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**The Life of Edward Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England,
and Chancellor of the University of Oxford**

**Clarendon, Edward Hyde of
Basil, 1798**

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Part the Fifth.

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The LIFE of
 EDWARD Earl of CLARENDON;
 From his Birth to the Restoration of the
 ROYAL FAMILY in 1660.

PART the FIFTH.

PART **T**he Prince having left *Jersey*, about *July*, in the
 v. Year 1646; the Chancellor of the Exchequer remained
 there about two Years after; where He presently
 betook himself to his Study; and enjoyed (as He was
 wont to say) the greatest Tranquillity of Mind imagi-
 nable. Whilst the Lords *Capel*, and *Hopton* staid
 there, They lived, and kept House together in *St.*
Hillary's; which is the chief Town of the Island;
 where having a Chaplain of their own, They had
 Prayers every Day in the Church, at Eleven of the
 Clock in the Morning; till which Hour They enjoyed
 themselves in their Chambers, according as They
 thought fit; the Chancellor betaking himself to the
 Continuance of the History, which He had begun at
Scilly, and spending most of his Time at that Exer-
 cise. The other two walked, or rode abroad, or
 read, as They were disposed; but at the Hour of
 Prayers They always met; and then dined together
 at the Lord *Hopton's* Lodging, which was the best

The Chancel-
 lor of the Ex-
 chequer's Resi-
 dence at *Jer-*
sey.

House; They being lodged at several Houses, with Convenience enough. Their Table was maintained at their joint Expense, only for Dinners; They never using to sup; but met always upon the Sands in the Evening to walk, often going to the Castle to Sir *George Carteret*; who treated them with extraordinary Kindness and Civility, and spent much Time with them; and in Truth, the whole Island showed great Affection to them, and all the Persons of Quality invited them to their Houses, to very good Entertainments; and all other Ways expressed great Esteem towards them.

And from hence They writ a joint Letter to the King, which They sent to him by Mr. *Fanshaw*; in which They made great Profession of their Duty to his Majesty, and their Readiness to proceed in his Service; and to wait upon the Prince upon the first Occasion; with such Reasons for their not attending him into *France*, as They thought could not but be satisfactory to his Majesty; declaring, that They had only desired that He would stay so long in a Place of his own, of unquestionable Security, as that They might receive the Signification of his Majesty's Pleasure for his Remove; upon which They were all resolved to have waited upon him: Though it was evident enough to them, that their Advice would be no longer hearkened unto, after his Highness should arrive with the Queen.

He writes
from thence to
the King.

In *England*, Men's Hopes, and Fears, were raised according to their Tempers; for there was Argument for both Affections in the Transactions, and Occurrences of every Day; it being no easy Matter,

PART V. to make a Judgment which Party would prevail; nor what They would do if They did. The Lord *Capel* received Advice from his Friends in *England*, to remove from *Jersey* into some Part of the *United Provinces*; that so being in a Place to which there could be no Prejudice, his Friends might the more hopefully solicit for Liberty for him to return into his own Country, and that He might live in his own House; which They had Reason to hope, would not be denied to a Person, who had many Friends, and could not be conceived to have any Enemies; his Person being worthily esteemed by all. Whereupon with the full Concurrence, and Advice of his two Friends from whom He had great Tenderness to part; and with whom He renewed his Contract of Friendship at parting, in a particular Manner, upon Foresight of what might happen; He went from thence, and first waited upon the Prince at *Paris*, that He might have his Royal Highness' Approbation, for his Return into *England*, if He might do it upon honorable Conditions: And from thence, with all possible Demonstration of Grace from the Prince, He transported himself to *Middleburgh* in *Zealand*; where He remained till his Friends procured Liberty for him to return, and remain at his own House. The worthy and noble Things He did after, deserve to be transmitted to Posterity, in some more illustrious Testimony, that may be worthy to be recorded.

The Lord *Capel* thus leaving *Jersey*, the Lord *Hopton* and the Chancellor remained still there, in the same Conjunction, until, some few Months after,

the Lord *Hopton* received the News of the Death of his Wife; and of the Arrival in *France* of his Uncle, Sir *Arthur Hopton*; who having been Ambassador from the King in *Spain*, had left that Court, and retired to *Paris*; from whence He shortly after removed to *Rouen*, with a Purpose, as soon as He had at large conferred with his Nephew, to go into *England*, for the Good and Benefit of both their Fortunes: And upon this Occasion, the Lord *Hopton* likewise left *Jersey*, with all possible Professions of an entire Friendship to the Chancellor, which was never violated in the least Degree to his Death. And the Chancellor being thus left alone, He was with great Civility, and Friendship invited by Sir *George Carteret*, to remove from the Town (where He had lived with his Friends till then) and to live with him in the Castle *Elizabeth*; whither He went, the next Day after the Departure of the Lord *Hopton*, and remained there to his wonderful Contentment, in the very cheerful Society of Sir *George Carteret*, and his Lady; in whose House He received all the Liberty, and Entertainment He could have expected in his own Family; of which He always retained so just a Memory, that there was never any Intermiſſion, or Decay of that Friendship He then made: And He remained there, till He was sent for again to attend the Prince, which will be mentioned in it's Time.

PART
V.
And removes
to Sir George
Carteret's.

He built a Lodging in the Castle, of two or three convenient Rooms, to the Wall of the Church; which Sir *George Carteret* had repaired, and beautified; and over the Door of his Lodging He set up his Arms, with this Inscription, *Bene Vixit, qui bene Latuit*: And

PART V. He always took Pleasure in relating, with what great Tranquillity of Spirit (though deprived of the Joy He took in his Wife, and Children) He spent his Time here, amongst his Books (which He got from *Paris*) and his Papers; between which He seldom spent less than ten Hours in the Day; and it can hardly be believed how much He read, and writ there; insomuch as He did usually compute, that during his whole Stay in *Jersey*, which was some Months above two Years, He writ daily little less than one Sheet of large Paper, with his own Hand; most of which are still to be seen amongst his Papers.

Where He writes the History of the Troubles.

Towards which the King furnishes him with the Passages of the Years 1645, and 1646.

From *Hampton Court*, his Majesty writ to the Chancellor of the Exchequer with his own Hand; in which He took Notice that He was writing the *History of the late Troubles*, for which He thanked him, saying, that He knew no Man could do it so well; and that He would not do it the worse, by the Helps that He would very speedily send him (as his Majesty shortly after did, in two Manuscripts very fairly written; containing all Matters of Importance, that had passed from the Time that the Prince of *Wales* went from his Majesty into the West, to the very Time that his Majesty himself went from *Oxford*, to the *Scottish Army*; which were all the Passages in the Years 1645, and 1646) He used many gracious Expressions in that Letter to him; and said, He looked upon him as one of those, who had served him with most Fidelity, and therefore He might be confident of his Kindness; and that He would bring him to him with the first; though He said, He did not hold him to be infallible, as He might discern by what He had commanded Dr.

Sheldon, who was then Clerk of his Clofet, to write to him; and at the same Time the Doctor writ him Word, that the King was sorry that He, the Chancellor, staid at *Jersey*, and did not attend the Prince into *France*, and that if He had been there, He would have been able to have prevented the Vexation his Majesty had endured at *Newcastle*, by Messages from *Paris*. P A R T V.

The Doctor likewise sent him Word, that great Pains had been taken from *Paris*, to incense the King against him; but that it had so little prevailed, that his Majesty had with some Sharpness reprehended those, who blamed him, and had justified the Chancellor. He made haste to answer his Majesty's Letter, and gave him so much Satisfaction, that his Majesty said, He was too hard for him. And about the same Time the Lord *Capel* came into *England*; and though He was under Security to the Parliament for behaving himself peaceably, He was not restrained from seeing the King; and so gave him a very particular Information of all that had passed at *Jersey*; and many other Things, of which his Majesty had never been informed before; which put it out of any Body's Power to make any all Impressions in him towards the Chancellor.

Upon the King's refusing to give his Assent to the four Acts, sent to him from the Parliament, when He was in the Isle of *Wight*, They voted, that no more Addresses should be made to the King; and published a Declaration to that Effect, which contained severe Charges against his Majesty. *Hist. of the Reb.* Vol. IX. p. 28.

PART V. The Chancellor of the Exchequer no sooner received a Copy of it in *Jersey*, than He prepared a very large and full Answer to it; in which He made the Malice, and the Treason of that libellous Declaration to appear; and his Majesty's Innocence in all the Particulars charged upon him, with such pathetic Applications, and Insinuations, as were most like to work upon the Affections of the People: All which was transmitted (by the Care of Mr. Secretary *Nicholas*, who resided at *Caen* in *Normandy*, and held a constant Correspondence with the Chancellor) to a trusty Hand in *London*; who caused it to be well printed, and divulged, and found Means to send it to the King: Who, after He had read it, said He durst swear it was writ by the Chancellor, if it were not that there was more Divinity in it, than He expected from him, which made him believe He had conferred with Dr. *Steward*. But some Months after, being informed by Secretary *Nicholas*, He sent the Chancellor Thanks for it; and expressed upon all Occasions, that He was much pleased with that Vindication.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer writes, and publishes an Answer to the Parliament's Declaration of the 15th of Feb. 1647.

The Lord *Capel* had written to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who remained still in *Jersey*, signifying the King's Commands, that as soon as the Chancellor should be required to wait upon the Prince, He should without Delay obey the Summons. The King had writ to the Queen, that when it should be necessary for the Prince to remove out of *France*, the Chancellor should have Notice of it, and be required to attend him. About the Beginning of *April*, in the Year 1648, the Lord *Capel* writ

again to the Chancellor, giving him Notice, that He would probably be sent for soon, and desired him to be ready. About the Middle of *May*, the Queen sent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to *Jersey*, commanding, that He would wait upon the Prince at *Paris*, upon a Day that was past before the Letter came to his Hands; but as soon as He received the Summons, He immediately transported himself into *Normandy*, and went to *Caen*; from thence He hastened to *Rouen*, where He found the Lord *Cottington*, the Earl of *Bristol*, and Secretary *Nicholas*, who had received the same Commands. They were informed that the Prince was passed by towards *Calais*, and Direction was sent, that the Chancellor, and the rest should stay at *Rouen*, till They should receive new Orders from *Calais*. Within few Days They received Advice, that the Prince had put himself on board a Ship that He found at *Calais* bound for *Holland*, where They were to hear from him; whereupon They removed from *Rouen* to *Dieppe*; from whence They might embark for *Holland* when required. *Hist. of the Reb.* Vol. IX. p. 93.

After the Lord *Cottington*, the Earl of *Bristol*, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had staid at *Dieppe* some Days, and were confirmed by Reports every Day, that the Prince was in *Holland*; and that the Fleet wanted some Provisions, without which it could not put out to Sea; They resolved to make Use of the first Vessel, of which there were many then in the Harbour, that should be bound for *Holland*; and to transport themselves thither; and there was one which within two, or three Days would set out

PART for *Flushing*. The Earl of *Bristol* had no Mind to venture himself in such a Vessel, and since the Fleet that had declared for the King was then in *Holland*, He apprehended that the Parliament might have other Vessels abroad, that might easily seize upon that small Bark; and so after some Debate with the Lord *Cottington* (They two being seldom of one Mind) the Earl resolved to return to his old Habitation at *Caen*, and expect another Occasion.

The Chancellor, who knew nothing of the Sea, nor understood the Hazards thereof (being always so afflicted upon that Element with Sicknefs, that He considered nothing about it; and holding himself obliged to make what Haste He could to the Prince) committed himself entirely to the Lord *Cottington*; And when They resolved to embark themselves in the Vessel bound for *Flushing*, a *French* Man of War, which was called the King's Ship, came into the Road of *Dieppe*, and offered to carry them the next Day to *Dunkirk*; which They took to be the safer Passage: And so giving the Captain as much Money as He demanded, They put themselves upon his miserable Frigate; where They had no Accommodations, but the open Deck; and were safely set on Shore at *Dunkirk*; where *Marechal Rantzaw* was then Governor. And They no sooner landed in the Evening, but *Carteret*, a Servant of the Prince's, came to them, and informed them, that the Prince was entered the River of *Thames* with the Fleet; and that He was sent by his Highness to the *Marechal* for a Frigate, which He had offered to lend the Prince: And that He had delivered the Letter, and the *Marechal*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer embarked for *Dunkirk*.

(who had been out all the Night before upon a Design upon the Enemy; and was newly arrived, and gone to Bed) had promised him that the Frigate should be ready the next Day. This seemed an extraordinary good Fortune to them, that They might now embark directly for the Fleet, without going into *Holland*, which They were willing to avoid; and so resolved to speak with the Marechal as soon as They could, that They might be confirmed by him, that his Frigate should be ready the next Day; and thereupon sent a Servant to wait at the Marechal's Lodging, that They might know when He waked, and was to be spoken with.

The Marechal had Notice of their Arrival before the Servant came to him, and of their Desire to go to the Prince; and sent one of his Officers to welcome them to the Town, and to see them well accommodated with Lodging; and to excuse him, that He did not wait upon them that Night, by Reason of the Fatigue He had undergone the Night before, and that Day; and to oblige them to dine with him the next Day, against which Time the Vessel would be made ready to receive them, and transport them to the Prince's Fleet; with which They were abundantly satisfied; and betook themselves to their Rest for that Night: And were early up the next Morning to see the Marechal; but it was late before He rose.

He received them with great Civility, being a very proper Man, of a most extraordinary Presence, and Aspect, and might well be reckoned a very handsome Man, though He had but one Leg, one Hand, one Eye, and one Ear, the other being cut off with that Side

P A R T.

Y.

PART of his Face; besides many other Cuts on the other
 V. Cheek, and upon his Head, with many Wounds in the Body; notwithstanding all which, He stood very upright, and had a very graceful Motion, a clear Voice, and a charming Delivery; and if He had not, according to the Custom of his Nation (for He was a *German*) too much indulged to the Excess of Wine, He had been one of the most excellent Captains of that Age. He professed great Affection to the Prince, and much commended the Frigate He intended to send to him; which, for the Swiftness of it was called the *Hare*; and out-ailed, as He said, all the Vessels of that Coast; and after He had treated them with a very excellent, and a jovial Dinner, about Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, He brought them to their Boat, that put them on board their Frigate; which was but a small Vessel of twenty Guns, much inferior to what They expected, by the Description the *Marechal* had made of it. However, it was very proper for the Use They were to make of it, to be delivered at the Fleet; and so, the Moon shining very fair, They weighed Anchor about Sunset, with a very small Gale of Wind.

And from
 thence for the
 Prince's Fleet.

The Prince being Master at Sea, They had no manner of Apprehension of an Enemy; not knowing, or considering, that They were very near *Ostend*, and so, in Respect of the Vessel They were in, liable to be made a Prize by those Men of War; as it fell out: For about Break of Day, in a dead Calm, They found themselves pursued by six, or seven Ships, which, as They drew nearer, were known by the Seamen to be the Frigates of *Ostend*. There was no Hope to Escape

by the Swiftneſs of the Veſſel, for there was not the leaſt Breath of Wind; and it was to no Purpoſe to reſiſt; for beſides that the Veſſel was not half manned, four, or five of the Purſuers were ſtronger Ships; ſo that it was thought beſt to let the Sails fall, that They might ſee there was no Purpoſe of Reſiſtance; and to ſend *Carteret* in the Boat, to inform the Ships who the Perſons were, that were on Board, and that They had a Paſs from the Arch-Duke; for an authentic Copy of a Paſs the Arch-Duke had ſent to the Prince, had been ſent to them. All the Ships, though They had the King of *Spain's* Commiſſion, were Freebooters, belonging to private Owners, who obſerved no Rules, or Laws of Nations; but They boarded the Veſſel, with their Swords drawn, and Piſtols cocked, and without any Diſtinction, plundered all the Paſſengers with equal Rudeneſs; ſafe that They ſtripped ſome of the Servants to their very Shirts; They uſed not the reſt with that Barbarity, being ſatisfied with taking all They had in their Pockets, and carefully examined all their *Valiſes*, and Trunks, in which They found good Booty.

The Lord *Cottington* loſt in Money, and Jewels, above one thouſand Pounds: the Chancellor in Money about two hundred Pounds, and all his Clothes and Linen; and Sir *George Ratcliffe*, and Mr. *Wansford*, who were in the Company, above five hundred Pounds in Money, and Jewels. And having pillaged them in this Manner, They carried them all, with the Frigate They had been in, Priſoners to *Oſtend*; where They arrived about Two of the Clock in the Afternoon; all the Men and Women of the

P A R T
V.
But is taken
by ſome Fri-
gates of
Oſtend;

and carried to
that Port.

PART V. Town being gathered together to behold the Prize that was brought in within so few Hours; for Intelligence had been sent from *Dunkirk*, the Night before (according to the Custom, and good Intelligence observed in those Places) of the going out of this Vessel, which had such Persons on Board. When They were on Shore, They were carried, through all the Spectators to a common Inn; from whence They sent to the Magistrates, to inform them of what Condition They were; and of the Injuries They had received, by having been treated as Enemies; and demanded Restitution of Ship, and Goods.

He is set at Liberty; and promised Satisfaction.

The Magistrates, who were called the Lords of the Admiralty, came presently to them, and when They were fully informed of the whole Matter, and had seen the Arch-Duke's Pass, They seemed very much troubled; and with much Civility assured them, that They should not only receive all that had been taken from them; but that the Men should be severely punished for their Transgression. They immediately discharged those Guards that kept them as Prisoners; and provided the best Lodgings in the Town for them: And because it was growing towards the Evening, and the Frigates were not yet come in, They excused themselves that They could do no more that Night; but promised to go themselves on board the Ships the next Morning early; and desired that some of the Gentlemen of their Company might go with them, to the End that They might discover at least some of those, who had been most rude towards them; who should be sure to be imprisoned till full Satisfaction were made by the rest.

As soon as the Lords of the Admiralty were gone, P A R T
V. the Governor, an old *Spaniard*, came to visit them with all Professions of Civility, and Service; and seemed to abhor the Barbarity with which They had been treated; asked very particularly of the Manner of them, and of every Particular that had been taken from them: and told them, They should be sure to have it all returned; for that They did not trouble themselves in such Cases to find out the Seamen, who were the Plunderers, but resorted always to the Owners of the Ships, who lived in the Town, and were substantial Men, and bound to answer and satisfy for all Misdemeanours committed by the Company; and said, He would be with them the next Day, and take Care that all should be done that was just. These Professions and Assurances made them believe, that They should receive full Reparation for the Damages They had received; and the Lord *Cottington* began to commend the good Order and Discipline that was observed under the *Spanish* Government, much different from that in other Places; and in how much better Condition They were, after such Usage, to be brought into *Ostend*, than if They had been so used by the *French*, and carried into any of their Ports.

The next Morning two of the Lords of the Admiralty called upon them, in their Way to the Ships; retaining the same Professions They had made the Night before; and Sir *George Ratcliffe*, Mr. *Wansford*, and some of their Servants accompanied them according to their Desire: and as soon as They were on Board the Admiral's Vessel, that had brought

PART
V.

them in, and had taken them out of their own, They knew some of those Seamen, who had been most busy about them; which were immediately seized on, and searched, and about some of them some Pieces of Chains of Gold, and other Things of Value belonging to the Lord *Cottington* were found; and some Mails, in which were Linen, and Clothes, all which were presently restored and delivered to some of the Servants, who were present, and brought them to their Masters. The Chancellor was more solicitous for some Papers He had lost, than for his Money; and He was used to say, that He looked upon it as a singular Act of Providence, that those Officers prevailed with a Seaman, who had taken it out of his Pocket, to restore a little Letter which He had lately received from the King, whilst He was in the Hands of the Army; which for the Grace and Kindness contained in it, He did ever exceedingly value.

Those of the Admiralty, though They had not yet found out either any of the Jewels, or Money, of which They had been robbed, thought They had done enough for the Morning; and so returned to Dinner; declaring that They would return in the Afternoon; and directed the Ships to be drawn nearer together, to the End They might visit them together; and They did return in the Afternoon, accompanied as before, but their Reception by the Seamen was not as in the Morning. The Captains answered those Questions which were asked of them negligently, and scornfully; and those Seamen who had been searched in the Morning, and were appointed to be

be produced in the Afternoon to be further examined, could not be found; and instead of bringing the Ships nearer together, some of them were gone more out to Sea; and the rest declared, that They would go all out to Sea that Night; and when the Magistrates seemed to threaten them, They swore They would throw both them, and all who came with them, over Board; and offered to lay Hands upon them in Order to it; so that They were all glad to get off; and returned to the Town, talking loud what Vengeance They would take upon the Captains and Seamen when They returned again into Port (for They already stood out to Sea in their Sight) and in the mean Time They would prosecute the Owners of the Vessels, who should satisfy for the Damage received; but from this Time, the Governor, nor the Lords of the Admiralty cared to come near them: And They quickly found that the Reason of all the Governor's Civility the first Night, and the many Questions He had asked concerning all the Particulars They had lost of any Kind, was only to be the better informed, to demand his Share from the Seamen; and that the Lords of the Admiralty were the Owners of the several Vessels, or had Shares in them, and in the victualling, and so were to divide the Spoil, which They pretended should be restored. So that after They had remained there four, or five Days, They were contented to receive one hundred Pistoles for discharging the Debts They had contracted in the Town (for there was not any Money left amongst them) and to carry them to the Prince; which those of the Admiralty pretended to have

But cannot
obtain it.

PART V. received from some of the Owners, and to wait for farther Justice, when the Ships should return, which They doubted not should be effectually called for, by the Commands of the Arch-Duke, when He should be informed: and so They prosecuted their Journey to the Prince, making their Way by *Bruges*, and from thence by the Way of *Sluys* to *Flushing*; and those hundred Pistoles were the only Recompence that They ever received for that Affront, and Damage They had sustained; which in the whole amounted to two thousand Pounds at the least; though the King's Resident *De Vic* at *Brussels* prosecuted the Pretence with the Arch-Duke, as long as there was any Hope.

The Chancellor was often used to relate an Observation that was generally made, and discoursed at *Ostend*, at that Time, that never any Man who adventured in setting out those Frigates of Rapine, which are called Men of War, or in victualling, or bearing any Share in them, died rich, or possessed of any valuable Estate: and that as He walked one Morning about the Town, and upon the Quay, with an *English* Officer, who was a Lieutenant in that Garrison, They saw a poor old Man walk by them, whom the Lieutenant desired the Chancellor to observe; and when He was passed by, He told him, that He had known that Man the richest of any Man in the Town; that He had been the Owner of above ten Ships of War at one Time, without any Partner or Sharer with him; that He had had in his Warehouses in the Town, as much Goods, and Merchandise together, as amounted to the Value of one

hundred thousand Pounds, within seven Years before the Time He was then speaking; and after the Loss of two, or three Frigates, He insensibly decayed so fast, that having begun to build another Frigate, which He showed him as They walked, and which lay then not half finished, He was not able to go through with it, and that He was at that Time so poor, that He had not wherewith to maintain him; but received the Charity of those who had known him in a plentiful Estate: And this Relation He made in Confirmation of that Discourse and Observation; and it made so deep an Impression upon the Chancellor, that afterwards, when the War was between *England*, and *Holland*, and *France*, and when many Gentlemen thought it good Husbandry to adventure in the setting out such Ships of War, He always dissuaded his Friends from that Traffic, relating to them this Story, of the Truth whereof He had such Evidence; and did in Truth, moreover in his own Judgment believe, that all Engagements of that Kind were contrary to the Rules of Justice, and a good Conscience.

When They came to *Flushing*, They thought it best to stay there, as the most likely Place to have Commerce with the Fleet; and They found there Colonel *William Vavasour*, who had by the Prince's Commission, drawn some Companies of Foot together, and expected some Vessel to be sent from the Fleet, for their transportation; and *Carteret* was already despatched, to inform the Prince of what had befallen the Treasurer, and Chancellor, and that They waited his Commands at *Flushing*. And

PART because *Middleburgh* would be as convenient to receive Intelligence, and more convenient for their Accommodation, They removed thither, and took a private Lodging; where, by having a Cook, and other Servants, They might make their own Provisions. They had been at *Middleburgh* very few Days, before the *Hind* Frigate was sent by the Prince to bring them to the Fleet; with Direction that They should make as much Haste as was possible; and They had no Occasion to delay, but the Wind was so directly against them for two, or three Days, that They could not put themselves on Board. It was now about the Middle of *July*, when the Wind appeared fair, and They presently embarked, and weighed Anchor, and sailed all the Night; but in the Morning the Wind changed, and blew so hard a Gale, that They were compelled to turn about, and came before Night again to *Flushing*; whence They endeavoured three Times more to get into the Downs; from whence They might easily have got to the Fleet; but as often as They put to Sea, so often They were driven back; and once with so violent a Storm, that their Ship was in Danger; and was driven in under the *Ramekins*, a Fort near the Mouth of the River that goes to *Middleburgh*; whither They again repaired: And the Winds were so long contrary, that They received Order from the Prince to repair into *Holland*; for that his Highness resolved within very few Days, it being now towards the End of *August*, to carry the Fleet thither; as He shortly after did. And by this Means the Lord *Cottington*, and the Chancellor were not able to attend the Prince whilst He remained with the

v.
from thence to
Middleburgh.

Embarks to
attend the
Prince in the
River of
Thames, but
is driven back.

Fleet within the River of *Thames*; but were well informed, when They came to him, of all that had passed there. P A R T V.

The Lord *Cottington*, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as soon as They received Advertisment at *Middleburgh*, that the Prince resolved to return with the Fleet into *Holland*, made all the Haste They could to the *Hague*; it being then about the End of *August*, and came thither within one Day after the Prince's Arrival there. Arrives at the Hague.

The next Morning after the Lord *Cottington*, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer came to the *Hague*, the Prince appointed his Council to meet together, to receive, and deliberate upon a Message, the Lord *Lautherdale* had brought from the Parliament of *Scotland*; earnestly pressing him to repair forthwith to their Army; which was already entered into *England*, under the Command of the Duke of *Hamilton* — The Chancellor reproves the Lord *Lautherdale* for his Insolent Behaviour before the Council. *Hist. of the Rebel*. Vol. ix. p. 156.

The Factions in the Prince's Family, and the great Animosity which Prince *Rupert* had against the Lord *Colepepper*, infinitely disturbed the Counsels; and perplexed the Lord *Cottington*, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer — *Colepepper* had Passions, and Infirmities which no Friends could restrain; and Prince *Rupert*, though very well inclined to the Chancellor, was absolutely governed by *Herbert* the Attorney General, who industriously cultivated his Prejudice to *Colepepper* — *Hist. of the Rebel*. Vol. ix. p. 198.

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Whilst the Prince was at the *Hague*, He received the shocking Account of the Murder of the King his Father; and soon after, the Queen wrote to him from *Paris*, advising him to repair into *France*, as soon as possible; and desiring him not to swear any Persons to be of his Council, till She could speak with him: But before He received her Letter, He had already caused those of his Father's Council, who had attended him, to be sworn of his Privy-Council; adding only Mr. *Long* his Secretary. He had no Mind to go into *France*; and it was evident that He could not be long able to reside at the *Hague*; an Agent from the Parliament being there at that Time; so that it was Time to think of some other Retreat. *Ireland* was then thought most advisable; some favorable Accounts having been received from thence, of the Transactions of the Marquis of *Ormond*, and Lord *Inchiquin*; and of the Arrival of Prince *Rupert* at *Kinsale* with the Fleet. *Hist. of the Reb.* Vol. x. p. 1.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was sent to confer with the Marquis of *Montrose* in a Village near the *Hague*, upon the State of Affairs in *Scotland*. The Marquis came now into *Holland* to offer his Service to his Majesty; expecting that He would presently send him to *Scotland* with some Forces, to prepare the Way for his Majesty to follow after. *Hist. of the Reb.* Vol. x. p. 20.

The King declared his Resolution of going into *Ireland*, and Preparations were made for that Expedition; which however, from Accidents that afterwards fell out, did not take Effect. The Lord

Cottington, wishing to avoid the Fatigue of such Expeditions, took that Occasion to confer with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, upon the Expediency of the King's sending an Embassy into *Spain*; and proposed, that himself and the Chancellor should be appointed Ambassadors to that Court, to which the Chancellor consented; and upon the Lord *Cottington's* Representation of the Matter to the King, his Majesty soon after publicly declared his Resolution to send those Two, Ambassadors Extraordinary into *Spain*. *Hist. of the Reb.* Vol. x. p. 44.

This was no sooner known, but all kind of People, who agreed in nothing else, murmured, and complained of this Counsel; and the more, because it had never been mentioned, or debated in Council. Only the *Scots* were very glad of it (*Montrose* excepted) believing that when the Chancellor was gone, their beloved *Covenant* would not be so irreverently mentioned; and that the King would be wrought upon to withdraw all Countenance and Favor from the Marquis of *Montrose*; and the Marquis himself looked upon it as a deserting him, and complying with the other Party; and from that Time, though They lived with Civility towards each other, He withdrew very much of his Confidence, which He had formerly reposed in him. They who loved him were sorry for him, and themselves; They thought He deserted a Path He had long trod, and was well acquainted with; and was henceforward to move *extra Sphæram Activitatis*, in an Office He had not been acquainted with; and then They should want his Credit to sup-

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The Murmurs
of the Court
on his being
appointed
Ambassador
to Spain.

PART port; and confirm them in the King's Favor and
 V. Grace: And there were many who were very sorry
 when They heard it, out of particular Duty to the
 King; who being young, They thought might be
 without that Counsel, and Advertisement, which
 They knew well He would still administer to him.

His own Con-
 tent in that
 Office.

No Man was more angry, and offended with the
 Counsel than the Lord *Colepepper*; who would have
 been glad to have gone himself in the Employment,
 if He could have persuaded the Lord *Cottington* to
 have accepted his Company; which He would by no
 Means do; and though He and the Chancellor were
 not thought to have the greatest Kindness for each
 other, yet He knew He could agree with no other
 Man so well in Business; and was very unwilling He
 should be from the Person of the King. But the Chan-
 cellor himself, from the Time that the King had signi-
 fied his own Pleasure to him, was exceedingly plea-
 sed with the Commission; and did believe that He
 should in some Degree improve his Understanding,
 and very much refresh his Spirits, by what He should
 learn by the one, and by his Absence from being con-
 tinually conversant with those Wants, which could
 never be severed from that Court, and that Company
 which would be always corrupted by those Wants.
 And so He sent for his Wife, and Children, to meet
 him at *Antwerp*, where He intended They should
 reside whilst He continued in *Spain*, and where They
 were like to find some Civilities in respect of his
 Employment.

The Ambassadors took Leave of the King before
 the Middle of *May*, and went to *Antwerp*, where

the Chancellor's Wife, and Family were arrived, P A R T
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 who were to remain there during his Embassy—
 After staying two, or three Days at *Antwerp*, They
 went to *Brussels*, to deliver their Credentials to
 the Arch-Duke, and to the Duke of *Lorrain*, and
 to visit the *Spanish* Ministers there, &c. *Hist. of*
the Rebel. Vol. x. p. 56.

When the Ambassadors had despatched all their
 Business at *Brussels*, They returned to *Antwerp*, to
 negotiate the Remittance of their Money to *Ma-*
drid. *Hist. of the Reb.* Vol. x. p. 60.

The Queen is much displeased, that the King
 had taken any Resolutions, before She was consul-
 ted, and imputed all that had been done principally
 to the Chancellor of the Exchequer; suspecting He
 meant to exclude her from meddling in the Affairs,
Hist. of the Reb. Vol. x. p. 60.

Lord *Cottington*, and the Chancellor, hearing
 that the King was on his Way to *France*, resolve
 to defer going to *St. Germain*s, till the King's first
 Interview with the Queen should be over.

About a Week after the King left *Brussels*, the
 two Ambassadors prosecuted their Journey to
Paris; staid only one Day there; and then went to
*St. Germain*s; where the King, and the Queen his
 Mother, with both their Families, and the Duke
 of *York* then were—They found that Court full of
 Jealousy, and Disorder—The Queen much trou-
 bled at the King's Behaviour to her, as if He had
 no Mind that She should interfere in his Affairs—
 She now attributes this Reservedness of the King
 towards her, more to the Influence of some Body

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else, than to the Chancellor of the Exchequer — He had a private Audience of the Queen — She complained of the King's Unkindness to her; and of the great Credit Mr. *Elliot* (one of his Majesty's Grooms of the Bedchamber) had with the King. *Hist. of the Reb.* Vol. x. p. 66.

About the Middle of *September*, the King left *St. Germans*, and began his Journey towards *Jersey*, and the Queen removed to *Paris* — The two Ambassadors attended her Majesty thither, and prepared for their Journey into *Spain*. *Hist. of the Reb.* Vol. x. p. 83.

The Queen is
displeased at
his going to
Spain.

During the Time of their short Stay at *Paris*, the Queen used the Chancellor very graciously; but still expressed Trouble that He was sent on that Embassy, which She said, would be fruitless, as to any Advantage the King would receive from it; and She said, She must confess, that though She was not confident of his Affection and Kindness towards her, yet She believed that He did wish that the King's Carriage towards her, should be always fair and respectful; and that She did desire that He might be always about his Majesty's Person; not only because She thought He understood the Business of *England* better than any Body else; but because She knew that He loved the King; and would always give him good Counsel, towards his living virtuously; and that She thought He had more Credit with him, than any other, who would deal plainly and honestly with him.

There was a Passage at that Time, of which He used to speak often, and looked upon as a great Honor to him: The Queen one Day amongst some of

her Ladies, in whom She had most Confidence, expressed some Sharpness towards a Lord of the King's Council, whom She named not, who She said, always gave her the fairest Words, and promised her every Thing She desired; and had persuaded her to affect somewhat that She had before no Mind to; and yet She was well assured, that when the same was proposed to the King on her Behalf, He was the only Man who dissuaded the King from granting it. Some of the Ladies seemed to have the Curiosity to know who it was; which the Queen would not tell; one of them who was known to have a Friendship for him, said, She hoped it was not the Chancellor; to which her Majesty replied with some Quickness, that She might be sure it was not He, who was so far from making Promises, or giving fair Words, and flattering her, that She did verily believe, that *if He thought her to be a Whore, He would tell her of it*; which when that Lady told him, He was not displeased with the Testimony.

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The Queen's
Opinion of his
Sincerity.

The two Ambassadors began their Journey from *Paris*, on *Michaelmas-Day*; and continued it without one Day's Rest to *Bordeaux* — *Hist. of the Reb.* Vol. x. p. 86.

They continued their Journey to *Bayonne*; and from thence to *St. Sebastian's*; where They were told by the Corregidor, that He had received Directions from the Secretary of State, to persuade them to remain there till the King's farther Pleasure might be known; and They received a Packet from Sir *Benjamin Wright* at *Madrid*, inclosing a Pass for them, under the Title of Ambassadors

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from the *Prince of Wales*. They immediately sent an Express to the Court, complaining of their Treatment, and desiring to know, whether their Persons were unacceptable to his Catholic Majesty; and if otherwise, They desired They might be treated in the Manner due to the Honor, and Dignity of the King their Master. They received an Answer full of Civility, imputing the Error in the Style of their Pass, to the Negligence, or Ignorance of the Secretary; and new Passes were sent to them in the proper Style; with Assurance, that They should find a very good Welcome from his Majesty — They left *St. Sebastian's* about the Middle of *November*—*Hist of the Reb.* Vol. x. p. 91.

When They came to *Alcavendas*, within three Leagues of *Madrid*, *Sir Benjamin Wright* came to them, and informed them, that all Things were in the State they were, when He writ to them at *St. Sebastian's*; that no House was yet prepared for their Reception; and that there was an evident Want of Attention for them in the Court; the *Spanish* Ambassador in *England* having done them ill Offices, lest their good Reception in *Spain* might incense the Parliament — After a Week's Stay in that little Town, They accepted of *Sir Benjamin Wright's* Invitation to his House at *Madrid*; They went privately thither, to reside *incognito* — The Court knew of their Arrival, but took no Notice of it — Lord *Cottington* desired, and obtained a private Audience of *Don Lewis de Haro*—*Don Lewis* excused the Omission towards the Ambassadors, on Pretence that the *Fiestas* for their new

Queen's Arrival, had engrossed the whole Attention of all the Officers about the Court; and promised immediate Reparation—Lord *Cottington* returned Home well satisfied—The Ambassadors are invited to see the Exercises of the *Fiestas*; and the Chancellor accordingly went to the Place assigned.

Hist. of the Reb. Vol. x p. 92, &c.

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The Masquerade is an Exercise They learned from the Moors; performed by Squadrons of Horse, seeming to charge each other with great Fierceness; with Bucklers in their left Hands, and a Kind of Cane in their right; which, when They come within little more than a Horse's Length, They throw with all the Strength They can; and against them They defend themselves with very broad Bucklers; and as soon as They have thrown their Darts, They wheel about in a full Gallop, till They can turn to receive the like Assault from those whom They had charged; and so several Squadrons of twenty, or five-and-twenty Horse, run round, and charge each other. It hath at first the Appearance of a martial Exercise; the Horses are very beautiful, and well adorned; the Men richly clad, and must be good Horsemen, otherwise They could not conduct the quick Motions and Turns of their Horses; all the rest is too childish; the Darts being nothing else but plain Bulrushes of the biggest Growth. After this, They run the Course; which is like our running at the Ring; save that two run still together, and the swifter hath the Prize; a Post dividing them at the End: From the Start They run their Horses full speed about fifty Paces, and the Judges are at that Post to determine who is first at the End.

Description of
the Masque-
rade.

PART V. Description of the Toros. The next Day, and so for two, or three Days together, both the Ambassadors had a Box prepared for them, to see the *Toros*; which is a Spectacle very wonderful. Here the Place was very noble, being the Market-Place, a very large Square, built with handsome Brick-Houses, which had all Balconies, which were adorned with Tapestry, and very beautiful Ladies. Scaffolds were built round to the first Story; the lower Rooms being Shops, and for ordinary Use; and in the Division of those Scaffolds, all the Magistrates, and Officers of the Town knew their Places. The Pavement of the Place was all covered with Gravel, which in Summer-Time was upon those Occasions watered by Carts charged with Hogsheds of Water. As soon as the King comes, some Officers clear the whole Ground from the common People; so that there is no Man seen upon the Plain, but two, or three *Alguazils*, Magistrates with their small white Wands. Then one of the four Gates which lead into the Streets is opened; at which the *Torreadors* enter, all Persons of Quality richly clad, and upon the best Horses in *Spain*, every one attended by eight, or ten, or more Lackeys, all clinquant with Gold, and Silver-Lace; who carry the Spears, which their Masters are to use against the Bulls; and with this Entry many of the common People break in, for which sometimes They pay very dear. The Persons on Horseback have all Cloaks folded up upon their left Shoulder; the least Disorder of which, much more the letting it fall, is a very great Disgrace; and in that grave Order, They march to the Place where the King sits, and after They have made the Reverences, They

place themselves at a good Distance from one another, P A R T
and expect the Bull. V.

The Bulls are brought in the Night before from the Mountains, by People used to that Work; who drive them into the Town when no Body is in the Streets, into a Pen made for them, which hath a Door that opens into that large Space; the Key whereof is sent to the King, which the King, when He sees every Thing ready, throws to an *Alguazil*, who carries it to the Officer that keeps the Door; and He causes it to be opened when a single Bull is ready to come out. When the Bull enters, the common People who sit over the Door, or near it, strike him, or throw short Darts with sharp Points of Steel to provoke him to Rage: He commonly runs with all his Fury against the first Man he sees on Horseback; who watches him so carefully, and avoids him so dexterously, that when the Spectators believe him to be even between the Horns of the Bull, He avoids him by the quick Turn of his Horse; and with his Lance strikes the Bull upon a Vein that runs through his Pole, with which in a Moment he falls down dead. But this fatal Stroke can never be struck, but when the Bull comes so near upon the Turn of the Horse, that his Horn even touches the Rider's Leg; and so is at such a Distance, that He can shorten his Lance, and use the full Strength of his Arm in the Blow; and They who are the most skilful in the Exercise, do frequently kill the Beast with such an exact Stroke: insomuch as in a Day, two, or three fall in that Manner: But if They miss the Vein, it only gives a Wound that the more enrages him.

PART V. Sometimes the Bull runs with so much Fierceness (for if he escapes the first Man, he runs upon the rest as They are in his Way) that He gores the Horse with his Horns, so that his Guts come out, and He falls, before the Rider can get from his Back. Sometimes, by the Strength of his Neck, he raises Horse and Man from the Ground, and throws both down; and then the greatest Danger is another Gore upon the Ground. In any of these Disgraces, or any other, by which the Rider comes to be dismounted, He is obliged in Honor to take his Revenge upon the Bull by his Sword, and upon his Head; towards which the Standers by assist him, by running after the Bull, and hocking him, by which He falls upon his hinder-Legs, but before that Execution can be done, a good Bull hath his Revenge upon many poor Fellows. Sometimes he is so unruly that no Body dares to attack him; and then the King calls for the Mastiffs, whereof two are let out at a Time, and if they cannot master him, but are themselves killed, as frequently they are, the King then, as the last Refuge, calls for the *English* Mastiffs, of which They seldom turn out above one at a Time, and he rarely misses taking the Bull, and holding him by the Nose, till the Men run in; and after They have hocked him, They quickly kill him.

In one of those Days there were no fewer than sixteen Horses, as good as any in *Spain*, the worst of which would that very Morning have yielded three hundred Pistoles, killed, and four, or five Men; besides many more of both hurt, and some Men remained perpetually maimed: for after the Horsemen have

have done as much as They can, They withdraw P A R T
 themselves, and then some accustomed nimble Fel- V.
 lows to whom Money is thrown, when They per-
 form their Feats with Skill, stand to receive the Bulls,
 whereof the worst are reserved till the last; and it is
 a wonderful Thing to see with what Steadiness those
 Fellows will stand a full Career of the Bull, and by a
 little quick Motion upon one Foot, avoid him, and
 lay a Hand upon his Horn, as if They guided him
 from them; but then the next Standers by, who have
 not the same Activity, commonly pay for it; and
 there is no Day without much Mischief. It is a very
 barbarous Exercise, and Triumph; in which so many
 Men's Lives are lost, and always ventured; but so
 rooted in the Affections of that Nation, that it is not
 in the King's Power, They say, to suppress it; though
 if He disliked it enough, He might forbear to be
 present at it.

There are three Festivals in the Year, whereof
Midsummer is one, on which the People hold it to be
 their Right to be treated with these Spectacles; not
 only in great Cities, where They are never disap-
 pointed, but in very ordinary Towns, where there
 are Places provided for it. Besides those ordinary
 annual Days, upon any extraordinary Accidents of
 Joy, as at this Time for the Arrival of the Queen,
 upon the Birth of the King's Children, or any signal
 Victory, these Triumphs are repeated; which no Ec-
 clestialical Censures, or Authority can suppress, or
 discountenance; for Pope *Pius* the V. in the Time
 of *Philip* the II. and very probably with his Appro-
 bation, if not upon his Desire, published a Bull against

PART the *Toros* in *Spain*, which is still in force; in which
V. He declared, that no Body should be capable of *Christian* Burial, who lost his Life at those Spectacles; and that every Clergyman who should be present at them, stood excommunicated *ipso facto*; and yet there is always one of the largest Galleries assigned to the Office of the Inquisition, and the Chief of the Clergy, which is always filled; besides that many religious Men in their Habits get other Places; only the *Jesuits* out of their Submission to the supreme Authority of the Pope, are never present there; but on those Days, do always appoint some such solemn Exercise to be performed, that obliges their whole Body to be together.

Is visited by
 the other Am-
 bassadors at
 Madrid, before
 his Audience.

Though it is not the Course for the Ambassadors to make their Visits to those who come last, before They receive their first Audience from the King; yet the very Night They came to the Town, the *Venetian* Ambassador sent to congratulate their Arrival, and to know what Hour They would assign of the next Day to receive a Visit from him: To which They returned their Acknowledgments; and that when They had obtained their Audience of the King, They would be ready to receive that Honor from him. However, the very next Day He came to visit them; and He was no sooner gone, but the *German* Ambassador, not sending Notice till He was at the Bottom of the Stairs, likewise came to them; and then the other Ambassadors, and public Ministers took their Times to make their Visits, without attending the Audience.

Some Account

There was one Thing very notable, that all the

foreign Ministers residing then in *Madrid* (the *English* Ambassadors, and the Resident of *Denmark* only excepted) were *Italians*; and all, but the *Venetian*, Subjects of the Great Duke. *Julio Rospigliosi* Nuntio for the Pope, was of *Pistoja*, and so a Subject to the Duke of *Florence*; a grave Man, and at that Time, safe that his Health was not good, like to come to be, what He was afterwards, Pope, as He was *Clement* the IX. The Emperor's Ambassador, the Marquis of *Grana*, was likewise an *Italian*, and a Subject of *Florence*; He had been General of one of the Emperor's Armies, and was sent afterwards Ambassador to *Madrid*; He was a Man of great Parts; and the removing the Conde-Duke *Olivarez* from Court, was imputed to his Artifice. He made the Match between the King, and the present Queen, for which He expected to have the Cap of a Cardinal; and had received it, if He had not died before the following Creation; the Cardinal of *Hesse* being nominated by the Emperor upon his Death. He was a Man of an imperious, and insolent Nature; and capable of any Temptation, and no Body was more glad of his Death than his own Servants, over whom He was a great Tyrant.

The Ambassador of *Venice*, *Pietro Basadonna*, a noble *Venetian*, was a Man, as all that Nation is, of great Civility, and much Profession; He was the first who told the Ambassadors, that the King their Master had a Resident at *Venice*; which was Mr. *Killigrew*, which They did not at first believe, having before They left *St. Germain*s, dissuaded the King from that Purpose; but afterwards his Majesty was prevailed upon, only to gratify him, that in that

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of the Ambassadors then at Madrid
Of Julio Rospigliosi.

of the Marquis of Grana.

of the Venetian Ambassador.

PART Capacity, He might borrow Money of *English* Merchants for his own Subsistence; which He did, and nothing to the Honor of his Master; but was at last compelled to leave the Republic, for his vicious Behaviour; of which the *Venetian* Ambassador complained to the King, when He came afterwards to *Paris*.

Of the Polish
Ambassador.

The Ambassador of the King of *Poland*, was likewise a *Florentine*; who was much in Favor with King *Uladislaus*, from whom He was sent; and continued by King *Casimir*. He had lived in great Splendor; but by his vicious Course of Life, and some Miscarriages, He fell very low, and was revoked with some Circumstances of Dishonor. He was a Man of a great Wit; if it had not served him to very ill Purposes. The Ambassador of *Florence*, was a Subject of his Master, and an Abbot, a grave Man; and though He was frequently called Ambassador, He was in Truth but Resident; which was discovered by a Contest He had with the *Denmark*-Resident for Place; who alledged, that the other was no more than Resident; which was true, and made the Discovery that the *Florentines* send no Ambassadors to *Madrid*, because They are not suffered to cover, which They use to do in many other Courts. The Arch-Duke of *Inspruck*'s Minister was likewise a *Florentine*, and had been bred in *Spain*, and was a Knight of the Order; and supported that Character upon a small Assignment from his Master, for some Benefit and Advantage it gave him in Negotiations, and Pretences He had in that Court.

Of the Arch-
Duke of
Inspruck's
Minister.

The Resident of *Denmark* was Don *Henrique*

Williamson (He was afterwards called *Rosewell*) who P A R T
 came Secretary to *Hannibal Zesté*; who had been V.
 the Year before Ambassador in that Court, and lived Of the
 in extraordinary Splendor, as all the Northern Mi- Resident of
 nisters do; who have not their Allowance from the Denmark.
 King, but from a Revenue that is purposely set aside
 for that Kind of Service. When He went away, He
 left this Gentleman to remain there as Resident. He
 was a grave, and a sober Man, wiser than most of
 his Nation; and lived with much more Plenty, and
 with a better Retinue than any other Minister of that
 Rank in that Court.

They had not been many Days in *Madrid*, when
 Don *Lewis* sent them the News of the Imprisonment
 of the Prince of *Condé*, Prince of *Conti*, and the Duke
 of *Longueville*; and that Marechal *Turenne* was fled
 into *Flanders*; so much the Cardinal had improved
 his Condition from the Time that They had left
Paris. There was yet no House provided for them,
 which They took very heavily; and believed that
 it might advance that Business, if They had once a
 public Reception as Ambassadors; and therefore
 They resolved to demand an Audience. Don *Lewis*
 came to be advertised, that the Ambassadors had pre-
 pared Mourning for themselves, and all their Train,
 against their Audience, which was true; for They
 thought it the most proper Dress to appear in, and to
 demand Assistance to revenge the Murder of their
 Master, it being yet within the Year: But Don *Lewis*
 sent to them, that He hoped that when the whole
 Court was in *Gala*, upon the Joy of the Marriage of
 the King, and to give the Queen a cheerful Recep-

PART tion; They would not dishonor the Festival by
v. appearing in *Luto*, which the King could not but take
unkindly; which He said, He thought fit to advertise
them of, out of Friendship, and without any Authority.
Whereupon, as well to comply in an Affair which seemed to have somewhat of Reason in it, as
out of Apprehension, that from hence They might
take Occasion to defer their Audience, They changed
their Purpose, and caused new Clothes to be made;
and then sent to demand their Audience.

Lord Cotting-
ton, and the
Chancellor of
the Exchequer
demand their
Audience.

*Montpelier, 1st of
March, 1670.*