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### **The Works Of Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford**

In Five Volumes

**Walpole, Horace**

**London, 1798**

Supplement to ditto

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## SUPPLEMENT.

*HAVING found some scattered passages relating to some other lords, which scarcely entitle them to places in this catalogue, and which yet make me doubtful whether they should not be inserted; I choose to range them here: and if hereafter more evidence relating to them shall be discovered, they may be distributed in their proper order.*

## ANTONY BROWN, VISCOUNT MONTACUTE.

**I**T is against my rule to reckon peers as authors, of whom nothing is extant but speeches or letters. Indeed where there is a presumption that either were published by the persons themselves, it makes a difference. I should not record this lord at all, but from his being mentioned as a writer by bishop Tanner for his

“Speech in the house of lords against the alteration of religion \*.”

“One of his letters is preserved among the Harleian MSS. N<sup>o</sup> 283, 100: another, ib. 703, 14.”

Of his grandson, Antony, the next viscount, is extant in MS. “A book of orders and rules, established for the better direction and government of his household and family, together with the several duties and charges appertaining to his officers and other servants, 1595.” It is rather a collection of forms and ceremonies to be used about his person and in his house, than any thing else, and is a ridiculous piece of mimicry of royal grandeur; an instance of ancient pride, the more remarkable, as the peer who drew it up was then barely 24 years of age. There are no fewer than 36 different ranks

\* Page 131.

of servants whom he calls his officers; and yet it is observable, though the whole line were rigid catholics, that no mention is made of his chaplains or priests. His only ecclesiastic is his almoner, and his business it seems was to light the fires in the hall.

*HENRY CLIFFORD, EARL OF  
CUMBERLAND,*

**T**HE second of that title, has but little claim to a place in this list, unless any farther discoveries are made of his writing than

“Some verses which he composed on his father’s presenting a treatise of natural philosophy in old French to the priory of Bolton, and which with the book itself were preserved in Mr. Thoresby’s museum at Leeds\*.”

*LORD CHANCELLOR HATTON.*

**W**OOD says †, “He wrote, as it is said, several things pertaining to the law; but none of them are extant, only this, if I may say it is his, and not his name set to it for sale-fake.”

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

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

“Two letters among the Burleigh Papers published by Murdin.”

“Two more among the Harleian MSS. N<sup>o</sup> 6993, 21; and 6994, 79.”

Christopher lord Hatton, his kinsman and successor, published

\* Vide Ducat. Leod. p. 538.

† Athenæ, vol. i. p. 253.

“The

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

I have been told that there is extant a manuscript written by the second lord Hatton, entitled

“A brief state of Guernsey, by the right hon. Christopher lord Hatton, present governor of the said island.”

### LIONEL CRANFIELD, EARL of MIDDLESEX.

PREFIXED to Coryat's Crudities (a book not more foolish than the commendatory verses of the wits of the age, who meant to turn the author into ridicule) is a copy by Lionel Cranfield, then a merchant of London, afterwards earl of Middlesex and lord high treasurer; a man, whose suppleness and parts carried him to the greatest height, and whose ingratitude and want of judgment made his fall more precipitate than his elevation. He rose by flattering the duke of Buckingham; but deceiving himself in the imagination that king James was grown weary of his favourite and meant to deprive him of his power, “he had the courage, says lord Clarendon †, the baseness, says truth, to withdraw from his absolute dependence on the duke, and make some other essays, which proved to his ruin.” Had the earl withstood the arbitrary directions of the favourite, while in the zenith of his power, and showed him that even gratitude could not bias him to be a lawless tool, he had acted bravely and honestly.—With the noble historian's leave, I do not see the courage of a creature proposing to trample on a falling minion, to whom he owed his fortune. When it erects parasites into patriots, what is history? It is remarkable that this city-born grandee lived to be committed to the Compter by an alderman ‡. I have met with no other of his lordship's compositions.

\* Athenæ, vol. i. p. 254.

† Vol. i. p. 11.

‡ Vol. ii. p. 105.

## JOHN HOLLES, EARL OF CLARE,

A MAN too remarkable to be omitted, while there was the least foundation for inscribing him in this catalogue; yet was that foundation too slight to range him in form as an author.

His \* person was lofty and noble, his courage daring, his eloquence useful, his virtues often at war with his interest, as often accommodating themselves to it. A volunteer in the Netherlands under sir Francis Vere; a seaman in one of the greatest scenes on which his country ever acted, the naval war of 1588; at which time his active strength was so extraordinary, that he could climb the tallest ship, though locked in the unwieldy armour of those days. He distinguished himself in Hungary; in Ireland he was knighted for his public valour; his private was successful in duels. He encountered little less danger in provoking the resentment of those mighty ministers, Burleigh and Buckingham, the one for his mistress, the other for his friend—the cause of the latter he never deserted: he praised Raleigh, when dead; stuck to Somerset, when fallen; defended the earl of Oxford, when oppressed by the power of Villiers. Yet with this bold spirit of ancient times, he had much of the character of far more modern patriots. He often opposed the court from personal disgusts, often returned to it for private views; loudly stigmatized the traffic of peerages, yet bought both his barony and his earldom; and, approaching his resemblance to very modern patriots, offended the king by accusing him † of a design to introduce a body of *German* horse. He had originally been of the band of pensioners to queen Elizabeth, when the poorest gentleman of the troop had 4000 *l.* per annum: his next preferment at court was comptroller to prince Henry. Soon after his death, Holles was disgraced and imprisoned ‡ for a cause, which, though called trivial by his relation and biographer, leaves no favourable impression of his memory. It

\* See his Life written by Gervase Holles, his kinsman, in Collins's *Histor. collections* of the noble families of Cavendish, Holles, &c. and in the *Biographia*.

† Charles the first.

‡ He was also prosecuted in the Star-chamber, for living in town without leave. *Strafford Papers*, vol. i. p. 337.

was

was for having a private conference with Garnet and another jesuit at their execution. That brutal and corrupt man, sir Edward Coke, pleading with his accustomed acrimony in the Star-chamber against Holles, asked him this elegant question :

“ Et quæ tanta fuit Tyburn tibi causâ videndi ? ”

What was still more memorable, the politic criminal bought himself out of prison into a peerage, by a present of 10,000 *l.* to Buckingham ; and for 5000 *l.* more obtained from the same market the earldom of Clare, which had just been refused to the earl of Warwick, on a solemn declaration of the court-lawyers, that it was a title peculiar to the blood-royal, and not to be allowed to a meaner subject.

Indeed, audacious as the profligacy of that court was, it is to be suspected that the earl of Clare had another private key to the gate of his prison. He had been of the household to prince Henry ; and was a bold speaker : a man whose resentments had carried him to visit condemned jesuits, was a dangerous person if possessed of a court-secret—and that he was, some mysterious lines written in his pocket-book seem strongly to intimate : they begin thus :

“ Acteon once Diana naked spied  
At unawares, yet by his dogs he died, &c.”

The writer of his Life says indeed that the earl did not believe prince Henry poisoned ; but he mentions an *if*, which adds much more weight to the suspicion, than the negation could take from it : nor is his supposal, that the earl would have hated Somerset if he had known him guilty, of any force : the morals of Clare were not always rigid.

Perhaps I have been too diffuse on a man who scarcely comes within my plan ; but the singularity of his life and fortunes has drawn me beyond a just length. I will conclude with mentioning, that towards the end of his life he was on the point of being declared lord treasurer [as his friend Somerset was of being restored to favour] ; that he once more offended the court by refusing the order of the Bath for his two sons, from resentment of the disgrace of another friend, archbishop Williams ; and that he was father

of the famous patriot lord Holles; and father-in-law of the more famous minister, lord Strafford. He wrote

“An answer to some passages of sir Francis Bacon’s essay on empire.”

“Epitaph on his son Francis, in Westminster-abbey:” the tomb is remarkable for its simplicity and good taste.

“Epitaph on sir Walter Raleigh.”

“The verses in his pocket-book, mentioned above.”

“A speech in behalf of the earl of Oxford.” The bishops having uniformly voted against the earl, to pay their court to Buckingham who opposed him, lord Clare passing by their bench the next day, said to them, “My lords, I observed yesterday you went all one way, and yet you shall not all be bishops of Canterbury\*.”

“A sensible and cautious letter of advice to his son-in-law Strafford.” Lord Clare was admired for his letters; and Howel in two of his bears testimony to the earl’s learning and skill in languages.

“A letter to lord Burleigh on his speech in the Star-chamber in derogation of sir John and his ancestors †.”

### THOMAS WENTWORTH, EARL OF STRAFFORD,

IS not recorded here for his speeches and letters, those chef-d’œuvres of sense, of nervous and pathetic eloquence; but on occasion of an elegy with some affecting lines, said to have been composed by him the night be-

\* In lord Clarendon’s Continuation of his history it is said that the king [Charles II.] sent *his commands* to the bench by the archbishop to vote against their best friend the falling chancellor. They never received so unparliamentary an order

on a worse occasion; and from his lordship’s silence it is probable that they never obeyed it less to their honour.

† MS. in the Harleian Collection in the British Museum, N<sup>o</sup> 36, 59.

fore his execution. It has been re-published in the collection \* of tracts called lord Somers's; but in a subsequent † volume we are told that it was a fiction, avowed afterwards by another person. Most probably it was not genuine: that hero had other ways of venting his scorn than in sonnets and madrigals. When the lieutenant of the Tower offered him a coach, lest he should be torn to pieces by the mob in passing to execution; he replied, "I die to please the people, and I will die in their own way." With such stern indifference to his fate, he was not likely to debase his dignity by puerile expressions of it.

His own notes taken at his trial, and a remarkable letter in apology for his ambition, are extant in the Harl. MSS. N<sup>o</sup> 2233; and 7000, 34.

*WILLIAM FIENNES*, VISCOUNT SAY  
and SEALE,

IS said to be author of a tract extant in the Sunderland library at Blenheim, called  
"The Scotch design discovered." Quarto, 1654.

LORD-KEEPER *COVENTRY*.

BESIDES recapitulating several of his speeches in print, Wood says † he hath extant

"An answer to the petition against recusants."

And that there goes under his name another piece, called

"Perfect and exact directions to all those that desire to know the true and just fees of all the offices belonging to the court of Common-pleas, Chancery, &c." Lond. octavo.

\* Second coll. vol. ii. p. 9.

† Fourth coll. vol. i. p. 83.

‡ Vol. i. p. 627.

Among



Among the Harl. MSS. is the following piece,

“ Ordinances made by the lord-keeper Coventry (with the ayinge and assistance of sir J. Cæsar, &c.) for the redress of sundry errors, defaults and abuses in the high court of Chancery \*.” And “ A paraphrase on the king’s speech †.”

### EDWARD LORD MONTAGU,

FATHER of the first duke of Montagu, made, when a young man, a good translation into Latin, of Michael Drayton’s epistle from Henry II. to Rosamond. It is printed at the end of a wretched collection of poems, called *Amanda*, by one N. Hookes, printed in 1653. The volume is dedicated to lord Montagu. It is remarkable that, though the Latin is in general pure and Ovidian, his lordship has in one place Latinized a word entirely English, *lullabit*.

### JOHN LORD LUCAS.

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

“ Speech in the house of peers, February 22, 1671, upon the reading the subsidy-bill the second time in the presence of his majesty §.” In the State Poems I find one ||, alluding to this speech, called “ Lord Lucas’s ghost.”

\* N<sup>o</sup> 2207, art. 10.

not. Vol. ii. p. 59.

† N<sup>o</sup> 2305, art. 8.

§ State Tracts, vol. i. p. 454.

‡ Marvel says he owned part was his, part

|| Vol. i. p. 173.

HENRY\* LORD ARUNDEL  
of WARDOUR,

ONE of the lords imprisoned for the popish plot, had behaved with distinguished bravery in the quarrel of Charles the first; but the merits of his religion and sufferings were stronger recommendations to James the second, in whose short reign lord Arundel was lord privy-seal and much trusted. In a paltry collection, called *Loyal poems*, printed in 1685, by one of the lowest tools of the Roman catholic faction, I find

“Five little meditations in verse,” ascribed to this lord, and said to be written whilst he was prisoner in the Tower.

In another poem in this collection, p. 227, it is said that Arundel was to have been chancellor. Another, on the death of Charles the second, is so ridiculously bad that I cannot help quoting the two first lines of it,

“Hang all the streets with fable sad; and call  
The royal palace, *Black*, and not *Whitehall*.”

The most remarkable piece in this miscellany, in which there are a few of a better style, is the elegy of Charles the first, which I have mentioned before, and which being printed and ascribed to him in the *Life of his son*, is a strong presumption of its authenticity.

\* His ancestor Thomas, the first lord Arundel, having for his valiant behaviour in Hungary been created by the emperor Rodolph a count of the empire, and being imprisoned by queen Elizabeth for receiving that honour without her permission, wrote an apology for himself in a letter to lord Burleigh, which is printed in Peck's *De- siderata curiosa*, book vii. p. 51: and some letters

to the queen, which were extant MSS. in Thoresby's museum, p. 532. What is remarkable in this piece is, that he mentions an earl of Somerset, created by a pope (and who was called *the apostolic earl*), and an earl of Winchester, by a king of France. In a few pages it will be seen that one of the emperors made a duke of Northumberland.

F O R D

## FORD LORD GREY,

A MAN, converted into an author, as any malefactor might be, if his crimes soared high enough to make him of consequence to history. The confession of his share in a plot and in a rebellion happening to be preserved, has been lately given to the public: where found, or by whom published, is not known; but universally believed genuine: if genuine, authenticating remarkably the Rye-house conspiracy, which, exploded at the time of its existence, seems to have taken its place in credit, in the room of the popish plot, so firmly the belief of all good whigs in the reign of Charles II. I shall say no more of this worthless man, but that he is the hero of those love-letters, which the tender heart of Mrs. Manley or Mrs. Haywood lamented the loss of, and supplied, between him and his sister-in-law; and that he was made earl of Tankerville by king William. His book is called

“The secret history of the Rye-house plot and of Monmouth’s rebellion, written by Ford lord Grey in 1685. Now first published from a MS. signed by himself before the earl of Sunderland. 1754.”

ROBERT SPENCER, EARL of  
SUNDERLAND,

HAVING been loaded with variety of accusations for the lengths he had gone in countenancing popery to flatter king James, and with betraying him afterwards to the prince of Orange, published a vindication of his conduct, called

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

\* Somers’s Tracts, vol. i. p. 602.

THOMAS

*THOMAS GREY, EARL of STAMFORD,*

**P**UBLISHED his speech at the general quarter-fessions held for the county of Leicester at Michaelmas 1690; his lordship being made custos rotulorum for the said county by the late lords commissioners of the great seal. Lond. 1692, quarto, with a preface.

*JOHN LORD JEFFERIES,*

**S**ON of the noted chancellor. I find two little pieces ascribed to this lord in the collection of state-poems in four volumes quarto. One is called

“A fable\*.” The other †,

“A burlesque translation of an elegy on the duke of Gloucester.”

*JOHN LOWTHER, VISCOUNT LONSDALE,*

**T**HE first peer and father of the last peer of that line, was instrumental to the Revolution, and so much esteemed by king William, who made him lord privy-seal, that when through ill health he was obliged to retire from business, the king would not suffer him to resign the seal, but ordered him to take it into the country with him. He wrote

“A treatise on œconomics,” addressed to his son, MS. in the hands of sir James Lowther. Another copy was in the possession of sir John Ramsden, his lordship’s grandson.

\* Vol. ii. p. 241.

† Vol. iii. p. 342.

VOL. I.

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GEORGE

GEORGE VERNEY, LORD WILLOUGHBY  
DE BROKE

AND dean of Windsor, published a few sermons on public occasions. His son, Richard lord Willoughby, was mad, and wrote verses, some of which he printed, particularly a copy on the wedding of the princess royal Anne and the prince of Orange, in 1732. There is no sense, no poetry, no metre, no numbers in them: though designed for heroics, some of the lines have only eight feet, and others fifteen and sixteen. On the Dutch drinking port on the marriage, his lordship says,

“The gaudy streets are dyed with crimson stream,  
And Portugal throughout the Hague does seem.”

A little farther,

“At Helvoetfluyts see pleasure all on float,  
See no laborious men, no careful boat:  
Could fishes know how they’re employ’d in merry schemes,  
Thus to escape, they’d bless themselves in quiet streams.”

ROBERT DUDLEY, DUKE of  
NORTHUMBERLAND,

CALLED the natural son, probably the legitimate son, of the great earl of Leicester, having been deprived of his birth-right, and never acknowledged as a peer of England, could not with propriety be classed among that order: yet he was too great an honour to his country to be omitted; and it is the duty of the meanest historian, and his felicity to have in his power, to do justice to the memory of the deserving, which falls not within the compass of particulars to procure to the living. The author of those curious lives of the

the Dudleys in the Biographia has already retrieved the fame of this extraordinary person from oblivion; and therefore I shall touch but very few particulars of his story. He \* was educated under sir Thomas Chaloner, the accomplished governor of prince Henry, and distinguished his youth by martial achievements, and by useful discoveries in the West Indies. But it was the house of Medici, those patrons of learning and talents, who fostered this enterprising spirit, and who were amply rewarded for their munificence by his projecting the free port of Leghorn. He flourished in their court †, and in that of the emperor, who declared him duke of Northumberland; a dukedom remarkably confirmed to his widow, whom Charles the first created duchess Dudley. Antony Wood says ‡, "The duke was a complete gentleman in all suitable employments, an exact seaman, an excellent architect, mathematician, physician, chymist, and what not? He was a handsome personable man, tall of stature, red-haired, and of admirable comport, and above all noted for riding the great horse, for tilting, and for his being the first of all that taught a dog to sit in order to catch partridges." The same author gives this list of his works:

"Voyage to the island of Trinidada and the coast of Paria, 1594, 1595 §."

"Del arcano del mare, &c." Firenze, 1630, 1646; in two volumes folio; full of mathematical cuts, sea-charts, fortifications, &c.

"A discourse to correct the exorbitances of parliaments, and to enlarge the king's revenue ||. Written in the year 1613." This is the only uncommendable performance of our author's life; and as it was attended by an extraordinary anecdote, the reader is desired to take a little notice of it, one very particular circumstance having never, as I know, been remarked. This paper, by which Dudley had sought to ingratiate himself with James the first, concluding no method so easy or sure for recovering his own right as to

\* Wood, vol. ii. p. 126. See a full account of sir Thomas Chaloner and his family in the *Ædes Walpolianæ*, and in Birch's *Life of prince Henry*.

† Where he endeavoured to bring about a match between the great duke's sister and Henry

prince of Wales. See *Birch*, p. 321.

‡ Vol. ii. p. 27.

§ See Hakluyt's third volume of *English voyages*, p. 574.

|| *Rushworth*, vol. i. in the appendix, p. 12.

instruct the king how to usurp upon the rights of his subjects, this paper had long lain neglected; but in the year 1628, an information was filed by sir Robert Heath, attorney-general, in the Star-chamber, against the earls of Bedford, Somerset, and Clare, sir Robert Cotton, John Selden and Oliver St. John\*, for dispersing this shameless libel. Foulis † would ascribe this publication to the patriots, who meant to make the king odious; a most improbable charge, and not at all confirmed by what really happened afterwards, when it was re-published under the title of "Strafford's plot." There is great reason to presume that this attack on parliaments was not made without the connivance of the court, at least was not disagreeable to it; the attorney-general receiving orders, in the middle of the prosecution, to dismiss the cause, on pretence that his majesty was willing to extend his royal lenity to his subjects on the birth of a prince, of whom the queen was just delivered. The remarkable incident unnoticed, was the earl of Somerset being involved in this trial; that haughty and fallen favourite, generally supposed to have dragged out the remainder of his life in infamy and obscurity, but who here appears engaged in state-intrigues with some of the greatest lords at that period.

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

\* It is not the least particularity of this anecdote to find the names of two such eminent patriots as Selden and Oliver St. John among men who propagated a plan for the reduction of parliaments. The lengths which St. John went afterwards *with* the parliament were perhaps no unnatural consequence of a temper that had dipped into the contrary extreme to make his court.— Selden was a more temperate man and of fairer repute. See also *Usher's Letters*, pp. 414, 418.

† Hist. of Plots, book i. p. 68.

PEERESSES.