

result of her Protestant education, and her being the child of an injured Protestant mother, was described as obstinacy, and it was insinuated that it would no doubt be found to have its root in connection with some treasonable influences. Elizabeth was a heretic, and the hope of heretics. In prospect of a meeting of Parliament, where so much was expected to be done towards restoring the old worship, it was felt to be of the greatest importance that Elizabeth should be paraded as among the reactionists. The measure of this desire was the measure of the anger called forth by her resistance.”*

Queen Mary prevailed upon Elizabeth to attend mass once, in honour of the Virgin. “On that day she bowed herself in the house of Rimmon—did it, said the French Ambassador; from ‘force;’ did it, said the Spanish minister, with a ‘bad grace;’” but she could not be induced, by persuasions or threats, to repeat the service. Trying and pitiable indeed was the condition of Elizabeth under such circumstances—alone and in the midst of cunning and bitter enemies, alternately entreated and threatened. “During the reign of her sister, she was treated with the utmost severity, and was imprisoned, first in the Tower (11th of March), and soon after (19th of May) at Woodstock, where, though kept in safe custody, she was treated with respect. In April, 1555, she was, at the intercession of Philip II. of Spain, removed to the royal palace at Hatfield, in Hertfordshire. Her sufferings and her principles endeared her to the nation, and she became so extremely popular that it was, in a short time, deemed impolitic to put any restraint upon her. When set at liberty, she chose study and retirement, and was very submissive to the will of her sister. Attempts were made to draw her into some declarations respecting her religion, which might be laid hold of; but in every instance she acted with so much prudence and caution as to give her enemies no advantage of that kind, and seemed to comply with the external forms of the established religion, though it was well known she was attached to that of the Reformation.”†

Elizabeth’s first imprisonment in the Tower extended over a

* *Revolutions of History*, Vol. II., Book VIII., Chap. i., p. 422.

† *Rose’s Biographical Dictionary*, Vol. VII., Article, Elizabeth.