

Several letters, / written by this honourable author, to Queen Elizabeth, King James, divers lords, and others.

Contributors

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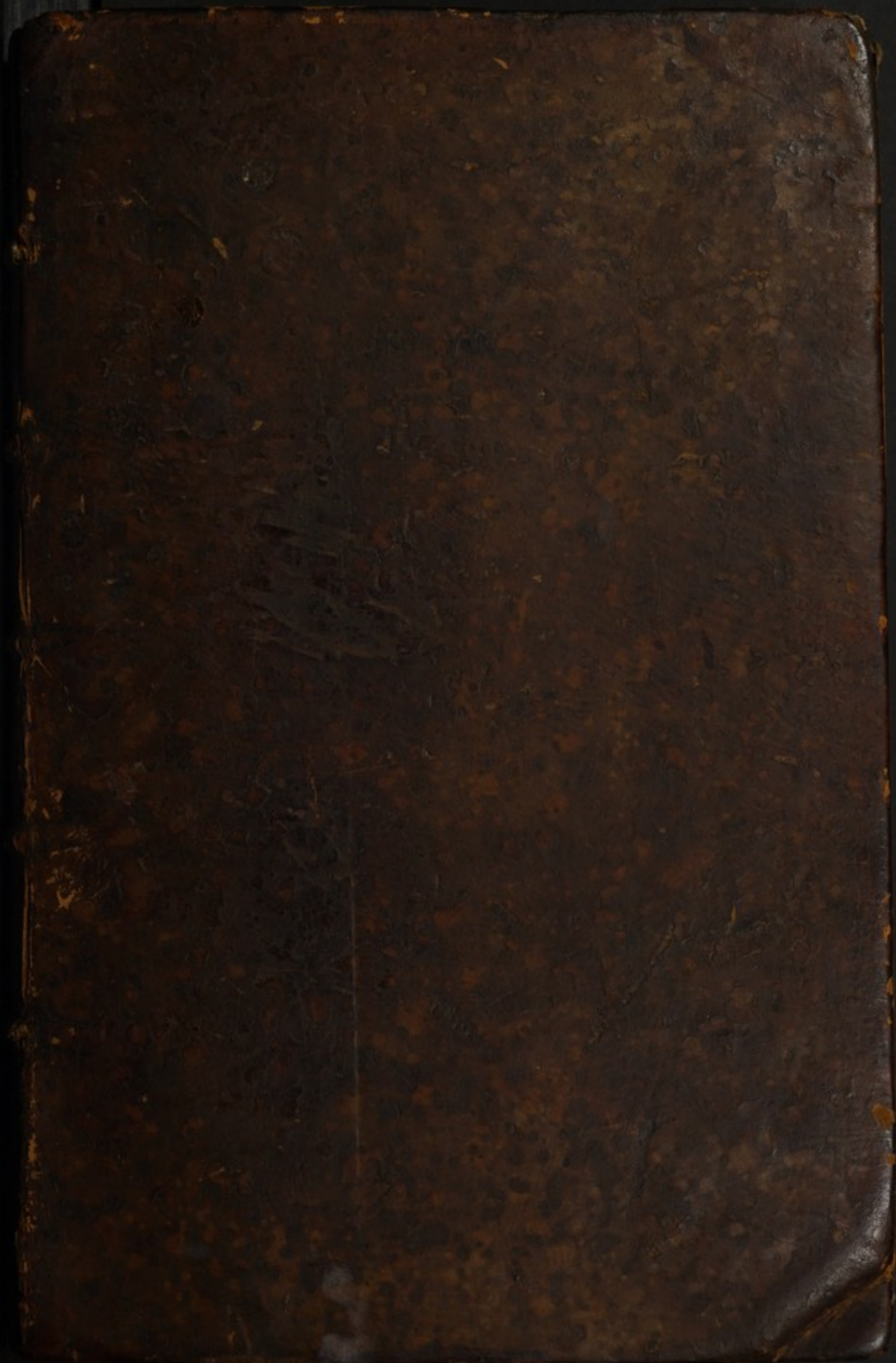
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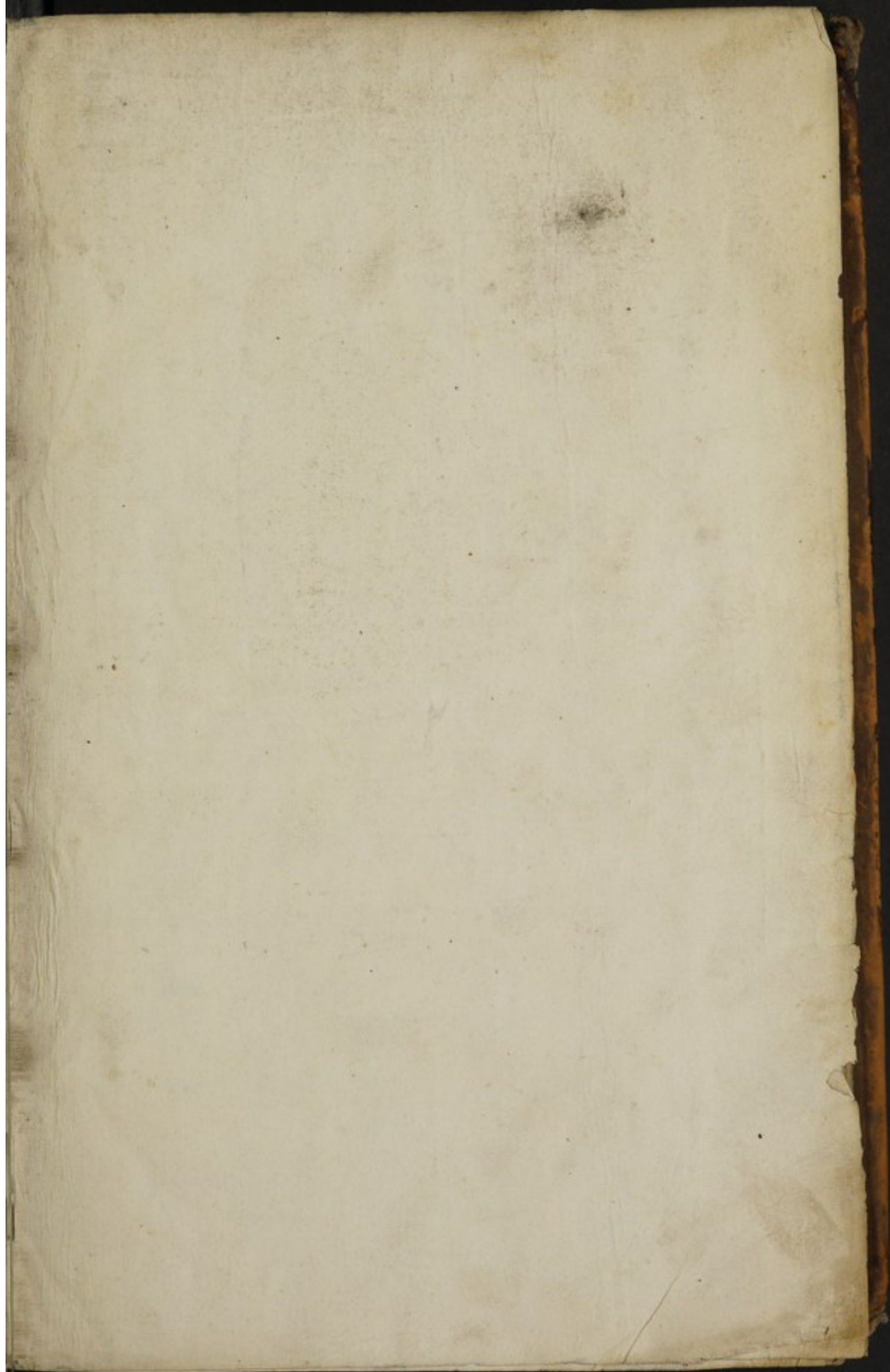
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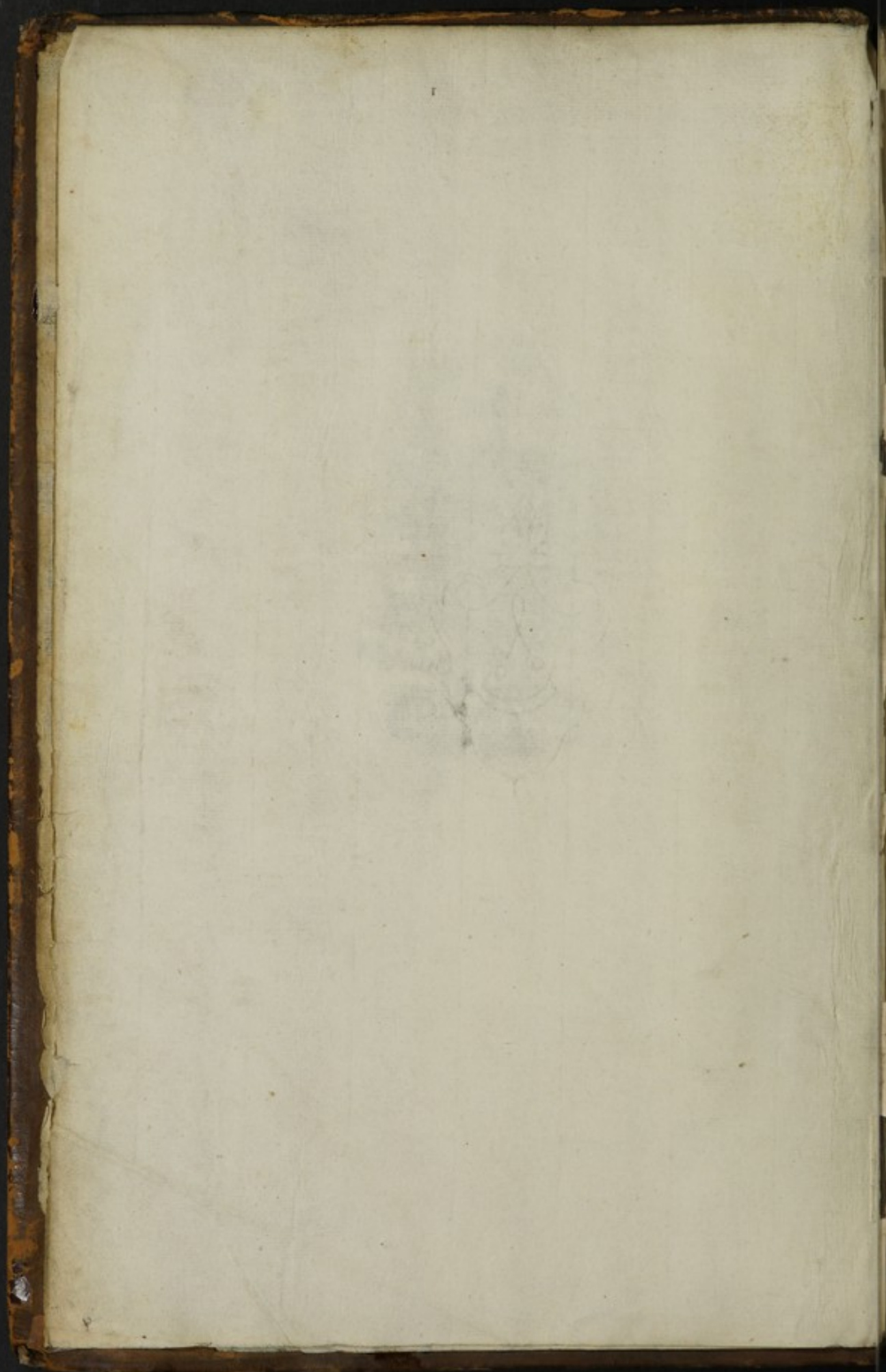
BACON, F

Bound in at end is J Selden's Brief
this course touching the office of Lord
Chancellor. 1671.



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SEVERAL
LETTERS,

WRITTEN BY THIS

Honourable Author,
TO
QUEEN ELIZABETH,
KING JAMES,
DIVERS
L O R D S,
AND OTHERS.



LONDON,
Printed by T. R. for *William Lee*, at the sign of the
Turks-Head in *Fleetstreet*, 1671.

SEVERAL
LETTERS
WRITTEN BY THIS
Honourable Author
TO
QUEEN ELIZABETH
KING JAMES
DIVERS
FOR
AND OTHERS



LONDON,
Printed by T. R. for William Lee, at the sign of the
Turtle-Head in Fleetstreet, 1671.



A
L E T T E R
 To the LORD TREASURER,
B U R G H L E Y,
 In Excuse of his S P E E C H, in
P A R L I A M E N T,
 Against the
T R I P L E S U B S I D I E.

It may please your Lordship,

I Was sorry, to find, by your *Lordships Speech*, yesterday, that my last *Speech*, in *Parliament*, delivered, in discharge, of my Conscience, and Duty to *God*, her *Majesty*, and my *Countray*, was offensive: If it were misreported, I would be glad, to attend your *Lordship*, to disavow any thing, I said not; if it were misconstrued, I would be glad, to expound my self, to exclude any sense, I meant not. If my Heart be misjudged, by Imputation of Popularity, or Opposition, by any envious, or officious Informer, I have great wrong; And the greater, because the Manner of my *Speech*, did most evidently shew, that I spake simply; And only, to satisfy my Conscience, and not with any Advantage, or Policy, to sway the Cause: And my Terms, carried all signification, of Duty, and Zeal, towards her *Majesty*, and her Service. It is true, that from the Beginning, whatsoever was above a *Double Subsidie*, I did wish, might, (for president sake) appear to be extraordinary; And, (for Discontents sake) might not have been levied, upon the Poorer sort: Though otherwise, I wished it as Raising, as I think this will prove, and more. This was my mind, I confess it. And therefore, I most humbly pray, your good Lordship, First, to continue me in your own good Opinion; And then, to perform the part, of an *Honourable Friend*, towards your poor *Servant*, and *Alliance*; In drawing her *Majesty*, to accept, of the Sincerity, and Simplicity, of my Heart; And to bear with the rest, and restore me, to her *Majesties* Favour.

A Letter to the Lord Treasurer Burghley, recommending his first Sute, touching the Solicitors place.

After the remembrance of my most humble Duty,

THough I know, by late Experience, how mindful your *Lordship* vouchsafeth to be of me, and my poor Fortunes; since it pleased your *Lordship*, during your Indisposition, when her *Majesty* came to visit your *Lordship*, to make mention of me, for my Employment, and preferment; yet being now in the Countrey, I do presume, that your *Lordship*, who of your Self, had so Honourable care of the matter, will not think it a Trouble, to be solicited therein. My hope is, that whereas your *Lordship* told me, her *Majesty* was somewhat graveled upon the Offence, she took, at my *Speech* in *Parliament*, your *Lordships* favourable, and good word, (who hath assured me, that for your own part, you construed, that I spake, to the best,) will be as a good *Tide*, to remove her from that *Shelf*. And it is not unknown to your *Lordship*, that I was the first, of the Ordinary Sort, of the *Lower House of Parliament*, that spake for the *Subsidy*; And that, which I after spake in difference, was but in Circumstances of Time and Manner, which methinks should be no greater Matter, since there is Variety allowed in *Counsel*, as a Discord in *Musick*, to make it more perfect. But I may justly doubt, not so much her *Majesties* Impression upon this particular, as her Conceit otherwise, of my Insufficiency; which though I acknowledge to be great, yet it will be the less, because I purpose not to divide my self between her *Majesty*, and the *Causes* of other Men, (as others have done) but to attend her Business only; Hoping that a whole Man meanly able, may do as well as half a Man better able. And if her *Majesty* think that she shall make an Adventure in using one, that is rather a Man of Study, than of Practice and Experience; Surely, I may remember to have heard that my *Father*, (an Example I confess, rather Ready than Like; was made *Solicitor*, of the *Augmentation*, (a Court of much Business) when he had never practiced, and was but twenty seven years old: And Mr. *Brograve* was now, in my time, called to be *Attorney* of the *Dutchy*, when he had practiced little or nothing: And yet discharged his place with great Sufficiency. But these things and the like, are, as her *Majesty* shall be made capable of them: wherein, knowing what Authority, your *Lordships* Commendation hath with her *Majesty*, I conclude with my Self, that the Substance of strength which I may receive, will be from your *Lordship*. It is true, my Life hath been so private, as I have had no means to do your *Lordship* service; but yet, as your *Lordship* knoweth, I have made offer of such as I could yield: For as *God* hath given me a mind to love the *Publick*; so incidently, I have ever had your *Lordship* in singular Admiration; whose happy Ability her *Majesty* hath so long used, to her great Honour and yours. Besides, that Amendment of State or Countenance, which I have received, hath been from your *Lordship*. And therefore if your *Lordship* shall stand a good Friend to your poor *Allie*, you shall but *Tueri Opus proprium*, which you have begun. And your *Lordship* shall bestow your benefit upon one that hath more sense of Obligation than of Self-love. Thus humbly desiring pardon, of so long a Letter, I wish your *Lordship* all Happiness. This 7th of June, 1595.

A Letter to Queen Elizabeth, upon the sending of a New-years Gift.

It may please your Majesty,

According to the Ceremony, of the Time, I would not forget, in all humbleness, to present your Majesty with a small *New-years Gift*: Nothing to my Mind. And therefore to supply it, I can but pray to God to give your Majesty his *New-years Gift*; that is, a *New-year* that shall be as no year to your Body; And as a year with two *Harvests* to your Coffers; And every other way prosperous and gladfom. And so I remain.

A Letter to Queen Elizabeth, upon the sending of a New-years Gift.

Most excellent Sovereign Mistris,

The only *New years Gift* which I can give your Majesty, is that which God hath given to me: which is, a Mind, in all humbleness, to wait upon your Commandements and Busines: Wherein I would to God, that I were hooded, that I saw less; Or that I could perform more: For now I am like a Hawk, that bates, when I see occasion of service, but cannot fly because I am tyed to anothers Fift. But mean while, I continue my presumption of making to your Majesty, my poor Oblation of a Garment, as unworthy the wearing as his service that sends it: But the Approach to your Excellent Person may give worth to both: which is all the Happiness I aspire unto.

A Letter of Advice to the Earl of Essex, to take upon him the Care of Irish Causes, when Mr. Secretary Cecill was in France.

My Singular good Lord,

I Do write, because I had no time fully to expresse my Conceit to your Lordship, touching *Irish Affairs*; considering them as they may concern your Lordship; Knowing that you will consider them, as they may concern the State. That it is one of the aptest particulars that hath come, or can come upon the Stage for your Lordship to purchase Honour upon, I am moved to think for three Reasons. Because, it is ingenerate, in your House, in respect of my Lord, your Fathers Noble Attempts: Because of all the Actions of State on foot at this time, the Labour resteth most in that particular; And because the World will make a kind of Comparifon, between those that set it out of Frame, and those that bring it into Frame: which kind of Honour giveth the quickest kind of Reflection.

tion. The Transferring this Honour upon your self, consisteth in two points : The one, if the *Principal Persons* imploy'd, come in by you and depend upon : The other, if your *Lordship* declare your self and profess to undertake a Care of that *Kingdom*. For the *Persons* it falleth out well that your *Lordship* hath had no Interest in the *Persons of Imputation* : For neither, Sir *William Fitz-Williams*, nor Sir *John Norrice*, was yours. Sir *William Russel* was conceived yours but was curbed. Sir *Coniers Clifford* (as I conceive it) dependeth on you, who is said to do well. And if my *Lord of Ormond*, in this Interim, doth accommodate things well, (as it is said he doth) I take it he hath alwayes had good Understanding with your *Lordship* : So as all things, hitherto, are not only whole and entire but of favourable Aspect towards your *Lordship*, if hereafter you choose well. Concerning the Care of *Business*, the general and popular Conceit hath been, that *Irish Causes* have been much neglected ; whereby the Reputation of better Care will put Life into them. But for a Beginning and Key to that which shall follow ; It were good your *Lordship* would have some large and serious Conference with Sir *William Russel*, Sir *Richard Bingham*, the *Earl of Tonnond*, and Mr. *Wilbram* ; To know their Relation of the past ; Their *Opinion* of the present ; and Their *Advice* for the future.

For the *Points of Apposing* them, I am too much a stranger to the *Business* to deduce them : But in a general *Topique* methinks, the pertinent *Interrogations* must be ; Either of the Possibility and Means of Accord ; or of the Nature of the War ; or of the Reformation of Abuses ; or of the joyning of Practice with Force in the Disunion of the *Rebels*. If your *Lordship* doubt to put your *Sickle* into anothers *Harvest* ; First, *Time* brings it to you in Mr. *Secretaries* Absence : Next being mixt with matter of War, it is fittest for you : And lastly, I know your *Lordship* will carry it with that Modesty and Respect towards Aged *Dignity* ; And that good Correspondence towards my dear *Kinsman* and your good *Friend* now abroad, as no Inconvenience may grow that way.

Thus have I played the *Ignorant Statesman* ; Which I do to No Body but your *Lordship* ; except to the *Queen* sometimes when she train's me on. But your *Lordship* will accept my Duty and good meaning ; And secure me touching the privateness of that I write.

A Letter of Advice to the *Earl of Essex*, upon the first Treaty with *Tyrone* 1598, before the *Earl* was nominated for the Charge of *Ireland*.

My very good Lord.

Concerning the *Advertisements*, which your *Lordship* imparted to me, touching the *State of Ireland*, for willing Duties sake, I will set down to your *Lordship*, what *Opinion*, sprang in my Minde, upon that I read.

The Letter from the *Counsel*, there, leaning to mistrust, and dissuade the Treaty, I do not much rely on, for 3. *Causes*. First, because it is alwayes, the Grace, and the Safety, of such a Counsel, to erre in Caution : wherunto add that it may be, they, or some of them, are not without Envy, towards

towards the *Person*, who is used, in treating the Accord. Next, because the Time of this *Treaty*, hath no shew of Dissimulation; For that *Tyrone*, is now in no straits; but he is more like a Gamster, that will give over, because he is a Winner, than because he hath no more Money in his Purse. Lastly, I do not see, but those *Articles*, whereupon they ground their Suspicion, may as well proceed out of *Fear*, as out of *Falsehood*. For the Retaining, the Dependance of the *Vriaghts*; The protracting, the Admission, of a Sheriff; the Refusing to give his *Son* for an *Hostage*; The Holding off from present Repair to *Dublin*; The Refusing to go presently to Accord, without including *Odonnell*, and other his *Associates*; May very well come, of an Apprehension, in case he should receive hard measure; And not out of *Treachery*, So as if the *great Person*, you write of, be faithful; And that you have not heard, some present Intelligence of present *Succours*, from *Spain*; (For the Expectation whereof, *Tyrone* would win time;) I see no deep Cause of Distrusting this Course of *Treaty*, if the main *Conditions* may be good. For her *Majesty* seemeth to me, to be a Winner thereby, three wayes; First, her *purse* shall have some Rest: Next, it will divert, the *Foreign Designs*, upon the *Place*: Thirdly, though her *Majesty* be like for a time to govern but *precario*, in the North; And be not, (as to a true Command) in better state there than before; yet, besides the two respects of Ease of Charge, and Advantage of Opinion abroad, before mentioned, she shall have time to use her Princely policy in two points to weaken them. The one, by Division and Disunion of the Heads; The other, by Recovering and Winning the *People*, from them, by *Justice*; which of all other Courses is the best.

Now for the *Athenian Question*; you discourse well; *Quid igitur agendum est?* I will shoot my Fools Bolt, since you will have it so. The Earl of *Ormond*, to be encouraged and comforted. Above all Things, the *Garrisons* to be instantly provided for. For *Opportunity maketh a Thief*: And if he should mean never so well now; yet such an Advantage as the Breaking of her *Majesties Garrisons*, might tempt a true Man.

And because, he may as well waver upon his own Inconstancy as upon Occasion; (And wanton Variableness is never restrained but by Fear;) I hold it necessary he be menaced with a *strong War*: Not by *Words*, but by *Musters* and *preparations* of *Forces* here, in case the Accord proceed not: But none to be sent over, lest it disturb the *Treaty*, and make him look to be over-run as soon as he hath laid away Arms. And but that your *Lordship* is too easie to pass in such Cases, from Dissimulation to Verity; I think, if your *Lordship* lent your Reputation in this Case; That is, To pretend, that if Peace go not on, and the *Queen* mean to make, not a *Defensive War* as in times past, but a *full Reconquest* of those parts of the Countrey, you would accept the Charge; I think it would help to settle *Tyrone* in his seeking Accord, and win you a great deal of *Honour, gratis*.

And that, which most properly concern's this Action, if it prove a Peace; I think her *Majesty* shall do well to cure the Root of the Disease; And to Profess, by a *Commission* of Peaceable Men, of Respect and Countenance, *Reformation* of Abuses, Extortions and Injustices there; And to plant a stronger and surer Government than heretofore, for the Ease and Protection of the *Subject*. For the *Removing* of the *Sword* or Government in Arms from the Earl of *Ormond*; Or the sending of a *Deputy*, (which will eclipse it) if Peace follow, I think it unseasonable.

Lastly,

Lastly, I hold still my Opinion (both for your better Information, and the fuller Declaration of your Care, in meddling in this urgent and meriting Service) That your Lordship have set Conference with the persons I named in my former Letter.

A Letter of Advice to my Lord of Essex, immediately before his going into Ireland.

My singular good Lord,

YOur late Note of my Silence, in your Occasions, hath made me set down these few wandering Lines, as one that would say somewhat, and can say nothing, touching your Lordships intended Charge for Ireland; Which my Endeavour, I know, your Lordship will accept graciously; whether your Lordship take it by the Handle of Occasion ministered from your Self; or of the Affection from which it proceeds.

Your Lordship is designed to a Service of great Merit and great Peril: And as the Greatness of the Peril must needs include a like proportion of Merit: So the Greatness of the Merit may include no small Consequence of Peril, if it be not temperately governed. For all immoderate Successes extinguisheth Merit and stireth up Dislike and Envy; The assured Forerunners of whole Charges of Peril. But I am at the last point first; Some good Spirit my leading Pen, to preface to your Lordship success; Wherein, it is true, I am not without my Oracles and Divinations; None of them Superstitious and yet not all Natural. For first, looking into the Course of Gods Providence, in Things now depending; And calling to consideration, how great things God hath done by her Majesty and for her: I collect, he hath disposed of this great Defection in Ireland thereby, to give an urgent occasion to the Reduction of that whole Kingdom; As upon the Rebellion of Desmond there ensued the Reduction of that whole Province.

Next, your Lordship goeth against three of the unluckiest Vices of all others; Disloyalty, Ingratitude and Insolency: Which three Offences, in all Examples, have seldome their Doom adjourned to the world to come.

Lastly, he that shall have had the Honour to know your Lordship, inwardly, as I have had shall find *Bona Exta*, whereby he may better ground a Divination of Good, than upon the Dissention of a Sacrifice. But that part I leave: For it is fit for others to be confident upon the cause; The Goodness and Justice, whereof is such as can hardly be matched in any Example, It being no Ambitious War against Forreiners, but a Recovery of Subjects; And that after Lenity of Conditions often tryed; And a Recovery of them, not only to Obedience, but to Humanity, and Policy from more than Indian Barbarism.

There is yet another Kinde of Divination, familiar to Matters of State; Being that which Demosthenes so often relyed upon, in his time; when he said; That, which for the time past, is worst of all, is, for the time to come, the best; which is, that things go ill, not by Accident, but by Errors; Wherein, if your Lordship have been, heretofore an Awaking Cenfor, you must look for no other now, but *Aledice Cura teipsum*: And though you shall not be the Happy Physician, that cometh in the Declination

Declination of the Disease; yet you embrace that Condition, which many Noble Spirits have accepted for Advantage; which is, that you go, upon the greater Peril of your Fortune, and the less of your Reputation: And so the Honour countervaileth the Adventure; Of which Honour, your Lordship is in no small possession; when that her Majesty (known to be one of the most judicious Princes in discerning of Spirits, that ever governed) hath made choice of you (meerly out of her Royal Judgement; her Affection inclining rather to continue your Attendance;) into whose hand, and trust, to put the Command and Conduct of so great Forces; The Gathering the Fruit of so great Charge; The Execution of so many Counsels; The redeeming of the Defaults, of so many former Governors; The clearing of the Glory, of her so many happy years Reign, onely, in this part, eclipsed: Nay further, how far forth, the peril of that State, is interlaced with the peril of England; And therefore, how great the Honour is, to keep and defend the Approaches, or Ave-news of this Kingdom, I hear many discourse; And there is a great Difference whether the Tortoise gathereth her self within her shell, hurt, or unhurt.

And if any Man be of Opinion, that the Nature of the Enemy, doth extenuate the Honour of the Service, being but a Rebel, and a Savage; I differ from him: For I see the justest Triumphs, that the Romans, in their greatness did obtain; And that, whereof the Emperours in their Stiles, took Addition, and Denomination, were of such an Enemy, as this: That is, People Barbarous, and not reduced to Civility, magnifying a kind of lawless Liberty, and prodigal of Life, hardned in Body, fortified in Woods and Boggs, and placing both Justice and Felicity in sharpness of their Swords: Such were the Germans, and ancient Brittons, and divers others. Upon which kind of People, whether the Victory were a Conquest, or a Reconquest, upon a Rebellion or a Revolt; It made no difference (that ever I could find) in Honour. And therefore, it is not the Enriching Prelatory Warr, that hath the preheminance in Honour; Else should it be more Honour to bring in a Carick of rich Burthen, than one of the 12. Spanish Apostles. But then, this Nature of People, doth yield a higher point of Honour, considered in Truth, and Substance, than any warr can yield, which should be atchieved against a Civil Enemy: If the End may be; *Pacis; imponere morem*, to replant, and resound the policy of that Nation: To which nothing is wanting, but a just and Civil Government: which Design, as it doth descend unto you, from your Noble Father, who lost his life in that Action (though he paid Tribute to Nature, and not to Fortune;) So, I hope your Lordship, shall be, as Fatal a Captain to this War, as Africanus was to the Warr of Carthage; after that both his Uncle and Father, had lost their Lives, in Spain, in the same Warr. Now, although it be true, that these Things which I write, (being but Representations, unto your Lordship, of the Honour and Appearance of Success, of the Enterprize;) be not much, to the purpose, of any Advice; yet it is that, which is left to me, being no Man of War, and ignorant in the particulars of Estate. For a Man may, by the Eye, set up the White in the midst of the But, though he be no Archer. Therefore I will onely add this Wish, according to the English Phrase, which termeth a well-willing Advice, a Wish: That your Lordship in this whole Action, looking forward, would set down this Position; *That Merit is worthier than Fame*: And looking back hither, would remember this Text, *That Obedience is better than Sacrifice*. For Designing to Fame, and Glory, may

make your *Lordship* in the adventure of your *Person*, to be valiant, as a private *Souldier*, rather than as a *General*: It may make your Commandements, rather to be Gracious than Disciplinary: It may make you press Action, (in respect of the great Expectation conceived,) rather hastily, than seasonably and safely: It may make you, seek rather to achieve the war by force, than by intermixture of practice: It may make you, (if God shall send prosperous beginnings,) rather seek the *Fruition* of that *Honour*, than the Perfection of the *work* in hand. And for the other point, that is the Proceeding, like a good *Protestant* upon expresse warrant, and not upon good intention, your *Lordship* in your wisdom knoweth: That as it is most fit for you to desire convenient Liberty of Instructions, so it is no less fit for you, to observe the due limits of them: Remembering that the exceeding of them, may not only procure, in case of adverse accident, a dangerous Disavow; but also (in case of prosperous Success;) be subject to interpretation, as if all were not referred to the right End.

Thus have I presumed, to write these few Lines to your *Lordship*, in *Methodo Ignorantiae*; which is, when a Man speaketh of a Subject, not according to the Matter, but according to the Model of his own Knowledge: And most humbly desire your *Lordship*, that the weakness thereof may be supplied in your *Lordship*, by a benign acceptation, as it is in me, by my best wishing.

A Letter to the Earl of Essex, in offer of his Service, when he was first enlarged to Essex-House.

My Lord;

NO man can expound my Doings better than your *Lordship*, which makes me need to say the less: Only, I humbly pray you to believe, that I aspire to the Conscience and Commendation, of *Bonus Civis*, and *Bonus Vir*; And that, though I love some *Things* better (I confess) than I love your *Lordship*, yet I love few *Persons* better; both for Gratitude's sake, and for your Vertues, which cannot hurt but by accident; of which my good Affection it may please your *Lordship* to assure yourself; and of all the true Effects and Offices I can yield. For as I was ever sorry, your *Lordship* should flye with waxen Wings, doubting *Icarus* Fortune; so for the growing up of your own Feathers, be they *Estridges* or other kinde, no man shall be more glad. And this is the *Axil-Tree* whereon I have turned, and shall turn. Which having already signified to you, by some near mean, having so fit a Messenger for mine own Letter, I thought good also, to redouble my Writing. And so I commend you to Gods Protection. From *Graies Inn*, this 19th of July, 1600.

*An Answer of my Lord of Essex, to the immediately preceding
Letter of Mr. Bacons.*

Mr. Bacon,

I Can neither expound, nor censure your late Actions; Being ignorant of all of them, save one; and having directed my sight inward only, to examine my Self. You do pray me to believe, that you only aspire to the Conscience and Commendation, of *Bonus Civis*, and *Bonus Vir*; And I do faithfully assure you, that while that is your Ambition (though your course be Active and minde Contemplative) yet we shall, both, *Convenire in eodem Tertio*; and *Convenire inter Nos-ipsos*. Your Profession of Affection, and Offer of good Offices, are welcom to me: For Answer to them, I will say but this; That you have believed I have been kind to you; and you may believe that I cannot be other, either upon Humour, or mine own Election. I am a stranger to all *Poetical Conceits*, or else I should say somewhat, of your *Poetical Example*. But this I must say; That I never flew with other *Wings*, than Desire to Merit; and Confidence in my *Sovereigns* Favour; and when one of these *Wings* failed me, I would light no where but at my *Sovereigns* Feet, though she suffered me to be bruised, with my fall. And till her Majesty, that knows, I was never *Bird of Prey*, finds it to agree with her will, and her Service, that my *Wings* should be impeded again, I have committed my self to the *Mue*. No power, but my *Gods*, and my *Sovereigns*, can alter this Resolution, of

Your Retired Friend,
E S S E X.

Two Letters framed; the one, as from Mr. Anthony Bacon, to the Earl of Essex; The other, as the Earls Answer thereunto, delivered to Sir Francis Bacon, with the Advice of Mr. Anthony Bacon, his Brother, to be shewed to the Queen, upon some fit occasion; As a mean, to work her Majesty to receive the Earl again, to Favour and Attendance at Court: They were devised, whilst my Lord remained Prisoner, in his own House.

My singular good Lord;

His standing at a stay in your Lordships Fortunes, doth make me, in my love towards your Lordship, jealous lest you do somewhat, or omit somewhat, that amounteth to a new Errour. For I suppose, of all former Matters there is a full Expiation: wherein, for any thing that your Lordship doth, I for my part (who am remote) cannot cast, nor devise wherein any Errour should be; except in one point, which I dare not censure, nor dissuade: which is, that (as the Prophet saith) *In this Affliction you look up, ad Manum Percutientem*, and so make your peace with God. And yet I heard it noted, that my Lord of Leicester, (who could never get to be taken for a Saint, nevertheless in the Queens dis-

disfavour) waxed seeming Religious: which may be thought by some, and used by others, as a Case resembling yours, if men do not see, or will not see the difference between your two dispositions. But to be plain with your *Lordship*, my fear rather is, because I hear how some of your good, and wise friends, not unpractised in the Court, and supposing themselves not to be unseen in that deep and unscrutable Center of the Court, which is her *Majesties Minde*, do not only toll the Bell, but even ring out Peals, as if your Fortune were dead and buried; and as if there were no possibility of recovering her *Majesties* favour; and as if the best of your condition, were to lead a private and retired life, out of Want, out of peril, and out of manifest disgrace: And so in this perswasion of theirs, include a perswasion to your *Lordship*, to frame and accommodate your Actions and Mind to that End: I fear, I say, that this untimely despair, may in time bring forth a just despair, by causing your *Lordship*, to slacken and break off your Wise, Loyal, and seasonable Endeavours and Industries, for Re-integration to her *Majesties* favour: In comparison whereof, all other Circumstances are but as *Atomi*, or rather as *Vacuum*, without any substance at all. Against this Opinion, it may please your *Lordship*, to consider of these reasons which I have collected, and to make judgment of them: Neither out of the Melancholy of your present fortune, neither out of the infusion of that which cometh to you by others relation, (which is subject to much tincture;) But *ex rebus ipsis*, out of the Nature of the Persons and actions themselves, as the truest, and least deceiving grounds of Opinion. For though I am so unfortunate, as to be a stranger to her *Majesties* Eye, and to her Nature; yet by that which is apparent, I do manifestly discern, that she hath the Character of the Divine Nature and Goodness; *Quos amavit, amavit usque ad finem*: and where she hath a Creature, she doth not deface nor defeat it: Insomuch, as if I observe rightly in those persons, whom heretofore she hath honoured with her special Favour, she hath covered and remitted, not only defects and ingratitude in affection, but errors in State and Service. Secondly, if I can spel and Scholar-like put together, the parts of her *Majesties* proceedings now towards your *Lordship*, I cannot but make this construction; That her *Majesty* in her Royal intention, never purposed to call your *Lordships* doings into publick Question; but only, to have used a Cloud without a Shower, in censuring them by some temporary restraint only of Liberty, and debarring from her presence. For first, the handling the Cause in the *Star-Chamber*, you not called, was enforced, by the violence of Libelling and Rumours; (wherein the *Queen* thought to have satisfied the world, and yet spared your *Lordships* appearance;) and after, when that Means which was intended for the quenching of malicious brutes, turned to kindle them; (because it was said, your *Lordship* was condemned unheard; and your *Lordships* sister wrote that piquant Letter) then her *Majesty* saw plainly, that these winds of Rumours, could not be commanded down, without a handling of the Cause, by making you Party, and admitting you Defence. And to this purpose, I do assure your *Lordship*, that my Brother *Francis Bacon*, who is too wise (I think) to be abused, and too honest to abuse; Though he be more reserved in all particulars, than is needful; yet in generality, he hath ever constantly, and with asseveration affirmed to me, that both those dayes, That of the *Star-Chamber*, and that at my *Lord Keeper's*, were won from the

the *Queen*, meerly upon necessity and point of Honour, against her own inclination. Thirdly, in the last proceeding, I note three points; which are directly significant, That her *Majesty* did expressly forbear any point, which was irreparable, or might make your Lordship, in any degree, incapable of the return of her favour; Or might fix any Character Indeleble of disgrace upon you: For she spared the publick place of the *Star-Chamber*: She limited the Charge precisely, not to touch Disloyalty; and no Record remaineth to Memory, of the Charge, or Sentence. Fourthly, the very Distinction, which was made in the Sentence of Sequestration, from the places of Service in State, and leaving to your Lordship, the place of Master of the *Horse*, doth to my understanding, *indicative*, point at this; That her *Majesty* meant to use your Lordships Attendance in Court, while the Exercises of the other places stood, suspended. Fifthly, I have heard, and your Lordship knoweth better, that now, since you were in your own Custody, her *Majesty*, in *Verbo Regio*, and by his mouth, by whom she committeth her Royal Graunts and Decrees, hath assured your Lordship, she will forbid, and not suffer your Ruine. Sixthly, as I have heard her *Majesty* to be a *Prince* of that Magnanimity, that she will spare the Service of the ablest *Subject* or *Peer*, when she shall be thought to stand in need of it: So she is of that Policy, as she will not lose the Service of a meaner than your Lordship, where it shall depend meerly upon her Choice and Will. Seventhly, I hold it for a Principle; That those *Diseases* are hardest to cure, whereof the *Cause* is obscure; and those easiest, whereof the *Cause* is manifest: Whereupon I conclude, that since it hath been your Errour, in your Courses towards her *Majesty*, which hath prejudiced you; That you Reforming, and Conformity will restore you; so as you may be, *Faber Fortunæ propriæ*. Lastly, considering your Lordship is removed from dealing in causes of State, and left only to a place of Attendance; Methinks, the Ambition of any Man, who can endure no Partners in State-Matters, may be so quenched, as they should not laboriously oppose themselves to your Being in Court: So as upon the whole matter, I cannot find, neither in her *Majesties* Person, nor in your own Person, nor in any third Person; Neither in former Presidents, nor in your own Cause, any Cause, of dry and peremptory Despair. Neither do I speak this, but that if her *Majesty*, out of her resolution, would designe you to a private Life, you should be as willing, upon her appointment, to go into the *Wilderness*, as into the *Land of Promise*. Onely, I with your Lordship, will not preoccupate Despair, but put trust, next to God, in her *Majesties* Grace; and not to be wanting to your Self. I know your Lordship may justly interpret, that this which I perswade, may have some reference to my particular, because I may truly say; *Te sante, Non Virebo*, (for I am withered in my self,) but *Manebo*, or *Tenebo*; I shall in some sort, be, or hold out. But though your Lordships years, and health, may expect return of Grace, and Fortune; yet your Eclipse for a time, is an *Ultimum Vale* to my Fortune: And were it not, that I desire, and hope, to see my Brother established, by her *Majesties* favour; (as I think him well worthy, for that he hath done and suffered) it were time I did take that Course, from which I dissuade your Lordship. But now in the mean time, I cannot choose but perform those honest Duties unto you, to whom I have been so deeply bounden.

A Letter, framed as from the Earl; In Answer of the former Letter.

Mr. Bacon,

I Thank you, for your kind, and careful Letter. It perswades me, that which I wish strongly, and hope for weakly; That is, Possibility of Restitution to her Majesties favour: Your Arguments, that would cherish Hope, turn to Despair. You say the *Queen*, never meant to call me to Publick Censure, which sheweth her *Goodness*: But you see I passed it, which sheweth others *Power*. I believe most stedfastly, her *Majesty* never intended to bring my Cause to a Sentence; and I believe as verily, that since that Sentence, she meant to restore me, to attend upon her Person. But they that could use occasions (which was not in me to let) and amplify occasions, and practise occasions to represent to her *Majesty*, a necessity to bring me to the one, can and will do the like, to stop me from the other. You say, my Errours were my Prejudice, and therefore I can mend my Self: It is true; But they that know, that I can mend my Self, and that if ever I recover the *Queen*, that I will never lose her again; will never suffer me to obtain interest in her favour. And you say, the *Queen* never forsook utterly, where she inwardly favoured: But I know not whether the Hour-glass of time, hath altered her; But sure I am, the false Glass of others Informations, must alter her, when I want access to plead my own Cause. I know, I ought doubly to be her *Majesties*; Both *Jure Creationis*, for I am her Creature; And *Jure Redemptionis*, for I know she hath saved me from Overthrow. But for her first Love, and for her last Protection, and all her great Benefits, I can but pray for her *Majesty*; and my Endeavours are now, to make my *Prayers* for her *Majesty* and my *Self*, better heard. For, thanks be to *God*, they that can make her *Majesty* believe, I counterfeit with her, cannot make *GOD* believe, that I counterfeit with him: And they which can let me, from coming near unto her, cannot let me from drawing near unto him, as I hope I do daily. For your *Brother*, I hold him an honest *Gentleman*, and wish him all good; much rather for your sake. Your self, I know hath suffered more for me, than any friend I have: But I cannot but lament freely, as you see I do; and advise you not to do that which I do, which is, to despair. You know *Letters*, what hurt they have done me; and therefore make sure of this: And yet I could not (as having no other Pledge of my Love) but communicate freely with you, for the ease of my heart, and yours.

A Letter to Mr. Secretary Cecil, after the Defeating of the Spanish Forces in Ireland; Inciting him, to embrace the care of Reducing that Kingdom to Civility, with some reasons sent enclosed.

It may please your Honour,

AS one that wisheth you all encrease of Honour; And as one that cannot leave to love the *State*, (what interest soever I have, or may come to have in it) and as one that now this dead Vacation time, hath some leisure, *ad aliud agendum*; I will presume to propound unto you, that which though you cannot but see, yet I know not whether you apprehend and esteem it, in so high a degree; That is, for the best action of importation to your self; of sound Honour and Merit to her Majesty, and this Crown; without Ventosity and Popularity, that the Riches of any Occasion, or the Tide of any Opportunity, can possibly minister or offer. And that is, the Causes of *Ireland*, if they be taken by the right handle. For if the wound be not ripped up again, and come to a Recrudency by new *Foreign Succours*, I think that no Physitian will go on much with letting Blood, in *declinatione Morbi*; but will intend to Purge and Corroborate. To which purpose, I send you mine opinion, without labour of words, in the enclosed: And sure I am, that if you shall enter into the matter, according to the Vivacity of your own spirit, nothing can make unto you a more gainful return. For you shall make the *Queens* Felicity compleat, which now (as it is) is incomparable: And for your self, you shall shew your self as good a Patriot, as you are thought a Politick, and make the world perceive, you have not less *Generous Ends*, than *Dextrous Delivery* of your self towards your *Ends*; and that you have as well true Arts and grounds of *Government*, as the Facility and Felicity of Practice and Negotiation; and that you are as well seen in the Periods and Tides of Estates, as in your own Circle and Way: Than the which, I suppose nothing can be a better addition, and accumulation of Honour unto you. This, I hope, I may in privateness write, either as a Kinsman, that may be bold, or a Scholar, that hath liberty of discourse, without the committing any absurdity. But if it seem any error in me, thus to intromit my self, I pray your Honour believe, I ever loved her Majesty and the *State*, and now love your Self; and there is never any vehement Love, without some Absurdity: As the *Spaniard* well sayes; *Desuário con la Calentura*. So desiring your Honours pardon, I ever continue.

Confide-

Considerations, touching the Queens Service in
IRELAND.

THE Reduction of that *Country*, as well to Civility and Justice, as to Obedience, and Peace (which things as affairs now stand, I hold to be inseparable) consisteth in 4. *Points*.

1. The *Extinguishing* of the *Relicks* of the *Warr*.
2. The *Recovery* of the *Hearts* of the *People*.
3. The *Removing* of the *Root* and *Occasions* of new *Troubles*.
4. *Plantations* and *Buildings*.

For the first: Concerning the Places, and Times, and Particularities of further Prosecution, in fact, I leave it to the opinion of men of War; only the Difficulty is, to distinguish and discern the *Propositions*, which shall be, according to the ends of the *State* here; (That is, final and summary towards the *Extirpation* of the *Troubles*;) from those, which though they pretend Publick ends, yet may refer indeed, to the more private and compendious ends of the Council there; or the particular Governours or Captains. But still (as I touched in my *Letter*) I do think, much *letting Blood*, in *Declinatione morbi*, is against *Method* of *cure*; and that it will but enduce Necessity, and exasperate Despair; and percase, discover the hollowness of that which is done already, which now blazeth to the best show. For *Iaglia's* and *Proscriptions* of two or three of the principal Rebels, they are no doubt, *Jure Gentium*, lawful; in *Itali* usually practised upon the *Banditi*; best in season where a side goeth down: And may do good in two Kinds; The one if they take Effect; The other, in the Distrust which may follow amongst the Rebels themselves. But of all other points, to my Understanding the most effectual is, the well expressing or impressing the *Design* of this *State*, upon that miserable and desolate *Kingdom*; containing the same, between these two Limits or Boundaries: The one, that the *Queen* seeketh not an *Extirpation* of that *People*, but a *Reduction*; and that now she hath chastised them by her royal power, and Arms, according to the necessity of the occasion; Her *Majesty* taketh no pleasure in *effusion* of *Blood*, or *displanting* of *ancient Generations*. The other, that her *Majesties* Princely care is, principally, and intentionally bent upon the *Action* of *Ireland*: And that she seeketh not so much the ease of Charge, as the Royal performance of the office of Protection, and Reclaim of those her Subjects: And in a word, that the Case is altered so far, as may stand with the Honour of the Time past. And again I do repeat, that if her *Majesties Design* be, *ex Professo*, to reduce Rebels to obedience, it makes weakness turn *Christianity*, and Conditions *Graces*: and so hath a fineness in turning Utility upon point of Honour; which is agreeable to the Humour of these Times. And besides, if her *Majesty* shall suddainly abate the Limits of their Forces, and shall do nothing to Countervail it in point of Reputation, of a Politick Proceeding, I doubt things may too soon fall back, into the state they were in. Next to this. Adding reputation to the Cause, by imprinting an Opinion of her *Majesties* care and intention upon this *Action*, is the taking away of Reputation from the contrary side, by cutting off the opinion, and reputation of *Forein succours*; To which purpose, this Enterprize of *Algiers* (if it hold according to the Adver.

Advertisement, and if it be not wrapped up in the period of this Summer) seemeth to be an Opportunity, *cœlitus dimissa*. And to the same purpose nothing can be more fit than a *Treaty*, or a shadow of a *Treaty*, of a *Peace*, with *Spain*; which me thinks, should be in our power to fasten, at least *more tenuis*, to the deluding of as wise people as the *Irish*. Lastly, for this point; That which the Ancients called, *Potestas facta, redempti ad salutatem*; And, which is but a Mockery, when the *Enemy* is strong, or proud, but effectual in his Declination; that is, a liberal Proclamation of Grace, and Pardon, to such as shall submit, and come in within a time prefixed; and of some other reward, to such as shall bring others in; that one's sword may be sharpened by anothers; is a matter of good Experience; and now, I think, will come in time. And percase, though I wish the Exclusions of such a pardon, exceeding few, yet it will not be safe to continue some of them in their strength; but to translate them and their Generations into *England*: And give them recompence and satisfaction here for their Possessions there; As the King of *Spain* did, by divers Families of *Portugal*. To the effecting of all the points aforesaid; and likewise, those which fall within the Divisions following, nothing can be in priority, (either of Time or Matter) better than the sending of some Commission of Countenance, *Ad Res inspicendas & componendas*: For it will be a very significant demonstration of her Majesty's care of that Kingdom; A Credence, to any that shall come in and submit; A Bridle, to any that shall have their Fortunes there, and shall apply their Propositions to private Ends; And an Evidence, that her Majesty after Arms laid down, speedily pursueth a politick Course, without neglect, or respiration: And it hath been the Wisdom of the best Examples of Government.

Towards the Recovery of the Hearts of the People, there be but three things in *Naturâ Rerum*.

1. Religion.
2. Justice, and Protection.
3. Obligation, and Reward.

For Religion (to speak first of Piety, and then of Policy) all Divines do agree; That if Consciences be to be enforced at all (wherein yet they differ) two things must precede their Enforcement: The one, Means of Instruction; the other, Time of Operation: Neither of which they have yet had. Besides, till they be more like reasonable men than they are, their Society were rather scandalous to the true Religion, than otherwise; As Pearls cast before Swine: For till they be cleansed from their Bloud, Incontinency and Theft (which are now, not the Lapses of particular Persons, but the very Lawes of the Nation) they are Incompatible with Religion Reformed. For Policy, there is no doubt, but to wrestle with them now, is directly opposite to their reclaiming, and cannot but continue their Alienation of Minde from this Government. Besides, one of the principal Pretences, whereby the Heads of the Rebellion have prevailed, both with the People, and with the Forreiner, hath been, the Defence of the Catholick Religion: And it is that likewise, hath made the Forreiner, reciprocally, more plausible with the Rebel. Therefore a Toleration of Religion (for a Time, not definite) except it be in some Principal Towns and Preeincts; After the manner of some French Edicts, seemeth to me, to be a Matter warrantable by Religion, and in Policy, of absolute Necessity. And the Hesitation in this point (I think)

hath been, a great Casting-back, of the Affairs there. Neither if any *English Papist* or *Recusant*, shall for Liberty of his Conscience, transfer his Person, Family, and Fortunes thither, do I hold it a Matter of Danger, but expedient to draw on Undertaking, and to further Population. Neither if *Rome* will cozen it Self, by Conceiving, it may be some Degree to the like Toleration in *England*, do I hold it, a matter of any Moment; But rather a good Mean, to take off the Fierceness and Eagerness of the Humour of *Rome*; And to stay, further *Excommunications*, or *Interdictions*, for *Ireland*. But there would go hand in hand with this, some Course of Advancing Religion indeed, where the People is capable thereof: As the sending over some good *Preachers*, especially of that sort, which are vehement and zealous Perswaders, and not Scholastical; To be resident in principal Towns; Endowing them, with some Stipends out of Her Majesties Revenues; As Her Majesty hath most religiously, and graciously done in *Lancashire*: And the Recontinuing, and Replenishing the College begun at *Dublin*; The placing of good men to be *Bishops* there; And the Taking Care of the Versions, of *Bibles*, *Catechisms*, and other Books of *Instructions*, into the *Irish Language*; And the like Religious Courses, Both for the Honour of God, and for the Avoiding of Scandal, and Insatisfaction here, by the shew of a Toleration of Religion, in some parts there.

For Justice, the Barbarism, and Desolation of the Country considered, it is not possible, they should find any sweetness at all, of Justice; If it shall be (which hath been the Error of Times past) Formal, and fetched far off from the State; Because, it will require running up and down for Process; and give Occasion for Polling and Exactions by Fees, and many other Delays, and Charges. And therefore, there must be an Interim, in which the Justice must be only Summary; the rather, because it is fit and safe, for a time, the Country do participate of Martial Government: And therefore, I could wish in every principal Town or place of Habitation, there were a Captain, or Governor; and a Judge; such as *Recorders* and learned *Stewards*, are here in *Corporations*; who may have a *Prerogative Commission*, to hear and determine, *Secundum sanam Discretionem*; and as near as may be, to the Laws and Customs of *England*; and that by Bill, or Pleint, without *Original Writ*; Reserving from their Sentence, matter of *Free-hold*, and *Inheritance*; to be determined by a superiour Judge, *Itinerant*: And both Sentences, as well of the *Bayliffwick Judge*, as *Itinerant*, to be reversed (if Cause be) before the Counsel of the Province, to be established there, with fit Instructions.

For Obligation, and Reward; It is true (no doubt) which was anciently said; That a State, is contained in two words, *Premium*, and *Pœna*. And I am perswaded, if a penny in the pound which hath been spent in *Pœna* (For this kinde of Warr is but *pœna*, a chastisement of Rebels, without Fruit, or Emolument to this State) had been spent in *premium*, that is, in Rewarding, Things had never grown to this Extremity. But to speak forwards. The keeping of the Principal *Irish persons* in Terms of Contentment, and without Cause of particular Complaint; And generally the Carrying of an even Course between the *English* and the *Irish*; Whether it be in Competition; or whether it be in Controversie; as if they were one Nation; (without that same partial Course which hath been held by the *Governors* and *Counsellors* there, that some have favoured the *Irish*, and some contrary;) Is one of the best Medicines of State. And

as for other Points of Contentment; As the Countenancing of their Nobility as well in this Court as there; The Imparting of Knighthood; The Care of Education of their Children; And the like points of Comfort; They are Things which fall into every Mans Consideration.

For the Extirping of the Seeds of Troubles, I suppose the main Roots are but three. The first, the Ambition and Absoluteness of the Chief of the Families and Septs; The second, the licentious Idleness of their Kerns and Souldiers, that lie upon the Countrey, by Sesses and such like Oppressions. And the Third, the barbarous Laws, Customs, their Brehen Laws, Habits of Apparel, their Poets or Heralds that enchant them in Savage Manners, and sundry other such Dregs of Barbarism and Rebellion; Which by a Number of Politick Statutes of Ireland, meet to be put in Execution, are already forbidden; Unto which such Additions may be made, as the present Time requireth. But the Deducing of this Branch requireth a more particular Notice of the State and Manners there, than fall's within my Compals.

For Plantations and Buildings, I do find it strange, that in the last Plot for the Population of Munster, there were Limitations, how much in Demesne, and how much in Farm, and how much in Tenancy: Again, how many Buildings should be erected; How many Irish in Mixture should be admitted; And other things foreseen almost to Curiosity; But no Restraining, that they might not build, sparsim, at their pleasure; Nor any Condition that they should make places Fortified and Defensible: Which Omission was a strange Neglect and Secureness to my understanding. So as, for this last Point of Plantations and Buildings, there be two Considerations, which I hold most material; The one for Quickning; And the other for Assuring. The first is, that choice be made of such Persons for the Government of Towns and Places; And such Undertakers be procured, as be Men gracious and well beloved, and are like to be well followed. Wherein for Munster it may (because it is not *Res integra*; but that the former Undertakers stand interess'd) there will be some Difficulty: But surely, in mine Opinion, either by Agreeing with them, or by Over-ruling them with a Parliament in Ireland; (which in this Course of a Politick Proceeding, infinite occasions will require speedily to be held;) It will be fit to supply fit qualified Persons of Undertakers. The other that it be not left (as heretofore) to the Pleasure of the Undertakers and Adventurers, where and how to build and plant; But that they do according to a Prescript or Formulary: For first, the places, both *Mari-time* and *Inland*, which are fittest for Colonies or Garrisons; As well for doubt of the Foreiner, as for the Keeping the Countrey in Bridle, would be found surveyed and resolved upon: And that the Patentees be tyed to build in those places only, and to fortifie as shall be thought convenient. And lastly, it followeth of Course, in Countries of new Populations, to invite and provoke Inhabitants, by ample Liberties and Charters.

A Letter of Recommendation of his Service, to the Earl of Northumberland, a few dayes before Queen Elizabeths death.

It may please your good Lordship,

AS the Time, of Sowing a Seed is known, but the Time of Coming up and Disclosing, is casual or according to the Season; So, I am a Witness to my Self, that there hath been covered in my mind a long time, a Seed of Affection and zeal towards your *Lordship*, sown by the Estimation of your Virtues, and your particular Honours and Favours to my *Brother Deceased*, and my Self: Which Seed still springing, now bursteth forth into this Profession. And to be plain with your *Lordship*, it is very true; (And no Winds or Noises of Civil Matters, can blow this out of my Head or Heart;) That your great Capacity and Love towards Studies and Contemplations of an higher and worthier Nature, than Popular (A Nature rare in the World, and in a person of your *Lordships* Quality, almost singular;) is to me, a great and chief Motive, to draw my Affection and Admiration, towards you. And therefore, good my *Lord*, if I may be of any use to your *Lordship*, by my Head, Tongue, or Pen, Means, or Friends, I humbly pray you, to hold me your own; And herewithall, not to do so much Disadvantage to my good Mind, nor Partly to your own Worth, as to conceive that this Commendation of my humble Service, proceedeth out of any Streights of my Occasions, but meerly out of an Election, and indeed the Fulness of my Heart; And so wishing your *Lordship* all prosperity, I continue.

A Letter of Offer of his Service to his Majesty, upon his first Coming in.

It may please your most excellent Majesty,

IT is observed, upon a place in the *Canticles*, by some; *Ego sum Flos Campi, & Lilium Cornwallium*, that à *Dispari*, it is not said, *Ego sum Flos Horti, & Lilium Montium*, because the *Majesty* of that *Person* is not enclosed for a Few, nor appropriate to the Great. And yet, notwithstanding this Royal Vertue of Accels which Nature and Judgement hath planted in your *Majesties* Mind, as the Portal of all the rest, could not, of it Self (my Imperfections considered) have animated me to have made Oblation of my Self immediately to your *Majesty*, had it not been joyned with an Habit of the like Liberty, which I enjoyed with my late dear *Sovereign Mistress*; A *Princessse* happy in all things else; but most happy in such a *Successor*. And yet further and more nearly, I was not a little encouraged, not only, upon a Supposal that unto your *Majesties* Sacred Ear (open to the Air of all Vertues) there might come some small Breath, of the good Memory of my *Father*, so long, a Principal *Counsellor* in your *Kingdom*; But also, by the particular Knowledge of the infinite Devotion and incessant Endeavours (beyond the strength of his Body, and the nature of the Times;) which appeared in my good *Brother* towards your *Majesties* Service; And were, on your *Majesties* part, through your singular Benignity,

Benignity, by many most gracious and lively Significations and Favours, accepted and acknowledged, beyond the merit of any thing he could effect. Which Endeavours and Duties, for the most part, were common to my Self with him; though by design (as between *Brethren*) dissembled. And therefore, most high and mighty *King*, my most dear and dread *Sovereign Lord*; since now the *Corner Stone* is laid of the mightiest *Monarchy* in *Europe*; And that *God* above who hath ever a Hand, in bridling the Floods and Motions of the Seas, and of *Peoples* Hearts, hath by the miraculous and universal consent (the more strange, because it proceedeth from such Diversity of Causes in your coming in;) Given a Sign and Token of great Happiness in the Continuance of your *Reign*; I think there is no Subject of your *Majesties*, which loveth this *Island* and is not hollow or unworthy, whose Heart is not set on fire; not only to bring you Peace- Offerings to make you propitious; But to sacrifice himself a *Burnt-Offering* or *Holocaust* to your *Majesties* Service: Amongst which number no Mans Fire, shall be more pure and fervant than mine. But how far forth it shall blaze out, that resteth in your *Majesties* Imployment. So thirsting after the Happiness of Kissing your *Royal Hand*; I continue ever.

To Mr. Faules in Scotland, upon the Entrance of his Majesties Reign.

Sir,

The Occasion awaketh in me the Remembrance of the constant and mutual good Offices, which passed between my good *Brother* and your Self: whereunto (as you know) I was not altogether a Stranger; Though the Time and Design (as between *Brethren*) made me more reserved. But well do I bear in mind the great opinion which my *Brother* (whose Judgement I much reverence) would often express to me of your Extraordinary Sufficiency, Dexterity, and Temper, which he had found in you, in the Business and Service of the *King* our *Sovereign Lord*: This latter bred in me an Election, as the former gave an Inducement for me to address my Self to you; And to make this Signification of my Desire, towards a mutual Entertainment of good Affection and Correspondence between us; Hoping that both some good Effect may result of it towards the *Kings* Service; And that, for our particulars, though Occasion give you the precedence of furthering my being known by good note unto the *King*; So no long time will intercede before I on my part shall have some means given to requite your Favours, and to verifie your Commendation. And so with my loving Commendations, good Mr. *Faules*, I leave you to *Gods* Goodness. From *Graves Inne* the 25th of *March*.

A Letter commending his Love and Occasions to Sir Thomas Chaloner then in Scotland, upon his Majesties Entrance.

Sir,

For our Money matters, I am assured you received no Insatisfaction; For you know my Mind; And you know my Means; which now the Opennels of the time, caused by this blessed Consent, and Peace, will encrease; and so our Agreement according to your time be observed. For the present, according to the *Roman Adage*; (That one *Cluster of Grapes ripeneith best besides another*;) I know you hold me not unworthy, whose mutual Friendship you should cherish: And I, for my part, conceive good hope, that you are likely to become an acceptable Servant to the *King our Master*: Not so much for any way made heretofore, (which in my Judgement will make no great difference) as for the Stuff and Sufficiency, which I know to be in you; and whereof I know his *Majesty* may reap great Service. And therefore my general Request is, that according to that industrious Vivacity, which you use towards your Friends, you will further his *Majesties* good Conceit and Inclination towards me; to whom words cannot make me known; Neither mine own nor others; but Time will, to no Disadvantage of any that shall fore-run his *Majesties* Experience, by your Testimony and Commendation. And though Occasion give you the Precedence of Doing me this special good Office; yet, I hope no long time will intercede, before I shall have some means, to requite your Favour and acquit your Report. More particularly, having thought good to make Oblation of my most humble Service to his *Majesty* by a few Lines, I do desire your loving care and help by your Self, or such Means as I refer to your Discretion, to deliver and present the same to his *Majesties* Hands. Of which *Letter* I send you a Copy, that you may know what you carry; and may take of Mr. *Matthew* the *Letter* it Self; if you be pleased to undertake the Delivery. Lastly, I do commend to your Self and such your Curtesies as Occasion may require, this Gentleman Mr. *Matthew*; eldest Son to my Lord *Bishop of Duresm*, and my very good Friend; Assuring you that any Curtesie, you shall use towards him, you shall use to a very worthy young Gentleman, and one, I know, whose Acquaintance you will much esteem. And so I ever continue.

A Letter to Mr. Davis then gone to the King, at his first Entrance.

Master Davis,

Though you went on the sudden, yet you could not go before you had spoken with your Self, to the purpose, which I will now write: And therefore I know it shall be altogether needles, save that I meant to shew you that I was not asleep. Briefly, I commend my Self to your Love and the well using my Name; as well in repressing and answering for me, if there be any Biting or Nibling at it in that Place; as by imprinting a good Conceit and Opinion of me, chiefly in the *King*; (of whose favour I make my Self comfortable Assurance;) as otherwise

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in that Court : And not only so, but generally to perform to me all the good Offices, which the Vivacity of your Wit can suggest to your mind, to be performed to one, with whose affection you have so great Sympathy ; and in whose Fortune you have so great Interest. So desiring you to be good to *concealed Poets*, I continue.

A Letter to Mr. Faules 28 Martii, 1603.

Mr. Faules,

I Did write unto you yesterday, by Mr. Lake (who was dispatched hence from their *Lordships*.) a Letter of Revivour, of those Sparks of former acquaintance between us in my *Brothers* time : And now upon the same confidence finding so fit a Messenger, I would not fail to salute you ; hoping it will fall out so happily, as that you shall be one of the *Kings* Servants, which his *Majesty* will first employ here with us : where I hope to have some means not to be barren in friendship towards you. We all thirst after the *Kings* coming, accounting all this but as the *Dawning* of the Day, before the *Rising* of the Sun, till we have his Presence. And though now his *Majesty* must be *Janus Bifrons*, to have a Face to *Scotland* as well as to *England*, yet, *Quod nunc instat agendum* : The Expectation is here, that he will come in *State* and not in *Strength*. So for this time, I commend you to *Gods* goodness.

A Letter to Mr. Robert Kempe, upon the Death of Queen Elizabeth.

Mr. Kempe,

THIS Alteration is so great, as you might justly conceive some Coldness of my Affection towards you, if you should hear nothing from me, I living in this place. It is in vain to tell you, with what wonderful, Still, and Calm, this Wheel is turned round : Which, whether it be a Remnant of her *Felicity*, that is gone, or a Fruit of his *Reputation* that is coming, I will not determine. For I cannot but divide my Self between her *Memory*, and his *Name*: Yet we account it but a fair *Morn* before *Sun-rising*, before his *Majesties* Presence ; Though for my part, I see not whence any Weather should arise. The *Papists* are contained with Fear enough, and Hope too much. The *French* is thought to turn his Practice, upon procuring some Disturbance in *Scotland*, where Crowns may do wonders : But this Day is so welcome to the *Nation*, and the time so short, as I do not fear the Effect. My Lord of *Southampton* expecteth Release by the next Dispatch, and is already much visited, and much well wished. There is continual poasting by Men of good Quality towards the *King*. The rather, I think, because this Spring time it is but a kind of Sport. It is hoped that as the *State* here, hath performed the part of good *Attorneys*, to deliver the *King* quiet Possession of his *Kingdoms* : So the *King* will re-deliver them quiet Possession of their *Places*; Rather filling Places void, than removing Men placed. So, &c.

A Letter to my Lord of Northumberland, mentioning a Proclamation drawn for the King, at his Entrance.

It may please your Lordship,

I Do hold it a Thing formal and necessary for the *King* to fore-run his Coming (be it never so speedy) with some Gracious Declaration for the Cherishing, Entertaining and preparing of Mens Affections. For which purpose, I have conceived a Draught, it being a thing familiar in my *Mistress* her times, to have my Pen used in publick Writings of Satisfaction. The Use of this may be in two sorts: First, properly if your *Lordship* think it convenient to shew the *King* any such Draught, because the Veins and Pulses of this *State* cannot but be best known here; which if your *Lordship* should do, then I would desire you to withdraw my Name, and only signifie that you gave some Heads of Direction of such a Matter, to one of whose Stile and Pen you had some Opinion. The other, Collateral; That though your *Lordship* make no other use of it, yet it is a Kind of Portraiture of that which I think worthy to be advised, by your *Lordship* to the *King*; and perhaps more compendious and significant, than if I had set them down in *Articles*. I would have attended your *Lordship* but for some little Physick I took. To morrow morning I will wait on you. So I ever, &c.

A Letter to the Earl of Southampton upon the Kings Coming in:

It may please your Lordship,

I Would have been very glad, to have presented my humble Service to your *Lordship* by my attendance, if I could have foreseen that it should not have been displeasing unto you. And therefore, because I would commit no Error, I chose to write; assuring your *Lordship* how credible soever it may seem to you at first, yet it is as true as a Thing that *God* knoweth; That this great Change hath wrought in me no other Change towards your *Lordship* than this; That I may safely be now that which I *was* truly before. And so craving no other pardon, than for troubling you with my *Letter*, I do not now begin to be, but continue to be,

Your *Lordships* humble and much devoted.

A Letter to the Earl of Northumberland, after he had been with the King.

It may please your good Lordship,

I Would not have lost this Journey, and yet I have not that I went for. For I have had no private Conference to purpose with the *King*. No more

more hath almost any other English : For the Speech, his *Majesty* admitteth with some *Noblemen*, is rather Matter of Grace than Matter of Business; with the *Attorney* he spake, urged by the *Treasurer* of *Scotland*, but no more than needs must. After I had received his *Majesties* first welcome, and was promised private Access, yet not knowing what matter of Service your *Lordships* Letter carried (for I saw it not;) And well knowing that primeness in Advertisement is much, I chose rather to deliver it to Sir *Tho. Heskins*, than to cool it in mine own Hands upon Expectation of Access. Your *Lordship* shall find a *Prince* the furthest from Vain-Glory that may be; And rather, like a *Prince* of the ancient Form than of the latter Time : His Speech is swift and Curfory, and in the full *Dialect* of his *Countrey*, and in speech of Business short, in Speech of Discourse large : He affecteth Popularity, by gracing such, as he hath heard to be Popular, and not by any Fashions of his own. He is thought somewhat general in his Favours; and his virtue of access is rather, because he is much abroad and in Press, than that he giveth easie Audience. He hasteneth to a mixture of both *Kingdoms* and Occasions, faster perhaps than Policy will well bear. I told your *Lordship* once before that (methought) his *Majesty* rather asked Counsel of the time past, than of the time to come. But it is yet early to ground any settled opinion. For the particulars, I refer to conference, having in these generals gone further, in so tender an Argument, than I would have done, were not the Bearer hereof so assured. So I continue, &c.

A Letter to Mr. Pierce, Secretary to the Deputy of Ireland.

Master Pierce,

I Am glad to hear of you as I do; and for my part, you shall find me ready to take any occasion to further your credit and preferment : And I dare assure you (though I am no Undertaker,) to prepare your way with my *Lord of Salisbury*, for any good fortune which may befall you. You teach me to complain of Business; whereby I write the more briefly; and yet I am so unjust, as that which I alledge for mine own Excuse, I cannot admit for yours. For I must by expecting, exact your Letters with this fruit of your sufficiency, as to understand how things pass in that *Kingdom*. And therefore having begun, I pray you continue. This is not meerly Curiosity, for I have ever (I know not by what Instinct) wish'd well to that impollish'd part of this *Crown*. And so with my very loving commendations, I remain.

A Letter to the King, upon presenting the Discourse touching the Plantation of Ireland.

It may please your excellent Majesty,

I Know not better how to express my good wishes of a *New-Year* to your *Majesty*, than by this little *Book*, which in all humbleness I send you.

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The Stile, is a Stile of Business rather than curious or Elaborate. And herein, I was encouraged by my experience of your *Majesties* former grace, in accepting of the like poor *Field-Fruits*, touching the *Union*: And certainly, I reckon this action as a *Second Brother* to the *Union*. For I assure myself, that *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland* well united, is such a *Trifoile*, as no *Prince*, except your Self (who are the worthiest) weareth in his *Crown*, *Si potentia reducatur in Aſum*. I know well, that for me to beat my Brains about these things, they be *Majora quam pro Fortunâ*; but yet they be, *Minora quam pro Studio; ac Voluntate*. For as I do yet bear an extreme Zeal to the Memory of my old *Mistris*, *Queen Elizabeth*; to whom I was rather bound for her *Trust* than her *Favour*; so I must acknowledge my self more bound to your *Majesty*, both for *Trust* and *Favour*; whereof I will never deceive the one, as I can never deserve the other. And so in all humbleness, kissing your *Majesties* sacred hands, I remain.

A Letter to the Lord Chancellor touching the History of Britain.

It may please your good Lordship,

SOME late Act of his *Maj.* referred to some former Speech, which I have heard from your *Lordship*, bred in me a great desire; and the strength of desire, a boldness to make an humble Proposition to your *Lordship*; such as in me can be no better than a *Wish*: But if your *Lordship* should apprehend it, it may take some good and worthy effect. The act, I speak of, is the Order given by his *Majesty* for the erection of a *Tomb* or *Monument*, for our late *Sovereign Queen Elizabeth*; Wherein I may note much, but only this at this time; that as her *Majesty* did alwayes right to his *Majesties* hopes; so his *Highness* doth in all things right to her Memory; a very just and Princely retribution. But from this occasion by a very easie ascent I passed further, being put in mind by this representative of her Person, of the more true and more vive representation, which is of her *Life* and *Government*: For as *Statues* and *Pictures* are *dumb Histories*, so *Histories* are *speaking Pictures*: wherein if my affection be not too great, or my reading too small, I am of this opinion; that if *Plutarch* were alive to write *Lives* by *Parallels*, it would trouble him for *Virtue* and *Fortune* both, to find for her a *Parallel* amongst *Women*. And though she was of the *Passive Sex*, yet her *Government* was so *Active*, as in my simple opinion, it made more impression upon the several *States* of *Europe*, than it received from thence. But I confesse unto your *Lordship*, I could not stay there, but went a little further into the Consideration of the times, which have passed since *King Henry* the 8th; wherein I find the strangest Variety, that in so little number of *Successions*, of any *Hereditary Monarchy*, hath ever been known: The *Reign* of a *Child*: The offer of an *Usurpation*, though it were but as a *Diary Ague*; The *Reign* of a *Lady*, married to a *Foreiner*; And the *Reign* of a *Lady*, solitary and unmarried: So that, as it cometh to pass in massive bodies, that they have certain *Trepidations*, and *Waverings*, before they fix and settle; so it seemeth, that by the *Providence* of *God*, this *Monarchy* (before it was to settle in his *Majesty* and his generations, in which I hope it is now established for ever) hath had these

Prefu.

Prelusive changes in these Barren *Princes*. Neither could I contain my Self here; (as it is easier to multiply than to stay a while;) But calling to remembrance, the Unworthiness of the *History of England*, in the main continuance thereof; And the Partiality and Obliquity of that of *Scotland*, in the latest and largest Offer that I have seen; I conceived it would be Honour for his *Majesty*, and a work very memorable, if this *Island of Great Britain*, as it is now joyned in *Monarchy*, for the Ages to come; so it were joyned in *History*, for the Times past; and that one just and compleat *History*, were compiled of both *Nations*. And if any man think, it may refresh the Memory of former Discords, he may satisfie himself with the Verse; *Olim hæc meminisse juvabit*. For the Case being now altered, it is Matter of Comfort, and Gratulation, to remember former troubles. Thus much, if it may please your Lordship, is in the *Optative Mood*. It is time that I did look a little into the *Potential*: wherein the Hope which I conceived, was grounded upon three Observations. 1. The *Nature* of these *Times*, which flourish in Learning, both of Art and Language: which giveth Hope, not only, that it may be done; but that it may be well done. 2. I do see that, which all the world sees in his *Majesty*, both a wonderful judgement in Learning, and a singular affection towards Learning; and works, which are of the *Mind*, and not of the *Hand*. For there cannot be, the like Honour sought in building of *Galleries*, and Planting of *Elmes* along high-ways, and the outward *Ornaments* wherein *France* now is busie; (things rather of *Magnificence* than of *Magnanimity*;) as there is in the *Uniting of States*, *Pacifying of Controversies*, *Nourishing and Augmenting of Learning and Arts*, and the particular Actions appertaining unto these; Of which kind *Cicero* judged truly, when he said to *Cæsar*; *Quantum operibus tuis detrabit vetustas, tantum addit laudibus*. And lastly, I call to mind, that your Lordship, at some times, had been pleased to express unto me, a great desire, that something of this Nature should be performed; answerable indeed, to your other Noble & worthy Courses and Actions: Joyning and adding, unto the great Services towards his *Majesty* (which have in small compals of time been put upon your Lordship) other great Deservings, both of the *Church*, and *Commonwealth*, and *Particulars*: So as the Opinion of so great and wise a man, doth seem to me a good Warrant, both of the possibility and worth of this matter. But all this while, I assure my self, I cannot be mistaken by your Lordship, as if I sought an Office or Employment for my self: For no man knows better than your Lordship, that if there were in me any Faculty thereunto, yet neither my course of Life, nor Profession, would permit it: But because there be so many good *Painters*, both for *Hand* and *Colours*, it needeth but Encouragement and Instructions, to give Life unto it. So, in all Humbleness I conclude, my presenting unto your Lordship of this *Wish*; which if it perish, it is but a loss of that which is not: And so craving pardon, that I have taken so much time from your Lordship, I remain.

A Letter to the King, upon the sending unto him, a Beginning of an History of his Majesties Times.

It may please your Majesty,

HEaring that you are at leisure to peruse Stories, a desire took me, to make an Experiment, what I could do in in your *Majesties* times; which being but a Leaf or two, I pray your pardon, if I send it for your Recreation; Considering, that Love must creep, where it cannot go. But to this, I add, these Petitions. First, that if your *Majesty* do dislike any thing, you would conceive, I can amend it upon your least beck. Next, that if I have not spoken, of your *Majesty*, *Encomiastically*, your *Majesty* would be pleased, only to ascribe it to the *Law* of an *History*; which doth not clutter praises, upon the first mention of a Name, but rather disperseth, and weaveth them, through the whole *Narrative*. And as for the proper place of *Commemoration*, (which is in the *Period* of *Life*) I pray *God*, I may never live to write it. Thirdly, that the reason, why I presumed to think of this Oblation, was because, that whatsoever my Disability be, yet I shall have that advantage, which (almost) no *Writer* of *History* hath had; In that, I shall write of Times, not only since I could remember, but since I could observe. And lastly, that it is only for your *Majesties* Reading.

A Letter to the Earl of Salisbury, upon sending of him one of his Books, of Advancement of Learning.

It may please your good Lordship;

I Present your *Lordship*, with a *Work* of my vacant time; which if it had been more, the *Work* had been better. It appertaineth to your *Lordship* (besides my particular respects) in some Propriety; In regard, you are a great *Governor* in a *Province* of *Learning*. And (that which is more) you have added to your Place, Affection towards *Learning*; and to your Affection, Judgement. Of which, the last, I could be content, were (for the time) less, that you might the less exquisitely Censure, that which I offer unto you. But sure I am, the Argument, is good, if it had lighted upon a good *Author*. But I shall content my self to awake better Spirits; Like a Bell-ringer, which is first up, to call others to *Church*. So with my humble Desire of your *Lordships* good Acceptation, I remain.

A Letter to the Lord Treasurer Buckhurst, upon the like Argument.

May it please your Lordship;

I Have finish'd a *Work*, touching the *Advancement*, or setting forward of *Learning*; which I have dedicated to his *Majesty*; the most learned, of a *Sovereign* or *Temporal Prince*, that Time hath known. And upon

upon reason not unlike, I humbly present one of the *Books* to your Lordship: Not only, as a *Chancellor* of an *University*, but as one that was excellently bred, in all Learning; which I have ever noted, to shine in all your Speeches and Behaviours. And therefore your Lordship, will yield a gracious Aspect to your first Love; and take pleasure in the Adorning of that wherewith your Self are so much adorned. And so humbly desiring your favourable Acceptation thereof, with Signification of humble Duty, I remain.

A Letter of the like Argument, to the Lord Chancellor.

May it please your good Lordship;

I Humbly present your Lordship with a *Work*; wherein, as you have much Commandement over the *Author*; so your Lordship, hath also great interest in the *Argument*: For to speak without Flattery, few have like use of Learning, or like judgement in Learning, as I have observed in your Lordship. And again, your Lordship hath been a great Planter of Learning; Not only in those places in the *Church*, which have been in your own Gift; but also in your Commendatory Vote, no man hath more constantly held; *Detur digniori*: And therefore, both your Lordship is beholding to Learning, and Learning beholding to you; Which maketh me presume, with good Assurance, that your Lordship will accept well of these my Labours; The rather, because your Lordship, in private Speech hath often begun to me, in expressing your admiration of his *Majesties learning*, to whom I have dedicated this *Work*; And whose Vertue, and Perfection in that kind, did chiefly move me to a *Work* of this Nature. And so, with signification of my most humble Duty, and Affection to your Lordship, I remain.

A Letter of like Argument, to the Earl of Northampton, with request, to Present the Book to his Majesty.

It may please your good Lordship;

HAVING finished a *Work*, touching the *Advancement* of *Learning*, and dedicated the same to his *Sacred Majesty*, whom I dare avouch (if the Records of Time err not) to be the learnedest King, that hath reigned; I was desirous, in a kinde of Congruity, to present it, by the learnedest *Counsellor* in this Kingdom; to the end, that so good an *Argument*, lighting upon so bad an *Author*, might receive some Reputation, by the Hands, into which, and by which, it should be delivered. And therefore, I make it my humble Sute to your Lordship, to present this mean, but well meant *Writing*, to his *Majesty*; and with it my humble and zealous Duty: And also, my like humble request of Pardon, if I have too often taken his name in Vain; not only in the *Dedication*, but in the *Voucher* of the Authority of his Speeches, and Writings. And so I remain,

A Letter of Request to Dr. Playfer, to Translate the Book of
Advancement of Learning, into Latine.

Mr. Dr. Playfer;

A Great Desire, will take a small Occasion, to hope and put in trial, that which is desired. It pleased you a good while since, to express unto me, the good liking which you conceived of my *Book*, of the *Advancement of Learning*; and that more significantly (as it seem'd to me) than out of courtesie, or civil Respect. My self, as I then took contentment in your approbation thereof; so I should esteem and acknowledge, not only my contentment encreased, but my Labours advanced, if I might obtain your help, in that nature which I desire. Wherein, before I set down, in plain terms, my request unto you, I will open my self, what it was which I chiefly sought, and propounded to my self, in that *Work*; that you may perceive, that which I now desire, to be pursuant thereupon. If I do not much err, (For any judgement that a man maketh of his own doings, had need be spoken, with a *Si nunquam fallit Imago*.) I have this opinion, that if I had sought mine own commendation, it had been a much fitter course for me, to have done as Gardeners used to do, by taking their Seed and Slippes, and rearing them first into Plants, and so uttering them in pots, when they are in Flower, and in their best state. But for as much as my End, was Merit of the *State of Learning* (to my power) and not *Glory*; And because my purpose was, to excite other mens Wits, than magnifie mine own; I was desirous, to prevent the uncertaintie of mine own Life and Times, by uttering rather Seeds, than Plants: Nay, and further (as the *Proverb* is) by sowing with the *Basket*, rather than with the *Hand*: Wherefore since I have only taken upon me to ring a Bell, to call other wits together) which is the meanest Office) it cannot but be consonant to my desire, to have that Bell heard as far as can be. And since they are but Sparks, which can work but upon matter prepared, I have the more reason to wish, that those Sparks may flye abroad, that they may the better find, and light upon those Minds and Spirits, which are apt to be kindled. And therefore the privateness of the *Language* considered, wherein it is written, excluding so many Readers; As on the other side, the Obscurity of the Argument, in many parts of it, excludeth many others; I must accompt it a *Second Birth* of that *Work*, if it may be translated into *Latine*, without manifest loss, of the sense and matter. For this purpose, I could not represent to my self any man, into whose hands I do desire, more earnestly that *Work* should fall, than your self: For by that I have heard and read, I know no man a greater Master, in commanding words to serve matter. Nevertheless, I am not ignorant of the worth of your Labours; whether such as your Place and Profession imposeth; or such as your own Vertue, may upon your Voluntary Election take in hand. But I can lay before you, no other perswasions, than either the work it self may affect you with; or the *Honour* of his *Majesty*, to whom it is dedicated; or your particular inclination to my self; who, as I never took so much comfort in any Labours of mine own, so I shall never acknowledge my self more obliged, in any thing, to the Labour of another, than in that which shall assist it. Which your Labour, if I can, by my Place, Profession, Means,

Means, Friends, Travel, Work, Deed, requite unto you, I shall esteem my Self so streightly bound thereunto, as I shall be ever most ready, both to take, and seek occasion of Thankfulness. So leaving it nevertheless, *salvâ amicitia* (as reason is) to your own good liking, I remain,

A Letter to Sir Thomas Bodley, upon sending of him his Book of Advancement of Learning.

I Think, no man may more truly say with the Psalm, *Multum Incolatus Anima mea*, than my Self; For I do confess, since I was of any Understanding, my Minde, hath in effect been absent from that I have done; and in Absence, are many Errours, which I do willingly acknowledge; and amongst the rest, this great one that led the rest: That knowing my Self, by inward Calling, to be fitter to hold a Book, than to play a part, I have led my life in Civil Causes; For which I was not very fit by Nature, and more unfit by the preoccupation of my Minde. Therefore calling my Self home, I have now, for a time, enjoyed my Self; whereof likewise, I desire to make the *World* partaker. My Labours (if I may so term that, which was the comfort of my other Labours) I have Dedicated to the King; Desirous, if there be any good in them, it may be as the *Fat* of a *Sacrifice*, incensed to his Honour; And the second Copy, I have sent unto you: Not onely in good Affection, but in a kinde of Congruity, in regard of your great and rare desert of Learning. For Books are the Shrines where the *Saint* is, or is believed to be. And you, having built an *Ark* to save *Learning* from *Deluge*, deserve propriety in any new Instrument or Engine, whereby *Learning* should be improved or advanced.

A Letter to the Bishop of Ely, upon sending his Writing, entituled, Cogitata, & Visa.

My very good Lord;

Now your Lordship hath been so long in the Church and the Palace, disputing between Kings and Popes; Methinks, you should take pleasure to look into the Field, and refresh your mind with some Matter of Philosophy; though that Science be now, through Age, waxed a Childe again, and left to boyes and young men. And because you were wont to make me believe, you took liking to my Writings, I send you some of this Vacations fruits, and thus much more of my minde and purpose, I hasten not to publish, perishing I would prevent. And I am forced to respect, as well my Times, as the Matter. For with me it is thus, and I think with all men in my case: If I binde my self to an Argument, it loadeth my minde; but if I rid my minde of the present cogitation, it is rather a Recreation. This hath put me into these *Miscellanies*, which I purpose to suppress, if God give me leave, to write a just and perfect Volume of Philosophy, which I go on with, though slowly. I send not your Lordship too much, lest it may glut you. Now let me tell you what my Desire is: if your Lordship be so good now, as when you were the good Dean of Westminster, my request to you

is; That not by Pricks but by Notes, you would mark unto me, whatso-
ever shall seem unto you, either not current in the Stile, or harsh to cre-
dit and Opinion, or inconvenient for the person of the Writer. For no
man can be Judge and Party: and when our mindes Judge by Reflex-
ion of our selves, they are more subject to Error. And though, for the
matter it self, my judgment be in some things fixed, and not accessible
by any mans judgement that goeth not my way; yet even in those things,
the admonition of a Friend, may make me expresse my Self diversly. I
would have come to your Lordship, but that I am hastening to my House
in the Country. And so I commend your Lordship to Gods goodness.

*A Letter to Sir Tho: Bodley, after he had imparted to him, a
Writing, entituled, Cogitata, & Visa.*

SIR,

I N respect of my going down to my House in the Country, I shall have
miss of my Papers; which I pray you therefore to return unto me. You
are, I bear you witness, slothful, and you help me nothing; so as I am
half in conceit, that you affect not the Argument: For my Self, I know
well you love, and affect. I can say no more to you, But, *Non canimus
Surdis, respondent omnia Sylva*. If you be not of the Lodgings, chaulked up
(whereof I speak in my Preface) I am but to pass by your Door. But if
I had you but a Fortnight at *Gorhambury*, I would make you tell me ano-
ther Tale; or else, I would add a Cogitation against *Libraries*, and be re-
venged on you that way. I pray send me some good News of *Sir Th. Smith*,
and commend me very kindly to him. So I rest.

*A Letter to Mr. Matthew, upon sending to him a part of Instau-
ratio Magna.*

Mr. Matthew,

I Plainly perceive, by your affectionate writing, touching my Work,
that one and the same thing affecteth us both; which is the good End
to which it is dedicate. For as to any ability of mine, it cannot merit
that degree of Approbation. For your Caution for *Church Men*, and *Church
Matters*, as for any impediment it might be to the Applause and Celebri-
ty of my Work, it moveth me not; But as it may hinder the Fruit, and
Good, which may come of a quiet and calm passage, to the good Port to
which it is bound, I hold it a just respect; so as to fetch a fair Winde, I
go not too farr about. But the Troth is, that I, at all have no occasion
to meet them in my way; Except it be as they will needs confede-
rate themselves with *Aristotle*, who, you know is intemperately mag-
nified by the *School-Men*; And is also allied, as I take it, to the *Je-
suits* by *Faber*, who was a Companion of *Loyola*, and a great *Aristo-
telian*. I send you at this time the onely part which hath any harsh-
ness; and yet I framed to my Self an Opinion, that whosoever allowed
well of that Preface, which you so much commend, will not dislike, or at
least ought not to dislike this other Speech of Preparation: For it is writ-
ten out of the same Spirit, and out of the same Necessity: Nay, it doth
more fully lay open, that the Question between me and the *Ancients*, is
not

not of the *Virtue* of the *Race* but of the *Rightness* of the *Way*. And to speak truth it is to the other, but as *Palma* to *Fugus*, part of the same thing more large. You conceive aright, that in this and the other, you have Commission to impart and communicate them to others, according to your Discretion. Other matters I write not of. My self am like the Miller of *Grancester*, that was wont to pray for Peace amongst the Willows; For while the Winds blew, the Wind-mills wrought and the Water-mill was less customed. So I see, that *Controversies* of *Religion*, must hinder the *Advancement* of *Sciences*. Let me conclude with my perpetual Wish towards your Self; that the approbation of your Self, by your own discreet and temperate carriage, may restore you to your *Country* and your *Friends* to your *Society*. And so I commend you to *Gods* Goodness. *Grays-Inn, 10 Octob. 1609.*

A Letter to Mr. Matthew, touching Instauration Magna.

Master Matthew,

I Heartily thank you for your *Letter* of the 10th of *February*; and am glad to receive from you, matter both of encouragement and of advertisement touching my *Writings*. For my part, I do wish that since there is no *Lumen-secum* in the *World*; but all *Madidum* and *Maceratum* infused in affections, and bloods or humours, that these things of mine had those separations that might make them more acceptable: So that they claim not so much acquaintance of the present times, as they be thereby the less apt to last. And to shew you, that I have some purpose to new mould them; I send you a Leaf or two of the *Preface*, carrying some Figure of the whole *Work*. Wherein I purpose to take that, which I count real and effectual of both *Writings*; and chiefly to add a pledge (if not payment) to my promises, I send you also a *Memorial* of *Queen Elizabeth*; to requite your *Elogy* of the late *Duke of Florences* felicity. Of this, when you were here, I shewed you some model; at what time (methought) you were more willing to hear *Julius Caesar* than *Queen Elizabeth* commended. But this which I send is more full, and hath more of the *Narrative*. And further, hath one part, that I think will not be disagreeable either to you or that place; being the true Tract of her proceedings towards the *Catholiques* which are infinitely mistaken. And though I do not imagine they will pass allowance there, yet they will gain upon excuse. I find Mr. *Le Zure* to use you well (I mean his Tongue of you) which shews you either honest or wise. But this I speak merrily. For in good faith, I do conceive hope, that you will so govern your self, as we may take you as assuredly for a good *Subject* and *Patriot*, as you take your self for a good *Christian*; And so we may again enjoy your company and you your Conscience, if it may no other wayes be. For my part, assure your self (as we say in the *Law*) *mutatis mutandis*, my love and good wishes to you are not diminished. And so I remain.

A Letter to Mr. Matthew, imprisoned for Religion.

Mr. Matthew,

DO not think me forgetful or altered towards you. But if I should say, I could do you any good, I should make my Power more than it is. I do hear that which I am right sorry for; that you grow more impatient and busie than at first: which maketh me exceedingly fear the issue of that, which seemeth not to stand at a stay. I my self am out of doubt, that you have been miserably abused, when you were first seduced: But that, which I take in compassion others may take in severity. I pray God that understandeth us all (better than we understand one another) contain you (even as I hope he will) at the least within the bounds of loyalty to his Majesty, and natural piety towards your Country. And I entreat you much, sometimes to meditate upon the extreme effects of Superstition in this last Powder Treason; fit to be tabled and pictured in the Chambers of Meditation as another Hell above the ground; and well justifying the censure of the Heathen; that Superstition is far worse than Atheism: By how much it is less evil to have an opinion of God at all; than such, as is impious towards his Divine Majesty and Goodness. Good Mr. Matthew receive your self back, from these courses of Perdition: Willing to have written a great deal more, I continue.

A Letter to Mr. Matthew, upon sending his Book, De Sapiëntiâ Veterum.

Mr. Matthew,

I do very heartily thank you for your Letter of the 24. of August from Salamanca; and in recompence thereof, I send you a little Work of mine, that hath begun to pass the World. They tell me my Latin is turn'd into Silver and become current: Had you been here, you should have been my Inquisitor before it came forth. But I think the greatest Inquisitor in Spain will allow it. But one thing you must pardon me, if I make no haste to believe, that the World should be grown to such an Exstasie, as to reject Truth in Philosophy, because the Author dissenteth in Religion: No more than they do by Aristotle or Averroës. My great Work goeth forward; and after my manner I alter ever when I add. So that nothing is finished, till all be finished. This I have written in the midst of a Term and Parliament; thinking no time so possessed, but that I should talk of these matters, with so good and dear a Friend. And so with my wonted Wishes, I leave you to Gods goodness. From Grayer-Inn, 27th. of Febr. 1610.

A Letter of Expostulation to the Attorney Generally, Sir Edward Cook.

Mr. Attorney,

I Thought best once for all, to let you know in plainness what I find of you, and what you shall find of me: You take to your self, a Liberty, to disgrace, and disable my *Law*, my *Experience*, my *Discretion*: What it pleaseth you, I pray, think of me; I am one that know's both mine own wants and other Mens: And it may be, perchance, that mine mend, others stand at a stay. And surely, I may not endure in publick place to be wronged, without repelling the same to my best advantage to right my Self. You are great, and therefore have the more Enviars; which would be glad to have you paid at anothers cost. Since the time I missed the *Solliciters* place (the rather I think by your means) I cannot expect, that you and I shall ever serve as *Attorney* and *Soliciter* together; But either, to serve with another, upon your Remove, or to step into some other Course: So as I am more free than ever I was, from any Occasion of unworthy Conforming my Self to you; More then general good manners, or your particular good Usage shall provoke. And if you had not been short-sighted in your own Fortune (as I think) you might have had more use of me. But that Tide is passed. I write not this, to shew my Friends what a brave Letter I have written to Mr. Attorney: I have none of those Humours: But that I have written is to a good End; That is, to the more decent Carriage of my *Masters Service*; And to our particular better Understanding one of another. This Letter, if it shall be answered by you, in deed and not in word, I suppose it will not be worse for us both: Else it is but a few lines lost; which, for a much smaller matter, I would have adventured. So this being to your self, I for my part rest.

A Letter to my Lord of Salisbury, touching the Soliciters Place.

It may please your good Lordship,

I Am not ignorant, how mean a thing, I stand for, in desiring to come into the *Solliciters* Place: For I know well, it is not the thing it hath been; time having wrought Alteration, both in the Profession, and in that special Place. Yet because, I think, it will encrease my practice, and that it may satisfy my friends; and because I have been voiced to it, I would be glad it were done. Wherein, I may say to your Lordship, in the Confidence, of your poor Kinsman, and of a Man by you advanced; *Tu idem fer opem, qui Spem dedisti*: For, I am sure, it was not possible for a Man Living, to have received from another, more significant and comfortable words of hope; your Lordship being pleased to tell me, during the Course of my last Service, that you would raise me; and that, when you had resolved to raise a man, you were more carefull of him than himself; and that, what you had done for me in my *Marriage*, was a benefit to me, but of no use to your Lordship; and therefore, I might assure my self, you would not leave

me there ; with many like speeches, which I knew my duty too well, to take any other hold of, than the hold of a thankful Remembrance. And I acknowledge, and all the world knoweth, that your *Lordship* is no dealer of *Holy-water*, but *Noble* and *Real* ; and on my part, I am of a sure ground, that I have committed nothing that may deserve alteration. And therefore, my hope is your *Lordship* will finish a good work, and consider that time groweth precious with me, and that I am now in *Vergentibus Annis*. And although I know, that your fortune is not to need an hundred such as I am, yet I shall be ever ready to give you my best and First fruits ; and to supply (as much as in me lieth) worthiness by thankfulness.

A Letter of like Argument, to the Lord Chancellor.

It may please your good Lordship,

AS I conceived it to be a resolution both with his *Majesty*, and your *Lordships* of his *Council*, that I should be placed *Soliciter*, and the *Soliciter* to be removed, to be the *Kings Serjeant* : So I most thankfully acknowledge your *Lordships* furtherance and forwardness therein ; your *Lordship* being the man that first devised the mean : Wherefore my humble request to your *Lordship* is, that you would set in with some strength to finish this your *Work* : Which I assure your *Lordship*, I desire the rather because being placed, I hope for many favours, at last to be able, to do you some better service. For as I am, your *Lordship* cannot use me ; nor scarcely indeed know me : not that I vainly think I shall be able to do any great matters, but certainly it will frame me to use a nearer observance and application, to such as Honour so much as I do your *Lordship* ; And not (I hope) without some good Offices, which may now and then, deserve your thanks. And herewithall (good my *Lord*) I humbly pray your *Lordship* to consider, that *Time* groweth precious with me, and that a *Married* man is seven years elder in his thoughts the first day. And therefore what a discomfortable thing it is for me to be unsettled still ? Certainly, were it not that I think my self born to do my *Sovereign* service ; and therefore in that Station I will live and die ; otherwise for mine own private comfort, it were better for me, that the *King* did blot me out of his *Book* ; or that I should turn my course to endeavour to serve, in some other kind, than for me to stand thus at a stop ; and to have that little reputation which by my industry I gather, to be scattered and taken away by continual disgraces, every new man coming above me. Sure I am, I shall never have fairer promises and words from all your *Lordships*. For I know not what my services are (saying that your *Lordships* told me, they were good ;) and I would believe you in a much greater matter. Were it nothing else, I hope the modesty of my suit deserveth somewhat ; for I know well the *Solicitors* Place, is not as your *Lordship* left it ; time working Alteration somewhat in the profession, much more in that special Place. But to conclude, as my *Honourable Lady*, your Wife, was some mean to make me to change the name of another ; so if it please you to help me to change mine own name, I can be but more and more bounden to you : And I am much deceived, if your *Lordship* find not the *King* well inclined, and my *Lord* of *Salisbury* forward and affectionate.

A Letter to the King, touching the Solliciters Place.

How honestly ready I have been (most gracious *Sovereign*) to do your *Majesty* humble service, to the best of my power, and in a manner beyond my power (as I now stand) I am not so unfortunate, but your *Majesty* knoweth. For both in the *Commission of Union* (the Labour whereof, for men of my Profession, rested most upon my hand;) and this last *Parliament*, in the *Bill of the Subsidy*; both Body and Preamble; in the *Bill of Attainders*, both *Trespass* and the rest; in the *Matter of Purveyance*; in the *Ecclesiastical Petitions*; in the *Grievances*; and the like, as I was ever careful (and not without good success) sometimes to put forward that which was good; sometimes to keep back that which was not so good; so your *Majesty* was pleased kindly to accept of my services, and to say to me; such Conflicts were the Wars of Peace; and such Victories the Victories of Peace; and therefore such Servants that obtained them, were by *Kings* that reign in peace, no less to be esteemed than services of Commanders in the Wars. In all which, nevertheless, I can challenge to my self no sufficiency, but that I was diligent and reasonably happily to execute those directions, which I received, either immediately from your *Royal Mouth*, or from my *Lord of Salisbury*. At what time it pleased your *Majesty* also, to promise and assure me, that upon the remove of the then *Attorney*, I should not be forgotten, but brought into *Ordinary Place*. And this was after confirmed to me, by many of my *Lords*, and towards the end of the last Term, the manner also in particular spoken of; that is, that Mr. *Solicitor* should be made your *Majesties Serjeant*, and I *Solicitor*: For so it was thought best to sort with both our Gifts and Faculties, for the good of your Service: And of this resolution both *Court* and *Country* took knowledge. Neither was this any invention or project of mine own; but moved from my *Lords*, I think, first from my *Lord Chancellor*: whereupon resting, your *Majesty* well knoweth, I never opened my mouth for the *Greater Place*; though I am sure, I had two circumstances, that Mr. *Attorney*, that now is, could not allege: The one nine years service of the Crown: The other, the being *Cousin German*, to the *Lord of Salisbury*, whom your *Majesty* esteemeth and trusteth so much. But for the less Place, I conceive it was meant me. But after that Mr. *Attorney Hobert* was placed, I heard no more of my preferment; but it seemed to me at a stop, to my great disgrace and discouragement. For (gracious *Sovereign*) if still when the *Waters are stirr'd*, another shall be put in before me, your *Majesty* had need work a *Miracle*, or else I shall be still a lame man to do your Service. And therefore my most humble suit to your *Majesty*, is; that this which seemed to me intended, may speedily be performed: And I hope my former service shall be, but as beginnings to better, when I am better strengthened: For sure I am, no mans heart is fuller (I say not, but many may have greater hearts, but I say not fuller) of love and duty towards your *Majesty* and your *Children*, as, I hope, time will manifest against envy and detraction if any be. To conclude, I most humbly crave pardon for my boldness, and rest.

A Letter to the Earl of Salisbury of Curtesie upon a New-years Tide.

It may please your good Lordship,

HAVING no Gift to present you with, in any degree proportionable to my mind; I desire nevertheless, to take the advantage of a *Ceremony*, to express my self, to your *Lordship*; it being the first time, I could make the like acknowledgement, when I stood out of the person of a suter: wherefore, I most humbly pray your *Lordship*, to think of me, that now it hath pleased you, by many Effectual and great benefits to add the assurance and comfort of your Love and Favour, to that precedent disposition which was in me, to admire your virtue and merit; I do esteem whatsoever I have or may have in this world, but as trash in comparison of having the honour and happiness, to be a near and well accepted Kinsman, to so rare and worthy a *Counsellor*, *Governor*, and *Patriot*. For having been a studious, if not a curious observer of *Antiquities of virtue*, as of late *Pieces*; I forbear to say to your *Lordship* what I find and conceive; but to any other, I would think, to make my self believed. But not to be tedious, in that, which may have the shew of a Complement, I can but wish your *Lordship* many happy years; many more then your *Father* had; even so many more, as we may need you more. So I remain,

A Letter of Thanks to the King, upon Mr. Attorney's Sicknefs.

It may please your most excellent Majesty,

I DO understand, by some of my good friends, to my great comfort, that your *Majesty* hath in mind, your *Majesties* Royal Promise (which to me is *Anchora Spei*) touching the *Attorney's* Place. I hope, Mr. *Attorney* shall do well. I thank God, I wish no mans death; nor much mine own life, more than to do your *Majesty* Service. For I account my life the accident, and my duty the substance. But this I will be bold to say. If it please God, that ever I serve your *Majesty* in the *Attorney's* place, I have known an *Attorney Cooke*, and an *Attorney Hobert*; both worthy men, and far above my self: But if I should not find, a middle way, between their two Dispositions and carriages, I should not satisfy my self. But these things, are far or near, as it shall please God. Mean while, I most humbly pray your *Majesty* to accept my *Sacrifice of Thanksgiving* for your *Gracious Favour*. God preserve your *Majesty*. I ever remain.

A Letter to the King, of Suit to succeed in the Attorney's Place.

It may please your Majesty,

YOUR great and princely Favours towards me, in Advancing me to *Place*; and that which is to me, of no less comfort, your *Majesties* benign

benign and gracious acceptance, from time to time of my poor services much above the Merit and Valew of them; hath, almost, brought me to an opinion, that I may sooner (perchance) be wanting to my self in not asking; than find your *Majesties* goodness wanting to me, in any my reasonable and modest desires. And therefore perceiving how at this time, Preferments of *Law* fly about mine Ears; to some above me and to some below me; I did conceive, your *Majesty* may think it, rather a kind of dulness or want of faith, than modesty, if I should not come with my *pitcher* to *Jacobs Well*, as others do. Wherein I shall propound to your *Majesty*, that which tendeth not so much to the raising of my fortune, as to the settling of my mind; being sometimes assailed with this cogitation; that by reason of my slowness to see and apprehend suddain occasions; keeping on one plain course of painfull service; I may (in *sine Dierum*) be in danger to be neglected and forgotten. And if that should be, then were it much better for me, now while I stand in your *Majesties* good opinion (though unworthy) and have some little reputation in the World, to give over the Course I am in, and to make proof to do you some honour by my *Pen*, either by writing some faithfull *Narrative* of your Happy (though not untraduced) times; or by recompiling your *Laws* (which I perceive your *Majesty* laboureth with; and hath in your head as *Jupiter* had *Pallas*;) or some other the like work: (For without some endeavour to do you honour I would not live;) than to spend my wits and time in this laborious place wherein I now serve; if it shall be deprived of those outward ornaments, which it was wont to have in respect of an assured succession to some place of more dignity and rest: which seemeth now to be an hope altogether casual, if not wholly intercepted. Wherefore (not to hold your *Majesty* long) my humble suit to you, is that, than the which I think I cannot well go lower; which is, that I may obtain your Royal promise to succeed (if I live) into the *Attorneys* place, whensoever it shall be void: it being but the natural and immediate step and rise, which the place I now hold, hath ever (in sort) made claim to and almost never failed of. In this suit I make no Friends to your *Majesty*, but rely upon no other *Motive* but your *Grace*; nor any other *Assurance* but your *Word*; whereof I had good experience, when I came to the *Solicitors* Place; that it was like to the two great *Lights*, which in their motions are never *Retrograde*. So with my best Prayers for your *Majesties* happenings. I rest.

A Letter to Sir George Carey in France, upon sending him, his
Writing,
In Felicem Memoriam Elizebethæ.

My very good Lord,

Being asked the Question, by this Bearer an old Servant of my Brother Anthony Bacons, whether I would command him any thing into France; and being at better leisure than I would in regard of sickness; I began to remember, that neither your business nor mine (though great and continual) can be upon an exact account, any just occasion, why so much

* *Thuanus.*

much good will, as hath passed between us, should be so much discontinued as hath been. And therefore, because one must begin, I thought to provoke your remembrance of me by a Letter : And thinking to fit it with somewhat beside salutations, it came to my mind, that this last Summer Vacation, by occasion of a *Fatious Book*, that endeavoured to verifie *Misera Femina*, (the addition of the *Popes Bull*) upon *Queen Elizabeth*, I did write a few Lines in her memorial; which I thought you would be pleased to read; both for the argument; and because you were wont to bear affection to my Pen. *Verum, ut aliud ex alio*, if it came handsomly to pass I would be glad the *President de *Thou* (who hath written an *History* as you know of that fame and diligence) saw it : chiefly, because I know not whether it may not serve him for some use in his *Story* : wherein, I would be glad he did right to the Truth, and to the Memory of that *Lady*, as I perceive by that he hath already written, he is well enclined to do. I would be glad also it were some occasion (such as absence may permit) of some acquaintance or mutual notice between us. For though he hath many wayes the precedence (chiefly in worth) yet this is common to us both, that we serve *our Sovereigns* in places of *Law eminent* : And not our selves only, but our *Fathers* did so before us : And lastly, that both of us love *Learning* and *Liberal Sciences*, which was ever a bond of friendship in the greatest distance of places. But of this, I make no further request than your occasions, and respects (to me unknown) may further, or limit; my principal purpose being to salute you, and to send you this Token. Whereunto I will add my very kind commendations to my *Lady*; and so commit you both to *Gods* holy protection.

A Letter to my Lord Major, upon a proceeding in a Private Cause.

My very good Lord,

I Did little expect when I left your *Lordship* last, that there would have been a proceeding against Mr. *Barnard* to his overthrow. Wherein I must confesse my self to be in a sort accessary : Because he relying upon me for counsel, I advised that course which he followed. Wherein now I begin to question my self, whether in preserving my respects to your *Lordship* and the rest, I have not failed in the duty of my profession towards my Client. For certainly, if the words had been hainous, and spoken in a malicious fashion, and in some publick place and well proved; and not a prattle in a Tavern, caught hold of by one, who (as I hear) is a detected Sycophant (*Standish* I mean;) yet I know not what could have been done more than to impose upon him a grievous fine; and to require the levying of the same; and to take away his means of life by his *Disfranchisement*; and to commit him to a defamed Prison during *Christmas*; in honour whereof the Prisoners in other Courts do commonly of grace obtain some enlargement. This rigor of Proceeding (to tell your *Lordship* and the rest, as my good Friends, my opinion plainly) tendeth not to strengthen *Authority* which is best supported by love and fear intermixed; but rather to make people discontented and servile; especially, when such punishment is inflicted for words, not by rule of *Law*, but

but by a *Jurisdiction of Discretion*, which would evermore be moderately used. And I pray God, whereas Mr. Recorder, when I was with you, did well and wisely, put you in mind of the admonitions you often received from my Lords, that you should bridle unruly Tongues; that those kind of speeches and rumours whereunto those admonitions do refer, which are concerning the *State and Honour thereof*, do not pass too licentiously in the *City* unpunished; while these words which concern your particular, are so straightly enquired into, and punished with such extremity. But these things, your own wisdom (first or last) will best represent unto you. My writing unto you at this time, is, to the end, that howsoever I do take it somewhat unkindly, that my mediation prevailed no more; yet I might preserve that further respect that I am willing to use unto such a state, in delivering my Opinion unto you freely, before I would be of Counsel, or move any thing that should cross your Proceedings; which notwithstanding (in case my Client can receive no relief at your hands) I must and will do. Continuing, nevertheless in other things, my wonted good affection to your selves, and your occasions.

A Letter to my Lord Treasurer Salisbury, upon a New-years Tide.

It may please your good Lordship,

I Would entreat the *New year* to answer for the *Old*, in my humble thanks to your Lordships; both for many your favours, and chiefly that upon the occasion of Mr. Attorneys infirmity, I found your Lordship even as I could wish. This doth encrease a desire in me, to express my thankful mind to your Lordship; hoping that though I find age, and decayes grow upon me, yet I may have a flash or two of spirit left to do you service. And I do protest before God, without complement or any light vanity of mind, that if I knew in what course of life to do you best service, I would take it, and make my thoughts, which now fly to many pieces, to be reduced to that Center. But all this, is no more than I am; which is not much. But yet the entire of him, that is, &c.

A Letter to his Majesty, concerning Peachams Cause, January 21. 1614.

It may please your Excellent Majesty,

IT grieveth me exceedingly, that your Majesty should be so much troubled with this matter of *Peachams*; whole *Raging Devil* seemeth to be turn'd into a *dumb Devil*. But although we are driven to make our way through *Questions* (which I wish were otherwise) yet I hope well the end will be good. But then every man must put too his helping hand; for else I must say to your Majesty, in this and the like Cases, as St. Paul said, to the *Centurion*, when some of the Mariners had an eye to the Cock-boat: *Except these stay in the Ship, ye cannot be safe.* I find in my Lords

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great and worthy care of the business. And for my part I hold my opinion and am strengthened in it, by some *Records* that I have found. God preserve your *Majesty*.

Your *Majesties* most humble, and devoted
Subject and Servant.

A Letter to the King, touching *Peachams Cause*, January 27.
1614.

It may please your excellent Majesty,

His day in the afternoon, was read, your *Majesties* Letters of Direction touching *Peacham*; which because it concerneth properly the duty of my Place, I thought it fit for me to give your *Majesty*, both a speedy and private account thereof; that your *Majesty* knowing things clearly how they pass, may have the true fruit of your own Wisdom and clear-seeing Judgment in governing the *Business*.

First, for the *Regularity* which your *Majesty* (as a Master in business of *Estate*) doth prudently prescribe in examining, and taking examinations, I subscribe to it; only I will say for my self; that I was not at this time the principal Examiner.

For the course your *Majesty* directeth and commandeth, for the feeling of the *Judges* of the *Kings-Bench*, their several Opinions by distributing our selves and enjoyning Secrecy; we did first find an encounter in the Opinion of my *Lord Cooke*; who seemed to affirm, that such particular and (as he call'd it) *Auricular* taking of Opinions, was not according to the Custome of this *Realm*; and seemed to divine that his *Brethren* would never do it. But when I replied, that it was our duty to pursue your *Majesties* Directions; and it were not amiss for his *Lordship* to leave his *Brethren* to their own Answers; it was so concluded; and his *Lordship* did desire, that I mought confer with himself; and Mr. *Serjeant Montague* was named to speak with *Justice Crooke*; Mr. *Serjeant Crew* with *Justice Houghton*; and Mr. *Soliciter* with *Justice Dodderidge*. This done, I took my *Fellows* aside, and advised that they should presently speak with the three *Judges*, before I could speak with my *Lord Cooke* for doubt of infusion; and that they should not in any case make any doubt to the *Judges*, as if they mistrusted, they would not deliver any Opinion apart, but speak resolutely to them, and only make their coming to be, to know what time they would appoint to be attended with the Papers. This sorted not amiss; For Mr. *Soliciter* came to me this evening and related to me, that he had found *Judge Dodderidge* very ready to give Opinion in secret; and fell upon the same reason, which upon your *Majesties* first Letter I had used to my *Lord Cooke* at the *Council Table*; which was, that every *Judge* was bound expressly by his *Oath*, to give your *Majesty* Counsel when he was called; and whether he should do it joyntly or severally, that rested in your *Majesties* good pleasure as you would require it. And though the ordinary course was to assemble them, yet there mought intervene Cases, wherein the other course was more convenient. The like answer made *Justice Crook*, *Justice Houghton* who is a soft man, seemed desirous first to confer; alledging

alleging, that the other three *Judges* had all served the *Crown*, before they were *Judges*; but that he had not been much acquainted with business of this nature.

We purpose therefore, forthwith, they shall be made acquainted with the *Papers*; and if that could be done, as suddainly, as this was, I should make small doubt of there *Opinions*: And howsoever, I hope, force of Law and President, will bind them to the truth: Neither am I wholly out of hope, that my *Lord Cooke* himself, when I have in some dark manner put him in doubt, that he shall be left alone, will not continue singular.

For *Owen*; I know not the reason, why there should have been no mention made thereof in the last Advertisement: for I must say for my self, that I have lost no moment of time in it, as my *Lord of Canterbury* can bear me witness. For having received from my *Lord*, an *Additional* of great importance; which was, that *Owen* of his own accord after examination, should compare the Case of your *Majesty* (if you were *Excommunicate*) to the Case of a Prisoner condemned at the Bar; which *Additional* was subscribed by one Witness; but yet I perceived it was spoken aloud, and in the hearing of others; I presently sent down a Copy thereof, which is now come up, attested with the hands of three more, lest there should have been any Scruple of *Singularis Testis*; so as for this Case, I may say *Omnia parata*; and we expect but a direction from your *Majesty*, for the acquainting the *Judges* severally; or the four *Judges* of the *Kings Bench* as your *Majesty* shall think good.

I forget not, nor forswear not your *Majesties* Commandement touching *Recusants*; of which, when it is ripe, I will give your *Majesty* a true account, and what is possible to be done, and where the impediment is. Mr. *Secretary* bringeth *Bonum Voluntatem*, but he is not versed much in these things; and sometimes urgeth the *Conclusion*, without the *premises* and by half hindreth. It is my *Lord Treasurer* and the *Exchequer* must help it, if it be holpen. I have heard more wayes than one, of an offer of 20000 *l. per annum*, for Farming the Penalties of *Recusants*, not including any offence, *Capital* or of *Premunire*; wherein I will presume to say, that my poor endeavours, since I was by your great and sole grace your *Attorney*, have been no small Spurs to make them feel your *Laws*, and seek this *Redemption*; Wherein I must also say, my *Lord Cooke* hath done his part: And I do assure your *Majesty* I know it, somewhat inwardly and groundedly, that by the courses we have taken, they conform daily and in great numbers; and I would to God, it were as well a *Conversion* as a *Conformity*; but if it should die by dispensation, or dissimulation, then I fear, that whereas your *Majesty* hath now so many ill Subjects, poor and detected, you shall then have them rich and dissembled. And therefore I hold this offer very considerable, of so great an increase of *Revenew*; if it can pass the fiery Trial of *Religion* and *Honour*; which I wish all *Projects* may pass.

Thus in as much as I have made to your *Majesty*, somewhat a naked and particular account of Business, I hope your *Majesty* will use it accordingly. God preserve your *Majesty*.

Your *Majesties*, most humble, and devoted
Subject and Servant.

A Letter reporting the State of my Lord Chancellors Health. Jan. 29. 1614.

It may please your excellent Majesty,

BEcause I know your *Majesty* would be glad to hear how it is with my *Lord Chancellor*; and that it pleased him out of his antient and great Love to me; which many times in sickness appeareth most; to admit me to a great deal of Speech with him this afternoon; which during these three dayes he hath scarcely done to any; I thought it mought be pleasing to your *Majesty*, to certifie you how I found him. I found him in bed, but his Spirits fresh and good, speaking stoutly, and without being spent or weary; and both willing and beginning of himself to speak, but wholly of your *Majesties* Business. Wherein I cannot forget to relate this particular; that he wished that his Sentencing of *L. S.* at the day appointed, mought be his last work, to conclude his services, and expresse his affection towards your *Majesty*. I told him I knew your *Majesty* would be very desirous of his presence that day, so it mought be without prejudice; but otherwise your *Majesty* esteemed a *Servant* more than a *Service*; specially such a *Servant*. Not to trouble your *Majesty*; though good Spirits in Sickness be uncertain Kalenders, yet I have very good comfort of him, and I hope by that day, &c.

A Letter to the King, giving him an Account of Peachams Business, and some others, Jan. 31. 1614.

It may please your excellent Majesty,

I Received, this morning by Mr. *Murray* a message from your *Majesty* of some warrant, and confidence, that I should advertise your *Majesty* of your business, wherein I had part. Wherein, I am first, humbly, to thank your *Majesty* for your good acceptation of my endeavours and service; which I am not able to furnish with any other quality, save faith, and diligence.

For *Peachams* Case, I have, since my last Letter, been with my *Lord Cooke* twice; once before Mr. *Secretaries* going down to your *Majesty*; and once since, which was yesterday: At the former, of which times I delivered him *Peachams* papers; and at this latter, the *Presidents* which I had with care, gathered and selected: For these degrees and order the business required.

At the former I told him, that he knew my errand which stood upon two points: The one to inform him the particular Case of *Peachams Treasons*; (For I never give it other word to him;) the other to receive his Opinion to my self, and in secret, according to my Commission from your *Majesty*.

At the former time he fell upon the same Allegation which he had begun at the *Council Table*; that *Judges* were not to give Opinion by fractions, but entirely according to the Vote whereupon they should settle upon conference: And that, this *Auricular* taking of Opinions, single and apart, was

was new and dangerous ; and other words, more vehement than I repeat.

I replied in civil and plain Terms ; that I wisht his *Lordship*, in my love to him to think better of it ; For that this, that his *Lordship* was pleased to put into great words, seemed to me and my Fellows, when we spake of it amongst our selves a reasonable and familiar matter, for a *King* to consult with his *Judges*, either assembled or selected ; or one by one. And then to give him a little outlet, to save his first Opinion (wherewith he is most commonly in love) I added that *Judges* sometimes, might make a sute to be spared for their Opinion, till they had spoken with their *Brethren* ; but if the *King* upon his own Princely Judgment, for Reason of *Estate*, should think it fit to have it otherwise, and should so demand it there was no declining : Nay, that it touched upon a violation of their *Oath*, which was to counsel the *King* without Distinction, whether it were joyntly or severally. Thereupon I put him the Case of the *privy Council* ; as if your *Majesty* should be pleased to command any of them, to deliver their Opinion apart and in private ; whether it were a good answer to deny it, otherwise, than if it were propounded at the Table. To this he said, that the Cases were not alike, because this concern'd Life. To which I replied, that Questions of *Estate*, mought concern thousand of Lives ; and many things more precious than the Life of a particular ; as *War* and *Peace*, and the like.

To conclude, his *Lordship*, *tanquam Exitum quarens*, desired me for the time, to leave with him the *Papers*, without pressing him to consent, to deliver a private Opinion till he had perused them. I said I would ; and the more willingly, because I thought his *Lordship* upon due consideration of the *Papers* would find the Case, to be so clear a Case of *Treason*, as he would make no difficulty to deliver his Opinion in private ; and so I was perswaded of the rest of the *Judges* of the *Kings-Bench* ; who likewise (as I partly understood) made no scruple to deliver their Opinion in private. Whereupon he said (which I noted well) that his *Brethren* were wise men ; and that they might make a shew, as if they would give an Opinion as was required ; but the the end would be, that it would come to this ; they would say, they doubted of it, and so pray advice, with the rest. But to this I answered, that I was sorry to hear him say so much, lest if it came so to pass, some that loved him no, might make a construction, that that which he had foretold he had wrought. Thus your *Majesty* see's, that as *Solomon* saith ; *Gressus nolentis tanquam in Sepi spinarum* ; it catcheth upon every thing.

The latter meeting is yet of more importance ; for then, coming armed with divers presidents, I thought to set in with the best strength, I could, and said ; That before I descended to the Record, I would break the Case to him thus. That it was true, we were to proceed upon the antient *Statute* of *King Edward the third*, because other *Temporary Statutes* were gone ; and therefore it must be said in the *Indictment* ; *Imaginatus est, & Compasavit, Mortem & finalem destructionem Domini Regis* : Then must the particular *Treasons* follow in this manner ; viz. *Et quod, ad perimplendum nefandum propositum suum, composuit, & conscripsit, quendam detestabilem, & venenosum libellum, sive scriptum, in quo inter alia proditoria continetur, &c.* And then the principal passages of *Treason*, taken forth of the *Papers*, are to be entred, in *hæc Verba* ; and with a conclusion in the end ; *Ad intentionem, quod Ligens Populus, & veri Subditi, Domini Regis, cordialem suum amorem, a Domino Rege retraherent & ipsum Dominum Regem relinquerent,*

& *Guerram, & insurrectionem, contra eum, levarent, & facerent, &c.* I have in this former, followed the antient stile of the *Indictments*, for brevity sake, though when we come to the Business it self, we shall enlarge it according to the use of the later times. This I represented to him (being a thing he is well acquainted with) that he might perceive the Platform of that was intended, without any mistaking or obscurity. But then I fell to the matter it self, to lock him in as much as I could, *viz.*

That there be four means or manners, whereby the death of the King is compassed and imagined.

The first, by some particular *Fact* or *Plot*.

The second, by *Disabling* his *Title*; as by affirming, that he is not *lawful King*; or that another ought to be *King*; or that he is an *Usurper*; or a *Bastard*; or the like.

The third, by *Subjeſſing* his *Title* to the *Pope*; and thereby making him of an *Absolute King*; a *Conditional King*.

The fourth, by *disabling* his *Regiment*, and making him appear to be incapable; or indigne to reign.

These things I relate to your *Majesty*, in sum, as is fit; which when I opened to my *Lord*; I did insist a little more upon, with more efficacy and edge, and authority of *Law* and *Record*, than I can now express.

Then I played *Peachams Treason* within the last Division, agreeable to divers presidents, whereof I had the *Records* ready; and concluded, that your *Majesties* Safety, and Life, and Authority, was thus by *Law* incanſled and quartered; and that it was in vain to fortifie on three of the sides, and so leave you open on the fourth.

It is true, he heard me in a grave fashion, more than accustomed, and took a Pen and took notes of my Divisions; and when he read the *Presidents* and *Records*, would say, this you mean, falleth within your first or your second Division. In the end, I expressly demanded his Opinion, as that whereto both he and I was enjoined. But he desired me to leave the *Presidents* with him, that he might advise upon them. I told him, the rest of my *Fellows* would dispatch their part, and I should be behind with mine; which I perswaded my self, your *Majesty* would impute rather to his backwardness, than my negligence. He said, as soon as I should understand, that the rest were ready, he would not be long after with his Opinion.

For *I. S.* your *Majesty* knoweth the day draweth on; and my *Lord Chancellors* recovery, the season and his age promising not to be too hasty. I spake with him on *Sunday*, at what time I found him in Bed, but his Spirits strong, and not spent, or wearied; and spake wholly of your Business leading me from one matter to another. And wished, and seemed to hope, that he might attend the day for *I. S.* and it were (as he said) to be his last work, to conclude his services and express his affection towards your *Majesty*. I presumed to say to him, that I knew your *Majesty* would be exceeding desirous of his being present that day, so as that it might be without prejudice to his continuance; but that otherwise your *Majesty* esteemed a *Servant* more than a *Service*; especially such a *Servant*. Surely, in mine opinion your *Majesty* were better put off the day, than want his presence, considering the cause of the putting off is so notorious; and then the *Capital* and the *Criminal* may come together the next Term.

I have not been unprofitable, in helping to discover and examine within these few dayes a late *Patent*, by Surreption obtained from your *Majesty*,

sty, of the greatest Forest in England, worth 30000 l. under colour of a defective Title, for a matter of 400 l. The Person must be named, because the Patent must be questioned. It is a great Person, my Lord of Shrewsbury; or rather (as I think) a greater than he, which is my Lady of Shrewsbury. But I humbly pray your Majesty, to know this first, from my Lord Treasurer; who, methinks, groweth even studious in your Business. God preserve your Majesty.

Your Majesties most humble and devoted,
Subject and Servant,

The rather in regard of Mr. Murray's
Absence, I humbly pray your Majesty,
to have a little regard, to this Letter.

A Letter to the King touching my Lord Chancellors amendment,
and the putting off, of J. S. his Cause, February 7. 1614.

It may please your excellent Majesty,

MY Lord Chancellor sent for me, to speak with me, this morning about eight of the clock. I perceive he hath now, that *Signum Sanitatis*, as to feel better his former weakness. For it is true, I did a little mistrust that it was but a *Boutade* of desire and good spirit, when he promised himself strength for Friday, though I was won and carried with it. But now I find him well inclined, to use (should I say) your Liberty or rather your *Interdict*, signified by Mr. Secretary from your Majesty. His Lordship shewed me also your own Letter, whereof he had told me before, but had not shewed it me. What shall I say? I do much admire your goodness, for writing such a Letter at such a time.

He had sent also to my Lord Treasurer, to desire him to come to him about that time. His Lordship came; and not to trouble your Majesty with circumstances, both their Lordships concluded, my self present, and concurring; that it could be no prejudice to your Majesties Service to put off the day for I. S. till the next Term. The rather because there are seven, of your Privy Council, which are at least numerous, and part of the Court which are by infirmity like to be absent; that is my Lord Chancellor, my Lord Admiral, my Lord of Shrewsbury, my Lord of Exceter, my Lord Zouch, my Lord Stanhope, and Mr. Chancellor of the Duchay: wherefore they agreed, to hold a Council to morrow in the afternoon for that purpose.

It is true, that I was always of opinion, that it was no time lost; and I do think so the rather, because I could be content that the matter of Peacham were first settled and put to a point. For there be, perchance, that would make the example upon I. S. to stand for all. For Peacham, I expect some account from my Fellows this day. If it should fall out otherwise, then I hope it may not be left so. Your Majesty, in your last Letter, very wisely, put in a Disjunctive that the Judges should deliver an Opinion privately, either to my Lord Chancellor or to our selves, distributed: His sickness, made the later way to be taken: But the other may be reserved, with some accommodating, when we see the success of the Former.

I am appointed, this day, to attend my Lord *Treasurer* for a Proposition of raising Profit, and Revenew, by *Infranchising Copy-holders*. I am right glad, to see the *Patrimonial* part of your Revenew well look'd into, as well as the *Fiscal*. And I hope it will so be, in other parts, as well as this. God preserve your *Majesty*.

Your *Majesties* most humble and devoted,
Subject and Servant.

A Letter to the King of account of Owens Cause, &c. 11. February. 1614.

It may please your excellent Majesty,

MY self, with the rest of your *Counsel Learned*, conferred with my Lord *Cooke* and the rest of the *Judges* of the *Kings Bench* only, being met at my *Lords Chamber*, concerning the business of *Owen*. For although it be true that your *Majesty* in your Letter, did mention, that the same course might be held in the taking of Opinions apart, in this which was prescribed and used in *Peachams Cause*; yet both my *Lords* of the *Council*, and we, amongst our selves, holding it, in a Case so clear, not needful; but rather that it would import a diffidence in us, and deprive us of the means to debate it with the *Judges* (if cause were) more strongly (which is somewhat) we thought best rather to use this form.

The *Judges* desired us to leave the *Examinations* and *Papers* with them, for some little time, to consider (which is a thing they use;) but I conceive, there will be no manner of Question made of it. My Lord *Chief Justice* to shew forwardness (as I interpret it) shewed us passages of *Suarez* and others, thereby to prove, that though your *Majesty* stood not Excommunicate by particular Sentence, yet by the *General Bulls*, of *Cæna Domini*, and others, you were upon the matter Excommunicate; and therefore that the *Treason* was, as *De præsent*. But I that foresee, that if that course should be held, when it cometh to a publick day, to disseminate to the *Vulgar*, an Opinion that your *Majesties* Case is all one, as if you were *de Facto*, particularly and expressly Excommunicate, it would but encrease the danger of your Person, with those that are desperate *Papists*; and that it is needless; commended my *Lords* diligence, but withall put it by; and fell upon the other course (which is the true way;) That is, that whosoever shall affirm, *in Diem*, or *sub Conditione*, that your *Majesty*, may be destroyed, is a *Traitor, de præsent*; for that he maketh you but Tenant for Life, at the will of another. And I put the *Duke of Buckingham*s Case, who said; That if the King caused him to be arrested of *Treason*, he would stab him; and the Case of the *Impostures* *Elizabeth Barton*, that said, That if King *Henry the eighth* took not his wife again, *Katharine Dowager*, he should be no longer King; and the like.

It may be these particulars are not worth the relating. But because I find nothing in the World, so important to your service, as to have you thoroughly informed (the ability of your direction considered) it maketh me thus to do; most humbly praying your *Majesty* to admonish me, if I be over-troublesome.

For

For *Peacham*, the rest of my Fellowes are ready, to make their *Report* to your *Majesty*, at such time, and in such manner, as your *Majesty* shall require it. My self yesterday, took my Lord *Cook* aside, after the rest were gone, and told him all the rest were ready, and I was now to require his *Lordships* opinion, according to my Commission. He said, I should have it; And repeated that, twice or thrice, as thinking he had gone too far, in that kind of Negative (to deliver any opinion apart) before; And said he would tell it me within a short time, though he were not at that instant ready. I have tossed this Business, *in omnes partes*, whereof I will give your *Majesty* knowledge, when time serveth. God preserve your *Majesty*.

Your Majesties most humble, and devoted
Subject, and Servant.

A Letter to the King, about a Certificate of my Lord Cook,

Febr. 14. 1614.

It may please your Excellent Majesty,

I Send your *Majesty* enclosed, my Lord *Cooks* Answers. I will not call them *Rescripts*, much less Oracles. They are of his own hand, and offered to me as they are in writing, though I am glad of it for mine own discharge. I thought it my duty, as soon as I received them, instantly to send them to your *Majesty*; and forbear for the present, to speak further of them. I, for my part (though this *Muscovia* Weather be a little too hard for my *Constitution*) was ready to have waited upon your *Majesty* this day, all respects set aside; But my Lord *Treasurer*, in respect of the season, and much other business, was willing to save me. I will only conclude, touching these Papers with a Text, Divided, I cannot say; *Oportet isthac fieri*; But I may say, *Finis antem nondum*. God preserve your *Majesty*.

Your Majesties most humble, and devoted
Subject and Servant.

A Letter to the King, touching matter of his Revenue and Profit.

April 25. 1615.

It may please your Majesty,

I May remember what *Tacitus* saith, by occasion that *Tiberius* was often, and long absent from *Rome*; *In urbe, & parva, & magna, Negotia Imperatorem simul premunt*; But saith he, *In recessu, dimissi rebus, minoris momenti, summa rerum magnarum magis agitantur*. This maketh me think, it shall be no incivility, to trouble your Majesty with business, during your abode from *London*; Knowing, that your Majesties meditations, are the principal wheel of your Estate; and being warranted, from a former Commandement, which I received from you.

I do now only send your Majesty these Papers enclosed; because I do greatly desire so far forth to preserve my credit with you, as thus; That whereas lately (perhaps out of too much desire, which induceth too much belief) I was bold to say, that I thought it as easie for your Majesty,

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to

to come out of Want, as to go forth of your Gallery; your Majesty, would not take me for a Dreamer or a Projector; I send your Majesty therefore some grounds of my hopes. And for that *Paper* which I have gathered of *Increasements sperate*, I beseech you, to give me leave to think, that if any particulars do fail, it will be rather for want of *workman-ship*, in those that shall deal in them, than want of *materials*, in the things themselves. The other *Paper* hath many discarding Cards; And I send it chiefly, that your Majesty, may be the less surprized by Projectors; who pretend sometimes great discoveries, and inventions, in things that have been propounded, and perhaps after a better fashion, long since. God Almighty preserve your Majesty.

*Your Majesties most humble, and devoted,
Subject, and Servant.*

A Letter to the King, reporting the Day of Hearing of J. S. his Cause, in the Star-Chamber. 29. April.

1615.

It may please your Excellent Majesty,

J. S. his day is past, and well past. I hold it to be *Janus Bifrons*; It hath a good Aspect, to that which is past; and to the Future; and doth both satisfy, and prepare. All did well: My Lord *Chief Justice*, delivered the Law, for the *Benevolence*, strongly; I would he had done it timely. Mr. *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer* spake finely, somewhat after the manner of the late Lord *Privy Seal*; Not all out so sharply, but as elegantly. Sir *Thomas Lake* (who is also new in that Court) did very well, familiarly, and Counsellor-like. My Lord of *Pembroke* (who is likewise a stranger there) did extraordinary well, and became himself well, and had an evident Applause. I meant well also; And because my *Information* was the Ground, having spoken out of a few Heads which I had gathered; (for I seldom do more) I set down, as soon as I came home, cursorily, a Frame of that I had said; Though I perswade myself, I spake it with more life. I have sent it to Mr. *Murray*, sealed; If your Majesty have so much idle time, to look upon it, it may give some light of the Dayes work: But I most humbly pray your Majesty, to pardon the Errours. God preserve you ever.

*Your Majesties most humble Subject,
and devoted Servant.*

A Letter to the King, concerning the New-Company. August 12.

1615.

It may please your most Excellent Majesty,

Your Majesty, shall shortly receive the *Bill*, for the *Incorporation* of the *New Company*; together with a *Bill*, for the *Privy Seal*, being a *Dependancy* thereof. For this morning I subscribed, and Docketted them both. I think it therefore now time, to represent to your Majesties high wisdom,

dom, that which I conceive, and have had long in mind, concerning your *Majesties* Service, and honourable profit in this Business.

This Project, which hath proceeded from a worthy Service of the Lord *Treasurer*, I have from the beginning constantly affected; as may well appear, by my sundry Labours from time to time, in the same. For I hold it a worthy Character, of your *Majesties* Reign, and Times; In-
somuch, as though your Majesty might have, at this time (as is spoken) a great Annual Benefit for the quitting of it, yet I shall never be the man, that should wish your Majesty to deprive your self of that *Beatitude*; *Beatitudo est dare, quam accipere*; In this cause; But to sacrifice your Profit, (though as your *Majesties* State is, it be precious to you) to so great a Good of your *Kingdom*: Although this Project, is not without a Profit, immediate unto you, by the encreasing of *Customes*, upon the materials of *Dyes*.

But here is the Case. The *New Company*, by this *Patent* and *Privy Seal*, are to have two things, wholly diverse from the first intention; or rather, *Ex Diametro*, opposite unto the same; which nevertheless they must of necessity have, or else the *Work* is overthrown. So as I may call them, *Mala Necessaria*, but yet withall *Temporary*. For as men make war to have Peace, so these *Merchants* must have license for *Whites*, to the end, to banish *Whites*; and they must have license to use *Teyntours*, to the end to banish *Teyntours*.

This is therefore that I say; your Majesty upon these two points, may justly, and with honour, and with preservation of your first Intention, invade, demand Profit in the interim; as long as these unnatural points continue, and then to cease: For your Majesty may be pleased to observe, that they are to have all the *Old Companies* Profit, by the Trade of *Whites*; They are again to have upon the proportion of *Cloathes*, which they shall vent, died, and dressed, the *Flemings* profit upon the *Teyntour*. Now then as I say; As it had been too good husbandry for a King, to have taken profit of them, if the Project could have been effected at once (as was voiced;) So on the other side, it might be, perchance too little Husbandry and Providence, to take nothing of them, for that which is meerly lucrative to them, in the mean time. Nay, I say further, this will greatly conduce, and be a kind of Security to the End desired. For I alwayes feared, and do yet fear, that when men, by condition *Merchants*, though never so honest, have gotten into their hands, the *Traders* of *Whites*, and the *Dispensation* of *Teyntour*; wherein they shall reap profit for that, which they never sowed; But have gotten themselves Certainties, in respect of of the States hopes; they are like enough, to sleep upon this, as upon a Pillow; And to make no haste, to go on with the rest. And though it may be said, that that is a thing, will easily appear to the State, yet (no doubt) means may be devised and found, to draw the Business in length. So that I conclude, that if your Maj. take a profit of them, in the interim (considering you refuse profit from the *Old Company*, it will be both Spur and Bridle to them, to make them pace aright to your *Majesties* End.

This in all humbleness, according to my vowed Care and Fidelity, being no mans man, but your *Majesties*, I present, leave, and submit, to your *Majesties* better judgement; And I could wish your Majesty would speak with Sir *Thomas Lake* in it; who, besides his good Habit, which he hath in business, beareth (methinks) an indifferent hand in this particular; And (if it please your Majesty) it may proceed, as from your Self, and not as a Motion, or Observation of mine.

Your Majesty, need not in this to be streightned in time; as if this must be demanded, or treated, before you sign their *Bill*. For, I foreseeing this, and fore-seeing, that many things might fall out, which I could not fore-see, have handled it so, as with their good Contentment, there is a *Power of Revocation*, inserted into their *Patent*. And so commending your Majesty, to Gods blessed and precious Custody; I rest,

Your Majesties most humble, and devoted,
Subject and Servant.

A Letter to Sir George Villiers, touching Ropers place.
January 22. 1615.

SIR,

Ending to the King upon occasion, I would not fail to salute you, by my Letter; which, that it may be more than two lines, I add this for Newes: That as I was sitting by my Lord Chief Justice, upon the Commission, for the Indicting of the Great Person; one of the Judges asked Him, whether Roper were dead? He saith, He for his part knew not; another of the Judges answered, it should concern you, my Lord, to know it. Whereupon he turned his Speech to me, and said; No, Mr. Attorney, I will not wraastle now, in my latter times. My Lord (said I) you speak like a wise man. Well (saith he) they have had no luck with it, that have had it. I said again, *Those dayes be past*. Here you have the Dialogue, to make you merry. But in sadness, I was glad to perceive he meant not to contest. I can but honour, and love you, and rest,

Your assured Friend, and
Servant.

A Letter to the King, advising, how to break off with the New Company. February 3. 1615.

It may please your Excellent Majesty,

I spake yesternight, long with my Lord Cook; And for the *Rege Inconsulto*, I conceive by him, it will be, *An amplius deliberandum censeo*, (as I thought at first) so as for the present, your Majesty shall not need to renew your Commandement of stay. I spake with him also, about some Propositions, concerning your Majesties casual Revenue; wherein, I found him to consent with me, fully; assuming nevertheless, that he had thought of them before: But it is one thing, to have the Vapour of a Thought; another to digest Business aright. He, on his part, imparted to me, divers things of great weight, concerning the Reparation of your Majesties Means and Finances, which I heard gladly; Inasmuch, as he perceiving the same, I think, was the readier to open himself to me, in one Circumstance, which he did much inculcate. I concur freely with him, that they are to be held secret: For I never saw, but that Business is like a Child, which is framed invisibly in the Womb; and if it come forth too soon, it will be abortive. I know, in most of them, the Prosecution must rest; much, upon my Self. But I, that had the Power to prevail

prevail, in the *Farmers Case*, of the *French Wines*, without the help of my Lord *Cook*, shall be better able to go through these, with his help, the ground being no less just. And this I shall ever add of mine own, that I shall ever respect your *Majesties* Honour, no less than your Profit; And shall also take care, according to my pensive manner, that that, which is good for the present, have not in it, hidden Seeds of future Inconveniences.

The Matter of the *New Company*, was referred to me, by the *Lords* of the *Privy Council*; wherein, after some private Speech with Sir *Lionel Cranfield*, I made that *Report*, which I held most agreeable to Truth, and your *Majesties* Service. If this *New Company* break, it must either be put upon the *Patent*, or upon the *Order* made by themselves. For the *Patent*, I satisfied the *Board*, that there was no Title in it, which was not either *Verbatim* in the *Patent* of the *Old Company*; or by special warrant from the *Table*, inserted. My Lord *Cook*, with much respect to me, acknowledged, but disliked the *Old Patent* it self, and disclaimed his being at the *Table*, when the *Additions* were allowed. But in my opinion, (howsoever my Lord *Cook*, to magnifie his Science in *Law*, draweth every thing (though sometimes improperly, and unseasonably) to that kind of Question) it is not convenient to break the business, upon those Points. For considering, they were but *Clauses*, that were in the former *Patents*, and in many other *Patents* of *Companies*; And that the *Additions*, likewise passed the allowance of the *Table*, it will be but clamoured, and perhaps conceived, that to quarrel them now, is but an Occasion taken; and that the *Times* are changed, rather than the *Matter*. But that, which preserveth entire your *Majesties* Honour, and the Constancy of your Proceedings, is to put the Breach, upon their *Orders*.

For this Light, I gave in my *Report*, which the *Table* readily apprehended, and much approved; That if the *Table* reject their *Orders*, as unlawful and unjust, it doth free you from their Contract: For whosoever contracteth, or undertaketh any thing, is alwayes understood, to perform it by lawful means; so, as they have plainly abused the State; if that which they have undertaken, be either impossible or unjust.

I am bold to present this Consideration, to that excellent Faculty of your *Majesties* judgement; because, I think, it importeth that future Good, which may grow to your *Majesty* in the close of this Business; that the falling off be without all Exception. God have you in his precious Custody.

Your *Majesties* most humble, and bounden,

Subject and Servant,

A Letter to the King, touching the Lord Chancellers Sicknes.

Febr. 9. 1615.

It may please your most Excellent Majesty,

I Am glad to understand by Mr. *Murray*, that your *Majesty* accepteth well of my poor Endeavours; in opening unto you the passages of your Service; That Business may come the less crude, and the more prepared, to your *Royal Judgement*; the perfection whereof, as I cannot expect, they should satisfy, in every particular; so I hope, through my Assiduity, there will result a good Total,

My

My Lord *Chancellors* sickness, falleth out, *duro Tempore*. I have alwayes known him a wise Man, and of just Elevation for *Monarchy*: But your *Majesties* service must not be Mortal. And if you leese him, as your *Majesty* hath now of late purchased many hearts, by depressing the wicked: So God, doth minister unto you a counterpart, to do the like, by raising the *Honest*. God evermore preserve your *Majesty*.

Your *Majesties* most humble Subject,
and bounden Servant,

A Letter to the King, of my Lord *Chancellors* amendment, and the Difference begun, between the *Chancery* and *Kings-Bench*.

Febr. 15. 1615.

It may please your Excellent *Majesty*,

I Do find (God be thanked) a sensible amendment in my Lord *Chancellor*. I was with him yesterday in private conference about half an hour: And this day again, at such time as he did seal, which he endured well, almost the space of an hour, though the Vapour of Wax be offensive to him. He is free from a *Feaver*, perfect in his powers of *Memory* and *Speech*: And not hollow in his *Voice* nor *Look*; He hath no panting or labouring *Respiration*; Neither are his *Coughs* dry, or weak. But whosoever thinketh his Disease is but *Melancholy*; he maketh no true judgement of it: For, it is plainly a formed and deep *Cough*, with a *Pectoral surcharge*; So that at times, he doth almost, *Animam agere*. I forbear to advertise your *Majesty*, of the care I took to have *Commissions* in readiness, because Mr. *Secretary Lake* hath let me understand, he signified as much to your *Majesty*: But I hope there shall be no use for them, at this time. And as I am glad to advertise your *Majesty*, of the amendment of your *Chancellors* Person; So I am sorry to accompany it, with an advertisement, of the sickness of your *Chancery Court*, though (by the Grace of God) that cure will be much easier than the other. It is true, I did lately write to your *Majesty*, that for the Matter of the *Habeas Corpora*, (which was the third Matter in *Law*, you had given me in charge;) I did think the Communion in Service, between my Lord *Chancellor*, and my Lord *Chief Justice*, in the great business of *Examination*, would so joyn them as they would not square, at this time; But pardon me (I humbly pray your *Majesty*) if I have too reasonable Thoughts.

And yet, that which happened the last day of the Term, concerning certain *Indictments*, in the nature of *Premunire*, preferred into the *Kings Bench*, but not found; Is not so much as is voiced abroad; (though I must say, it is *omni tempore Nimium, & hoc tempore alienum*;) And therefore I beseech your *Majesty*, not to give any believing Ear, to Reports, but to receive the Truth from me, that am your *Attorney General*, and ought to stand indifferent, for *Jurisdiction* of all Courts; which Account, I cannot give your *Majesty* now, because I was then absent; And some are now absent, which are properly and authentically to inform me, touching that which passed. Neither let this, any wayes disjoint your other Business; For there is a time for all things; And this very Accident

dent, may be turned to Good. Not that I am of Opinion that that same cunning Maxim, of *separa, & Impera*, which sometimes holdeth in *Persons*, can well take place in *Jurisdictions*; But because, some good Occasion, by this Excess, may be taken to settle that, which would have been more dangerous, if it had gone out by little and little. God ever preserve your Majesty.

Your Majesties most humble Subject, and
bounden Servant.

A Letter to Sir George Villiers, touching the Difference, between the Court of Chancery, and the Kings Bench.

Febr. 19. 1615.

SIR,

I Received this Morning from you, two Letters, by the same Bearer; The one written before, the other after his Majesty had received my last.

In this Difference, between the two Courts of Chancery, and Kings Bench; (For so I had rather take it, for this time, than between the Persons, of my Lord Chancellor, and my Lord Chief Justice) I marvel not, if Rumour get way of true Relation. For I know Fame, hath swift wings; specially that, which hath black feathers: But within these two dayes (for sooner I cannot be ready) I will write unto his Majesty, both the Narrative truly, and my Opinion sincerely; Taking much comfort, that I serve such a King, as hath Gods Property, in discerning truly, of mens hearts. I purpose, to speak with my Lord Chancellor, this day; And so to exhibite that Cordial, of his Majesties Grace; As I hope, that other Accident, will rather rouse and raise his spirit, than deject him, or encline him to relapse. Mean while, I commend the Wit of a mean man, that said this other day; Well, the next Term, you shall have an old man, come with a Broom of Wormwood in his hand, that will sweep away all this. For it is my Lord Chancellers fashion, specially towards the Summer, to carry a Posie of Wormwood. I write this Letter in haste, to return your Messenger with it. God keep you, and long, and happily, may you serve his Majesty.

Your true and affectionate Servant.

Sir, I thank you for your inward Letter, I have burned it, as you commanded. But the Fire it hath kindled in me, will never be extinguished.

A Letter to Sir George Villiers, touching a Motion, to swear him Counsellor. Febr. 21. 1615.

SIR,

MY Lord Chancellers Health growing with the days, and his resignation being an uncertainty, I would be glad you went on with my first Motion,

Motion, my swearing *Privy Counsellor*. This I desire, not so much to make my self more lure of the other, and to put it past competition; (for herein, I rest wholly upon the *King*, and your excellent self) But, because I find hourly, that I need this strength, in his Majesties Service; both for my better warrant, and satisfaction of my Conscience, that I deal not in things above my Vocation; And for my better Countenance and Prevailing, where his Majesties Service, is under any pretext opposed, I would it were dispatched. I remember a greater matter than this, was dispatched, by a Letter from *Royston*; which was, the Placing of the *Arch Bishop* that now is: And I imagine, the King did on purpose, that the Act might appear to be his own.

My Lord *Chancellor* told me yesterday, in plain terms, that if the *King* would ask his opinion touching the Person, that he would commend to succeed him, upon Death or Disability, he would name me, for the fittest man. You may advise, whether use may not be made of this offer.

I sent a pretty while since, a Paper to Mr. *John Murrey*; which was indeed, a little remembrance of some things past; concerning my honest, and faithful Services to his Majesty; Not by way of boasting (from which I am far) but as tokens, of my studying his Service, uprightly and carefully. If you be pleased, to call for the Paper, which is with Mr. *John Murrey*; And to find a fit time, that his Majesty may cast an eye upon it, I think it will do no hurt: And I have written to Mr. *Murrey*, to deliver the Paper, if you call for it. God keep you in all Happiness.

Your truest Servant.

A Letter to the King, concerning the Premunire, in the Kings Bench, against the Chancery. Febr. 21. 1615.

It may please your most Excellent Majesty,

I Was yesterday in the Afternoon, with my Lord *Chancellor*, according to your Commandement, which I received by the *Master of the Horse*; And find the *Old man* well comforted, both towards God and towards the World, and that same middle Comfort, which is Divine, and Humane, proceeding from your Majesty, being *Gods Lieutenant* on Earth, I am perswaded hath been a great Cause, that such a Sickness hath been portable to such an Age. I did not fail in my Conjecture, that this *Busines* of the *Chancery*, hath stirred him; he sheweth to despise it, but he is full of it; and almost, like a young *Duelist*, that findeth himself behind hand.

I will now, as your Majesty requireth, give you a true Relation of that which hath passed; Neither will I decline your *Royal* Commandement, for delivering my Opinion also, though it be a tender subject to write on; But I, that account my Being, but as an accident to my service, will neglect no duty upon Self-safety.

First, it is necessary I let your Majesty know, the Ground of the Difference between the two Courts; that your Majesty may the better understand the Narrative.

There

There was a Statute made, 27 Edw. 3. Cap. 1. which (no doubt) in the principal intention thereof was ordained, against those, that sued to Rome; wherein there are Words somewhat general again, any that *questioneth or impeacheth any Judgement, given in the King Courts, or in any other Court.* Upon these doubtful words (*other Courts,*) that controversie groweth. For the sounder interpretation taketh them to be meant of those Courts which, though locally, they were not held at Rome, or where the Popes Chair was, but here within the Realm; yet in their Jurisdiction hath their dependance upon the Court of Rome; as were the Courts of the Legate here, and the Courts of the Arch-Bishops and Bishops, which were then but subordinate Judgement Seats to that high Tribunal of Rome. And for this construction, the opposition of the words (if they be well observed) between the Kings-Courts and other Courts, maketh very much: For it importeth, as if those other Courts were not the Kings Courts. Also, the main scope of the Statute fortifieth the same: And lastly, the Practice of many Ages. The other Interpretation (which cleaveth to the Letter) expoundeth the Kings Courts to be the Courts of Law only, and other Courts to be Courts of Equity, as the Chancery, Exchequer-chamber, Dutchy &c. Though this also flyeth indeed from the Letter, for that all these are the Kings Courts,

There is also another Statute, which is but a simple Prohibition, and not with a Penalty of a Premunire (as the other is;) That after Judgments given in the Kings Courts, the parties shall be in Peace, except the Judgment be undone by Error or Attaint, which is a legal form of Reversal. And of this also, I hold, the sounder interpretation to be, to settle Possessions against disturbances, and not to take away Remedy in Equity, where those Judgments are obtained, *ex Rigore Juris*, and against good Conscience.

But upon these two Statutes there hath been a late conceit in some, that if a Judgement pass at the Common-Law against any, that he may not after sue for Relief in Chancery: And if he doth, both He, and his Counsel, and his Solicitors, yea, and the Judge in Equity himself, are within the danger of those Statutes.

Here your Majesty hath the true state of the Question, which I was necessarily to open to you first, Because your Majesty calleth for this Relation; not as New, but as Business. Now to the Historical part.

It is the course of the Kings-Bench, that they give in Charge to a Grand Jury offences of all Natures, to be presented within Middlesex where the said Court is; and the manner is, to enumerate them as it were in Articles. This was done by Justice Crook the Wednesday before the Term ended. And that Article (*If any Man after a Judgement given, had drawn the said Judgment to a new Examination, in any other Court*) was by him specially given in charge; which had not used to be given in charge before. It is true it was not solemnly dwelt upon, but as it were thrown in amongst the rest.

The last day of the Term; (and that which all men condemn the supposed last day of my Lord Chancellors life;) there were two Indictments preferred of Premunire for suing in Chancery, after Judgment in Common-Law; the one by Rich. Glanville, the other by William Allen: The former against Courtney the party in Chancery, Gibb the Counsellor, and Duerst the Clark; the latter, against Alderman Bowles and Humfry Smith, parties in Chancery; Serjeant More the Counsellor, Elias Wood Solicitor in the Cause, and Sir John Tindall Mr. of the Chancery, and an Assessor to my Lord Chancellor.

For the *Cases* themselves, it were too long to trouble your *Majesty* with them; but this I will say; if they were set on, that perferred them, they were the worst Marks-men that ever were, that set them on. For there could not have been chosen two such causes, to the honour and advantage of the *Chancery*, for the Justness of the *Decrees*, and the Foulness and Scandal, both of Fact and person, in those that impeach the *Decrees*,

The *Grand Jury* consisting (as it seemeth) of very substantial and intelligent persons, would not finde the *Bills*; notwithstanding, they were clamoured by the parties, and twice sent back by the *Court*; and in conclusion, resolutely; seventeen of nineteen found an *Ignoramus*: wherein for that time, I think *Ignoramus*, was wiser than those that know too much.

Your *Majesty* will pardon me, if I be sparing, in delivering to you some other circumstances of *Aggravation*, and of concurrences of some like matters the same day; as if it had been some *Fatal constellation*. They be not things so sufficiently tryed, as I dare put them into your Ear.

For my Opinion, I cannot but begin with this *Preface*; that I am infinitely sorry, that your *Majesty* is thus put to salve and cure, not only accidents of *Time*, but errors of *Servants*: For I account this, a kind of *Sickness* of my Lord *Cookes*, that comes almost in as ill a time as the *Sickness* of my Lord *Chancellor*. And as (I think) it was one of the wisest parts that ever he played, when he went down to your *Majesty* to *Roiston*, and desired to have my Lord *Chancellor* joyned with him, so this was one of the weakest parts, that ever he played, to make all the World perceive, that my Lord *Chancellor* is severed from him at this time.

But for that which may concern your Service, which is my end (leaving other men to their own wayes;) first, my Opinion is plainly, that my Lord *Cooke* at this time, is not to be disgraced; both because, he is so well habituate for that which remaineth of these *Capital Causes*; and also, for that which I find, is in his Breast, touching your finances and matters of repair of your *Estate*. And (if I might speak it) as I think, it were good his hopes were at an end in some kind, so I could wish they were raised in some other.

On the other side, this great and publick affront, not only to the reverend and well deserving person of your *Chancellor*; (and, at a time when he was thought to lye on dying, which was barbarous;) but to your *High Court of Chancery*, which is the *Court* of your absolute power; may not (in my opinion) pass lightly, nor end only in some formal attonement; but Use is to be made thereof, for the setting of your *Authority*, and strengthening of your *Prerogative*, according to the true Rules of *Monarchy*.

Now to reconcile, and accommodate these two Advices, which seem almost opposite. First, your *Majesty* may not see it (though I confess it be suspicious) that my Lord *Cooke* was any way aforehand privy to that which was done; or that he did set it, or animate it; but only took the matter as it came before him; and that his error was only, that at such a time he did not divert it in some good manner.

Secondly, if it be true (as is reported) that any of the *Puisne Judges* did stir this Business; or that they openly revile and menace the *Jury* for doing their Conscience; (As they did honestly and truly) I think that Judge is worthy to lose his place. And to be plain with your *Majesty*, I do not think there is any Thing a greater *polychreston*, or *ad multa utile*, to your

your Affairs, than upon a just and fit occasion, to make some example against the Presumption of a Judge in Causes, that concern your Majesty: wherby the whole body of those Magistrates may be contained the better in awe; and it may be this will light upon no unfit Subject of a person that is rude, and that no man cares for.

Thirdly, If there be no one so much in fault (which I cannot yet affirm either way, and there must be a just Ground, God forbid else;) yet I should think, that the very presumption of going so far in so high a Cause, delerveth to have that done, which was done in this very case, upon the Indictment of *Sergeant Heale* in *Queen Elizabeths* time, that the Judges should answer it upon their knees, before your Majesty or your Council, and receive a sharp admonition: At which time also my Lord *Wray* being then *Chief Justice*, slipped the Collar and was forborn.

Fourthly, For the persons themselves *Glanville* and *Allen*, which are base Fellowes and turbulent, I think there will be discovered and proved against them (besides the preferring of the *Bills*) such Combinations and Contemptuous Speeches, and Behaviours; as there will be good ground to call them and perhaps some of their petty *Counsellors* at Law, into the *Star-Chamber*.

In all this which, I have said, your Majesty may be pleased to observe, that I do not engage you much in the main point of the *Jurisdiction*; for which I have a great deal of reason, which I now forbear. But two things I wish to be done. The one that your Majesty take this occasion, to redouble unto all your Judges your antient and true Charge, & Rule, That you will endure no innovating the Point of *Jurisdiction*; but will have every Court empaled within their own Presidents; and not assume to themselves new powers upon Conceits and inventions of Law: The other, that in these high Causes, that touch upon State and Monarchy your Majesty give them straight Charge, that upon any Occasions intervenient hereafter, they do not make the Vulgar party to their Contestations, by publick handling them, before they have consulted with your Majesty, to whom the Reiglement of those things only appertaineth.

To conclude, I am not without hope, that your Majesty managing this Business according to your great Wisdom; (unto which I acknowledge my Self not to be worthy to be Card-holder, or a Candle-holder;) will make profit of this Accident, as a thing of Gods sending.

Lastly, I may not forget, to represent to your Majesty, that there is no Thinking of *Arraignments*, until these Things be somewhat accommodate; and some outward and superficial reconciliation at least, made between my Lord *Chancellor* and my Lord *Chief Justice*. For this Accident is a Banquet to all the Delinquents Friends. But this is a Thing, that falleth out, naturally, of it self; in respect of the Judges, going Circuit, and my Lord *Chancellors* infirmity with hope of recovery. And although this protraction of time, may breed some doubt of mutability, yet I have lately learned out of an excellent Letter of a certain King; That the Sun sheweth sometimes watry to our Eyes, but when the Cloud is gone, the Sun is as before. God ever preserve your Majesty.

Your Majesties most humble Subject and
bounden Servant.

A Letter to the King of Advice, upon the Breach of the New Company, Febr. 25. 1615.

It may please your most excellent Majesty,

YOur Privy Council, have wisely and truly discerned of the *Orders* and *Demands* of the *New Company*, that they are unlawful and unjust and themselves have now acknowledged the Work impossible without them by their *Petition* in writing, now registred in the *Council Book*: So as this conclusion (of their own making) is become peremptory and final to themselves; and the impossibility confessed the *Practice* and *Abuse*, reserved to the Judgement the *State* shall make of it.

This Breach then of this great Contract is wholly on their part; which could not have been, if your *Majesty* had broken upon the *Patent*: For the *Patent* was your *Majesties* Act; the *Orders* are their Act; and in the former Case, they had not been liable to further Question, now they are.

There rest two things to be considered: The one, if they (like *Proteus*, when he is hard held) shall yet again vary their shape; and shall quit their *Orders* convinced of injustice, and lay their Imposition only upon the *Trade* of *Whites*, whether your *Majesty* shall further expect? The other, if your *Majesty* dissolve them upon this Breach on their part, what is further to be done for the setting of the *Trade* again in joint, and for your own Honour and profit? In both which points, I will not presume to give Opinion, but only to break the Business for your *Majesties* better Judgement.

For the first, I am sorry the Occasion was given (by my Lord *Cookes* Speech at this time of the Commitment of some of them;) that they should seek, *Omnem movere lapidem*, to help themselves. Better it had been, if (as my Lord *Fenton* said to me that morning very judiciously, and with a great deal of foresight;) that for that time, they should have had a Bridge made for them to be gone. But my Lord *Cooke* floweth according to his own Tides, and not according to the Tides of Business. The thing which my Lord *Cook* said, was good and too little, but at this time it was too much. But that is past. Howsoever, if they should go back, and seek again to entertain your *Majesty* with new *Orders* or *Offers* (as is said to be intended) your *Majesty* hath ready two Answers of *Repulse*, if it please your *Majesty* to use them.

The one, that this is now the fourth time, that they have mainly broken with your *Majesty* and contradicted themselves. First, they undertook to die and dress all the *Cloaths* of the *Realm*; soon after they wound themselves into the *Trade* of *Whites*; and came down to the proportion contracted. Secondly, they ought to have performed that Contract according to their Subscription, *pro rata*, without any of these *Orders* and *Impositions*: Soon after they deserted their Subscription, and had recourse to these Devices of *Orders*. Thirdly, if by Order and not by Subscription, yet their *Orders* should have laid it upon the *Whites*; which is an unlawful and prohibited Trade. Nevertheless, they would have brought in lawful and settled Trades, full *Manufactures*, *Merchandize* of all Natures, *Poll-Money* or *Brotherhood-Money* and I cannot tell what. And now lastly, it seemeth they would go back to lay it upon the *Whites*: And there fore

fore, whether your *Majesty* will any more rest and build this great Wheel of your *Kingdom*, upon these broken and brittle Pins, and try Experiments further upon the Health and Body of you *State*, I leave to your *Princely Judgement*.

The other *Answer* of *Repulse*, is a kind of apposing them, what they will do after the three years contracted for? Which is a point hitherto not much stirred, though Sir *Lionell Cranfield* hath ever beaten upon it, in his Speech with me: For after the three years they are not tyed, otherways than as Trade shall give Encouragement; of which Encouragement your *Majesty* hath a bitter Taste. And if they should hold on according to the third years Proportion, and not rise on by further gradation, your *Majesty* hath not your End. No, I fear, and having long feared, that this feeding of the Foreiner, may be dangerous: For as we may think to hold up our Cloathing by vent of *Whites*, till we can dye and dress; so they (I mean the *Dutch*) will think to hold up their Manufacture of Dying and Dressing upon our *Whites*, till they can cloath: So as your *Majesty* hath the greatest reason in the World, to make the *New Company* to come in and strengthen that part of their Contract; and they refusing (as it is confidently believed they will) to make their Default more visible to all Men.

For the second main part of your *Majesties* consultation; That is what shall be done supposing an absolute breach; I have had some Speech with Mr. *Secretary Lake*, and likewise with Sir *Lionel Cranfield*; and (as I conceive) there may be three ways taken into consideration. The first is; that the old Company be restored, (who no doubt) are in Appetite, and (as I find by Sir *Lionel Cranfield*) not unprepared; and that the *Licences*; the one, that of 20000 *Cloaths*, which was the old *Licence*; The other, that of my Lord of *Cumberlands*, which is without stint (my Lord of *Cumberland* receiving satisfaction;) be compounded into one entire *Licence* without stint; and then, that they amongst themselves take order for that profit, which hath been offered to your *Majesty*. This is a plain and known way, wherein your *Majesty* is not an Actor; only it hath this, that the Work of Dying and Dressing *Cloaths*, which hath been so much glorified, seemeth to be wholly relinquished, if you leave there. The second is, that there be a free Trade of *Cloath* with this difference; that the died and dressed pay no *Custom* and the *Whites* double *Custom*, it a Merchandize prohibited and only licentiate. This continueth in life and fame, the Work desired, and will have popular Applause. But I do confess, I did ever think, that Trading in Companies is most agreeable to the *English* Nature, which wanteth that same general Vein of a *Republick*, which runneth in the *Dutch*; and serveth to them instead of a Company. And therefore, I dare not advise to adventure this great Trade of the *Kingdom* (which hath been so long under Government) in a free or loose Trade. The third is, a compounded Way of both which is, to go on with the Trade of *Whites* by the Old Company restored; and that your *Majesties* profit be raised by Order amongst Themselves; rather than by double *Custom* wherein you must be the Actor: And that, nevertheless there be added a Priviledge to the same Company to carry out *Cloathes* died and dressed *Custom-free*; which will still continue as a glorious Beam of your *Majesties* Royal Design. I hope and wish at least that this, which I have written, may be of some use to your *Majesty* to settle by the advice of the *Lords* about you this great Business. At the least it is the effect of my

care

care and poor ability, which if in me be any, it is given me to no other end, but faithfully to serve your *Majesty*. God ever preserve you.

Your *Majesties* most humble Subject,

and bounden Servant.

Another Letter, to Sir George Villiers, touching a motion, to swear him Counsellor. February 27. 1615.

Sir,

I Humbly pray you not to think me over-hasty or much in appetite, if I put you in remembrance of my motion of strengthning me with the Oath and Trust of a *Privy-Counsellor*; not for mine own strength (for as to that, I thank God, I am armed within) but for the strength of my Service. The times, I submit to you, who knoweth them best. But sure I am, there were never Times, which did more require a *Kings Atturney* to be well armed, and (as I said once to you) to wear a Gauntlet, and not a Glove. The *Arraignments* when they proceed; the *Contention* between the *Chancery* and *Kings-Bench*; the great cause of the *Rege inconsulto*, which is so precious to the *Kings Prerogative*; divers other Services that concern the *Kings Revenue*, and the *Repair* of his *Estate*. Besides, it pleaseth his *Majesty* to accept well of my Relations, touching his *Businels*, which may seem a kind of *interloping* (as the *Merchants* call it) for one that is no *Counsellor*. But I leave all unto you, thinking my self infinitely bounden unto you for your great favours; the Beams whereof, I see plainly, reflect upon me even from others: So that now I have no greater Ambition than this; that as the *King* sheweth Himself to you the best *Master*, so I might be found your best *Servant*. In which Wish and Vow, I shall ever rest.

Most devoted and affectionate, to
obey your Commands.

A Letter to the King, upon some inclination of his Majesty to him, for the Chancellors Place, April 1616.

It may please your most excellent Majesty,

The last day, when it pleased your *Majesty* to express your self towards me, far above that I can deserve or could expect, I was surprized by the *Princes* coming in: I most humbly pray your *Majesty* to accept these few Lines of acknowledgement: I never had great thought for my self, further than to maintain those great thoughts, which, I confess, I have for your Service. I know what honour is; and I know what the times are. But I thank God, with me, my Service is the principal; and it is far from me under honourable pretences to cover base desires; which I account then to be, when men refer too much to themselves, especially serving

ving such a *King*. I am afraid of nothing, but that the Master of the Horse, your excellent Servant, and I, shall fall out who shall hold your Stirrop best. But were you mounted and seated, without difficulties and distastes in your Business, as I desire and hope to see you; I should, *ex animo*, desire to spend the decline of my years, in my Studies. Wherein also, I should not forget to do him honour, who besides his active and politique Virtues, is the best *Pen* of *Kings*; much more the best Subject of a *Pen*. God ever preserve your *Majesty*.

Your *Majesties* most humble Subject,
and more, and more, obliged
Servant,

A Letter to Sir George Villiers, touching his swearing Counsellor,
May 30. 1616.

Sir,

THe time is, as I should think, now or never, for his *Majesty* to finish his good meaning towards me; if it please him to consider what is past, and what is to come.

If I would tender my profit, and oblige men unto me by my Place and practice, I could have more profit than I could devise; and could oblige all the World and offend none; which is a brave condition for a mans private. But my heart is not on these things. Yet, on the other side, I would be sorry that worthless Persons should make a Note, that I get nothing but pains and enemies; and a little popular reputation, which followeth me whether I will or no. If any thing be to be done for your self, I should take infinite contentment, that my honour might wait upon yours: But I would be loath it should wait upon any mans else. If you would put your strength to this Business, it is done; and that done, many things more will begin. God keep you ever; I rest,

Your true and devoted *Servant*.

A Letter to Sir George Villiers, upon the choice, his Majesty gave him, whether he would be sworn Counsellor, or have assurance to succeed the Chancellor, June 3. 1616.

Sir,

THe *King* giveth me a noble choice; and you are the man, my heart ever told me you were. Ambition would draw me to the later part of the choice; but in respect of my hearty wilhes, that my Lord Chancellor may live long; and the small hopes I have, that I shall live long my self;

self; and above all, because I see his *Majesties* Service daily and instantly bleedeth; towards which I perswade my self (vainly perhaps, but yet in mine own thoughts, firmly and constantly) that I shall give, when I am of the *Table*, some effectual furtherance (as a poor *Thred* of the *Labyrinth*, which hath no other Virtue but an united continuance without interruption or distraction;) I do accept of the former, to be *Counsellor*, for the present, and to give over *pleading at Bar*; let the other matter rest upon my *Proof*, & his *Majesties* pleasure, and the *Accidents of Time*. For to speak plainly, I would be loath that my *Lord Chancellor*, to whom I owe most, after the King and your *Self*, should be locked to his *Successor*, for any advancement or gracing of me. So I ever remain.

Your true, and most devoted,
and obliged, Servant

To his very Honourable good Friend, Sir George Villers, Master of the Horse to his Majesty, and of the most Noble Order of the Garter, June 12. 1616.

Sir,

I Send his *Majesty* a draught of the *Act of Counsel*, concerning the *Judges Letter*; penned as near as I could to his *Majesties* instructions received in your presence. I then told his *Majesty* my memory was not able to keep way with his; and therefore his *Majesty* will pardon me for any omissions or errors; and be pleased to supply and reform the same. I am preparing some other materials for his *Majesties* excellent Hand, concerning *Bulines* that is coming on. For since his *Majesty* hath renewed my Heart within me, methinks, I should double my endeavours God ever preserve and prosper you; I rest.

Your most devoted and bounden
Servant.

A Letter to Sir George Villiers, for the restoring of Doctor Burgis to preach, June 12. 1616.

Sir,

I Do think you may do your self honour, and (that which is more) do a good Work, if you will assist and perfect a motion begun (and that upon a good ground, both of submission and conformity) for the restoring of Doctor *Burgis* to Preach; and I wish, likewise, that if *Grates Inn* should think good (after he is free from the *State*) to chuse him for their *Preacher*, his *Majesty* should not be against it; for certainly we should watch him well if he should fly forth; so as he cannot be placed in a more safe *Auditory*. This may seem a trifle, but I do assure you, I do scarce know a particular, wherein you may open more honest mouths,

to

to speak Honour of you, than this. And I do extremely desire, there may be a full Cry from all sorts of people (especially the best) to speak, and to trumpet out your Commendations. I pray you take it to heart, and do somewhat in it. I rest.

Your devoted and Bounden
Servant.

A Letter to Sir George Villiers, of Advice, concerning Ireland;
From Gorhambury to Windsor. July 5. 1616.

SIR,

BECAUSE I am uncertain, whether his Majesty will put to a point, some Resolutions touching Ireland, now at Windsor; I thought it my duty, to attend his Majesty by my Letter, and thereby to supply my absence. For the renewing of some former Commissions for Ireland, and the Framing of a New Commission, for the Wards, and the Alienation, (which appertain properly to me, as his Majesties Atturney, and have been accordingly referred by the Lords;) I will undertake, that they are prepared with a greater care, and better applications, to his Majesties service in that Kingdom, than heretofore they have been. And therefore of that I say no more. And for the Instructions of the new Deputy, they have been set down by the two Secretaries, and read to the Board; And being things of an ordinary nature, I do not see but they may pass. But there have been three Propositions and Counsels which have been stirred, which seem to me, of great importance; wherein I think myself bound, to deliver to his Majesty my Advice and Opinion, if they should now come in Question.

The first is, touching the Recusant Magistrates, of the Towns of Ireland, and the Commonalties themselves, their Electours, what shall be done? Which Consultation ariseth, from the late Advertisements of the two Lords Justices, upon the instance of the two Towns, Limrick and Kilkenny; In which Advertisements, they represent the Danger only, without giving Light for the Remedy; Rather warily for themselves, than agreeable to their duties and places.

In this point, I humbly pray his Majestie to remember, that the refusal is not, of the Oath of Allegiance, (which is not enacted in Ireland) but of the Oath of Supremacy, which cutteth deep into matter of Conscience. Also, that his Majestie, will out of the depth of his excellent Wisdom and Providence, think, and as it were calculate with himself; Whether Time, will make more for the Cause of Religion, in Ireland, and be still more and more propitious; Or whether deferring remedies, will not make the Case more difficult. For if Time give his Majestie advantage, what needeth precipitation to extreme Remedies? But if Time will make the case more desperate, then his Majestie cannot begin too soon. Now in my Opinion, Time will open and facilitate things, for Reformation of Religion there; And not shut up, or lock out the same. For first, the Plantations going on, and being principally of Protestants, cannot but mate the other partie in time: Also his Majesties care, in placing good Bishops, and good Divines; In amplifying the Colledge there; And in looking

to the Education of *Wards*, and such like : As they are the most Natural means, so are they like to be the most effectual and happie, for the weeding out of *Popery*, without using the *Temporal Sword* ; So that, I think, I may truly conclude, that the ripeness of Time is not yet come.

Therefore my Advice is, in all Humbleness, that this hazardous course of Proceeding, to tender the oath to the *Magistrates of Towns*, proceed not but die by degrees : And yet, to preserve the Authority and Reputation of the former *Council*, I would have somewhat done ; which is, that there be a proceeding, to *Seizure of Liberties* ; But not, by any Act of Power, but by *Quo Warranto*, or *Scire facias*, which is a *Legal Course* ; and will be the work of three or four *Termes* ; By which time the matter will somewhat cool.

But I would not (in any case) that the Proceedings should be with both *Towns* which stand now in contempt, but with one of them only : choosing that which shall be thought most fit. For if his Majestie proceed with both, then all the *Towns* that are in the like case, will think it a common Cause ; And that it is but their Case to day, and their own to morrow. But if his Majestie proceed but with one, the Apprehension and Terrour, will not be so strong ; For they will think, it may be their case to be spared, as well as prosecuted ; And this is the best advice, that I can give to his Majestie, in this streight ; And of this Opinion, seemed my Lord *Chancellor* to be.

The Second *Proposition* is this : It may be, his *Majesty* will be moved to reduce the number of his *Council of Ireland*, which is now almost Fifty, to Twenty, or the like number ; In respect, that the Greatness of the Number, doth both abase the *Authority* of the *Council*, and divulge the Business. Nevertheless, I hold this *Proposition* to be rather specious and solemn, than needful, at this time ; For certainly, it will fill the *State*, full of Discontentment ; which in a growing and unsettled Estate, ought not to be.

This I could wish, that his *Majesty* would appoint a select Number of *Counsellors* there, which might deal in the *Improvement* of his *Revenue* ; (being a thing not fit to pass through too many hands) and the said select Number, should have dayes of sitting by themselves. At which, the rest of the *Council* should not be present. Which being once settled, then other principal business of *State*, may be handled at those Sittings, and so the rest begin to be disused, and yet retain their countenance, without murmur or disgrace.

The third *Proposition* as it is moved, seemeth to be pretty, if it can keep promise : For it is thus. That a Means may be found to re-enforce his *Majesties Army*, by five hundred, or a thousand men ; And that, without any Penny encrease of Charge. And the Means should be, that there should be a Commandement of a Local Removing and transferring some *Companies*, from one *Province* to another : whereupon it is supposed, that many that are planted in House and Lands, will rather leave their Entertainment, than remove ; And thereby, new Men may have their Pay, and yet the old be mingled in the *Country*, for the strength thereof.

In this *Proposition*, two things may be feared : The one, *Discontent* of those that shall be put off : The other, that the *Companies* shall be stuffed with *Novices*, and *Tyrones*, instead of *Veterani*. I wish therefore, that this *Proposition* be well debated, ere it be admitted. Thus having

having performed that, which duty binds me to; I commend you to
Gods best preservation.

Your most devoted, and bounden
Servant.

A Letter from the Kings Attorney General, to the Master of the
Horse, upon the sending of his Bill for Viscount.

August 5. 1616.

SIR,

I Send you the *Bill* for his *Majesties* Signature, reformed according to
his *Majesties* Amendments, both in the two places (which I assure
you were both altered, with great Judgement;) And in the third place,
which his *Majesty* termed a *Question* only. But he is an idle Body, that
thinks his *Majesty* asks an idle *Question*; And therefore his *Majesties* Que-
stions are to be answered, by taking away the Cause of the *Question*, and
not by *Replying*.

For the *Name*, his *Majesties* Will is a *Law*, in those things; And to
speak Truth, it is a well-sounding and Noble Name, both here and a-
broad: And being your proper *Name*, I will take it for a good Sign, that
you shall give Honour to your *Dignity*, and not your *Dignity* to you.
Therefore I have made it *Viscount Villiers*: And for your *Baronry*, I will
keep it for an *Earldom*: For though the other had been more orderly, yet
that is as usual, and both alike good in *Law*.

For *Ropers* place, I would have it by all means dispatched. And there-
fore, I marvel it lingreth. It were no good manners, to take the Busi-
ness out of my Lord *Treasurers* hands; and therefore, I purpose to write
to his *Lordship*, if I hear not from him first, by Mr. *Deckom*. But if I
hear of any delay, you will give me leave (especially since the King na-
med me) to deal with Sir *John Roper* my self; For neither I, nor my
Lord *Treasurer*, can deserve any great thanks of you in this Business, con-
sidering the King hath spoken to Sir *John Roper*, and he hath promised;
And besides, the thing it self it is so reasonable, as it ought to be as soon
done as said. I am now gotten into the *Countrey*, to my House, where
I have some Liberty, to think of that I would think of, and not of that,
which other men hourly break my head withal, as it was at *London*. Up-
on this you may conclude, that most of my thoughts are of his *Majesty*;
And then, you cannot be far off. God ever keep you, and prosper you.
I rest always,

Your true and most devoted,
Servant.

A Letter to Sir George Villiers, upon the sending his
Patent of Viscount Villiers, to be Signed.

Aug. 12. 1616.

SIR,

I Have sent you now, your Patent of Creation of Lord Blechley of Blechley, and of Viscount Villier. Blechley is your own, and I liked the sound of the Name, better than Whaddon: But the Name will be hid, for you will be called Viscount Villiers. I have put them both in a Patent, after the manner of the Patent of Arms, where Baronies are joyned. But the chief Reason was, because I would avoid double Prefaces; which had not been fit: Nevertheless, Ceremony of Roaring, and otherwise, must be double: And now, because I am in the Country, I will send you some of my Country Fruits, which with me are good Meditations; which when I am in the City, are choaked with Business.

After that the King shall have watred your new Dignities, with his bounty, of the Lands which he intends you; And that some other things concerning your means, which are now likewise in intention, shall be settled upon you; I do not see, but you may think your private fortunes established; and therefore it is now time, that you should refer your Actions, chiefly to the good of your Sovereign, and your Country. It is the life of an Oxe, or a Beast, alwayes to eat, and never to exercise; But Men are Born (especially Christian Men) not to cram in their Fortunes, but to exercise their Vertues; And yet the other, have been the unworthy, and sometimes, the unlucky humour of great Persons, in our Times; Neither will your Fortune be the further off. For assure your self, that Fortune is of a womans Nature, that will sooner follow you by slighting, than by too much Wooing: And in this Dedication of your self to the Publick, I recommend unto you principally, that which I think was never done, since I was born; And which not done, hath bred almost a Wilderness, and Solitude in the Kings Service: which is, that you countenance, and encourage, and advance, able and vertuous men, in all kinds, degrees, and Professions. For in the time of some late great Counsellours, when they bore the sway, able men were by design, and of purpose suppressed: And though now, since Choice goeth better both in Church and Common-wealth, yet Money, and Turn-Serving, and Cunning Canvases, and Importunity, prevail too much. And in places of Moment, rather make able and Honest men yours, than advance those that are otherwise, because they are yours: As for Cunning and Corrupt men, you must, I know, sometimes use them, but keep them at a distance; and let it appear, that you make use of them, rather than that they lead you. Above all, depend wholly next (to God) upon the King; and be ruled (as hitherto you have been) by his Instructions; for that's best for your self. For the Kings Care and Thoughts concerning you, are according to the thoughts of a great King; whereas your thoughts concerning your self, are, and ought to be, according to the thoughts of a Modest man. But let me not weary you. The sum is, that you think Goodness, the best part of Greatness; And that you remember whence your Rising comes, and make return accordingly. God ever keep you.

*A Letter to the King, touching Sir George Villiers Patent,
for Baron of Blechley, and Viscount Villiers.*

Aug. 12. 1616.

It may please your most Excellent Majesty,

I Have sent Sir George Villiers Patent, drawn again, containing also a Baronry: The Name Blechley, is his own; and to my thinking sounder better than Whaddon. I have included both in one Patent, to avoid a double Preface, and as hath been used, in the Patents of Earls, of like nature. Nevertheless, the Ceremony of Roaring, and otherwise, is to be double, as is also used in like case of Earls.

It resteth, that I express unto your Majesty, my great joy in your Honouring and advancing this Gentleman: whom to describe, not with Colours, but with true Lines, I may say this; Your Majesty, certainly hath found out and chosen, a safe Nature, a capable Man, and honest Will, Generous and Noble affections, and a courage well lodged; and one, that I know, loveth your Majesty unfeignedly; and admireth you as much as is in a man, to admire his Sovereign upon earth. Only, your Majesties School (wherein he hath already so well profited, as in this Entrance upon the Stage, being the Time of greatest Danger, he hath not committed any manifest Errour;) will add Perfection to your Majesties comfort, and the great contentment of your People. God ever preserve, and prosper your Majesty. I rest in all Humbleness,

*Your Majesties most bounden, and most
devoted, Subject and Servant.*

*A Letter to Sir George Villiers, upon the sending of his
Patent for the Creation of Viscount, sealed*

Aug. 20. 1616.

SIR,

I Took much contentment, in that I perceive by your Letter, that you took in so good part, the freedom of my Advice; and that your self in your own Nature, consented therewith. Certainly, no service is comparable to good Counsel; And the Reason is, because no man can do so much for another, as a man may do for himself: Now good Counsel helpeth a man to help himself. But you have so happy a Master as supplieth all. My Service, and good will, shall not be wanting.

It was graciously and kindly done also, of his Majesty towards me, to tell you, that you were beholding to me. But it must be then, for thinking of you as I do; For otherwise, for speaking as I think, it is but the part of an Honest man. I send you your Patent, whereof God give you joy: And I send you here inclosed, a little Note of Remembrance, for that part of the Ceremony, which concerneth the Patent: For, as for other Ceremonies, I leave to others.

My Lord Chancellor dispatch your Patent presently, upon the receipt;

And

And writ to me, how glad he was of it, and how well he wished you. If you writ to him a few words of Thanks, I think you shall do well. God keep you, and prosper you.

*Your true and most devoted
Servant.*

*A Letter to Sir George Villiers, acknowledging the Kings Favour,
in granting some Sute of his. Aug. 22. 1616.*

SIR,

I Am more and more bound unto his *Majesty*, who I think knowing me to have other ends than Ambition, is contented to make me Judge of mine own Desires. I am now beating my brains (amongst many cares of his Majesties business) touching the redeeming of Time in this business of *Cloath*. The great Question is; How to miss, or how to mate the *Flemmings*; How to pass by them, or how to pass over them.

In my next Letter, I shall alter your Stile; But I shall never, whilst I breath, alter mine own Stile, in being

*Your true, and most devoted
Servant.*

*The Lord Keepers Letter to the University, in answer,
of their Congratulation at his first comming
to that place.*

*To the Renowned University of Cambridge, his Dear and
Reverend Mother.*

My Lord,

I Am Debtor to you of your *Letters*, and of the Time likewise, that I have taken, to answer them; But as soon as I could chuse what to think on, I thought good to let you know, That although you may err much in your valuation of me, yet you shall not be deceived in your Assurance: And for the other part also, though the manner be to mend the *Picture* by the *Life*; yet I would be glad to mend the *Life* by the *Picture*, and to become, and be, as you express me to be. Your Congratulations, shall be no more welcom to me, than your business, or occasions; which I will attend; and yet not so, but that I shall endeavour to prevent them, by my care of your good. And so I commend you to Gods goodness.

*Your most loving, and assured
Friend and Son,*

Gorhambury, Apr. 12.

FR. BACON. C.S.

1617.

A Letter of King James, written to his Lordship when he was Lord Chancellor, with his Majesties own Hand, upon the sending to him, his Book of Instauration Magna, then newly published.

My Lord,

I Have received your *Letter*, and your *Book*; than the which, you could not have sent a more acceptable Present unto me. How thankful I am for it, cannot better be expressed by me, than by a firm Resolution I have taken; First, to read it thorough with care and attention; though I should steal some hours from my sleep; Having otherwise, as little spare time to read it, as you had to write it. And then, to use the liberty of a true Friend, in not sparing to ask you the question, in any point where I shall stand in doubt; (*Nam ejus est Explicare, cujus est Condere*; As, on the other part, I will willingly give a due commendation to such places, as in my opinion shall deserve it. In the mean time, I can with comfort assure you, that you could not have made choice of a Subject; more befitting your place, and your Universal Methodick knowledge; And in the general, I have already observed, that you jump with me, in taking the mid-way, between the two Extremes; As also in some particulars, I have found, that you agree fully with my opinion. And so praying God to give your *Work*, as good success as your Heart can wish, and your Labours deserve, I bid you heartily farewell.

JAMES REX.

Octob. 16. 1620.

OTHER

OTHER
LETTERS,
WRITTEN BY THE SAME
Honourable Author.

To my Lord of Essex.

My singular good Lord,

TMay perceive, by my Lord Keeper, that your Lordship, as the time served, signified unto him an intention to confer with his Lordship at better opportunity; which in regard of your several and weighty occasions, I have thought good to put your Lordship in remembrance of; that now at his coming to the Court, it may be executed; desiring your good Lordship, nevertheless, not to conceive out of this my diligence in soliciting this matter, that I am, either much in Appetite or much in Hope. For as for Appetite; the Waters of Parnassus are not like the Waters of the Spaw that give a Stomach; but rather they quench Appetite and Desires. And for Hope; how can he hope much that can alledge no other reason, than the reason of an evil Debter; who will perswade his Creditor to lend him new Sums, and to enter further in with him, to make him satisfy the old? And to her Majesty no other reason, but the reason of a Waterman; I am her first Man, of those who serve in Counsel of Law. And so I commit your Lordship to Gods best preservation.

To my Lord of Essex.

My Lord,

Conceiving that your Lordship came now up in the person of a good Servant, to see your Sovereign Mistress; which kind of Complements,

K

are

These Letters following, I find not in his Lordships Register-Book of Letters; but I am endued, by the Stile and other Characters, to own them, to be his.

are many times, *Instar magnorum Meritorum*; and therefore that it would be hard for me to find you, I have committed to this poor Paper, the humble salutations of him, that is more yours than any Mans; and more yours than any Man. To these Salutations, I add a due and joyful Gratulation confessing that your *Lordship*, in your last conference with me, before your Journey, spake not in vain, *God* making it good; That you trusted, we should say, *Quis putasset?* Which, as it is found true in a happy sense, so I wish you do not find another *Quis putasset*, in the manner of taking this so great a *Service*. But, I hope it is, as he said; *Nubecula est, citò transibit*: And that your *Lordship's* wisdom, and obsequious circumspection, and Patience, will turn all to the best. So referring all, to some time, that I may attend you, I commit you to *God's* best preservation.

To my Lord of Essex.

My Lord,

I Am glad your *Lordship* hath plunged out of your own business. Wherein, I must commend your *Lordship*, as *Xenophon* commended the State of his Country; which was this; *That having chosen the worst Form of Government of all others, they governed the best in that kind.* *Hoc, Pace, & Veniâ tuâ*, according to my Charter. Now, as your *Lordship* is my Witness, that I would not trouble you whilst your own Cause was in hand; (though that I know, that the further from the Term, the better the time, was to deal for me;) so that being concluded, I presume, I shall be one of your next Cares. And having communicated with my Brother of some course, either to perfit the first, or to make me some other way; or rather, by seeming, to make me some other way, to perfit the first, wherewith he agreed to acquaint your *Lordship*; I am desirous, for mine own better satisfaction, to speak with your *Lordship* my self; Which I had rather were somewhere else than at Court; and as soon as your *Lordship* will assign me to wait on you. And so in, &c.

To Sir Robert Cecil.

Sir,

YOur Honour knoweth, my manner is, though it be not the wisest way, yet taking it for the honestest, to do as *Alexander* did, by his Physician; *In drinking the Medicine, and delivering the Advertisement of Suspicion*: So I trust on, and yet do not smother, what I hear. I do assure you, Sir, that by a wise Friend of mine, and not factious toward your Honour, I was told with asseveration, that your Honour was bought by Mr. *Coventry* for 2000. Angels; and that you wrought in a contrary spirit to my Lord your Father. And he said further, that from your Servants, from your Lady, from some Counsellors that have observed you in my business, he knew, you wrought under hand against me. The truth of which Tale I do not believe; you know the event will shew, and *God* will

will right. But as I reject this Report (though the strangeness of my Case might make me credulous;) so I admit a conceit, that the last Messenger, my Lord and your self used, dealt ill with your Honours; and that Word (*speculation*) which was in the *Queens* mouth, rebounded from him as a commendation: For I am not ignorant of those little Arts. Therefore, I pray, trust not him again in my matter. This was much to write, but I think my Fortune will set me at liberty, who am weary of asserviling my Self, to every mans charity. Thus I, &c.

To Sir John Stanhope.

Sir,

YOur good promises sleep, which it may seem, now, no time to awake. But that I do not find, that any general Kalender of Observation of time serveth for the Court: And besides, if that be done, which I hope by this time is done; and that other matter shall be done, which we with may be done, I hope to my poor matter, the one of these great matters may clear the way, and the other give the occasion. And though my Lord Treasurer be absent; whose health nevertheless, will enable him to be sooner at Court than is expected; especially if this hard weather (too hard to continue) shall relent; yet we abroad say, his Lordships spirit may be there, though his person be away. Once I take for a good ground, that her Majesties Business ought to keep neither Vacation nor Holy-day; either in the execution or in the care and preparation of those, whom her Majesty calleth and useth: And therefore, I would think, no time barred from remembring that, with such discretion and respect as appertaineth. The conclusion shall be, to put you in mind to maintain that which you have kindly begun according to the Reliance, I have upon the sincerity of your affection, and the soundness of your Judgement. And so I commend you to Gods preservation.

To my Lord of Essex;

It may please your good Lordship,

I Am very sorry, her Majesty should take my motion to travail in offence. But surely, under her Majesties Royal correction, it is such an offence as it should be an offence to the Sun, when a man, to avoid the scorching heat thereof, flyeth into the shade. And your Lordship may easily think, that having now these twenty years (for so long it is and more, since I went with Sir Amyas Panlett into France, from her Majesties royal Hand) I made her Majesties Service the Scope of my life: I shall never find a greater grief than this, *Relinquere Amorem Primum*. But since, *principia Aliorum, sunt tantum, in nostra potestate*; I hope her Majesty of her Clemency, yea & Justice will pardon me, and not force me to pine here with Melancholy. For though mine Heart be good, yet mine Eyes will be sore; so as I shall have no pleasure to look abroad: And if I should other-

wife be affected, her *Majesty* in her Wisdom, will think me an impudent man, that would face out a disgrace. Therefore, as I have ever found you my good Lord and true Friend, so I pray, open the matter so to her *Majesty*, as she may discern the necessity of it, without adding hard conceit to her rejection; of which, I am sure, the latter I never deserved. Thus,
&c.

To the Lord Treasurer.

It may please your good Lordship,

I Am to give you humble thanks, for your favourable opinion, which by Mr. *Secretaries* report, I find you conceive of me, for the obtaining of a good place, which some of my honourable Friends have wished unto me, *Nec Opinanti*. I will use no reason to perswade your Lordships mediation, but this; that your Lordship and my other Friends, shall in this beg my life of the *Queen*; for I see well the Bar will be my Beer, as I must and will use it, rather than my poor Estate or Reputation shall decay. But I stand indifferent, whether *God* call me or her *Majesty*. Had I that in possession, which by your Lordships only means, against the greatest opposition her *Majesty* granted me, I would never trouble her *Majesty*, but serve her still voluntarily without pay. Neither, do I, in this, more than obey my Friends conceits, as one that would not be, wholly wanting to my Self. Your Lordships good opinion doth somewhat confirm me, as that I take comfort in above all others; assuring your Lordship, that I never thought so well of my self for any one thing, as that I have found a fitness to my thinking in my self, to observe and revere your Virtues. For the continuance whereof in the prolonging of your dayes, I will still be your Beadsman; accordingly, at this time, commend your Lordship to the *Divine Protection*.

To Foulk Grevil.

Sir,

I Understand of your pains, to have visited me; for which I thank you. My Matter is an endless *Question*. I assure you, I had said; *Requiesce anima mea*: But now I am otherwise put to my *P/alter*; *Nolite confidere*. I dare go no farther. Her *Majesty*, had by set speech, more than once, assured me of her intention to call me to her service; which I could not understand but of the place, I had been named to. And now, whether *Invidus Homo hoc fecit*; or whether my Matter must be an *Appendex* to my *Lo. of Essex* suite; or whether her *Majesty*, pretending to prove my ability, meaneth but to take advantage of some Errors, which, like enough, at one time or other I may commit; or what it is; but her *Majesty* is not ready to dispatch it. And what though the *Mr. of the Rowls*, and my *Lo. of Essex*, and your self and others, think my case without doubt; yet in the mean time, I have a hard condition to stand so, that whatsoever service I do to her *Majesty*, it shall be thought to be but *servitium viscatum*, lime-twigs and Fetches to place my self; and so I shall have

have envy not thanks. This is a course to quench all good spirits, and to corrupt every mans nature; which will, I fear, much hurt her *Majesties* Service in the end. I have been like a piece of Stuff bespoken in the Shop: And if her *Majesty* will not take me, it may be the selling by parcels, will be more gainful. For to be, as I told you, like a Child following a Bird, which when he is nearest flyeth away, and lieth a little before, and then the Child after it again, and so in *Infinitum*; I am weary of it: As also, of wearying my good Friends, of whom nevertheless, I hope, in one course or other, gratefully to deserve. And so, not forgetting your business, I leave to trouble you with this idle *Letter*, being but *Iusta & Moderata Querimonia*. For indeed, I do confess, *primus Amor*, will not easily be cast off. And thus again, I commend me to you.

To the Lord Treasurer Burghley.

Most Honourable, and my very good Lord,

I know, I may commit an Errour in writing this *Letter*, both in a time of great and weighty Business; as also, when my self am not induced thereto, by any new particular occasion: And thereof, your *Lordship* may impute to me, either Levity, or Ignorance, what appertaineth to good respects and forwardness of dealing; especially to an *Honourable Person*, in whom there is such concurrence of *Magnitudo Honoris*, & *Oneris* as it is hard to say, whether is the greater. But I answer my self first, that I have ever noted it, as a part of your *Lordships* excellent Wisdom, *Parvis componere Magna*, that you do not exclude inferiour matters of access, amongst the care of great. And for my self, I thought, it would better manifest what I desire to express, if I did write out of a deep and settled consideration of my own Duty, rather than upon the spur of a particular occasion. And therefore, (my singular good Lord) *Ex abundantia cordis*, I must acknowledge, how greatly, and diversly your *Lordship* hath vouchsafed to tie me unto you, by Many your Benefits. The Reversion of the Office, which your *Lordship* only procured unto me, and carried through great and vehement opposition, though it yet bear no fruit, yet it is one of the fairest Flowers of my poor Estate; your *Lordships* constant, and serious Endeavours, to have me *Sollicitor*: your late honourable wilhes, for the place of the *Wards*: Together with your *Lordships* attempt to give me way by the remove of Mr. *Solliciter*; they be matters of singular obligation; besides many other favours, as well by your *Lordships* Grants from your Self, as by your Commendation to others, which I have had for my help; and may justly perswade my Self, out of the few Denials I have received, that fewer mought have been; if mine own Industry and good hap, had been answerable to your *Lordships* Goodness. But on the other side, I most humbly pray your *Lordships* pardon, if I speak it. The time is yet to come, that your *Lordship* did ever use, or command, or employ me, in my profession, in any services, or occasions, of your *Lordships* own, or such as are near unto your *Lordship*: which hath made me fear sometimes, that your *Lordship* doth more honourably affect me, than throughly discern of my most humble, and dutiful affection to your *Lordship* again. Which if it were not in me, I knew not, whether I were unnatural, unthankful, or unwise. This causeth me, most

humbly

humbly to pray your *Lordship*; (and I know mine own case too well, to speak it as weening, I can do your *Lordship* service, but as willing to do it, as) to believe, that your *Lordship* is upon just *Title*, a principal Owner, & proprietor, of that, I cannot call *Talent*, but *wite*, that *God* hath given me; which I ever do, and shall, devote to your service. And in like humble manner, I pray your *Lordship*, to pardon mine Errors, & not to impute unto me the Errors of any other; (which I know also, themselves have by this time left and forethought :) But to conceive of me to be a man, that dayly profiteth in duty. It is true, I do, in part comfort my self, supposing that it is my weakness and insufficiency, that moveth your *Lordship*, who hath so generall a command to use others more able. But let it be as it is; for duty only, and homage I will boldly undertake, that nature and true thankfulness shall never give place to a politick dependance. Lastly, I most humbly desire your *Lordship* to continue unto me, the good favour and countenance, and encouragement, in the course of my poor Travails; whereof I have had some taste and experiences; for the which, I yield your *Lordship* my very humble good thanks. And so again, craving your *Honours* pardon for so long a *Letter* carrying so empty an offer of so unpuissant a service; but yet a true, and unfeigned, signification of an honest, and vowed duty; I cease, commending your *Lordship* to the preservation of the *Divine Majesty*.

To my Lord of Essex.

Most Honourable and my singular good Lord,

I Cannot but importune your *Lordship*, with thanks, for your *Lordship*; remembring my name to my *Lord Keeper*; which being done in such an Article of time, could not but be exceedingly enriched, both in demonstration and effect: which I did well discern by the manner of expressing thereof by his *Lordship*, again to me. This accumulating of your *Lordships* Favours upon me hitherto, worketh only this effect; that it raiseth my mind to aspire to be found worthy of them; and likewise to merit and serve you for them. But whether I shall be able to pay my vows or no, I must leave that to *God*, who hath them in *deposito*. Whom also, I most instantly beseech to give you fruit of your actions, beyond that your Heart can propound. *Nam Deus major est corde*. Even to the *Environing* of his *Benedictions*, I recommend your *Lordship*.

To Sir Thomas Lucy.

Sir,

There was no Newes better welcom to me this long time, than that of the good success of my Kinsman; wherein if he be happy, he cannot be happy alone it consisting of two parts. And I render you no less kind thanks for your aid and favour towards him, than if it had been for my self; assuring you that this Bond of Alliance shall on my part tye me to give

give all the Tribute to your good Fortune upon all occasions, that my poor strength can yield. I send you, so required, an *Abstract* of the *Lands of Inheritance*; and one *Lease* of great value which my *Kinsman* bringeth; with a Note of the *Tenures, Values, Contents, and State*, truly and perfectly drawn; whereby you may perceive the Land is good Land, and well countenanced by scope of *Acres, Woods and Royalties*; though the *Total* of the *Rents* be set down as it now goeth, without improvement: In which respect it may somewhat differ from your first Note. Out of this, what he well assure in *Jointure*, I leave it to his own kindness; for I love not to measure affection. To conclude, I doubt not your *Daughter* might have married to a better *Living*, but never to a better *Life*; having chosen a *Gentleman* bred to all Honesty, Virtue, and Worth, with an Estate convenient. And if my Brother, or my Self, were either Thrivers, or Fortunate in the *Queens Service*, I would hope, there should be left as great an House of the *Cookes* in this Gentleman, as in your good Friend Mr. *Attorney General*. But sure I am, if Scriptures fail not, it will have as much of Gods Blessing and Sufficiency, as ever the best Feast, &c.

To Sir Robert Cecil, at his being in France.

It may please your Honourable Lordship,

I Know you will pardon this my observance, in writing to you, empty of matter, but out of the fulness of my Love. I am sorry that as your time of absence is prolonged, above that was esteemed at your *Lordships* setting forth; so now, upon this last Advertisement received from you, there groweth an opinion amongst better than the vulgar, that the difficulties also of your Negotiation are increased. But because, I know the gravity of your Nature to be not to hope lightly, it maketh me to despair the less. For you are *Natus ad Ardua*: and the indisposition of the Subject may honour the Skill of the Workman. Sure I am, Judgement and Diligence shall not want in your *Lordships Self*: But this was not my purpose; being only to signify unto your *Lordship*, my continual and incessant love towards you, thirsting after your return, for many respects. So I commend you ever to the good preservation of the *Divine Majesty*.
Graves-Inn.

At your Honours Commandement, ever,
and particularly.

To Sir Robert Cecil.

My singular good Lord,

THE argument of my *Letters* to your *Lordship*, rather increaseth than spendeth; it being only the desire I have to salute you: which by your absence is more augmented than abated. For me to write your *Lordship Occurrences* either of *Scottish Brags*, or *Irish Plants*, or *Spanish Ruffling*, or *Low-Country States*, were (besides that it is *alienum quiddam*,
from

from mine own humour) to forget to whom I write; save that you, that know true Advertisements, sometimes desire and delight to hear common Reports; as we that know but common Reports, desire to hear the Truth. But to leave such as write to your Fortunes, I write to your self, in regard of my love to you; you being as near to me in Hearts Blood, as in Blood of Descent. This day I had the contentment to see your *Father*, upon occasion: And methought his *Lordships* countenance was not decayed, nor his cough vehement; but his voice was as faint all the while as at first. Thus wishing your *Lordship* a happy, and speedy return, I commend you, to the *Divine Majesty*.

To the Queen.

It may please your sacred Majesty,

I Would not fail to give your *Majesty*, my most humble and due thanks, for your *Royal* choice of such Commissioners, in the great *Star-chamber* Cause; being persons besides their Honour of such Science and Integrity. By whose report I doubt not but your *Majesty* will find that, which you have been heretofore enformed (both by my *Lord Keeper*, and by some much meaner person) touching the nature of that Cause, to be true. This preparatory Hearing doth already assail me, with new and enlarged Offers of Composition; which if I had born a mind to have kearkened unto, this matter had been quenched long agoe, without any benefit to your *Majesty*. But your *Majesties* benefit is to me in greater regard, than mine own particular: Trusting to your *Majesties* gracious disposition and *Royal* word, that your *Majesty* will include me, in any extraordinary course of your *Sovereign* pleasure, which your *Majesty* shall like to take in this Cause. The other man, I spoke to your *Majesty* of, may within these two Terms, be in the same streights, between your *Majesties* Justice and Mercy, that this Man now is, if your *Majesty* be so pleased. So most humbly craving pardon, for my presuming to seek access, for these few Lines, I recommend your *Majesty* to the most precious Custody, and best preservation of the *Divine Majesty*.

Your *Majesties*, most humble, and entirely obedient *Servant* and *Subject*,

To the Queen.

It may please your Majesty,

Written by Mr.
Bacon for my
Lord of Essex

I were great simplicity in me to look for better, than that your *Majesty* should cast away my *Letter* as you have done me; were it not that it is possible, your *Majesty* will think to find somewhat in it, whereupon your displeasure may take hold; and so indignation may obtain that of you which Favour could not. Neither mought I in reason, presume to offer unto your *Majesty* dead lines, my self being excluded as I am; were it not upon this only argument or subiect; namely, to clear my self in point of *Duty*. *Duty*, though my State lye buried in the Sands; and my Favours be

be cast upon the Waters; And my Honours be committed to the Wind; Yet standeth surely built upon the *Rock*, and hath been, and ever shall be, unforced, and unattempted. And therefore, since the world out of Error, and your *Majesty*, I fear out of *Art*, is pleased to put upon me; That I have so much as any Election or Will in this my absence, from Attendance; I cannot but leave this Protestation with your *Majesty*: That I am and have been meerly a Patient, and take my self only to obey, and execute your *Majesties* will. And indeed *Madam*, I had never thought it possible that your *Majesty* could have so disinterested your self of me; Nor that you had been so perfect in the Art of forgetting; Nor that after a Quintessence of Wormwood, your *Majesty* would have taken so large a Draught of Poppy; as to have passed so many Summers, without all feeling of my sufferings. But the only Comfort I have is this, that I know your *Majesty* taketh Delight and Contentment, in executing this Disgrace upon me. And since your *Majesty* can find no other use of me, I am glad yet I can serve for that. Thus making my most humble petition to your *Majesty*, that in Justice (howsoever you may by strangeness untie, or by violence cut asunder all other Knots) your *Majesty* would not touch me, in that which is indissoluble; That is, point of *Duty*: And that your *Majesty* will pardon this my unwarranted presumption of writing, being to such an end: I cease in all Humbleness;

Your Majesties poor, and never

so unworthy Servant,

ESSEX.

To my Lord of Essex.

It may please your Lordship,

That your *Lordship* is in *Statu quo Prius*, no man taketh greater gladness than I do; The rather, because I assure my self, that of your *Eclipses*, as this hath been the longest, it shall be the least; As the Comical Poet saith, *Neque illam tu satis noveras, neque te illa, hoc ubi sit, ibi non vivitur*. For if I may be so bold as to say what I think, I believe your *Lordship* looked, to have found her *Majesty* in all points as you have done; Neither her *Majesty*, per case, looked to have found your *Lordship* as she hath done. And therefore I hope upon this experience, may grow more perfect Knowledge, and upon Knowledge more true consent; Which I for my part, do infinitely wish, as accounting these Accidents to be like the Fish *Remora*; which, though it be not great, yet hath it a hidden property to hinder the sailing of the Ship. And therefore, as bearing unto your *Lordship*, after her *Majesty*, of all publick persons, the second Duty, I could not but signifie unto you, my affectionate Gratulation. And so I commend your good *Lordship*, to the best preservation of the Divine *Majesty*.

From Grays-Inn.

To my Lord Treasurer Burghley.

My Lord,

With as much confidence, as mine own honest and faithful Devotion unto your Service, and your honourable Correspondence unto me, and my poor estate, can breed in a Man, do I commend my self unto your *Lordship*. I wax now somewhat ancient; One and thirty years is a great deal of sand, in the hour-glass. My health, I thank God, I find confirmed; and I do not fear that Action shall impair it; Because I account my ordinary course of Study and Meditation, to be more painful, than most parts of Action are. I ever bare a mind (in some middle place that I could discharge) to serve her Majestie; not as a man born under *Sol*, that loveth Honour; Nor under *Jupiter*, that loveth *Business*; (For the *Contemplative Planet* carrieth me away wholly) but as a man, born under an excellent *Sovereign*, that deserveth the Dedication of all mens abilities. Besides, I do not find in my self, so much self-love, but that the greater part of my Thoughts, are to deserve well (if I were able) of my Friends, and namely of your *Lordship*; who being the *Atlas* of this *Commonwealth*, the Honour of my *House*, and the second *Founder* of my poor *Estate*, I am tied by all duties, both of a good *Patriot*, and of an unworthy *Kinsman*, and of an obliged *Servant*, to employ whatsoever I am to do you Service. Again, the meanness of my estate doth somewhat move me: For though I cannot accuse my self, that I am either prodigal, or slothful, yet my health is not to spend, nor my Course to get. Lastly, I confess, that I have as vast *Contemplative Ends*, as I have *Moderate Civil Ends*: For I have taken all Knowledge to be my *Province*; and if I could purge it of two sort of Rovers, whereof the one with frivolous Disputations, Confutations and Verboisities; The other, with blind Experiments and Auricular Traditions, and Impostures, hath committed so many spoils; I hope, I should bring in industrious Observations, grounded Conclusions, and profitable inventions and Discoveries, the best State of that *Province*. This, whether it be Curiosity or Vain-glory, or Nature, or (if one take it favourably) *Philanthropia* is so fixed in my mind, as it cannot be removed. And I do easily see, that Place of any *Reasonable Countenance*, doth bring commandment of more *Wits* than of a mans own; which is the thing I greatly affect. And for your *Lordship*, perhaps you shall not find more Strength and less Encounter in any other. And if your *Lordship* shall find now or at any time, that I do seek or affect any place, whereunto any that is nearer unto your *Lordship* shall be concurrent, say then, that I am a most dishonest man. And if your *Lordship* will not carry me on, I will not do as *Anaxagoras* did, who reduced himself with Contemplation, unto voluntary povertie. But this I will do, I will sell the *Inheritance* that I have, and purchase some *Lease* of quick Revenue, or some Office of *Gain*, that shall be executed by *Deputy*, and so give over all care of Service, and so become some sorry *Book-maker*, or a true *Pioneer* in that *Mine of Truth*, which (he said) lay so deep. This which I have writ unto your *Lordship*, is rather Thoughts, than Words, being set down without all Art, Disguising, or Reservation. Wherein I have done honour both to your *Lordships* Wisdom, in judging that that will be best believed of your *Lordship*, which is truest; and to your *Lordships* good Nature, in retaining nothing from you. And even so,

I with your Lordship all Happiness; and to my self Means and Occasion, to be added, to my faithful desire to do you Service. From my Lodging at *Grays-Inn*.

To the Lord Treasurer Burghley.

My singular good Lord,

YOur Lordships comfortable Relation of her Majesties gracious Opinion and Meaning towards me, though at that time, your leisure gave me not leave, to shew how I was affected therewith; yet upon every Representation thereof, it entreth and striketh more deeply into me, as both by nature and dutie, presseth me to return some speech of Thankfulness. It must be an exceeding comfort and encouragement to me; setting forth and putting my self in way towards her Majesties Service, to encounter with an example so private and domestical, of her Majesties gracious goodnes and benignity; being made good and verified, in my Father, so far forth as it extendeth to his Posterity; accepting them, as commended by his service, during the Nonage (as I may term it) of their own deserts. I, for my part, am very well content, that I take least part, either of his Abilities of Mind, or of his worldly Advancement; both which he held and received, the one of the Gift of God immediately, the other of her Majesties gift: Yet, in the loyal and earnest affection, which he bare to her Majesties Service, I trust my portion shall not be with the least, nor in proportion with the youngest birth. For methinks, his President should be a silent charge upon his blessing, unto us all, in our degrees, to follow him afar off, and to dedicate unto her Majesties service, both the use and spending of our lives: true it is, that I must needs acknowledge my self prepared, and furnished thereunto, with nothing but with a multitude of lacks and imperfections; But calling to mind how diversely, and in what particular providence, God hath declared himself to tender the state of her Majesties affairs, I conceive and gather hope, that those whom he hath in a manner prest for her Majesties service, by working and imprinting in them, a single and zealous mind, to bestow their duties therein; he will see them accordingly appointed of sufficiency convenient for the rank and standing where they shall be employed: So as under this her Majesties Blessing, I trust to receive a larger allowance of Gods graces. And as I may hope for this, so I can assure and promise for my endeavour, that it shall not be in fault: But what diligence can entitle me unto, that I doubt not to recover. And now seeing, it hath pleased her Majesty to take knowledge of this my mind, and to vouchsafe to appropriate me unto her service, preventing any desert of mine, with Princely liberality; First, I humbly do beseech your Lordship, to present to her Majesty, my more than humble Thanks for the same: And withal, having regard to mine own unworthiness to receive such favour; and to the small possibility in me, to satisfie and answer, what her Majesty conceiveth; I am moved to become a most humble *Suter* to her Majesty, that this Benefit also, may be affixed unto the other: which is; That if there appear in me no such Towardness of service, as it may be her Majesties, doth benignly value and assess me at; by reason of my sundry wants, and the disadvantage of my nature, being unapt to lay forth the simple store of those inferiour gifts, which God hath allotted

unto me, most to view ; yet, that it would please her Excellent *Majesty*, not to account my Thankfulness the less, for that my Disability is great to shew it ; But to sustain me, in her *Majesties* gracious opinion, whereupon I only rest, and not upon any expectation of Desert, to proceed from my self, towards the Contentment thereof. But if it shall please *God*, to send forth an occasion, whereby my faithful affection may be tried, I trust, it shall save me labour, for ever making more protestation of it hereafter. In the mean time, howsoever it be not made known to her *Majesty*, yet *God* knoweth it, through the daily solicitations, wherewith I address my self unto him, in unfeigned prayer, for the multiplying of her *Majesties* prosperities. To your *Lordship* also, whose Recommendation I know right well, hath been material to advance her *Majesties* good opinion of me, I can be but a bounden Servant. So much may I safely premise, and purpose to be, seeing publick and private Bonds vary not, but that my Service to her *Majesty* and your *Lordship*, draw in a Line. I wish therefore to shew it, with as good proof, as I can say it, in good faith, &c.

Your *Lordships*, &c.

To Sir Robert Cecil.

It may please your good Honour ;

I Am apt enough, to condemn *Mendacia Fame*, yet it is with this Distinction ; as *Fame* walks among Inferiours, and not as it hath Entrance into some Ears. And yet, nevertheless, in that kind also, I intend to avoid a suspicious silence, but not to make any base *Apology*. It is blown about the Town, that I should give opinion, touching my Lord of *Essex* Cause ; First, that it was a *præmunire* ; and now last, that it reached to *High Treason*. And this opinion should be given, in opposition to the opinion of the Lord *Chief Justice*, and of Mr. *Attorney General*. Sir, I thank *God*, whatsoever opinion, my head serveth me to deliver to her *Majesty*, being asked, my heart serveth me to maintain ; the same honest Duty, directing me, and assisting me. But the utter untruth of this *Report*, *God* and the *Queen* can witness ; and the improbability of it, every man that hath Wit, more or less, can conceive. The Root of this, I discern to be not so much a light, and humourous Envy, at my Accesses to her *Majesty* ; (which of her *Majesties* grace, being begun in my first years, I would be sorry she should estrange in my last years ; (For so I account them, reckoning by *Health*, not by *Age* ;) as a deep malice, to your Honourable self ; upon whom, by me, through nearness, they think to make some aspersion. But, as I know no Remedy against Libels and Lies : So I hope, it shall make no manner of disservice, of your honourable good Conceits, and affection towards me ; which is the thing I confess to fear. For as for any violence to be offered to me, wherewith my Friends tell me, to no small terrour, that I am threatned ; I thank *God*, I have the privie Coat of a good Conscience ; and have a good while since, put off any fearful care of Life, or the accidents of Life. So desiring to be preserved, in your good Opinion, I remain.

To the Queen.

It may please your Excellent Majesty;

I Presume, according to the Ceremony and good manner of the Time, and my accustomed Duty, in all Humbleness to present your *Majesty*, with a simple Gift; almost as far from answering my mind, as sorting with your Greatness; And therewith wish, that we may continue to reckon on, and ever, your *Majesties* happy years of Reign: And they that reckon, upon any other hopes, I would they might reckon short, and to their Cost. And so craving pardon most humbly, I commend your *Majesty*, to the preservation of the *Divine Goodness*.

To the Queen.

It may please your most Excellent Majesty;

I Most humbly entreat your *Majesty*, not to impute my absence, to any weakness of mind or unworthiness. But I assure your *Majesty*, I do find Envy beating so strongly upon me, standing as I do, (if this be to stand) as it were not strength of mind, but stupidity, if I should not decline the Occasions; Except I could do your *Majesty* more service, than I can any wayes discern that I am able to do. My Course towards your *Majesty*, (*God* is my witness) hath been pure and unleavened: And never poor Gentleman (as I am perswaded) had a deeper and truer desire, and care of your glory, your safety, your repose of Mind, your service: Wherein, if I have exceeded my outward vocation, I most humbly crave your *Majesties* pardon for my presumption. On the other side, if I have come short of my inward vocation, I most humbly crave *Gods* pardon, for *quenching the Spirit*. But in this mind I find such solitude, and want of comfort; which I judge to be, because I take duty too exactly, and not according to the dregs of this age; wherein the old *Antheme*, mought never be more truly sung; *Totus Mundus in maligno positus est*. My Life hath been threatned, and my Name Libelled, which I count an Honour. But these are the practices of those, whose despairs are dangerous; But yet not so dangerous as their Hopes: Or else the devices of some, that would put out all your *Majesties* lights, and fall on reckoning, how many years you have reigned; which I beseech our *blessed Saviour* may be doubled: And that I may never live to see any eclipse of your glory, interruption of safety, or indisposition of your person; which I commend to the *Divine Majesty*; who keep you and fortifie you.

To my Lord Hen. Howard.

My Lord,

THere be very few besides your self, to whom I would perform this respect. For I contemn *Mendacia Fame*, as it walks among inferiours; though I neglect it not, as it may have entrance into some

Ear

Ear. For your Lordships love, rooted upon good opinion, I esteem it highly, because I have tasted the fruits of it; and we both have tasted of the best waters, in my accompt, to knit minds together. There is shaped a Tale in *Londons* forge, that beateth apace at this time; That I should deliver opinion to the *Queen*, in my Lord of *Essex* Cause. First, that it was *premunire*; and now last, that it was *High Treason*; And this Opinion, to be in opposition and encounter of the Lord *Chief Justices* opinion, and the *Attorney Generals*. My Lord, (I thank God) my wit serveth me not to deliver any Opinion to the *Queen*, which my stomach serveth me not to maintain: One and the same conscience of Duty guiding me, and fortifying me. But the untruth of this *Fable*, God and my *Sovereign* can witness; and there I leave it: Knowing no more Remedy against *Lies*, than others do against *Libels*. The Root, no question of it is; partly, some light-headed envy at my access to her Majesty; which being begun, and continued since my childhood, as long as her Majesty shall think me worthy of them, I scorn those that shall think the contrary. And another reason is, the aspersion of this Tale, and the envy thereof, upon some greater man, in regard of my nearness. And therefore (my Lord) I pray you answer for me, to any person that you think worthy your own Reply, and my defence. For my Lord of *Essex*, I am not servile to him, having regard to my Superiours duty. I have been much bound unto him. And on the other side, I have spent more time and more thoughts about his well-doing, than ever I did about mine own. I pray God you his Friends amongst you be in the right. *Nulla Remedia, tam faciunt dolorem, quam quæ sunt salutaria.* For my part, I have deserved better, than to have my Name objected to Envy, or my Life to a *Russians* violence. But I have the privy Coat of a good Conscience. I am sure, these Courses and Bruits, hurt my Lord more than all. So having written to your Lordship, I desire exceedingly, to be preferred in your good Opinion and Love. And so leave you to Gods goodness.

The Earl of Essex Letter to the Council, at his Embarquing for Spain. June 1596.

My very good Lords;

HAVING taken order for all things, that belong to our Land Forces; and staying only till the Ships be readie to take in our Souldiers, I am come aboard, as well to draw other men by my example to leave the shore; as to have time and leisure, to ask account of my self, what other duty I have to do, besides the governing of those Troops; and the using of them to good purpose. In which Meditation, as I first study to please my most gracious *Sovereign*, as well as to serve her; so my next care is, to leave your Lordships well satisfied of my past Carriage, since I was nominated to this Service; and apt to make favourable Construction of what I shall do hereafter.

In my past Carriage, I will neither plead Merit, nor excuse imperfections: For whatsoever I shall be able to do, I know is less than I owe; and besides my faults, my very Faith and Zeal (which are the best things in me) do make me commit Errours. But I would fain approve the mat-

ter it self of undertaking this service, to have been good, howsoever my former have been erroneous; Or at least, my intent and ends unblameable, though my judgement were faulty. Your Lordships know, it hath been the Wisdom of all Times, rather to attempt and do something in another Country, than to attend an Enemy, and be in danger much in our own. And if this Rule among the *Ancients* was generally held true, it might be better allowed of us in particular cases, where a State, little in Territory, not extraordinary rich, and defended onely with it self, shall have to do with another State, that hath many and ample Dominions, the Treasure of the *Indies*, and all the Mercenaries of *Christendome* to serve it. For we have, as the *Athenians* had with the ancient usurping *Philip*; *Prælium facile, Bellum difficile*. Therefore it is our disadvantage, to draw the War into length. And if any man in this Kingdom, should be allowed to perswade to prevention, he might be one, that saw the *Spaniard* at home, apprehend an Invasion with greater Terrour, than he makes it abroad: And that was a Witness, how an handful of men, neither armed, victualled, nor ordered as they should be; landed, marched, and had done what they listed, if either the Ships had come up, or they had had any provisions, to make a hole in a Wall, or to break open a Gate. But though the Counsel be good for some States, and for ours at some times, yet the opportunities ought to be watched, and it must appear, that this it is which is now taken. The opportunity for such service, I take to be, when either the Enemy may receive the most hurt; Or when he is likeliest to attempt against us, if he be not impeached. The hurt that our Estate should seek to do him, is; To intercept his Treasure, whereby we shall cut his Sinews, and make War upon him with his own Money; And to beat, or at least discontinue him from the Sea, whereby her Majestie shall be, both secured from his Invasions, and become *Mistress* of the Sea; which is the Greatness that the Queen of an Island, should most aspire unto. In matter of Profit, we may this Journey, most hurt him, and benefit our selves; since he hath (as is agreed on by all men) more *Caracks* to come home now, than ever any year before. Besides many good advantages which shall be offered, if we command the Coast. And to give him a blow, and discountenance him by Sea, now is the time; when he hath declared his Ambition, to command the Seas; and yet, so divided his Fleets: Some appointed to be set out, and yet scant in readines; others upon point of coming home, and not fit to defend themselves, if either they be met at Sea, or found in harbour; And all so dispersed in several places, as if at any time we might do good that way, it is now. And whether he will make War upon us, if we let him alone: Let his Sollicitations, Offers, and Gifts to the *Rebels* of *Ireland*; His besieging and winning of *Calais*, and those parts of *France* that front upon us; And his strengthening himself by Sea, by so many means; Let these things (I say) tell us. So, as if we will at any time, allow the Counsel of prevention to be reasonable, we must now confesse it to be opportune. But whatsoever the Counsel were, I am not to be charged with it. For as I was not the Contriver, nor offerer of the Project, so if I had refused to joyn with him, (that did invite me to it) I should have been thought both incompatible and backward in her Majesties service. I say not this, for that I think the action such, as it were Disadvantage, to be thought the Projector of it; But I say, and say truly, that my Lord

Admiral

Admiral deviled it, presented it to her *Majesty*, and had as well the Approbation of her *Majesty*, and the assent of such of your *Lordships*, as were acquainted with it, as my promise to go with him. One thing (I confess) I above all men am to be charged withal: That is, that when her *Majesties*, the Cities of *London*, and the States of the *Low-Countries* charge was past, the men levied, and marching to the *Rendez-vous*; I could not see, how with her *Majesties* honour and safety, the Journey might be broken. Wherein, although I should be carried with passion, yet I pray your *Lordships* consider, who almost, that had been in my case named to such an Action, voiced throughout *Christendom*, and engaged in it as much as I was worth; And being the Instrument, of drawing more voluntary men of their own charge, than ever was seen these many years: Who (I say) would not have been so affected? But far be it from me, in any *Action* of this importance, to weigh my self, or my particular fortunes. I must beseech your *Lordships* to remember, that I was from time to time, warranted by all your opinions, delivered both amongst your selves, and to her *Majesty*: Which tieth you all to allow the Counsel. And that being granted, your *Lordships* will call that Zeal, which maketh a man constant in a good Counsel, that would be passion in an evil, or a doubtful. I confess, her *Majesty* offered us recompence for all our charges and losses. But (my Lords) I pray your *Lordships* consider, how many things I should have sold at once for money? I will leave mine own reputation as too small a matter to be mentioned. But I should have sold, the Honour of her *Majesty*: The safety of the *State*; The Contentment of her *Confederates*; The Fortune and Hope of many of my poor *Country-men*; And the possibility of giving a *Blow* to that *Enemy*, that ought ever to be hateful to all true *English hearts*. I should have sold all this, for private profit. Therefore, though I ask pardon of her *Majesty*, and pray your *Lordships* to mediate it for me, that I was carried by this Zeal so fast, that I forgot those Reverend Forms, which I should have used; yet I had rather have my *Heart* out of my *Body*, than his Zeal out of my *Heart*. And now, as I have laid before your *Lordships* my past carriage, and entring into this *Action*; So I beseech your *Lordships* give me leave, to prepare you to a favourable Construction of that, which I shall do hereafter. In which Sute I am resolved, neither to plead the hazarding of life, nor spending of my substance, in a publick Service; To the end, that I might find your *Lordships* (who are publick persons) more favourable Judges: But will confess, that I receive so much favour, and Honour by this trust, and employment, as when I have done all I can, I shall still be behind hand. This Sute only I make, that your *Lordships* will neither have too great an expectation of our Actions, nor too little; Lest all we do, seem either nothing, or to be done by chance. I know, we must be tied to do more, than shall be for her *Majesties* Service, nor no less. In which strait way, thought it be hard for so weak a man as my self to walk upright; yet the example of our raw souldiers, may comfort an unsufficient *General*. For they, till they grow perfect in all their Orders and Motions, are so afraid to be out, & with such a continual heedfulness, observe both themselves and those that are near them, that they do keep, almost as good order at the first, as ever after. I am sure I am as distrustful of my self, as they. And because I have more sense of Duty, I shall be more industrious. For *Sea-Service*, the judgment of my *Honourable Companion* shall be my compass. And for Land, his Assent, and the Advice of those

those her *Majesty* hath named, as *Counsellors* at War, shall be my Warranties. It will be Honour to her *Majesty* and a great assurance to her State, if we either bring home wealth or give the *King of Spain* a blow by Sea. But to have made a continual Diversion, and to have left as it were, a Thorn, sticking in his foot, had been a Work worthy of such a *Queen*, and of such a *Preparation*. For then her *Majesty* should have heard no more of his intentions for *Ireland*, and attempts upon the *Coast of France*; or his drawing of *Ships* or *Galley's* into these *Narrow Seas*; but should at once have delivered all *Christendom* from his fearful *Usurpation*. Wherin, as she had been great in *Fame* for such a general preservation; so she had been as great in *Power* in making all the *Enemies of Spain* in *Christendom*, to depend upon Her. She should be *Head* of the Party; She only might be said to make the *Wars* with *Spain*, because she made them to purpose; and they all, but as her *Assistants* and *Dependants*. And lastly, as the *End* of the *Wars* is *Peace*; so she might have had *Peace*, when she would, and with what *Conditions* she would, and have included or left out whom she would. For she only, by this course should force him, to wish for *Peace*, and she had the means in her hands, to make the *Conditions*. And as easie it had been, to have done this as to have performed lesser *Services*. The *Objections* against this, will be *Hazard* and *Charge*. *Hazard*, to hold any Thing of his, that is so mighty a *King*: And *Charge*, to send such *Supplies* from time to time, as will be needful. For *Hazard*, it is not the *Hazard* of the *State* or the *Whole*, as are the *Hazards* of a *Defensive War* whensoever we are enforced to fight: But it is only a *Hazard* of some few, and such *Commanders*, as shall be set out for such a *Service*. And those also, that shall be so *hazarded*, shall be in less danger, than if they were put into any *Frontire Places* of *France*; or of the *Low-Countries*. For they should not be left in any part of the *Main* or *Continent* of *Spain* or *Portugal*, where the *Enemy* might bring an *Army* to attempt them; (Though I doubt not, but after he had once tryed what it were to besiege two or three thousand *English* in a place well fortified, and where they had a *Port* open, he would grow quickly weary of those attempts;) but they should be so lodged as the *Seat*, and *Strength* of the place, should warrant their safety; so that to pull her *Majesties* Men out of it, should be a harder Task than to conquer any Country that stands on firm land by him: And to let *English* quietly possess it, should so much prejudice him as he were not able to endure it. And for *Charge*, there need not so much be expended, but that it might easily be born. And the Place being well chosen, and the *War* well conducted, in a short time there would not only arise enough to pay the *Charge*; but the great profit to her *Majesty*, and wealth to our *Country*, would grow from the place that should be held. For in a short time a great part of the *Golden Indian Stream* might be turned from *Spain* to *England*; and her *Majesty* be made to give Law to all the *World* by Sea without her *Charge*. Besides, this fearful *Enemy* which is now a *Terror* to all *Christendome*, should be so weakened in *Strength*, *Reputation*, and *Purse* as her *Majesty* should for ever after have an easie *Enemy* of him. It may be your *Lordships* will desire to know the *Place* that should be attempted; the means, first to take it, then to hold it; the *Commodity* or *Advantage* that might grow to this *Estate* by it. But that with your *Lordships* leave, shall be reserved till my next. This is only to beseech you for our dear *Sovereign* sake, for the *Gloory* and *Wellfare* of Her, and her *Estate*, that you will think upon this ge-

neral Proposition. And if your *Lordships* find it reasonable, that you will move it to the *Queen* : By whom if I be commanded to set down the *Hypothesis*, or to descend unto particulars, I will offer my *Project* with this Condition, that if I advise any Thing, that the *Counsel of War* shall think dangerous, it may be rejected : Or if my self be Actor in any Thing belonging to this Project, wherein her *Majesty* receives dishonour, that I may answer it with my Life. And yet your *Lordships* know, I am matched with those in whom I have no particular interest : but I must attribute their assenting to me to my good hap, to take the better part. In my *Lord*, with whom I am joyned, I find so much honour and service, as I doubt not but our Unity in Affection, will make an Unity in Counsel, Action and Government. I have troubled your *Lordships* with a tedious Letter, begun in a Day of Leisure, and finished in the midst of our troublesome Business. I pray your *Lordships*, pardon the Errors in it; and keep so honourable an Opinion of me, as I be not condemned by you upon any Complaints, Advertisements, or Reports, till I have given answer to them. For as the nature of my Place is subject to envy and detraction; so a little body full of sharp Humors is hardliest kept in Temper. And all the discontented Humors of an Army do make their greatest Quarrel, to him that commands the *Army*; not so much for his faults, as for because he bridles theirs. And so commending your good *Lordships* to Gods Divine protection, I rest;

At your *Lordships* commandement,
Robert Essex.

To my Lord of Essex, from Mr. Bacon.

My singular good Lord,

I Will no longer disserve part of that, which I meant to have said to your *Lordship*, at *Barnelmes*, from the *Exordium*, which I then made. Whereunto I will only add this; that I humbly desire your *Lordship*, before you give access to my poor Advice, to look about, even jealously a little, if you will, and to consider : First, whether I have not reason to think, that your *Fortune* comprehendeth mine : Next, whether I shift my *Counsel* and do not *constare mihi*; for I am perswaded, there are some would give you the same Counsel now, which I shall, but that they should derogate from that, which they have said heretofore : Thirdly, whether you have taken hurt, at any time, by my careful and devoted Counsel : For although, I remember well your *Lordship* once told me, that you having submitted upon my well-meant Motion at *Nonfuch* (the place where you renewed a *Treaty*, with her *Majesty* of obsequious kindness) she had taken advantage of it; yet I suppose, you do since believe, that it did much attemper a cold malignant Humour, then growing upon her *Majesty* toward your *Lordship*, and hath done you good in consequence. And for being against it, now lately, that you should not *estrangle* your self, although I give place to none in true Gratulation; yet neither do I repent me of safe Counsel; neither do I judge of the whole play, by the first *Act*. But whether I counsel you the best, or for the best, duty bindeth me, to offer to you my wishes. I said to your *Lordship*, last time; *Martha, Martha, attendis ad plurima, unum sufficit. Win the Queen*; if this be not the Beginning of

of any other course, I see no end. And I will not now speak of Favor of Affection, but of other correspondence and agreeableness: which, whensoever it shall be conjoynd with the other of affection, I durst wager my life (let them make what *Proseropæus* they will of her *Majesties* Nature;) that in you she will come to the *Question* of; *Quid fiet Homini, quem Rex vult honorare?* But how is it now? A man of a nature not to be ruled; that hath the advantage of my Affection, and knoweth it; of an Estate not grounded to his Greatness; of a popular Reputation; of a Military Dependence: I demand, whether there can be a more dangerous Image, than this, represented to any *Monarch* living; much more to a *Lady*, and of her *Majesties* apprehension? And is it not more evident than demonstration it self, that whilst this impression continueth in her *Majesties* Breast, you can find no other condition, than inventions to keep your Estate bare and low; crossing and disgracing your Actions; extenuating and blasting of your Merit; carping with contempt at your nature and fashions; breeding, nourishing, and fortifying, such instruments, as are most Factionous against you; repulses, and scorns of your Friends, and Dependants, that are true and stedfast; winning and inveigling away from you, such as are flexible and wavering; thrusting you into odious employments, and Offices, to supplant your Reputation; abusing you, and feeding you, with dalliances, and demonstrations, to divert you from descending into the serious consideration of your own Case; yea, and percase ventring you in perillous and desperate Enterprises. Herein it may please your *Lordship*, to understand me; for I mean nothing less than that these Things should be plotted, and intended, as in her *Majesties* Royal mind towards you; I know the excellency of her *Nature* too well. But I say, wheresoever the formerly described impression is taken in any *Kings* Breast towards a *Subject*, these other recited inconveniences, must of necessity of politick consequence, follow; in respect of such *Instruments* as are never failing about *Princes*; which spy into their humors, and conceits, and second them; and not only second them, but in seconding encrease them; yea, and many times without their knowledge, pursue them further then themselves would. Your *Lordship* will ask the *Question*, where-with the *Athenians* were wont to interrupt their *Orators*, when they exaggerated their dangers; *Quid igitur agendum est?*

I will tell your *Lordship*, *Quæ mihi nunc in mentem veniunt*; supposing nevertheless, that your self out of your own Wisdom upon the case, with this plainness and liberty represented to you, will find out better expedients & remedies. I wish a cure applied, to every of the five former Impressions, which I will take not in order, but as I think they are of weight.

For the removing the *Impression* of your *Nature* to be *Opiniasre* and not *Rulable*; First, and above all things I wish, that all matters past, which cannot be revoked, your *Lordship* would turn altogether upon insatisfaction, and not upon your *Nature*, or proper *Disposition*. This String you cannot, upon every apt occasion, harp upon too much. Next, whereas I have noted you to fly and avoid (in some respect justly) the resemblance or imitation of my Lord of *Leicester*, and my Lord *Chancellor Hatton*; yet I am perswaded (howsoever I wish your *Lordship*, as distant as you are from them, in Points of *Favour*; *Integrity*, *Magnanimity*, and *Merit*;) that it will do you much good between the *Queen* and you, to alledge them (as oft as you finde occasion) for Authors, and Patterns. For I do not know, a readier mean to make her *Majesty* think, you are in

your right way. Thirdly, when at any time your *Lordship*, upon occasion happen in Speeches to do her *Majesty* right (for there is no such matter as flattery, amongst you all) I fear, you handle it, *Magis in speciebus adornatis verbis, quam ut sentire videaris*. So that a man may read formality in your countenance; whereas your *Lordship* should do it familiarly, *Et oratione fida*. Fourthly, your *Lordship* should never be without some particulars afoot, which you should seem to pursue with earnestness and affection; and then let them fall, upon taking knowledge of her *Majesties* opposition and dislike. Of which, the weightiest Sort may be if your *Lordship* offer to labour in the behalf of some that you favour, for some of the Places now voyd; chusing such a subject, as you think her *Majesty* is like to oppose unto: And if you will say, that this is, *Conjunctum cum aliena Injuria*; I will not answer; *Hæc non aliter constabunt*; but I say; commendation from so good a mouth, doth not hurt a man, though you prevail not. A less weighty sort of particulars may be the pretence of some *Journeys*, which at her *Majesties* request your *Lordship* might relinquish; as if you would pretend a *Journey*, to see your *Living* and *Estate* towards *Wales* or the like: For as for great forein *Journeys* of Employment and Service, it standeth not with your gravity, to play, or Stratagem with them. And the lightest sort of particulars, which yet are not to be neglected, are in your *Habits*, *Apparel*, *Wearings*, *Gestures* and the like.

The *Impression* of greatest prejudice next, is that, of a *Militar Dependance*. Wherein, I cannot sufficiently wonder at your *Lordships* course; that you say, the *Wars* are your *Occupation*; and go in that course: whereas, if I might have advised your *Lordship*, you should have left that *Person* at *Plimouth*; more than when in *Counsel* or in commending fit persons, for service for *Wars* it had been in season. And here (my *Lord*) I pray mistake me not. I am not to play now the part of a *Gown-man*, that would frame you best to mine own turn. I know what I owe you. I am infinitely glad of this last *Journey* now it is past: The rather, because you may make so honourable a full point for a time. You have property good enough in that Greatness. There is none can, of many years, ascend near you in competition. Besides the disposing of the Places, and Affairs both concerning the *Wars* (you encreasing in other Greatness) will of themselves flow to you; which will preserve that *Dependance* in full measure. It is a Thing that of all things, I would have you retain the Times considered: And the necessity of the Service, for other reason I know none. But I say; keep it in substance, but abolish it in shews to the *Queen*. For her *Majesty* loveth *Peace*. Next she loveth not *Charge*. Thirdly, that kind of *Dependance* maketh a suspected *Greatness*. Therefore, *Quod instat agamus*. Let that be a sleeping honour a while; and cure the *Queens* mind in that point. Therefore again, whereas I heard your *Lordship* designing to your self the *Earl Marshalls Place*, or *Place* of *Master* of the *Ordinance*, I did not in my mind so well like of either; because of their Affinity with a *Martial Greatness*. But of the Places now void in my Judgement and discretion, I would name you to the place of *Lord Privy Seal*. For first, it is the Third Person of the great Officers of the *Crown*. Next, it hath a kind of super-intendence over the *Secretary*. It hath also an Affinity with the *Court* of *Wards*, in regard of the *Fees* from the *Liveries*. And it is a fine Honour, quiet place, and worth a thousand pounds by year. And my *Lord Admirals Father* had it, who was a *Martial*

tial Man. And it fits a Favorite to carry her *Majesties Image* in *Seal*, who beareth it best expressed in *Heart*. But my chief Reason is, that which I first alledged to divert her *Majesty* from this *Impression* of a *Martial Greatness*. In concurrence whereof, if your *Lordship* shall not remit any thing of your former diligence at the *Star Chamber*; if you shall continue such intelligences as are worth the cherishing; if you shall pretend to be as *Bookish* and *Contemplative* as ever you were; all these courses have both their advantages and uses in themselves otherwise, and serve exceeding aptly to this purpose. Whereunto I add one expedient more stronger than all the rest; and for mine own confident opinion, void of any prejudice or danger of diminution of your *Greatness*; and that is, the bringing in of some *Martial* man to be of the *Council*; dealing directly with her *Majesty* in it, as for her Service and your better assistance; chusing nevertheless some person, that may be known, not to come in against you by any former division. I judge the fittest to be my *Lord Mount-joy*, or my *Lord Willoughby*. And if your *Lordship* see deeplier into it than I do, that you would not have it done in effect; yet in my opinion, you may serve your turn by the pretence of it, and stay it nevertheless.

The third *impression* is of a *Popular Reputation*; which, because it is a thing good in it self, being obtained as your *Lordship* obtaineth it, that is, *Bonis artibus*; and besides, well governed, is one of the Flowers of your *Greatness* both present and to come; it would be handled tenderly. The only way is, to quench it *Verbis* and not *Rebus*. And therefore to take all Occasions to the *Queen*, to speak against *Popularity* and *Popular Courses*, vehemently; and to taxe it in all others: But, nevertheless, to go on in your honourable *Common-wealth Courses*, as you do. And therefore, I will not advise you to cure this, by dealing in *Monopolies* or any *Oppressions*. Only, if in *Parliament* your *Lordship* be forward for *Treasure*, in respect of the *Wars*, it becometh your *Person* well. And if her *Majesty* object *Popularity* to you at any time, I would say to her; a *Parliament* will shew that; and so feed her with Expectation.

The fourth *Impression*, of the inequality, between your *Estate* of *Means* and your *Greatness* of *Respects*, is not to be neglected. For believe it (my *Lord*) that till her *Majesty* find you careful of your *Estate*, she will not only think you more like to continue chargeable to her, but also have a conceit that you have higher imaginations. The *Remedies* are; First, to profess it in all speeches to her. Next, in such Sutes wherein both honour, gift and profit, may be taken to communicate freely with her *Majesty*, by way of enducing her to grant, that it will be this benefit to you. Lastly, to be plain with your *Lordship*; for the *Gentlemen* are such, as I am beholding to;) nothing can make the *Queen* or the *World* think so much that you are come to a provident care of your *Estate*, as the altering of some of your *Officers*: who though they be as true to you, as one hand to the other; yet *Opinio Veritate major*. But if, in respect of the *Bonds*, they may be entred into for your *Lordship*, you cannot so well dismiss your self of them, this cannot be done, but with *Time*.

For the *Fifth* and last, which is of the advantage of a *Favorite*: As severed from the rest it cannot hurt; so joyned with them it maketh her *Majesty* more fearful and showdow, as not knowing her own strength. The only Remedy to this, is; to give way to some other *Favorite* as in particular you shall find her *Majesty* enclined; so as the Subject hath no ill, nor dangerous aspect towards your self. For otherwise, whosoever shall

shall tell me, that you may not have singular use of a *Favorite* at your devotion; I will say, he understandeth not the *Queens Affection*, nor your *Lordships Condition*. And so I rest.

October 4. 1596.

To Sir Robert Cecil.

Sir,

I Forbear not to put in Paper, as much as I thought to have spoken to your *Honour* to day, if I could have stayed; knowing, that if your honour should make other use of it, than is due to good meaning; and then I am perswaded you will; yet to persons of Judgment, and that know me otherwise, it will rather appear (as it is) a precise honesty, and this same, *Sum cuique tribuere*, than any hollowness to any. It is my luck still to be a kin to such things as I neither like in nature; nor would willingly meet with in my course; but yet cannot avoid, without shew of base timorousness, or else of unkind, or suspicious strangeness.

Some *Hiatus* in the Copy.

And I am of one Spirit still. I ever liked the *Galenists* that deal with good compositions; and not the *Paracelsians*, that deal with these fine *Separations*: And in *Musick*, I ever loved easie Ayres that go full all the parts together; and not these strange points of Accord and Discord. This I write not, I assure your *Honour* officiously; except it be according to *Tullies Offices*; that is, *Honestly* and *Morally*. For though, I thank God, I account upon the proceeding in the *Queens Service*, or not proceeding both ways; and therefore neither mean to fawn nor retire; yet I naturally desire good opinion with any person, which for Fortune or Spirit is to be regarded; much more with a *Secretary* of the *Queens* and a *Cousin-German*; and one, with whom I have ever thought my Self to have some sympathy of nature, though accidents have not suffered it to appear. Thus not doubting of your *Honourable* interpretation, and usage of that I have written, I commend you to the Divine preservation. From *Graves-Inn*.

To my Lord of Essex.

It may please your good Lordship,

I Pray God her *Majesties* weighing be not like the weight of a Ballance; *Gravia deorsum, Levia sursum*. But I am as far from being altered in devotion towards her; as I am from distrust, that she will be altered in opinion towards me, when she knoweth me better. For my self I have lost some *Opinion*, some *Time*, and some *Means*; this is my account: But then, for *Opinion* it is a blast that goeth and cometh; for *Time*, it is true, it goeth and cometh not; but yet I have learned, that it may be redeemed.

For *Means*, I value that most; and the rather, because I am purposed, not to follow the *Practice* of the Law: If her *Majesty* command me in any

any particular, I shall be ready to do her willing Service;) and my reason is only, because it drinketh too much time, which I have dedicated to better purposes. But even, for that point of *Estate* and *Means*, I partly lean to *Thales* opinion; *That a Philosopher may be rich, if he will.* Thus your *Lordship* seeth, how I comfort my self: To the encrease whereof, I would fain please my self to believe that to be true, which my *Lord Treasurer* writeth; which is, that it is more than a *Philosopher* morally can digest. But without any such high conceit, I esteem it, like the pulling out of an aking Tooth, which I remember, when I was a Child, and had little *Philosophy*, I was glad of, when it was done. For your *Lordship*, I do think my self more beholding to you than to any Man. And I say, I reckon my self as a *Common*; (not Popular, but *Common*;) and as much as is lawful to be enclosed of a *Common*; so much your *Lordship* shall be sure to have.

Your *Lordships*, to obey your honourable
Commands, more settled
than ever.

To my Lord of Essex.

My singular good Lord,

Your *Lordship* so honourable minding my poor *Fortune* the last year, in the very entrance into that great Action, (which is a time of less leisure;) and in so liberal an allowance of your Care, as to write three Letters to stir me up Friends in your absence; doth, after a sort, warrant me not to object to my self your present quantity of affairs, whereby to silence my self from Petition of the like favour. I brake, with your *Lordship*, my self at the *Tower*; and I take it my *Brother*, hath since renewed the same motion; touching a fortune, I was in thought to attempt, in *Genere Oeconomico*. In *Genere Politico*, certain cross winds have blown contrary. My sute to your *Lordship* is for your several Letters to be left with me, dormant, to the *Gentlewoman*, and either of the *Parents*. Wherein I do not doubt, but as the beams of your favour have often dissolved, the coldness of my fortune; so in this argument, your *Lordship* will do the like with your Pen. My desire is also, that your *Lordship* would vouchsafe unto me, as out of your care a general Letter to my *Lord Keeper*, for his *Lordship* holding me, from you recommended; both in the course of my *Practice*, and in the course of my Employment, in her *Majesties* Service. Wherein, if your *Lordship* shall in any *Antithesis* or *Relation*, affirm that his *Lordship* shall have no less fruit of me than of any other, whom he may cherish, I hope, your *Lordship* shall engage your self for no impossibility. Lastly and chiefly, I know not whether I shall attain to see your *Lordship* before your Noble Journey: For *Ceremonies*, are things infinitely inferiour to my love and to my zeal. This let me, with your allowance, say unto you by Pen. It is true, that in my well meaning advices, out of my love to your *Lordship*, and perhaps out of the state of mine own mind, I have sometimes perswaded a course differing: *Ac tibi pro tutis insignia Facta placebunt*: Be it so: yet remember, that the signing of your name, is nothing unless it be to some good *Patent* or *Charter*, whereby your *Country* may be endowed with Good and Benefit. Which I speak,
both

both to move you to preserve your *Person*, for further merit and service of her *Majesty* and your *Country*, and likewise, to refer this *Action* to the same end. And so, in most true, and fervent prayers, I commend your *Lordship* and your work in hand, to the preservation, and conduct of the *Divine Majesty*; so much the more watchful, as these actions do more manifestly in *shew*, though alike in *Truth*, depend upon his *Divine Providence*.

To my Lord of Canterbury.

It may please your Grace,

I Have considered the *Objections*, perused the *Statutes* and framed the *Alterations*; Which I send, still keeping my self within the Brevity of a *Letter* and Form of a *Narration*; not entering into a form of Argument or Disputation: For, in my poor conceit, it is somewhat against the *Majesty* of *Princes* Actions, to make too curious and striving *Apologies*; but rather to set them forth plainly; and so as there may appear an Harmony and Constancy in them, so that one part upholdeth another. And so I wish your Grace all prosperity. From my poor Lodging, this, &c.

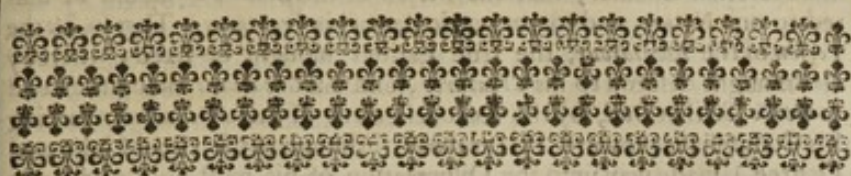
Your Graces, most dutiful,
Pupil and Servant.

To my Lord of Essex.

My singular good Lord,

THE Message it pleased your *Lordship* to send me, was to me delivered doubtfully. Whether your *Lordship* said, you would speak with me at the *Star-Chamber*, or with Mr. *Philip*. If with me, it is needless; for gratitude imposeth upon me satisfaction: If with Mr. *Philip* it will be too late; because somewhat must (perchance) be done that day. This doubt not solved, maketh me write again; the rather, because I did liberally, but yet privately affirm your *Lordship* would write; which if I make not good, it may be a discouragement. Your *Lordships* letter, though it have the Subject of Honour and Justice, yet it shall have the secrecy of a thing done upon Affection. I shall ever in a firm duty, submit my occasions, though great to your *Lordships* respects though small: And this is my resolution; that when your *Lordship* doth for me, you shall encrease my *Obligation*; when you refuse to do for me, you shall encrease my *Merit*. So leaving the matter wholly to your *Lordships* pleasure, I commend your *Lordship*, to the preservation of the *Divine Majesty*. From *Graves Inn*.

Your *Lordships* ever most humbly bounden.



A
 CONFESSIO
 OF THE
 FAITH.

WRITTEN,
 By the Right Honourable
 FRANCIS BACON,
 Baron of Verulam, &c.



Believe, that Nothing is without beginning. but *God*: No *Nature*, no *Matter*, no *Spirit*, but one, only, and the same *God*. That *God*, as he is Eternally Almighty, Only Wise, Only Good, in his *Nature*; So he is Eternally *Father*, *Son*, and *Spirit*, in *Persons*.

I believe, that *God* is so Holy, Pure, and Jealous, as it is impossible for him, to be pleased in any *Creature*, though the *Work* of his own *Hands*: So that neither *Angel*, *Man*, nor *World*, could stand, or can stand, one moment in his Eyes, without beholding the same in the face of a *Mediatour*: And therefore, that before Him, with whom all Things are present, the *Lamb of God*, was slain before all *Worlds*: Without which eternal Counsel of his, it was impossible for Him to have descended to any *Work of Creation*; But He should have enjoyed the Blessed and Individual Society of three *Persons*, in *God-head*, for ever.

But that, out of his Eternal and infinite *Goodness* and *Love*, purposing to become a *Creator*, and to communicate to his *Creatures*, He ordained,

in his Eternal Counsel, that one *Person* of the *Godhead*, should be united to one *Nature*, and to one particular of his *Creatures*; That so, in the *Person* of the *Mediatour*, the true Ladder might be fixed; whereby *God* might descend to his *Creatures*, and his *Creatures* might ascend to *God*: So that *God*, by the Reconcilement of the *Mediatour*, turning his Countenance towards his *Creatures* (though not in equal Light and Degree) made way unto the Dispensation of his most holy and secret Will; whereby some of his *Creatures* might stand, and keep their state; Others might (possibly) fall and be restored; And others might fall, and not be restored to their Estate, but yet remain in *Being*, though under Wrath and Corruption; All with respect to the *Mediatour*: Which is the great *Mystery*, and perfect Center, of all *Gods* wayes with his *Creatures*; And unto which, all his other *Works*, and *Wonders* do but serve and refer.

That he chose (according to his good pleasure) *Man* to be that *Creature*, to whose *Nature*, the *Person* of the Eternal Son of *God*, should be united: And amongst the *Generations* of *Men*, elected a small *Flock*, in whom (by the participation of *Himself*) He purposed, to express the *Riches* of his *Glory*; All the Ministration of *Angels*, Damnation of *Devils* and *Reprobates*, and Universal Administration of all *Creatures*; and Dispensation of all *Times*, having no other end, but as the wayes and *Ambages* of *God*, to be further glorified in his *Saints*; who are one with their Head the *Mediatour*, who is one with *God*.

That by the Vertue of this his Eternal Counsel, he condescended of his own good pleasure, and according to the *Times* and *Seasons* to himself known, to become a *Creatour*; And by his Eternal *Word*, created all things, And by his Eternal *Spirit*, doth comfort and preserve them.

That he made all Things, in their first Estate *Good*; And removed from himself, the beginning of all Evil and Vanity, into the Liberty of the *Creature*; But reserved in himself, the beginning of all *Resitution*, to the Liberty of his *Grace*: Using nevertheless, and turning the Falling and Defection of the *Creature* (which to his *Prescience* was eternally known) to make way to his eternal Counsel, touching a *Mediatour*, and the Work he purposed to accomplish in *Him*.

That *God* created *Spirits*, whereof some kept their standing, and others fell. He created *Heaven* and *Earth*, and all their *Armies*, and *Generations*; And gave unto them, constant and everlasting *Laws*, which we call *Nature*; which is nothing but the *Laws* of the *Creation*; which *Laws* nevertheless, have had three *Changes* or *Times*; and are to have a Fourth, or *last*. The First, when the *Matter* of *Heaven* and *Earth*, was created without *Forms*: The Second, the *Interim* of *Perfection*, of every *Dayes* work: The Third, by the *Curse*; which notwithstanding, was no new *Creation*: And the Last, at the End of the *World*, the Manner whereof is not yet fully revealed: So as the *Laws* of *Nature*, which now remain and govern inviolably, till the end of the *World*, began to be in force, when *God* first rested from his *Work*, and ceased to create; But received a *Revocation*, in part, by the *Curse*; Since which Time, they change not.

That notwithstanding, *God* hath rested and ceased from *Creating*, since the first *Sabbath*, yet nevertheless, he doth accomplish and fulfil his Divine Will in all Things, great and small, singular and general, as fully and exactly by *Providence*, as he could by *Miracle*, and new *Creation*; though

though his working be not immediate and direct, but by compass; Not violating *Nature*, which is his own *Law*, upon the *creature*.

That at the first, the *Soul of Man* was not produced by *Heaven or Earth*, but was breathed immediately from *God*: So that the waves and proceedings of *God with Spirits*, are not included in *Nature*; That is, in the *Laws of Heaven and Earth*; But are reserved to the *Law of his secret Will, and Grace*; wherein *God* worketh still, and resteth not from the work of *Redemption*, as he resteth from the *Work of Creation*. But continueth working, till the end of the *World*: What time, that *Work* also shall be accomplished, and an eternal *Sabbath* shall ensue. Likewise, that whensoever *God* doth transcend the *Law of Nature* by *Miracles* (which may ever seem as new *Creations*) He never cometh to that point or pass, but in regard of the work of *Redemption*, which is the greater, and whereto all *Gods Signs and Miracles* do refer.

That *God* created *Man* in his own *Image*, in a *Reasonable Soul*, in *Innocency*, in *Free will*, and in *Sovereignty*: That he gave him a *Law and Commandement*, which was in his power to keep, but he kept it not: That *Man* made a total defection from *God*, presuming to imagine, that the *Commandements and Prohibitions of God*, were not the *Rules of Good and Evil*; but that *Good and Evil* had their own principles and beginnings: And lusted after the knowledge of those imagined beginnings; to the end, to depend no more upon *Gods will* revealed, but upon himself and his own *Light*, as a *God*: than the which, there could not be a *Sin* more opposite, to the whole *Law of God*. That yet nevertheless, this great *Sin* was not originally moved by the *Malice of Man*, but was insinuated by the *Suggestion and Instigation of the Devil*; who was the *First Defected Creature*; and fell of *Malice*, and not by *Temptation*.

That upon the *Fall of Man*, *Death and Vanity* enter'd by the *Justice of God*; and the *Image of God in Man*, was defac'd; and *Heaven and Earth*, which were made for *Mans use*, were subdued to *Corruption* by his *Fall*; But then that instantly, and without intermission of *Time*, after the *Word of Gods Law*, became through the *Fall of Man*, frustrate as to obedience, there succeeded the greater *Word of the Promise*; that the *Righteousness of God*, might be wrought by *Faith*.

That as well the *Law of God*, as the *Word of his Promise*, endure the same for ever: But that they have been revealed in several manners, according to the dispensation of *Times*. For the *Law* was first imprinted, in that Remnant of *Light of Nature*, which was left after the *Fall*, being sufficient to accuse: Then it was more manifestly expressed in the *Written Law*; And was yet more opened, by the *Prophets*: And lastly, expounded in the true perfection, by the *Son of God* the great *Prophet*, and perfect *Interpreter*, as also *Fulfiller* of the *Law*: That likewise, the *Word of the Promise* was manifested and revealed; First, by immediate *Revelation and Inspiration*; After by *Figures*, which were of two *Natures*: The one, the *Rites and Ceremonies of the Law*; The other the continual *History of the Old World, and Church of the Jewes*, which though it be literally true, yet is it pregnant of a perpetual *Allegory*, and shadow of the *Work of the Redemption*, to follow. The same *Promise or Evangile*, was more clearly revealed, and declared by the *Prophets*; and then by the *Son himself*; And lastly, by the *Holy Ghost*, which illuminateth the *Church*, to the end of the *World*.

That in the *Fulness of Time*, according to the *Promise* and *Oath* of a *chosen Lignage*, descended the blessed *Seed* of the *Woman*, *Jesus Christ*, the only begotten *Son* of *God*, and *Saviour* of the *World*: who was conceived by the *Power*, and *Over-shadowing* of the *Holy Ghost*; And took *Flesh* of the *Virgin Mary*: That the *Word* did not only take *Flesh*, or was joyned to *Flesh*, but was made *Flesh*, though without *Confusion* of *Substance*, or *Nature*; So as the *Eternal Son* of *God*, and the ever-blessed *Son* of *Mary*, was one *Person*; So one, as the *Blessed Virgin*, may be truly and *Catholickly* called, *Deipara*, the *Mother of God*: So one, as there is no *Unity* in *Universal Nature*, nor that of the *Soul* and *Body* of *Man*, so perfect: For the three *Heavenly Unities* (whereof that is the second) exceed all *Natural Unities*: That is to say; The *Unity* of the three *Persons* in *God* head; The *Unity* of *God* and *Man*, in *Christ*; And the *Unity* of *Christ* and the *Church*; the *Holy Ghost* being the *Worker* of both these latter *Unities*; For by the *Holy Ghost* was *Christ Incarnate*, and quickned in *Flesh*; And by the *Holy Ghost*, is *Man* regenerate, and quickned in *Spirit*.

That *Jesus*, the *Lord*, became in the *flesh* a *Sacrificer*, and a *Sacrifice* for *Sin*; A *Satisfaction* and *price* to the *Justice* of *God*; A *Meriter* of *Glory*, and the *Kingdom*; A *pattern* of all *Righteousness*; a *Preacher* of the *Word* which *Himself* was; a *Finisher* of the *Ceremony*; a *Corner-stone*, to remove the separation between *Jew* and *Gentile*; An *Intercessour* for the *Church*; a *Lord* of *Nature* in his *Miracles*; a *Conquerer* of *Death*, and the *power* of *Darkness*, in his *Resurrection*; and that he fulfilled the whole *Counsel* of *God*; performing all his *Sacred Offices*, and *Anointing* on *Earth*; accomplished the whole *Work* of the *Redemption*, and *Restitution* of *Man*, to a state, superiour to the *Angels*; (whereas the state of *Man*, by *Creation* was inferiour) and reconciled and established all things, according to the *Eternal Will* of the *Father*.

That in time, *Jesus* the *Lord* was born, in the *dayes* of *Herod*; and suffered under the *Government* of *Pontius Pilate*, being *Deputy* of the *Romans*; and under the *High Priesthood* of *Caiaphas*; And was betrayed by *Judas* one of the twelve *Apostles*, and was crucified at *Hiernsalem*; and after a true and natural *Death*, and his *Body* layed in the *Sepulchre*, the third day He raised *Himself* from the *Bonds* of *Death*, and arose and shewed *Himself* to many *chosen Witnesses*, by the space of divers *dayes*; and at the end of those *dayes*, in the sight of many, ascended into *Heaven*; where he continueth his *Intercession*; And shall from thence at the day appointed, come in greatest glory, to judge the *World*.

That the *Sufferings* and *Merits* of *Christ*, as they are sufficient, to do away the *Sins* of the whole *World*; so they are only effectual to those which are *Regenerate* by the *Holy Ghost*: Who breatheth where he will, of *Free Grace*; which *Grace*, as a *Seed Incorruptible*, quickneth the *Spirit* of *Man*; and conceiveth him anew a *Son* of *God*, and *Member* of *Christ*: So that *Christ*, having *Mans Flesh*, and *Man* having *Christs Spirit*, there is an open *Passage*, and *Mutual Imputation*, whereby *Sin* and *Wrath*, was conveyed to *Christ*, from *Man*; and *Merit* and *Life* is conveyed to *Man*, from *Christ*: Which *Seed of the Holy Ghost*, first figureth in us, the *Image* of *Christ* slain or crucified, through a lively *Faith*: And then reneweth in us the *Image* of *God*, in *Holiness*, and *Charity*; though both imperfectly, and in degrees far differing, even in *Gods Elect*; As well, in regard, of the *Fire* of the *Spirit*, as of the *Illumination* thereof; which is more or less, in a large proportion: As namely, in the *Church* before *Christ*; which yet

yet nevertheless, was partaker of one, and the same Salvation with us. And of one and the same means of Salvation, with us.

That the *Work of the Spirit*, though it be not tied to any *Means* in Heaven or Earth, yet it is ordinarily dispensed by the *Preaching of the Word*, The *Administration of the Sacraments*, the *Covenants of the Fathers* upon the *Children*; *Prayer*; *Reading*; The *Censures of the Church*; The *Society of the Godly*; The *Cross*, and *Afflictions*; Gods *Benefits*; His *Judgements* upon others; *Miracles*; The *Contemplation of his Creatures*; All which (though some be more principal) God useth as the *Means of Vocation*, and *Conversion of his Elect*; Not derogating from his power to call immediately by his *Grace*; and at all *Hours and Moments of the Day* (that is, of *Mans Life*) according to his good pleasure.

That the *Word of God*, whereby his *Will* is revealed, continued in *Revelation* and *Tradition* until *Moses*; And that the *Scriptures* were from *Moses* time, to the times of the *Apostles* and *Evangelists*; In whose *Age*, after the coming of the *Holy Ghost*, the *Teacher of all Truth*, the *Book of the Scriptures* was shut and closed, so as not to receive any new *Addition*; And that the *Church* hath no power over the *Scriptures*, to teach, or command any thing contrary to the *written Word*; But is as the *Ark*, wherein the *Tables of the first Testament*, were kept and preserved; That is to say, The *Church* hath only the *custody*, and *delivery over* of the *Scriptures*, committed unto the same; Together with the *Interpretation* of them, but such only as is conceived from themselves.

That there is an *Universal or Catholick Church of God*, dispersed over the face of the *Earth*, which is *Christ's Spouse*, and *Christ's Body*; Being gathered of the *Fathers of the old World*, of the *Church of the Jews*, of the *Spirits of the Faithful Dissolved*, and the *Spirits of the Faithful Militant*, and of the *Names yet to be born*, which are already written in the *Book of Life*. That there is also a *Visible Church*, distinguished by the outward *Works of Gods Covenant*, and the receiving of the *Holy Doctrine*, with the *Use of the Mysteries of God*, and the *Invocation and Sanctification of his Holy Name*. That there is also an *holy Succession*, in the *Prophets of the New Testament*, and *Fathers of the Church*, from the time of the *Apostles & Disciples*, which saw our *Saviour in the flesh*, unto the *consummation of the Work of the Ministry*, which persons are called from God by *gift*, or *inward Anointing*; and the *Vocation of God*, followed by an *outward Calling*, and *Ordination of the Church*.

I believe, that the *Souls* of such as dye in the *Lord*, are blessed, and rest from their *Labours*, and enjoy the *sight of God*; yet so, as they are in *Expectation of a further Revelation of their Glory*, in the last *Day*. At which time, all *Flesh of Man* shall arise and be changed, and shall appear, and receive from *Jesus Christ*, his *Eternal Judgement*; And the *Glory of the Saints* shall then be full; And the *Kingdom*, shall be given up to *God the Father*: From which *Time* all things shall continue for ever in that *Being, and State*, which then they shall receive: So as there are three *Times* (if *Times* they may be called) or parts of *Eternity*. The first, the *Time before beginnings*, when the *Godhead* was only, without the *Being, of any Creature*; The Second, the *Time of the Mystery*, which continueth from the *Creation*, to the *Dissolution of the World*: And the Third, the *Time of the Revelation of the Sons of God*; which *Time* is the last, and is *Everlasting without change*.

A Perfect List of his Lordships true Works, both
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mandanda.

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His.

THE SECOND
PART
OF THE
Resuscitatio

OR
COLLECTION

Of his pieces in the

WORKS

Of the Right Honourable FRANCIS BACON
Baron of Verulam, and Viscount of St. Albans

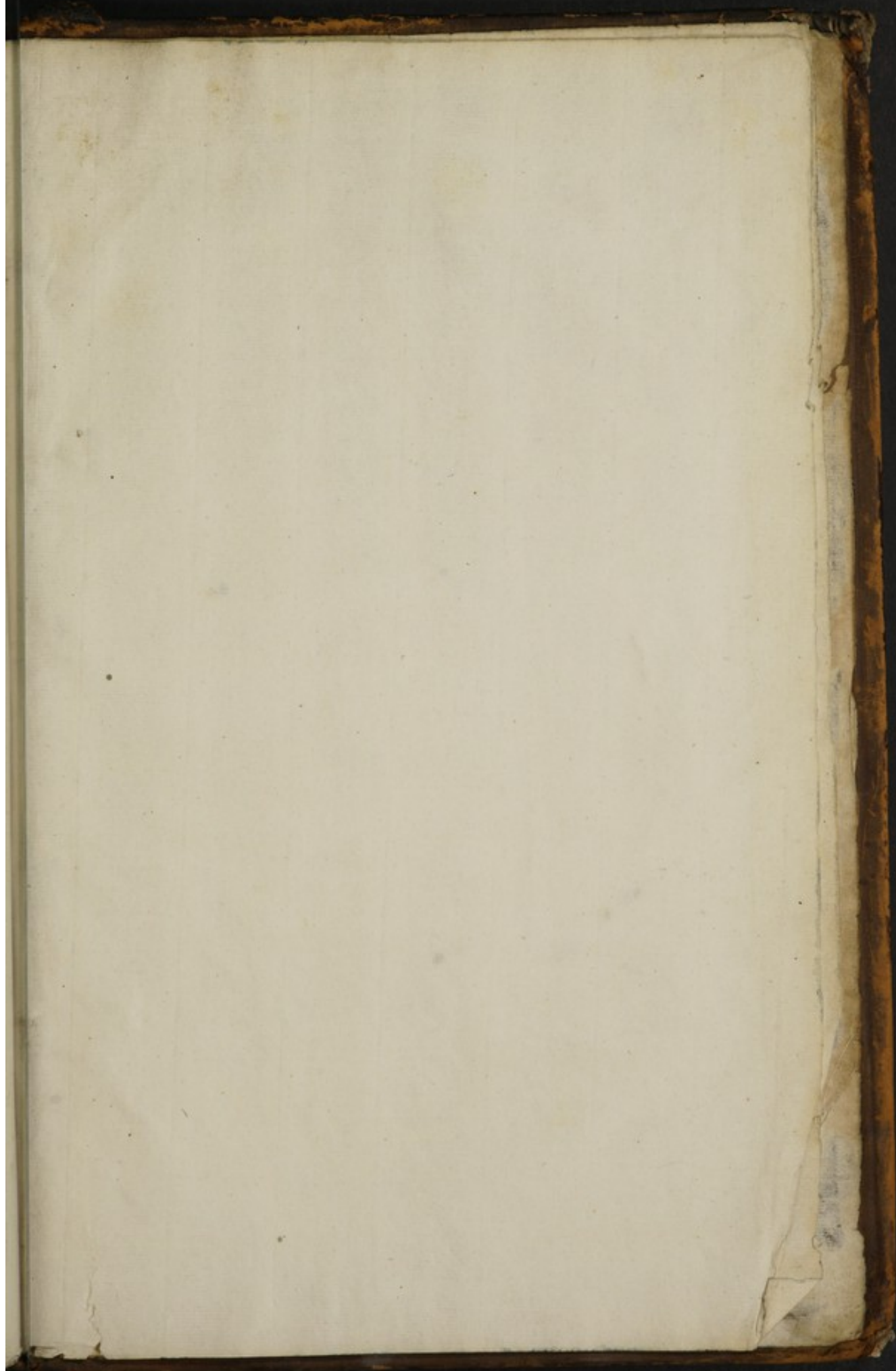
Printed at the former's Request in smaller Volumes, and being
small but, are now collected and printed in this one, and of his other
Works, which were not yet printed.

COLLECTED

By Iohn Iohnson, Printer, by Licence, for and by Assignes
of the said Right Honourable Viscount of St. Albans.

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1667. Sir Edward Hyde, Knight, Chancellor of the
Exchequer to King Charles the First, had
the Great Seal of England committed
to his Custody 23 Jan.
And was made Lord Chancellor of England
at Dover in February 29 Jan. following
1667.

1667. Sir Orlando Bridgman Knight and Baron
Chief Justice of the Court of Com-
mon Pleas, had the Great Seal of En-
gland committed to his Custody 30 Aug.

