

another. The new one sat only one week. The King saw that the feeling excited by the calumnies of Oates and his successors had spent its force. Besides, he was now able to reign without a Parliament. He had just concluded a new arrangement with Louis XIV., by which he was to receive French gold to the amount of £50,000 per quarter.

23. During the agitations we have been relating, the terms *Whig* and *Tory* first came into use. The former was a name first given to the Covenanters of Scotland, and afterwards transferred to the party opposed to the Court in England. In like manner, *Tory*, the designation of a class of Irish bandits, was brought over to England and applied to the friends of the Duke of York.

24. Throughout the reign of Charles II., affairs in Scotland were in a troubled state. At an early period, the Earl of Lauderdale, aided by Sharp, Archbishop of St. Andrews, who had left the Presbyterian body, strenuously exerted himself to re-establish Episcopacy in Scotland. The latter excited so much ill-feeling among the Covenanters, that a body of them attacked and murdered him in 1679. Then came a rebellion, which was speedily suppressed by the Duke of Monmouth. Throughout all, however, the great body of the people of Scotland steadily adhered to their national creed and ritual.

Affairs in  
Scotland.

25. The dissolution of Charles's last Parliament in 1681 was followed by signs of a reaction in favor of the Court party. Shaftesbury was tried for his alleged complicity in the "Popish plot." The jury refused to find a bill against him. Then the King sought successfully to obtain control of the sheriffs by whom juries were empanelled, by depriving London and other towns of their charters. New ones, which always were adapted to the royal necessities, could be obtained only by the payment of a large sum of money. In this way the Court both enriched itself and increased its power. Unwilling to trust a jury summoned under the new system, Shaftesbury effected an escape from the Tower, and died two months after his arrival on the Continent.

Flight of  
Shaftes-  
bury.

26. The closing years of Charles's reign were marked by several plots more or less connected with one another. The so-called "Rye-House Plot" was a scheme formed by some desperate men to murder the King as he was returning from the Newmarket races. About the same time several persons of greater eminence and better character were plotting to dethrone Charles and put Monmouth in his stead as King. Concerned in the latter, besides Monmouth himself, were Lord William Russell, son of the Duke of Bedford; Algernon Sidney, a warm republican; a grandson of John Hampden; and several others. Both plots were detected; and at the trials of Russell and Sidney, the Crown lawyers

The Rye-  
House Plot.