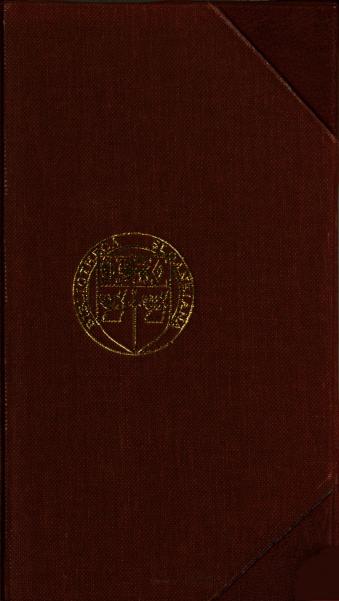
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A True and Faithful Market

CCOUNT

What was observed

TEN YEARS

OF

INTO The principal places of Europe, Afia, Africa and America,

TRAVELLS

WRITTEN In leveral Letters to Noble Perfonages from place to place, as they were observed, with variety of Hiflorical and Moral Peices.

By R. F. Efq;

LONDON,

Printed for william Grook at the Three Bibles on Fleet-Bridge. 1665 The principal Perfons to whom these Trauels by Letters were written, are.

The Vice Roy of Nor- Qu. Mother of France. Princels of Hoghzol-WAY. Duke of Buckingbam. lern. Lord Charle Dudley. Dutchels of Lorain. Dutchefs of Richmond. Lord I bens As Samerfet. Lord Marquis Cumillo Briget Countels of Def-Bagnt. mend. Lord Rich. Countels of Berlamont Count Salazar. Lady Tenhan Col.Will. Ewers Lady Byron. Sir 7. S. Lady Elizabeth Darcy. Monficur Lawrins. Lady Ifabella Think. R. F. John Pererio of Lady Howard. S. 7. Lady Andley. Madamoif de Beanvoys. Dr. Hart. Mr. Hen. Petre. Madamoif. de Cherque. Mr. Edw. Lewis. Mr. John Malys. SEVM Ms. The Higgins. I V M

Joogle

TELESEE ELES The Epistle Dedicatory. To all those Noble Persona-, ges mentioned in these following 1 03 Elinory yorde Fletters - even blioth O (united hard of united of Oyphowith good Rear The for I dedicate these Letters to whom they were writ, and to whom Ja have Dedicated my felt For whilft others were defuous ofpleasures, Ambirious of Honors, or Coverous of weath you were all in all tome, all my pleasure, all my bonour, all my wealch ; nor had I other defire nor. Ambition, but of yeu; jo became I more delciving, similitude of disposition best gaining and conferving Frends, know-Dign A by Doogle

The Epifile Dedicatory.

ing you were not to be purchas'd but by worth, nor conferred but by merit. Never any man then gain'd more by his Frends than I, not without fome Acknowledgment to mine Enemies, (of whom) fhould have fewer, if they would be content to stand Neuters) Oi which fort though I make no men tion, yet had I ever some who added tharp spurs unto me of doing well, not to afford them the pleafute of my doing IH : as Souldiers in battel, ar most commonly as much encouraged to fight, to deprive thei Enemies of the Victory, as to gain i for their Frends. Accept then of this Dedication, and be still to me a you have ever been, fo fhall'I stud fill tobe alwayes to you as I have bcen,

JOHT, CO

To the Reader.

TTTTT

Gentle Reader, Is for no vaunt nor boast that I write my Travails (I esteeming my felf (I can assure thee) a far lesse Travailer now (baving fail'd of seeing the East-Indics, and confequently all the Eastern Monarchies) than I did when I paft over Seas to Zeland first) but to satisfie the curiosity of some noble friends, and make honourable mention of athers, to whom I am infinitely obliged, (fo thou wilt find whilst I make but flight mention of those, I am most acurate in mentioning these) nor is it vanity in me, that I make mention of so many, and noble ones, all that know me, knowing I never willingly converse but with the noblest in every place, finding them still in every respect the best; besides, since Fortune maim'd me, and brought me to my Crutches, whom should I rely upon but the best able to fupport me ? which they the more willangly do (perhaps) because I lean so lightlyon them, and alwayes strive to afford them some pleasure for the profit I receive of them. And Digitized by Google

And thus much for that, for the following Letters, I must advertise thee, that most of those writ aby out are but tradilated out of the . feveral Languages I writ them in originally. nor art thou to imagine them leffe English for that, there being as much difference be wint the Authors translating his own conceptions, and those of an others, as betwint aPreciles copying, and a Painters drawing the fame piece agen, the one having a dead Copy for imitation, the others pieces being all drawn upon the life. For the reft fome faul is thou must allow the Printer, O fome me, neither having been fo accurate as they might have been, and for all retimony of frends, give me leave to prefix only this following one be ore my Book, Qui mihi mille scftes erit.

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To the Lord Marquis of NEWCASTLE.

Telles)

with now

XXX MXX >>

Who in Answer to a Copy of Verfes of his fent work were him shefe following, and the second

Fletking they but wiftly fit the density for me, Though they but wiftly fit the density and thee, Calars should be thy Theam on them to write, Though show off exprisive them more than they could fight.

These Worthies rank them in thy wits pure file, Though Homers blush, and Virgils losty stile: For thy Poetique Flame is so much higher, Where it should warm, 's consumes us with thy fire.

Thy vafter fancy does imbrace all things, And for thy Subjett onght t have greateff Kings.

My Lord,

Receiv'd the Verses you honored me withall, which impole on me a necessity of deferving them, although 1 do not yet; to which end I know you writ them (for 'twere too great présumption in me to imagin you flatter'd me) it being one of the Gentlest Arts of Frend-

fhip,

thip', Landamio pratipere', to praise one for fomewhat they are not, to incite them to what they are praised for; yet must I glory in it; and publish it every where; Since, if as Cicero fays, low of Landaris à landabili viro; 'th only true praise to be praised by a praise-worthy man, how glorious must it be to me to be praised by the most praise worthy-man alive? by one who has the most of the noble man in him, the most of true greatnesse, and who is of so equal a mind in all Fortuns, as prosperous could never elate, nor adverse e'r depress; nor more My Lord but the affurances that I shall always be

Your Lordfhips meft Gra

1000

To Col. Will. Euers from. Gant, Anno 40.

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(1)

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The Reasons of his Going over Sens.



Here are divers Birds that flie away, when Stormes and Winter comes, one of thole Birds am 1 : for all prognoflicks Mariners observe of enfuing Storms, I have observed

in England, the billows beginning to swell high, and those Porpaices which, were the Times fair and serene, should be ith' Bottom, dauncing on the Top. Mean time, let your vast and strong built Carracks ride out the storm for me, 1'm too weak and flight-built a Veffel. for Tempestuous Seas; Besides educated as I am, in the Arts of Peace, (Mussick and Paesry) and your Mussick of Base, Supersons, and Restor chori, or King, Petrs and Commons being all disconforted, the Base neither admitting of Mafter of the Quire to moderate it, nor Superious to confort with 'e, without which, tis rather a Loud Tumultuous noife, than Mufick and Harmonie : England is no place for me. and for Poets, they are well feign'd to delight in Hills and Mountains, where there are alwayes some Eminences above Lycurgue valleys, or fields of standing Corn, where all heads are equal, England begins to be a place too much overgrown with Shrubs and Underwoods for me. And thus much for my leaving it. Now for my Retreat hither, 'twas altogether without design ; I, like one who flies an Incendium, wholly indifferent, whither I went, fo I faved my felf; and if any thing turn'd the scale for Flundres, 'twas its near Vicinitie to England ; and for Gant, becaufe 'cis the chief Town here, (whofoever would know any thing, or be known in any place, being ever to relide in the principalit City of the Country where he is) yet did Forsane, (the best director of indifferent Things) dispose it better for me, than Conneel or Deliberation could (the Directors of things where there is choice and difference) Highting hear on a neat Town, Good Air, and excellent Company, of the Count Salazar Governor of the Cittadel, his Lady, the Baron Recourt her noble Brother, the Blangelvals, the Marquils of Libourge, with divers others of the Nobility, extremely curteous and obliging, (as most commonly they are all, when Digitized by GOOGLE our

(2)

out of Court and Competency with others) amongst these I am daily Conversant, there is no Feast nor party without me. In all their sports and Exercises I must make one, for their Games, they teach them me, and make me win, or if I chance to lose, they are as much concern'd as for their own losses, and more than I am for mine. It were too great a vanity to tell you this, if it were not a greater Ingratitude to conceal it, and you know (Sir) I can so little conceal the honour my Frends do me, as I publish every wher the honour you do me, in being one of them, as that I have in being,

(3)

Sir,

Iom, Ge.

II.

To the Lord ---- from Gant, An. 41.

With the Character and Epitaph of the Earl of STR AFFORD.

My Lord, Y Ou would not believe me, when I told you which way things tended, and fee what comes of it. One of you is brought unto the block already, for whom I have made this following Epiraph,

To see fuch Heads off, on the Scaffold lie, Only to keep on the Head of Majestie, and Barrow Cooperation What What is't, but Admonstion to his Peers, Such Heads once off,'tis time to look to theirs.

As for this following *Character*, because know my Lord amongst your many other commendable qualities, you have this, not to Envy others commendations, I fend it you withall.

(4)

The Character of the Earl of Strafford.

He was the fulleft Man of all the Eminent parts and qualities of a Great Minister of State, as England ever bred, and both in Ca binet, and abroad, exprest it as fully too; hiunhappinesse 'twas, (or rather ours) that he liv'd not in happier Times (might have rather Admir'd, than Envyed those parts of his) fo as that Epitaph of Adrian the 6th, might wel be applyed to him, Prob ! deler quantum refers in que Tempora vel optimi cujusque virtus incidat. Many Envyed him, because few under ftood him, and cis almost to be wisht that his Prince had not don't fo well, fince ?twas his overthrow (fo much more it imports the People than the Prince be Good, they being many, and he but one.) He was a lewel fit for the Crown of any Prince to wear, and that his Prince well knew, and therefore wore hine him there; but being matcht, and overmatch too with counterfeit ones, they fearing his splendor should dim and offuscat them, snach him thence. and caft him into the obscurity o a Prison, from whence he might have escap'd, had he preferr'd his Life before his Fame; but he had higher Thoughts, and look't only after Eternistic, and the perpetuating his Memory; so while 'twas irreparable loss unto the Crown, 'twas his gain to die with the glorious title, and high reputation of his Princes Martyr. Nor wanted there as great prodigies at his death, as ever fore-run any Herces yet, all the Laws of the Land being first subverted, the King losing his Authority, and Kingdom chang'd into Democratic, Er'he could die: so as his noble House was more honour'd and illustrated by his fall, than ever't could have been, even in his greatest rife.

And now (my Lord) comfort your felf, if von chance to be the next, that you shall not want one to make your Epitaph, and Charatter at least; but I rather with and hope 't may be your Elogium, in celebration of your Glorious Actions. For if things look towards a Warr, (as I'm affraid they do) 'twill be as well the Glory of your Judgement to chuse the better fide, as of your Valour to defend it bravely ; for Valour is either Virtue or Vice, as 'tis well or ill imployed ; and 'tis hard to determine which is the greater Crime, to defend an Ill Caufe well, or a good one ill : You then being of Brutus disposition, (Quicquid : vult, valde vult) that is, vehement in all you undertake, I cannot end this Letter with a better Prayer, than God bleffe a good Caufe from baying B 3

having you for Enemy, and God bleffe you from being Frend unto an Ill; which is the prayer of

Your, &c.

(6)

My Lord,

III. To Mr. Henry Petre from Gant, Anno 42.

Of bis Refolution to leave G A N T.

Noble Sir,

Have liv'd to fee the day, when having lof all long fince, I may thank God for having nothing now, nor did I ever know how grea a happineffe 'cwas, till I faw their unhappineffe, who are bemir'd and bogg'd in their own Land, and bound to their Countriesby the ties of Wife and Children : For what avails it fucl. to have their Bodies free abroad, whilft their Souls are imprisoned at home? or to flie the mileries of their Country, whilft they have lef? Pledges with Fortune there to be miferable ftill ? I speak this in regard of many Englist here, retird (as they imagine) from the Noyfe and Tumult in England, while their eats are as much beaten with it here, and their minds as much follicited and perplex'd, as is they were prefent there. They receiving week -

ly Intelligence from their Wives, Frends and Servants there ? This, that his house is plundered ; that, that his Tenants refuse to pay, their Rent : a third, that his Effate is sequestred, &c. when I must make fad faces with them for company, or they cry out, I care not how things go. I answer, If my care could remedy it, I should; And for their Loffes, I proteft they touch me as neerly, and I'm as forry for them, as I should be for my own, and if that fuffice not, I am forry Nature made me not of another Temper and Disposition for their fakes ; Neither was this any Stoical Indolency in me, who could fuffer, nay die for s Friend, but yet without trouble and vexation. In fine, I'm fo wearied out with this fad sport, as (not to be made miferable at fecond hand) 1°m relolv'd to quit this place, and retire me to Antwerp or Brexelles (for 1'm indifferent for either) you laugh now at my Indifferency, but may I die, or lole your Frendship, which is more, if I find it not an Immenie happinefie to fay with Bins, Omnia mea mecum parts, and while others by ' heaping up wealch on wealth, make themfelves at last so combersom a load of it, they cannot ftir for it; I by reducing all to the narrow compasse of one Portmantean, travel lightly up and down, injoying that Liberty, Fortune has bestow'd on me, and Nature inclines me to, wanting nor wishing for nothing more (Sir) than your Company, being as I am, Sir,

(7)

Tour, Og.

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To the Lady Audley, from Bruxelles, Anno 42.

(8)

۱**V**.

Of his Arical there.

Madam.

Am at last arived at Bruxelles, where for fome Time I intend to flay, having by rowling up and down like a Snow-ball contracted So many Acquaintances, as I am now incompase with them, and in the Center of them all. The Town is exceeding pleafant, the Nobilitie numerons, and Ladies generally handsom, more forightly than the English, and of graver Temper than the French ; (in a word, Madam, just like your felf) to tell you of their Generous Actions, (For I know you love Generofity, and they but imitate you in it) the Marchioneffe of Bergues, Mother of those two incomparable Ladier, the Dutchesse of Lorein, and Madamoiselle de Beauvais, after my first visit, fingling me from the Company, told me, that fince the knew those of my Country and Condition (as the Times went): could not be fo well accommodated, she should take it ill of me, if in my wants I had recourse to any but her self. To whom I answered, (after my most humble remerciments for fo high a favour) That as I yet wanted nothing : fo 'twas now impossible I ever should, having the ho-Digitized by Google

nour

honour of her good Graces, which I befeech'd her to continue only, and I fhould be Rich enough. After this, vifiting Madam Berlamont, (whole very Name is ftory) fhe freely and nobly offered me the honour of her Table during my abode in Bruxelles, where only Eat her felf, her two Neices, Daughters to the Duke of Arfchor, and the young Prince of Arembergh his Son, whence you may conjedure how great an honour 'twas, but much more by that which followeth.

(9)

She having the great Spirit of the Nobility here, not only Hereditary, but almost all contracted in her felf, not brooking the Spanifh domination (befides fome Picque with the Infanta) was banisht the Court to her House at Andenard, where for some years the lived retired, like a Great Princesse as the was, till at last (the Infanta dead) her Banishment was exchang'd, for Confinement to her House at Bruxelles, which the carried fo wifely, and fo cunningly diffembled at her Return, as making vertue of necessity, the reclus'd her felf in her own House, as in a Monastery, together with her Neices, every one the whilst envying her felicity, accompting it a point of folemn great-neffe in her, to be visited by all, without obligation of re-viliting any, and of great har pineffe to live fo in the world , as the were out of it, and so out of it, as the enjoy'd it more than those who were in it. living at vast expence, keeping a Noble Train and Table,

wan-

wanting no pleasures nor delights a pleaseous Fortune could procure, or honourable mind could wish, having Woods, Gardens, Fish-ponds, Banqueting-houses, all within the incinct and inclosure of the Walls, with cooling Fountains, where under the shaddow of frein Arbors, the cats all the Summer Time. And in that state she was, when she offered me the honour of her Table, and Freedome of her House; which her Noblenesse not suffering my Modelty to refuie, imagin Madam, what a delicious life I lead, in lo noble Company, fo fplendious Entertainment, and fo Magnificent Equipage; which that you may not think too volupruous a life, 'cis requisite you know, that the Mornings we imploy in our Devotions in the Chapell of ber Monastery's into which the has a Dore opening out of her Houle, where on Sundays and Holydayes is frequent concourse of all the Nobler fort, to hear the Nuns Musick, absolutely the best in Brazelles, for Voice and Instrument. You'll pardon Madam, my Tediousnesse in relating these particulars, and confider how hard it is to moderate ones self in so great Felicitie, which yet I can affure you, without Complement, I would exchange, were it far greater than it is, for one day at Holicroft, or wherloever you are. Mean time be pleased to believe, that wherefoever I am, nothing can change me from being

Madam.

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Yom, Oc.

(10)

To Mr. Edward Lewis at the Sp2, from Bruxelles, Anno 43.

(11)

Of Conversation with Ladies.

Noble Sir,

Y Ours from the Spa I received by the last, for your Newes I thank you, that of the Prince of Gamre was welcom to Madamoifelle d Arschot, and more to Madam Barlamont, who both command me to present their best respects and remembrances unto you. But now touching our Quarell.

You wonder Jam always amongst the Ladies, and I wonder, you and all men are not fo; for amongst them, one learns nothing but Vertue, high honour and Noblenesse, whils amongst Men (such is the corruption of the Times) one learns nothing but Libertinage, Vice and Deboisserie; Mistake me not yet I mean not all Women, but only such you lest me with, and Madamoisfelle de Beauvais, whom I look not upon as Woman, but Vertu's felf; of whom you remember I faid upon another occasion, that

She was so wrapt up from our mortal sence, In all that's Excellent, as one by one Unfolding her out overy Excellence,

You never should unto bare Woman come.

Nor mean I all Men neither, but only your young Gallants of the Time, who have listle

of the Court, leffe of the School, and all of the Beardel in them ; who, whilft they learn only to manage the Sword, leave the Ladys in poffeffion of their Books at home : and at beft, talk of nothing but Rampards and Parapats, Musquetade, Estramacons, and Canonads : 10 as you have nothing but the noife of Drums and Tramper in your head, whilf they are prefent, and the ringing of it in your ears a month after they are gone. I know too there are bad Women in the world, such who have put off Woman, and put on Impudence; but I thank Ged I know them not, nor ever mean to do: So are there many learned and pious men; but still me thinks they are but Mer, and have their Imperfections. If they be learn'd, they are most commonly too positive and Magisterial, and fo opiniaire, as none's opinion must be heard, but theirs. 'Iis a Tyranny to converse with them, and Conversation, you know, should be a Republique, where every ones difcourse and opinions should be Free : So your Pious men have fomewhat in them (commonly) of the supercilius, rather deterring than inviting to their conversation; They would have all Grave like themselves, without diflinction of Age nor persons; every thing is Vanity with them, every thing Levity : which quality till they sweeten, they are too Austere for me. Now for your Ladies, without noise and quarel you converse with them, there is no contention with them, but in courtesie;

they

they gentlely give you their opinions, and let you retain your own; they pursue not contention, but Truth, and have no Author to maintain beyond it; their Vertue is charming, and Honour without boaft ; and finally, 'ris pleasure, not pain, to converse with them. grant you, they have their Imperfections too, but they are noble ones, and their Birth, their Education, and the modefty of their Sex, makes them nothing, in comparison with those of men: For example, an Oath, an Obscene word with them is horror and blasphemie, that is but fport and gallantry with Men. But what doe I talk of Imperfections, having to newly mentioned Mad. de B. with whom Imperfections the fame day are not to be nam'd, and of whom I must make more hast to speak, whill the is effable, the advancing to fast towards perfection, as the will be ineffable e'r long, and here I must end, since having but named her, I have no more to fay, but to admire, and abruptly to tell you that I am, ...

Sir,

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Your, de.

(13)

To the Lord — from Bruxelles, Anno 44.

(14)

VL

Of his Refulution to travel into ITALY.

My Lord,

VOa will wonder, living to delicioully as I do, to as tis the general voice of Bruffels, None lives but I , every day with Madamoin felle de Arfatet and the Pringelie d'Hoghzalers in the Park, finging, and making Mulick at foote of every Tree, and head of every Fountain, every day in Frails at home, or Collations abroad, I can relative fo foonts quit Braffelles, having scareely yet refided bere a year ; And you will fay perhaps, (as others do) that I am unconftant, fickle, and even aweary of mine own felicitie. But I will tell you now, in confidence, my Reafon for'r. Tis no Inconftancy, but rather a conftancy to my first Resolution of flying war and trouble, makes me now refolve to leave this Country, and travel into Italy; Nor could I excule it to mine own Country, fhould I longer ftay here, where the French and Hollander betwixt them, wast and confume this Country; just like a Taper lighted at both Ends; nor is there any retreat here from the noife of Warr and Tumult, every place being Frontire to fome Enemy

(15)

Enemy or other; may the very Walls of fome Towns (fo narrowly they are preft) frontire unto both. Mean time, imagine with what heart I can behold fo many noble creatures (fo nobly obliging me) fuffering under fo many heavy Calamities, one's Territory spoys'd, an others Caffles raz'd unto the ground, and all reduc'd by it to fuch want and povertie, as I heard a Great 'Princeffe fay not long fince, afper the had reform'd her House and Family almost to a fourth part. That the fear'd she (hould be forc'd to Spinn to maintain the reft. Yet do they venture Lives & Fortunes here to maintain their King in possession of his own, whilf better cheap they might be fubject to an other Prince, and change hands, only by; croffing of their Arms, and fitting still (a rare Example of Loyalty in Subjects now adayes.) Italy then, being the only Country now free from Wars, and the miferies it brings in train of it, thither I refolve to go, in fearch of that Peace all Countrys have loft but it. And if you ask me, with what heart I can leave this Noble Company, I am fo much obliged unto ? Truly, just with such an one as I should depart with Life, or whatever were dearer unto me then it; Nor could I ever refolve to do ir, without hope of returning soon again, and fonse fudden change of Fortune. Mean time, part of my Grief, and refentment of my departure, I have endeavoured to expresse in this following copy of Verfes, which, caufe

they

they are but fhort, I fend you here.

Absence, that in each (oft and gentle mind, With parting frends dost leave a sting behind; Inst like the Bee, but with far different Fate, Then wounding where then low St, they where they bate:

(16)

Since Definy of things would have it fo, What most we love, with pain we (hund forge; And that the fmart of all lov'd things be fuch, Nothing hereafter may I lave too much; So, though I prove lefs happy by't, (2115 true) I (hall, withall, be lefs unhappy too:

This, my Lord, if you shall read with some reflexion to your self, you shall do but Justice to Tour Lordships, Gr.

VII.

To Madamoiselle de Beauvais, from Paris, Anno 44.

Of his Arival at 'PARIS.

Madamoiselle,

IN complyance with my Duty, and your Commands, I shall have the honour to let you understand that I am arriv'd at Paria, (thanks to Count Grancy, who arrested all (17)

my Company (except my felf) for comming to Gravelling out of the Enemies Country, without Pasport. For Paris, what should I fay of it, but that 'tis one of the greatest Gities in the World ? and where there is the greatest diforder ; 'tis all Hurry, and one spends more spirits with noises here in a week, than he can recover in a years Solitude. They accompt their Kingdom greater than any three of the King of Spains, and fo they may this City, then any three of his Ciries, Madril, Sevil, and Salamanca, for Court Ville Marobantes and Universitie, not being altogether to be compar'd with it. For the reft, leaving every one to admire fomwhat of other here, eve to that Italian Prelat, who admir'd the Great Aboundance of Cooks fhops, and Alloys of Bief. I admire nothing in it; for he ariving at admiration, who goes but a ftep beyond that he knows already, I (Madamoifelle) am gon a ftep beyond Admira-tion it felf, in knowing you, I dare make no ftay here, for feat of being tempted to longer flay; nor visit any, for fear of Ingaging my felf in too many Visits; the abstinence from things being far cafier than the Temperance of them; wherfore to morrow I depart for Lions; and fo forwards on my fourny towards Italy. Of the progrelle of my Voyage I shall not fail to adwertile you from place to place, fince you do me the honour to permit me, and efferm me for .

T.nr, Coogle

POST-

Poflfcript:

(18)

My most humble Baisemains I beseech you to the Lady Marquesse your noble Mother, to Madamoiselle de Arschot when you see her, and all the rest.

Fo the fame from Marleilles, Anno 44.

VIII

The Description of the place.

Madamoi (ele

BY my last from Paris I had the honour to bwrite unto you, Now this is (if you please) to let you understand, that the next day I departed thence with the Mellinger for Lions, from thence down the Rhafma by water to Awignon, and from thence by Horse to Marrfeilles all my journey through France being only a bon voyage, or pleasant journey in excelent company, with Wines that would tempt a Nacareth, and Flesh and foul that would deboish a Minime: For Marfailles, "tisone of the delightfullit places as yet I ever faw, at equal distance betwixt Spain and Italy, injoying in a more temperate climat than either,

(fig) ill the confindenties of both. The Seathann and broken by the force of the oppoint llands before it arives onto the walls, nows chichel (feaving ailties ragingnes behind) as genely is any River, when by an inited entring the port it becomes as call and importions any take. The Town on the left hand of it The er-wile, (with one hould elevated above an other I feening fituated on parpole to belloid the pleasant fectacle of the Port' (fome two hiles about in Oval form, Swhere ride all the French Galeys, to evenly rank d, as whill then Becks like a fland of Pikes leem to charge the Water, their Prows feem to affaule the Land and brave the Cam/mar furrounding all the Port, where towards the Town fide the Ladies accompanied with then Gallants walk every Evening fome ten or tweive a breat, follacing themfelves with Mulick and Converfation til Midnight, Nor fhall you eafily find any where in France handfomer Women, better behaved, nor richlier clad, fo accostable and free of Company and Entertainment, as none (no not strangers themselves) are strangers there to any : to as comparing them with the Maritime Women of other Seas, (for the most part fowl, ugly, and weather-beaten) you would eafily conclude, "twas only on those Seas Venue was born. For the Town, 'cis rather well compact, than great, and more commodions than magnificent, containing about some seventeen thousand Houses within the C 2 walls.

walls, and wishout (on the adjacent Hills and Vallies) fome two and twenty thouland more: to as you'd imagine them an Army of Houfes in difront, or the greatest part o'ch' Towne broke out the walls, their incinct not being capacions enough to contain them all. To these Baffids or Houses of Pleasure, in Spring and Summer time, (which is with them almost all the year) they retire themselves, and palle their Time in nothing but Sports and Jollity, where for more than this fortnight I have pait my Time amongst the reft, in expecting the commodity of Embarquement for Ganea. Mean time, Madamoifele, be you who are Patroneffe of my Voyage, but as propitious to me by Sea as you by Land have been, and I fhall foon bear my journies end, of which I can no waies doubt, being as I am,

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Madamoiselle,

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To the fame from Geno'a, Anno 45.

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Of his Arival there.

Madamoifelle,

Vith good Reafon I imagined my Voyage by Sea would prove as fortunate as my journie by Land, having you for Pasreneffe of either; Wa having pait with favourable Wind, and prosperous Navigation from Marfeilles hither, frighted only a little with Pirats on our way, which necefficated us to put in at Monaco, where for fome foure of five dayes during my Relidence there, the Prince did me the honour to lodge me in his Pallace, being a great Vertuefo, and not only a great Lover of Mulick, but an excellent Mufitian. He is really a Prince very noble and generous, deferving a far greater Principality, it being only a Rock or Promontory into the Sea, fome mile about, o'rlook'd by Horrid Cliffs, hanging like Clouds or Tempests in the air, threatning each moment to fall upon their heads. It has a pretty Port, capable of forme twenty Ships and Galleys, which is his chief eft Revenue, every Ship paying fome 3 Crowns for Anchorage ; yet is his Pallace magnificent ly buile , a l' Italian, and richly and nobly furnishid. And fo much for Manane. Piton

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whence

whence I imbarqu'd for Genes in the Princes own Faluque, all the figand of Genoa for more chan a hundred mile feeming but one continued Town, allowing the interjacent Mountains and Valleys for Gardinage, planted with all forts of delicious fruit, Oranges and Limmons amongst the rest, in so great abundance, as their flowers perfume the Sea all the way you paficplong Arivid at lalt as St. Parro # Arang, the Subunbs of Genn, you would imasine that Architefture had unftall'd there all the satisfies of its Art, and given the last proof ofits excellency, it being a Seminarie of Palles stell no one plotin the world, for its bigneffe. bring able to thew to many and to stately, thister fown : From thence paffing by the Lanters port into the lown, first thing you admite for the Admirable all is its Mole of Walls for c all along into the Son nodecure the Haven, sampir'd with whole Rocks shrown in an foot thereof, to break the fury of the waves indeholding which you would imagine, she st the Giesta formerly pil'd Mountains on Mountains to feale she Heavons a fo these shrew legel upen another to penetrate? the Abuffequiliest profped that takes your eyes is the folshe Pallace of the Duke D'aria, froni tists she Haven with its Gandons, and Collofer anaternas, making a glarious fhem. Whence non bulle obmard domards the City, lieured vide ing ground, bell built of white Stone mat king a fairer they without, than is does with Digitized by GOOgle whence in_

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in, by reafon of the narrownelle of the firees Here I no fooner ariv'd, and had ta'n up mine Inne, but the Marquis Philippo Palavisina feacht me ftraight away from thence, and lodg'd me in his Pallace, I cafily imagining upon whole accompt it was, when that Night se Supper the Marqueffe his Mother drank a boalth to all the Flandres Ladies, as he himfelf did afterwards, in a folemn Entertainment he made for me aboard one of the States thiss in the Harbour, together with divers other noble Gonomefer, where whill he drank your health, Ecco reported to Land & Ses, the Fame of the Flandres Ladics, and the Canon unto the skies ; 'twere infinite to tell you all my Entertainments herr, all (Ladies) to expresse his Gratitude unto you, as I in Gratitude to bimam obligid to be you know. One ching I objerv'd here, that whill they glory in being s fore Eliste, zwa to have Libertas written on the Arms of the Commonwealth, the Nability notwich fanding abule the Common people an pleasure , they having onely the Liberty sa hang them filves, if they please, for other Liberty they bave none, Whence I ice 'cis but a meer cheat this Papalan Liberty, the Inchantment of the vulgar, and Grugan they pramile Children, to make them good Boyes ; yet 't has been, and ever will be the madnefie of the Common people to goe in quest of it, as Den Quiscose did of his Dulcinea, or Sancho Pansa of his imaginarie lland or Government, G Google which_ .

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which, just like your floating Ilands, flips away from you, when you think to fet foot on it, and to cludes your imaginary pofferfion, which those who govern them well understanding. they alwaics delude them with that specious name, when in reality there is no fuch thing at all, the true liberty of the people only confifting in being well commanded, and the Magistrates in being well obeyed : From whence refults the perfect Harmony of King loms and Commonwealths, which then is difaccorded, when the one deflects to Tyranny, and the other to Riot and Licentiouineffe, the one abufively call'd Abiolute Domination, and the other Liberty: From whence finally refults thole two Extreme milchiefs of all Eftates, by Fronto wifely observed to be equally dangerous, where all things are lawfull, or where nothing is. But enough of this discourse : and to conclude with Genoa, their Churches here are most of them richly guilt, Marble being their vildeft material, their Mulick very good, but that of their Comedys excellent . I ariving here just at the overture of their Theater. By my next, Madamoifelle, I shall have the honor to write unto you from Rome ; towards which to morrow is going,

Madamoifelle,

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Your. de.

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To the fame from Rome, Anno 45.

Of his Arival there, and the Overture of fome Affairs.

Madamoische,

T) Y my last from Genoa you understood of Dmy Arival there. Now this (if you please) is to let you understand, how from thence by Lucca, Pifa, Florence, Stena, &c. finally I am arived here at Rome, admiring nothing fo much in all my voyage, than that from Bruxelles hither, having made the Tour of Cales, "t has coft me only two and twenty Piffalles. Next day after my Arival here, I vifited the Doke and Dutcheffe of Baullon, who live here very privatly fince the last Poper death, with the fall of the Barbarins, they falling likewise in Credit and Authority : fo they being no frends of her Highnesse, (as you know) no matter how great Enemies they are. One pretty mistake I ran into at unawares, treating him with Excellence, (as formerly I was wont to do) when he pretends (as fince I have understood) to be treated with Alueze, which Iam glad of (who otherwife flould be forry to err in fo main a point of Civility, in giving an Ace too little, rather than an Ace too much) fince he treats » her Altezze with nothing but Excellence.

have

have been also to visit the Marquis Rene Be tivelgie, who retains still a grateful memory of the Curtefy he receivid in Flandres of particulars, though as to the general he is fo little Frend, as 1'm inform'd he is taking conditions under France. The Marquis Matthes I faw too, there being a folemn Jufting or Running st Ring and Sarazen this week as the Cardinal d. Eftes (where all the great Ladies of Rome were prefent) confilting of three Babmez, three Herterient, and three Roman Knights ; of which the Marquis Marebei was chief of the Bemann and Bentivelgie of the Belower, both doing ancellenc well, adding fomewhat of the size of Flandres to that of Isaly, that made them encel the reft. His Highnesse Agent in this Court I have not vifited yet ; thinking it high time, after I have prepar'd my materiale, to affemble my Workmen for finishing the Edifice, towards which one main Help I hope to have of Cardinal Caroffa, newly promoted to the Cardinalat. More Madamoifelle by the sext: Now give me leave (if you pleafe) to conclude this with my must humble kaife meins to her Highneffe your Sifter, my Lady Marq; your Mother, and with the Affurance that I am ever. ۰....

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To the fame, from Rome, Anno 45.

Containing an Historical Narration of the Mariage of the Dutchess of Lorain.

Madamoisalle,

etten geneticte

Since thole who are to Inform others ought Hitlico be well informed themselves, you will pleafe to correct me, if any where I have ert dia this following Darration of her Highneffe Marriage, wherein, as 'ris my duty,' I have endeavoured to vindicate the Justice of her Caule, and detlare her Innocence.

Henry Duke of Lorain dying without iffue Male, leaving only two Daughters, Nicolo end Claude. The Count of Vandemere (Father of the present Duke) affum's the Dutchie, as neut Heir unto the Houfe (by right with' Law Salique, as he pretended) in defalance of the Masculin Line (the Daughters of the dast Duke but weakly reclaiming) when more to firengthen the title of his House (by connecting the branches of eicher Stock together) he propos'd the Marriage of Churles his eldeft Son, with the Princeffe Nicolo, eldeft Daughter of the Acceased Duke, with Processation in case of. his refulal (well perceiving his unwillingnals) to masty her to the Prince of Fundshurgh, and Alifaberishim, when be knowing these was no ChandO dallying

dallying with his Father, offern nature, rendred more violent by opposition, seemingly affented, and fo was fore d to marry her, yet would he no ways bed ber, fuch an Averfion he had from her, til his Father perceiving it, (and knowing he had don nothing until he had don alfo that) he forc'd him to bed her in his prefence, taking witnes of it, as his fon did prefently after of the force thereof, who though a Religious Brime, was not Religious yet, to that point, to lofe a Dukedom for want of bedding a Lady, thortly after his Father dying, he continued fill his consbitation with her , til having affured, as he thought, the poffeffion of the Dutchie, they fevered at laft, like Bodies never well joyn'd, having no other Islue of their Mariage, but nails and teeth (as one faid antiently) whe be accounting himself free from all Bonds of Meerimony, (being affur'd fo, by many grave Divines, not only of his own, but ot others Dominions) after some years sute, & all the precedent formalities of the Church, Maried publiquely the Lady Beatrix de Cufance, Princefle of Cantacroix, one of the confiderableit Mariages then for noble, rich, and fair (under the degree of absolute Soveraigns) in the Christian world, her House having often allyed with that of Loraine , and her Demains when he maried her (as I have often heard) amounting nigh to Thirty thousand pounds a year : In which Mariage [Celebras ted by a Bishop in the face of the Publick Church7 :-• •

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Church] they liv'd folme 7 years happily together (he having fair lifue by her) when a ftorm was rais'd against them at Rome, by the sufficientiation (as was imagined) of his Brother Prince Francis, and the Priacelle Nicole, he (having espous'd the second Daughter of Duke Henry, by whom he had numerous Iffue) for the Intreft of his Children, and the for ez mulation, and Revenge on her fair Rival; which proceeded to far at last, as Excommunication was denounc't sgainst them, not to be revok't, till they mutually separating, should submit their cause to the decision of the Court of Rome.

This occasioned many Rumours in the world, fome allowing no Divorce at all, but only by Death, (as if the tie of Mariage were like that of the Gordian knot,) others inferring from their long Cohabitation, their validating the Mariage, when sell . Cafuilts agree, that no length of Time ean render that Mariage or Contract lawfull, which was unlawfull at the firft, and that force or metna cadencine conftana tem pirum, (as they tearmit) was one of the principal Anullers of Mariage, nothing being more effential to it than the free confent of the parties. Their long cohabitation then was fill but the fame force drawn out in length : And for their main objection of all, the Centure of the Church, What thould I fay ? But many a . Veritie may be doubtfull, for want of being well explicated and underflood, that Truth

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has no greater Epemy stunt veilfmilleude and likelihood; 1 and shariths icgademinition may ofcentimes besuch, and the peblon condemned innocent. This included i besuch you to the Highnesse, with the most humble balfontistic of contrained in and humble balfontistic of contrained in a station of a gained and hus and if any or al out of the second of a station of a low of the Dutcheffe of Loraino, from Rome, Anno 45, out 10

Tourbing the fare of ber Affairs.

Madam Fter long poring in the dark, I begin at Alaft to perceive some light in your Highnelle affairs here, and to find how his Highnelle Agents degotiation here, is more to take off the Excommunication, than to produce a Divorce from the first Marisge, or Ratification of the last; and this I came to light of by this occasion : I recommending your Affairs the other day to the Durcheffe Matthei y one who can do all here, his Holinefle Governing Rome, Donna Olympia him, and the Donna O. lympia. She most readily undertook it, firff, for your Highneffe fake, next for her Brothers, and laftly perhaps for mine, (I having the ho-

nour

sour to wait often upon her) commanding me to bring my Man, and his bulinefle thould bedifpatcht. Whereupon I joyfully ran re inform his Highneffe Agent of what had paft, imagining he would have run as joyfally to imbrace the occasion, when contrary to my expectation, I found him nothing mov'd with is all, rather furpriz'd, confustd and Interdict, and to cold (in fine) as conecting delays unto delays, at laft he absolutely refus d to goe, lefs he had his Highneffe warrant first, which sar enfe appear'd to me frivolous ; for if he had order to do the thing, (as now I suspected he had none) what need he further order to do it well ? This fulpition fhorely after grew up to certimide, when discourling with Cardinal Caraffa about your Highnesse affairs, and recommending to him the Iuftice of your caufe, and expedition of the Rhora, He anfwered me, with the prudence of an Italian, and franchize of a Germain, (with whom he was Nunting, when I had the honour to know him first) that I urg'd the expedition of an affair, wherein they should disoblige both the Emperour and the Crown of France, without fo much as gratifying the Duke himfelf, who being the main party, follicited it not at all; Whereupon I wondred at mine own blindnefs. all this while, not to have perceived, how whill the Emperone embras'd Prince Francis Intreft, (who had put himfelf under hisProtection) and she Crown of France (for the lame Reasons) 100gle that

that of the Princeffe Nicole's; his Akizes of I main had his interest too, not to fet the Princeffe Nidole at Liberty to marry with any other, till the were part effate of bearing child dten, left fome foreign Prince having iffue by her, might chim the Dutchie in their right, to the Exclusion of the islue of his own House, if not of his own Body. This, Madam, I could not but represent to your Highnesse confideration. that you might perceive how all the world (not only there but here) is govern'd by Interest and Realon of State, in spight of lustice and Innocence: Mean time, for my part I can only affure your Highneffe, that I have none, nor ever had other Ambition, than only (Madam) to declare upon all occasions how much'I am Your Highneffe meft bumble, Oc.

To Sir J.S. from Rome. Anno 45.

ΧIL

In anfarer to his Neas of the Scots coming into England.

Noble Sir. :

Give you humble thanks for your News, and if it were not an homely complement, could with it better for your fake : fince if I be n't deceiv'd, (as I thall never be, in thinking too well of a Scotch Presbyterian) they come but into Digitized by Google

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into England with their Arms, as Butlers due at Christmas with their Cards, to set you a playing, that all the Gains may come to their Box at last; for if you remember; they have much to retaliate with the English both for injuries and benefits ; of the first fort are our often Inrodes into their Country, and the deadly fewd of the Nations; of the second are our affisting them to change Religion, and Rebell against their lawfull Prince; Now, if they frould have a mind to be quit with us, I know not whether twere not better have them Enemies than Frends. And thus much for your Newes. Now for ours, I'll tell you a pleafant paffage hapned here about the Book you fent, in front or title thereof was a Dove, with an Olive branch in the mouth, and the word or motto, Holy Innacence be bleft, (which if intended by the Scots, might better have been a Vulture, with its prey i'th' mouth, and this motto, Curst be their Rapine) which coming in conjuncture with his Holinesse Innocent the Tenth's affumption to the Papacy, whole Arms are a Dove, with an Olive branch in the mouth, "twas interpreted as a prophecy of him, fo ridiculous they are, wherefore prethy come up to Rome, that we may laugh at them, I being in mighty want of one, as Cicero lays, Cum que dotte rideam, that may laugh learnedly with me; for these Italians here are such wife men at home, and fuch Fools abroad, as they know nothing out of leafy though they pretend

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tend to know every thing : And for the place, cis a common faying, that to like Rome, one must be either very vertuous or very vicious : if so, I am neither, for I swear I like it not. Good meat there is, delicious wine, and excellent fruit; but that is the Climats vertue, and none of theirs. Give me good Company, good Natures, & good Mirth, & the Devil of any fuch thing they have here, all being for their Interest, and conferving their Individuums, I never hearing a hearty Laughter fince I came, nor feeing a fmile but from one end of the month to th'other. In a word, when you have feen their Ruins, you have feen all here; for all their antient Virtues, like their antient Structures, are Fain to ruine : and for Generofitie and Magnificence, it feems to have dyed with the last Pope. for now there's none left alive ; Yet do your Cardinals (1'il fay that for them) live like great Princes as to the Exterior, with great trains of Coaches, Staffieres and other dependancies; but examine their Interior, and you'll find, while their Bodies inhabite whole Acres of Palaces, their fouls in their ftraight narrow bofoms are fliffed for want of Room. And thus much for the better fort ; for the other, I must confesse they are the civillest, and farthest from Quarrel in the world, (thanks to their cowardife) to as faying but con licenza, you may pluck them by the Nofes, tread upon their foes, or do any thing but touch their money or their Wives, and they I tell ye, Voftre Sig-

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niorie e patrono. In fine, with the old you thall hear nothing bue quattrine in their mouthes, and with the young Patow, yet with all these Vices, if you'll believe them, there ar no where in the world more Virenofo's than here : for if an Ape do but his tricks well, or an As leap thorough a Hoop, they call him a Virtuoso strait. But you'll say this is an odd way to invite you hither ; wherefore I'll take an other way, and tell you there is no Towa nor Country in the World better Govern'd than this, nor where there's more variety to fatisfie the Ourious, where one of your Rellgion lives more free, hor one of your knowledge better improves himfelf, (their very ffreets being as learned and full of Erudition. as others Historics) Every wall is a Monument, and the flones of more than a thouland years ftanding, ftand up in teftimony of their Religion, of the Truth of which, though there were an other Argument, yet twere enough to convince any Rational man, that it muft needs be that Church and Religion our bleffed Saviour promifd perpetuity anto, fince in fo great corruption of manners it flands still, and falls not to the ground, while fo many others' who pretend to more vertue and morality of life, are wholly perific and decay'd.

Farwell, and prithy come up (1 fay agen) that we may laugh, for I have great need of it.

Taur, Gc.

To .

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XIV.

To the Lord Marquis Camillo Bagni, from Rome, Anno 45.

Declaring anto him the nobleness of N.

My Lordy

Since you did me the honour to make me of your Confidence at Bruxelles, tis but Justice I make you my Confident from hence, and difcover t' ye a noble piece of bravery of the Admirable perfon we both Admire for much, yet can never Admire enough-

Know then, that I lately received from Mad. de. B. a Letter of Exchange, in so obliging terms as none but her own words can express them, and therefore verbasism I send them here.

"Sir, I efteem more this occafion than to "have found a Treasure, as in effect 'tis one "for to oblige ones Frends. You may give this "inclosed to Monfieur *d'Armencourt*, who "will make no difficulty to deliver you the fum "therein express, neither does he know where-"fore 'tis, but may imagine I owe it you. I let "you understand this, because I know every "one is not willing to have these things "known. In fine, I deal with you, as I "would another should doe by me, if I were in "your place.

Words fo nobly obliging', and fo worthy

of Eternal memory, as if ever any thing I write may laft, 'twill be for having inferted them in my Writings, every word that proceeds from her, being a certain charm against forgetfulneffe; But I forget in the mean time to tell vou how I have feen the Marquese your Sister here, who complains of your forgetfulneffe of her : whence it feems that charm has rather a particular than a general influence. Pray oblige me to let you hear from you by the next, and efteem me ever, as really I am, for

Your Lord hips most bumble, O.c.

XV.

To Count Salazar, from Rome Anno 46.

On the taking Piombino and Porta Longona.

My Lord.

Congratulate (with all my heart) your new Accession of honours, and with that Goulden Key you have lately received in mercede from his Catholique Majesty, may but serve to open you the door to many and greater, &c. Ťhe taking of Piembino' and Porta Longona hath occasioned many rumours here amongst the It alians, to the difedvantage of his Majefty of Spains

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Spain, 40 Rap the mouths of whom, in initation of Boccaline (a way much taking here) I have made and published this following.

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Infus Hippine, es Galia.

A Spaniard and Frenchman playing in Italy, the Spaniard played negligently, as one who had much to lole, and was too confident perhaps he could never lofe it all; whilf the Frenchman like a cunning Gamester, knowing all the flights and advantages of play, had suddenly won of the Spaniard Piombine . and Porta Longona, he efteeming the one no more than a leaden token, and the other but only as a neft of Rocks, for a few thips to harbour in : But the Italian standing by, who had learnt (of the lews perhaps) to estimate things on another manner (In detaille , not in groffe as, did the Spannard) thought it a mighty matter, and wondred at the others negligence, as you might perceive by the often cafting up his eyes, lifting up his hands, fhragging his Shoulders, and crying out Capito over and anon, inclining toward the French party by degrees, in withing him good luck, (as your Rooks do always to those who win) and feeming much to rejoyce in his good formune ; but feeing no Baratta coming in, as when the Spaward won, his joy began to cool, and he was a little out of constenance, when that which

which put him quite out, was this Reproach made to him by the Spaniard.

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Thou filly penurious Italian, that beginning with Quatrins, counts a fuli; thy bloud, a Teston thy Livelihood, and a Crown thy foul, with a heart and B eft narrow as thy, country, that coun s 12affa and Moraco two mighty principalities, & them Soveraign Princes, the one for being Lord and Master of iome mile of Rock, with a Portono bigger than a ducking Pond, and tother for having dominion of a Plain twenty Farmers in Flandres have bigger fields to feed their Oxen on ; and for his marble of Carrara, it only shews how hard a Country July is, and how hardly you live in it, when stones are the chiefest revenue of a foveraign Prince. Thou thinkst me now quit undon (I warrant thee) for lofing two petty places, they afford no Place in the mapp of the world too, allowing no more to your lealy it felf than a Flys wing can cover, whilft I am Lord of Territorys wearies the Sun to travel over, nor can he fooner end his journey on them in the west, but he begins it on them in the East agen. Get the a greater Book for shame, and leave thy Hornbook of Italy, if thou would ft not. be alwayes efteemed a Baby in the world, when thou wilt know this is nothing, and know thou know'st nothing too. Mean time, I would thouk hadft felt the heaviness of the French yoke thou wouldst fo fain'bring on thy neck, that thou mightif find by Experience how light that of

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the.

the Spaniard is, which tho'w'dlt fo fain thake off; fo he, when the Italian left off his infulting, and the Spaniard continued playing till he had won all agen.

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As^{*}tis the with and prophecie of ' My Lord,

Your, Oc.

, XVI. To the Princeffe of Hoghzollern, from Rome, Anno 47.

Of his Irkfom life at ROME, and hope he had to revifit FLANDRES.

Madam,

MAY Inot live, if I breath the Air of *Rome* but only to figh after that of *Flandres*, I living here me thinks (wanting that Company I had there) just like *Adam* out of *Paradile*, among *Bealts*, having lost the bleffed conversation of *Angels*; for what comfort's in a Heaven, where one never fees the Stars ? I mean those living Starrs I saw in the Heaven of *Braxelles*, without whom me thinks the Sun at Noon-day is but *Cimmerian* darkness, for 'tis not the Eyes, but the Mind is cheared with light. Whence 'tis that I converse more with the dead than living here, (their antient *Starna's* and *Ristures* I mean,) and find them - ...

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them farithe better company of the two? And if for those few months of your Excellencies absence in Holland I liv'd fo melancholy a life, my Lute being filencit, and I never appearing in Park but like a walking ghoft, or a body without a foul; Imagine Madam now how melancholly a Creature I am. and how I pine away, fo far from you, and fo long absent. One thing comforts me, that by all Prognostickes both there and here, I conjecture my Absence now cannot be long from thence ; When but conferve for me (Madam) your good Graces, and I shall be more happy than before, the more of unhappinesse i have experienc'd fince ; None knowing better the benefit of health, than those who have been fick; nor rellishing prosperity better than those who have talted adversity before, as has in being deprived of your fight,

Madam,

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XVII: To the Count Salazar, from Genoa, Anno 48.

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Of the Reduction of NAPLES, and some passes concerning it.

My Lord. OF the Reduction of Naples, I gave you advertisement by my last from Rome, from whence I departed just upon the advice there, Embarquing in the Popes Galleys at Civita Vecchia, together with the Marquiffes lean Reprista, and Felice Mario, with the Marqueffe Spinelli, recommended particularly to them by the Marqueffe de Buffalo, and treated by them with all noble courtefie: Our Navigation being fo speedy, and prosperons, as in leffe than three days we arrived at Genoa; on the way we met with the Duke of Turfi comming from Naples, who confirmed all I writ unto you, as did likewise your Ambaffadour Signior Rencilio at Genon, we conferring Letters together, and he mating folemn bonfires for the news ; yet do the French report the contrary, the best Architectures in the world of falle rumours, when it makes for their advantage, as does this, they knowing how 'tis only the first reports of ill news, that difmays, aftonifhes, and difanimates,

which

which if you can divert and dampa while, people are nothing near to firuck and flartled with it afterward; which falle rumours I tracked from the very Fountain, finding them on the Friday after, the day before the General Postday; impoyioning with it all the publique places of Rome, from whence news is derived, and flowes abroad in the World.

The Copy of that Lester Count de Ogniato thought fit to make use of, to injealonse the Neapolitans, upon the arrival of the Duke Guile, as written from France intercepted and interproted, is thus.

" Behold the best sport in the world for us, "our Enemies fighting against our Enemies; to "prevail our felves of this occasion, you must "be fure to keep the parties fo equally ballan-"cod, one mayn't defiroy tother, but with its " own defbruction ; wherefore if you find the "Neapelitan too weak, you may frengthen " them with imall fuctours ;, if too ftrong, you " may weaken them, with drawing them out " in small factions, ever keeping your main de-" fign fecret, till they be both fo weakned, you "may eafily make an absolute conquest of ei-" ther; Let the Duke of Guife then be precan-" tioned by the Duke of Alanfons ill fucceffe at " Antwerp, In discovering his designs too " soon, and allaruming them by it, to unite " forces as against a common Enemy; whence " I wonder why he proclaimes fo loud his de-" fcendency from the house of Anjou; enough

to

"to waken their jealoufies, that he intends to fet on foot the Title of that house again; pray let him be advised of it. More Instruthis only, that you look upon the Neapelistans as wild beasts, that may be fubdued, but never samed.

This published amongst them work't such effect, as out of this Letter they finissery interpreted all the Duke of Guize's Actions, every thing he did, stumbling them alterwards, just like French Posthorses, who stumbling once, never leave running headlong till they be down. Thus you see (My Lord) how little things sometimes (which History never mentions) confer mainly to the performance of greater ones; and the smalless occasions as hinges sometimes lerve to turn the world; No more; but my most humble service, and best respects to your self, your Noble Lady, and Monstieur Resourt, &c. being

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Your Lardships most, Ge.

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XVIII

To the Lord Thomas Somerlet from Marseilles, Anno 47.

Of his voyage and return out of ASIA.

My Lord,

Have travail'd farther than ever Vhfes did. fince I left Italy, and had the honour to fee vou last; yet write Ody fes of my travails he that lift, for I have nothing of rare or particular to write, but what has been heard of a hundred times before : For that little then I. have feen of Afia, the Isles of the Archipelago, the Dardanelles, Pontus Euxine, and the Helefpont, &c. confult Sands, and others travails (if you please) where you shall find them acurately and at large fet down; for me, Ile only fay of Constantinople, that for an Imperial feat, 'tis one of the nobleft Cities I ever faw, fituated on two Seas with its two feet Colloff can like, treading on Afta and Enrope, nor did I ever see truer bravery, or greater gallantry than there, every one wearing fuch various coloured filks, with fwelling Turbans, and flowing garments, as their ftreets appear just like Tulipp Gardens, whilft ours (with fo many's wearing black) appear just like mort wary houses, all monthing for the dead : Here finding no commodity of voya-

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ging farther Levant, the Seas being all obftructed by reason of the Venetian warrs, after some two or three week: refidence, I returned again in a French Bottom, and am at last arrived at Marseilles, where I am now on point of Embarquing for Spain on an English Veffel having only Time from my neceffary preparatives, to affure you my Lord, that as there is none I am more obliged to than your felf, so there is none who can with greater verity fay that be is, My Lord

yemr, Or.

To the Lord Charls Dudley, Prince of the Empire, 20 G from Lisbon, Anno 48.

XIX

Of his Seatoyage from PROVLN(E to POR-TUGAL.

My Lord,

IF he that's at charges of fetting forth the fhip has right to the voyage it makes, Certainly your Lord/hip has right to the relation of all the paffages of my voyage, who was at charges of fetting forth the Paffenger. You may please to understand then, that the same, day

day I parted from you at Marfeilles, I met at Toulon with the Captain of our Ship, with whom I went to Eres, where our Ship lay at Anchor : Nor am I fo great a contemner of Vanitie, but I confesse I took a little, to find Fame, like a Harbinger flown thither before me to take up my Lodgings; whilft all the Town was taken up for Lodgements of Soutdiers, the Dean o'th' chief Church meeting me, and knowing me by the fame he had heard of meat Marfeilles, courteoully offer ring me Lodging in his house; The next day the wind turning fair, we imbarqu'd, and merrily fayl'd along the Coast of Provence, finding the Gulph of Lyons, fo furious to others, as gentle as a Lamb to us ; yet had we fo freih a gale of wind, as in 4 or 5 dayes fayl we had left the coaft of France, Catalonia, and Valentia behind, and were now where the Mediterranean(like a wide Vefiel with a narrow neck) began to streighten a little, betwixt Minorca & Murcia, when one Evening tacking once or twice about to hale up the beck or fpur of a Galley, driving on the waves (the relicts of fome wrack perhaps) we might perceive two great. fbips chafing us, when we needing no more fpurs, clapt on all the Campas we could make, and fled away to fast before them , as our chan for s perceiving they followed us in vain, gave o'r their chafe about the flutting in of the Evening, and fell to Seaward of us; when full glad and joyful were we, but "twas but a Thort ny

Joy and Gladneffe, for the next morning by break of day two Turkis Galleys from a neft of Rocks (where they ordinarily fculk, called the Collybre on the Spanish coast) made towards us amain', neither could our best defence of flight avail us now, the Sea all becalm'd, and winds breathlesse (as we were our selves for fear, our ship though call'd the Hercules being of Imall defence, fince ne Hercules contra duos, what is Hercules against two?) whilst those Catterpillars the Galleys on their Oares, as on for many feet, made towards us amain: at which we looking about us, (as People in danger do, who would be glad to run away) might elpy a far off thole two thips had given us the chale o'r night, which comforting us not a little, we gave them a warning-piece (at all adventures) to advertife them of our danger; when prefently we might behold them rack about, and make up towards us, which the Turks and we joyntly perceiving, we fudden-ly changed minds (Fear departing from us to them, and Courage from them to us) and they of chafer's, now becom our chafe, whilit we incompassing them with our three Ships, as Hunters with their Toils doe wild Beafts; or fo many Greybounds would a Hare, gave them a turn or two, now from the Spanish shore towards Barbary, and now back agen, till at laft they escap'd away before us, on the strength of their Oars, whilst our flagging fayls seem'd to chide and murmur at the winds deferting them

This

This danger past, we hal'd out our Boat; and went aboard the other ships, to thank them for their timely Aid, whom we found to be two Holland men of warre (the Tergoofe, and the Lewarder) part of a Squadron whole Admiral was in Portugal, fent out with expresse Commission to scour the Seas of Turks and Pirats, with the Vice Admiral of whom I prefently making Acquaintance, he eafily invited me along with him to Lisbon; (1 being not fecure in the other Ship where I was,) fo altering my courle from Spain to Portugat, and changing thips, I began a new Voyage on Sea, without ever going to Land. Thence we fail'd along the Spanish coast from Cape to Cape, escaping a little danger nigh Capo de Pales of driving on Land) our Cable sheering whilst we lay at Anchor there, to make provision of fiering in a Juniper wood nigh Carthagene) the King of Spain being not more absolute Lord on Land, than we were on his Seas, haling all ships in keen of us, every one contributing fomewhat to us of Sea provisions, til at last drawing nigh the Streights, the flore now on both fides atfording us a delightfull prospect, betwixt the fteep Rocks of Gibraltar on the Spanish coast, and the Embattaild walls of Zenta, fituated on the high Mountains on the Barbary shore; in les than 5 or 6 hours we paff'd all the fireits, and out of the Meditorranean Sea past into the Grand Ocean, when steering our course directly. towardsPoringal, within fom two days after we

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arived at *Cascais* in the mouth of *Liston* Road, where I landed fome 5 or 6 weeks after my depart from *Provence*, and took leave of my *Hollander*, who had treated me most courteously and nobly all the way; neither did I ever meet with any of that Nation more á Gentleman than he.

Of bis Arivalto LISBON.

And now behold me (my Lord) fafely ari-ved in Portugal at Cascais, fome twelve Eng-lish miles from Lisbon, where the Governour (befides the ordinary vice of that Nation, the foolisher the wifer they pretend to be) would needs play the States-men, and be wifer than the Truth, in suspecting me for some Spic, or elle come thither upon some great defign, and to prefently he fent me to I ishow with a Souldier along with me, with express ordeanot to leave me till he had deliverd me to the Secretary of State, who being altogether as great a Politician as my Governour, made great difficulty of my stay in the Coun. try, till fpying my Lute, the fuspition I was 2 Mufician, as clavis clavem pellit, foon drove out of his head the fulpition that I was a Spy : fo lodging me by way of Caution in an English Gentlemans house, a great Confident of the Kings, till he might inform his Majestie of me (who being an excellent Musician, was cove-tous of knowing all Strangers of that profession) He no fooner understood of my arival, but

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but he fent for me to Court, and was fo well fatisfied with me, as continuing my Lodging in Mr. John Muley's the fame Englifb Gentle" mans house, than which the whole Town afforded not more noble accommodation, The next day he fent for me again, where after fome two or three hours tryal of my skill, (cfpecially in the composative part of Musick, in which his Majefty chiefly exceeded) I paft Cours Doctor ; though Don Emanuel Sa; Grand Chamberlain to the King, fwore 'twas rather a tryal for a Dottor in an Universitie, than a Gentleman in the Court. After this, his Majestie was pleased to affign me a certain Cavallier of th' Order, to whom I was to addreffe my felf for Audience and acceffe to his perfori as often as I pleas'd. Mean time, Regis ad exemplum, I was lookt upon with particular regard by all, passing most of my time in Mr. Muley's Kinta, or Garden house fome three or four English mile from Lisbon, whole Amenity I cannot better fet before your Eyes, than in this following Copy of Verles.

Where in a Vale near Tagus Golden fide, Through all the world renowned far and wide.

Though now for Silver maters famid more Than e'r it was for Golden fands before; Circled with fruitfall Olives, Vines, and Corn,

As Pallas, Ceres, Bacchus, there were born, E 2 A Kints stands so situated t'has Refort unto 't of every Rurall Grace, (And Rurall Graces are in Summer far Jollier than those of I owns in Winter ar) Whose fairest Garden's planted round withall

Those Trees wee frmitfull and delicions call,

As Orange, Lymon, Apricock and Peach, (Whofe rudier fides do Nimphs their blashing reach)

Silk animating Mulberies, Spreading wide, Pomegranads, Figs, and bundred more beside, Under whose leaves the Sun-Shine all the day Delights with dancing beams to sport and play,

Whill to its walks each cooling wind dos come, T'alf wage the Calenture o'th' burning Sun. Here, whill I often us'd to make refort, To quicken the dull pleasures of the Court, 'One day my Muse (that ne'r in any place More present to me, nor propisious was,) Appear'd to me in all her best aray, And thus to th' Kinta's Glory bid me fay, How all the Gardens of th' Hesperides, Semiram's pensil' ones, Alcinous'cs, Lucullus's, nor Seneca's to boot, Compar'd but unto this, were nothing too't.

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XX. To Doctor Hart at Rome, from Lifbon, Anno 48.

Concerning sume reports of him at ROME, '

Deer Doctor,

THere are some places, as some persons. better agreeing with our Genius and difposition than others ; and if ever there were any that agreed not with mine, "twas Rome, where one cannot stand without fupplanting, speak without Caution, nor live without extreme Industry, all is Infidioulnes, all fhoving and fhouldring, and all follici-ting, making bufineffe of every thing, and then following close that businesse; which confidered , ? tis no wonder I never agreed with it, nor it with me : Nor need I goe fo far as the ftats with the Afronomer. to find the caule of it; for when good fortune falls, I cannot crowd and shove to catch it ;' I had rather be filent than be folicitous what to fay, nor am I bufie body enough to have a head fit for businesse, and for Induftry 'tis not in my Nature, nor I can no more change my disposition of mind, than my lineaments of body. This I fay, to let you know, that as I lived, fo I came a discontented perfon from Rome, which I declare on every occasion.

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fo'tis true (what is reported of me) that difcourfing one day here with his Majefty of Portugal, and he demanding of me how Atts flourisht at Rome, I (betwixt malicious and merry) answered, that as those Arts his Majesty favour'd Regis ad exemplum, were the study of the Portugal Courtier, so all at Rome studied the Popes Arts, which was Hording np of money, and nothing elfe. And though I wonder how his Holyneffe came to understand this, there being scarce four persons in the Cabinet befide the King and I when 'twas fpoke , yet I am glad he did, it being necessary Princes should know, that their better lives live by the breath of Strangers, and their Fames can no more fly out of their own Territories and Dominions without obliging them, then they can voyage by Sea, or travail by Land, without some Vehicule to transport them, their own Subjects being but as their own leggs, whilft ftrangers as those (hips and monsares which easiliest and best can do it. And thus much for that , for the reft dear Doctor bold me alwayes

Your, de.

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XXI To the Countesse of Berlamont, Anno 48.

where he merrily describes his life at LIS-BON.

Madam. trc.

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Lall the world a Prifon, but I no longer admire those that doe, fince really, I count my felf as abfolutely in Prison here, in not being able to goe out of this Kingdom , for Flanders, as ever any did in a common Gael ; for his not the bigneffe of the place, but the restraint that makes the prison, fo they are as much Prisoners who are in the Bois de Vincent, as those who are in the Dungeon. To defcribe unto you my prilon, and my company in't (that you may pitty me) I am bere in Lisbon, a City of but 9 or 10 mile about, all built upon Hills and Dales, rifing just like the great Billows of the Ocean (when you are in the bottom, and wonder at the valtnesse of one, passing that, you find another as vast to wonder at) there I have a Garden no bigger than your Park at Broffels (to walk in , and take the air) where ther's all forts of fruit the East or West Indias can afford, or the Northern or Southern climate of the world produce

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ces, Figs that make beccoficosof men, and Meloons both red and green, beyond their Marmalads for meltingnesse; but alasse, what are these unto your Pompions? Now for my Company I have none but fuch, one would be ashamed to keep company withall; The King here a man of no eftate, but only besides the Kingdom of Portugal and the Algarves in Europe, Lord of two or three Kingdoms in Affrique, of the Western Islands, the Maderas, the Isles of Capo Verte, St. Thoma, the Empire of Goa in the East Indies, and of Brafilia in the West. alone bigger than all Europe together, poor things God wot, that with good Husbanding might only yeeld about 9 or 10 millions every year.

Now to defcribe unto you his perfon, and the Queens: the King is an honeft plain man, changing nothing of the Duke of Braganzaby being King of Portugal; faring as homely as any Farmer, and going as meanly clad as any Crizen, neither did he ever make use of any of the Crown Wardrope, fince he came unto the Crown; his ordinary Exercise is Hanning, and Musick, never omitting the first every Monday, not the second every day after dinner, for any businesse. But for the Queen, the has more of the Majestick in her, and if the be not King, her Ambition 'twas that made the King; She has a goodly prefence, a stately Gate, and uses the Tromel in painting, with better reason than other Ladies do the Pencil,

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having an Epiliple makes one fide of her face reder than the other (like the funny fide of fruit) did not her painting make both fides red alike. For Prince Theodofio her eldeft Son, he is a Pr. of great expectation, learned, and of great wit and courage, of perfon tall and flender, about fome 18 years of age. And this is all Madam I can fay of their Perfons, as all I defire fhould be faid of mine, is, that I am Madam

Your &c.

XXII

To Madamoiselle de Beauvais, from Lisbon, Anno 43.

Madamoiselle,

Y Ou will wonder, that having seen the Const of the world, in Paris, Rome, and Constantinople; the City of it, in Venice, Genoa, and Lisbon; the Garden, in Provence, Anda-Inzia, and Italy; and the Paradise of it where you are, that I should now go see the Desare and Wildernessee of it in Affrique and America, the one (all the Coast along) nothing but barren fand, and the other where I am going (the Brasils) all overgrown with woods and Trees; And that too in midst of seat defire to return for Flanders, as never any thing

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was more ardently defired; but when you hear my reasons for it, you will absolve me, Madamoifelle, I'me fure of Legerity or change of resolution.

Be pleafed to know then, that just upon point of my Embarquement for Flauders, understanding of the loss of the Battail of Lens, I thought it no ways fit to render the joy I hop'd to conceive at fight of my friends in Flanders abortive by their general sadnesse there; Wherefore casting about for some diverfion for a year or fo, till your loffes might be recovered or forgot, there opportunely of-fered it felf unto me, the voyage of Brafil, which having propos'd unto the King (with-out whole permiffion no ftranger can under-take that Voyage) his Majefty not only gave me permission, but 200 Crowns aint a de costa for my voyage, when a hundred other confiderations began to encourage me to the un-dertaking it (befides the ardent thirft I had of voyaging, which nothing but the whole oco-en could quench) first having feen fo many rarities of the Brafils in Poringal; I thought it worthy my voyage thither to fetch you tome of them. 2ly. According to the antient expiation of fire and and water, I thought it fit to paffe whole Oceans, and the Torrid zone, before I approacht unto yout prefence. 3 ly. Having somewhat in me of the Philosopher

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and Aftrologer, I imagined it richly worth my journey, to fee the *flars* of the other *pole*; and nature of the other *Hemiphere*. And laftly my defire of feeing all the world is fo infatiate (whether the more one fees of it, the lefs he is fatisfied, or that it fatisfies fo much, as one has ftill a defire of feeing more) as just like another *Alexander*, not thinking one world fufficient, I am feeking another forth; Mean time (Madamoifelle) your goodneffe will pardon this prefumption of mine (who ought not to flir out of one Room into another without your permiffion) that I dare prefume to goe out of one world into another without your Licence, being as I am

Madamoifelle, Your, Gr.

XXIII. To the fame. Anno 48.

Of his Sea Voyage from Lisbon to the BRASILS.

Some week after we fet fayl at Lison, we a-Sriv'd at the Madera's (one of the Affrique lands) where landing at Funchal (the chief Sity, or Bishops feat) we were kindly enterain'd by the Merchants there, contending in Hospita-

Hospitalitie who fhould first lodge and entertain us, (as the manner is, where provisions are plenty, and Strangers rare) here we staid fome 4 or 5 dayes feasted and regaled every day, and prefented at our departure with the rarities of the Isle, they making the best confeltures in the world, both for dry and wet, Sugar growing there in great abundance, and their Wines furpassing for Generous all that ever I tafted yet': when profecuting our voyage, after a few dayes fayl we had a fight of the Camaries or Fortunate llands, where under the pick of Teneriff we lay iome dayes becalmed, it being one of the highest mountains in the world, all green unto the Top, and of fo equal an Afcent, that those of Babel might have innocently built their Tower there, fecure from Deluge, and did it extend it felf a little higher, one could not imagine a more pleafant nor cafier paffage unto Heaven. From thence we fayi'd along the coast of Affrique, towards the Islands of Cape verie, which we past without touching at them, the Air being generally held nowhoifom, but at that Seafon Infectiward towards the Brasile, and once past all comerce the land has with the Sea, of common air, and repercussion of waves, &c. we had the pleasantest Voyage as could be imagined, no storms, the Winds (which furely on those Seas blow all from Land) hardly having breath enough (for the long Voyage they had made)

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to fill our fayls, and the air fo pure, as in comparison with the pleasure of it there, it feemes as paine to breath on Land, where the air is stuffing, suffocating, and noisom, tainted as it passes with Ordures and Filth, (there being few Countryes like Arabia, affording more sweets than stenches) whereas that of the Sea comes purely (as it were) drayn'd and purified by the Sun-beams, as it paffes to the fence. Then for other pleasures, you have none on Land, but we had some at Sea to equal it; and to begin with the most incredible, Hawking and Hunting, (befides Fishing) we had perpetually for more than a moneth together. Our ship be-ing all incompast with Dorado's or shining Fishes (fomwhat like Dolphins) hunting the Flying Fishes, which you might see on Top of the water, fluttering to escape, and the Dorade's bounding to overtake them, till being hard purfued, and to near preft, as they were in danger to be ta'n, the poor flying Fift would get on wing, and flying one danger, incurre another; for a flight of Sea fowl (call'd Booby's by the English) followed us all the way hovering in the air, in expectance of their prey, feeing the flying fish on wing, would ftoop at them, and each one fingling out one, flye them to a mark. Then for Fishing, our Mariners had but only to choole out their Do. rads (as a good Woodman would a Dear) and frike him straight with his Fifging (or Dart with

with many barbed heads) never failing of their Caft, and this furnished us with fresh Fish all the time, it being excellent meat, fhort and crifp like our Salmons, and much like them in bignesse; which being ta'n , strange it was to behold the curious colours of its scales, fading by degrees, as death won on life, (just as theskies colour does when night comes on) till quite dead it became all black, with good rea-fon, it putting on mourning for its death, whose life had cloath'd it in such rich and glit-tering colour. An other fort of Fish we took call'd the Shark or Tuberon, black and great as a Porpoife, with terrible long Teeth, huge wide jaws, and fo ravenous, as at a bit 'twould fnatch a Legg or Arm away of any it found fwimming in the Sea; these have certaine little Fishes called the Pilos Fish, cleaving to them to fast by a Fynn o'ch' top of the head; you can hardly separate them by any force: they have great heads, fome fpann long of body, and are excellent meat. Nor wanted we the pleafure of Gardens too at Sez, the Ocean (for many hundred miles from Land, and many miles together) being all cover'd over with a certain Green, fo thick as the Ship could hardly make way thorough it, with many Gridiline Flowers befides like our Crocus's, rendring it a most delightfull spectacle. Then for o-1 ther prospect, do but behold the rifing. and ferting Sun, and you should fee a

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hundred several forms and figures, like your fcenes in Masques and playes, with lights behind them , reflecting them to the Eye , and , betwixt light and shadow, setting them off more resplendently to the view. For other commodities and delicacies you have on Land, we wanted none, Our great Cabines being large as your Chambers, our Beds as commodions, our Decks spacious' as your Galleries to walk in, our Kitchin our Sellars as well furnished, heards of Swine, flocks of Sheep, and Pullen of all forts aboard, perpetualy fea fling, nor wanted we Musick to our Feast, (besides an excellent set of Trumpers) the Mariners having fome Fiddles amongst them, to, which they often danc'd to delight the Paffengers. And thus fleeping, eating, drinking, and recreating our felves, we made our voyage fecure from ftorms, fecure from Pirats and Enemies, till making Land about Capo St. Augustine, we might descry fome 3 or 4. fail which knowing to be Hollanders of Fernambucca, and not willing to encounter them, we steered to Seaward again, being that night overtaken by one of them, who allarumn'd us as if their whole Fleet had made after us, appearing on every fide of us with fiers on his main Mast, and about the waft of his thip perpetually burning (as a calk it leems for his Companions, if any were in fight) fayling away in the morning to find them out, and returning towards Evening,

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(ever endeavouring like a Kite to fnatch a? way our Carvel and Patsachio, which lay like Chickens close under our Wings) till at last, about the height of Baia, it left us, despairing to meet any of their Fleet higher up, when holding on our course for the Rio, and sounding all the way, we found it a bold Coaft, some 35 Fathom all the way, with neither Flats nor Rocks, fo paffing by Capo Frie (Io call'd from the exceffive cold there, though under the Torrid Zone, and the climate on either fide be exceeding hot) at last we arrived before the mouth of St. Sebastians Haven, where under a little Isle we cast Anchor, having in leffe than three moneths, deducting our stay in Affrique, made the voyage almost co the Antipodes, of 4 thips (as we were) and more than 4 hundred men, lofing only one man in all the voyage; and here let me caft Anchor too, er' I profecute my voyage.

Of our arrival to St. Sebastians, or the Rio de Ianaro in Brasil.

Whilft we lay h re at Anchor, our Mariners Angling, took certain Fiftes about the higneffe of Rocenats or Gurnets which they call Cunny Fiftes from their refemblance of our Cunnies in face (but only they wanted Ears) with bellies all white and chequered, which fwell'd just like blown bladders, when they had lain a while panting on the Hatches, these

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were rank poilon, as the Portuguez affired us, the Sea being full of divers other venomous Fishes, which renders the water unwhollom, as I experimented my felf, when bathing me in it, I came out all faintifh and ill-dispos'd, accustom'd to come out of other Seas more ftrong and vigorous. Mean time advertifement being given from the Fort unto the Town of our arival, they (perceiving us to be frends) fent divers Boats and Canoes forth to welcom us, and bring us aboard all forts of fresh provision and fruits of the Country. Their Midsummer being our Mid-winter here. Amongst the rest, having Pilots sent us to conduct us in, we weighed Anchor towards Evening, and with a gentle Brize or gale from Seaward, blowing constantly every Night from Sea, as every Morning it does from Land. We entred the Bay betwixt two mighty Rocks some mile assunder (the one (from its form) call'd the Sugar loaf) when having past the Fort some mile or so, beyond the Entrance of the Bay, we discover'd the pleasantst prospect -in the world for natural Landschap, of the Rio , or Lake fome twenty mile or more about, all cufted with Green Islands, fome a mile about," fome more, some leffe, the Town situated on the left hand, fome 2 or three mile beyond the Fort, where was fafe harbour for many hundred thips. Here ariving, and going on ftore, I found a Lodging prepar'd for me, by the Fathers of the Company, with two Molatos

ws or Mungril Negro's to ferve me, with my dyet from their Kirchin, just against my Lodging, whether by order from the King, the recommendations of the Governor (who came along with us) or the charity of the good Father I know not, but certainly 'twas lo extraordinary: an accommodation, as no moncy could have purchased the like, there being no Innes nor Penfions to lodge or cat at, as with us ; all who frequent those parts being wither Merchants, who lodge with their Correspondents, or Seafaring men, who lodge aboard. never any man like me before making that voyage merely on Curiofity.

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Of Brafil in general,

Brafil, as 'tis confined by the Ocean on th" one fide, and the Rivers of Amazones and de Plato on th'other, is a vast Continent, and far bigger than all Europe, the Climat is hot and moult, by reason of the aboundance of Rain that falls there continually ; yet are there no Rivers at all in the Country (but only those it is furrounded with) from whence any watry vapours should exhale. It has only fome 4 or 5 Ports by which you may enter into the Country, all the reft o'th' shore being impenetrable, by reason of Rocks, and inextricable woods, for many hundred miles together, the Countrie feeming rather re-Digitized by Google

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ferv^ad for the habitation of men hereafter, than ever to have been Inhabited heretofore; and one of these Ports was that we now entred.

Of the Town.

The Town of Sc. Sebastians is situate in a Plain fome mile in length, bounded at either end with rifing Hills, the inmost towards the Lake inhabited and inclof'd by the Benedictins. and the outmost towards the Sea by the Fathers of the Company; upon which hill was formerly fituated the Antient Town (as the Ruins of honfes, and the great Church, yet. remaining, teflifie) tillfor the commodity of Traffique, and portation of Merchandisc, 'twas by degrees reduc'd unto the Plain, their buildings being but low, and ftreets not above 3 or 4, the principal regarding the Haven, Behind the Town is a great plain fome two mile over, part of it bufhy, part woody, and part medow ground, beyond which you find a Country to wholly different from ours, as, there's not a Tree nor Plant, Bird, Beaft, nor any thing you ever law in Europe to be found , and to fpeak fomewhat of each one in particular.

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Of the Country.

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The Country is for the most partiall o'rgrown with wood, which the foyl, unforced fince the Creation of the world had produc'd without culture, amongst which are fome trees of fuch vast bignesse, as ther above 7 or 8 fathom in Diameter, and 70 or 80 high, of which they make Canoes, or Trees hollowed into Boats of 2 or 300 run. As for the Brafile wood, by excellency taking its denomination from thence 'tis but a shrub in comparifon with the other Ttees, much like our bigger fort of Hawthorn Trees. The Country is naturally hot and moift, by reason of frequent rains ; whence in many places, where the moisture settles in the bottoms, you have medow grounds, fome 20 or 30 mile over, (leeming abandoned by those Tracs, for not being firm enough to fuftain the weight of their huge vaft bulks.

Of the Fruit Trees, and Plants!

For Fruie Trees, befides wild Limons, which grow every wher in great abundance, the Bonano defervedly claims the first place, it being a Tree that from the root grows yearly up to the heighth of an ordinary Plum or Cherry-

trees

tree, and much about that bulk ; tis all green, the body being nothing but a collection of the leaves, which spred out towards the Top, and fall like plumes of Feathers, each leaf being fome 6 foot in length, and 2 in bredth, on top of which, the fruit grows some 40 together in a bunch, in husks like Beans, all yellow when they are ripe, the fruit of colour and taft much like our Apricock, but much more firm and more delicious. For their Caijmanit is a fort of Tree of the bignes of our ordinary Apple-trees," the leaves like chefnut leaves, and fruit much like the bigger fort of green Figs, faltned to the Tree in lieu of stalk, by certain Cheinuts, which roafted are excellent meat, the fruit eaten whole, melts all away to juice, exceeding cooling and refreshing, excepting certain ftrings which hang in your teeth, to tough, you cannot swallow them. The Guaver is a certain Tree about the fame height and bigneffe, the Fruit is round and green, like to our Nettarins, but crusht, you finde a round red pulp within, about the bignesse of a Bilyard ball, eating like fo many Strawberries moulded into a past. Another fort of Fruit they have call'd Mamons, growing like great green pears, some 20 or more in cluster on the top of the Tree, never ariving to the maturity of being eaten raw, but they make a good conferve. Limons, Oranges and Citrons they have in great excellence and abundance (which I fufpect to have been transplanted thither at first)

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and

and Limas of a mixt species, betwixt the Orange and Limon, all round, with a bunch on the top, of a drier raft, & mor eager douce than either. Another Tree they have, of whole root dryed, and the moisture prest out of it (which is rank poilon) they make their firing de pan, as they call it, which they use instead of bread, when fresh and recent, tis like the Crums of wheaten bread, and when stale, like pownded Oatmeal ; by every ones Trancher they lay heaps of this, and though Bread (made of Corn, brought from Portugal and the Western Islands) be neither scarce nor dear, ver most of the Inhabitants rather eat of that. But above all, the Ananaz isone of the delicionseft Plants the Earth did e'r produce, it growing like an Arischeke, the leaves thick and tharply Indented, like those of Sempervive, thiftly on the top, with a rind all fealy like the pine-apple, which paring off, you find the fruit of the bigneffe of an ordinary Meloon, of a Golden colour, and diffinguish: in:o Cells, like Oranges, which flicing and eating in wine (as 'twas affirm'd of Minna) every one finds that guft and taft in c, he is the most delighted with. Meleons they have too, both yellow and green, far better than those of Enrope (though transplanted from thence perhaps at first) and Botatos in as great abundance as Turnips and Carots are with us. 10 conclude, another Tree it lhas called the Pinto, which though no fruit Tree, yields them more profit,

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profit than all the reft; growing most commonly in moift places like our Willow, the body growing Cane-wile, diftinguisht by leveral knots, out of whose poory fides, the branches iffue forth in round, with their several falls rendring it so many stories high; of a delightfull green, body and all, whose leaves being thick and filmy, they use to fleave and spin to what finesse they please; the groffen ferving for Hemp, the middle fort for Flax, and the finer for Silk.

Of their Beafts.

For their beafts they are all strangely different from ours: The Cory has fome refemblance to our Hare, but bigger, without Ears, and its back parts ending more blundly, towards the Scut, and of a redder colour than: all the reft o'th body : The Tatoo is, not much unlike our leffer fort of Swine, but 'chas amore. fwag belly, and longer fnout. Pigritae they have, so called from the flownesse of their, pace, so monstrous, as no Devil can be painted more horrible and ugly, all feally like the Rhmoceros, but more Serpent like, going fo flowly, as it fcarcely advances a pace a day: Onnces, Tigers, & Leopards they have too for wild beafts, and for tame, Sheep, Swine, Goats and Oxen (all imported) and breeding there in fo great abundance . especially the F4

the latter fort (which they nourish both for food and fervice, to turn their fugar-mills) as the fathers of the Company have for their share (not far from the Rio) more than twenty thousand all grazing in one pasture. Bugiis or Aper, they have in great abundance, most commonly all black with white faces, their tails in (pire, turning inward, they fmell fweet, and when they have done any mifchief, will fo hugg you, whiftling lamentably with their mouths, as you cannot but pardon them: but above all, the prettyest Animal Nature ever made is the Sagnin, about the bigneffe of a little Squirrel, with long fhag mains, and bufhy tails, of golden colour (most commonly)fact and handed like a Black-more, with small fingers and imirking countenances; peeping or Iqueeking like a Cricket when it craves, fo as could it be but transported (as 'tis so tender and delicate, it commonly dies on change of air) all your Island Shocks, and Bollonian dogs would be banisht Ladies Laps and Chambers, and these be their sole Minions and Favourites.

Of their Fowl.

For their Fowl, they are all fo beautifull in comparison with ours, as we may well fay, Nature learnt her *colouris* there, when the painted them; and that for Birds, whilf those (73)

those of Arabia are call'd birds of Paradife, Brafil may well be called the Paradife of Birds. Amongst the rest the Arara is a certain Bird about the bignesse of a Goshawk, seeming a whole Garden of Tulips, every Feather being of a feveral colour, which beheld in Sun-shine, even dazle your Eyes, they are fo bright & glittering ; of these I had one I taught to speak like a Parrot, but in so groffe & big a tone, as you could not abstain from laughing to hear it; an other Bird they have call'd a Canada, differing from the Arara only in colour ; its back and wings without being all Azurine, and breaft and wings within of golden yellow : Others all jet black they have, with a flomacher of Aurora colour, borthered with Crimfen, others again all fcarlet. In fine the ordinarest Bird they have, is the Parrot, of which they have hundred forts; The Parrachitos about May coming thither in flocks, just like Starrs in other Countries, and are fold as cheap, & eaten as ordinarily as they. With the rarer forts of all which bealts &" fowl I had my Chamber furnished, during my stay in the Country, as Sanguins one or two, which I always carryed along with me, calling them my Pocket Lyons, out of which at meals they'd come, and on either shoulder one, take meat from my hands and mouth, of my kindneffe to which, I had an Arara was fo jealous, as it never left importuning me with its careffes, now looking me in the face, and talking

talking to me, now climbing up my back, ic being a good-natur'd Bird, having only chis ill quality, to be alwayes pecking and tearing with its Bill what ever was next it, which makes your frugal *Portagnez*, or wholly banish them their houses, or provide them Iron Perches to exercise their Beacks on. Many other forts of Animals I had, which all perished by Sea, my Sanguins by change of air, my Arara's drown'd, on which I made this following Epigram.

Since thou fo lske unto the Planix wert, In funpe, in colour, and in every part, That foundike should be your definy, That should by fire, thous should f by water die.

Of their Infects, or leffer fort of Animals.

For their Infects, a certain little crab or creavish they have, no bigger than Bestles, earththed in banks of fand, as Cunnies are in Burroughs, with one claw far bigger than the other, which makes them turn whirling about, as other Crabs motions are retrogred: another Arange Infect they have the Portugues call Lobedio, or Praise God, as for some admirable thing, as indeed this is; It being a certain amimated flick, like the end of some small twig, some fingers length, out of the joynts of which there there grow out leggs by pairs, on which is crawls, like walking Trefsles, nor can you perceive any other life it has, nor any other part of living Creature ; as Eyes, Mouth, &c. I finding one of them crawling on me as I walked forth into the Woods, which tyed with a Thrid, and fastned to a bough, I kept long time in my Chamber, not perceiving any fuftenance it took, often peircing it, to find if it had any fence; it alwayes crawling in the the same manner about, until at last it vanifhed, I know not how ; but that which molested me most of all, was a certain kind of animated dust, which infensibly ingenders to worms in your feet as big as Magots in a cheefe, which unless they be carefully extracted, leave each one the feeds behind of a hundred more; these was I grievously cormented with for a month together, fo as I could not flir, but as I was carryed in 'a Hamatta; nor did I ever know before, how near confining pain and pleafure was; I, at their first ingendring in my feet, being assaulted with so fierce an itch, as twas the greatest pleasure in the world to lcratch it, which prefently was fucceeded by fo intollerable a pain, as I never remember to have felt the like.

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Of the Salvages, or Natives of Brafil. Of the Natives or Inhabitants what shall I

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fay, but if, as John Baptifta de porta fays, every Nation has refemblance to fome certain beaft or Animal, certainly these Brafilians are most like Affes, dull and phlegmatick, mfervitatens nati, and only fit for toil and druggery, which is the reason Nature perhaps provided that Country with neither Horse nor Asse, nor any bealt of carriage or burthen belides themlelves, yet are they rather fquat than robust . with broad Bodies, and little Leggs, small Eyes, of fallow, fickly complexion, ill featured, with black and greezy hair, nor curl'd nor dangling, but flagging Ill-favouredly about their Ears, going for the most part all naked both Men and Women, with only fome rag to hide their privy parts, which you would never defire to fee, you ar fo difgusted with the rest, they being all Christians, But such, as put me in mind of that sentence of Holy Scripture, Homines et Jumenta salvabis Domine, that the Lordwill fave both Man and Beaft; for furely they are both, having not wit enough to commit ingenious Vices, nor Temperance enough to abitain from brutal ones; and thus much for those who live among the Portugals, betwixt which and the other Savag's limagin there is as much difference as between wild Beasts and tame; neither can I believe what is reported of their fiercenesse, though all that is reported of their ferity I do, as their eating one the other, and having not fo much as a word in their language, fignifying nor God

(77) God, nor King, nor Law, for were they fo fierce as 'tis reported, certainly they would never have yeelded their Country up fo tamely , to the Portugal, nor fuffer them to enjoy it fo quietly as they do ; But to return to my tame Salvages, I hired 4 of them for a journey I made by Land, to carrry my Hamatta, whilst tother two ran Lacqueying by, which was on this manner. Your Hamatta is a certain cotton Net about the bignefic of a Blancket, drawn together at each end, and faitned by a frong Line to a Cane as big and long as a Colitaff, carryed on their Shoulders, where von fit or lye in what posture you please on a Boulfter or Pillow, far more eafily than in any Litter (the Portuguez men having a Negrocarrying a Parafol or Umbrella to fhadow them from the Sun, whilft the Women are thadowed and defended from publique fight, by fome rich coverture thrown over the Hamatta, with two Negro Maids going by their fides, to help them up, and put on their Choppinas when the Net's laid down, and they rile to go out of it to any place. In one of thefewas I carryed fome twenty miles a day, more or leffe," according as the way was more plainor mountainous, covenanting with my Savages for a small matter in money, besides my finding them dyet, which was only a little farina de pan (or bread made of the root of a; certain Tree, as we have faid before) for the ceft they rather finding me for to our Fari-

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we we had ordinarily no other meat but Fifh 2 of which at every plach of water where they came (but caffing in their hooks) they took enough for twenty men, when we prefently made fires upon the place, and broyl'd them, eating them aftewards with the juyce of wild Lymons, growing every where in the woods; and this, with water for our drinke was all our fustenance, and for our lodging at night, we hung up our Hamattas betwixt two. Trees, and there flept till morning, only along the Coaft, in that tract which the Portugals have made to travel by Land from place to place, you fail not every fecond day at most to find fome. Rofs or Country Farm of the Portuguez where for your money you are well accommodated with all forts of pullen and fruit. One pleature I had in paffing through the woods, was to fee the Trees full of Apes and Parets ; (as if they had born no other fruit) one chafing another with fuch noife and chattering you could not hear one another speak, and you should fee those Apes which had young, with 2 or 3 class about their neck, or hanging on their back, which they went thus lug-gering, till they waxed big, to catch which, the Natives would shoot the old ones with their Arrows (with which they are the best mark men in the world, considering what clouterly Bows and Arrows they fhoot withall) when the old one tumbling down, the young for want of exercizing their Legs,

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had not th' addreffe to runne away.

Of the Commodities of the Country.

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From my Voyage, I will return to fpeak of the Riches of the Country, chiefly confifting, in their Sugar, which when I have named, I have named all; not that it wants others, but t hat it can want no others, having that, fince that country which abounds with that commodity which all others have need of, can never want any commodity which others abound withall. For the reft, it produces neither Corn, nor Wine, nor Salt, which I attribute not fo much to the difference of the Climate, as some politique reason to keep them with that necessary dependency on Portugal, to vene their commodities, and prevent revolt. Now for their Sugar thus it grows, and thus 'tis made; Their Sugar canes are prun'd to the heighth of standing corn : nor need they other culture, but every second year to cut them close by the roots, as we do Ofiers, when against the next year they never fail to spring up agen, the flaggs of which Canes are of a pleas fant green, and thew a far off just like a Field of Corn, which being ripe about the month of June, they joint them in pieces some fooe long, and carry them to the Mill, turn'd by Oxen, or Water, confisting of two round Cylinders, about the bigneffe of Mil-pofts, play ted

ted with Iron, which turning inwards] and joyning as close together as they can meet, fo fqueez the canes in passing through them, as they come out on th'other fide all bruzed, and dry as keques, which were all liquid before : which Liquer is conveyed by Troughs to certain Caldrons, wher 'tis boyl'd, ftill retaining its amber colour, till powr'd out at last into their forms or coolers, with a certain Les 'is rendred white ; And in these Mills (during the seafon of making Sugar) they work both day and night, the work of immediatly applying the canes into the Mill being for perillous as if through droufineffe or heedlefineffe a fingers end be but engaged betwixt the Posts, their whole body mevitably follows, to prevent which, the next Negro has alwayes a Hatcher seadie to chop off his Arm., if any fuch Misfortune should arive.

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Of the Starrs, and Heavens of the other Hemisphere.

I will conclude this Treatife of Brafil with a word or two of the Starrs of the other Hemisphere, garnifht with many conftellations wholly unknown to us, of which the Cruciero or Creffe is the principalit, confifting of 5 or 6 Stars of the first magnitude; as bright as any in our Hemisphere; whole brightness, as with a foil; is fet off the more by a great black cloud that's

that's continually under it, as is the whitneffe of the Milky way rendred more perspicuous, by a ftreak of black in the midft of it, tending towards the fame confellation ; both which, as also another great black cloud on th'other fide the Milkie way, I oblerv'd at my being there, for more than fix months continually : whence I concluded, 'twas the natural complexion of that sky (as ours is blew) to have much part of it black, which perhaps renders the people of that Climat far more melancholy than ours. which black clouds I much wonder none (as I know of)has obferv'd befides my felf, especially fince there ar 2 white clouds not far from the Cruciero appearing always in the fame posture and figure, lo generally observed and known, as they are call'd Nubes Magellanice, from Magellan, who first discovered them. And thus much for Brasilia may fuffice; In which, if I have been too long, you will perceive at least, I have made al haft I could away. There being nothing in the Country, besides the fatisfying my curiofity, that could invite me to longer flay than whilft the Fleet was preparing, which in the beginning of Angust, the 8th month after our Arival there, was ready to depart, I being to Imbark on the Admiral Don Rhoderizo d' Alancastro, who nobly invited me to dyet and lodge with him in his own Cabbin.

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XXIV.

To the Reverend Father John Pererio of the Society of J. in Brasil, Anno 50.

Reverend Father,

TIl I can do't in deeds, you will please to accept of my thanks in words for al your noble favours in Brafil, by whole curtefie twas that I not only lived there, but that my life in all my voyage has been prerogued ever fince; for Non vivere, fed bene valere visa eft. you know : and I can affure you I never far'd better than I did on thip-board with the General Den Roderigo d' Alancastro, to whom you particularly recommended me, who lodg'd me in his own Cabbin, plac'd me at his table next himfelf, and not only made me companion alive with him, but would have don't in death too, if there had been occasion, (as we imagined, on fight of another Fleet, which afterward proved frends) when putting a Rapier in my hand, and arming ine with a Rondache or Shield, he bid me (if we chanc'd to fight) keep alwayes close to him, that we might live or die together. So as (my dear F.) whilft others oblige as 'twere by chance, you only have the Art to do it, by linking benefit thus to benefit, till you make such a chain of it, as he must be noft

moft-ungratefult flould not alwayes remaine your Thrall; but that which your Modefly will not hear from me, I hope fliortly you fhall hear from the King himfelf, whom I have informed fince my Arival of the many favours I received from you in Bms Bl, chiefly for his fake, next to God; nor have I limited my Gratitude only to this place, but I have written also to Rome, that I might repay your curtefies the Booner, the more I should call into contributiob to the debt; of which Letter behold the Copy.

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Ad Eminentissimum Card. Fra: Barba: Anno 50.

Post sum ex Brafilia reditum:

Eminentifime Domine,

E X quo foeda illa Tempestas nuper in Anglia exorta me quasi Naufragam in transmarinas plagas ejecisset, ego, ac si omnis terra mihi patria fuisset, vel potius nulla, magn a parte Europæ peragrata, atque nonnulla Asia, Affricæq; Brasiliam taudem in America cogitavi, quo à nobis remotior eo proins Lumen notitia admotures.

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After which Exerdians I proceed, and fay, "that though it abound in many things; and "that a Gold mine has lately been discover'd "there in the Territory of St. Pauls, and a "veyn of Emeralds nigh Santto Spiritus, yet 1 "efteem more than any Gold or Pretious "Stones, the planting of the Christian Faith, "(I having no where feen Learning and Piety "more flourishing than there) chiefly by the "Industry of the Fathers of the Society, who "converting those Barbarous people daily, "whils they exercise their Bodies in cultiva-"ting the Land, do cultivate their Souls for "Heaven.

. I will conclude, by telling you how our voyage was fo profperous all the way, as for more than 3 months none of our 22 fayl ever loft fight of one another, til nigh the Western Ilands; or Tiercieros (where I only with our Purser went ashore, the Generall suffering none else to stir)our Fleet was so diffipated by fowl weather, as only 7 of us entred Lifton road together, the reft comming afterward dropping one by one, excepting 2 or 3 catcht up by the Hollanders, and one or two loft? And this is all I can tell you of our Voyage ha ther : befides which, I have no more to fay, but only agen & agen to Iterate my many thank unto you, R. F. Retter, F. Vasconcells, and all the reft, with the affurances that I shall alwayes be

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XXV.

To the Lord _____ from Lisbon, Anno 50.

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Of some Discourses in PORTUGAL.

My Lord.

DEing return'd from my Brafil voyage, my Dnext is for Flanders, whither I tended in my thoughts, even whilft I tended farthest from it; they like Compasses having one foot fix'd in that, whilft the other compast the whole world about, for which whilft I expect an Embarquement, I cannot better entertain my felf, than by entertaining you with fome passages here; be pleas'd to know then, that discourfing the other day with one of the greateft in this Kingdom, about our affairs of England, (which have fo chang'd face fince I left em, as I should hardly know them, I having heen fo remote from them, as the blow of that atal Axe which took the Kings life away, was not heard there till fix moneths after) they thereupon vilifying the Supreme Authocity, imagining none great enough, that s not monitrous, and that to Reign, courtesully, is onely to reign at curtefic of others, and not rightly understanding that our Parlament; I to rectifie their understandings in either, told them first, That the right Institut tion of the Parlament of England was to far

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diminishing the Royal Authority, as on the contrary it rendred it, but the more absolute, whence they were deceived, who imagined the Parlament there an imperious Maister, as "cis in some Countries, or an abject Vassal, as it is in others; it being rather in nature of an humble frend, to advise and counsel as often as was requisite for the Kingdoms good ; That there are fome things which like the wheels of Chariots, or wings of Birds, look like burthenfom ; when indeed they are but helps eo: support and lighten the burthen, and one of those things was the Parlament of England; not fo much an Embarasment to the Royal power, as an expediating and faciliating it. not fo much to Limit the Regal Authority, as not to leave it altogether Limitlesse, that its bounds was like that of the Ocean, boundles, but for its own confervation, that the King could do all things, but ruine and deftroy himfelf and his Kingdoms, an Impuissance to far from Imperfection,' as is that of elmighty God not being able to fin, which is on the contrary one of his most God-like Attributes. In fine, that the King of England was one of the potement Kings in the Christan world, but with his Parlament omnipotent, and that without that he was but one'ris true; but that without him nothing. For the reft of our affairs, his Religion had rendred him more intelligent ; and he could fay, That as tis not then when the House falls, that the ruin begins, but when lome

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(87) some main pillar or foundation is neglected, the want of maintaining which, draws on the Ruine of all the reft : So 'twas not now the Ruine of the Royal Authority began in' England, but then when the Schifm began ; when that foundation of Monarchy, Per me Reges regnant, was fo shaken and weaken'd, as it has food wavering and tottering ever fince. That the Spiritual and Temporal Monarchy are that Marale and Antemurale, fortifying one another; neither could the one more fubfilt without the other, than the Walls of a Town without its Bulmarks and Outworks can defend it felf. That fo the King, in taking the Ecclesiastical Authority upon himself, did but like him who foolifhly took his Horfe on his own thoulders, and fell to the ground with'r, whilft he vainly indeavoured to carry that, which should carry him; and fo we see all had fayl'd in their Ends they propos'd to themselves in that prepetterous change; the King in establishing a greater Autho-rity, the Bishops, or Spirisual Lords, in i-magining they should grow more absolute by the ejection of Abbots; and the Lords Temporal by the ejection of Bishops afterwards, all but making way for their own ruine; nor were the Commons to imagine they had much mended their Mercat by it : "fince whofoever cheapty fells anothers au-"thority makes but the Market to buy his "own : So we fee fince the first change of G400gle that

that Religion, wherein England had continued flourishing more than a Thousand years, how 't has been hurryed from one to another ever since ; it being as impossible things diverted from their priftine Inftitution, and to which by long tract of Time they had been Accustomed, should afterwards stand firm and stable; as for the needle o'th' Compasse, diverted from its North, to ceafe its restlesse motion, till it return unto't agen. Thus he, which how truly, the Event of things will shew : for my part prepar'd for all Events, when I am in Flandres, if there be any Settlement in England, and sublistence for an honest man, who loves to be quier, and let others be fo, I may fee it agen: if not, I have learnt how wide the world is, and to effeem every place for my Country, where I may live quietly, and without molestation; which humour and difposition (my Lord) I know you will not diflike, in

Your Lord hips most, O.c.

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XXVI.

To Mr. John Mulys, An. 50.

Worthy Sir.

T He courtefie I have received in all my voyages from those of your noble profefion, especially from your felf, obliges me in gratitude to the publishing every where of this following

CHARACTER

Of an English Merchant refident in foreia parts.

He is one, who goes abroad with a ftock of honour, as well as mony to Traffick with, and manages either bravely, being a Master, and not a flave to wealth, and fuch a Master as honours it by his commands, making it only ferve to noble ends. He neither flicks at Trivial expence nor gain, nor Anticipates poverty for fear of being poor (like those who kill themselves for fear of death) nor accelerates it by vain glory of appearing rich (like rhofe who guild o're ruinous Palaces) but bok in tis Accompts and Ware-boufe, and gou fina him a wealthy Merchant, but look in all the reft of his House and Family, and you find him a noble and gallant minded Gentleman. In brief, he neither starves the ChanChanel with penuriousnesse, nor exhausts the Spring with prodigality, but has a particular Art to keep a full freene still running, and the Fount still full, so as we may well say of him in these dead Times, that there is none lives but he; who whils greatest Landed men are outed of all they have, as long as the Sea is open, is sure of his coming in: To conclude, he is the honour of his Nation abroad, and therefore his Nation should be very dishonourable and unworthy, should it not alwayes honour him.

For the reft (Sir) you will please to know, that about a month after my departurture from Lifbon, and Embarquement at Setuval I arrived in Holland, the travailing through which by Land, from the Texel to Amfterdam, from thence to Utrecht, Dort, and fo to Antwerp, &c. colt me more than all the Sea Voyages I made in all the four parts of the world belide, and Land too, fince I left Italy. They will imagine this a Paradox, who know not that all my other voyages coft me nothing (which by computation in four years only, had cost me more than 2 or 3 thousand Crowns) If the accommodation I had with Princes by Land, and Admirals by Sea, could have been purchased with money, to say nothing of the Entertainment I found by Merchants every where; Of which now I fay no more, but only that I can never lay enough. In fine (Sir) having compleated my ten years Voyage,

Sir,

Voyage, I am now arrived at Bruxelles, as Seones to their Center, and Elements in their Sphere, wanting nothing of that requiefcence which every thing enjoys in that which it most defires, where I remain

Your, &c.

To the Dutchefs of Lorain at Berfeel nigh Bruffels, Anno 50.

The Defcription of the Countesse of BERLA-MONTS Funeral.

Mxdam,

Y Elterday were the oblequies of Madam Berlamont celebrated with all magnificence in her own Chapel, hung all with black Velvet, bordered with Cloath of Gold, the Hearfe in like manner with a Coronet and Canopy, The Holland Bishop officiated, all the Privy Councel, and Magiltrates in Corps affifting, together with all the Nobility, her two Nephews, the Duke of Arschot, and Prince of Gaure the chief Mourners; but the Prince the more officious of the two, as most concerned in her Teftament, Father Mallyard made the Funeral Oration, indiferently enough, who whilf

whilf he excufed her for not intermedling with State Affairs, acculed her the more, there being fome incurable wounds of Fame, which like foar Byes are but made worle with handling; nor wanted there politive vertues enough to praise in her, that he should need to feek out negative ones; but 'cis the vice of your petty Orators, to o'rpasse familiar and obvious things, & feek out uncouth and abstrufe, thinking they are never eloquent enough , till they are extravagant. The Ceremonies o'ch' Chapel performed, the Prince of Gaure and I in manner foly accompanied the Corps into the Vault (perhaps the only true and real mourners there) where I complemented him, in telling him I wisht with all my heart all his misfortunes buried in the fame Grave with her ; and he answered that he ne. ver had, nor could have a more fenfible one than the losse of her. In fine (Madam) it were no ill complement to your Highnesse (I imagin) to with all your Enemies buryed in the fame Grave too ; fhe having nothing I ever dislik't in her, but her Enmity to your Highneffe; for which Sin God forgive her, and I doubt not but he'll forgive her all the reft; I having been always of opinion, that fomes obliging vices ar better than others fowr and auftere vertues, learning of that Fryer in Comines, to pray alwayes for those who do me good, and for me, your Highnesse knows the many obligations I had unto her, so great

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really, as all the joy I had of living in Fland dars had been buried in the fame Grave with her, had the not left your Highneffe Executrix of it before the died; fo Madame having rather gained than loft by the Exchange of the Hand, I may the more truly fay now, that I am folely and abfolutely

Your Highneffe moft &c.

XXVIII. To the fame.

Apprehending danger from the Inflamation and redness of the Princesses.

Madam,

Am fo concern'd and forry for the Princeffe maladie, as did I apprehend the leaft danger of it, I fhould not be now alive to tell your Highneffe fo; but I am fo far from it, as whilft Doctor Forges is bufie with the reft, confulting the remedys, with half the confultation, I'll tell your Highneffe the caufe of it, (when the malady is half cured they fay.) First then, The redneffe of her Eyes is nothing elfe but as the blufhing of the Morn is to the day; and no wonder that Aurora fhould precede, the fair Sun-fhine her Eyes promife; Next 'is but Iuftice, that those Eyes which are to inflame fo many, 'fhould first experience what

tis

ris to be inflam'd themfelves; that the mey fey with Dido, She has learne to pity others by her own harmes ; &c. befides by her drawing Green Taffaty Curtains over them , I full peet some design of keeping them for reliques (as the manner is) if To, I defire the fhould understand, that there are some things ('tis true) are more esteemed and reverenc'd the leffe they are beheld ; but fuch as her Eyes are, the more they are beheld, are ever reverenc'd and efteemed the more. How ever, to morrow I shall not fail to come and pay my Devotions at her flarine, when if the look well upon me, I shall esteem my felf highly bleft ; Mean Time, I defire the would efteen me for the humblest of her Votaries , and that your Highnesse would hold me for,

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Madam,

The bumbleft of you Honourers and Admirers.

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Mervily describing his journey on foot from BERSEEL to BRVXELLES.

Madam,

Fefternight e'r Ireacht Bruxelles I was fufficiently punishe for my unmannerly (or rather too mannerly) refufing your Highneffe Coach, the fudden rain having rendred the ways fo flabbery, and me fo dirty, as I can affure your Highneffe it put me more in mind of Adam's clay than a hundred Astronednesdays with its memento homo's could have done; I having more on my fhoors than went to making the first man, and one might have planted more Salads on them than would ferve Madamoiselle de ---- s little houshould a year at leaft, fo as my feet were like Nebuccadonezors Image all of clay, and they had like to have coft me twenty quarrels in coming hom. The Master of the Brick-kills had like to have quarrell'd me for carrying away all the Clay, upon my shooes he had been preparing and making provision a whole week of to make in Bricks ; and a Spaniard lookt grim and furly on me at the Gate, for carrying away fo much of the Kings Highway on my Shooes ; at my Entrance into Town, I might have had two pence for it of an Ale-wife for ftopping Bung holes

(95) holes, and a moulder of Images bargained for it to make his moulds of. But he who made most profit of it, (next to the Shomaker) was your good Frier Termimarins of Berfeel, who meditating on his way, how Adam in State of perfection, of clay was made made man, at fight of me fell on another conceit, how man in state of Imperfection was made clay. In fine, Madam, all the profit I can make of it, is to learn how I go on foot again when I may have commodity of a Coach, and not to refuse any thing that is offered me.

To the Lord Duke of Buckingham.

XXX.

In praise of Berleel a Castle of Madamoiselle de Beauvais nigh Bruxelles.

My Lord,

THere are certain moments and ravishing Minutes like the divine Extailes of Saints, we should defire might always last; and if out lives were all of the same piece with them, how happy should we be ? one of these in my opinion (and I doubt not but I have your Graces suffrage) was that we had tother day at Ber-

((97) Fel, when May had put on its best attire, the der its ferenell Countenance; Madam the Dutcheft was never more pleufant, your Grace in better humour, nor my Lute in better Tune. For Berfeel it felfe, I could not at my return but give it this Character : That 'twas the only remains o'th' Terrestrial Paradife. the world being still ther in its first Innocencer the Tree of life only wanting to make them five perpetually, The air being to pure, as health has made there its constant relidence : and fickness dares not come within the Tphere of Zephyrus breath, who has taken poffeffion of the territory thereabouts, and fuffers no wind to blow there befides its felf, whilft the Liquid Chriftat of its filver Moat ferves both for Mirour to its lofty buildings, and the Wood Nymphi too, who with little Sports and Cupids on every Froe; in fresh robelry every day, pais all the year. The Genius of the place is alwayes sprightly, and the spirit of May is alwayes there. In fine, his an Academy of Nightingals; and the Berr, those little Hantfeasts of Flowers, find no where better, nor more abundant ftore, than there, where flowers grow every where, and crop but one, and strait seven more spring up in place of it, whether 'c be the goodnesse and fertility of the foyl, or the vertue and fairnesse of the hang that gathers them ; Heaven having priviledg'd this place, with that happinesse above all on thers, that it fhould never fall, but into the

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faireft hands of the Universe. Thus I; but this I know (my Lord) comes fhort of your Idea of it, whole quick Imagination goes far beyond all others Expressions, wherefore I'll leave this Theam, and come to that other of the Reason why after Madmeifelle de B's letting bloud there was found fo equall a mixture of bloud and water, as the niceft fense could not diftinguish it; for which, whilst we were folliciting our Muses till after Midnight, and could not obtain any Reason of them, behold that mine gave me next morning.

Of this fo just and equal mingly Of water and blond, what fould the Reafon be? But only this, being forc^ad to part from her, Each drop of Bloud for Grief did shed a Tear.

And now (my Lord) your Grace is oblig'd to admit of this Reafon, or afford a better; which I know is as calle and natural to you, as 'tis to me to be alwayes

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Tour Graces moft, Oc.

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To Madamofelle de BS Anno 50 The Reafon, of his leaving, BRUXELLES to mais upon the Dutch fs of LORE HN

Madambifeleis ai eye in to al alise states He Roman Stories make mention of a Lecertain Lady to nobly conflant to the AFfifed, as when her Husband had caft her FAL Mer into banishment, the lefe her Hulbane. and follow'd him : and when her Fa hers Faction (afterwards prevailing) did the like by her Hi bind; the followed him agen, and left her Father: and I fould more praise this dif polition, if it were not mine own, I having followed the Queen Mether fo, as now I do her Highnefs, that they might fee, I follow'd not their Forsames but themfelves;nor is it vertue, but Interest in me, who love the good Graces of those I am with, above all the benefits they can beltow on me; of which your Princes are then most liberal, when they have nothing to bellow on you belides; 'to there is fomwhat me-thinks in great Princes, as in the Sun, that makes them the more regardably the more they dre Bchps'd wand fom what more venerable in ruined Palacos, than when they are intire .: Ispeak not this (Madamoifelle) with H2Google

with any reflexion on her Highnesse Fortune, but on mine own disposition, who was pleas'd to fay publiquely, when I had refolv'd to wait on her into the Country; "That none ever " running at the Ring was more follicitous to "carry away the prize, than the was to carry "me away from you. In revanche of which I can affure her Highness, that none ever having gain'd in prize some precious Jewell, was more carefull to conferve it, than I shall be the honour of her good Graces. Mean while think not, (Madamoifelle) that I leave you for her; but only hope to ferve you the more in ferving her; You being to good a Sifter, as I know you prefer her contentment to your own. or rather have no contentment but only here ; to which if I shall confer any thing, tis all the Ambition, as his but the duty of

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Madamoilelle,

Tow, O.a.

To Monsteur Laurins, Lieutenant Ci-Vil at Gant, Anno 50.

XXXII.

Have finished my little Circle of the world (incompating only the Borders of Afia, Erignes and America) and am return'd to (1)?

Noble Sir,

Brozelles, the point where I first begun, remaining much unfatisfied (the while) that I took no greater compais; yet was I rather wanting to the opportunity, than the opportunity tome : The Count d' Averes (newly made Vice-Rey of the East-Indies at my return from the Weft) offering me the like accommodation with him chither, as I had with Don Roderice de Alantafire (who had maried his Daughter) in returning from Brafit (that is, my diet and lodging with himself) (to which the King would have willingly affented, and munificeme ly contributed) which, with many humble thanks I refused then, and if I repent me now, cis because I weigh it without the fame Circumftances which then turn'd the Scales, (the excreme laffitude of one Voyage , and danger of throther) not one Portugal thip of three returning fafe from that voyage, whill not one in ten of the Helbanders ever milcarries; the doubling the Cape of Bina Efferanza Being onely dangerous at fome festons in the years, which feafon they never avoid, 7 by their own confession) to unwife men, or to ill Mariners they are , not better to know to Time their Voyage, or Trim their Ship; But enough of Voyaging : and now 'tis time for me, like a fhip fafe return'd to Harbonr. to Carine and reft awhile, and tempt Fortune no longer, fince Quem fape trasfit Cafus aliquan-de invenis, not one in a hundred ever having been fo fortunate as I, nor (perhaps) did I live

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hundred years, flouid I ever be fo fortunate. again; I never knowing what danger was by . Lind, nor stormes by Sea; in 8 years travelling by one, and two years Voyage by tother (fo rare a felicitie as (perbaps) none could ever boaft befides my telf) fo are there certain . canjunctions which never but at certain periods (like Ecclipfes) encounter, as was this to be defrayed and entertained, where e'r I went (in manner) at the publique coft, like fome publike Ambaffadour; one chief reason of which I imagine to have been my indifferency of travelling to any place where I had not been before (those who bind themselves to ay one course in particular, renouncing to Forwher concurrency to all the reft) yet let none ever hope the like advantages, that are not fignaliz'd by some remarkable qualities (as & was by Mulick, &c.) I here being iomewhat in Art (whilft exercised in no Mechanique way) above Fortune, that makes Princes more favour those that excell in tione than tother, they looking on tone, as their Subjects, but on tor ther, as their Companions (there being no fuperiority in Art as there is in Fortune, but the beft, not the greatest carries it) This you should fee now Sir if you were at Bruffels, where whilst others far richer than my felf are kept at distance, I am admitted to such a familiarity with those Grandees, as some Admire, some Envy, and all Emulate, all which honour I should not glory in,

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if it were not accompanied with that of being.

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Your, Oc.

XXXIII. To the fame, Anno, 50.

Sir

Of Language.

Madamois (elle,

CInce you honour me fo much to permit me Oto entertain you weekly (or oftner) with our occurrences, and my meditations here, and please to give me the hint sometimes of the Subject I am to treat of, as now you do; be also pleased to understand that for Languages, tis to Embarque without Bisquet, or travel without vinticum for any to travel, or undertakes voyage without the Language of the Country, where he goes; for a shift (tis true) one may have recourse to their Country men in forein parts, but that is but a-kind of begging to be understood, and travelling in forma Pauperis; and as you must seek them out in Corners, so must you confine your felf to Corners while you converse with them; for my part I account it altogether as necessary for those who travel to make provision of Langua-

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ges as of money, & therefore I never travail a: ny where, but first I provide me with furniture enough of Languages for fo valt a Room, as those Countries I-travail through; and if you demand of me which Language I found. the most large and spreading , and of greatest. latitude and extension, the best way to answer you, is to give you first the plane of the Room, and next to let you see the several pieces of Languages to furnish it. First then for French it ferves you thorough all Flanders, Spain, Savoy up to Italy (exclusively) as through the Neitherland up to Sweadland, Denmark and Poland, the other way) where almost all the people of quality speak French. Then for 1talian it ferves you not only through all Italy, but Sicily, Malea, and almost all the Isles of the Archipelago and Medditerranean Sea, up to Conffantinople, where your Language begins to change, and fails you in travelling furthey Levant, wherefore to return back again, It ferves thorough all Dalmatia, and beyond the Venetians Territory up to Austria, where tis spoke commonly in the Emperours Court, as almost in all the Princes Courts of Germany. Now for Spanifb it not only ferves you thorough all Spain and Portugal, but along all the Coast, and the liles of Affrique to the Brafile, and either Indies. For Dutch nexe, it not only ferves you inGermany, Switzerland, the Low Countries, Denmark, Sweadland, but every where by Sea, which is as properly the Hok

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Hollanders Country, as any Land they or any other Nation Inhabit and poffesse ; and lastly for Latine and English (to tell you true) they only ferved me to ftop holes with ; the Englifb Language out of our Dominions being like our English money current with much adoe in neighbouring Countries who traffick with us, but farther off you must go to Banquiers of your own Nation, or none will take it of your hands. And for Latin, it being no where a vulgar Language; but the Sacred and Erudite Tongue, take even the Clergy and Schoolmen themselves (whole proper Language it ought to be) out of the Church or Schools, and you cannot doe them a greater displeasure, than fpeak Latin to them, fo as it rather ferves to interlard other Languages, than to make an intire meal of discourse, and but upon great necoffiry is never to be used. And now Ill tell you an observation or two concerning Languages, e'r I end this Letter ; and the first is 3 that (almost) all the Languages of Europe, are originally derived from the two main Fountains of the Almain or Latine Tongue, the Italian, French and Spanish branching from the last, as the Low Durch, Danisk, Eng-lish, &cc. from the first. The next is the influence they have, according as their Countryes, Border and Confine one upon another, or by flux and reflux of Trade; The Italian for example being more Current in Turky than the French, for the first reason: As the French (for

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I for the second) is more current than the Spamish there. The last is concerning your fabordinate Languages, as the Walloon and Liegois to the French, the Portugues to the Spanile, and Scotch to Englifb, &c. all which underftand you in speaking the chief or Master Language, but not o'th contraty, and all these your MafterLanguage fays use but their old absolet words ; as Servants wear their Mafters' old Garments, but they (too proud to acknowledge this) fay rather, that as old men keep conftant to their old fashions, whils their Sons refine dayly upon them in bravery, and change for new, fo the plaineffe of their Language, is but an Argument of the antiquity thereof. To conclude (Madamoifelle)'twould be difficult for me to tell you which of these Languages ferv'd me most in travelling about the world, were not the French that I have the happineffe to converse with you in, whom I esteem above all the world besides, to that therefore I must give the preeminence, and subscribe is I do this Letter, with the Affarances that I am

Madamoiselle,

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Your. C.c.

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To the fame.

Of the pronunciation of several Languages.

Madamoiselle,

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IN my last I discours? I type of several Languages; now if you please I'll treat of their feyeral pronunciation, and withall make a. lazy Apology for my pronouncing them fo ill: First then for French, you know the Queen-Mother would never fuffer them to correct me when I err'd, faying, that If they tangkt me taffeak well, the should want the sport of hearing me Speak fo ill; and betwint the Latin, Span Band Italian there is fo little difference in most words, as what betwixt negligence and unadvertance, affured to be understood, though they pronounce them ill, few are carefull and curious enough to pronounce them well; besides their similitude is so great, as (like Twins of the lame Parent) one hardly diffinguishes them, which, fimilitude as it facilitates the understanding of them in general, fo it renders the pronunciation of them in particular more difficult, so as 1 (for my part) count it as hard to speak pure and without mixture, as 'tis for your Water drinker there to fpurt feveral Liquors out of his Mouth, without confounding the taft of Bear with Vinager, or Aquavita with Wine, &c. Belides

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to one (like me) who regards more the mais ter then the words, and the words then the pronunciation; and are of opinion that there is no supreme excellency in the world (besides only in your lelf) I' count it as great trifling in him should seek to rid and weed his mouth of all Impropriety of fome words, and mifpronouncing of other (in speaking other languages) as the in him fround go about to fweep an earthen floor too every grain of Duft, or Ad a Garden from all in weeds, guad ere nafcitar, vix evitatur, that which is connatural to a thing being impoffible to be avoyded. Suffice it then, that ipeak as well as one can other languages besides his own, unlesse from his Childhood he has been train'd up in them, In which cafe they are as natural to him as his own, and he shall speak with the allowance of a stranger flill(It matters not much, whe'r'c be a grain or two more or lesse) let me then understand a stranger Language, so as romake all I hear or read in it mine own, and speak it to as I may be understood, and let whole will take the bootleffe pains to pronounce it well, and have the reputation of an affected Traveller for me : To conclude (Madamoifelle) I thall never envy him who tells you in finer language than my felf, that he is your most Humble Servant, &c. but 'twould inflict me such that any one should be indeed more than I am Madamolifelle Boog Tenr, &c.

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XXXV.

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To Madamoiselle de B.

Of Fame.

Madamoifelle,

Onlidering the mighty Elegiums and magnificent prayles that has ever been gin ven to Fame by all Kingdomes and Republiques on th'one fide, the airineffe and the Fabulousnesse of it on th'other lide, it makes me half suspect that there is more of Policy shan Reality in the thing; for who would doe great and noble Actions? who would expose their lives for their Countries ? if fomewhar beyond their Lives did not excite them to't ? If the memory of what they did were termisated with themfelves, or that memory nothing appertained to them when they were gon, Hence 'ris, that this is used as a four to incite men unto Vertue ; 'Tis Fames Trumper. that encourages men, and edges them to valor, and the found of this like that of Metsiades Trophics to Themifhectes, is fill refounding in our Ears, and animating us to great and noble Actions ; But if (as i fay) we examine an throw ther fide, the frivoloufneffe of the Thing, we Shall find our felves impos'd by Amigaitie, and coaclade mith that Greek, who taken with the voice of the Nightingal, and imagining it fome.

fome mighty thing, pluming it (for enrioficy) and feeing what it was, cried out, Vox of, G prateren nibil, that "twas a Voice, and nothing elie. For first, if we consider the Fame of Writers, (in which the Fames of all others are included) both in its duration and Immensitie, (for these two, forfooth, they promise you, fhall never be terminate, and slwayes permanent) if we confider, I fay, unto how fmall a part and portion of the world their Fames can penetrate, how few understand their .. Language, and how few of those who do, can read it; and lastly how few of those who can are curious; furely inftead of painting ir with wings, we might more properly paine if with Plamets at the heels, and in lieu of invegining it flying about the world, we may imagin it rather pent up, and fluttering about fome narrow Bird-cage or volary : So as 'tis as great a folly and vanity to imagine what we write in our Language, or any other erudice Tongue whatsoever, can make any far progresse in o. ther Countries, as te magine the found of a Cymbal, or little Tinckling Bell could be heard over all the Universe. Then for the duration or perpetuating of it when I am dead, what as vails that me, or how can it more rejoyce and delight me, than Mulick playd at my Tomb. or Monument? When I am nam'd, whores members what I was ? or when those are dead that knew me, who reflects upon my person hearing me mentioned; give me then Fame alive,

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alive, and take whole lift my Fame when I am dead, which at most, is but as the Eccho of dying voices, or the perfume of expiring Odours, rather shaddows than fubstances, and not fo much as pictures, which terminate at least the imagination to certain species and Refemblances. And if any one object, By this opinion all Incitement to Verrue and to noble and Heroick Actions is ta'n away; I absolutely deny it, and affirm that the Fame we enjoy alive, and our Countries and Families after our death, is sufficient in. citement, and encouragement enough: fo as to. conclude, I must answer you', Madamoifelle, demanding what Fame is, as that Antient did him, who defir'd to know of him what Ged was, That he would tell him on the morrow ; when fummoned of his promise, he demanded two dayes respite more : and so went multiplying Time and delays, till being preft at laft, he answered ingenuously, That before he thought of it be imagined he knew it , but the more be thought of it, the leffe he knew of its and here (Madamoisselle,) before I conclude, that the worthippers of this Fame may not think me Atheift, I have made this following Hymn, here to its honour, to acquit me of Im-Diety.

Fame that from great & noble Aftions coms, As pretions Odonrs from Arabian Grans, The shadow that from brighter worthe flows, And follows it along where ere it goes, The (112)

The Eccho of great names, the walking fright, And Ghoft of mighty men, the Tripurtite Division of us, when we'r dead and you And nothing left of 't here, but these alone. When Heaven our Soul has (where it never diet)

The Earth our Bodies, Raine our Memories; Since only thou 'is noak fo our memories laft; Nor can oblivion ever draw fo faft Her Curtain or's, as thou's undraw's agen, To fhew the fairer Portrait of 's to men. To whom, fair daughter of Eternitie, Should we commend our felves and works, but thee,

Through whole fole benefit 'tis, if we furvive, Long as ther's worlds, or men be left alive.

XXXVI.

To Madamoifelle de Clerque at Gant, Anno 50.

wherein he declares the Life they led in the Country.

Madamoi (ello.

MY Indeavours have not been wanting, nor ever shall, to maintain that good Intelligence betwirt her Athezze of Loreine and

and you, who often mentions you with much honour and tenderneffe, and the ofter perhaps for my giving her the occasion, She always honouring me wich that complacency, to profeeute willingly that difcourse which I begin we often with you here, and to incite you to vifit us the fooner, I'll tell you how we paffe our time. The mornings, having finished our Devotions, About an hour before dianer we bave a little confirt of Vials, Lutes, and Ghirtars, which we often vary, together with our pieces for more variety ; neither the Dutcheffe, Prime ffe, nor L, but play our parts on all , and if Madamifelle de Beanuais be with us, as oftentimes the is; they fing 3 parts, to which I play the Bala, nor thall you any where hear more excellent voices, nor airs more excellenthy fung; baving dined, and fome one or two sours paft in pleasant conversation; If the day be fair, we goe abroad in Coach to take the Air, a fecond Coach following, and fome Horie, beliden the Princesse in Side-Saddle, who takes much delight in her little Palfrey and 'rides excellent well, though not above 12 year old : From our journey, which never ends without fome Banquet or Collation we return about Sun fet, and dance Court and Country Dances , fome hour or two before Supper, our company of Women Dancers, or Ladies of the Court being strong, but of men weak, unlesse some noblemen of Bruffels or English Gentlemen come over to us, as ordinarily

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narily they doe : After Supper we either play at Cards, or at the fports of wit and langhter, and all forts of Petits Jeus, which ended, the Dutchesse and Princesse retire to their several Appartements, and each one to theirs, we having one main advantage here, to be free from the tyranny of Clocks, which tells you peremptorily what hours you must rife, eat, and go to bed at , whom you must punctualhy obey forfooth (as Sheep de te Paffure, or Hens to rooft) whether you have mind or appetite to't or no, or y'ar diforderly and irregulars, An Order; and Regulation ficter for Monkes and Friers than Secular's, for Slaves than Freemen . and for Knitting women than Ludies, If you like this life (Madamoifelle) do but come over to: us, and you shall have your part of it, and find the Dutchesse ready to welcome you, and me most ready to wait upon you, who am

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Madamoifelle

Teur, Oc.

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XXXVII.

To Madamoiselle de Beauvais.

The Vices of evil Tongues Arraign'd.

Madamoifelle,

T Know not how you got the fecret (but I'm fure you have it) to charm ill Tongues, and Io ftop the mouth of Mefdi fance, as whilft every one (almost) speaks ill of others, every one speaks well of you; Is it because you speak Il of none? and give none occasion to speak ill of you ? but they can doe it without occafion, and when you give them none, can take it of themselves; or is your high Vertue above the reach of evil Tongues ? but nothing in this Age is above their reach, who are fo curious of finding fault, as where their eyes fail them, they invent new Prospectives, to find spots out even in the Sun it felf; or is it lastly, a certain Majesty in your person, that daunts and aws them to Reverence? What ever it be, I must admire and congratulate your felicity, and professe my self as glad of'r, (being to speak against the Vices of Evil Tongues) 'as one would be in a strange Country to find out one that understood his own Language. Pu-pofing then to arraign those Vices, I have chofen you for judge, the only Impartial one I know of, that is not complice with the Gimi-Dig 22 by Google

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nel. First Vice then I intend to call unto the barr, shall be Mocking, Jeering, and Derision, rather Abuses than Crimes, and next the more Criminous ones of Calumnie, and Detrattion.

Of Mocking, Jeering, and Derision.

Mocking, Jeering and Derision, may be de-fin'd a malicious publishing of others Imperfections, with intent to render them ridiculous, (for if it be their Vices, 'tis Repreach and Consummely, and done on purpose to render them odious,) and 'tis lawfull in no cafe, but only when Imperfections are affected, to laugh them out of them ; whence 'tis good when us'd for Phyfick, but when only for poifon, 'tis deteftable. However, it becomes none but Buffoons, and under pain of becoming Ridiculous ones felf, none is to endeavour to make others fo. It tends to Enmitie, if it proceeds not thence ; (for the faults of those we love, we seek to hide, and never leek to find fault with any, but those we care not for :) Mean time, whilst they imagin they fnew their wits, they but fnew their folly by't, and want of wit, none more foolifhly purchasing Enemies, than they; it being as great a folly for a Jest to lose a Frend, as to fell ones Horfe to buy him Provender. Tis a dangerous Vice too, being commonly the occasion of quarrel, (whilst it

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touches men where th'are most fensible) and therefore none but Women may fafely use it; which is the caufe (perhaps) why now adayes more women ar tainted with this vice than men. And if you mark it, their Mocking and Jeering at others, is principally for not being fine Gentlemen, and a la mode (forfooth) they learning by looking on their Glaffes, to looke on nothing but superficial things ; (having more regard to the difcomposure of ones Garments, than of their manners, and the diforder of their bair, than of their mind) and for such as thefe. your blunt man marrs their mirth, his not being out out of Countenance by't, putting them out of countenance themselves : Such an one was our Countrymen Sir Roger Williams , an excellent Souldier, but a blunt Courtier, who coming to Court after the loffe of Sinte in Flandres, and being jeer'd for it by the Ladies, with 1s this be that deliver'd up Since ? Pray let's fee him, a doughty fouldier no doube be is. Answered them brafquely, "Yes Ladies, "I am he; and on fo good conditions, there " is none of you, but would have deliver'd up "vour Sinces too. Nor did he spare Queen Elizabeth her felf, when waiting long at Court to deliver a certain Petition for arrears of pay, and the Queen not willing to fee him, he one day Encountring her where was no avoyding him, fne, to put him out of countenance, feign'd to fmell fome evil favour in the Room, crying nicely out, Fogh, What a ftink's bere?

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here ? Williams, I think it be your Boots (faid fhe) that fmell lo. No by ----- faid he, eis my Petition (Madam) I have kept it fo long, e'r I could get it deliver'd. But to return to our subject. There are divers forts of Derifions and Mockery; Some by whilper, others more openly; tome before ones face; others behind ones back; some finaly by laughing out-right, and others Ironically, and by dusembled scorn : Of which, that of whisper is commonly the most offensive, which, whilst it takes away all place from Reply, leaves place to imagine the Injury greater than it is; whence, whill the Affront perhaps regards but one, the Offence of it extends it felf to all. Your publique way of Jeering is most dangerous, and your fecret more bafe and cowardlys above all your Ironicall one does the leaft harm to those they mock, and the most to those who ule it; it marring their Natures oute, and teaching them fallhood and diffembling. And generally those who are fo diligent in marking others faults and Imperfections, must needs be full of Faults and Imperfections themfelves; Since, whilft their minds are still abroad to obferve others faults, they can never be at home to mark and amend their own. In fine, however light they make of it, they are to know, that no Generous spirit but can easilier brook Injury than Scorn, and the reparation of it too, is cafier made: and that they but render themselves by it odious unto all, it being na-

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tural for men to love those who effeem them, as tis to hate all those who disefteem them, (as those who mock and jeer them manifestly declare they do.) To conclude, I could wish them only to observe this rule, Never to fay any thing of others, but what they would fay ber fore their faces, or what they would others should fay of them behind their backs.

Of Slander, Caluminie, and Detraction.

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But Mocking, Jeering, and Derision, are nothing to Slander, Calumnie, and Detraltion. Those but point with the finger, but these brand in the forehead ; those but strike ; but these wound ; let those say no more, and ther's an end, but these must unfay what they have. faid, and like venomous Beasts, reforp their own poyfon, and like Witches and Sorgarers, undo their own spells and charms, or the poifon and the milchief remains still. To distinguish them, Detraction leeks to take away my Good name, and Calumnie to purchale mean 111. For Example, Detraction comes and faves of one that's effecm'd an honourable and vertuous Lady, that the is not to bonourable and vertuous as is imagined ; when having laid the Egg, Calumnic comes and hatches ir, faying that the has her Gallants too, as well as others ; after which comes Slander , and , for I4 con-

conclusion, names perfons, and charges her with certain Crimes; whence you fee, the first has more of the Envy, and the second two more of the Malice ; the first Slights, the fecond Reproaches, and third Defames ; These (as those who have the Plague feek to to infect others with their fores,) you shall alwayes find fowing of their malice in others minds ; when take it for a General Rule, what ever they report to you of others, is either wholly false, or never wholly true; for they doing it to mischief others, do it with all the malice they can devile, and owing a fpight to those they calumniate ; doe it, you may be fure, as spightfully as they can. But let them take heed, for where the Scripture fays, we shall answer for every idle word, (fuch as is Mocking and Jeering) On the contrary, we that never be able to answer for our spightfull and maticious ones, (iuch as are Detraction on, Slander, and Calumnie) whence it diftinguishes. and fays (in effect) that wholoever contriltats and offends his brother, shall be lyable to ludgement; but wholoever injures and defames him, shall be lyable to Condemnation : but as there would be no Thieves, if there were no Receivers ; fo there would be no Calumniators, if none would give ear unto their Calumnies, wherfore 'tis rather our faults then, than theirs, who whilst we vainly imagin the deprelling others a kind of exaking our felves, and that we are magnified , whilst others are

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leffened, if we truly confider it, we fhall find we but deprefs & leffen our felves by it, & declare our own indigence & want of worth the whilft, as Ladies who use painting or *eboppins* do their want of beauty, and their own littlenesses to their me then, when any goes about to make me Enemy of any, I conclude he is their Enemy, and no friend of mine, with this diffick.

Who'd have me doubt another is my Foe, Pirft makes me doubt wh'er he's my friend

or sid.

XXXVIII.

To the Lady, - An. 51

Of Secrets.

Betwixt making a secret of every thing and mothing, there is a difference and mean, and great judgement is requisite to know what's to be kept secret, and what not: you shall have some of so Laxative Tongue, they are in pain to be delivered of all they know. and these are never to be intrusted with any reports above the Region of Bake-hou/e or Barbors news; Others again are so Costive and hard-bound, as they will not tell you how they do without caution, and will whispen you

you the Weather and Time of the day as a great fecret. When you hear one fay, I know more than I will or dare fpeak of, G.c. know "tis but a call for the Curions and Inquilitive, 8the longs to tell it you; to when you ice any Inquifitive, you may conclude them talkers too, and but factors & Ingrofers of news only to divulge, it afterwards. Thele are those who with their reports Embroyl themfelves and others, fo fophisticating what they hear (as Huckfters do their ware) as e'r it passe their mouths, you may be fure 'cis either wholly falle, or never wholly true, they corrupt & fly-blow it fo with their reporting it; and fuch fhould be banifit all civil company, where they only fow the feed of lies, mistake and quatrel: For my part, I observe this rule in all companies where I come, never to speak any thing of other s that may do harm; but on the contrary all the good I can; for example, when I fay this or this fuch an one faid of yon, Gc. It shall be fo advantagious to either, as to beget a good opinion and intelligence in both; But what if they did not speak well or them, will you fay? why in that cafe lli tell the speaker of it, not those are spoken ill of; for this may mend matters, tother but make them worfe, and exafperate them the more; for the reft, what every one may know, I'll make no dainty to tell every one; for he to no purpole gets the reputation of close and thy, who is continually referved : and who on ordidary

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dinary occasions is so cautious, for extraordi-nary referves no caution for himself. Above all, I'll willingly participate no fecret which others may know befides my felf, not to be responfible for their blabbing it, neither are they more fecrets inful'd into many confcious brefts, than waters are Rivers when cut into many branches & Rivolets. In fine, Madamoifelle, as that Princes Favourite was wife who when his Pr. demanded of him what he should impart unto him, of all he had ? answered any thing, but his lecrets, and fo fay I: Wherefore chide me and spare not, if ever you perceive me inquisitive of others secrets, or injurious in my reports of them, and this Madam I give you under my hand, that when I tranfgreffe herein, this Letter may be witneffe against me of that want of Temper and discretion that is requisite in one that has the honour to be

Madam.

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Your, &c.

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XXXIX To the Lady, ____

How we are to contemn the Calumnies of the world.

Never knew any one nobly eminent in any I kind but they were envyed and calumniated: It being the nature of bale and low fpirits, def-Dairing to arrive to that height, to which others by their merits and excellencies are attain'd, to feck by detraction to pluck them down as low as they; nor will it be ever fo happy with the world, to have more Emula. tors than Envious: Emulation making men frive to be as good as others, but Envy to make others as bad as it, whence this vice is only found amongst the worser fort, to whom every one thats better than they feems to exprobate their being fo ill; fo as 'tis either fome particular hate of felf love that blinds them from leeing their own faults as well as those of other mens, else they would never calumniate others as they do, if they but confidered, that one ought to be most cleer themselves of those faults they reproach to others, and he who cheaply fells others fame (upon th' accompt) makes but the Market to buy his own. Mean while it being as impossible all should speak well, as that all fhould

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thould do well, and 'tis not what we are, but what they are that make them fpeak ill of uswe are to indeavour fo to live, as our lives may give the lie to their reports; and that they may never fay true any harm of us, and let them fay false what they pleafe, twill be more their own harm than gurs.

To this purpose (Madam) I'll tell you a pleafant ftory, which I use often to recount, when I would laugh at these busie Centurers of others Actions. An Old man and his Son (a young stripling) travelling on the way, the Boy mounted on an Affe, the Father trudging it on foor; The first Company they met began to revile the Boy, calling him ungracious Rascal, was he not asham'd to ride, and let his Father walk on foot (nor must you imagine the charitable prefage of hanging was forgot amongst them.) At this the Boy defired his Father to get up, and let him walk on foot; which being done, the next Company revil'd the Father as much as formerly tother had done the Son, calling him hard-hearted and cruel (ftrong and robuftous as he was) to ride, and let the Tender Infant walk on foot; when the Father to content them took up his Son behind him, and to they jogg'd on a while, till the next Company saild on them afreih, for over-burthening the poor Afe, calling them more Bealts than he (nor did the Affe ever know before how many friends he had amongh the multitude) when to content thefe. at last the Father and Son both light and led the Affe, which when the next Gompany eipy'd, they laught at them more than the others had rail'd at them before, talling them a hundred fools, to tire and weary themselves, having an Affe to ride on : When the Good man perceiving the impossibility of contenting the world, and avoiding its centure, wifely refolv'd thereafter to content himself, and let them judge and centure him as they pleas'd.

And 'swas a wife refolution, I having found by experience, that one fooner ftops the mouth of Calumnie by a refolute going on their way, than a too nice fear of irritating it, it being of the nature of Cowards, the more you fear it, the more outragious it becomes, and the vulgar like Apelles Coblar, but care for its cenfute once, and they will never leave centuring you; Mean time I know, as the Apostle fays, that I am debtor in point of Fame both to the foolifh and the wife, but if they wo'nt accept the payment, when tis lawfully tendered them, but find fault and cavill still; let them still remain unfatisfyed for me, and for that ve fcandale, that we to fcandal . tis to be understood where fcandal is given, not where 'tis taken before 'tis given.

To conclude this point, never brave spirit yet, car'd what the Vulgar said, nor ever was brave nor noble Action perform'd by those that that did. Infomuch as Alcibiades would administer them matter himfelf to eensure him. Alexander gloried in it affirming nothing was more great, nor Kingly, than to do well, and hear ill for it; and Arifides was to offended at the peoples speaking well of him, as he aske his Friends, not without Indignation, What ill he had done that he should deferve it at their hands.

But what should we goe fo far for Examples, when we have others nearer bome, I remembring to have heard of the late Earl of Exceter, how (amongst his many other Excellent' Apochegms) he demanded one day of his Lady, Whether none fpoke ill of him ? and the alloring him they were to far from it, as (on the contrary) every one spoke well of him; Mary, and I am forry for it, fuid he, for 'tes a figs I have not hing of extraor dinary, they being most commonly your ordinarich perfons of Whom the morild Speaks well, with the flight commendations of Oh he is a good man I An honest man ! &c. But God be thanked there is no great danger of that in the Age wherein we live, Culumny being to univerfal a a Trade now, as every one is of it ; Neither need you take care to afford them ! matter, for they can make it of themselves, and out of chemfelves (as the Spider does) So whilft Twas the Cuftom in antient Times (when there was more Charity in the world) to excuse the Act by the Intention, we are now and riv'd

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riv'd to fuch a height of unchasity to condemn the Intentifion, when we cann't the Act, at leaft, calling Devotion, Hypocrifie; Honert Liberty, Diffoluteneffe; Complacency, Flattery; nor is there any Action fo Good, they cannot find a bad name for; mor intail upon't an ill intention, informuch as one was fo injurious to his Mikris Beauty not long fince to fay,

" Ceafe jealous Thoughts, and thus referre at laft, " She has more Beausie than becomes the Cheft,

Worthy of no Mistris, but such an ugly one as none thould Love butbe, who would intitle Deformity, rather then Beauty to vertue, againft the intention of Nature, with whom it Implies a certain fitnelle to conferve choiceft Iewells in the fairest Cabinets, and to lodge the nobleft perfons in the flatelieft Palaces ; Yet fuch is the Iniquiry of the Times, as Beauty only, because 'cis Beautiful, is calumniated now, as Vertue, becaule 'tis ont of fathion : And this Madam is just your cale, whole excellive Benueie makes you not onely the mark of Envious Eyes, bucalfo of malicious Tongues, to foit their venome at, whillt, defended by your Innocence, their poylos, like the Cockatrices, but returns upon themselves. Mean time thank your beauty (Madam) or rather he who gayeit you, for delivering you by it from the many vices of your detractors :

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you having too many perfections to envy the praile of them in others, or to calumniate that in them, which is fo praise worthy in your felf, whilk you need not vex Nature nor your felf, as they do, to become fairer than you are. To whom (or rather to the Truth indeed) I must give this Testimony, that having as a Spy of all that's fair and good , travail'd almost o'r all the world, I never met with greater Beauty accompanied with greater Innocence, nor one who thought leffe harm, because she did none, nor judg'd lesse . ill of others, because the knew none in her self, and of this your chearfulnesse and freedom of behaviour is to me sufficient Argument; Those who diffemble most commonly over-doing, whilft they are over-anxious to do enough; whill who are fecretly immodest, cloath'it in an outward demurenesse, and feign'd modefty, which most commonly, like Gold gilt, shews fairer than Gold it lelf:

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If any fault then there be, tis in the Time it felf, which though it can never warrant bad Actions, can render Indifferent warrantable at leaft, and fo I fee no reafon but our behaviour, as our fashons, may after with the times, and become more large or strait, as the fashons are. To conclude this point, what is affected is deform'd, as what is naturall is ever becoming, as 'tis (Madam) in you to be cheerfully free, and in a word, your felf: In which I with None (130)

none to imitate you, if they be not of your difpolition, nor you to alter, unleffe, you be of theirs.

Be still then your self (Madam) in spight of your Detractors; that is, one of the fairest and beautifullest creatures in the world, and let none make you less Good, by calumniating your Goodnesse as they do; And in conlusion assure your self, that as you shall uever want Detractors of the baser sort: (as are all such who detract from you) So of the better and nobler you shall never want Admirers and Honoures: amongst the rest (Madam) I hope more than one Age, as more than one Nation shall testifie how much I am your Faithfull Honourer and Admirer.

XL.

To Madamoiselle de B.

Of Affectation.

Madamoifelle,

Y Ou know the Sun with his beams chears not, nor is more diffusively good, than her Highnesse with her prefence. who Yesterday was pleased to grace a Country Wedding here with her Company, where the Country people (you may imagine) put

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on their best Mine to entertain her, and the Danneers fee the belt foot forwards to thew their Agilities: Amongst the rest a Country Fellow laid, about him with Arms and Leggs, fo as I look'd till when they would fly off from (him, and fear'd ever and anon as he approached me left he would throw them at my head. as Boyes do Cudgels at Plum-trees. Verily, Madamoifelle, never any Wheel to whirl'd abont, nor spoaks e'r turn'd so fast, so as vou could not perceive which part of him was up--wards, or which was undermost ; yet did he imagin he daunc't excellent well, and was the more confirm'd in it, the more we laught at him : fuch Fools felf-opinion makes of men, whilst it hood-winks them so, they cannot fee their own Imperfections, and fo befors them, as they imagine none elfe does; Nay, makes them mistake Vices and Faults for Imperfections ; Whereupon I confidered the detormity of Affectation, which makes people fo anxious to do enough, as most commonly they over do, and all Excelle you know is Vitious, as all that's vitious is ugly and deform'd. In fine, after the poor fellow had taken pains a great while to make himfelf Ridi-: colous, he gave over for pure wearineffe, and all panting, lookt about to ice who commen-- ded him, when frustrated of his expectation. he was as much dejected with the want of it, as he was clated with the expectation of it ber fore ; fo it exposes us not only to the Deri-K a

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tion of others, but to dejection allo in our felves. You fee the ufe I make of my time in every place, and how I Philosophy on every thing, with only this difference, that where you are, my meditations are delightfull and ferious, wher you are not, every thing feems to me Irkson, and ridiculous; no more but the tres-bumble baission of all the Ladies of our Court, and of Madamoistile.

XLI.

Your de.

To Madamoselle de B. Anno 51-

Instituting her into the Country, the Plague being hot at BRUXELLES.

Madamoiscile,

Toeing ablolutely neceffary in these dange-Tobus Times, that you quit Brazelles; "tis roncladed in a Council of War, to use all means of perswalion, force and stratagem, so make you abandon it. First we find you Master Jobs here, to make you an eloquent Oration with all his Tropes and Figure, and his Topicks de bono will; & delettabili, to perswade you into the Country; neither wants he his flowers of Rheterick out of Cicero, and the Muses Garden, far beyond all the Gar-

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dens you have at Bruxelles. If that won't do we are refolved to'try force an other while; to which end we'll implore the affistance of our Ladies of Succour by our Amballadour Sir Toby Matthews (powerfull with Ladies as you know) and old Monfieur Hurdle stone with his Baston of Marishal de camp shall lead the fuccoursup. If that fail, we'll imploy ftratagem, and Gros Jean Shall be workt to undermine you in the Sellar he has in keeping under your Appartement, or if he can't be corrupted, we'll imploy fome Holland ingenier to derive all the Spa water from Braxelles bither, that you may be inforc'd to come and take it here. In fine we are refolved to ule all poffible means to make you leave the Town, when having got you here, we will crect a Trophy of Boccles on the place, and drinking you health in pure Mofelle wine, fo triumph for it here, as you shall not need to envy them he recreations of the Spa, we'll walk i'tb" ... ornings, and ride abroad to take the Ainfevery afternoon, & inftead oth' Meadow, we'll dance here on the green a Chanfon, and our fix and Thirty English dances every night; After which, Madamoiselle, twill be time, I think, to bid you Good night.

Tour, Ore.

XLII To Madamoifelle ——

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Taking Exceptions at formers at be bad writ.

Madamoisselle,

Lay me down most humbly at your feet, demanding your pardon -----

Madameifelle, VV Hat fhould I fay, or what fhould I not fay in my excufe? -----

Madamoiselle, -

T Olay your Exceptions were not jaft, were to accule you, and to fay they were, were to accule my felf----

Madamoische,

T Hat Friend that suspects me wout cause, must attend jeste farisfaction . om me than an Enemy

Madamoiselle,

NEver was man fo Embaras'd and "ext humble, and the too brave, what the fay. Ther's none than your felf, 3 ter understands Railery on or beet (135)

diftinguish betwixt the Gentle and Piquant', yet do you interpret to evil fence and intention my but naming the Duke of ______ and deducing a parallel betwixt the fhynes of Damofels in this age, and those in the days of Knights Errantry, who were not afraid to encounter Cavaliers alone in Wilderness; whils those now a days are afraid to meet them in a Park or Garden, and that in Company. I pray Madamoifelle hereafter have more bouuty for me', and declare your felf at least fo much my friend, as not to look on me as an Enemy; for if you did not, you could not interpret my words fo finisferly as you do.

There are some Pictures so contrivid, as look on them on tone fide, and they appear Angels, on tother Devils, and in the middle Men. Just such things are words (the Pi-Qures of our mind) a Friend interptets them to geed, an Enemy to evel, and one indiffer rent to neither. How, Madamoifelle, I should esteem of you, declare I beseech you by your more favourable interpretation of all I write and do, whils how you should esteem of me all I write and do shall testifie, which is, that I am

Niadamois lle,

Your. Gr.

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XLII:

Per Speculum in Enigmate. Or a Mirour in Enigma presented to the Princess of LOREIN:

Spoken by the Mirour.

Madam,

S'tis the fashion of all those who present Atheir fervices to any one, to declare their Countries, Birth, and Quality, your Highness may please to know that I am Venetian by Nation, of as Illustrious Extraction as any Magnifico of them all, and of a Family as unble misht and untainted ; for my Qualities, I am fincere, and tell others there faults without flattery, and that fo far from humour of finding fault, as I tell them as well their vertnes and perfections too, I am strangely fantastique (I must confesse) wearing my clouths within, as others do without, and to awkward, as where others use their right hand, I use my left; For the reft, (to conteffe my weakneffe) 1 am most frail, and subject to fall, if I be'nt look'd well unto, and am fo weak of constitution, as 'tis a hundred to one afterwards, if ever I secover it. In fine, I am fomwhat of the nature of a Cameleon, changing colour often by reflexion; nay, what is yet more strange, toften change Complexion and Sexes too, being now fair, now fowl, now a Woman, now a Man, though I'm oblig'd out of Gratitude to love more the Feminine Sex, and can affure your Highneffe on my faith, I am never fairer than when you look on me.

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XLIV.

To Madamoiselle de Beauvais, in Raillerie,

On his being King on Twelf-ni ht. Anno 51.

Madamoiselle,

D^T thagoras (or I imagin) would never have been inch an Enemy to Beams, had he received luch favours from them as I have donc, who by the Suffrage of one am cholen King to night; Think me not now one of thole who change their natural Condition, with the condition of Fortune, and wax proud with their honours. No, more I am in capacity of doing good, more good I mean to do; and I promife you on my *Royal* word, my Subjects here that all have caufe to rejoice whill I reign over them, my raign thall be nothing but one continued Feast, which they they shall celebrate with joyful acclamation, nothing shall be confumed but in the Kitchen; and nothing be exhausted but the Cellar, I will do Grace to all, and no Justice shall be done, but in drinking healths, amongst the rest Madamoifelle, yours shall not be forgot, and think but what Grace I may do you, and account it done. Il Rey.

The Answer,

A sa Majeste Flecknotique.

SA Majesté scaura que je me rejouie Infine-Sment de son beureux avenement a sa coronne, et je le crois d'autant plus sa cilement, pource que l'on a tonsieurs este d'opinion du temps posse que les Royaumes seroient beuroux quand les Rois Jeront philosophes on les philosophes Royes. J'estper e que vostre Regne en sera extremement, et que vostre grandeur n'empeschera pas, qu'este ne se souviene de ma petistesse.

The Jame in English.

To his Flecknotique Majesty.

Y Our Majelty may pleafe to know that I re joyce exceedingly for his happy accession to the Crown, which I safily believe will be the more

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more happy, fince Antiquity has alwayes been of opinion, that then Kingdoms would be happieft, when Philofophers were Kings, or Kings Philofophers; according to this, I efteem your Kingdom very happy; and hope your Greatneffe will not hinder you from remembring one fo little as I,

Your, Cc.

To Madamoiselie de Beauvais, An. 51.

On his leaving BREEN,

Madamoiselle,

TAm lookt on here as an Ingroffer of her Highnefs favours, which (having no Intreft) I have no Arts at all to conferve, but only my fincere honouring her; for the reft, I have fo little complacency(I profess)as I imagin 'twere too much spending on the main flock, to be complacent to all, and every one thinking they deferve it, imagine they are injur'd if they have it not : this makes those Enemies, whom I care not to make my Frends. Since then those who five in Court, are like those who Embarque on Sea. The Prince is the Sea, your open Enemies, the Winds, and fecret ones, the Rocks and Shelves ; Yon, who are not only my Cynofara, or Pole-ftar by whom I direct my course, but m∀

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my Pilot, who are allo to direct me, knowing better than I the nature of those Seas, will be carefull I hape to preferve me from these rocks and thelves, and for greater ftorms I will take care my felf, who am of the nature of your Holland Tanges or Barks of pleature, which when any florm arife, put to land prefently and fecure themselves; and just as in those Boats, when the Sea is calm, and the Skie fair and ferene, you shall hear nothing but laughing and meriment, but when ftorms arile, and the clowds gather together oncel, they are all hufht, and there's an End of their Jovi- . ality; fo I lese my good humour straight. when I perceive any clowdy countenances, as I imagin I doe here now. You'll fay perhaps, 'cis but my Imagination. It may be fo, however I'll retire a while, fo fhann't I break with my Frends, but avoid breaking with them, it being not my manner, who love not to be treaced with Indifference, much leffe neglect , to importane any with my Company, longer thea they may take delight in it : to thall they return to't with appetite again, which elfe, as meats they are once cloyd with, they alwayes look afterwards on with loathing & nantioufnes. Befides, I find it no ways conducing to my health, to remain longer here this Winter, which (as a hole in the wall, is no part of the building) is fo deep funk in a bottom, as it feeds no part of the world, there being a hole in Ireland they call Purgacory , and another

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in the Isle of Lipsry they call Hell, but if ever there were any place that deferves the name of both, in my conceit "tis this, You fee how Sayrical discontent makes a man; and in the humour I am in, will excuse I'ar fure my leaving Breen, only with intenfion, when they and I am am in better humour, to return again; Mean time (Madamoifelle) I beleech you conferve me, not only in your good graces, but also in theirs, to whom I am, and ever shall be as I'am to you

Madamoifelle, Tour &c.

XLVII

To the Lady Tenham: An. 54:

In fending her a Song or Ballad.

Madams,

I Send you here a Song made upon this occafion: I he other night almost all the Ladies of the Time were in the Garden, with noneto wait on them but my felf, when if a Handkerchief but fell, I must strait reach it up, and with a couple of reverences, and kissing my hand, deliver it them again. If a Fan dropr, I was to do the like, and if a Glove were lost, like a good Water Spaniel I must go hunt it

our

out, and ferch it them again. In fine twes impoffible Sir Toby Maithews himself amongit fo many Ladies could have been busier than I was, nor more officious; with which notwithstanding I was fo wearyed at last, as returning to my Chamber I made this following Song. In revenge of those who left me all alone under so great (yet honourable.), a busthen.

SONG.

Now into what Times Are we falm for our Crimes, Or what ever the matter of t may be; It does not afford So much as a Lord To wait upon a Lady: But now all alone A walking they come, With nome to wait upon them; Your Gallants are grown Such tarriers at home, A Murren and Shame light on them

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Is't beldne ffe they lack," They are grown so slack, Or each turn'd Woman bater, Or money they want, Of which store God grant," Or what the Devil's the matter; But yet we behold Them dayly more bold; And their Lands to Coin they distil ye, And then with the Money Tom see how they run ye, To lose it at Pickadily.

Tomr Country Squire I far more admire, (Whofe Father that's dead God pardon) He knows 'tis the fashion To give them Collation, Who go to the Park and the Garden; Whilf he of the Town Is grown such a Clown, To wait on them he is numilling; Rut away he does run, When the Ladies do come, And all for to saye his Ten shilling.

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But Ladies you'll fee, Be ruled by me, And this geer will som be amended; Upon them but from , When you have i how at some, And all this quarrel is ended; Sharp Hawks we are sure Will come to the Lore, Then of Favours in private but fearve And firait you will see (shem In publike they'l be More yeady and glad to deferve them.

XLYIII To Cloris, Anno 54:

On her going out of Town.

CEE fair Cloris how you deal with us, you Oleft us in the Spring to deprive us of Flowers, and you leave usnow in Summer to deprive us of the fruit of them; but you know what you doe; two Suns at a Time would be too much now in the Town, and therefore to prevent plagues and Calentures, you go out of it; but now our better Sun is gon into the Country

Country, what thould we do here; where chat we have, only ferves to fcorch and burn. not to comfort us : It being more fafe and comfortable then to follow you into the Country, than longer to remain in Town here; If now we fuffer by your absence, we may thank our felves, and none would pitty our complaining of it, when we might enjoy your prefence with but only going after you. Expect me then next week with you (faireft Cloris). and if you find not yet in my Heart the Reafons for it; look but in your Glasse at least, and you'll find it in your Face, the Sun never attracting more flowers, than that does hearts to follow it, and amongst the rest (if not above the reft) that (Aimable ft Cloris) òf

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XLIX To the Lord Rich.

Tom. Gc.

My Lord,

Have confidered fince I faw you laft, what I vain boaft twas in those who threatned (one I know not what particular picque and quartel of their own) to deprive me of all my friends; for belides few are to indigent of Enemies now a day, as they need to take them up on others fours; If another can deprive me the of them, they are no friends of mine, and to imagine others should be angry with them when they are angry, is as great a folly, as to imagine others should be fick with them when they are fick ; befides I should be very greedy of the ftore, fhould I not content my felf with those for friends, (Inould they deprive me of all the reft) whom they have for Enemics ; but all this proceeds from their not confidering the differences between Acquaintances and Friends, which are fo hard indeed to diftinguish (but on fach occasions) as pray tell them when you fee them) they shall much pleasure me to do it for me, when with all their bluftring they fhall do me no more barm by it, than the wind does to the Trees, by blowing off their, old wither d eaves, ro make place for new flourishing ones; Mean time I affure my felf, My Lord, you are none of those who think those that cry loudest have the greatest wrong, when 'tis rather their weakneffe than any just provocation of mine, unleffe they take it for an injury and affront, that I'd receive none from them. For me, though I fhould not be fo good a friend, unleffe I knew How to be as bad an Enemy; yet I professe I had rather contend with them in any quarrel, than in such an one; where 'tis a greater. fisme to overcome, than to be overcome, to tell them, if you please My Lord, allure your felf from him who knows not to. diffemble, nor to be other than

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Your Lordships most & c.

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To the Lady -

Of the Temple of Frendship, & Tragi-comedy be was writing, with the character of the Perfons.

TRendship being our second Religion , and I fo main a part of our first, I have defigned to prefent it fo beautiful to the Eye, as all fhould be ravisht with its Love and Admiraton. To this end I have perfonated it in the lovelieft fex, and that betwixt perfons of the fame fex too, for avoiding all fulpect ; Frend+ thip being nothing but Love Stript of Instition of Harm. For representing it by Ladies. after the like example of the Queen and her Ladies here formerly, & of the greatest Ladies & Princeffes in Spain, France Flandres, and elle where, I thought none reasonably could take exceptions, nor think me too ambitious in't, efpecially I having been long Time train'd up & conversant in the Courts of the greatest Queens and Princeffes in Europe, and confequently not altogether ignorant of perfonating and prefencing them according to their dignity and quality.

First then for Blondinia and Lindiana, I make them vindicating to their Fair Ser, H the Noblenesse & Generosity as ever was in man,

100

and to their Friendship all the dearnesse and tendernesse as ever was in Love.

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For the two Printesses Martiana and Philothea, I make them of equal perfection, though of different disposition (like Pamela and Philoclea in the Arcadia) high minded, magnanimous, excelling in all the Vertues of great Princes, and not to make them more than Princes, subject too to their noble Vices of Anger, Ambition, Sec. To there in fine that they are not vertuous by chance, but by choice and Election, fince they may be otherwise.

For Bellara, the is a perfon whole divine Convertation would even make you doubt whe's the were humain or no. Her wildom is fo great as there is no Labyrinth in this world the would not help you out of, by conecting a Thrid of first and fecond causes together. She has tharge both of the Altar and Oracle, yet is her breath the pureft Altar, and mouth the struct Oracle : fo as in following her opinion, you are fure of Truth for guide, and in following ther Example you are fure of Heaven for Frend.

For Employing, fo young yet as the is but is Northing, and under Bellands tuition, the is of furpline a brefty as like white paper the is ap ited for receiving all the others divine Precept and Imprefilions : fo as you may well gueffer Twhat the will be hereafter, by what the othe sing prefents

Eos Compare lafty, and the teft, we ma

well fay of them, that as those who play the Fools part in the Play, are most commonly the wifeft men: fo those are most commonly the best *Allors*, who play those Treacherous parts, and though they be not lookt on with such gracious Eyes for the persons they represent; yet certainly they are most Admir'd, when they represent them well, as Painters when they paint fome ugly Body to the life. For the Plot, to give you fome light of it,

For the Plot, to give you fome light of it, I feign a Commonwealth of Amazons, and to render it more propable than tother) of peace= full ones, fent there in Colony, though for the greater variety diftemper'd into Warr; In which (Hereine's as they are) you are not to wonder, to se them do Actions of greatest Herees, and capable of all the Heroical Exploits you admire of men in Story. I having found in your noble Sex a capacity of all the Excellency I even yet spund in man.

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To Lilly:

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6.15.

Draving CLORIS picture.

STay daring man, and till perchance thou finds Colours fo rare, and of fuch orient worth, To paint bright Angels, or Celeftial minds, Never prefume to paint bright *Cloris* forth.

Till from all Beauties thou extracts the Grace, And fro the Sun beams gets the dazling thred, Never prefume to draw that Heavenly face, Nor those bright radient Treffes on her head.

Vex not thy Art, the while, t' expresse th'eclate

That from her Beauty and her Eyes do fhine, All earthly things thy Art can imitate, But *Cloris* Eyes and Beauty are devine.

What needs thou then the bootlefs labour take, When none can paint her out to her defart, She that's above all Nature e'r did make, Much more's above all can be made by Art.

But yet go on too, fince who ere does see'r, At least with admiration must confesse,

Ιt

It has an Air fo most divinely fweet, (leffe. Tis more than others, though than hers much

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So they who fhoot at Heaven, though they propose

Temfelves'a Butt, to hit they ne'r may hope, Level and thoot far higher yet than thole, who aim but at fome Tree, or Houles top.

Comfort thee then, and think it no difgrace, T have fail'd where none could hit and know

(In fine)

(Unto thy higher praise) the cause of z was, Her too great Extence, and no want of thine.

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To the Lady Biron.

and the second

. On the black bair of a fam Lady.

R Arest of all that nature ever made, Light in the dark, and Sun-shine in the Shade.

Treffes to black, and Eyes to fair and bright as it a mixture feems of day and night

Wonder I whence this to drange conjunction Of meeting opolits and extrems thould come! Did Nature fear, when those fair Eyes the made.

They'd not have shone so bright unlesse they had;

Foil of black hair, to fet them off, or did (hid She with those fhadowy Curtains keep them Left their foradient and resplendent light, Should dazle our weaker fight, and blind us quite.

Or to defend us from their fcorching Rayes, This needfull thelter the invented has; As in the torrid Lybian defart, where Th parching Sun thrinks up the Traveller, To 's nontide thade, black clouds the does provide.

Poor fainting wretches from its beams to hide, Or caule 'tis controverted which does make, the perfects Beauty, or the fair or black,

Did

Did the cogether curionily place The choice of eithers Excllence in in her face-Or is't the Harmony the'as within doth make, Her. oncward form, o'th Harmony partake; Difford in concord to has reconcil'd, She's fimply wile, modeful confident, Grayely pleatant, stid wittily innocent : What ever 'tis our wonders all will cafe, When we thall hear 'tis Biron is all this; Or rather (*Madam*) we thall wonder more, Hearing you mention'd, than we did before. Since all mult needs confette, beholding you, Your Beauty's Beauty and Admiration too.

LHI.

To Briget Countefs of Defmond.

In Excuse of his no sooner celebrating her praises.

Madam, Y Ou being all Admirable as you are, No wonder yet I never did declare, But in an Afpiration or two, The Admiration which I have for you, For Silence (Admirations tongue) can beft Speak that, by words can never be express ; For 'tis not with me, as with one that has Some flight and casie subject for his praise;

For

For plain and obvious Texts all at first vew Can understand, but one must study you : So th' superficial Beauty of a face Each superficial brain knows how to praise . And th' Inallower bofom every Inallow wit Can dive into, and found the depth of it. But your fair foul, fo deep, and fo profound, Fews wits have fathom-line enough to found ; And for each feveral Grace one might agen Number as well the Starres as number th:m; Befides, what most perplexes, is to see You equally poffeit to Excellency Of all the perfections of your fairer fex, And equal, not unequal, does perplex So as whilft others th' fubjects penury Deters, 'cis th' ftore only deterreth me ; When, seeing to much to praise in you, I'm loft, Not knowing what in you to praise the most. Thus y'ave the Reason of my praising you No fooner now, but (filly) what do I do, He's a meer Trifler and nothing does. In general terms, praises a subject thus, And fhould I to particulars descend, 'Iwere cafier to begin than e'r to end.

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To

To CLORIS.

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U TIV.

Toris ne'r think that I fhould whyne and At Womens humors & Inconstancy, (cry Or, like the Amorous Knight in the Romance, Look pale for't, found, & fall into a Trance. I know you love to change, & would that you Shu'd know, that I can change as eafily too, When fumm of all the harm can come of it. Is, you leave me, I you, and fo w' are quit. Mean time yours; & not mine shall be the loss. When Cloris forth in all her bravery goes. Contending whe'r the gandy Spring or She, To eyes end hearts more ravishing shu d be, T' have none with praise usher her forth, & fay. This is the Spring, tother but only May. This, this is the, to glads these bearts of ours. Whilft that glads only Trees and fenceleffe. flowers,

And more to heighten th' glory of the Spring, Birds do but chirp, Cloris does only fing. Be then my Geddels, as you were be ore, Or ne'r expect fuch offrings from me more, And as propitious as y'ar wont to be, Or you have loft a worthiper of the, Who never yet a Reverence did bear To Deities, wou'd be only ferv'd for fear : So your young Novice in Religion, If's Goddels frown, thinks he is quite undon, And And fondly fupersitions feeks in vain, By Prayers and Tears her favour to obtain, Whilst th'old Egyptian Idolater His Idol fire to Nyim bank does bear, And 'lesse he finds it in a better mood, Do's threate straight to quench it in the stord.

To the Lady Elizabeth Darcey.

LV

'The Farewell.

Madam, T O my departing Grief tis fome allay, (ftay That all my better Thoughts with you do Whilk only thought of you I bear away.

So wherfoever Absence us confines, 'T can never seperate resolved minds, (bines Whom mutual bonds of thought so fast com?

What need I care then whilft from you I part, So long as you are prefent to my heart, Whe'r Eyes or no i'th' joy have any part.

Byes are dull Inftruments, that only hew Out forms Ith' mind, with oft repeated vew, Or being decay'd those forms again renew.

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Whence,

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Whence, as 'twee folly in Painters more to flate O'th perfon, when sheir Pictures finishe are : So 'twee in me, for Eyes now more to care.

Howe'r fince Frendthip and Safpicion Trade both in the fame mind, I've but this one Boon (Madam) to crave of ye, and I have don.

And tis t'affure ye, I am none does take The laft Imprefiion still his Eyes does make, But what his heart once has, does ne'r forfake.

To end then, after this affurance, know, That you who are my laft thought now I go, Shall be when I am gon, my laftingft too.

LVI.

To the Lady Isabella Thinn.

MAdam, i'th' worlds great Liberary, wher I've fludied Men far more than Books, and there

Have learnt to know their differences too : Some are my Claffique Authors, fuch as you, From whole fair Lectwos I have learnt along, What's profitable, and fit for to be known. Others light Pamphlets, which when once w've read, W'ze firaightways cloy'd with them and fatiz-

ted.

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Others

Others meer out-fide mori for Ornaments Of fludies, than for infide or contenfe, (For Libraries are like th' Stationers stall; Defective, if not furnished with all) And fin'lly fome too hard and Tetrical For th' Muses to be conversant withall :

Having at last perused every one, I must conclude of all I've ever known Or ready both for contense and outlide too: The fairest, best, I ever read, is you.

LVII. The fair Mourner.

To the Lady HOW ARD.

 A fable weeds now all the Graces mourn,
A Till the to brighter Colours does return,
And juft like fad Camelions appear,
Taking their dark reflections all from her,
From her, whole Beauty can't go more nor leffe.

For any addicionary wear or dreffe. Who gives her Robes, their chiefest ornamestr, Whillt others chiefly from their Robes are.

(lent; And does herfelf within herfelf contain; All that's by others fought and, fought in vain; Not

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Not France does on the Neighbouring world impole,

(As it had Pattent for't) its garb and cloachs,-Nor Ladies teach with more becomingneffe, What Habits they should wear, what tire, what

dreffe Then fhe on all that's excellent, fweet, and fair, Happy to take examples all from her. Mcan time was never fweeter forrow feen, Since, for her Favourites loffe the Idalian

Queen, Taught lovelineffe [could only fmile before] The Gentle Art to weep and to deplore, Which fhe Improving makes her Tears the

, while

More pretious sweet, than er was any's smile, Euhancing of their value by't so high,

'Twould beggar either India to buy;

Ah Gentle Nymph then fhed them not fo faft, Of pretious baum make not fuch lavifh waft; One drops enough to fatisfie for all Misfortunes in this world co'd e'r befall,

And then the living make (by odds) the dead Happyer, for whom those pretious Tears are fined.

Who would, you'd fpare them yet, their care is fuch,

(Though most concer'nd) left you should weep too much;

Happy the whilft are both the joy and care, . Of all that's dead, of all that living are,

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LVIII. To Mila.

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Angry because she was ald.

NOw what a Devil Mifs makes They with fuch eyes behold me ftil. Caufe from there time thy good looks takes, Muft I therefore have thy ill?

I prithee Mifa don't behold Me thus, as if I were thy Foe, For howfoever thou art old, I am not Time that make thee fo-

And rather than to quarrel with me, As if I had done thee wrong, Go quarrel with thy Age I prithee, Whole fault 'tis that thou'all liv'd coolong.

How e'r (for me) thou well may'ft fpare, Thy anger, and thy frowns may ceafe, who for thy good looks little care, For thy bad ones care much leffe.

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((dr.))

LIX. To the fame:

Onher firiting to appear still fair and young.

LAnd Wieter dye his fromy hair, Yet he's a fool that not porceives Both aged and decryssines

So while should needs look well again ; And ftill feer fair unto our fight, Mife, thy fabours all in nain, Like his who ud wash the Eshiope white?

Nature by Art is better made, Whillt Art has ground for what it does Bue when that Nature's once decayed, All Art but more deformed thews.

Whe look's well in King Lama's raign; And in King (bark's old appear'd, Will hardly now look young again, When the Commonwealth has got a beard;

MGoogle

Then Miss follow my advice, And leaving off thy hootleffe care, Strive satherno win hearts than eyes, And so appear more good than fair.

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LX. To Phillis.

Reporting be loved ber, because be praised ber.

Hillis, how you your Ignorance dilcover, Whilft you mittakes Port for a Lover, Who when he verles writes make Love tis true But 'tis unto his Mufe, and not to you, And oftentimes does Miltreffes invent, To exercise his with and complement ; Juft as I've Gallants feen (difpord to mock) Make leggs and faces to a courting flock. When then I prais'd you with Hyperbolies, Nought but impossible, excus d from lyes, Planting the Rofe and Lillys in your cheeks, (Where, one more trely might have planted And talkt of your divinity of mind; (Leeks, (When I human'ty there co'd fcarcely find) And much more when I flatt ring ye did bring Sweets from Arabia, Flowers from the Spring From Beauty all was excellent and fairy And from the Graces all was choice and rare. Were you fo fimple, to believe that I, Could e'r commit fo groffe Idelatry Or that I had fo little fenfe and with Savet To mean all this by you? or you by ir? Pray be more wife beteafter, left you make Me blufh (not for mine own) but for your fake Anc And under Rayd against another Time, Their's no final difference twist Profe & Rhine; While t'on for what you are commendering you Tother for what indeed you oughs to be, you Your Poets endobeing only comake men Better than th'ar by their commending them; Make you like ufe of t then, and fo I may Perhaps admire ye, as you think and fay; Mean time all (Phillie) I admire in you, Is (laying I admir'd ye)you could think it true.

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To the Vice Roy of Norvey and A

the artestic a diversity to describe

Infending him fome Verfes which be defined.

there was subdiff the

My Lord, Behold your defire has a greater force with Bre, than any others commands could have, I obeying it even when I was not in effore of obedience, being in the heat of a Finaver, and confequently unappl either to write or compose any thing of the your Lordship find any beat them in absistances. I will, not fay the of the Feaver, nor that of Pastry; but of the defire I have to foreve you : and if you like it not, you will think it worth burning at least: fo fhall it but die a natural death, and but re-Machine in the set of the

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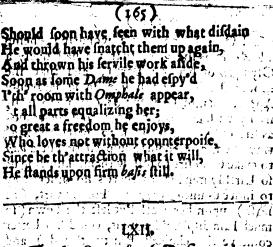
turn to its first being, being liegot in flam I will detain your Lordship no longer fre rending it, being able to write no more bib.

1. Tan Lordinips winfty dici .

On his choofing Valentines.

Ow great a Freedom he injoyes Who loves not without Counterpoiles Since be theattraction what it will, He stands upon firm Bafis still : So tother day my chance it was, Chooling Valentines in a place, T' have one draw me, and I an other, Who fo counterballancet tother, Neithers Captive I was made, Both fuch equal Beauty had, Eithers Captive elfe had been. Mr Le. afad I both affunder feen led f So true tir when two fuch as thole, . 203 **(** We to our equal choice propose, We fhould dye er we could choole Which to take, or which refule. 63) No danger's then of eithers harms, 5100 Whilf th'one undoes the others charms # But when these Circes are alone, 1.1.2. Then all the loving barm is done; . i suffi So the who made Autike fpin, His Club layd by, and Lions skin,

Shows



Da the Death of the Lady Theornyla Can rey, Daughter to Henry Earle of Monmouth, Anno 55,

Madam

Lady Theophyla Carey (for the was all tranfparent, and her very Soul did thine thorough ner Body) as I mult with (with her noble Familie, and the reft of her Honourers and Admirers) that either I had never known her, or that we had never been deprived of her. But being fair as an Angel, having an Angels mind, and finging too Angelically as the did, we might well imagine her one of those Celeftial

(186) lestial Quires, and cease wondring b all Angel as the was, that we had onely a Glympic of her on Earth, and that the should straight vanish like fome Heavenly Apparition into Heaven ; It dealing fo ordi, navily with us in this manner, to thew as fuch as the only, and straight to inatch them away agen, as I begin to supect 'tis but a bait to make us defire to follow them, knowing us, To Earthly minded, as there's no other way to intice us unto Heaven. For my part, (at least) upon her death I've left the Town (fo much I am displeas'd with it, could no better conferve the choiceft Rarity it had) and that after Times might know what a loffe they had in her, as well as the prefent, have made this Epicaph on her before I went into the Country.

Eader, if th'art courteous flav, R And understand before those ge, 911 mi Here lies the admir & Theophila ; More of her if they wilt know, For Beautious features , lovely Grace, For candid breaft, and pureft mind, sidoa -She Glory was of Careys race, -LA !-And excellencest of Woman kird. ao sud read to the low of month (hand) Louing an Negels at that puild Lib Galant With Cons y es griega das saism -sta signatu ano alt alam St Lifi:1 Digitized by GOOS

To Mr. Thomas Higgins

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with his Offein pra se of the Country life.

al nom the range that is

. Nohlo Sir TEthole on whole foylthe Tree growe have most right to the fruit, none has more right than your felf to this following Ode in praise of the Country life, fince twas made at Grewel with you in the Country. After which I know not what excute to allege for my living in the Town, but that felf-acculing one of Phedra, Video, maliona, poprafajuor, or this, that when I would trie to my friends and felf. I go into the Chamby, when to others, I goe to Town ; However, I being of that Amphibean Gender, with those who are now in one, now in tother, toireceive this beoofic (at leve) by it, that the one but hegers an appetite to tother ; all picafures ja chie life confifting in a certain change, and vieificude, which indeed is but a pause and respite of pain, or relaxation from milery 6 north taking pleafint in rest that the weary, nor incating but the hungry set.) which you'l wally parcei so finites continte them bur ton long, and you make a paid of that pleasure, and begin to long for the pleafure of the pain you had before ; fuch is our - humane infirmity, as like fick men in their beds, My

we

we lye toffing and tumbling up and down, and reftlefly change place, only to find reft, which we can never fluid, becaule we carry unreft along with us, quod è remafainer vix evitatur; the pureft company which I find without laffitude is the company and conversation of a frend, which is the more pure the more spiritual they are : and that, Sir, I never enjoy in greater perfection, than when I am with your company.

In praise of the Country life.

Happineffe of Country life, b. [boaft, Which Town nor Pslate ne's could Where men are even with Gods at firster Whose happineffe should be the wost,

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dine (**s**age) der augs :

lles merchinister **aber**e

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Whilk innocently all live there, Lords of themfelves, as well as Land, Out of the Road of Hopes and Equit, And out of Fortunes provid command.

ta esta.

Where to deprive menof chrir dwn, the den it Is crime which yet they never faw, the definition Nor more injustion to was known they don't Thur not to give Beafs humed Maw. I then

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Where but for fill thes's none lags heits, Nor traps, but for some raxenous Beaff, And but for Foul there's no deceipts, So harmleffe th'are in all the reft.

Where of falle dealings none's afraid, And foothing flattery none allowes, But only in the Dairy Maid, Who whill the milks them, flroaks her Cows.

Where only in Shoop-theering Time The Rich the Post do feem to Fleece, And of apprection all their crime ' Is only whilk they make their Chesfe,

Then for the pleafancido but think, Th'vaft difference there is twist both, Whilk men in Towns live in a fink, A life, even very beafts would loath.

Where nothing on the Earth does grow, To fpeak the featons: but (in Summ,) By Dirs they only Winser know, And only dost thews Summers come.

Then for ferenating the mind, Without which to contentment is, Where in lowd Cinies thall you find A recultection like to this?

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Where

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Where oh fome Object whill I ftay, And hidden caule of it would find, No noice does fright my thoughts away, Nor fudden light diffract my mind.

Or if that any noife there be, "tis fuch as makes me not afeard, Of Waters fall, Birds Melody, . O'th' bleating flock, or lowing heard."

Mean time how highly are they bleft, and the Whole conversations all with them, which Who only but for the name of Beaft, Are (in effect) leffe beafts than Men.

For no ambition makes them fight, Nor unto mutual flaughter run, Invading one anothers right, Till t'one of both be quite undone.

Nore others acts calumniare, Nor mil-interpret every word; For others lives none lies in wait, Nor kills with poylon; nor with fwords

Then to conclude the Country life, Has happineffe Towns could never bealt, Where men are even with Gode at Arife, Whofe happineffe fhould be the moft,

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And

((171) And fince life fomewhere mult be fpent, Give me but Ambrets Company. Without which life has no content. And here I could both live and die. AN AXIVE STOP A condoling Epifite Tathe Dutcheffe of Richmonnd Anno. 551 O'the death of my Lord Duke her Haland. Madam. Midft the greatest discomfort I ever had, This comfort my Lady Kingfmel gave me ar my arrival to Town , that a more becoming forrow, nor more natural than that of your Graces, as yet the never law, which made me (Madam) initead of condoling (in fome

A Midit the greatelt dilcomfort I ever had, This comfort my Lady Kingfmel gave me at my arrival to Town, that a more becoming forrow, nor more natural than that of your Graces, as yet the never law, which made me (Madam) initead of condoling (in fome fort) congratulate with your Grace, that as y'av formerly performed all the pates of a moft illuffrions wife, fo now you do of a moft eximplar Widtlow, one of which is not to mourn ampitionfly as others doe, and with fuch a fludied forrow, as if they courted new Husbands in mourning for the old, but with fuch a Grief; as theys them rather dying than living, fince those are dead whom they moft loy'd alive. Mean Time (Madam) fince vir-

the -

we always conflits in the most, and all estarmities are vitions; Give me lance (I belesch your Grace) only to put you in mind that you grieve not too much (like those who are bush anxions to grieve enough) but imagin (amongfit your other imaginations of the dead). that you hear your noble Lord and Husband

expositulating with you thue; "Why (deareft "bears) having late the three main busineftes "to do, to have care of my Children, to have "care of my effate, and to bewail me dead, "why would thou frustrate and irritate my "will in all these three, by making my Chil-"dren compleat O phans by thy death ? by ru-"ining my effate if thou dyeft ? and lamen-"ting me so dead, as "twould kill me a second time were I alive? Moderat thy forrow then, "and kill me not, wholly, by"t, who am pot "wholly dead, as long as thou're alive, but live, the again, so thall thou comfort me by com. "I have again, so thall thou comfort me by com. "I have again, so thall thou dyed there.

Theft (Madam) I beleech your Grave to beleeve are rather his words than mine a sitter which I if fay no more but only weep, whill I write this following Elegy, and ubicribe my my feit (as really, I was mand fhall ever be) his and

M Your Graces milt or a

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((172)

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On the death of the Lord Duke of Richmond and Lenox:

TE BE GIE

Swhenfome mighty blow is given; - ----By which our Walls & Towers ar fidela Some all agast look up to Heaven, Some wildly on tack other look. The solution d i stueli lai as dw ni

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Nay fomtimers too (wate made of fuck O and Frail brittle fuffyit may fo fall, and the arive H I he violence of may be fo much, To fhatter impleces life and all. Add in Bard's Lee and the second contract of the second model of the second second second second second second second second

So, at Report that Rielmonds ford, Whilft fome Aftonifht fand miGaze, Some towards Heaven lift up their head, In witneffe of their fad amaze.

We whom the blow does ftrike more neer. At the report even dead do fall. Whilft fad and dolefull news we hear, Of fuch a Death that kills us all.

Mow would that Tyrant (then) be glad, To Mankind was fo great a Foe, He wisht that all but one neck had, To take them all off at a blow?

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When

When he fhu'd fee, now Lenex' gon, How dead and sprightleffe each one in, As if to kill us all in one, Did need no other Death but his,

(14)

Ľ.

Mean time foft reft I'th' facted Vrn, Vnto his Noble Afhes be, Where lies intomb'd, not to return; All Vertue, all Nobility.

Votil the Heir. Bas left behind, an you a store Votil the Heir. Bas left behind, an you a store In whom his Houle's hopes remain, True Officing of the Phanis kindy is the your Revive them from his duft against stated bush

Then fhall his Medler tean period of a state Then fhall his Medler tean period of the Then fhall fhe ceale to figh and moan, Seeing her Haskend live again; (1996) 7 (1996) With all his Glories in her Sense a state of the state With all his Glories in her Sense a state of the state of the

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A Confolatory Episite, To the Queen Mother of France, Mary of Medices; written about the year, 41.

Omited in its place, and inferted here.

Madamis

VOur Majefty knows (whole chief study thefe many years has been Divinity) how our B. Saviour in one place of Holy Writ, - ys, Without tim we can do nothing; and the Apofile in another, That he could do all things in bim who conforted bim : which two passages conferr'd together, (as two contrary Medicaments in mixture) are a Soveraign cure for those two extream maladies of our foul, a too great Prefumpeion; and too great diffidence of our felves. For who will ever despair hereafter, when he confiders the fecond faying ? Or, who will presume too much of himself, who considers but the first? In confideration of which, a certain Holy man was wont to fay, God, and I can do all things ; and if it feem too great a prefumption in him, to name himfelf with God, certainly a greater prefumption tis for any to name themfelves without him. This receit (Madam) your Majesty has got, and this confideration 'tis, that makes you bear all your Afflictions with to great patience, as Job will no more be mentioned for it, when your Mas jefty is named, nor David for mansuetude and

for •

forgiveness of his Encinics; I having heard (with Admiration of your Mojefies vertue) whill one inveighing against your Enemies, your Majesty interrupted them, with intreating then to the lift, and all stoing that they were per-Sons you daily and nightly prayed for. Oh generous and noble example of Christian Patience and Charity ! worthy perpetual Remembrance, which (Madam) I fet before your Majefties eres, knowing that nothing comforts more for the prefent, then the recordetion of our good Deeds paft, se nothing incourages us more to thate that are to come. And this I defire to fet before the eyes of all the world, that the joynt concurrency of the Greatnelle of the perfon and example might more move them to Imitation. Be pleas'd to go on then (Madam) in being a pattern, as you are, not only to thefe, but allo to fuque Times, of Longanimitir, Patience, and Sufferance, God ever from time to time renewing in his Church fuch examples as thele, that beholding them near at hand, we might believe them possible, which elle beheld a far off, might be imagined Fabulous, and but the illufions of Fancy and Imagination : fo fhall you receive (Madam) of our B. Saviour, who has faid he is the way, the truth, and the life, for your following his may, and his Example, Trush for your Guide, and Eternal life for your reward; which is the wifh Madam_of

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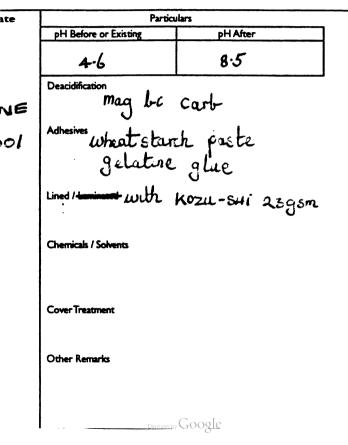


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