of Haddington, and had joined the Reforming party in the reign of Henry VIII., and approved of the murder of **Cardinal Beaton** (see page 301). At the capture of St. Andrew's Castle, by the French, he was taken prisoner and sent to the French galleys, but he regained his liberty and came to England. Subsequently he went to Geneva, and became an ardent disciple of Calvin. On his return to his native country he devoted all his energy to the forwarding of the Reformation on the lines which Calvin had laid down. His preaching was of the most vehement character. He taught that the "*Pope was Anti-Christ and the Mass an abominable idolatry.*" He possessed the power of rousing the enthusiasm of his hearers almost to madness. After one of his sermons at **Perth** a riot occurred, the images in the Churches were destroyed, the Mass suppressed, and several monasteries burnt to the ground. To prevent the recurrence of such proceedings, the Regent sent French troops into the town, whereupon the " Lords of the Congregation " took up arms, drove out the French from Fifeshire, and took possession of Edinburgh. Both parties now sought assistance outside Scotland ; the Regent appealed to France, the Reformers begged Elizabeth to help them. But in spite of the earnest appeals of the Scots, Elizabeth was slow in sending them assistance. She disapproved of subjects rising against their sovereign, and she hated John Knox, because he had written a book against Mary of England, entitled "*The Monstrous Regimen of Women*," maintaining *that no woman was fit to govern*. When, however, Elizabeth found that the Regent was receiving fresh troops from France, and forming an army sufficiently strong to place the whole of the power in her hands, and even to invade England, she made a treaty with the Protestant Lords at **Berwick, 1560,** by which she promised to assist them in driving the French army out of Scotland. As soon as the English fleet from England arrived with troops, the French took refuge in Leith, where they were besieged by the allied Scotch and English forces.

2. **Death of the Regent and Treaty of Edinburgh, 1560.** The same year the Regent died ; Leith surrendered and peace was concluded at the **Treaty of Edinburgh,** by which it was agreed : (1) that all the French troops should withdraw