

her. She is so misled by the heretics who fill her court and council, that I should injure our chances in the principal matter by remonstrating.”\*

On the 20th February De Feria made his last effort, and pressed Elizabeth to say decisively whether she would marry his royal master. He spoke to her again of the Queen of Scots; he warned her that if Spain ceased to have an interest in England, the peace of Europe could not be sacrificed because her sister's carelessness lost Calais. She finally refused. In his letter detailing the result to Philip, he said “the devil had taken possession of her; she was more impatient of menace than of entreaty.” She repeated that the Pope could not allow her to marry her brother-in-law, and she refused entirely to be afraid of France. “Her realm,” she said, “was not too poor, nor her people too faint-hearted, to defend their liberties at home, or to protect their rights abroad; she would not marry, and she would agree to no peace without Calais—that was her answer.”†

The Treaty of Cambray secured peace between France and England, which was followed in England, in March, and April, 1559, by the passing of the Act of Supremacy and the Act of Uniformity, freeing England from Papal supremacy, and restoring the Prayer Book of Cranmer, and the public worship as left by Edward VI. The representatives of the Papal Government in England, and the leading English Catholics, employed all the arts of diplomacy, and every possible plan and scheme to prevent the operation of these measures, and to divert the Queen from the Reformation policy to which Her Majesty and the Parliament were now fully committed. De Feria had been relieved of his English embassy at his own request, and had retired to Brussels. He was succeeded by “a bold, subtle, dexterous Spanish ecclesiastic, Alvarez De Guadra, Bishop of Aquila—sent to England with a special commission to watch over the interests

\* Froude, Vol. VII., chap. i., pp. 52, 53.

† *Ib.* p. 57. “As there was no hope that she would change her mind, De Feria recommended Philip not to trouble himself about any other marriage for her, but to instruct his ministers at Cambray to complain to the English representatives of the alteration in religion, and if their remonstrances were unheeded to make peace [with France] at once.”—*Ib.*