

places were filled by English Bishops who had been ordained by these bishops which were exiled by bloody Mary. The Clergy approved of the return to pure religion, and retained their benefices. In 1562 the Synod of England published a formulary of doctrine, divided into Thirty-nine Articles, in which the doctrines of the Catholic faith were briefly stated, and various errors and superstitions of the Romanists and other schismatics were rejected."—*Page 163.*

"There was no schism, for many years in England after the reformation: all the people worshipped in the same churches, and acknowledged the same pastors. The Pope was much annoyed by these proceedings in England, yet he took no decided steps for some time. At last, in A.D. 1569, Pius V., issued a bull, in which he excommunicated Queen Elizabeth and her supporters, and absolved her subjects from their oaths of allegiance, and bestowed her dominions upon the King of Spain. This bull" says Palmer, "caused the schism in England, for the popish party which had continued in communion with the Church of England, up to that time, during the 11th past year of Elizabeth's reign, now began to separate themselves: Bedingfield, Cornwallis, and Silyard, were the first to secede, and the date of the Romanists in England as a distinct sect or community may be fixed to the year 1570."—*Palmer's Hist., Chap. xxii., page 163.*