

made honourable tombs, for a decent memory of us." This, it is scarcely needful to say, was never done; and both mother and daughter repose without such honourable tombs. When, however, the Catholic altars in Westminster-abbey, that in Henry the Seventh's chapel and the high altar, were torn down in the reign of Elizabeth, the consecrated stones were carried and laid on queen Mary's grave.¹

Queen Mary left to Philip, to keep for "a memory" of her, one jewel, "being a table-diamond, which the emperor's majesty, his and my most honourable father, sent unto me by count d'Egmont at the insurance [betrothal] of my said lord and husband; also one other table-diamond, which his majesty sent unto me by the marquess de los Naves; and the collar of gold set with nine diamonds, the which his majesty gave me the Epiphany after our marriage; also the ruby, now set in a gold ring, which his highness sent me by the count de Feria."

She very anxiously provided in her will for her state debts, raised for the support of the war on her privy-seals, bearing the enormous interest of from twelve to twenty per cent.;² likewise for the payment of the debts of her father and brother, which hung heavily on her mind. These would have been blended with the national debt in modern times; but Mary, like other sovereigns of her era, treated them wholly as her personal obligations, and, at the same time, considered the goods of the state as her private property; for she pointed out in her will, "that she left ships, arms, and crown-jewels far beyond the value of these debts," on which she clearly implied that the state-creditors had just claim,—an extraordinary feature in the history of finance, and perhaps not wholly undeserving the attention of our fundholders. Mary built the public schools in the university of Oxford, but in a style more suited to her poverty than love of learning. They were afterwards taken down, and rebuilt, yet the university remembers her in the list of its benefactors.³ She like-

¹ Diary from Strype, printed in vol. i. of the Progresses of Elizabeth, by Nichols. His singular funeral memorial of Mary was perhaps disturbed when queen Elizabeth's monument was erected by James I.

² Parliamentary History, vol. iii.

³ Heylin, Ref., p. 254.

wise granted the learned college.

However were in the ment proves her country. mania of m death, provid between Eng which had be the Conquerc cil, thus sole "And for th tween our no the Low Cou inheritor, as servants of C show himself realm in his doubted frien successor."

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¹ Females were c queen evidently me