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The Earl of Chester.

Of first or
second



THE
NOBLE AUTHORS
OF
ENGLAND.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

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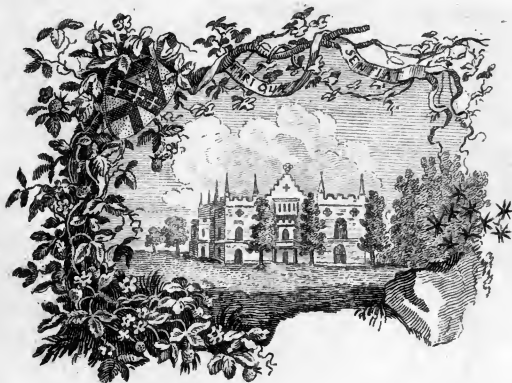
AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

A.
CATALOGUE
OF THE
R O Y A L
AND
NOBLE AUTHORS
OF
ENGLAND,
With LISTS of their WORKS.

*Dove, diavolo! Messer Ludovico, avete pigliato
tante coglionerie?*

CARD. D'ESTE, to ARIOSTO.

V O L. II.



PRINTED AT STRAWBERRY-HILL.

M D C C L V I I I .

CATALOGUE

NORTH BRITISH

GENERAL

DUKE OF NORTH BRITAIN

This catalogue contains a list of the books and manuscripts which have been purchased by the Duke of North Britain, since the death of the late Duke of North Britain, in the year 1786. The books are arranged in alphabetical order, and the manuscripts in chronological order. The prices are given in pounds, shillings, and pence.

NOBLE AUTHORS.

GEORGE MONKE,

DUKE of ALBEMARLE.

THIS memorable Man who raised himself by his personal merit within reach of a crown, which He had the prudence or the virtue to wave, whose being able to place it on the head of the Heir is imputed to astonishing art or secrecy, when in reality He only furnished a hand to the heart of a nation; and who after the greatest services that a subject could perform, either wanted the sense, or had the sense to distinguish himself no farther; [for perhaps he was singularly fortunate in always embracing the moment of propriety] This Man was an author; a

light in which He is by no means known, and yet in which He did not want merit. After his death was published by authority a treatise in his own profession, which He composed while a prisoner in the tower: It is called

“ Observations upon military and political
 “ affairs, written by the most honourable George
 “ Duke of Albemarle, &c.” A small folio,
 Lond. 1671. Besides a dedication to Charles
 the Second, signed John Heath, the Editor;
 it contains thirty chapters of martial rules in-
 terspersed with political observations, and is in
 reality a kind of military grammar. Of the
 science I am no judge: The remarks are short,
 sensible and pointed. Armour was not yet in
 disuse: He tells *his young galants* †, “ That men
 “ wear not arms because they are afraid of
 “ danger, but because they would not fear it.”
 I mention this to show his manner. He gives an
 odd reason for the use of pikes, preferably to
 swords; “ That if you arm your men with the
 “ latter, half the swords amongst the common
 “ men will on the first march be broken with
 “ cutting boughs ‡.”

† p. 23.

‡ p. 27.

We have besides

“ The Speech of General Monke in the
 “ House of Commons concerning the settling
 “ the conduct of the armies of the three nations
 “ for the safety thereof ¶ .”

“ Speech and declaration of his Excellency
 “ the Lord General Monke, delivered at White-
 “ hall, February 21, 1659, to the Members of
 “ Parliament at their meeting, before the re-ad-
 “ mission of the formerly secluded Members § .”

“ Letter to Gervase Pigot † .”

“ Letters written by General Monke relating
 “ to the Restoration ‡ .” Lond. 1714-15.

¶ *Vide Buckingham's works, vol. 1. p. 344.*

§ *Somers's tracts, third coll. vol. 2. p. 155.*

† *Peck's Desid. curi. vol. 1. lib. 6. p. 26.*

‡ *Harl. Catal. vol. 4. p. 585.*

CHARLES STANLEY,

EARL of DERBY,

A Peer of whom extremely little is known. His Father lost his head, and He his liberty for Charles the Second. The grateful King rewarded the Son with the Lord-Lieutenancies of two Counties. He has written a piece of controversy, the title of which is,

“The Protestant religion is a sure foundation
 “of a true Christian and a good subject, a great
 “friend to human society, and a grand promo-
 “ter of all virtues, both christian and moral.
 “By Charles Earl of Derby, Lord of Man and
 “the Isles.” Lond. 1671, the second edition;
 a very thin quarto.

This

This piece contains a dedication "To all Supreme Powers, by what titles soever dignified or distinguished, *i. e.* to Emperors, Kings, Sovereign Princes, Republics, &c." An Epistle to the Reader; another longer on the second edition; and the work itself, which is a Dialogue between Orthodox, a royalist, and Cacodæmon, one popishly affected. His Lordship is warm against the Church of Rome, their Casuists, and the Jesuits; and seems well read in the Fathers and in polemic divinity, from both which his style has adopted much acrimony. He died in 1672. His Father, as has been said, was the brave James Earl of Derby; his Mother, the Heroine who defended Lathamhouse, Grand-daughter of the Great Prince of Orange: A compound of Protestant Heroism that evaporated in controversy.

JOHN

JOHN POWLETT,

MARQ^s. of WINCHESTER,

GRANDSON of the Marquis mentioned above; an imitator of the Earl of Monmouth, whom I may call *the Translator*; like the preceding Lord, a prodigious sufferer for the royal cause, and not more bountifully rewarded. Indeed one does not know how to believe what our histories record, that his house at Basing, which He defended for two years together, and which the Parliamentarians burned in revenge, contained money, jewels and furniture, to the value of two hundred thousand pounds. Of what was composed the bed valued at fourteen thousand pounds? In every window the Marquis wrote with a diamond, *aimez Loyauté*. His epitaph was the composition of Dryden.

His

His Lordship translated from French into English

“The gallery of heroic Women.” Lond. 1652.

“Talon’s holy history.” Lond. 1653. qu^o.

And other books, which, says Antony Wood, I have not yet seen*.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH,
DUKE of NEWCASTLE;

A Man extremely known from the course of life into which he was forced, and who would soon have been forgotten in the walk of fame which he chose for himself. Yet as an author He is familiar to those who scarce know any other author-----from his book of horse-

* vol. 2. p. 525.

manship. Though *amorous in poetry and music*, as my Lord Clarendon says *, he was fitter to break Pegasus for a manage, than to mount him on the steeps of Parnassus. Of all the riders of that steed perhaps there have not been a more fantastic couple than his Grace and his faithful Duchess, who was never off her pillion. One of the noble Historian's finest portraits is of this Duke: The Duchess has left another; more diffuse indeed, but not less entertaining. It is equally amusing to hear her sometimes compare her Lord to Julius Cæsar, and oftner to acquaint you with such anecdotes, as in what sort of coach he went to Amsterdam. The touches on her own character are inimitable; She says †, “ That it pleased God to command
 “ his servant Nature to *indue* her with a poetical
 “ and philosophical genius even from her birth,
 “ for She did write some books even in that kind
 “ before She was twelve years of age.” But though She had written philosophy, it seems She had read none, for at near forty She informs us

* *vol. 2. p. 507.*

† *Dedication.*

that She applied to the reading of philosophic authors-----“in order to learn the terms of “art †.” But what gives one the best idea of her unbounded passion for scribbling, was her seldom revising the copies of her works, *lest it should disturb her following conceptions.* What a picture of foolish nobility was this stately poetic couple, retired to their own little domain, and intoxicating one another with circumstantial flattery on what was of consequence to no mortal but themselves! In that repository of curious portraits at Welbeck is a whole length of the Duchess in a theatric habit, which Tradition says She generally wore. Besides Lord Clarendon’s description, and his own Duchess’s life of this Nobleman, there is a full account of him in the Biographia Britannica ||, where the ample encomiums would endure some abatement. He seems to have been a man in whose Character Ridicule would find more materials than Satire.

† *ibid.*

|| p. 1214.

He published

“ La methode nouvelle de dresser les chevaux ;
 “ avec figures ; or the new method of manag-
 “ ing horses ; with cuts.” Antwerp, 1658. fol.
 This was first written in English, and translated
 into French by a Walloon.

“ A new method and extraordinary invention
 “ to dress horses, and work them according to
 “ nature by the subtlety of art.” Lond. 1667.
 folio. This second piece, as the Duke informs
 his reader, “ is neither a translation of the first,
 “ nor an absolute necessary addition to it ; and
 “ may be of use without the other, as the other
 “ hath been hitherto, and still is, without this.
 “ But both together will questionless do best.”
 A noble edition of this work has been printed of
 late years in this kingdom.

“ The Exile, a Comedy §.”

“ The Country Captain, a Comedy ;” writ-
 ten during his banishment, and printed at Ant-

§ *Vide Theatr. records, p. 57.*

werp,

werp, 1649: Afterwards presented by his Majesty's servants at Black-fryars, and very much commended by Mr. Leigh,

“Variety, a Comedy;” presented by his Majesty's servants at Black-fryars: First printed in 1649, and generally bound with the Country Captain. It was also highly commended in a copy of verses by Mr. Alexander Brome.

“The Humorous Lovers, a Comedy;” acted by his Royal Highness's servants. Lond. 1677. qu^o. This was received with great applause, and esteemed one of the best plays at that time.

“The triumphant Widow, or the medley of Humours, a Comedy;” acted by his Royal Highness's servants. Lond. 1677. qu^o. This piece pleased Mr. Shadwell so much, that He transcribed part of it into his Bury-fair, one of the most successful plays of that Laureate. His Biographer says, “That his Grace wrote in the manner of Ben Johnson, and is allowed by

“ the best judges not to have been inferior to his
 “ master.” I cannot think these panegyrics very
 advantageous: What compositions, that imi-
 tated Johnson’s pedantry, and mixed well with
 Shadwell’s poverty! Johnson, Shadwell, and
 Sir William Davenant, were all patronized by
 the Duke,

His poems are scattered among those of his
 Dutchess, in whose plays too he wrote many
 scenes.

One does not know whether to admire the
 philosophy or smile at the triflingness of this and
 the last-mentioned Peer, who after sacrificing
 such fortunes || for their master, and during
 such calamities of their country, could accomo-
 date their minds to the utmost idleness of
 literature.

|| *It is computed by the Duchess of Newcastle, that
 the loss sustained by the Duke from the civil wars,
 rather surpassed than fell short of £.733,579. Vide
 the life.*

EDWARD

EDWARD HYDE,
EARL of CLARENDON,

FOR his comprehensive knowledge of Man-
kind styled *, *The Chancellor of human Na-
ture*. His character at this distance of time
may, ought to be impartially considered. His
designing or blinded cotemporaries heaped the
most unjust abuse upon him: The subsequent
age, when the partizans of prerogative were at
least the loudest, if not the most numerous, smit
with a work that deified their Martyr, have been
unbounded in their encomiums. We shall steer
a middle course, and seperate his great virtues,
which have *not* been the foundation of his fame,
from his faults as an Historian, the real sources
of it.

* *Vide critical and philosophical Inquiry into the
causes of prodigies and miracles as related by histo-
rians, quoted in Gen. Diet. vol. 6, p. 341.*

Of

Of all modern virtues Patriotism has stood the Test the worst. The great Strafford with the eloquence of Tully and the heroism of Epaminondas, had none of the steadiness of the latter. Hampden, less stained, cannot but be suspected of covering ambitious thoughts with the mantle of popular virtue.-----In the partition of employments on a treaty with the King, his *contenting* himself with asking the post of Governor to the Prince seems to me to have had at least as deep a tincture of self-interestedness, as my Lord Strafford had, who strode at once from Demagogue to Prime-minister. Sir Edward Hyde, who opposed an arbitrary court, and embraced the party of an afflicted one, must be allowed to have acted conscientiously. A better proof was his behaviour on the Restoration, when the torrent of an infatuated Nation entreated the King and his Minister to be absolute. Had Clarendon sought nothing but power, his power had never ceased. A corrupted court and a blinded populace were less the causes of the Chancellor's fall, than an ungrateful King, who could not pardon his Lordship's having refused to accept for him the slavery of his country.

In

In this light my Lord Clarendon was more *the Chancellor of human Nature*, than from his knowledge of it. Like Justice itself he held the balance between the necessary power of the Supreme Magistrate and the interests of the People. This never-dying obligation his contemporaries were taught to overlook and to clamour against, till they removed the only Man, who, if He could, would have corrected his Master's evil government. One reads with indignation that buffooneries too low and insipid for Bartholemew-fair were practiced in a court called *polite*, to make a silly man of wit laugh himself into disgracing the only honest Minister he had. Buckingham, Shaftesbury, Lauderdale, Arlington, and such abominable Men were the exchange which the Nation made for my Lord Clarendon! It should not be forgot that Sir Edward Seymour carried up the charge against him, and that the Earl of Bristol had before attempted his ruin, by accusing him of being at once an enemy and a friend to the Papists. His Son-in-law † did not think him

† *The Duke of York.*

the latter, or he would have interposed more warmly in his behalf.

These I have mentioned, and almost every virtue of a Minister make his Character venerable. As an Historian He seems more exceptionable. His majesty and eloquence, his power of painting characters, his knowledge of his subject, rank him in the first class of Writers---- yet he has both great and little faults. Of the latter, his stories of ghosts and omens are not to be defended by supposing He did not believe them himself: There can be no other reason for inserting them, nor is there any medium between believing and laughing at them. Perhaps even his favorite character of Lord Falkland takes too considerable a share in the history: One loves indeed the heart that believed till He made his friend the Hero of his Epic. His capital fault is, his whole work being a laboured justification of King Charles. No Man ever delivered so much truth with so little sincerity. If He relates faults, some palliating epithet always slides in; and He has the art of breaking his darkest shades with gleams of light that take
off

off all impresson of horrou.-----One may pronounce on my Lord Clarendon in his double capacity of Statesman and Historian, that He acted for liberty, but wrote for prerogative.

There have been published of his Lordship's writing

“ Many Letters to promote the Restoration || .”

“ Several Speeches in Parliament during his
“ Chancellorship, from the Restoration to
“ 1667;” at least ten of them.

“ A full answer to an infamous and traitorous
“ pamphlet, intituled, a Declaration of the
“ Commons of England in Parliament assembled,
“ expressing the grounds and reasons of passing
“ their late resolutions touching no farther ad-
“ dress or application to be made to the King.”
Lond. 1648. qu^o.

|| Printed in vitâ Johannis Barwick. Vide
Gen. Dict. vol. 6. p. 336; and Biogr. Britan.
vol. 4. p. 2332.

“ The difference and disparity between the
 “ estates and conditions of George Duke of
 “ Buckingham and Robert Earl of Essex.
 “ Printed in the Reliquiæ Wottonianæ.” Lond.
 1672. octavo. It is a kind of answer to Sir
 Henry Wotton’s parallel of those two Favorites,
 and though written when Mr. Hyde was very
 young, is much preferable to the affected author
 it answers.

“ Animadversions on a book called, Fanati-
 “ cism fanatically imputed to the Catholic
 “ Church by Dr. Stillingfleet, and the imputa-
 “ tion refuted and retorted by J. C. By a per-
 “ son of honour.” Lond. 1674. octavo. Twice
 printed that year.

“ A Letter to the Duke of York, and ano-
 “ ther to his daughter the Duchess, on her em-
 “ bracing the Roman Catholic religion.”

“ A brief view and survey of the dangerous
 “ and pernicious errors to the Church and State,
 “ in Mr. Hobbes’s book intituled, Leviathan.”

Oxf.

Oxf. 1676. qu°. The Dedication to the King is dated at Moulins, May 10, 1673.

He made likewise alterations and additions to a book intituled,

“A collection of the orders heretofore used in Chancery.” Lond. 1661. octavo. His Lordship was assisted in this work by Sir Harbottle Grimstone, Master of the Rolls.

“History of the Rebellion and civil wars in Ireland,” printed at London in folio, 1726.

“History of the Rebellion.” The first volume was printed at Oxford in folio, 1702; the second in 1703; the third in 1704. It has been several times re-printed since in six volumes octavo. A French translation was printed at the Hague in 1704 and 1709, twelves.

His Lordship left besides in manuscript a second part of his History; a performance long detained from, though eagerly desired by, and

at last bequeathed to the Public by his Lordship's amiable Descendent and Heir of his Integrity, the late Lord Hyde and Cornbury. Yet this important Work has not yet seen the Light! †.

GEORGE DIGBY,
EARL of BRISTOL;

A Singular Person, whose life was one contradiction. He wrote against Popery and embraced it; He was a zealous opposer of the Court, and a sacrifice for it: Was conscientiously converted in the midst of his prosecution of Lord Strafford, and was most unconscientiously a Prosecutor of Lord Clarendon. With

† *It is not of consequence enough to form a separate article, and therefore I shall only mention here, that Henry Earl of Clarendon, eldest Son of the Chancellor, drew up an account of the monuments in the Cathedral at Winchester in 1683, which was continued, and was printed with the history of that Church by Roger Gale, 1715.*

great

great parts, He always hurt himself and his friends; with romantic bravery, He was always an unsuccessful Commander. He spoke for the Test-act though a Roman Catholic, and addicted himself to Astrology on the birth-day of true Philosophy.

We have of his writing

“ Letters between the Lord George Digby, and Sir Kenelm Digby, Knight, concerning Religion.” Lond. 1651. This was a controversy on Popery, in which Lord Digby shews that the Roman Catholic religion has no foundation on tradition, or on the authority of the Fathers, &c. Sir Kenelm was not only a Papist, but an Occult Philosopher: If Lord Digby had happened to laugh at that nonsense too, He would probably have died in search of the Grand Elixir.

“ Several Speeches*.”

“ Several Letters †.”

* *A. Wood*, vol. 2. p. 579.

† *ibid.*

“ A letter

“ A Letter to Charles the Second, on being
“ banished from his presence †.”

“ Elvira, or the worst not always true; a
“ Comedy.” For this He was brought into Sir
John Suckling’s Session of Poets.

“ Excepta è diversis operibus Patrum Lati-
“ norum. MS. || ”

“ The three first books of Cassandra ;” trans-
lated from the French, 8vo.

He is said to be author of

“ A true and impartial relation of the battle
“ between his Majesty’s army and that of the
“ Rebels near Ailesbury, Bucks, September 20,
“ 1643.”

And I find under his name, though probably
not of his writing, the following piece,

“ Lord Digby’s arcana aulica, or Walsing-
“ ham’s manual of prudential maxims for the
“ Statesman and the Courtier, 1655 §.”

† *Collection of letters, vol. 2. p. 51.*

|| *Wood, ib.*

§ *Harl. Catal. vol. 2. p. 755.*

DENZIL LORD HOLLES:

A Character very unlike the Earl of Bristol's; the one embraced a party with levity, and pursued it with passion; the other took his part on reflection, and yet could wave it, though his passions were concerned. The Courage of Digby blazed by choice; that of Holles * burned by necessity. Through their life, the former acted from the impulse of great parts; the latter of common sense; and in both the event was what in those cases it generally is, Digby was unfortunate and admired; Holles was successful and un-renowned.

* *A remarkable instance of his Spirit was his challenging General Ireton, who pleading "That his Conscience would not permit him to fight a duel," Holles, pulled him by the Nose, telling him, "That if his Conscience would not let him give redress, it ought to prevent him from offering Injuries."*

On a strict disquisition into the conduct of the latter, He seems to have been a Patriot both by principle and behaviour, and to have thoroughly understood the state of his country, and it's relations with Europe, it's dangers from royal power, from usurpation, from anarchy, from popery, from the increase of the French empire : On every crisis I have mentioned He acted an honest and uniform part. He early opposed the enormous exertion of the Prerogative by Charles the First and his Ministers, carrying up the impeachment against Laud, suffering a severe imprisonment for his free spirit, and being marked by the King in that wild attempt of accusing the five Members. Yet He seems to have been one of the first alarmed at the designs of those who proposed to chastise as well as to correct ; and who meant to retain the power as well as the office of punishment. At the Treaty at Oxford where He was one of the Commissioners from the Parliament, He ventured, in hopes of healing the distractions, to advise the King what to answer, an employment that clashed a little with his trust, and in which his sagacity did not shine,

shine, for though the King followed his advice, it had no effect. However, the intention seemed upright; and his so easily forgetting the personal injuries He had received, reflects great honour on his memory. He refused to act in the prosecution of Lord Strafford, who was his Brother-in-law, and against the Bishops; yet He was esteemed the Head of the Presbyterian party; and in the isle of Wight advised his Majesty to give up Episcopacy. The defects of his character seem to have been, that his principles were † aristocratic, [demonstrated by all experience to be the most tyrannous species of government, and never imbibed but by proud and self-interested men] that his opposition to the Army was too much founded on a personal enmity to Cromwell; and that He sat on the

† *It has been objected to me, that Lord Holles's writings seem to argue for Democracy; but it is certain that the tenor of his conduct and of his memoirs was to oppose and revile the low-born and popular Leaders, as soon as they had deprived his Lordship and his Associates of their ascendant in the Common-wealth. It is in vain for a man to pretend to democratic principles, who prefers Monarchy to the constant, natural and necessary consequences of a Democracy.*

trials of the Regicides, who at worst but chastized the faults which his Lordship had pointed out. Lord Holles acted zealously for the Restoration, and while the dawn of the King's reign was unclouded, accepted employments and embassies from the Crown, consistent with his honour and duty to his Country. As soon as the Catholic rudder was uncovered, He again reverted to patriot opposition. When Sir William Temple's Privy-council was established, Lord Holles, though eighty-two, yet never thinking himself past serving his country, accepted a place in it; but died soon after.

While He was an Exile in France, he wrote

“Memoirs of Denzil Lord Holles, Baron
 “of Isfield in Suffex, from the year 1641 to
 “1648.” Published in 1699. They are little
 more than an apology for his own conduct, and
 a virulent satire on his Adversaries. The extra-
 ordinary wording of the Dedication takes off all
 hopes of impartiality: It is addressed “To the
 “unparalleled couple, Mr. Oliver St. John,
 “his Majesty's Sollicitor-general, and Mr.
 “Oliver Cromwell, the Parliament's Lieute-
 “nant-

“nant-general, the two grand Designers of
 “the ruin of three Kingdoms.” Much temper
 was not to be expected from an exile in a re-
 ligious and civil war: From the extreme good
 sense of his Lordship’s speeches and letters, one
 should not have expected that weak attempt to
 blast Cromwell for a Coward. How a Judica-
 tory in the *Temple of Fame* would laugh at such
 Witnesses † as a Major-general Crawford, and
 a Colonel Dalbier! Cæsar and Cromwell are
 not amenable to a commission of oyer and
 terminer.

There are published besides

“Two Letters to the Earl of Strafford ||;”
 published among the Strafford-papers.

“A Speech in behalf of Sir Randal Crew §,”
 who had been Chief-justice of the King’s-bench,

† Two obscure men whom Lord Holles quotes to
 prove instances of Cromwell’s want of spirit.

|| Vide that Collection, and Collins’s historical
 account of the families of Cavendish, Holles, &c.
 p. 100.

§ Printed in the diurnal Occurrences, p. 261;
 and in Collins, p. 111.

but was removed for delivering his opinion against Loan-money.

“ Another *,” very good.

“ Speech in Parliament, January 31, 1642,
“ upon the poor Tradesmen’s petition †.”

“ Speech at the Lord’s bar, January 15, 1642,
“ upon the impeachment of the Earls of Nor-
“ thampton, Devonshire, Monmouth, &c †.”

“ Speech in the Guildhall †.”

“ His Speech as Chairman of the Committee
“ on the Restoration § .”

“ A fine Letter to Monsieur Van Benning-
“ hen, [who had been Embassador in England

* *ibid.*

† *Catalogue of the Middle Temple library, p. 492.*

‡ *ib. p. 491.*

§ *ib. p. 493.*

§ *Commons’s Journal, vol. 10. p. 49.*

“ from

“ from Holland] to promote an union against
“ France*.”

“ A Letter from Paris to Sir William Morrice,
“ Secretary of State †.”

“ His Remains,” being a second letter to a
friend concerning the Judicature of the Bishops
in Parliament, 1682 †.

“ Grand Question concerning the Judicature
“ of the House of Peers stated ‖.”

“ A pamphlet,” in vindication of some French
gentlemen falsely accused of a robbery §.

* *Printed originally in quarto, and in Collins
ubi supra, p. 152.*

† *ib. p. 159.*

‡ *Biogr. vol. 4. p. 2651.*

‖ *I have met with this title no where but in the
Harl. Catal. vol. 4. p. 771.*

§ *Biogr. vol. 4. p. 2649.*

DUDLEY

DUDLEY LORD NORTH,

SON of the Lord before-mentioned, was made a Knight of the Bath in 1616, at the creation of Charles Prince of Wales, and sat in many Parliaments, till seclused by the prevailing party in that which condemned the King. From that period Lord North lived privately in the country, and as the Biographer* of the Family informs us, towards the latter end of his life entertained himself with justice-busness, books, and (as a very numerous issue required) œconomy, on which subject, besides the ensuing pieces, he wrote

“A little Tract.”

“Passages relating to the long Parliament,” with an apologetic, or rather recantation-preface. He had it seems at first been active against the King.

* *Vide Roger North's life of Lord Keeper Guildford, in the preface.*

“History

“History of the life of the Lord Edward North, the first Baron of the Family.” Addressed to his eldest Son. Written sensibly and in a very good style, yet in vain attempting to give a favorable impression of his Ancestor, who appears to have been a very time-serving person: Though Chancellor of the augmentation-office on the suppression of Convents, and though He had married his Son to the Duke of Northumberland’s Daughter-in-law, he was immediately in favour with Queen Mary and made a Baron by Her!

“Essays †.” Printed in 1682. The subjects are, “I. Light in the way to Paradise. II. Of Truth. III. Of Goodness. IV. Of Eternity. V. Of original Sin.”

† *Collins’s peerage, vol. 4. p. 260. last edit.*

JAMES

JAMES TOUCHET,
 EARL of CASTLEHAVEN
 AND
 BARON AUDLEY.

IF this Lord, who led a very martial life, had not taken the pains to record his own actions, (which however He has done with great frankness and ingenuity) we should know little of his story, our historians scarce mentioning him; and even our writers of anecdotes as Burnet, or of tales and circumstances as Roger North, not giving any account of a court-quarrel occasioned by his Lordship's Memoirs. Antony Wood alone has preserved this event, but has not made it intelligible. The Earl was a Catholic; far from a bigotted one, having stily opposed the Pope's Nuntio in Ireland †,

† *Vide his Memoirs, p. 121.*

and treating the Monks with very little ceremony when He found them dabling in sedition †. He himself had been a commander in the Irish rebellion for the confederate Catholics, but afterwards made all the amends He could to the King's cause, serving under the Marquisses of Ormond and Clanrickarde. A little before the ruin of the latter, Lord Castlehaven was dispatched by Him to the young King at Paris, whose service when he found desperate, He engaged with the great Prince of Condè then in rebellion; attended that Hero in most of his celebrated actions; returned to England on the Restoration; entered into the Spanish service in Flanders, was witness to the unsuccessful dawn of King William's glory; and died in 1684. He wrote

“The Earl of Castlehaven's review, or his memoirs of his engagement and carriage in the “Irish wars.” Enlarged and corrected with an appendix and postscript. Lond. 1684. This I suppose was the second edition. The Earl had

† *ib.* p. 142.

been much censured for his share in the Irish rebellion and wrote these memoirs to explain his conduct rather than to excuse it, for he freely confesses his faults, and imputes them to provocations from the government of that kingdom, to whose rashness and cruelty conjointly with the votes and resolutions of the English parliament, He ascribes the massacre. There are no dates, little method, and less style in these memoirs; defects atoned in some measure by a martial honesty. Soon after their publication the Earl of Anglesey, Lord privy-seal, wrote to ask a copy. Lord Castlehaven sent him one, but denying the work as his. Anglesey, who had been a Commissioner in Ireland for the Parliament, thinking himself affected by this narrative, published Castlehaven's letter, with observations and reflections very abusive on the Duke of Ormond, which occasioned, first a printed controversy, and then a trial before the privy-council; the event of which was, that Anglesey's first letter was voted a scandalous libel, and himself removed from the custody of the privy-seal; and that the Earl of Castlehaven's memoirs on which he was several times examined, and which He owned, were declared a scandalous

dalous libel on the government: A censure that seems very little founded: There is not a word that can authorize that sentence from the council of Charles the Second, but the imputation on the Lords-justices of Charles the First; for I suppose the privy-council did not pique themselves on vindicating the honour of the Republican Parliament! Bishop Morley wrote “a true account of the whole proceedings betwixt James Duke of Ormond, and Arthur Earl of Anglesey †.” folio. More of this affair will be found in the article of Anglesey.

HENRY PIERPOINT,
MARQ^s. of DORCHESTER,

APPEARED but little in the character of an author, though he seems to have had as great foundation for being so, as any on the list. He * studied ten and twelve hours a

† *Wood, vol. 2. p. 774.*

* *Wood's Fasti, vol. 2. p. 22.*

day for many years; was admitted a Bencher of Gray's-Inn for his knowledge of the law, and Fellow of the College of Physicians for his proficiencie in medicine and anatomy.

He published

“ A Speech, spoken in the House of Lords
“ concerning the right of Bishops to sit in Par-
“ liament, May 21, 1641.”

“ Another, concerning the lawfulness and
“ conveniency of their intermedling in tempo-
“ ral affairs, May 24, 1641.”

“ Speech to the trained bands of Notting-
“ hamshire at Newark, July 13, 1642.”

“ Letter to John Lord Roos, February 25,
“ 1659.” This Lord was Son-in-law to the
Marquis, and was then prosecuting a divorce
from his Wife for adultery. Wood says, that
this Lord Roos, [afterwards Duke of Rutland]
assisted by Samuel Butler, returned a buffoon
answer, to which the Marquis replied with ano-
ther paper intituled

“ The

“ The reasons why the Marquis of Dorchester printed his letter, together with his answer to a printed paper called, a true and perfect copy of the Lord Roos his answer to the Marquis of Dorchester’s letter.

Wood adds, “ He, the said Marquis, hath as it is probable other things extant, or at least fit to be printed, which I have not yet seen.”

JOHN WILMOT,

EARL of ROCHESTER;

A Man, whom the Muses were fond to inspire, and ashamed to avow, and who practiced without the least reserve that secret which can make verses more read for their defects than for their merits: The art is neither commendable nor difficult. Moralists proclaim loudly that there is no wit in indecency: It is
very

very true: Indecency is far from conferring wit; but it does not destroy it neither. Lord Rochester's poems have much more obscenity than wit, more wit than poetry, more poetry than politeness. One is amazed at hearing the age of Charles the Second called polite: Because the Presbyterians and Religionists had affected to call every thing by a Scripture-name, the new Court affected to call every thing by it's own name. That Court had no pretensions to politeness but by it's resemblance to another age, which called it's own grossness polite, the age of Aristophanes. Would a Scythian have been civilized by the Athenian stage, or a Hottentot by the Drawing-room of Charles the Second? The characters and anecdotes being forgot, the state-poems of that time are a heap of senseless ribaldry, scarcely in rhyme, and more seldom in metre. When Satyrs were brought to court, no wonder the Graces would not trust themselves there.

The writings of this *noble and beautiful Count*, as Antony Wood * calls him, [for his Lord-

* *Athen. Oxon, vol. 2. p. 655.*

ship's vices were among the fruits of the Restoration, and consequently not unlovely in that Biographer's eyes] in the order they were published, at least as they are ranged by that Author, were

“A Satire against Mankind,” printed in one sheet in folio, June 1679. It is more than an imitation of Boileau. One Griffith a Minister wrote against it. We are told that Andrew Marvel used to say, “That Rochester was the only Man in England that had the true vein of satire.” A very wrong judgment: Indelicacy does not spoil flattery more than it does satire.

“On Nothing, a poem.” Printed on one side of a sheet of paper in two columns.

“Poems on several occasions.” Antwerp, [Lond] 1680. octavo. Among his poems are some by other hands, falsely imputed to him. “The ramble in St. James's park,” was claimed by one Alexander Ratcliffe of Gray's-Inn. It seems his Lordship, when dying, had ordered all his immoral writings to be burned,-----But
the

the age was not without it's Curls to preserve such treasures!

“A Letter on his death-bed to Dr. Burnet.”
Lond. 1680. one sheet folio.

“Valentinian, a tragedy of John Fletcher,
“as it is altered by the late Earl of Rochester,”
and acted at the Theatre-royal in Drury-lane.
Lond. 1685. quarto. There is prefixed by an
anonymous hand a large preface and encomium
on the Author and his writings.

“Poems, &c. on several occasions, with
“Valentinian, a tragedy.” Lond. 1691. octavo.
To this edition are prefixed poems on the death
of the Earl, &c.

Under the Earl's name are printed several
pieces in “A collection of poems by several
“hands, &c.” Lond. 1693. octavo. As also

“A translation from Horace, in Examen
“poeticum; the third part of miscellany
“poems, &c. Lond. 1693 †.

† page 262.

“A Song

“ A Song in imitation of Sir John Eaton’s
“ song †.”

And in the “ Annual miscellany for the year
“ 1694, being the fourth part of miscellany
“ poems, &c.” Lond. octavo; are ascribed to
Lord Rochester, “ A Lyric, imitated from Cor-
“ nelius Gallus; Apollo’s grief for having killed
“ Hyacinth by accident, in imitation of Ovid;
“ and a Song.”

“ A Lampon on the Lord Mulgrave,” said
to be in Mr. Sheldon’s library, M S.

“ On the supposed Author of a late poem in
“ defence of Satire, with Rochester’s answer.”
M S.

“ The works of the Earls of Rochester, Ros-
“ common, Dorset, &c.” Two volumes in
one, Lond. 1718; without any name of
Printer ||.

† *ib.* p. 424.

|| *It was printed by Curl.*

“ Fifty-four letters to Henry Saville and
“ others §.”

“ Seven more to his Wife and Son †.”

ANTONY

ASHLEY COOPER,

EARL of SHAFTSBURY.

AS Lord Rochester was immersed only in the vices of that reign, his was an innocent character compared to those who were plunged in it's crimes. A great weight of the latter fell to the share of the Lord in question, who had canted tyranny under Cromwell, practiced it under Charles the Second, and who disgraced the cause of liberty by being the busiest instrument for it, when every other party had rejected him. It was the weakest vanity in him to brag that Cromwell would have made him

§ *Vide Collection of letters, vol. 2. published by Doddsley, 1755.*

† *Whartoniana, vol. 2.*

King :

King: The best He could hope for was not to be believed; if true, it only proved that Cromwell took him for a fool. That He should have acted in the trials of the Regicides was but agreeable to his character-----or to his want of it! Let us hasten to his works: He was rather a copious writer for faction than an Author, for in no light can one imagine that He wished to be remembered.

“A letter from Sir Antony Ashley Cooper, Thomas Scot, J. Berners, and J. Weaver, Esquires, delivered to the Lord Fleetwood, owning their late actions in endeavouring to secure the Tower of London, and expostulating his Lordship’s defection from his engagements unto the Parliament,” printed in 1659, and mentioned in no catalogue of Lord Shaftsbury’s works.

The fundamental constitutions of Carolina” London, seven sheets folio; dated March 1, 1669 †.

† For the following list of his works, vide Wood, vol. 2. p. 725.

“ A seasonable Speech made by Sir A. Ashley
 “ Cooper in the House of Commons 1659,
 “ against the new Peers and power of the House
 “ of Lords †.”

“ Speech on Lord Treasurer Clifford taking
 “ his oath in the Exchequer, December, 5,
 “ 1672.

“ Several Speeches to both Houses at the open-
 “ ing of the Parliament, February 4, and 5,
 “ 1672.”

“ Speech to Serjeant Edward Thurland in
 “ the Exchequer-chamber, when he was made
 “ one of the Barons of the Exchequer, January
 “ 24, 1672.” Re-printed in 1681; to show
 the Author's mutability, it containing zealous
 arguments for the prerogative, and a most favor-
 able character of the Duke of York.

“ Speech on the Lord Treasurer Osborn tak-
 “ ing his oath in the Exchequer, June 26, 1673.”

† *Buckingham's works*, vol. I. p. 324.

“ Speech

“Speech to both Houses of Parliament, October, 27, 1673.”

“Speech in the House of Lords, October 20, 1675,” upon the debate for appointing a day to hear Dr. T. Shirley’s case.

“Speech in the House of Lords, March 25, 1679,” upon occasion of the House resolving itself into a grand Committee to consider the State of England.

“Speech lately made by a noble Peer of the realm, Novemb. 1680.” This was never spoken, and was by order of the Lords, burnt by the hands of the hangman. It flattered the Scots; and was answered anonymously in a pamphlet called, “A letter from Scotland, written occasionally upon the Speech made by a noble Peer of this realm.”

“Two seasonable discourses concerning this present Parliament,” Oxon. [Lond.] 1675. quarto. The first discourse is intituled, “The
“debate

“debate or argmuments for dissolving this present
 “Parliament, and the calling frequent and new
 “Parliaments.” The second, “A letter from a
 “Parliament-Man to his Friend, concerning
 “the proceedings of the House of Commons
 “this last Session, begun October 13, 1675.”
 Both were answered in a book called, “A Pac-
 “ket of Advices. Part I.”

“A Letter from a Person of Quality to his
 “Friend in the Country, 1675.” qu^o. Pub-
 lished after the prorogation of Parliament in
 November that year. It was written against the
 Test; and was answered by Marchmont Need-
 ham in his “Packet of Advices to the Men of
 “Shaftsbury.” *It is remarkable that this Need-
 ham had been retained by the Regicides to write
 against the Royal Family; and was now hired by
 the Court to write against one who had been almost
 as deeply engaged against the King.*

“His Case at the King’s-bench on his con-
 “finement in the Tower.” Lond. 1679.

“Expedient

“Expedient for settling the Nation, discours-
 ed with his Majesty in the House of Peers at
 Oxford, March 24, 1680.” Lond. 1681;
 one sheet quarto. The expedient was the set-
 tlement of the Crown on the Duke of Mon-
 mouth.

“No protestant Plot, or the present pretend-
 ed conspiracy of Protestants against the King’s
 government, discovered to be a conspiracy of
 the Papists against the King and his protes-
 tant Subjects.” Lond. 1681. Of this,
 Lord Shaftsbury was not the avowed but re-
 puted Author. His servant, who carried it to
 the press, is said to have been committed to
 prison. Being partly answered in a pamphlet
 intituled, “A plea for succession in opposition
 to popular exclusion,” there was published

“The second part of no Protestant plot,”
 Lond. 1682,

“A third part,” said to be written by one
 Robert Ferguson under the direction of Shafts-
 bury:

bury. All the three parts were a vindication of him. The last was answered under the title of "A letter to a friend, containing certain observations upon some passages in a late libel intituled, a third part, &c."

"A modest account of the present posture of affairs in England, with a particular reference to the Earl of Shaftsbury's case; and a vindication of him from two pretended letters of a noble Peer." [Marquis of Halifax] This was not owned, but was imputed to the Earl by Sir Roger L'Esrange in his *Observator*, a gazette of the opposite faction.

"The Earl of Essex's speech at the delivery of the petition to the King, January 25, 1680." The petition was for a Parliament.

Wood imputes to Shaftsbury too

"A vindication of the Association;" but at the same time says, that the Earl's servant being seized as He was carrying it to the press, owned it to be Ferguson's. The same Author mentions the Earl's publishing an apology in Holland, but does not give the title of it.

"Three

“ Three letters * written during his imprisonment in the Tower, to the King, to the Duke of York, and to a Lord, not named.”

“ The Character of the Honourable William Hastings of Woodlands in Hampshire, second Son of Francis Earl of Huntingdon,” printed originally in Peck’s *Desiderata curiosa*, and lately in the *Conoisseur*, vol. 3. It is a curious and well-drawn portrait of our ancient English gentry.

Wood says that among his Lordship’s papers were found, but uncertain if written by Him,

“ Some observations † concerning the regulating elections for parliament.”

One cannot but observe with concern what I have before remarked, that writing the life of a Man is too apt to instill partiality for the subject. The History of Lord Shaftsbury in the

* *Printed in Collins’s peerage ; vide Shaftsbury.*

† *They are printed among Somers’s tracts, vcl. 1.*

Biographia is almost a panegyric; whereas a bon-mot of the Earl himself was his truest character: Charles the Second said to Him one day, “Shaftsbury, I believe Thou art the wickedest fellow in my dominions.” He bowed, and replied, “Of a Subject, Sir, I believe I am.” †.

HENEAGE FINCH,

EARL of NOTTINGHAM.

FEW families have produced so many considerable men as the House of Finch has in late reigns: Men, who have owed their preferments to themselves, not to favour. The Lord in question rose through the great steps of the Law, from Solicitor to Attorney-general, to Lord Keeper, to Lord Chancellor, to an Earldom. Though employed in the most difficult part of the reign of Charles the Second,

† *North's examen.*

his character remained untainted. Antony Wood represents him as a great Temporizer. He certainly neither offended the Court nor the Patriots. Had he shown great partiality to the latter, there is no doubt but the King would have dismissed Him, being by no means so dangerous a man as his predecessor Shaftsbury. That his complaisance for the prerogative was not unbounded, was manifest by the King being obliged to set the seal himself to the Earl of Danby's pardon. The truth is, the Earl of Nottingham was neither violent nor timid. When He pronounced sentence on the Lord Viscount Stafford, he did not scruple to say, "Who can doubt now that London was burned by the Papists?" Burnet calls this declaration indecent: If it was so to the unhappy Convict, it was certainly no flattery to the predominant faction at court. This speech was reckoned the master-piece of his eloquence; and his eloquence was much celebrated. Burnet says * it was affected, laboured, and too constant on all occasions; and that his Lordship lived to find it much despised. The Bishop allows his probity; and in

* *vol. I. p. 365.*

another place † speaks of him with the greatest encomiums. Dryden has drawn a beautiful character of him in his *Abfalom* and *Achitophel* under the name of *Amri*. Others ‡ have called him *the English Cicero*, *the English Roscius*.

Pieces of his published are

“Several speeches and discourses on the trials
“of the Regicides.” He was then Solicitor-
general.

“Speeches to both Houses of Parliament,”
while Lord Keeper and Lord Chancellor.

“Speech at pronouncing sentence on William
“Lord Viscount Stafford, December 7, 1680.”
Printed with the trial.

“Speech against the bill of exclusion ||.”

† *Preface to the second volume of his History of the Reformation.*

‡ *Wood, vol. 2. p. 719; where see the following account of his works.*

|| *Vide Buckingham's works, vol. 2.*

“Answers

“Answers by his Majesty’s command to several addresses presented to his Majesty at Hampton-court, May 19, 1681.” Lond. one sheet folio.

“His arguments upon a decree in a cause in the Howard family; wherein the several ways and methods of limiting a trust for a term of ten years are fully debated.” Lond. 1685; nine sheets folio.

His Lordship left in manuscript

“Chancery Reports.”

SIR *GEORGE BOOTH,*

LORD DELAMER,

RECORDED for his activity and zeal for the Restoration of Charles the Second, in whose behalf he seized Chester, but was defeated by Lambert and imprisoned in the Tower.

We

We have already remarked some instances of the scanty liberality with which that Prince rewarded some of the greatest Sufferers in his and his Father's cause. With the same impartiality we must observe how unjustly the Author of the Peerage produces Sir George Booth as an instance of ill-paid services. By some patents and letters quoted in the same place, it is plain that Sir George was a convert of the latest date; yet He had a recompence of ten thousand pounds, * a liberty of recommending six Gentlemen to the honour of Knighthood, and two for the dignity of Baronet, and was himself created a Peer. If this was slight payment, three kingdoms would not have sufficed to discharge the Monarch's and the Martyr's arrears.

His Lordship's writings were published under this title

“ The works of Lord Delamer †, containing
“ his Lordship's speeches in Parliament, with

* *It is honorable both to the King and Sir George, that £. 20,000, was designed for him, but he himself desired the House of Commons to confine the grant to £. 10,000.*

† *Harl. Catal. vol. 1. p. 465.*

“ dis-

“discourses on the affairs of State.” 1691. He is said † to have left besides in manuscript, three books in quarto, containing collections from Scripture disposed methodically, “for confirming his judgment in the doctrine of the Gospel, or encouragement of his heart in the practice of repentance, faith, &c.” To which are added some passages to justify the Church of England against Popish and Presbyterian objections.

As I have not been able to meet with this edition of Lord Delamer's works, I must hint to the Reader, that I am not quite certain whether the author I quote has not made a mistake, having perhaps confounded this Lord with his Son, of whom an account will be given in the course of this work.

† *Vide Memorials and Characters of eminent and worthy Persons, 1741. fol. p. 427.*

LORD

LORD KEEPER

GUILDFORD,

WAS younger Son of the Lord North before-mentioned. Burnet and Kennet have given no very favorable character of the Keeper: His relation Roger North has defended him in a very bulky work, which however does not contribute much to raise our ideas either of the Writer or his Subject *. If that performance and it's companion the Examen, had nothing else ridiculous in them, it would be sufficient to blast their reputation, that they aim at de-

* *It is remarkable that two Peers of this race have suffered by apologies written for them by two of their own relations; but with this difference naturally attending the performances of a sensible man and a weak one: Dudley Lord North has shown himself an artful and elegant historian; Roger North, a miserable Biographer.*

crying

crying that excellent Magistrate the Lord Cheif-justice Hale, and that Charles the Second, and that wretch the Duke of Lauderdale, the King's taking money from France and the seizure of the Charter of London, are some of the Men and some of the measures the Author defends!

This Lord Guildford wrote

“An alphabetical Index of verbs neuter,” printed with Lilly's grammar: Compiled while he was at Bury-school †.

“Argument in a case between Soams and Bernadiston †.”

“His argument on a trial between Charles Howard and the Duke of Norfolk;” printed with that case.

“The King's declaration on the Popish plot;” composed chiefly by his Lordship §.

† *Vide life*, p. 12.

‡ *ib.* p. 159.

§ *ib.* p. 259.

“ A paper on the gravitation of fluids, considered in the bladders of fishes*.”

“ An answer to a paper of Sir Samuel Moreland on his static barometer.” This was never printed †.

“ A philosophical essay on Music;” printed by Martin, printer to the Royal Society, 1677.

“ Lord Chief-justice North’s narrative to the House of Commons, of what Bedloe had sworn before him at Bristol.”

“ A narrative of some passages in or relating to the long Parliament, by Sir Francis North, afterwards Lord Keeper of the great seal ‡.”

“ Many notes of cases, fragments of transactions at court,” and other papers published whole or in part, in various parts of his life by Roger North, and in the Examen.

* Printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. 2. p. 845.

† *Life*, p. 293.

‡ *Somers’s tracts*, vol. 1.

JOHN

JOHN ROBARTEs,
EARL of RADNOR,

“**W**AS a man of a morose and cynical
 “temper, just in his administration,
 “but vicious under the appearances of virtue :
 “Learned beyond any man of his quality,
 “but intractable, stiff and obstinate, proud and
 “jealous.” These are Burnet’s words*. Wood
 †, He was a Colonel for the Parliament,
 that He fought desperately at Edgehill, and
 afterwards at Newberry, where He was Field-
 marshal, but grew to dislike the violences of
 his party, and retired till the Restoration, when
 He was made Lord privy-seal, “but giving not
 “that content was expected, He was sent into

* vol. 1. p. 98.

† vol. 2. p. 778.

“Ireland to be Lord-Lieutenant there; and
 “his government being disliked, He was re-
 “called and made Lord President.” We are
 not told how He disappointed the King’s expect-
 ations; probably *not* by too great complaisance;
 nor why his administration, which Burnet calls
just, was disliked. If it is true, that He was a
 good Governor, the presumption will be, that
 his rule was not disliked by those to whom, but
 from whom He was sent. However, not to
 judge too hardly of Charles the Second, we may
 not depend too much upon the Bishop’s account
 of the Earl’s government, if the fruits of it
 were no better than those of his great Learning;
 all that is recorded of his writing bearing this
 canting title

“A discourse of the vanity of the creature,
 “grounded on Eccles. i, 2.” Lond. 1673.
 octavo.

Wood says that He left one or two more
 treatises fitted for the press.

ARTHUR

ARTHUR ANNESLEY,
 EARL of ANGLESEY,

WHILE a private young man was engaged on the side of Charles the First, whose party he quitted early to embrace that of the Parliament: By them He was entrusted as Commissioner of Ulster, where He performed good service to the Protestant cause. Wood says he took both the Covenant and Engagement, but the latter is contradicted*. It is certain that he seems to have lain by during the reign of Cromwell, and that He was not trusted either by the Rump or the Army. When the secluded Members were restored, He returned to Parliament, and was chosen President of the Council of State, in which capacity He was active for the Restoration, and was distinguished amongst

* *Vide his life in the Biograph. Brit.*

those who *coming in at the eleventh hour* received greater wages than Men who had lost their all in defending the Vineyard. He was made a Baron, an Earl, Treasurer of the Navy, Commissioner for re-settling Ireland, Lord privy-seal, and might, we are told †, have been Prime-Minister, if He had not declined it to avoid envy. As He declined no other power under no kind of government, this anecdote is suspicious; and I should much question whether ever any man declined the Prime-ministership for *that* reason. Engaging in a controversy with the Earl of Castlehaven, as has been mentioned; and that drawing on another with the Duke of Ormond. He was disgraced; though the author of his life in the *Biographia* ascribes the cause of his fall to a remonstrance which He had presented to the King, in which He took much liberty with his Majesty, and greater with the religion of the Duke of York. This piece being resented, though it was not thought proper, says the Biographer, to express so much, the Duke of Ormond was persuaded to exhibit a charge

† *Happy future state of England*, p. 5.

against

against the Earl, which was made the pretence for removing him; but for this secret history no authority is quoted. The Duke's letter, taxing the Earl with breach of Friendship, is preserved †, is written with great spirit, and has this remarkable period; "I was not willing to believe that book to be of your Lordship's composing, and hoped some of the suborned libellers of the age had endeavoured to imitate your Lordship, and not you them." The Earl's answer, though inferior, does not want firmness. He passed the rest of his time in retirement, and died just as some thought He would have been appointed Lord Chancellor to James the Second, in 1686. A supposition most improbable: I do not think so ill of this Lord as to believe He could supplant Jefferies, who was then in possession of the Seals, and who, without derogation from the subserviencence of any Judge that ever was, excelled in moulding the law to the purposes of a court.

Of this Lord we have three characters by very different hands. Antony Wood, the high-

† *Life ubi supra.*

church satirist, represents him as an artful time-server; by principle a Calvinist, by policy a favourer of the Papists. Bishop Burnet, as ungentle on the other side, paints him as a tedious and ungraceful orator, as a grave, abandoned and corrupt man, whom no party would trust. The benign author of the *Biographia Britannica* [a work, which notwithstanding its singular merit I cannot help calling *Vindictio Britannica*, or a || defence of every body] humanely applies his softening pencil, is successful in blotting out some § spots, and attempts to varnish every one. Wood had severely animadverted on the Earl's sitting in Judgment on the Regicides: The Biographer extolls it as an act of the greatest loyalty and honour: But under favour it not only appears a servile complaisance, but glaring injustice. The Earl had gone most lengths with those Men; in short, had acted with them in open rebellion to his Sovereign: The putting to death

|| See particularly the lives of Dudley, associate of Empson; of the Duke of Northumberland; of Shaftsbury; and of Arlington.

§ As his not taking the engagement; and the accusation of corruption.

that

that Sovereign could by no means be the guilty part of their opposition. If a King deserves to be opposed by force of arms, He deserves death: If He reduces his subjects to that extremity, the blood spilt in the quarrel lies on him-----the executing him afterwards is a meer formality.

That his Lordship failed with the times, remains notorious: Those principles must be of an * accomodating temper, which could suffer the same Man to be President of a republican council of State, and recommend him for Chancellor to an arbitrary and popish King. Once when the Earl of Essex charged him in the House of Lords with being prayed for by the Papists; Anglesey said, "He believed it was not so; but if Jews in their Synagogues, or Turks in their Mosques would pray for him unasked, He should be glad to be the better for their devotion." Had He really been nominated to the Chancellorship by James the Second, probably he would have pleaded,

** He was twice Commissioner for settling Ireland, once under the Parliament, the other time under Charles the Second.*

That it was not of his seeking, but owing to the prayers of the Catholics, and he was glad to be the better for them.

In answer to the Bishop's accusation of no party trusting him, the Biographer pleads that his Lordship enjoyed for two and twenty years the confidence of Charles the Second. The fact † does not appear to be true; and were it true, would be no justification: It is well known what qualifications could recommend a man to the confidence of Charles. When Lord Clarendon lost it in seven years by his merit, it were ignominy to have preserved it two and twenty.

This Earl of Anglesey wrote

“ A Letter to William Lenthall, Speaker
 “ to the Rump, from Mr. Annesley, expostu-
 “ lating with him on account of his being ex-

† *The office of Lord Privy-seal is no place of confidence, nor is it any where said that the Earl had any particular share of the King's favour.*

“ cluded

“cluded the House for not taking the engagement;” printed in a pamphlet called “England’s confusion §.”

“The Truth unveiled, in behalf of the Church of England †, &c.” Being a vindication of Mr. John Standish’s sermon before the King, 1676. This being an answer to Mr. Robert Grove’s vindication of the conforming Clergy from the unjust aspersion of heresy, was replied to by Grove; and by a letter to the author of the vindication of Mr. Standish’s sermon. With *Truth unveiled* was published a piece on Transubstantiation, intituled

“Reflections on that discourse, which a Master of Arts [once] of the University of Cambridge calls *rational*, presented in print to a person of honour, 1676.”

This was answered in a tract called, “Roman Tradition examined.”

§ *Biogr.* p. 151.

† *Athenæ*, vol. 2. p. 790.

“A letter from a person of honour in the
 “country, written to the Earl of Castlehaven,
 “being observations and reflections on his
 “Lordship’s memoirs concerning the wars of
 “Ireland.” Lond. 1681. octavo. Besides this
 letter, which occasioned the dispute before-men-
 tioned, was another book published, intituled,
 “Brief reflections on the Earl of Castlehaven’s
 “memoirs, written by Dr. Edmund Borlase,
 “author of the history of the Irish rebellion.”

“A true account of the whole proceedings
 “between James Duke of Ormond, and Ar-
 “thur Earl of Anglesey, before the King and
 “Council, &c.” Lond. 1682. fol.

“A letter in answer to the Duke of Or-
 “mond’s §.”

“A letter of remarks upon Jovian.” Lond.
 1683.

§ *Biogr.* p. 154.

“The

“The account of Arthur Earl of Anglesey,
 “Lord privy-seal to your most excellent Ma-
 “jesty, of the true state of your Majesty’s
 “government and kingdoms, April 27, 1682.”

This was preserved in the collection of papers
 belonging to Lord Somers, and was the remon-
 strance hinted at above; but I do not know that
 it was ever printed.

“The history of the late commotions and
 “troubles in Ireland, from the rebellion in 1641,
 “till the restoration in 1660.” This history
 is lost, and is suspected to have been purposely
 destroyed by persons who were interested to sup-
 press it †.

“The King’s right of indulgence in spiritual
 “matters, with the equity thereof asserted.”
 Printed by *Hen. Care*, in 1687. Of this piece,
 [which was calculated to attack the test and penal
 laws against Papists] it is remarkable, that the
 noble *Author* had been a republican, and passed

† *Collins’s peerage in Anglesey.*

for a Presbyterian; and that the *Printer* was the same person, who in the foregoing reign had been prosecuted for publishing *The Weekly packet of advice from Rome*; one of the political pieces that raised most clamour against the Papists †.

“Memoirs, intermixed with moral, political and historical observations, by way of discourse in a letter [to Sir Peter Pett] to which is prefixed a letter written by his Lordship during his retirement from Court in the year 1683.” Lond. 1693. octavo. Published by Sir Peter Pett, Knight, Advocate-general for the kingdom of Ireland, and author of “The happy future state of England.” The title, *Memoirs*, has no kind of relation to the work, which is a sort of rambling essay, attempting at once to defend a popish King and the Protestant religion. The genuineness of these memoirs was disputed by his Son-in-law Lord Haverham §.

† *Ant. Wood.*

§ *See the next article.*

“The

“ The Earl of Anglesey’s state of the govern-
“ ment and kingdom, prepared and intended
“ for his Majesty King Charles the Second, in
“ the year 1682 ; but the storm impending
“ growing so high prevented it then. With a
“ short vindication of his Lordship from several
“ aspersions cast on him, in a pretended letter
“ that carries the title of his Memoirs.” By
Sir John Thompson, Bart. afterwards Lord
Haversham*.

“ The privileges of the House of Lords and
“ Commons argued and stated in two conferen-
“ ces between both Houses, April 19, and 22,
“ 1671. To which is added a discourse where-
“ in the rights of the House of Lords are truly
“ asserted. With learned remarks on the seem-
“ ing arguments and pretended precedents,
“ offered at that time against their Lordships.”
Written by the right honorable Arthur Earl of
of Anglesey, Lord privy-seal. These confe-
rences were managed by the Earl, and concern-

* Somers’s tracts, vol. 1. p. 186.

ed a bill for impositions on merchandize, which had occasioned a dispute between the two Houses on the old subject of the sole right of taxing, claimed by the Commons.

Besides these, we are † told that some valuable pieces of this Earl have been lost, and that He wrote a certain large and learned discourse on the errors of Popery in his younger years, which some of his friends would have persuaded him to publish at the time of the Popish plot; but he was dissuaded by his friend Sir Peter----- probably he would not the less have written his piece against the Test.

His Diary ‡ is said to have been in the possession of one Mr. Ryley, in 1693.

† *North's life*, p. 30.

‡ *Biogr.* p. 157. *marg. note.*

GEORGE

GEORGE VILLIERS;
DUKE of BUCKINGHAM.

WHEN this extraordinary Man, with the figure and genius of Alcibiades, could equally charm the presbyterian Fairfax, and the dissolute Charles; when He alike ridiculed that witty King and his solemn Chancellor; when He plotted the ruin of his country with a *Cabal* of bad Ministers, or equally unprincipled supported it's cause with bad Patriots; one laments that such parts should have been devoid of every virtue. But when Alcibiades turns Chymist, when He is a real bubble, and a visionary Miser; when ambition is but a frolic; when the worst designs are for the foolishlest ends; contempt extinguishes all reflections on his character.

The portrait of this Duke has been drawn by four masterly hands: Burnet has hewn it out with his rough chissel; Count Hamilton * touched it with that slight delicacy, that finishes while it seems but to sketch: Dryden † caught the living likeness; Pope ‖ completed the historical resemblance. Yet the abilities of this Lord appear in no instance more amazing, than that being exposed by two of the greatest poets, He has exposed one of them ten times more severely. Zimri is an admirable portrait; but Bayes an original creation. Dryden satirized Buckingham; but Villiers made Dryden satirize himself.

An instance of astonishing quickness is related of this Duke: Being present at the first representation of one of Dryden's pieces of heroic nonsense, where a Lover says,

* *Vide Memoires de Grammont.*

† *Zimri in Absalom and Achitophel.*

‖ *In the epistle to Lord Bathurst.*

“ My

“ My wound is great, because it is so small.”

The Duke cried out,

“ Then ’twou’d be greater, were it none at all.”

The play was instantly damned.

His Grace wrote

“ The Rehearsal,” 1671.

“ The Chances, a comedy,” altered from Fletcher.

“ Reflections upon Absalom and Achitophel †.”

“ A Speech in the House of Lords, November, 16, 1675, for leave to bring in a bill of indulgence to all Protestant Dissenters;” printed with Lord Shaftsbury’s speech [above-mentioned] for appointing a day to hear Dr. Shirley’s case ||.

† *Athenæ*, vol. 2. p. 806.

|| *ib.* 725.

“ A short discourse upon the reasonableness
 “ of men’s having a religion or worship of God.”
 Lond. 1685. It passed through three editions.
 Soon after the first edition, came out; “ A short
 “ answer to his Grace the Duke Buckingham’s
 “ paper concerning religion, toleration, and
 “ liberty of conscience;” to which the Duke
 made a ludicrous and very good answer,
 called,

“ The Duke of Buckingham his Grace’s
 “ letter to the unknown author of a paper in-
 “ titled, a short answer †, &c.” Lond. 1685.
 This occasioned several more pamphlets.

“ A demonstration of the Deity,” published
 a little before his Grace’s death.

“ Verses on two lines of Mr. Edward How-
 “ ard;” printed in the third part of miscellany
 poems, 1693.

† Somers’s tracts, vol. 1. p. 367.

“ A tran-

“A translation of Horace’s ode beginning,
 “Fortuna favo.” In the fourth part.

“A letter to Sir Thomas Osborn.”

Besides the above, a few pieces by this Duke
 are scattered through two volumes, called

“The works of his Grace George Villiers
 “late Duke of Buckingham.” Lond. 1715.

These volumes are a bookseller’s miscellany,
 containing various poems and speeches of all
 times; what belong to his Grace are [in the
 first volume]

“The Restoration, or right will take place,
 “a tragi-comedy.

“The battle of Sedgmoor, a satirical and
 “political farce.

“The militant couple, or the husband may
 “thank himself. A fragment.

“Pindaric.

“Pindaric on the death of Lord Fairfax.

“To his Mistress.

“A description of Fortune.

“Epitaph on Felton,” who murdered his Grace’s father. The editor pretends that this could not be written by the Duke, but I know no principles he had to prevent his being the Author. Indeed it is more bombast than offensive.

“A consolatory epistle to Captain Julian, &c.

“A character of an ugly woman, or a hue
“and cry after beauty,” in prose, written in
1678.

“The lost Mistress, a complaint against the
“Countess of * * * * *,” 1675.

This was probably the Countess of Shrewsbury, whose Lord he killed in a duel on her account, and who is said to have held the Duke’s horse, disguised like a page, during the combat; to reward his prowess in which, She went to bed

to him in the shirt stained with her husband's blood. The Loves of this tender pair are recorded by Pope,

*Gallant and gay in Cliefden's high alcove,
The seat of wanton Shrewsbury and Love.*

“ Four poems by the Duke and Lord Rochester ;
“ Upon Nothing ; a Session of the Poets ;
“ a satire on the follies of the men of the age ;
“ and Timon, a satire on some new plays.”

“ Three letters to Lord Arlington and Lord
“ Berkeley.”

“ His examination by the House of Commons,
“ in which he confessed some part of his own
“ bad administration, and betrayed more of his
“ associate Arlington.”

“ Speech in the House of Lords, November
“ 16.” Vide above, p. 75.

“ Speech at a conference, 1675.

“ Speech

“ Speech in the House of Lords to prove the
 “ Parliament dissolved:” For this Speech He
 with Shaftsbury, Salisbury, and the real Whig,
 Wharton, were sent to the Tower.

In the second volume,

“ A key to the Rehearfal.

“ An account of a conference between the
 “ Duke and Father Fitzgerald, whom King
 “ James sent to convert his Grace in his sick-
 “ nefs.” This has humour.

“ Effay upon reason and religion,” in a letter
 to Nevill Pain, Esq;

“ On human reason,” addressed to Matthew
 Clifford, Esq;

“ Five letters, on election-affairs, &c.

“ Ten little burlesque and satirical poems.”

HENEAGE

HENEAGE FINCH,

EARL of WINCHELSEA,

FIRST Cousin of the Chancellor Nottingham, made a figure at the same period. He was intimate with Monke, and concerned in the Restoration; soon after which He was sent Embassador to Mahomet the Fourth. Monke had given the Earl the government of Dover-castle, which was continued to him; and when King James was stopped at Fever-sham, He sent for the Earl of Winchelsea, who prevailed on the King to return to London. The Earl voted for giving the crown to King William, by whom he was continued Lord Lieutenant of Kent. He died soon after in 1689. On his return from Constantinople, visiting Sicily, he was witness to a terrible convulsion of mount Ætna, an account of which he sent to the

King, and which was soon after published by authority in a very thin quarto, with this title,

“ A true and exact relation of the late prodigious earthquake and eruption of mount Etna, or monte Gibello, &c. together with a more particular narrative of the same, as it is collected out of several relations sent from Catania, 1669. With a view of the mountain and conflagration.”

EDWARD MONTAGU,
EARL of SANDWICH;

A Well known character in our history, and one of the most beautiful in any history. He shone from the age of nineteen, and united the qualifications of General, Admiral and Statesman. All parties, at a time when there was nothing but parties, have agreed that his virtues were equal to his valour and abilities.

His

His few blemishes are not mentioned here, but as a proof that this eulogium is not a phantom of the imagination. His advising the Dutch war was a fatal error to himself, and might have been so to his country and to the liberty of Europe. His persuading Cromwell to take the Crown was an unaccountable infatuation, especially as his Lordship was so zealous afterwards for the Restoration. It seems he had a fond and inexplicable passion for Royalty; though He had early acted against Charles the First. The Earl admired Cromwell; yet could He imagine that in any light a diadem would raise the Protector's character? Or how could a Man who thought Cromwell deserved a Crown, think that Charles the Second deserved one? If his Lordship supposed English minds so framed to Monarchy that they must recoil to it, was Cromwell a Man to be tender of a Constitution, which Charles the First had handled too roughly? * The Earl's zeal for restoring Charles

M 2

the

* It is often urged with great emphasis, that when a nation has been accustomed for ages to some particular form of government, it will. [though that form of government may be changed for a time]

the Second could not flow from any principle of hereditary right, for He had contributed to dethrone the Father, and had offered the Son's crown to the Ufurper. Lord Sandwich was sacrificed by another Man having as weak a partiality for royal blood: His Vice-admiral, Sir Joseph Jordan, thought the Duke of York's life better worth preserving, and abandoned the Earl to the Dutch fireships!

It is remarkable that Admiral Montagu was the last Commoner who was honoured with the Garter, except one Man, to whose virtues and merit may some impartial pen do as much justice, as I have a satisfaction in rendering to this great Person!

time] always revert to it. No argument seems to me to have less solidity; for unless the climate, the air, and the soil of a country can imbibe habits of government or infuse them, no Country can in reality have been accustomed to any sort of government, but during the lives of it's actual inhabitants. Were Men, born late in the reign of Charles the First, bred to entertain irradicable prejudices in favour of royalty? It is supposed that no country is so naturally propense to liberty, as England.---- Is it naturally propense to Monarchy too?----Is Monarchy the natural vehicle of liberty?

We

We have of his Lordship's writing,

“ A letter to Secretary Thurloe †.”

“ Several letters during his embassy to Spain ;”
published with Arlington's letters. A great
character of these dispatches is given in the
lives of the Admirals ‡.

“ Original letters and negotiations of Sir
“ Richard Fanshaw, the Earl of Sandwich, the
“ Earl of Sunderland, and Sir William Go-
“ dolphin, wherein divers matters between the
“ three Crowns of England, Spain and Portu-
“ gal, from the year 1663, to 1678, are set in
“ a clear light.” Two vols.

And a singular translation, called,

“ The art of metals, in which is declared
“ the manner of their generation, and the con-
“ comitants of them. In two books. Written
“ in Spanish by Albaro Alonzo Barbi, M. A.

† *Vide Thurloe's state-papers, vol. 1. p. 726.*

‡ *vol. 2. p. 402.*

“ curate

“curate of St. Bernard’s parish in the imperial
 “city of Potosi in the kingdom of Peru in the
 “West-Indies, in the year 1640. Translated
 “in the year 1669, by the right honourable
 “Edward Earl of Sandwich.” Lond. 1674.
 a small octavo. A short preface of the Editor
 says, “The original was regarded in Spain and
 “the West-Indies as an inestimable jewel, but
 “that falling into the Earl’s hands, he enriched
 “our language with it, *being content that all our*
 “*Lord the King’s people should be philosophers.*”

GEORGE SAVILLE,

MARQUIS of HALIFAX,

A Man more remarkable for his wit than
 his steadiness, and whom an ingenious
 modern * Historian has erected into a principal

* *Mr. Hume; who observes that the Marquis’s
 variations might be the effects of his integrity,
 rather than of his ambition. They might; but it
 is doubtful.*

character

character in the reign of Charles the Second. But when old histories are re-written, it is necessary to set persons and facts in new lights from what they were seen by cotemporaries †. Voltaire, speaking of Dupleix, says ‡, that he was the first who introduced the custom of quoting his authorities in the margin, “precaution
 “absolument necessaire, quand on n’écrit pas
 “l’histoire de son tems.” However, the Dictator of this sentence, and author of that beautiful essay on Universal History, has totally forgot his own rule, and has indeed left that work a most charming bird’s-eye landscape, where one views the whole in picturesque confusion, and imagines the objects more delightful than they are in reality, and when examined separately. The Marquis wrote

“The anatomy of an equivalent ||.”

† *In order to which it is best to omit referring even to those authors that are used in the compilation.*

‡ *Ecrivains du Siecle de Louis xiv.*

|| *Printed in the collection of State-tracts, vol. 2. p. 300.*

“A letter

“ A letter to a Dissenter, upon occasion of
 “ his Majesty’s late gracious declaration of in-
 “ dulgence,” 1687 §.

“ An essay upon Taxes, calculated for the
 “ present juncture of affairs in England,” 1693 ¶.

“ Advice to a Daughter.”

“ The character of a Trimmer.”

“ Maxims of state applicable to all times *.”

“ Character of Bishop Burnet †.”

“ A seasonable address to both Houses of Par-
 “ liament, concerning the Succession, the fears
 “ of Popery and arbitrary Government,” 1681 ‡.

§ *Printed among Somers’s tracts, vol. 2. p. 364.*

¶ *ib. vol. 4. p. 63.*

* *Printed among the works of Villiers Duke of Buckingham, vol. 2. p. 137.*

† *Printed at the end of the Bishop’s History of his own Times.*

‡ *Somers’s tracts, second collect. vol. 3. p. 346.*

“ Cautions

“Cautions for choice of Parliament-men.”

“A rough draught of a new model at sea.”

“Lord Halifax’s historical observations upon the reigns of Edward I. II. III. and Richard II. with remarks upon their faithful counsellors and false favorites,” 1689 ||.

Seven of these pieces were printed together in octavo, 1704, under the title of “Miscellanies by the late Marquis of Halifax.”

THOMAS OSBORNE,

DUKE of LEEDS.

IT is by no means necessary to say any thing of this Lord; He appears in every page of the reign of Charles the Second. Burnet §

|| *Harl. Catal. vol. I. p. 438.*

§ *vol. I. p. 351.*

VOL. II.

N

treats

treats him severely ; the Peerage vindicates him by a dedication of Dryden, which one must allow is authority to such a book, for nothing can exceed the flattery of a Genealogist, but that of a Dedicator. If the Earl of Danby was far inferior in integrity to Clarendon and Southampton, he was as much superior to Shaftsbury and Lauderdale. Leeds was one of those secondary Characters, who having been First-Minister, submitted afterwards to act a subordinate part in an Administration.

His Grace published

“Memoirs relating to the Impeachment of
 “Thomas Earl of Danby, [now Duke of
 “Leeds] in the year 1678, wherein some affairs
 “of those Times are represented in a juster
 “light, than has hitherto appeared. With an
 “Appendix.” Lond. 1710.

“The Earl of Danby’s letters in the years
 “1676, 77, and 78; with particular remarks
 “upon some of them,” 1710.

HENRY

HENRY BOOTH,
 LORD DELAMER,
 AND
 EARL of WARRINGTON.

IT is remarkable how many of the fairest names in our story have contributed to grace our memoirs of Litterature. The Lord in question was not only an Author like his Father, but like Him an active instrument in a Revolution of Government. Lord Henry, who was thrice imprisoned for his noble love of liberty, and who narrowly escaped the fury of James and Jefferies, lived to be commissioned by the Prince of Orange to order that King to remove from Whitehall; a message which

he delivered with a generous decency. He was soon dismissed by King William to gratify the Tories; and died in the forty-second year of his age; having written a vindication of his dear Friend, under this title

“The late Lord Ruffel’s case, with observations upon it.”

“Speech of the honourable Henry Booth at Chester, on his being elected Knight of the Shire for that County, March, 1680-1 †.”

“Another Speech,” which seems to have been an address to his county, to persuade them to join the Prince of Orange ||.

“Charges to the Grand Jury in 1691, 92, and 93.”

† *State tracts*, vol. 2. p. 147.

|| *ib.* p. 434.

CHARLES

CHARLES SACKVILLE,

EARL of DORSET*.

IF one turns to the authors of the last age for the character of this Lord, one meets with nothing but encomiums on his wit and good-nature. He was the finest gentleman in the voluptuous court of Charles the Second, and in the gloomy one of King William: He had as much wit as his first Master, or his contemporaries Buckingham and Rochester, with-

|| *Having omitted him in his place, as being the author only of Speeches and Letters, I shall refer my readers for an account of another ornament of this Family, THOMAS EARL of DORSET, to Antony Wood, who, vol. 2. p. 155, mentions several speeches and letters of State of this Lord in print; and whose own manly and spirited account of his duel with the Lord Bruce is sufficiently known.*

out

out the royal want of feeling, the Duke's want of principles, or the Earl's want of thought. The latter said with astonishment, "That he did not know how it was, but Lord Dorset might do any thing, and yet was never to blame."-----It was not that He was free from the failings of humanity, but he had the tenderness of it too, which made every body excuse whom every body loved, for even the asperity of his verses seems to have been forgiven to

The best good Man with the worst-natured Muse.

This line is not more familiar than Lord Dorset's own poems to all who have taste for the genteelst beauties of natural and easy verse, or than his Lordship's own bon-mots, of which I cannot help repeating one of singular humour. Lord Craven was a proverb for officious whispers to men in power. On Lord Dorset's promotion, King Charles having seen Lord Craven pay his usual tribute to him, asked the former what the latter had been saying: The Earl

Earl replied gravely, " Sir, my Lord Craven did me the honour to whisper me, but I did not think it good manners to listen." When He was dying, Congreve, who had been to visit him, being asked how he had left Him, replied, " Faith, he slabbers more wit than other people have in their best health." His Lordship wrote nothing but small copies of verses, most of which have been collected in the late editions of our Minor Poets; and with the Duke of Buckingham's works are printed † two of Lord Dorset's poems; as in Prior's posthumous works || is one called

" The antiquated Coquet."

† vol. 2. pages 14, and 56.

|| vol. 1. p. 170.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM CAVENDISH,

DUKE of DEVONSHIRE:

A Patriot among the Men, galant among the Ladies. His friendship with Lord Ruffel, his free spirit, his bravery, duels, honours, amours, are well known, and his epitaph will never be forgotten ;

WILLIELMUS DUX DEVONIAE,
BONORUM PRINCIPUM SUBDITUS FIDELIS,
INIMICUS ET INVISUS TYRANNIS.

Of his composition we have

“ Two Speeches *.”

* *Printed in Collins's peerage, pages 325, 327.*

“ A true

“ A true copy of a paper delivered by
 “ the Lord Devonshire to the Mayor of
 “ Derby, where he quartered, November 21,
 “ 1688 †.”

“ An allusion to the Bishop of Cambray’s
 “ supplement to Homer, a poem,” of which
 one or two extracts are to be found in the
 peerage ‡.

“ Some fragments, in the same book.”

“ An Ode on the death of Queen Mary §.”

† *State tracts*, vol. 2. p. 438.

‡ *ubi supra*, p. 336.

§ p. 337.

JOHN THOMPSON,

LORD HAVERSHAM.

THIS Lord, whom Burnet often mentions cursorily, but without thinking him of consequence enough to draw his character, is little known. Being of a republican family, which recommended him*, says the Author of his life, to the Earl of Anglesey, the Patron of the Dissenters, he married the Daughter of that Earl who recommended him to the good graces of Charles the Second. The King made him a Baronet, and offered him the Treasurership of the Chambers, which He declined; his principles being yet of a more stubborn temper than

* *Memoirs of the late Right Honourable John Lord Haversham, &c. 1711; a small pamphlet.*

those of his Father-in-law. The young Baronet was active against the measures of the court during the Popish reigns, and joined the Prince of Orange, by whom he was made a Baron and Lord of the Admiralty. He † offended the Tory House of Commons who impeached the Whig Lords in 1701; and the Tory Administration were eager to remove him. However, being disgusted, as his Biographer says ‡, at the promotion of the Earl of Pembroke, “He took all opportunities of opposing almost every thing that was advanced by the Court; and finding no notice taken of him by the Court, He went on with his resentment, and was a great obstacle to the occasional Conformity-bill, which at that time was voted for by all who had places of trust.” From this time his Lordship seems entirely to have abandoned his first principles, and to have given himself up to the High-Church party, though He continued to go sometimes to Meetings. His historian ascribes this change to the violent measures

† Burnet, vol. 2. p. 278.

‡ page 3.

of the Whigs, but after so candid a confession as he had made above of his Lordship's disgusts, the reader will be apt to think that the *measures* of the Whigs were not the sole stumbling block. Be that as it may, in 1705, we find || Lord Haversham opening the debate against the Duke of Marlborough; and in the year 1707, He § was one of the Lords that attacked the conduct of the Admiralty. In 1708, " My Lord Haversham, a great speech-maker and publisher " of his speeches*, says the Dutchess of " Marlborough, and who was become the " mouth of the party for any extraordinary " alarm, was sent privately by the Tories to the " Queen to acquaint her with the discovery, " they pretended to have made, of a terrible " design formed by the Whigs, to bring over " one of the House of Hanover, and to force " this upon Her whether She would or not." Unluckily this very Lord " had been the Man,

|| Burnet, p. 429.

§ *ib.* p. 491.

* *Conduct of the Dowager Dutchess of Marlborough*, p. 163.

" who

“ who had moved for the Princess Sophia’s
 “ coming over, as a thing necessary for the
 “ preservation of the Protestant religion.”

The list of his Lordship’s performances is
 as follows,

“ Observations upon several occurrences from
 “ the beginning of her Majesty’s reign [to the
 “ day of his death] by way of Memoranda.”

It contains only three pages, tending to palliate
 his change of principles, in which his Lord-
 ship is not quite so ingenuous as his Biogra-
 pher †.

“ A vindication of the Earl of Anglesey,
 “ from being the author of the Memoirs under
 “ his name.” It is contained in a dedication
 to King William and Queen Mary, and in a
 preface to the Earl of Anglesey’s state of the
 government and kingdom, &c §.

“ Speech on the bill to prevent occasional
 “ Conformity,” 1703 ¶.

† *Printed in the Memoirs of his life, p. 22.*

§ *See before in the article of Anglesey.*

¶ *Vide Memoirs of his life.*

“ Ano-

“ Another Speech, November 20, 1704*.”

“ Speech upon the state of the Nation,”
1705 †.

“ A vindication of that Speech †.”

“ Speech against the bill for recruiting her
Majesty’s land-forces ||.”

“ Several other Speeches §.”

“ Account of the proceedings relating to the
“ Charge of the House of Commons against
“ John Lord Haverham ;” most probably writ-
ten by himself ¶.

* *ibid.*

† *ibid.*

‡ *ib. p. 10.*

§ *ib. p. 5.*

¶ *ibid.*

¶ *Somers’s tracts, second collect. vol. 4. p. 384.*

*ANTONY**ASHLEY COOPER,*

EARL of SHAFTSBURY,

GRANDSON of the Chancellor, and a Man whose morals were as amiable as the life of the former was hateful. The first was an author only to serve the purposes of the factions in which He was engaged; the writings of the latter breathe the virtues of his mind, for which they are much more estimable than for their style and manner. He delivers his doctrines in ecstatic diction, like one of the Magi inculcating philosophic visions to an eastern auditory!

His

His principal works are published in three volumes, well known by the title of the

“Characteristics of men, manners, opinions, times.”

We have besides a small collection of his

“Letters to Robert Moleworth, Esq; [now
“the Lord Viscount of that name] with a large
“introduction,” giving an account of the Earl’s
public principles, which were just what became
an Englishman and a Philosopher. One anecdote,
not mentioned there, but an instance of his
modest ingenuity, ought to be recorded. Attempting
to speak on the bill for granting council to prisoners
in cases of high-treason, He was confounded, and for
some time could not proceed, but recovering himself he
said, “What now happened to him, would serve to
“fortify the arguments for the bill-----if He,
“innocent and pleading for others, was daunted
“at the augustness of such an assembly, what
“must a man be, who should plead before them
“for his life?”

“A letter concerning design*.”

* Printed in Bickerton’s collection, p. 75.

JOHN

JOHN LORD SOMERS,

ONE of those divine men, who, like a chapel in a palace, remain unprofaned, while all the rest is tyranny, corruption and folly. All the traditional accounts of him, the historians of the last age, and it's best authors represent him, as the most incorrupt Lawyer, and the honestest Statesman, as a master Orator, a Genius of the finest taste, and as a Patriot of the noblest and most extensive views; as a Man, who dispensed blessings by his life, and planned them for posterity. He was at once the model of Addison, and the touchstone of Swift: The one wrote from Him, the other for Him. The former however has drawn a laboured, but diffuse and feeble character of Him in the *Freeholder**, neither worthy of the

* *Of May 14, 1716.*

Author nor his Subject. It is known that my Lord Somers survived the powers of his understanding: Mr. Addison says, "His life indeed
 " seems to have been prolonged beyond its na-
 " tural term under those indispositions which
 " hung upon the latter part of it, that he might
 " have the satisfaction of seeing the happy settle-
 " ment take place, which he had proposed to
 " himself as the principal end of all his public
 " labours."-----A very wise way indeed of interpreting the will of Providence! As if a man was preserved by Heaven in a state of dotage, till an event should arrive which would make him happy if He retained his senses! Equally injudicious is another passage, intended for encomium, where we are told, "That He gained
 " great esteem with Queen Anne, who had
 " conceived many unreasonable prejudices against
 " him!" Mr. Addison might as well have said, That the Queen had at first disbelieved, and was afterwards converted to Sir Isaac Newton's system of Comets: Her Majesty was full as good a judge of Astronomy, as of Lord Somers's merits. In truth, Mr. Addison was sometimes as weak a Writer, when he wrote seriously, as he

he was admirable in touching the delicacies of natural humour. He says, that my Lord Somers was often compared with Sir Francis Bacon, and gives the preference to the former, "*because*" "He, all integrity, did not behave as meanly, when prosecuted by the House of Commons, as the other under conviction of guilt." This argument is as poor as the panegyric. To argue from their behaviour, they should have been in similar circumstances. If they are to be compared, the superior penetration of genius cannot be denied to Bacon; the virtue will all be Somers's. If He must be compared with another Chancellor, it must not be with Clarendon, who was more morose and severe, had less capacity, and a thousand more prejudices: The great Chancellor de l'Hospital seems to resemble Somers most in the dignity of his soul and the elegance of his understanding.

The momentous times in which He lived, gave Lord Somers opportunities of displaying the extent of his capacity and the patriotism of his heart; opportunities as little sought for the former, as they were honestly courted and

performed for the latter. The excellent balance of our Constitution never appeared in a clearer light than with relation to this Lord, who, though impeached by a misguided House of Commons with all the intemperate folly that at times disgraced the free States of Greece, yet had full liberty to vindicate his innocence and manifest an integrity, which could never have shone so bright, unless it had been juridically aspersed. In our Constitution, Aristides may be traduced, clamoured against, and when matter is wanting, summary addresses may be proposed or voted † for removing him for ever from the service of the Government; but happily the factious and the envious have not a power of condemning by a shell, which many of them cannot sign.

It was no inglorious part of this great Chancellor's life, that when removed from the administration, his labours were still dedicated to the service of the government and of his country.

† *As happened in the case of Lord Somers; vide Burnet, vol. 2. p. 267.*

In this situation, above all the little prejudices of a profession, for He had no profession but that of Solon and Lycurgus, he set himself to correct the grievances of the Law, and to amend the vocation He had adorned †. The Union of the Kingdoms was projected too by Him; and it was not to his disgrace, that the Princess, whose prejudices He had conquered, and whose esteem He had gained, offered him up as one of the first sacrifices on the altar of Utrecht ||.

Such deathless monuments of his abilities and virtue diminish the regret we should otherwise feel, that though Lord Somers wrote several pieces, we are ignorant even of the titles of many of them; so little was Fame his object! This modesty is mentioned particularly in the

† *ib.* p. 439.

|| *It is a remarkable, though a trifling anecdote, that this great Man extorted such esteem even from the adverse faction, that Mr. Oliver Leneve, a distinguished Tory, who killed Sir Henry Hobart in a duel, used to toast, "That Her Majesty may have many Summers." i. e. Somers.*

Freeholder

Freeholder I have quoted. What little I have been able to discover of his writings are these,

“Dryden’s Satire to his Muse* ;” this, I think, has been disputed ; and indeed the gross ribaldry of it cannot be believed to have flowed from so humane and polished a nature as Lord Somers’s.

“Translation of the Epistle of Dido to Æneas †.”

“Translation of Ariadne to Theseus ‡.”

“Translation of Plutarch’s life of Alcibiades ||.”

“A just and modest vindication of the proceedings of the two last Parliaments.” 1681.

* Printed in the third volume of Cogan’s edition of the Minor Poets.

† Printed in Tonson’s edition. Vide Gen. Dict. vol. 9. p. 283.

‡ Vide Life of Lord Somers. A small ill-written pamphlet.

|| Gen. Dict. ubi supra.

qu^o. First written by Algernon Sidney, but new drawn by Somers. Published in Baldwin's collection of pamphlets in the reign of Charles the Second §.

“ Other pieces at that time,” not specified ¶.

“ A Speech at a conference on the word, “ Abdicated *.”

“ Another on the same occasion.”

“ Speeches at the trial of Lord Preston †.”

“ His letter to King William on the partition “ treaty ‡.”

“ His answer to his impeachment.”

§ Burnet, vol. I.

¶ *Gen. Diet.* p. 284. *I have met with a small piece, said to be written by Lord Somers, which perhaps was one of the tracts hinted at here; it is entituled, “ The security of Englishmen's lives, or “ the trust, power and duty of the Grand Juries of “ England, explained according to the fundamentals “ of the English government, &c.”*

* *ibid.*

† *Life*, p. 26.

‡ *Gen. Diet.* p. 286.

“ Extracts

“ Extracts from two of his letters to Lord
“ Wharton *.”

“ Addreeses of the Lords in answer to addreeses
“ of the Commons †.”

“ The argument of the Lord Keeper Somers
“ on his giving judgment in the Banker’s case,
“ delivered in the Exchequer-chamber, June
“ 23, 1696 ‡.”

“ A brief History of the Succession collected
“ out of the Records, written for the satisfaction
“ of the E. of H.” In the original copy were
several additions in Lord Somers’s hand, from
whence the Editor ascribes it to his Lordship §.

* *ib.* p. 290.

† *Burnet*, vol. 2. p. 378.

‡ *Harl. Catal.* vol. 2. p. 651.

§ *Vide Somers’s tracts, fourth coll. vol. 4. p. 167.*
*We have often quoted this work; it is a collection of
scarce pieces in four sets of four volumes each in
quarto, published by Cogan, from pamphlets chiefly
collected by Lord Somers. A much more valuable
treasure, his Lordship’s collection of original papers
and letters, was very lately lost by a fire in the cham-
bers of Mr. Yorke, his Majesty’s Sollicitor-general.*

CHARLES

CHARLES MONTAGU,

EARL of HALIFAX,

RAISED himself by his abilities and eloquence in the House of Commons, where He had the honour of being attacked in conjunction with Lord Somers, and the satisfaction of establishing his innocence as clearly. Addison has celebrated this Lord in his account of the greatest English Poets: Steele has drawn his character in the dedication of the second volume of the Spectator, and of the fourth of the Tatler; but Pope in the portrait of Buso in the epistle to Arbuthnot has returned the ridicule, which his Lordship in conjunction with Prior had heaped on Dryden's Hind and Panther. Besides this admirable Travesty, Lord Halifax wrote

“ An answer to Mr. Bromley’s speech in re-
 “ lation to the occasional Conformity-bill*.”

“ Seasonable Queries concerning a new Par-
 “ liament.” 1710.

“ A poem on the death of Charles the Second.”

“ The Man of Honour. A poem.”

“ Ode on the marriage of her Royal Highness
 “ the Princess Anne and Prince George of
 “ Denmark.”

“ Epistle to Charles Earl of Dorset and Mid-
 “ dlesex, occasioned by King William’s victory
 “ in Ireland.”

All which, except the Queries, with several
 of his Speeches, have been published together in
 an octavo volume, with “ Memoirs of his Lord-
 “ ship’s life.” 1716.

* *Published in the memoirs of Lord Halifax’s
 life.*

“ Verses

“Verses written at Althrop in a blank leaf
“of a Waller, on seeing Vandyke’s picture of
“Lady Sunderland*.”

“Verses written for the toasting glasses of the
“Kit-Cat Club,” 1703. His Lordship’s are
the best of this set.

JOHN SHEFFIELD,

DUKE of BUCKINGHAM.

THE life of this Peer takes up fourteen
pages and half in folio in the General
Dictionary, where it has little pretensions to
occupy a couple:---But his pious Relict was
always purchasing places for Him, herself, and
their Son, in every suburb of the Temple of
Fame-----a tenure, against which of all others

* *State-poems*, vol. 3. p. 356.

Quo-warrantos are sure to take place. The author of the article in the Dictionary calls the Duke one of the most beautiful prose-writers and greatest poets of this age; which is also, he says, proved by the finest writers, his cotemporaries-----Certificates, that have little weight, where the merit is not proved by the Author's own works. It is certain that his Grace's compositions in prose have nothing extraordinary in them; his poetry is most indifferent, and the greatest part of both is already fallen into total neglect. It is said that He wrote in hopes of being confounded with his predecessor in the title; but He would more easily have been mistaken with the other Buckingham, if he had never written at all. He was descended from Lord Sheffield, the author mentioned above, had a great deal of bravery and understood a court. Queen Anne, who undoubtedly had no turn to gallantry, yet so far resembled her predecessor Elizabeth, as not to dislike a little homage to her person.---This Duke was immediately rewarded on her accession, for having made love to her before her marriage. Though attached to the House of Stuart and their principles,

cles, he maintained a dignity of honour in some points, independent of all connections, for He ridiculed * King James's religion, though He attended him to his Chapel; and warmly took the part of the Catalans against the Tory Ministry, whom He had helped to introduce to the Queen. His works are published in two large volumes in quarto. In Prior's posthumous † works is a little poem to Mrs. Manley on her first play, not printed with the rest of the Duke's compositions.

ROBERT HARLEY,

EARL of OXFORD.

THE History of this Lord is too fresh in every body's memory to make it requisite to expatiate upon his character. What blemishes

* *Burnet, vol. 1. p. 683.*

† *vol. 1. p. 150.*

it had, have been so severely censured by the * Associate of his councils and politics, that a more distant observer has no pretence to enlarge on them. Besides, as the public conduct of this Earl, to which alone I know any objections, was called to such strict account by persons of my name, it would be an ungrateful task in me to renew any disturbance to his ashes. He is only mentioned here as author of the following tracts,

“ An Essay upon public Credit, by Robert Harley, Esq;” 1710 †.

“ An Essay upon Loans, by the author of the “ Essay on public Credit ‡.”

“ A vindication of the rights of the Commons “ of England;” said to be by him, but signed Humphrey Mackworth ||.

* *Lord Bolinbroke.*

† *Somers's tracts, vol. 2. p. 1.*

‡ *ib. p. 10.*

|| *ib. second coll. vol. 4. p. 313.*

EDWARD

EDWARD HOWARD,

EARL of SUFFOLK,

A Lord, who with great inclination to
 versify, and some derangement of his
 intellects, was so unlucky as not to have his
 furor of the true poetic fort. He published
 two seperate volumes, the first intituled

“Miscellanies in prose and verse by a person
 “of quality.” 1725. octavo.

The other, which contains many pieces print-
 ed in the former, (both being ushered by recom-
 mendatory verses) is called

“Musarum deliciae, containing Essays upon
 “Pastoral; Ideas, supposed to be written above
 “two thousand years ago by an Asiatic poet,
 “ [who

“ [who, it seems, wrote in prose] and who
 “ flourished under the reign of the Grand Cyrus;
 “ and Sapphic verse; by a Nobleman.” Printed,
 as appears by a date in the middle of the book,
 in 1728. The Executors of this Lord conferred
 some value on his works, by burning a great
 number of the copies after his death. Indeed
 the first volume is not without merit, for his
 Lordship has transplanted whole pages of Milton
 into it, under the title of Elegancies.

DANIEL FINCH,

EARL of NOTTINGHAM,

WAS much aspersed during his life, but
 this was in times on which posterity
 will judge better than we who live so near them.
 Besides his speeches, many of which are printed
 in a book intituled, “ An exact collection of
 “ the debates of the House of Commons held at
 “ Westminster,

“Westminster, October 21, 1780,” His Lordship wrote

“Observations upon the State of the Nation, in January, 1712-3.”

“The answer of the Earl of Nottingham to Mr. Whiston’s letter to Him concerning the eternity of the Son of God, and of the Holy Ghost.” 1721. The University of Oxford in full convocation returned his Lordship “solemn thanks for his most noble defence of the Christian Faith, &c*.”

GEORGE GRANVILLE,

LORD LANSDOWN,

IMITATED Waller; but as that Poet has been much excelled since, a faint copy of a faint Master must strike still less. It was fortunate for his Lordship, that in an age

* *Vide Peerage in Winchelsea.*

when persecution raged so fiercely against lukewarm authors, he had an intimacy with the Inquisitor-General; how else would such lines as this have escaped the Bathos?

“-----when thy Gods
“*Enlighten* Thee to speak their *dark* Decrees*.”

A fine edition of his works has been published in two volumes quarto; besides which we find

“A letter from a Nobleman abroad to his
“friend in England.” 1722†.

“Verses written on a blank leaf by Lord
“Eanfdown, when he presented his works to
“the Queen in 1732.

* *Heroic Love*, scene 1.

† *Somers's tracts*, fourth coll. vol. 4. p. 416.

‡ *Dodsfey's Miscellanies*, vol. 1. p. 333.

CHARLES

CHARLES BOYLE,

EARL of ORRERY,

OF one of the most accomplished Houses in Europe, but the first English Peer of this line that was an author, wrote

“ A translation of the life of Lyfander from “ Plutarch,” published in the English edition of that author.

“ As you find it, a comedy.”

“ Some copies of verses *.”

* *Vide Peerage in Boyle, p. 291; and Biogr. vol. 2. p. 936.*

“ A Latin translation of the Epistles of Phalaris, with the life of Phalaris, and notes to that author.” This work occasioned the famous controversy with Dr. Bentley; a full account of which is given in the life of that great Man †, who alone, and unworsted, sustained the attacks of the brightest Genius’s in the learned World, and whose fame has not suffered by the wit to which it gave occasion.

“ Dr. Bentley’s dissertations on the Epistles of Phalaris and the fables of Æsop, examined by the Honourable Charles Boyle, Esq;” a book more commonly known by the title of “Boyle against Bentley.”

“ An Epilogue to his Predecessor’s *Altemira*, and several songs in it.”

† *Biogr. vol. 2. p. 737.*

PHILIP

P H I L I P

DUKE of WHARTON,

LIKE Buckingham and Rochester, comforted all the grave and dull by throwing away the brightest profusion of parts on witty fooleries, debaucheries and scrapes, which may mix graces with a great character, but never can compose one. If Julius Cæsar had only *rioted* with Cataline, He had never been Emperor of the World. Indeed the Duke of Wharton was not made for conquest; He was not equally formed for a Round-house and Pharfalia: In one of his ballads he has bantered his own want of heroism; it was in a song he made on being seized by the guard in St.

James's

James's park, for singing the Jacobite air,
The King shall have his own again,

“ The Duke he drew out half his sword.

“ -----the Guard drew out the rest.”

His levities, wit and want of principles, his eloquence and adventures are too well known to be re-capitulated. With attachment to no party, though with talents to govern any party, this lively Man changed the free air of Westminster for the gloom of the Escorial, the prospect of King George's garter for the Pretender's; and with indifference to all religion, the frolic Lord who had writ the ballad on the Arch-bishop of Canterbury, died in the habit of a Capucin.

It is difficult to give an account of the works of so mercurial a Man, whose library was a tavern, and women of pleasure his Muses. A thousand sallies of his imagination may have been lost; he no more wrote for fame than He acted for it. There are two volumes in octavo called his life and writings, but containing of the latter nothing but

“ Seventy-four

“ Seventy-four numbers of a periodical paper,
 “ called the True Briton,” and his celebrated

“ Speech in the House of Lords, on the third
 “ reading of the bill to inflict pains and penal-
 “ ties on Francis Lord Bishop of Rochester,
 “ May 15, 1723.” It is a remarkable anecdote
 relating to this Speech, that his Grace, then in
 opposition to the Court, went to Chelsea the day
 before the last debate on that Prelate’s affair,
 where acting contrition, He professed being de-
 termined to work out his pardon at court by
 speaking against the Bishop, in order to which
 He begged some hints. The Minister was de-
 ceived, and went through the whole cause with
 him, pointing out where the strength of the
 argument lay and where it’s weakness. The
 Duke was very thankful, returned to town,
 passed the night in drinking, and without going
 to bed, went to the House of Lords, where He
 spoke *for* the Bishop, re-capitulating in the
 most masterly manner, and answering all that
 had been urged against Him. His Speech against
 the Ministry two years before on the affair of
 the

the South-Sea Company had a fatal effect; Earl Stanhope, answering it with so much warmth that he burst a blood-vessel and died.

What little I have found besides, written by the Duke, are

“The ballads above-mentioned.”

“The drinking match at Eden-hall, in imitation of Chevy-chace.” It is printed in the first volume of a Bookfeller’s miscellany called, “Whartonia*.”

“Parody of a Song sung at the Opera-house by Mrs. Tofts, on her leaving the English stage and returning to Italy †.”

His Grace began a play on the story of Mary Queen of Scots, of which I believe nothing remains but these four lines, preserved in the second volume of the same collection;

* p. 19; and in *Ralph’s miscellaneous poems*, p. 55.

† *Ralph’s poems*, p. 131.

“Sure

“ Sure were I free, and Norfolk were a prisoner,
 “ I’d fly with more impatience to his arms,
 “ Than the poor Israelite gaz’d on the serpent,
 “ When life was the reward of every look.”

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu wrote an epilogue for this play, which is printed in Doddsley’s miscellanies.

“ A letter in Bickerton’s collection,” 1745 †.

LORD CHANCELLOR

K I N G,

WAS Nephew of Mr. Locke, who on seeing his treatise in defence of the rights of the Church, persuaded him to apply himself to the Law, to the highest dignity of which He rose.

† page 29.

VOL. II.

S

We

We have of his writing

“An essay on the rights of the Christian
“Church.”

“Inquiry into the constitution, discipline,
“unity and worship of the primitive Church.”
1691*.

“History of the Apostle’s creed, with cri-
“tical observations on it’s several articles.”

“The Speech of Sir Peter King, Knight,
“Recorder of the City of London, at St.
“Margaret’s-hill, to the King’s most excellent
“Majesty upon his royal entry, September 20,
“1714.”

* *Harl. Catal. vol. 1. p. 107. Not having
seen this piece, I am not sure it is different from the
foregoing. Nor whether the next mentioned in the
same book, p. 108, be his Lordship’s.*

THOMAS

THOMAS LORD PAGET,

ELDEST Son of the late Earl of Uxbridge, who survived him, published some pieces, particularly

“An essay on human life,” in verse. 1734. quarto.

“Some reflections upon the administration of government.” A pamphlet, 1740.

In both these pieces there is much good sense: The former is written in imitation of Pope’s ethic epistles, and has good lines, but not much poetry.

SIR ROBERT WALPOLE,

EARL of ORFORD,

IS only mentioned in this place in his quality of author: It is not proper nor necessary for me to touch his character here.-----Sixteen unfortunate and inglorious years since his removal have already written his Elogium!

About the end of Queen Anne's reign, and the beginning of George the First, he wrote the following pamphlets,

“The Sovereign's answer to the Gloucestershire address.” *The Sovereign* meant Charles Duke of Somerset, so called by the Whigs. Some paragraphs in this piece were inserted by the Marquis of Wharton.

“Answer

“ Answer to the representation of the House
“ of Lords on the state of the navy.” 1709.

“ The Debts of the Nation stated and con-
“ sidered, in four papers.” 1710.

“ The thirty-five Millions accounted for.”
1710.

“ A letter from a foreign Minister in Eng-
“ land to Monsieur Pettecum*.” 1710.

“ Four letters to a friend in Scotland upon
“ Sacheverel’s trial.” Falsely attributed in the
General Dictionary to Mr. Maynwaring, who
did not write them, though He sometimes re-
vised Mr. Walpole’s pamphlets.

“ A pamphlet † upon the vote of the House
“ of Commons with relation to the Allies not
“ furnishing their Quotas.”

* See a full account of this Person, who was
a volunteer negotiator about the time of the treaty
of Utrecht, in the *Memoires de Torcy*.

† Lord O. forgot the title, and I have not been
able to recover it.

“ A short

“A short History of the Parliament.” It is an account of the last Session of the Queen. It was undertaken by desire of Lord Somers and the Whig Lords, on a Thursday, and printed on the Tuesday following. The Dedication was written by a noble Person now living.

“The South-sea Scheme considered.”

“A pamphlet against the Peerage-bill.” The title lost.

“The Report of the Secret Committee,
“June 9, 1715.”

“A private letter to General Churchill after
“Lord Orford’s retirement,” was handed about
till it got into print †.

† It is in Bickerton’s collection, p. 6.

HENRY

HENRY ST. JOHN,

VISCOUNT BOLINBROKE,

WITH the most agreeable talents in the world and with great parts, was neither happy nor successful. He wrote against the late King, who had forgiven him; against Sir Robert Walpole who did forgive him; against the Pretender and the Clergy who never will forgive Him. He is one of our best Writers; though his attacks on all governments and all religion [neither of which views He cared directly to own] have necessarily involved his style in a want of perspicuity. One must know the Man before one can often guess his meaning.

meaning. He has two other faults which one should not expect in the same Writer, much tautology and great want of connection. Besides his general works published together since his death in five volumes quarto, several of his letters are preserved with Pope's, and one or two little pieces of his poetry are extant, for which he had a natural and easy turn.

“To Clara;” published in several miscellanies.

“Almahide, a poem*.”

“An Epilogue to Lord Orrery's *Altemira* †.”

“Prologue to Lord Lansdown's *Heroic Love*.”

The following political pieces are not republished in his works,

“A letter to the Examiner.” 1710.

* Printed in the *Whartoniana*, vol. 2. p. 116.

† *Biograph.* vol. 2. 219.

It

It was answered by Earl Cowper [of whom I find no other work except his speeches] under this title, “A letter to Isaac Bickerstaffe, Esq; occasioned by the letter to the Examiner ||.”

“The true copy of a letter from the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Bolinbroke.” Printed in the year 1715 §.

“The representation of the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Bolinbroke.” Printed in the year 1715 ¶.

JOHN LORD HERVEY,

WROTE many pieces of various kinds: His pamphlets are equal to any that ever were written. Published by himself were

|| *Somers's tracts, fourth collect. vol. 4. p. 5.*

§ *ib. p. 253.*

¶ *ib. p. 260.*

“Answer to the Occasional Writer.” 1727.

“The Occasional Writer, N^o. IV. To his
“Imperial Majesty.”

“Observations on the writings of the Crafts-
“man.”

“Sequel of the Observations on the writings
“of the Craftsman.” 1730.

“Sedition and Defamation displayed, with a
“Dedication to the Patrons of the Craftsman.”

“A summary account of the state of Dun-
“kirk and the negotiations relating thereto;
“in a letter from a Member of Parliament to
“the Mayor of the Borough for which He
“serves.” 1733.

“A letter to the Craftsman on the Game
“of Chefs.” 1733.

“The conduct of the opposition and ten-
“dency of modern Patriotism.” 1734.

“Speech

“ Speech on the bill to prevent the settling
“ more lands in Mortmain.”

“ Speech for the Army.” 1737.

“ A Protest against protesting with reasons.”

A paper, intituled, “ The Lord’s Protest.”

“ Letter to a Country Gentleman on the re-
“ vival of the Salt Duty.”

“ Account of Queen Anne’s bounty.”

“ Letter to the Bishop of Bangor on his late
“ Sermon upon Horses and Asses.”

“ On the Pyramids, to Mrs. * * *

“ The Quaker’s reply to a Country Parson’s
“ plea against the Quaker’s bill for tythes.”

“ Letter to the Author of Common-Sense,
“ or the Englishman’s journal of Saturday,
“ April 16, 1737.”

“ Ancient and modern liberty stated and com-
“ pared.”

“ A letter from a Country Gentleman to his
 “ Friend in London, concerning two collections
 “ of letters and messages lately published be-
 “ tween the K. Q. Pr. and Prfs.”

“ An examination of the facts and reasonings
 “ contained in a pamphlet, intituled, a letter
 “ from a Member of Parliament to his Friend
 “ in the Country, upon the motion to address
 “ his Majesty to settle 100,000 l. per annum,
 “ on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.”

1739.

“ Some remarks on the Minute Philosopher.”

“ Epitaph on Queen Caroline in Latin and
 “ English.”

“ Miscellaneous thoughts on the present pos-
 “ ture of affairs.” 1742.

“ Three speeches on the Gin-act.”

“ The question stated in regard to the Army
 “ in Flanders.”

“ A letter to Mr. Cibber on his letter to Mr.
 “ Pope.”

IN

INVERSE.

“An Epistle from a Nobleman to a Doctor of
“Divinity.” [Dr. Sheridan] 1733.

“To the imitator of the Satire of the second
“book of Horace.”

“Bolinbroke’s address to Ambition, in imita-
“tion of the first Ode of the fourth book of
“Horace.” 1737.

“The difference between verbal and practical
“Virtue; with a prefatory epistle from Mr.
“Cibber to Mr. Pope.” 1742.

Since his Lordship’s decease, there have been
printed in Doddsley’s collection of poems the
following by Lord Hervey,

“To Mr. Fox [now Earl of Ilchester] writ-
“ten at Florence, in imitation of Horace, ode
“iv. book 2.†.”

“To the same from Hampton-Court,” 1731‡.

† vol. 3. p. 181.

‡ *ib.* p. 183.

“Answer

“ Answer to Mr. Hammond’s elegy to Miss
“ Dashwood || .”

“ Four Epistles in the manner of Ovid § .”
That from *Roxana to Philocles* is a mistake,
and should be *Roxana to Usbeck*. That from
Monimia to Philocles is the best of his Lord-
ship’s poems ; it was designed for Miss Sophia
Howe, Maid of Honour, to the Honourable
Antony Lowther.

“ Epilogue designed for Sophonisba ¶ .”

“ An imitation of Horace, addressed to Lord
“ Ilchester † .”

“ A love-letter ‡ .”

“ A Satire in the manner of Persius * .”

Lord Hervey left several other works in prose
and verse in manuscript, particularly,

|| vol. 4. p. 79.

§ *ib.* 82, &c.

¶ *ib.* p. 107.

† *ib.* p. 109.

‡ *ib.* 110.

* vol. 5. p. 147.

“ Agrippina,

“ Agrippina, a Tragedy in rhyme.”

“ Letters to Dr. Middleton on the method of filling up the Roman Senate.” The Doctor formed his own share in this controversy into a treatise published in his works.

“ Memoirs from his first coming to court to the death of the Queen.”

HENRY LORD HYDE,

AND

CORNBURY.

THIS amiable and disinterested Lord was author of a few pamphlets, published without his name; of some tragedies, still in manuscript, and of a comedy called

“ The mistakes, or the happy-resentment.”

Given to Mrs. Porter for her benefit, and printed this year by subscription, with a little preface by the Author of this work.

HORATIO

H O R A T I O

L O R D W A L P O L E,

WROTE many political pieces, among which were the following,

“The interest of Great-Britain steadily pursued. Part I. In answer to a pamphlet intitled, The case of the Hanover forces.” 1743.

“A letter to a certain distinguished patriot and applauded orator, on the publication of his celebrated speech on the Seaford petition, in the Magazines, &c.” 1748.

“Complaints of the manufacturers, relating to the abuses in marking the sheep and winding the wool, &c.” 1752.

“Answer to the latter part of Lord Bolingbroke’s letters on the study of History.” M S.

F I N I S.

S U P P L E M E N T .

HAVING found some scattered passages relating to some other Lords, which scarcely intitle them to places in this Catalogue, and which yet make me doubtful whether they should not be inserted; I chuse for the present to range them here; and if hereafter I discover more evidence relating to them, I shall distribute them in their proper order, supposing this work should be curious enough to call for another edition.

ANTONY BROWN,

VISCOUNT MONTAGUTE.

IT is against my rule to reckon peers as authors, of whom nothing is extant but speeches or letters. Indeed where there is a presumption that either were published by the persons themselves, it makes a difference. I should not re-

cord this Lord at all, but from his being mentioned as a writer by Bishop Tanner for his

“Speech in the House of Lords against the
“alteration of religion †.”

LORD CHANCELLOR

H A T T O N.

WOOD says ‖, “He wrote, as it is said,
“several things pertaining to the Law,
“but none of them are extant, only this, if I
“may say it is his, and not his name set to it
“for sale-fake,”

“A treatise concerning statutes or acts of par-
“liament, and the exposition thereof.” Lond.
1677. octavo.

“Speeches spoken during the time of his
“Chancellorship.” MS.

† p. 131.

‖ *Athenæ*, vol. I. p. 253.

Christopher

Christopher Lord Hatton, his kinsman and successor, published

“The psalms of David, with titles and collects, according to the matter of each psalm.” Printed at Oxford, 1644, octavo; afterwards enlarged and published several times. Wood says †, that they were compiled by Dr. Jer. Taylor, though they go under the name of the Lord Hatton.

THOMAS WENTWORTH, EARL of STRAFFORD,

IS not recorded here for his speeches and letters, those chef-d'œuvres of sense, of nervous and pathetic eloquence; but on occasion of an Elegy with some affecting lines, said to have been composed by him the night before his execution. It has been re-published in the collection § of tracts called Lord Somers's; but in a

† *ib. p. 254.*

§ *second coll. vol. 2. p. 9.*

subsequent † volume we are told that it was a fiction, avowed afterwards by another person. Most probably it was not genuine: That Hero had other ways of venting his scorn than in sonnets and madrigals. When the Lieutenant of the Tower offered him a coach, lest He should be torn to pieces by the mob in passing to execution; He replied, “ I die to please the people, “ and I will die in their own way.” With such stern indifference to his fate, he was not likely to debase his dignity by puerile expressions of it.

LORD KEEPER

C O V E N T R Y.

BESIDES re-capitulating several of his speeches in print, Wood says † he hath extant

“ An answer to the petition against recusants.”

† *fourth coll. vol. 1. p. 83.*

‡ *vol. 1. p. 627.*

And that there goes under his name another piece called,

“Perfect and exact directions to all those
 “that desire to know the true and just fees of
 “all the offices belonging to the court of Com-
 “mon-Pleas, Chancery, &c.” Lond. octavo.

JOHN LORD LUCAS.

AS it was burnt by the hands of the hangman, his Lordship himself probably published his

“Speech in the House of Peers, February
 “22, 1671, upon the reading the subsidy-bill
 “the second time in the presence of his Ma-
 “jesty §.” In the state-poems I find one ¶,
 alluding to this speech, called “Lord Lucas’s
 “Ghoſt.”

§ *State-tracts*, vol. 1. p. 454.

¶ vol. 1. p. 173.

ROBERT

ROBERT SPENCER,

EARL of SUNDERLAND,

HAVING been loaded with variety of accusations for the lengths He had gone in countenancing Popery to flatter King James, and with betraying him afterwards to the Prince of Orange, published a vindication of his conduct called

“The Earl of Sunderland’s letter to a friend
“in the country, &c. March 23, 1689.”

JOHN LORD JEFFERIES,

SON of the noted Chancellor. I find two little pieces ascribed to this Lord in the collection of State-poems in four volumes quarto, one is called

¶ *Somers’s tracts, vol. 1. p. 602.*

A

“ A Fable †.” The other ¶

“ A burlesque translation of an Elegy on the
“ Duke of Gloucester.”

ROBERT DUDLEY,

DUKE OF

NORTHUMBERLAND,

CALLED the natural Son, probably the legitimate Son of the great Earl of Leicesters; having been deprived of his birth-right, and never acknowledged as a Peer of England, could not with propriety be classed among that order: Yet He was too great an honour to his country to be omitted; and it is the duty of the meanest Historian, and his felicity to have in his power, to do justice to the memory of the deserving, which falls not within the compass of particulars to procure to the living. The Author of those curious lives of the Dudleys in the

† vol. 2. p. 241.

¶ vol. 3. p. 342.

Biographia has already retrieved the fame of this extraordinary person from oblivion; and therefore I shall touch but very few particulars of his story. He * was educated under Sir Thomas Chaloner, the accomplished governor of Prince Henry, and distinguished his youth by martial achievements, and by useful discoveries in the West-Indies. But it was the House of Medici, those patrons of learning and talents, who fostered this enterprizing spirit, and who were amply rewarded for their munificence by his projecting the free-port of Leghorn. He flourished in their court and in that of the Emperor, who declared him Duke of Northumberland, a Dukedom remarkably confirmed to his Widow, whom Charles the Second created Duchess Dudley. Antony Wood says †, “The Duke was a com-
 “pleat gentleman in all suitable employments, an
 “exact seaman, an excellent architect, mathe-
 “matician, physician, chymist, and what not?
 “He was a handsome personable man, tall of
 “stature, red-haired, and of admirable comport,
 “and above all noted for riding the great-horse,

* *Wood, vol. 2. p. 126.*

† *ib. p. 27.*

“for tilting, and for his being the first of all,
 “that taught a Dog to sit in order to catch
 “partridges.” The same author gives this list
 of his works,

“Voyage to the island of Trinidada and the
 “coast of Paria, 1594, 1595*.”

“Del arcano del mare, &c.” Firenze 1630,
 1646; in two volumes folio; full of mathema-
 tical cuts, sea-charts, fortifications, &c.

“A discourse to correct the exorbitances of
 “Parliaments, and to enlarge the King’s re-
 “venue †. Written in the year 1613.” This
 is the only uncommendable performance of our
 Author’s life, and as it was attended by an extra-
 ordinary anecdote, the Reader is desired to take
 a little notice of it, one very particular circum-
 stance having never, as I know, been remarked.
 This paper, by which Dudley had sought to in-
 gratiate himself with James the First, conclud-
 ing no method so easy or sure for recovering his

* See Hakeluyt’s third volume of English voyages,
 p. 574.

† Rushworth, vol. 1. in the appendix, p. 12.

own right as to instruct the King how to usurp upon the rights of his subjects, this paper had long lain neglected; but in the year 1628, an Information was filed by Sir Robert Heath, Attorney-general, in the Star-chamber, against the Earls of Bedford, Somerset, and Clare, Sir Robert Cotton, John Selden and Oliver St. John, for dispersing this shameless libel. Foulis § would ascribe this publication to the Patriots, who meant to make the King odious; a most improbable charge, and not at all confirmed by what really happened afterwards, when it was re-published under the title of "Strafford's plot." There is greater reason to presume that this attack on parliaments was not made without the connivance of the court, at least was not disagreeable to it, the Attorney-general receiving orders, in the middle of the prosecution, to dismiss the cause, on pretence that his Majesty was willing to extend his royal lenity to his subjects on the birth of a Prince, of whom the Queen was just delivered. The remarkable incident unnoticed, was the Earl of Somerset being involved in this trial, that haughty and fallen Favorite,

§ *Hist. of plots, book 1. p. 68.*

generally

generally supposed to have dragged out the remainder of his life in infamy and obscurity, but who here appears engaged in state-intrigues with some of the greatest Lords at that period.

“Catholicon.” A physical book. He also discovered a purging powder, which passes under the name of a Physician who wrote a book on the virtues of it, and dedicated it to the Duke. Considering how enterprising and dangerous a Minister He might have made, and what variety of talents were called forth by his misfortunes, it seems to have been happy both for the Duke and his country, that He was unjustly deprived of the honours to which his birth gave him pretensions.

X 2

PEERESSES.

PEERESSES.

AS a thick quarto § volume has been published within these few years of such illustrious Women as have contributed to the Republic of Letters, I shall be very brief on this head, having little to add to what that Author has said.

*MARGARET,
COUNTESS of RICHMOND*

AND

DERBY,

THE Mother of Henry the Seventh, to whom She seems to have willingly ceded her no right to the Crown, while She employed

§ Memoirs of several Ladies of Great-Britain, who have been celebrated for their writings, &c. by George Ballard, 1752.

herself

herself in founding Colleges, and in acts of more real devotion and goodness than generally attend so much superstition. While She was yet young and a rich heiress, the great Duke of Suffolk, Minister to Henry the Sixth, or rather to Queen Margaret, solicited her in marriage for his Son, though the King himself wooed Her for his half-brother Edmund. On so nice a point the good young Lady advised with an elderly Gentlewoman, who thinking it too great a decision to take upon herself, recommended her to St. Nicholas, who whipping on some episcopal robes, appeared to her and declared in favour of Edmund. The old Gentlewoman, I suppose, was dead, and St. Nicholas out of the way, for we hear nothing of the Lady Margaret consulting either of them on the choice of two other Husbands after the death of Earl Edmund, by whom She had King Henry. Sir Henry Stafford, the second, bequeathed to his Son-in-law, a trapper of four new horse harness of velvet; and his Mother the Duchess of Buckingham, in consideration of the Lady Margaret's great affection for literature gave her the following legacy by her will, "To my daughter
Richmond

“Richmond a book of English, being a legend
 “of saints; a book of French called, *Lucun*;
 “another book of French, of the epistles and
 “gospels; and a primmer with clasps of silver
 “gilt, covered with purple velvet*.”

Her virtues are exceedingly celebrated: “Her
 “humility was such that She would often say,
 “on condition that the Princes of Christendom
 “would combine themselves and march against
 “the common enemy the Turks, She would
 “most willingly attend them and be their laun-
 “dress in the camp†.” And for her chastity,
 the reverend Mr. Baker, who re-published Bi-
 shop Fisher’s funeral sermon on her, informs us,
 “That in her last husband’s days She obtained a
 “licence of him to live chaste, whereupon She
 “took upon her the vow of celibacy.”-----A
 boon as seldom requested, I believe, of a third
 husband, as it probably would be easily granted.

This Princess published

“The mirroure of golde for the sinfull soule,
 “translated from a French translation of a book

* *Dugdale.*

† *Camden’s remains, p. 271. edit. 1651.*

“called,

“ called, Speculum aureum peccatorum.” Em-
 prynted at London, in Fletstrete, at the signe
 of St. George by Richard Pynson, quarto, with
 cuts on vellum †.

“ Translation of the fourth book of Dr. J.
 “ Gerson’s treatise of the imitation and follow-
 “ ing the blessed life of our most merciful Saviour
 “ Christ.” Printed at the end of Dr. William
 Atkinson’s English translation of the three first
 books, 1504.

She also by her Son’s command and authority
 “ Made the orders [yet extant] for great estates
 “ of Ladies and noble Women, for their pre-
 “ cedence, attires, and wearing of barbes at
 “ funerals over the Chin and under the
 “ same ||.”

† *Ballard, p. 16.*

|| *Ballard and Sandford.*

JOANNA

JOANNA

LADY BERGAVENNY.

IN Lord Oxford's library was the following book*,

“The monument of matrons, containing seven several lamps of virginities or distinct treatises, compiled by Thomas Bently,” black letter, no date. In the beginning was a note written by the reverend Mr. Baker, saying that this book contained several valuable pieces or prayers, by Queen Katherine, Queen Elizabeth, *the Lady Abergavenny and others*. If I guess right, this Lady Abergavenny was Joanna, daughter of Thomas Fitz-Alan Earl of Arundel, wife of George Lord Bergavenny, who died in the twenty-seventh of Henry the Eighth, and Niece of that bright restorer of Literature,

* *Harl. Catal. vol. i. p. 100.*

Antony Earl Rivers. If my conjecture is just, She was probably the Foundress of that noble school of female learning, of which [with herself] there were no less than four Authoresses in three descents, as will appear by this short table, and by the subsequent account of those illustrious Ladies :

Tho^s. Fitz-Alan Earl of Arundel,

William, Joanna,
G. Ld. Bergavenny,

Henry = Mary Arundel,

Joanna, Mary,
Lord Lumley. T. D. of Norfolk.

LADY JANE GRAY.

THIS admirable young Heroine should perhaps be inserted in the Royal Catalogue, rather than here, as She was no Peerefs; but having omitted her there, as She is never ranked

in the list of Kings and Queens, it is impossible entirely to leave out the fairest ornament of her Sex. It is remarkable that her Mother [like the Countess of Richmond before-mentioned] not only waved her * small pretensions in favour

of

* It is very observable how many defects concurred in the title of this Princess to the Crown. I. Her Descent was from the younger Sister of Henry the Eighth, and there were descendents of the Elder living, whose claim indeed had been set aside by the power given by parliament to King Henry to regulate the succession.-----A power, which not being founded on national expedience, could be of no force: And additionally invalidated by that King having by the same authority settled the crown preferably on his own daughters, who were both living. II. Her Mother, from whom alone Jane could derive any right, was alive. III. That Mother was young enough to have other children [not being past thirty-one † at the death of King Edward] and if She had born a Son, his right, prior to that of his Sister, was incontestable. IV. Charles Brandon, father of the Duchess of Suffolk, had married one woman while contracted to another; but was divorced to fulfil his promise: The repudiated Wife

† See Vertue's print of this Duchess and her second Husband, where her age is said to be thirty six, in 1559.

was

of her daughter, but bore her train when She made her public entry into the Tower †.

Of this lovely Scholar's writing we have

“Four Latin epistles,” three to Bullinger, and one to her Sister the Lady Catherine; printed in a book called, “*Epistolæ ab Ecclesiæ Helveticæ reformatoribus, vel ad eos scriptæ, &c.*” Tiguri. 1742. octavo. The fourth was written the night before her death in a Greek Testament in which She had been reading, and which She sent to her Sister.

“Her conference with Feckenham Abbot of Westminster, who was sent to convert Her to Popery ||.”

was living, when he married Mary Queen of France, by whom he had the Duchess. V. If however Charles Brandon's first marriage should be deemed null, there is no such plea to be made in favour of the Duchess Frances herself, Henry Duke of Suffolk, father of Jane, being actually married to the sister of the Earl of Arundel, whom he divorced without the least grounds, to make room for his marriage with Frances.

† *Strype's memorials, vol. 3. p. 2.*

|| *Ballard, p. 105.*

“ A letter to Dr. Harding, her Father’s chaplain, who had apostatized §.”

“ A prayer for her own use during her imprisonment ¶.”

“ Four Latin verses written in prison with a pin *.”

“ Her speech on the scaffold †.”

Hollingshed and Sir Richard Baker say She wrote divers other things, but not where they are to be found. Bale ‡ adds to the above-mentioned

“ The complaint of a sinner.”

“ The duty of a christian.”

Fox ¶ mentions

“ A letter to her father.”

§ *Printed in the Phœnix, vol. 2. p. 28.*

¶ *Vide Fox’s acts and monuments.*

* *Ballard, p. 116.*

† *ib. p. 114.*

‡ *p. 110.*

¶ *Fox, p. 1420.*

MARY

M A R Y

COUNTESS of ARUNDEL,

DAUGHTER of Thomas Lord Arundel of Wardour, married first to Robert Ratcliff Earl of Suffex, and afterwards to Henry Fitz-Alan Earl of Arundel, as may be seen in the preceding table. She translated from English into Latin,

“ Sententias & præclara facta Alexandri Se-
 “ veri imperatoris;” and dedicated it to her
 father. Extant in manuscript in the King’s
 library †.

“ De stirpe & familiâ Alexandri Severi, &
 “ de signis quæ ei portendebant imperium.”

† *Vide Casley’s catalogue, p. 196.*

From

From Greek into Latin

“ Selectas sententias septem sapientum Græcorum.”

“ Similitudines ex Platonis, Aristotelis, Senecæ & aliorum Philosophorum libris collectas.”
Dedicated to her father ||.

Learning had now taken a considerable flight since the days of Edward the Fourth: Sir Thomas More mentions it as very extraordinary that Jane Shore could read and write.

JOANNA LADY LUMLEY,

ELDEST daughter of the Lady last-mentioned, translated from the original into Latin

“ Isocrates’s oration called Archidamus.”
Manuscript in the King’s library.

|| *Vide Tanner’s biblioth. Brit. p. 50, and Casley ubi supra.*

“ The

“ The second and third orations to Nicocles.”
Dedicated to her father †.

“ A fourth, intituled Evagoras.” Dedicated
to the same. In the same place.

From Greek into English

“ The Iphigenia of Euripides.” Extant in
the same place.

M A R Y

DUCHESS of NORFOLK *,

YOUNGER daughter of the Countess of
Arundel, and first wife of Thomas Duke
of Norfolk, who was beheaded on account of
the Queen of Scots, translated from Greek

“ Certain ingenious sentences collected out of
various authors :” Dedicated to her father †.

† *ibid.*

* *She died in 1557.*

† *In the King's-library.*

M A R Y

M A R Y

COUNTESS of PEMBROKE,

THE celebrated Sister of Sir Philip Sidney,
wrote

“Poems and translations in verse of several
“psalms,” said to be preserved in the library at
Wilton †.

“A discourse of life and death, written in
“French by Philip Mornay, done into English
“by the Countess of Pembroke, dated May 13,
“1590, at Wilton.” Printed at London for
H. Ponsonby, 1600, 12mo.

“The Tragedie of Antonie, done into Eng-
“lish by the Countess of Pembroke.” Lond.
1595. 12mo.

† *Ballard*, p. 260.

ELIZABETH

E L I Z A B E T H

LADY RUSSEL,

OF a family as learned as the Fitz-Alans, was third daughter of Sir Antony Cooke, and Sister of the Ladies Burleigh and Bacon, whose erudition is sufficiently known. She was married, first to Sir Thomas Hobby, Embassador from Queen Elizabeth at Paris, where he died 1566; and secondly to John Lord Russel, Son of Francis, the second Earl of Bedford. She survived both her Husbands, and wrote Greek, Latin and English epitaphs in verse for them and others of her relations. It is her daughter by her second Husband, whose effigy is foolishly shown in Westminster-Abbey, as killed by the prick of a needle.

Lady Russel translated out of French into English

“ A way of reconciliation of a good and learned man, touching the true nature and substance of the body and blood of Christ in the sacrament.” Printed 1605; and dedicated to her daughter Anne Russel, wife of Lord Henry Herbert, heir of Edward Earl of Worcester; with Latin and English verses.

Ballard has printed †

“ A letter to Lord Burleigh about the extravagance of her youngest Son.”

ELIZABETH

COUNTESS of LINCOLN,

DAUGHTER and coheirefs of Sir Henry Knevet, and wife of Thomas Earl of Lincoln, wrote

† *ib.* p. 195.

“ The

“The Countess of Lincoln’s nurserie †.”
Oxf. 1621. 4°. Addressed to her daughter-in-
law Bridget Countess of Lincoln. She speaks
of it as the first of her printed works, but I can
find no account of any other.

A N N E

COUNTESS of DORSET

A N D

P E M B R O K E.

THIS high-born and high-spirited Lady
was Heiress of the Cliffords Earls of
Cumberland, and was first married to Richard
Earl of Dorset, whose life and actions She cele-
brated. Her second match was not so happy,
being soon parted from her Lord, that memora-

† *ib.* 267. *Wood ascribes this piece to one Dr. Lodge, vol. 2. p. 498.*

ble simpleton † Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, with whom Butler has so much diverted himself. Anne the Countess was remarkably religious, magnificent and disposed to letters. She erected a pillar in the county of Westmorland on the spot where She took the last leave of her Mother, a monument to her tutor Samuel Daniel, the poetic historian, another to Spenser, founded two hospitals, and repaired or built seven churches and six castles ‡. She wrote

“Memoirs of her husband Richard Earl of Dorset:” Never printed.

“Sundry memorials of herself and her progenitors.”

† *The first wife of this Earl was Susan daughter of the Earl of Oxford. I find a book set forth in her name called, “The Countess of Montgomery’s Eusebia, expressing briefly the Soul’s praying robes, by Newton, 1620.” Vide Harl. Catal. vol. I. p. 100.*

‡ *Vide Ballard, and Memorials of worthy persons, p. 92, and 94.*

And

And the following letter to Sir Joseph Williamson, Secretary of State to Charles the Second, who having sent to nominate to her a Member for the borough of Appleby, She returned this resolute answer, which though printed in another place ||, is most proper to be inserted here:

“ I Have been bullied by an Usurper, I have
 “ been neglected by a Court, but I will
 “ not be dictated to by a Subject: Your Man
 “ sha’n’t stand.

ANNE DORSET,
 PEMBROKE and MONTGOMERY.”

MARGARET DUCHESS of NEWCASTLE.

HAVING already taken notice of her Grace in the course of this work, I shall here only give a list of her works, which fill many folios.

|| *The World*, vol. I. numb. xiv.

“ The

“The World’s Olio.

“Nature’s picture drawn by Fancy’s pencil
 “to the life.” “In this volume,” says the
 title, “are several feigned stories of natural
 “descriptions, as comical, tragical and tragi-
 “comical, poetical, romantical, philosophical,
 “and historical, &c. &c.” Lond. 1656. folio.
 One may guess how like this portrait of Nature
 is, by the fantastic bill of the features.

“Orations of divers sorts, accomodated to
 “divers places.” Lond. 1662. fol.

“Plays.” Lond. 1662.

“Philosophical and physical opinions.” Lond.
 1663. fol.

“Observations upon experimental philosophy.
 “To which is added the description of a new
 “world.” Lond. 1668. folio. One Mr. James
 Bristow began to translate some part of these
 philosophic discourses into Latin.

“Philoso-

“Philosophical letters.” Lond. 1664. fol.

“Poems and phancies.” Lond. 1664. fol.

“Sociable letters.” Lond. 1664. fol.

“The life of the Duke her husband, &c.”

Lond. 1667. fol. It was translated into Latin.

“Plays never before printed.” Lond. 1668. fol.

Her plays alone are nineteen in number, and some of them in two parts. One of them,

“The blazing world,” is unfinished, her Grace [which seems never else to have happened to her]

“finding her genius not tend to the prosecution

“of it.” To another called, “The Prefence,”

are nine and twenty supernumerary scenes. In

another, “The unnatural Tragedy,” is a whole

scene written against Camden’s Britannia: Her

Grace thought, I suppose, that a geographic

fatire in the middle of a play was mixing the

utile with the *dulci*. Three volumes more in

folio of her poems are preserved in manuscript.

Whoever has a mind to know more of this fertile

pedant, will find a detail of her works in Bal-

lard’s memoirs, from whence I have taken this

account.

ANNE

A N N E

COUNTESS of WINCHELSEA,

AN esteemed Poetess, is recorded, with some of her poems in the General Dictionary. Her

“Poem on the spleen,” was printed in Gildon’s miscellany, 1701. octavo. Rowe addressed one to her on the sight of it.

Her poems were printed at London, 1713, octavo; with a tragedy never acted, called, “Aristomenes.” *

* In the miscellany [vol. 2.] called, “Buckingham’s works,” I find a very silly poem ascribed to a LADY SANDWICH. This should be the Lady lately deceased at Paris, daughter of the celebrated Earl of Rochester: But She inherited too much wit to have written so ill.

A copy

A copy of her verses to Mr. Pope are printed before the old edition of his works; and two others of his and hers are in the General Dictionary.

Another little poem in Prior's posthumous works*.

A great number of her poems are said to be extant in manuscript †.

S A R A H D U C H ^{fs.} of MARLBOROUGH.

IT is seldom the Public receives information on Princes and Favorites from the fountain-head: Flattery or invective is apt to pervert the relations of others. It is from their own pens alone, whenever they are so gracious,

* vol. I. p. 20.

† *General Dict.* vol. 10. *Ballard*, p. 431.

like the Lady in question, as to have a *passion for fame and approbation**, that we learn exactly, how trifling and foolish and ridiculous their views and actions were, and how often the mischief they did proceeded from the most inadequate causes. We happen to know indeed, though he was no author, that the Duke of Buckingham's repulses in very impertinent amours, involved King James and King Charles in national quarrels with Spain and France. From her Grace of Marlborough we may collect, that Queen Anne was driven to change her Ministry, and in consequence, the fate of Europe, because She dared to affect one bed-chamber woman, as She had done another. The Duchess could not comprehend how the Cousins Sarah Jennings and Abigail Hill could ever enter into competition, though the One did but kneel to gather up the clue of favour, which the other had haughtily tossed away; and which She could not recover by putting *The Whole Duty of Man* into the Queen's hands to teach her Friendship †.

* *Vide her apology, p. 5.*

† *ib. p. 268.*

This favorite Duchefs, who like the proud Duke of Espernon, lived to brave the Successors in a court where She had domineered, wound up her capricious life, where it seems She had begun it, with an apology for her Conduct. The piece, though weakened by the prudence of those who were to correct it, though maimed by her Grace's own corrections, and though great part of it is rather the annals of a wardrobe than of a reign, yet has still curious anecdotes, and a few of those fallies of wit which fourscore years of arrogance could not fail to produce in so fantastic an understanding. And yet by altering her memoires as often as her will, She disappointed the public as much as her own family. However, the cheif objects remain; and one sees exactly how Europe and the back-stairs took their places in her imagination and in her narrative. The Revolution left no impression on her mind but of Queen Mary turning up bed-cloaths; and the Protestant Hero, of but a selfish glutton who devoured a dish of peas from his Sister-in-law. In fact, events passing through the medium of our passions must strike different beholders in very different lights: Had

Marlborough himself written his own history from his heart as the partner of his fortunes did, He would probably have dwelt on the diamond sword, which the Emperor gave him, and have scrupulously told us how many carrats each diamond weighed. I say not this in detraction from his merits and services: It is from our passions and foibles that Providence calls forth it's great purposes. If the Duke could have been content with an hundred thousand pounds, he might possibly have stopped at the taking of Leige: As He thirsted for a million, He penetrated to Hockstet.

Mrs. Abigail Hill is not the only person transmitted to posterity with marks of the Duchess's resentment. Lord Oxford, *Honest Jack Hill*, *the ragged Boy*, *the Quebec-General*, and others make the same figure in her history that they did in her mind.-----Sallies of passion not to be wondered at in One who has sacrificed even the private letters of her Mistress and Benefactress!

We

We have nothing of her Grace's writing but the

“Apology for the conduct of the Dowager
 “Duchefs of Marlborough from her first com-
 “ing to court to the year 1710, in a letter from
 “herself to my Lord * * * *.” Lond. 1742.

FRANCES

DUCHESS of SOMERSET,

HAD as much taste for the writings of
 others, as modesty about her own.

SCOTCH

SCOTCH AUTHORS.

I is not my purpose to give an exact account of the Royal and Noble Authors of Scotland: I am not enough versed in them to do justice to Writers of the most accomplished Nation in Europe; the Nation to which, if any one Country is endow'd with a superior partition of sense, I should be inclined to give the preference in that particular. The little I shall say both of Scotch and Irish Writers is what has occurred to me accidentally. Many Natives of each kingdom are far better qualified to compleat the Catalogue, to which I only mean to contribute some hints. Even in the English List I pretend to no merit but in the pains I have taken, and that with too much hurry.

JAMES THE FIRST.*

WROTE

“On his future Wife,” one book.

“Scotch

* For this account of the Scotch Kings see Tanner, p. 426. I have omitted the second James, whom

“Scotch sonnets,” one book. One of them, “A lamentation while in England,” is in manuscript in the Bodleian library, and praises Gower and Chaucer exceedingly.

“Rythmos Latinos.” lib. i.

“On Music.”

JAMES THE FOURTH,

WROTE

“On the Apocalypse.”

JAMES THE FIFTH,

WROTE the celebrated ballad called

“Christ’s Kirk on the green.”

whom the Bishop makes an author because edidit edictum pacificatorium: A Constable that reads the Riot-act is as much intituled to that denomination.

MARY

M A R Y.

IT would be idle to dwell on the story of this Princess, too well known from having the misfortune to be born in the same age, in the same island with, and to be handsomer than Elizabeth. Mary had the weakness to set up a claim to a greater kingdom than her own without an army; and was at last reduced by her crimes to be a * Saint in a religion, which was opposite to what her rival professed out of policy. Their different talents for a Crown appeared even in their passions as Women: Mary destroyed her Husband for killing a Musician that was her galant; and then married her Husband's assassin. Elizabeth disdained to marry her Lovers,

* *In the Church of the Celestins at Paris it is said on the tomb of Francis the Second, "That it is proof enough of his beatitude, that he had the Martyr Mary Stuart to his wife."*

and

and put one of them to death for presuming too much on her affection. The Mistress of David Rizio could not but miscarry in a contest with the Queen of Essex. As handsome as She was, Sixtus the Fifth never wished to pass a night with Mary.-----She was no mould to cast Alexanders !

Historians agree in the variety of her accomplishments. She altered a Latin distich which She found in the fragments of Cæsar, and wrote on a pane of Glass at Buxton wells †,

“Buxtona, quæ calidæ celebraris nomine lymphæ,
“Fortè mihi posthâc non adeunda, vale!”

As She did this distich in a window at Fotheringay,

“From the top of all my trust

“Mishap has laid me in the dust †.”

She is reported to have written ||

“Poems on various occasions,” in the Latin, French and Scotch languages.

† *Ballard.*

† *ibid.*

|| *Tanner.*

“Royal advice to her Son,” in two books.

Among the Latin § poems of Sir Thomas Chaloner is a copy of verses said to be translated from some French ones written by this Queen, and sent, with a diamond curiously set, to Queen Elizabeth.

A great number of her original letters are preserved in the King of France’s library, in the Royal, Cottonian and Ashmolean libraries here: As many others are in print, viz.

“Eleven to Earl Bothwell,” translated from the French by Edward Simmons, of Christ-Church, Oxford; and printed at Westminster, 1726.

“Ten more ¶, with her answers to the articles against her.”

“Six more,” in Anderson’s collections.

“Another,” in the appendix to her life by Dr. Jebb.

§ Page 353, at the end of his book *de Repub. Anglor. instaur.*

¶ In Haynes’s *State-papers.*

And

And some others, dispersed among the works of Pius the Fifth, Buchanan, Camden, Udal and Sanderson.

LORD CHANCELLOR

MAITLAND,

CREATED Lord Maitland by James the Sixth, to whom he had been Secretary of State, was famous for his

“Latin epigrams †.”

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,

EARL of STIRLING,

WAS a very celebrated Poet, and greatly superior to the style of his age. His works are printed in folio: The cheif of which are four Tragedies in alternate rhyme.---The first grant of Nova Scotia was made to this Lord.

† *Vide Bacon-papers, vol. 1. p. 295.*

SIR ROBERT KERR,

EARL of ANCRAM.

I Find a † short but very pretty copy of verses from him to Drummond of Hawthornden, one of the best modern historians, and no mean imitator of Livy.

JOHN LORD NEPER,

BARON of Marcheston, renowned for his mathematic and logarithmic knowledge, and author of the celebrated invention called *Neper's bones*, drew up an account of his other discoveries in a book called ‡

“ Secret inventions profitable and necessary in these days for defence of this island, and with-

† *Vide at the end of Drummond's works.*

‡ *Bacon-papers, vol. 2. p. 28.*

“ standing

“standing of strangers, enemies of God’s truth
 “and religion.” Some of these projects found
 a little like the Marquis of Worcester’s; one
 is a burning-glass to destroy ships; another, a
 method for sailing under water.

J A M E S

DUKE HAMILTON,

THIS Nobleman, so well known by his
 politics and tragic end, is seldom consid-
 ered in the light of an Author, yet || Antony
 Wood mentions the following pieces,

Preface to a book intituled, “General de-
 “mands concerning the late Covenant, &c.”
 1638. quarto.

“Various letters.”

“Conferences, advices, answers, &c.” pub-
 lished in Burnet’s lives of the Dukes of
 Hamilton.

HENRY CARY,

LORD FALKLAND.

Scotland and England have each pretensions to this conspicuous line, of which Four successively were Authors †. England gave them origine, Scotland their title. Henry is said by the Scotch peerage to have been made Comptroller of the Household and a Peer by King James, for being the first who carried him the news of the death of Queen Elizabeth; but that is a blunder: Robert Carey Earl of Monmouth was that Messenger. Lord Falkland was Master of the Jewel-office to Elizabeth, and was made Knight of the Bath at the creation of Prince Henry, and Lord Lieutenant of Ire-

† *It is to preserve this chain entire, that I have chosen to place these four Lords together, though they ought to have been intermixed with the rest in this list, according to the periods in which they lived.*

land,

land, from which he was removed with disgrace by the intrigues of the Papists; yet his honour was afterwards entirely vindicated †. He is remarkable for an invention to prevent his name being counterfeited, by artfully concealing in it the successive year of his age, and by that means detecting a Man who had not observed so nice a particularity ||. He had an excellent character; and is said to have written many things which never were published, except

“The History of the most unfortunate Prince, King Edward the Second; with choice political observations on him and his unhappy Favorites, &c.” Found among his papers, and printed 1680, folio and octavo.

† *Biogr.* vol. 2.

|| *Loyd's State-worthies*, p. 938. *This little circumstance was thought not unworthy of repetition at a time when the unsuspecting carelessness of a great Prelate in this particular has involved him in so much trouble.-----A trouble however to which we owe a beautiful picture of the most virtuous mind and admirable abilities, triumphing over the imposture of others and the infirmities of his own great age. See the Bishop of Winchester's letter to Mr. Chevalier.*

“A letter

“A letter to James the First §.”

“An Epitaph [not bad] on Elizabeth Countess of Huntingdon ¶.”

LUCIUS CARY,

LORD FALKLAND.

THERE never was a stronger instance of what the magic of words and the art of an Historian can effect, than in the character of this Lord, who seems to have been a virtuous well-meaning Man with a moderate understanding †, who got knocked on the head early in the civil war, because it boded ill: And yet by the happy solemnity of my Lord Clarendon's diction, Lord Falkland is the favorite personage

§ *Biogr. vol. 2. p. 1182.*

¶ *Memorials and characters of eminent and worthy persons, fol. 1741; in the appendix, p. 15.*

† *See his speeches, which by no means shew great parts.*

of

of that noble work. We admire the pious Æneas, who with all his unjust and usurping pretensions, we are taught to believe was the sent of Heaven; but it is the amiable Pallas we regret, though He was killed before He had performed any action of consequence.

That Lord Falkland was a weak man, to me appears indubitable. We are told He acted with Hampden and the Patriots, till He grew better informed what was † Law. It is certain that the ingenious Mr. Hume has shown that both King James and King Charles acted upon precedents of prerogative which they found established.-----Yet will this neither justify them nor Lord Falkland. If it would, where ever Tyranny is established by Law, it ought to be sacred and perpetual. Those Patriots did not attack King Charles so much for violation of the Law, as to oblige him to submit to the amendment of it: And I must repeat, that it

† *It is evident from his speech against the Judges that this could not be entirely the case, for he there asserts that those Men had not only acted contrary to ancient laws and customs, but even to some made in that very reign.*

was great weakness to oppose a Prince for breaking the Law, and yet scruple to oppose him when He obstructed the correction of it. My Lord Falkland was a sincere Protestant; would He have taken up arms against Henry the Eighth for adding new nonsense to established Popery, and would He not have fought to obtain the Reformation? Again:----When He abandoned Hampden and that party, because He mistrusted the extent of their designs, did it justify his going over to the King? With what-----I will not say, Conscience.-----But with what reason could He, who had been so sensible of grievances ||, lend his hand to restore the authority from whence those grievances flowed? Did the Usurpation of Cromwell prove that Laud had been a meek Pastor? If Hampden and Pym were bad men and ambitious, could not Lord Falkland have done more service to the State by remaining with them and checking their attempts and moderating their councils, than by offering his sword and abilities to the King? His Lordship had felt the tyranny; did not He know, that, if autho-

|| See his speech against the Bishops.

rized by victory, neither the King's temper nor government were likely to become more gentle? Did He think that loss of Liberty or loss of Property are not Evils but when the Law of the Land allows them to be so? Not to descant too long; it is evident to me that this Lord had much debility of mind and a kind of superstitious scruples, that might flow from an excellent heart, but by no means from a solid understanding. His refusing to entertain spies or to open letters, when Secretary of State, were the punctilios of the former, not of the latter; and his putting on a clean shirt to be killed in, is no proof of sense either in his Lordship, or in the § Historian, who thought it worth relating. Falkland's signing the declaration that He did not believe the King intended to make war on the Parliament, and at the same time subscribing to levy twenty horse for his Majesty's service, comes under a description, which, for the sake of the rest of his character, I am willing to call great infatuation. He wrote

“Poems.”

§ *Whitlocke.*

“A Speech, on ill Counsellors about the
“King,” 1640.

“A speech against the Lord Keeper Finch
“and the Judges.”

“A speech against the Bishops, February 9,
“1640.”

“A draught of a speech concerning Episco-
“pacy,” found among his papers, printed at
Oxford, 1644.

“A discourse concerning Episcopacy.”

“A discourse of the infallibility of the Church
“of Rome.” One George Holland, a popish
priest, replying to this; his Lordship published
the following answer,

“A view of some exceptions made against
“the discourse of the infallibility of the Church
“of Rome.”

“A Letter to Mr. F. M.” Printed at the
end of Mr. Charles Gataker’s answer to five
captious questions. Lond. 1673. quarto.

“A Letter

“A Letter to Dr. Beale, Master of St. John’s College, Cambridge ¶.”

He is said too to have assisted Chillingworth in his book called, “The Religion of Protestants †.”

HENRY CARY, LORD FALKLAND,

DIED young, having given instances of wit and parts. Being brought early into the House of Commons, and a grave Senator objecting to his youth, “and to his not looking as if he had sowed his wild oats,” He replied with great quickness, “Then I am come to the properest place, where are so many Geese to pick them up.” He wrote

¶ *Biogr. vol. 2. p. 1182.*

† *ib. p. 1186.*

“The Marriage-night, a Comedy;” absurdly ascribed by Antony Wood to the last Lord. His Son

ANTONY CARY,
LORD FALKLAND,

WROTE

“A prologue intended for the Old “Batchelor,” but it seems to have had too little delicacy even for that play and that age.

Lord Lansdown has inscribed a copy of verses to this Lord’s Son, Lucius Henry, the fifth Lord Falkland, who served in Spain.

THOMAS

THOMAS
LORD FAIRFAX,

THE Parliamentary General. One can easily believe his having been the Tool of Cromwell, when one sees by his own Memoirs how little idea He had of what he had been about. He left

“Short Memorials of Thomas Lord Fairfax,
“written by himself.” Lond. 1699.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
MARQUIS of ARGYLE.

IT will not appear extraordinary, that this illustrious blood which has produced so many eminent Persons, should have added to the Catalogue of Noble Authors from it's
own

own list of Statesmen and Heroes. It is totally unnecessary for me to enter into their characters, that task having been so fully performed by one § who wears the honour of their name, and who, it is no compliment to say, is one of the ablest and most beautiful Writers of this Country.

In the Catalogue of the Harleian library, I find these || pieces

“Marquis of Argyle his instructions to a
“Son.” 1661. It is observable that this Lord quarrelled both with his Father and his Son.

“His Defences against the Grand Indict-
“ment of High-Treason.” 1661.

§ *Vide the Lives of the Earls of Argyle, Biogr. Brit. vol. 2. pages 1142, 1155.*

|| *vol. 4. p. 817.*

ARCHIBALD

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

EARL of ARGYLE.

HAVING seen nothing of this Lord's composition but his own Epitaph in verse, written the night before his execution, he can scarce with propriety be called an Author, no more than the Marquis of Montrose, whom I have omitted, notwithstanding his well-known little elegy on King Charles. Yet Argyle's epitaph, though not very poetic, has energy enough to make one conclude that it was not his first essay. At least there is an heroic satisfaction of conscience expressed in it, worthy of the cause in which he fell.

RICHARD MAITLAND,
EARL of LAUDERDALE,

TRanslated Virgil ; it was printed in two volumes. The manuscript was communicated to Mr. Dryden who adopted many of the lines into his own translation.

COLIN LINDSAY,
EARL of BALCARRAS ;

THE third Earl of that name, was of the Privy Council and Treasury to James the Second, to whom his loyalty was unshaken, as his character was unblemished. He was a man of plain sense and small fortune, and left a small volume of memoirs much esteemed, intituled

“ An account of the affairs of Scotland relating to the Revolution in 1688, as sent to the late King James the Second, when in France.” Lond. 1714. thin octavo.

JOHN

JOHN DALRYMPLE,
VISCOUNT STAIR,

DREW up "An Institute of the Law of
"Scotland," which was published in
1693, and was received with universal appro-
bation †.

SARAH ANNE
COUNTESS of MORTON.

THERE goes under the name of this
Lady a small book of Devotions, in
which She asks God this meek question, "O
"Lord, wilt Thou humble thyself to hunt
"after a Flea?" But it appears by the preface
that it was composed by one M. G.

† *Biogr. Brit.* p. 2257.

IRISH PEERS.

GERALD FITZGERALD,
EARL of *DESMOND;*

THE fourth Earl of that line, was called the Poet, and for his skill in the mathematics was thought a Magician. This was about the year 1370†.

GEORGE CALVERT,
LORD *BALTIMORE,*

WAS brought up under Sir Robert Cecil, and in 1619, attained the office of Secretary of State, which however He resigned

† *Lodge's Irish peerage, vol. I. p. 10.*

conscientiously in 1624, on having embraced the Roman Catholic religion. He remained Privy Counsellor and was made a Baron. He had the grant of Avalon, the first Christian settlement in Newfoundland, whither He went and defended it bravely against the French; and on it's being afterwards yielded to them, He obtained the grant of Maryland, of which his family are still Proprietors.

We have this list of his works †,

“Carmen funebre in Dom. Hen. Untonum ad Gallos bis legatum, ibique nuper fato functum.” 1596. quarto. The Earl of Bristol wrote an elegy on the same occasion ||.

“Speeches in Parliament.”

“Various Letters of State.”

“The answer of Tom Telltroth.”

“The practice of Princes and lamentation of the Kirk.” 1642. qu^o.

“Something about Maryland.” Not printed.

† *Biogr. Brit. vol. 2. p. 1117.* Wood, vol. 1. p. 565.

|| See vol. 1. p. 196, of this work. ROGER

ROGER BOYLE,

EARL of ORRERY,

A Man, who never made a bad figure, but as an Author. As a Soldier, his bravery was distinguished, his stratagems remarkable †. As a Statesman, it is sufficient to say that He had the confidence of Cromwell: As a Man, he was grateful and would have supported the Son of his Friend: Like Cicero and Richelieu he could not be content without being a Poet. The sensible Author of a very curious life of this Lord in the Biographia seems to be as bad a judge of poetry as his Lordship or Cicero, when he says that his writings are never flat and trivial.-----What does he think of an hundred such lines as these,

† See his *Life in the Biogr. Brit.*

“ When

“ When to the wars of Aquitaine I went,
 “ I made a friendship with the Earl of Kent || .”

One might as soon find the sublime, or the
 modest, or the harmonious in this line,

“ O Fortunatam natam Me Consule Romam ! ”

Lord Orrery wrote

“ The Irish Colours displayed ; in a reply of
 “ an English Protestant to a letter of an Irish
 “ Roman Catholic.” Lond. 1662.

“ An answer to a scandalous letter lately
 “ printed, and subscribed by Peter Walsh, &c.”
 Dublin 1662, qu^o. and Lond.

“ A poem on his Majesty’s happy restoration.”
 MS.

“ A poem on the death of the celebrated Mr.
 “ Abraham Cowley.” Lond. 1667. fol.

“ The History of Henry the Fifth, a tragedy.”

|| *The Black Prince, Act V.*

“ Mustapha,

“Mustapha, a tragedy.”

“The Black Prince, a tragedy.”

“Tryphon, a tragedy.”

“Parthenissa,” a romance in three vols. fol. His Biographer seems to think that this performance is not read, because it was never completed; as if three volumes in folio would not content the most heroic appetite that ever existed!

“A Dream, a poem.”

“The art of war.” Lond. 1677. fol. Said to have been much ridiculed, but is applauded by the Biographia.

“Poems on the fasts and festivals of the Church.” Printed, but never finished. I should act with regard to these, as I should about the Romance, not read them; not because they were never finished, but because they were ever begun. We are told his Lordship always wrote when He had a fit of the gout, which it seems was a very impotent Muse.

The

The rest of his works were posthumous,

“ Mr. Antony, a comedy.”

“ Mr. Guzman, a comedy.”

“ Herod the Great, a tragedy.”

“ Altemira, a tragedy.” All his dramatic pieces but Mr. Antony have been published together in two volumes octavo. Lond. 1739.

“ His State-letters.” Lond. 1742. fol.

WENTWORTH DILLON,

EARL of ROSCOMMON,

ONE of the most admired Writers in the reign of Charles the Second, but one of the most careless too. His Essay on translated verse, has great merit; in the rest of his poems

there are scarce above four lines that are striking,
as these,

“The Law appears with Maynard at their head,
“In legal murder None so deeply read.”

And these in the apparition of Tom Rofs to his
pupil the Duke of Monmouth,

“Like Samuel, at thy necromantic call,

“I rise to tell thee, God has left thee, Saul!”

His poems are printed together in the first
volume of the works of the Minor poets.

ROGER PALMER,

EARL of CASTLEMAIN,

AUTHOR of several pieces, but better
known by having been the Husband of
the Duchess of Cleveland, and by being sent
Embassador from James the Second to the Pope,

who

who treated him with as little ceremony as his Wife had done. While her Grace was producing Dukes for the State, the Earl was buſied in controverſial divinity, and in defending the religion of the Prince who was ſo gracious to his Lady.

Of this Lord's compoſition I have found;

“ An account of the preſent war between the
 “ Venetians and the Turks, with the ſtate of
 “ Candie; in a letter to the King from Venice.”
 Lond. 1666; ſmall twelves, with a print of
 the Earl before it. In the Dedication he diſco-
 vers that the Turk is the Great Leviathan, and
 that Renegades loſe their talent for ſea-affairs.

“ A ſhort and true account of the material
 “ paſſages in the late war between the Engliſh
 “ and Dutch. Written by the Right Honorable
 “ the Earl of Caſtlemain; and now published
 by Thomas Price, Gent.” In the Savoy, 1671.
 The Editor, as wiſe as his Author, obſerves
 that the Earl had viſited Paleſtine, to which
 He had a particular relation by his name *Palmer*
 or *Pilgrim*: And he acquaints the World, that the
 Earl's Great-Grand-father had three Sons born

for three Sundays successively; and that another of his Ancestors with the same Wife kept sixty open Christmas's in one house, without ever breaking up house.

“The Earl of Castlemain's Manifesto.” 1686. This is a defence of himself from being concerned in the Popish plot, of which He was accused by Turberville.

“An apology in behalf of the Papists.” This piece has not his name. It was answered by Loyd, Bishop of St. Asaph, in 1667, and was re-printed with the answer in 1746.

“The English Globe, being a stabl and im- mobil one, performing what the ordinary Globes do, and much more. Invented and described by the Right Honorable the Earl of Castlemaine.” 1679. thin quarto.

“The Compendium, or a short view of the trials in relation to the present plot, &c.” Lond. 1679. This piece is likewise anonymous, is ascribed to him, but I cannot affirm it to be
of

of his writing. I believe He wrote other things, but I have not met with them.

A splendid book of his Embassy with cuts was published in folio.

R O B E R T

VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH,

AUTHOR of that sensible and free-spirited Work,

“An account of Denmark.”

And of these pieces,

“An address to the House of Commons for
“the encouragement of agriculture.”

“Translation of Hottoman’s Franco-Gallia.”

And He is reported to have written other tracts in defence of Liberty, of his Country, of Mankind.

JAMES

JAMES HAMILTON,

EARL of ABERCORN,

WROTE

“Calculations and tables relating to
“the attractive virtue of Loadstones.” 1729.

WILLIAM

VISCOUNT GRIMSTON,

IS only mentioned here to vindicate him
from being an Author; having when a Boy
written a play called

“Love in a Hollow-tree,” to be acted with his
school-fellows, the Dukes of Marlborough many
years

years afterwards procured a copy, and printed it, at a time that She had a dispute with him about the borough of St. Albans. Lord Grimston buying up the impresson, the Duchess sent the copy to Holland to be re-printed. She made his Lordship ample reparation afterwards by printing her own Memoirs, not written in her Childhood.

F I N I S.



MOBILE ALABAMA

your attention is directed to the fact that the above is a true and correct copy of the original as shown to me by the undersigned. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours obedient servant,
J. M. [Name]

THE [Name] [Address]

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1861
1862
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1892
1893
1894
1895
1896
1897
1898
1899
1900

I N D E X

TO THE

Second Volume.

NOBLE AUTHORS.

	Died.	Page.
1 G <i>George Monke Duke of Albemarle,</i>	1669	1
2 C <i>Charles Stanley Earl of Derby,</i>	1672	4
3 J <i>John Powlett Marquis of Winchester,</i>	1674	6
4 W <i>William Cavendish Duke of Newcastle,</i>	1676	7
5 E <i>Edward Hyde Earl of Clarendon,</i>	1674	13
6 G <i>George Digby Earl of Bristol,</i>	1676	20
7 D <i>Denzil Lord Holles,</i>	1679	23
8 D <i>Dudley Lord North,</i>	1677	30
9 J <i>James Touchet Earl of Castlehaven,</i> <i>and Baron Audley,</i>	1684	32
10 H <i>Henry Pierpoint Marq. of Dorchester,</i>	1680	35
11 J <i>John Wilmot Earl of Rochester,</i>	1680	37
	12 <i>Antony</i>	

I N D E X.

		Died.	Page.
12	<i>Ant. Ashley Cooper Earl of Shaftsbury,</i>	1683	42
13	<i>Heneage Finch Earl of Nottingham,</i>	1682	50
14	<i>Sir George Booth Lord Delamer,</i>	1684	53
15	<i>Francis North Lord Keeper Guildford,</i>	1685	56
16	<i>John Robartes Earl of Radnor,</i>	1684	59
17	<i>Arthur Annesley Earl of Anglesey,</i>	1686	61
18	<i>George Villiers Duke of Buckingham,</i>	1687	73
19	<i>Heneage Finch Earl of Winchelsea,</i>	1689	81
20	<i>Edward Montagu Earl of Sandwich,</i>	1689	82
21	<i>George Saville Marquis of Halifax,</i>	1695	86
22	<i>Thomas Osborne Duke of Leeds,</i>	1712	89
23	<i>Henry Booth Lord Delamer, and Earl of Warrington,</i>	1693	91
24	<i>Charles Sackville Earl of Dorset,</i>	1706	93
25	<i>Wm. Cavendish Duke of Devonshire,</i>	1707	96
26	<i>John Thompson Lord Haversham,</i>	1710	98
27	<i>Ant. Ashley Cooper Earl of Shaftsbury,</i>	1713	103
28	<i>John Lord Somers,</i>	1716	105
29	<i>Charles Montagu Earl of Halifax,</i>	1715	113
30	<i>John Sheffield Duke of Buckingham,</i>	1720	115
31	<i>Robert Harley Earl of Oxford,</i>	1724	117
32	<i>Edward Howard Earl of Suffolk,</i>	1731	119
33	<i>Daniel Finch Earl of Nottingham,</i>	1730	120
34	<i>George Granville Lord Lansdown,</i>	1735	121
			35 <i>Charles</i>

I N D E X.

	Died. Page.
35 <i>Charles Boyle Earl of Orrery,</i>	1731 123
36 <i>Philip Duke of Wharton,</i>	1731 125
37 <i>Peter Lord Chancellor King,</i>	1734 129
38 <i>Thomas Lord Paget,</i>	1742 131
39 <i>Sir Robert Walpole Earl of Orford,</i>	1745 132
40 <i>Henry St. John Viscount Bolinbroke,</i>	1751 135
41 <i>John Lord Hervey,</i>	1743 137
42 <i>Henry Lord Hyde and Cornbury,</i>	1753 143
43 <i>Horatio Lord Walpole,</i>	1756 144

S U P P L E M E N T.

	Page.
A <i>Antony Brown Viscount Montacute,</i>	145
<i>Lord Chancellor Hatton,</i>	146
<i>Thomas Wentworth Earl of Strafford,</i>	147
<i>Lord Keeper Coventry,</i>	148
<i>John Lord Lucas,</i>	149
<i>Robert Spencer Earl of Sunderland,</i>	150
<i>John Lord Jefferies,</i>	150
<i>Robert Dudley Duke of Northumberland,</i>	151

P E E R-

I N D E X

P E E R E S S E S.

	Page.
<i>M</i> argaret Countess of Richmond and Derby,	156
Joanna Lady Bergavenny,	160
Lady Jane Gray,	161
Mary Countess of Arundel,	165
Joanna Lady Lumley,	166
Mary Duchesses of Norfolk,	167
Mary Countess of Pembroke,	168
Elizabeth Lady Russel,	169
Elizabeth Countess of Lincoln,	170
Anne Countess of Dorset, Pembroke and Mont- gomery,	171
Margaret Duchesses of Newcastle,	173
Anne Countess of Winchelsea,	176
Sarah Duchesses of Marlborough,	177
Frances Duchesses of Somerset,	181

S C O T S A U T H O R S.

	Page.
<i>J</i> AMES the First,	182
James the Fourth,	183
James the Fifth,	183
Queen Mary,	184
	Lord

I N D E X,

	Page.
<i>Lord Chancellor Maitland,</i>	187
<i>William Alexander Earl of Stirling,</i>	187
<i>Sir Robert Kerr Earl of Ancram,</i>	188
<i>John Lord Neper,</i>	188
<i>James Duke Hamilton,</i>	189
<i>Henry Cary Lord Falkland,</i>	190
<i>Lucius Lord Falkland,</i>	192
<i>Henry Lord Falkland,</i>	197
<i>Antony Lord Falkland,</i>	198
<i>Thomas Lord Fairfax,</i>	199
<i>Archibald Campbell Marquis of Argyle,</i>	199
<i>Archibald Campbell Earl of Argyle,</i>	201
<i>Richard Maitland Earl of Lauderdale,</i>	202
<i>Colin Lindsay Earl of Balcarras,</i>	202
<i>John Dalrymple Viscount Stair,</i>	203
<i>Anne Countess of Morton,</i>	203

I R I S H P E E R S.

	Page.
G erald Fitzgerald Earl of Desmond,	204
George Calvert Lord Baltimore,	204
Roger Boyle Earl of Orrery,	206
<i>Wentworth</i>	

I N D E X

	Page.
<i>Wentworth Dillon Earl of Roscommon,</i>	209
<i>Roger Palmer Earl of Castlemain,</i>	210
<i>Robert Viscount Moleworth,</i>	213
<i>James Hamilton Earl of Abercorn,</i>	214
<i>William Viscount Grimston,</i>	214

* * *

* * *

* * *

I R I E

G

I M B E X.

Page	
209	Notes on the Origin of the Name
210	of the Name of the
211	of the Name of the
212	of the Name of the
213	of the Name of the
214	of the Name of the
215	of the Name of the

• • •
• • •
• • •

.....	100
.....	101
.....	102
.....	103
.....	104

.....

.....

