



JAFFA GATE. (See p. 32.)

King of England. He was an extraordinary youth, a mixture of cleverness and folly, of amiability and fiendishness, such as could scarcely be imagined to exist in one person. No one could have anything to do with such a person without subjecting himself to much danger, yet, for the good of the country, his uncles strove to control him in his foolish and even mad career. He surrounded himself with empty-headed creatures as his ministers of state, simply that they might pander to him in his whims and pleasures. The influence of his uncles soon brought him into conflict with parliament, which he sought in every way to despise and defy. He even told them that he would rule without them through the power of the French king. But he mistook the temper of the people over whom he had been placed as ruler, and soon found that his best policy, for the present at all events, was to yield to their demands. One of these was the dismissal of his Chancellor, a man considered by the nation as one in a high degree unfitted for the office. With very bad grace the king dismissed his favorite, and Thomas Arundel, Bishop of Ely, was appointed Chancellor in his place. Thomas Arundel was, in many respects, a remarkable man. He was descended from the united houses of Fitzalan and Albini distinguished Norman families. His father was Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, and his mother was Eleanor Plantagenet, daughter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster. He was, therefore, through his mother, closely connected with the royal family of England. At the early age of twenty two, by special permission, he was made Bishop of

Ely, and afterwards, as above mentioned, Lord High Chancellor of England. In the year 1388 Alexander Neville, Archbishop of York, was declared to be a traitor and deprived of his see. The position was filled by the appointment of Thomas Arundel. Courtenay, Archbishop of Canterbury, greatly blamed him for accepting it while the late archbishop was alive. The difficulty was got over by going through the formality of translating Neville to the Diocese of St. Andrew's, in Scotland. Thomas Arundel, at all events, became Archbishop of York.

In the meantime King Richard had been able to shake himself free of his uncle, the Duke

of Gloucester, and his other enemies, and to form another ministry more genial to him under William of Wykeham, who succeeded in reconciling the king to those powerful nobles whom he had foolishly offended. Thomas Arundel then became, for a second time, Lord High Chancellor of England. Five years afterwards, in 1396, on the death of William Courtenay, he was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury, the first instance of translation to the primacy from the archbishopric of York.

In the meantime good Queen Anne, the wife of Richard II., had died, and the extraordinary king, for the sake of binding himself to France, with an idea of avenging himself upon his old enemies, went through the form of marriage with a child, the daughter of the French king. It is surprising that an archbishop could be found willing to countenance such a mock ceremony, yet Thomas Arundel went with the king to France to help its accomplishment. All the relationship that the king ever had with this little foreign princess was that when at intervals he saw her he was good to her as a child. The little girl, however, was solemnly crowned as Queen at Westminster Abbey. Truly that venerable structure has witnessed some extraordinary scenes!

Then commenced a career of treachery and cruelty on the part of Richard towards his old enemies which goes to show that the evil one himself must have first turned him mad. The Duke of Gloucester, the Earl of Warwick, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and his brother, the Earl of Arundel, were all accused of treason, at a secret meeting held by the king and his