

money could only be collected with the greatest difficulty from forced loans and illegal duties, and the royal treasury was drained in restoring Colleges and Churches. Again and again during the month of December, Wentworth wrote urgent letters to England for reinforcements, but the Queen replied "*that she had received intelligence, that no enterprise was intended against Calais and therefore reinforcements were not needed.*" Besides, Mary's Council was too busy with persecutions to attend to any military or naval matters. As no help came from England, Calais, after a few days' siege, was compelled to yield, and "*the brightest jewel in the English crown,*" as Calais was then held to be, was irrevocably lost, after having been in the hands of the English for 211 years. The loss of Calais was a great blow to Mary. It told upon her health, and she is reported to have said to one of her ladies, that when she was dead, "*they would find the word 'Calais' written on her heart.*"

5. **Death of Mary.** Mary's last days were full of gloom and sorrow. She was hated by her subjects, and deserted by her husband; and although she had laboured hard to bring back England to the Old Faith, she was on bad terms with the Pope. Moreover, she was stricken down by a fatal disease, and lingered on for ten months, the victim of intense and prolonged suffering. Still she continued in her course of persecution, believing that her cause was just and right, and hoping that Heaven might yet be gracious to her. In her will she left her money to monks and friars, and magnanimously spent her last moments in securing the succession of her sister Elizabeth to the throne. She died on the 17th of November, and she was buried, not in her royal robes, but in the garb of a nun. Two days after her death, Cardinal Pole, who had been deprived of his Legatine authority by the Pope on a charge of heresy, also breathed his last.