

sisting for the most part of experienced and well-trying soldiers, who had served in the Thirty Years' war, and were now eager to enlist in their country's cause. The whole army was placed under the command of **Alexander Leslie**, a veteran general, who had been trained under the famous Gustavus Adolphus. This formidable force took up its position on Dunse Hill, a height commanding all the roads from Berwick into Scotland.

For some weeks the two armies stood facing each other, till at last Charles, conscious of the weakness of his army and of the superiority of his antagonist, agreed to treat for peace. On the 18th of June, the **Treaty or Pacification of Berwick, 1639**, was signed, by which it was agreed that all civil and religious grievances should be settled by a free Parliament and a General Assembly. Shortly after, both these bodies met at Edinburgh, but having passed a declaration in favour of the abolition of Episcopacy, Charles broke his word, and ordered an adjournment of the sessions and again prepared for war.

NOTE.—This short and bloodless campaign is known as the **First Bishops' War**, because it was waged in the cause of the Bishops.

6. **The Short Parliament and the Second Bishops' War, 1640.** At this crisis, Wentworth, now Lord Strafford, in answer to the King's summons, appeared on the scene, and became his leading minister. He saw at a glance the difficulties, which confronted the helpless King, and urged him to call a Parliament. It was with the greatest reluctance that Charles took his minister's advice, and the **Fourth or Short Parliament** met on April 13th, 1640. The members, however, were in no very amiable frame of mind, and when Charles asked for a grant of money, Pym, the recognized leader, told him that before granting supplies there must be a redress of grievances. Charles then offered to resign his claim on Ship-money in exchange for twelve subsidies, but the Commons felt that if they accepted the proposal, it would virtually amount to an acknowledgement of the legality of the exaction of Ship-money, and so they rejected it. They were on the point of advising Charles to abandon the war with the Scots, when suddenly, and in anger, he dissolved Parliament. "*Things must go worse before they go*