

established in England ; (2) Of establishing "one doctrine, one discipline and one religion in substance and ceremony ;" and (3) "Of making the Puritans conform or herry them out of the land." The Puritans left the conference greatly dissatisfied, and from this time began to form separate congregations. Ten of those who presented the petition were imprisoned, by order of the Star Chamber, for sedition and rebellion, and 300 Puritan Clergy were deprived of their livings for refusing to conform.

NOTE.—The only good result of the Conference was that James ordered a new translation of the Bible to be made. Forty-seven divines, including the learned men of both parties, took part in the work, and in 1611 the translation, known as the "*Authorized Version*," was published. The work was founded upon the best translations, which had already been made, and stands a noble monument of the resources, the power, and beauty of the English language.

1. **Plots against James and his Ministers.** (1) **The Main or Cobham's Plot, 1603.** James had retained Elizabeth's ministers with a view to follow her line of policy as much as possible. On his accession he found the leading men split up into two parties; the "peace party," who wished the war with Spain to be discontinued, and the "war party," who were eager for a continuance of the war. The representative of the peace party was **Sir Robert Cecil**; that of the war party, **Raleigh**. James, recognizing the abilities of Cecil as a diligent, clear-headed statesman, gave him his confidence, while his natural hatred of war led him to dislike Raleigh and the "war party." Cecil, however, was so unpopular, that many dissatisfied spirits joined Raleigh in his attempt to overthrow that statesman, while **Lord Cobham**, who was also implicated in the plot, went a step further, and *undoubtedly intended to carry out a complete revolution by dethroning the King in favour of Arabella Stuart.*

(2) **The Bye or Surprise Plot, 1603.** Meanwhile, many of the Roman Catholics, smarting under the severity of the then existing penal statutes, and disappointed at obtaining no redress from the new King, entered into a foolish conspiracy to *seize the King and force him by threats of violence to grant toleration.* The leading conspirators in this plot were **William Watson**, a Roman Catholic priest,