

forever forsaken, and he soon proved himself capable of being a wise and prudent ruler.

His first object was to secure some wise friend who would be a help to him in the government of the country, and with this end in view he sent for the Bishop of St. David's, and admitted him to a personal friendship which remained unbroken till the king was called away by the hand of death. When, in 1414, the primacy became vacant, the bishop, through the influence of the king, was appointed to it. And thus did Henry Chicheley rise from humble life to be Archbishop of Canterbury and chief adviser to the King of England.

Henry soon saw the cause of those anxieties which had hurried his father prematurely into his grave. The rival house of York was beginning to assert its right to the throne. Henry IV., in point of fact, was not the direct heir, and, therefore, the position of Henry V. was not by any means well assured. But brave and a born ruler, he saw that the only way to avert the troubles that were threatening was to engage in some foreign warfare, and so divert the attention of the nation from its own internal affairs to things of wider importance. He therefore sought a *casus belli* with the King of France, and in this warlike policy he received the aid of the new Archbishop of Canterbury, who was really more of a minister of state than an ecclesiastic. He probably regarded war, with all its horrors, as a perfectly legitimate pastime for a nation.

War once determined upon, the nation became a beehive of industry. Shipbuilding, armor-making, and commissariat preparations caused the revival of trade and aroused the hopes of the nation. Led by the king in person, the English troops landed upon French soil, captured the town of Harfleur, and, unexpectedly to themselves, won the battle of Agincourt. When this news arrived in England no one was more rejoiced than Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, and when the heroic and victorious king returned to England the nation went wild with enthusiastic joy. The archbishop chanted the *Te Deum* and ordered thanksgiving to be said all over England. The war was shortly afterwards resumed; the archbishop accompanied the king and his army to France, and acted as confessor to the king and chaplain-general to the army.

After the capture of Rouen by the English king a peace between the two countries was signed on the 21st of May, 1420, and Henry received the French princess Catharine as his bride. The Archbishop of Canterbury did not officiate at this royal marriage, that honor having been given, out of compliment to France, to the Archbishop of Sens. Chicheley, however, was soon on hand to welcome the royal pair. If as chief officer of state he had

counselled war, he now as archbishop was only too glad to welcome peace, which, in reality, was far more in accord with his nature. He longed for a time of some spiritual quietude, and to be able to turn his attention to the well-being of the Church, whose chief overseer he was. In this respect he received much encouragement and happiness from the king, who was not only resolute and brave, but also devout and much given to piety. They were days when much trouble in Church matters was experienced. At home the Wycliffites, or "Lollards," caused much disquietude, and abroad the continued interference of the pope, who now openly showed his desire to make the English Church a mere dependency on the Roman see. A general council of the Church was held at Constance, a town situated on the Swiss side of the Rhine. Chicheley appointed three bishops as members of this council, viz.: Hallam, Bishop of Salisbury; Bubwith, Bishop of Bath; and Mascall, Bishop of Hereford. Other members came afterwards, escorted by four hundred Englishmen, each bishop having with him an enormous retinue. The attitude of the English bishops, fearlessly led by Hallam, Bishop of Salisbury, was that of opposition to the pope, chiefly on account of his unrighteous deeds. When these were read out at the council, Hallam had the courage to declare that, pope or no pope, he deserved to be burned alive for his iniquities. The pope at the time was John XXIII., who complained very bitterly of the refractory character of the English delegates. As the council proceeded, the health of the Bishop of Salisbury unfortunately began to fail, and the English delegates, without his leadership, became divided among themselves.

There were always some Englishmen who felt it to be to their own interests to support the papal cause. Among these was Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester. He was one of the younger sons of John of Gaunt, who, though born out of wedlock, were pronounced legitimate by Act of Parliament. Henry Beaufort was, therefore, the king's uncle. He appeared at the Council of Constance in the midst of much pomp; and, it is thought, to further his own ends, took the papal side, as against his countrymen who had opposed it. When he arrived at Constance, however, there was no pope, the council having deposed John XXIII. He advised the expediency of electing a new pope. This was done. The new pope, who took the name of Martin V., nominated Beaufort, from feelings of gratitude towards him, to be a cardinal, and appointed him his legate in England. This caused great commotion in the distant isle, for it meant that the primate of all England was to be superseded by the nominee of a foreign power. Martin V. was an ultra-Romanist.