

the teaching of the foregoing is good, it is only right to add, that the word Seraphim means fiery, while the deviation of Cherubim is doubtful, some taking it to signify an animal having the face of an ox. See Ezek. i., 10].

CHURCH HISTORY.

REIGN OF HENRY VIII.

(Continued.)

Q. You have referred to Tyndale's New Testament, what do you know of the author?

A. He was a native of Gloucestershire, born in 1480, and educated at Oxford. He was devoted to the study of the Scriptures, which he translated into English. But so strongly was he opposed that he left England to escape threatened punishment. At Antwerp he printed an addition of his great works, and 3000 Testaments were smuggled into England in bales of merchandise.

Q. What became of Tyndale?

A. After translating the Old Testament, numbers of which were circulated, he was pursued, strangled and burnt at Vilvorde, near Brussels. His last words were—"Lord, open the King of England's eyes."

Q. How was his prayer answered?

A. Very shortly afterwards, Miles Coverdale was ordered to prepare a new translation, for it was felt the Scriptures could no longer be withheld from the people. In 1535, this was accomplished, copies were chained to posts in churches, and within sixteen years over one

hundred thousand copies had been sold.

Q. Name some religious books issued at this time?

A. The English Primer containing the Creed, Lord's Prayer and Commandments. The Bishop's Book was also issued, in which were found explanations of the Sacraments and Prayers and Psalms.

Q. Give a short account of Cromwell.

A. He was born at Putney in 1490, and through most strange vicissitudes, rose from an obscure position to be a merchant in 1512. In 1528 he was appointed Cardinal Wolsey's attorney, and won his respect and confidence. From one post to another still higher he rose in Henry's service, until he became Chancellor in 1533, Secretary of State in 1534, and Earl of Essex in 1540.

Q. With what great scheme is his name associated?

A. The spoliation of the monasteries which Henry now aimed at in order to replenish an empty treasury.

Q. What were Wolsey's views regarding the monasteries?

A. That they should be reformed, and some of them suppressed.

Q. On what reasons did he base this demand?

A. First, the uselessness of many. The monks had no longer a monopoly of learning, and the manual labour by which they had transmitted literature, was now rendered unnecessary by the invention of printing.

Second, the fact that many of the inmates led corrupt and dissolute lives. In some cases this was notorious, though certainly no sweeping and general charge of immor-