their positions at the universities. Religious fraternities were established, and Jesuits and Francisans were settled safely in London.

cellor?

A. Jeffries, a course, brutal, murderous man-one painted in the very mission. blackest colours by all historians.

O. What was the next step?

A. The King then issued a declaration announcing that any person irrespective of his religious views could pect it-in the Anglican Episcopates. hold office, and commanding the clergy to read this statement on two successive Sandays in their churches.

O. Did the clergy read the declaration?

A. No; a universal spirit of opposition was roused. Nine thousand clergy refused, and the people upheid their act of disobedience.

Why was this declaration regarding liberty of conscience so odious?

A. Because, first, it assumed the royal nower to cancel acts of Parliament ereignty of England. and second, it was known to be a transparent device to fill the offices of state; with Romanists and secure the restoration of Popery.

O. What did the clergy do?

A. Headed by Archbishop Sancroft, seven Bishops met and drew up a formal protest to the King. For this they were sent to the Tower, while all London rose in pious and patriotic rage at the wicked deed. The Bishops were tried in presence of half the nobility of England, but the jury, after a short delay, brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

Q. What then happened?

A. Er. the close of the memorable day, June 29th, 1683, a formal invitation was despatched to William of Orange. The universal rejoicing at the

result of the result of the trial might have warned the King of his danger, but he seemed bent on punishing the clergy. The Court of High Commission was ordered to collect the names O. Who was appointed Lord Chan- of all who had refused to read the King's declaration, but all refused, and one Bishop, seeing the storm gathering, resigned his appointment on the com-

(). When did the King learn of the

overtures to William?

A. In the following September, and the emergency drove him to seek assistance where he had least right to ex-

Q. Were they faithful to the King?

A. Yes: they desired to restore the national liberties only, and no wish to dethrone him. By their advise the King dissolved the High Commission Court, restored the ejected fellows, and promised to protect the English Church.

Q. What was the result?

A. The time for a conciliatory policy was past. William landed at Torbay, November 5th, 1683, was received joyfully by the people, marched un apposed to Exeter. James abdicated the throne, fled to France, and, in February, 1689, William and Mary received the sov-

Q. What does this teach us?

A. One thing clearly. The people of England do not love the Romish Church, and no amount of force or fraud can ever make her pretensions acceptable to the Anglo Saxon race.

Q. What renowned poet flourished

in this reign?

A. Dryden, a Romish pervert. He employed his talents in defending the Papacy against the Church of England, and wrote one special poem on the subject "The Hind and Panther."

(To be Continued.)

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