyn Cullour, and imitatis all Hewis, exrepte onlic the Quhyte and Reid; and for this caus anciene Writtaris commonlie comparis it to ane Flatterare, quhilk imitatis all the haill Maneris of quhome he fenziez himself to be Friend to, excepte Quhyte, quhilk is to be the Symboll and Tokin gevin commonlie in Devise of colouris to signifie Sempilness and Loyaltie, and Reid signifying Manlinesse and heroyicall courage.

On the 22nd of January the Good Regent was murdered by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh. The leaders of the reformation were filled with dismay. Knox and Buchanan wept for him as for a dearly loved friend. The nation was thrown into a ferment. The intrigues of the Hamiltons and their selfish policy awakened the suspicion that, as next heirs to the Crown, they would in some way compass the removal of the young king as well as his uncle. This led Buchanan to issue a magnificent appeal to the nobility of Scotland entitled "*Ane Admonitioun direct to the true Lordis Maintainirs of the King's Grace's Authoritie*." In this he unmasks the treachery and ambition