

When he learnt that William had actually left, he turned white with rage, but it had no more effect than King John's crying at Renny-mede. He had still reserved enough common sense to know that he had better be moving and no time was to be lost. But a marvellous providence protected our hero. The "Brill," William's ship, heading the fleet, with the military armaments, left the Hague, with the device that meant our kings hoisted to the mast-head, the talismanic words, "I will maintain the liberties of England and the Protestant religion." They were driven back by the storm and again put to sea. This time with a good fresh breeze, they sailed majestically down the English Channel. It was providential that the breeze that carried William's fleet down the Channel prevented James from leaving the Thames. Could those varying winds be attributed to accident? When William's fleet had cleared the Channel the wind changed again and carried him onwards to Torbay. Then James with his fleet left the lower Thames, but there was no sign of his enemy. The breeze that carried William into Torbay, carried James to the coast of France, and the first news that reached him was that William and Mary had been received at London.

Don't let us suppose that from that moment he had a splendid time, and one of unmix'd happiness. On the 5th November, 1688, his troubles began. Many who requested him to come, forsook him on his arrival. Until the 9th of March 1702, when he closed his eyes on this world, he was in trials and tribulations beyond measure. He realized too truly during those fourteen eventful years that "Not easy lies the head that wears a crown." For James had still his faithful adherents and it was to them he looked to help him to secure his crown again. His followers were known by the name of Jacobites. They took the ground that the followers of William of Orange had stretched forth their hands against the Lord's anointed. Archbishop Sancroft was of that opinion and he had a large following. His attitude seems inconsistent when we consider that he was sent to the Tower and had assigned the requisition to bring William to the land. Sometimes it divided him and wife, as in the case of Rev. Samuel and Susannah Wesley, father and mother of John and Charles Wesley. The Rev. Samuel Wesley was in favor of William of Orange, and wrote a good many defence of the Revolution. Queen Mary in return presented Mrs. Wesley with the living at Epworth. Susannah Wesley kept her di-