

regarded by the Jacobites as unoffending. Mutiny continually broke out in the army. A bad and dangerous element in the Parliament always plotting and scheming against him. James the Second in France continually intriguing and sowing corrupt seed among the Catholic nations. Constant troubles in Ireland, and the massacre of the MacDonald clan in the north of Scotland, laid at William's door, when it had it, on the clan itself and grew out of their own tribal hates and prejudices. And a thousand other things to continually irritate and torment him. With all these considerations, who can say that William the Defender had an easy time of it. But above all he felt with more poignant grief the loss of Mary to be the greatest of all his trials. He came to England to overthrow for all time the most obnoxious of all theories, the divine right of Kings, and to place on Britain's throne in the stead of the Stuarts, one, not with that idea, a constitutional monarch who should rule by the will of the people for the good of the people. He maintained that the people had their divine rights, which must be duly recognized by those who govern them, and only when these constitutional rights are properly adjusted, can there be loyalty and patriotism among the King's subjects. The work taken in hand by William was well done. The British sovereign will never again attempt to impose arbitrary taxation. Never, never again, will he attempt to order clergymen to read Declarations to their flocks, without proper legislation. William brought to the nation a new nobility of government, which coming generations have only to adapt to new conditions and ever-varying circumstances. It was a little rigid and conservative in its nature, nevertheless the Revolution was brought about with very little bloodshed, as compared with the revolutions of other lands. There was not much excitement. It was simply the deposing of one monarch who had violated his coronation oath, and setting up of another in his place, who has entirely changed our whole conception of the word government.

The achievements of that remarkable national upheaval are summed up in three important documents. *The Bill of Rights* denies for ever the kingly prerogative over life, liberty and property of the King's subjects. The fundamental principles of English freedom. *The Act of Settlement* said that the rulers of England must base their claim on Parliamentary Statutes and every