Albany. The day before the marriage, a proclamation was publiſhed, commanding him to be ſtyled *king of the realm,* and that all letters after their marriage ſhould be directed in the names of her huſband and herſelf. The day alter it, a new proclamation was iſsued confirming this act: he was pronounced king by the ſound of trumpets, and aſſociated with the queen in her govern­ment. This meafure ſeems to have been the effect of the extreme love the queen had for her huſband, which did not permit her to ſee that it was an infringement of the conſtitution of the kingdom; though perhaps ſhe might alſo be urged to it by the preſſing eagerneſs of lord Darnley himſelf, and the partial counſels of David Rizzio. The earl of Murray made loud complaints, remonſtrated, that a king was impoſed upon the nation without the conſent of the three eſtates, and called up­on the nation to arm againſt the beginnings of tyranny. The malcontents accordingly were immediately in arms; but their ſucceſs was not anſwerable to their wiſhes. The bulk of the nation were ſatisfied with the good in­tentions of their ſovereign, and ſhe herſelf took the earlieſt opportunity of cruſhing the rebellion in its infan­cy. The earl of Murray was declared a traitor; and ſimilar ſteps were taken with others of the chiefs of the rebels. She then took the field againſt them at the head of a conſiderable army: and having driven them from place to place, obliged them at laſt to take refuge in England. Queen Elizabeth received them with that duplicity for which her conduct was ſo remarkable. Though ſhe herſelf had countenanced, and even excited them to revolt, ſhe refilled to give an audience to their deputies. Nay, ſhe even cauſed them to emit a public declaration, that neither ſhe, nor any perſon in her name, had ever excited them to their rebellious prac­tices. Yet, while the public behaviour of Elizabeth was ſo acrimonious, ſhe afforded them a ſecure tetreat in her kingdom, treated the earl of Murray in private with reſpect and kindneſs, and commanded the earl of Bedford to ſupply him with money. Mary, however, reſolved to proceed againſt the rebels with an exem­plary rigour. The ſubmiſſions of the duke of Chatel- herault alone, who had been leſs criminal than the rest, were attended to. But even the favour which he ob­tained was precarious and uncertain; for he was com­manded to uſe the pretence of ſickneſs, and to paſs for ſome time into foreign countries. A parliament was called; and a ſummons of treaſon being executed againſt the earls of Argyle, Glencairn, and Rothes, with others

of the principal rebels, they were commanded to appear before the three eſtates; in default of which their lives and eſtates were declared to be forfeited.

In the mean time Throgmorton the Engliſh ambaſſador ſolicited the pardon of the rebels; which Mary was at firſt inclined to grant. However, by the perſuaſion of the court of France, ſhe was not only indu­ced to proceed againſt them with rigour, but acceded to the treaty of Bayonne, by which the deſtruction of the Proteſtants was determined. This meaſure filled the whole court with terror and diſmay. The rebels were acquainted with the danger of their ſituation; and being now driven deſperate, they were ready to engage in the moſt atrocious deſigns. Unhappily, the ſituation of affairs in Scotland rendered the accompliſhment of their purpoſes but too eaſy. Violent diſguſts had taken place between the queen and her huſband. Her fondneſs had been exceſſive; but ſhe ſoon perceived that the qualities of his mind were not proportioned to his perſonal accompliſhments. He was proud, diſdainful, and ſuſpicious. No perſuaſions could correct his wilfulneſs; and he was at the ſame time giddy and ob­ſtinate, inſolent and mean. The queen in conſequence began to ſhow an indifference towards him; which he took care to augment, by ſhowing the like indifference towards her, and engaging in low intrigues and amours, indulging himſelf in diſſipation and riot, &c. How­ever, the deſire of dominion was his ruling paſſion; and. the queen, finding his total incapacity for exerciſing his power to any good purpoſe, had excluded him from it altogether. He was therefore at preſent a proper object for the machinations of the rebels, and readily entered into an agreement with them to depoſe the queen; vainly thinking by that means that he ſhould ſecure the crown to himſelf. However, as the parlia­ment was ſoon to aſſemble, in which the rebels had every reaſon to believe that they would be condemned for high treaſon, it was neceſſary that the kingdom ſhould be thrown into diſorder before that time came, otherwiſe their fate was inevitable. Practiſing on the imbecillity of Darnley, they perſuaded him that a cri­minal correſpondence ſubſiſted between the queen and David Rizzio @@(r). For this reaſon the king reſolved upon his deſtruction; and the conſpirators hoped there­by not only to get an indemnity to themſelves, but to effect a total revolution at court, and the entire humi­liation of Bothwel, Huntley, and Athol, who were the aſſociates of Rizzio. However, in order to ſave them-

@@@(r) That there ſubſiſted a criminal intercourſe between Mary and Rizzio is a ſcandal wſhrch is now given up by her enemies. It ſeems to reft on the authority of Buchanan and Knox; and their evidence in this cafe is clearly of no weight, not only from their being the ſtrenuous partizans of her adverſaries, but from the multitude of ſalſehoods which they anxiouſly detail to calumniate her. The love ſhe felt for Darnley was extreme, and their acquaintance commenced a month or two after the appointment of Rizzio to be her ſecretary for French affairs. She became pregnant ſoon after her marriage; and it was during her pregnancy that Rizzio was aſſaſſinated. There are ſtriking preſumptions in her favour. And what ſeems to put her innocence out of all queſtion, is the ſilence of the ſpies and reſidents of Elizabeth with regard to this amour; for, if there had been any thing real in it, they could not have made their court to their queen more effectually than by declaring to her its peculiarities; and their want of delicacy, ſo obſervable in other circumſtances, would have induced them upon this occaſion to give the greateſt foulnels and deformity to their information.

It appears that Rizzio was ill-favoured, and of a diſagreeable form. Buchanan ſays of him, "Non faciem cultus hor.eſtabat, ſed facies cultum deſtruebat. Hiſt. Scot. lib. xvii. This expreſſion is very ſtrong; but it would have little weight if other authors had not concurred in giving a ſimilar deſcription of Rizzio. In a book