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#### Gzeat Bastard

PROTECTOR of the Little ONE, Gr.

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PROTECTION of the Little One, r.

THE

## Great Bastard, PROTECTOR

OF THE

#### Little One.

Done out of French.

And for which, a PROCLAMATFON, with a Reward of 5000 Lewedores, to Difcover the Author, was Publish'd.



Printed at Cologne, MDCLXXXIX.

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# EXCIPETOR PROTECTOR

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Princed at Colegne, a Dockwann.

#### THE

#### Great Bastard

Protector of the Little One, &c.

TE find in Holy Writ, that in the Jewish Law, it was expressly provided by the Supreme Legislator, That a Bastard should not enter into the Congregation of the Lord, even to the tenth Generation: But it seems the Unhappy Kingdom of France allows the Bastard himself, not only to enter into the Congregation, but to settle himself upon the Throne, and to bear it higher than all the preceeding Kings before him, which had a better right to do it, as being the Offspring of Kings, and not the Sons of the People, the proper term the Roman Law gives to Baftards. We have heard of the Salick Law, in force in that Kingdom, for a great many Ages, by which the Crown of France cannot fall from the Sword to the Distaff; but till the blessed days of our August Mo-B narch.

narch, we never had the happiness to be acquainted with a Law or Custom, by which that was in the power of a Queen of France, to provide us an Heir to the Crown, without the concurrence of her Husband, and to impose upon us for our King, a Brat of another Man's making. All the Reign of our Invincible Monarch, has been a constant Series of Wonders; but among them all, this is none of the least; That he who was in the opinion of all the World, the Son of a private Gentleman, from his birth till the end of the Prince of Conde's Wars, has had the good fortune to be ever since, no less than the Son of Lewis the Thirteenth. After this, let no body call in question the commonly supposed Fable, of the Transmutation of Iphis from a Woman to a Man, fince to be translated from a Bastard, to a Son lawfully begotten, is equal-By as difficult. Also can't guibassarq of lla

Among a great many other Quarrels, I have with the English Nation, this is one, that they are a People too nice in believing Miracles; and their Haughtiness is such, as they scorn, for sooth, to believe Impossibilities: for about them, and all the rest of the World about them, are firmly perswaded, that the little bable Prince of Wales, was never of

Queen Mary's bearing, much less of King Fames's begetting, yet if these Insidels had been as well-mannerly creditions, as we in France have been, of the wonderful Transmutation of our Lowis le Grand, they needed not have made all this noise about the little Impostor Infant, but might have comforted themselves in the hopes, that he who was a Spurious Prince of Wales to day, might some years hence, by a new French way of Transubstantiation, become a lawfully begotten King of England, But the mischief of all is, these stiff-necked Hereticks, ever fince they fell off from the Communion of the Holy Church, make bold to call in question all our Miracles; and fuch a one as this would be, I am afraid they would flick at, among others.

Good God! how happy had it been for France, yea, for a great part of the World, that the French had been as great Infidels, upon the point of Miracles, as the Heretick English; and that our Lowis the Fourteenth had been hurl'd out of France, when but Dolphin of Viennois, as the little Mock Prince of Wales has been out of England, when scarce well handled into the light? What dismal Tragedies has our French Impostor B 2

caus'd in Christendom? How many Cities laid in ashes, Countries ruined, Families extinguished, and millions of Lives sacrific'd to the

Vanity and Ambition of a Bastard?

The Hugonots of France, of all People in the World, have most reason to be ashamed of their conduct, with relation to this Ungrate Monster, in the time of his Minority, and of the Prince of Conde's Wars: and these People who disown a thousand things in the Catholick Religion, meerly upon the account of their being, in their opinion, irreconcilable to Reason, did strangely contradict, not only common Fame, but even Reason infelf, in being brought to think, that it was posfible that Lowis the Fourteenth should be the true Son of Lowis the Thirteenth, after near half a Jubilee of Years past in Marriage betwixt him and Anne of Austria, his Queen, without the least hope of Issue, with all the concurring figns of a natural Impotency upon his side. But these Gentlemen have paid dear enough for their opinions, and have had sufficient time and occasion to read their past Folly, in their present Affliction, and to call to mind with regret, their unaccountable Madness in affishing him to re-ascend the Throne of France, whom almost the whole Nation

Nation, the Princes of the Blood, and the Parliament of Paris had combin'd together to tumble down, and had certainly done it, if the Hugonots had not turn'd the Scale. These poor Hugonots have had so many sad occasions fince, to repent their fault, that I confess it's scarce generous to upbraid the miserable with the follies they cannot now amend, and which has brought upon them so many misfortunes. And yet I must beg leave to tell them, That as their Zeal to Lewis the 14th's unjust Interest, was the original cause, in my opinion, of Heaven's thus afflicting them by his Hands; so it was indeed the true Motive that induc'd this Ungrate to ruin them. For thus it was, that he and his Jesuitick Cabal reason'd among themselves; If the Hugonots in the late Prince of Conde's Wars, when the Crown was at Stake were able to turn the Ballance, and to draw Victory and Success to the side they espous'd, which at that time was ours: By the same parity of Reason, If the same Hugonots shall at any time hereafter be induc'd to joyn against us, and to take our Enemies part, they will without all doubt turn the Scale on the other side, and prove as dangerous Enemies as formerly they were Friends; and thence by a Diabolical way of Reasoning, it was concluded Tree H

cluded that it was the true Interest of the Crown, that the Hugonots should be utterly

destroyed.

By the way, I must, the contrary to my inclination, do a piece of Justice to Lowis the 14th. in Vindicating him from a common afpersion cast upon him by the Hugonot's, and it's this: Over and above the soulest Ingratitude imaginable, (in which Charge I heartily agree with them) he is chargeable with, as to them they will needs load him to the boot, with no less than perjury and breach of Faith, in not observing the famous Edict of Nants, which was granted to them by King Henry the Fourth, and declared by him to be in all time coming, an irrevocable and fundamental Constitution of the State; which Edict, say they, Lewis the 14th. swore at his Coronation inviolably to observe. I confess this is a heavy Charge; but to speak no worle of the Devil than he deserves, in my opinion our Lewis le Grand is not chargeable upon that score, as not being bound to the observance of that Edict, even the having sworn it: If we shall consider, that by the express words of the Edict it self, King Henry obliges Himself and his lawful Successor's only, that is, those who shall succeed to the Crown of France

France in a lawful descent of Royal Blood. Now I think no man will say, that by this Clause of the Edict, an extraneous person, such as our Interloper Lewis the 14th. is, can be included; and therefore as having none of the Royal Blood of France in his Veins, he cannot be justly charg'd with perjury or breach of Faith, in not observing one Edict, which was declared and meant to oblige only the lawful Successors of King Henry the Fourth.

Here I cannot but relate a Discourse I had once with one of the Fathers of the Capucian Order; the very day after the Revocation of the Edict of Nants, and which may serve to answer one Objection naturally arising, from what I have said upon this Head. All Paris was fill'd with the noise of this Affair, and in every corner, both Papist and Protestant was reasoning upon it; among the rest the good Capucin and I would needs turn both Statesmen and Casuists on the Subject. We lost betwixt us, all the Arguments we could fall upon, to vindicate, if possible, the Kings so aprently unjust action; and in the end we came to reason, how far the King was oblig'd to the observance of the Edict of Nants, upon the account of his not being indeed the law-

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ful Successor of Henry the 4th. the granter of it. But, said I, Father, the I should agree, that the King is not oblig'd by that Edict at first, for the reason we have named, yet his Posterior swearing to observe it, makes him as lyable to the observance of it, as if he were really the true Successor of Henry the 4th. and of the Royal Blood of France. To this the Capucin returned me a very satisfactory Answer: Sir, says he, It seems you are but little acquainted with the Cassuistick Dostrine and Principles of the Fefuits, and have not the happiness to be acquainted with Father le Chese the Kings Confessor, so well as I; and therefore I'le tell you one Evasion, a Wit like his, will soon find out to remove all needless scruples from the Kings mind, arising from his Swearing the Edict of Nants, and its this: The words of the Oath which the King did take at his Coronation was these, And seeing this Edict was declared by King Henry 4th our Grandfather of Glorious Memory, to be irrevocable, and that his lamful Successors the succeeding Kings of France should swear the same at their Coronation, therefore me do hereby promise and swear faithfully and inviolably to observe the said Edict all the days of our Life-time. Now these being the very words of the Kings Oath, (continues the Capucin) How

bow proper and easie was it for the Reverend Father le Chese, to tell him, Sire, You are not at all obliged by this Oath, because it leans upon, and contains in its very besom, a Supposition, upon the removal of which, the whole Oath itself does necessarily fall, viz. Your Majesty's being the Grand-child of Henry the 4th; which neither you yourself, nor no body else does believe: So that if your Majesty has sworn an Oath, wherein there is an express supposition that you are the Grand-child of Henry the 4th, which you are not, the Oath it felf, as leaning on that false supposition, must necessarily fall with it, and becomes in itself void. I hope you are wifer, (concludes the Capucin to me) but to think that F, le Chese might use all this freedom with his ignorant bigotted Pupil, enflaved to his Direction, especially that he is acquainted with all the Villanies of his Life, and in particular with his criminal Privacies with the Dauphineß. Thus far the Capucin's Discourse and mine, and I must say, upon reflection, I cannot devine an Evasion which Father le Chese could have fallen upon more plaufible, to perswade his enslav'd Pupil to Revoke the Edict of Nants; than this the Capucin hinted at.

But I know the Reader will tell me, What means all this pudder upon a meer Suppolition, that Lowis le Grand is a Bastard, without

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making it appear, or proving that he is fo? I acknowledge, that of all the Tasks one ever ventured upon, that of proving a Man to be a Bastard, is the hardest; for when a Woman designs to bring another then her Husband to her Bed, she uses not to order such and such perfons to stand by, that they may bear Testimony of her Crime : and tho' fome Women. may come the length of Inadvertence or Impudence, in being too open in their Amours, yet when they have to do with a Gallant that's concern'd in Honour, and oblig'd by his Character, to be more reserved in his Pleasures; its not to be imagin'd, but she will be taught to play her part, if not chastly, yet cantiously. All the World knows that the Cardinals of Richelen and Mazarin, were capable of keeping their own Secrets; and yet it's to be regrated, that their Amours with our Invincible Monarch's Mother, were hard enough to be concealed, to many are the Spies about the Courts of Princes.

That Anne of Austria found a way to provide an Heir to Lowis the 13th, without putting him to the pains of getting it himself, will appear clearly enough, if we take a view of all the Circumstances that meet in this Affair, which all taken together, leaves us no room to doubt of that Queen's concern for perpetuating her Husband's Memory at any Cost.

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Common Fame was ever lookt upon as a great prefumption of the Truth of a thing, especially if joyned to other concurring Circumstances: and never did that prating Goddess extend her voice louder, than in proclaiming to the World, the Spurious Birth of our August Monarch: Time was when she did not whisper it in Corners, but exprest it in publick Pictures, Plays, Farces, and what not? Modesty will not allow me to mention the baudy Shapes of these two forts of Bread, call'd to this day the Queen's Bread, and the Cardinal's Bread, fold thro' Paris, and in most places of France; so that at that time, one could scarce sit down to eat, but he was put in mind of the Queen's and the Cardinal's Amours. It were in vain to ennumerate the thousand part of the Satyrs and Pasquils on this Subject, for a great many Years; each Pen out-vying one another, in the Glory of propagating to Posterity, the Love Passions of these two Mighty Cardinat Ministers of State; let this one upon Cardinal Richelew, affixt on his Palace, serve for all:

What means th' Ungrate French to hate,
The only true Support of State?
What greater Favour could there be,
Shown to the King, Queen, State, all three;
Than to provide, by his Unwearied Care,
The King a Son, the Queen a Husband, and the State an

Impotency is one of those Impersections, a Man is most unwilling to take with, being that which un-mans him, and renders him the scorn of his own, and the abhorrence of the other Sex: It can only be proved by presumptions; and these are for the most part reducible, either to his indifference for the fair Sex in general, or for his own Wife in particular; the weakness of his Constitution, or his Cohabiting with a Woman of a sound Body and proportion d Age, for a considerable time, without having any Issue by her. All these Presumptions, and some more than perhaps Decency will allow me to name, will be found in Lowis the 13th, the supposed Father of our August Monarch.

Man's indifference for the fair Sex, in general, or his own Wife in particular, then when a man in the heat of his Youth, has a right by Marriage to the Bed of a beautiful and young Princess, has her constantly in his view, and in his power, and yet at the same time, can for some Years together abstaine from those Embraces, which Marriage has not only made lawful, but a Duty: and this unwonted coldness in Youth, is the more to be jealous'd, that, previous to the Marriage, the Man did express an eager impatience to enjoy his young Bride; for the subse-

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quent Coldness and Abstinence does clearly infinuate a consciousness of his being mistaken of himself, and that upon tryal he has found his

power not answerable to his will.

Of all this, we have a pretty clear instance in Lowis the 13th: Upon his being married by Proxy to Anna of Austria Infanta of Spain, afterwards Mother to our Invincible Monarch, he exprest the greatest eagerness to enjoy her, and having gone the length of Burdeaux to meet. her, his desires vented themselves in the following Letter, sent her some few days before her arrival: MADAME.

Man

Ince I cannot, according to my longing Defire, find myself near you, at your entry into my Kingdom, to put you in possession of the Power I' have, and of that entire Affection I have in my breast to Love and Serve you: I send you Luyenes, one of the most trustiest of my Servants, to Salute you in my Name, and to tell you, that you are expected by me with the greatest impatience, to offer unto you MYSELF: I pray therefore receive him favourably, and believe what he shall tell you, Madam, from your most dear Friend and Servant and serount,

The strain of this Letter seems to be warm enough, and the word Offer of Himfelf, is pretty expressive, as coming from a young Bridegroom to a young and beautiful Bride. Now who would have dream'd, but this skirmishing by Letters should have produced a fixt Battel at meeting? But alas! our Youngster having bedded his Queen but for the space of two Hours, rises up from his Nuptial-bed, too late conscious to himself, of his unfitness for the Sports of Venus: And albeit he was in his Queen's company every day for four Years thereafter, his false Desires never led him once again, during all that time, to try a second Rencounter: Yea, it was expected by every body, he should never have ventured to bed the Queen again, if his Favourite Luyenes had not trickt him into it, the very night of his Sister's Marriage with the Prince of Piedmont: for Luyenes finding the King in a good jolly humor, and talking more wantonly than ordinary, he grasps him out of his Bed, in his arms, and throwing a Night-gown about him, brings him unexpectedly into the Queen's Bed. It was indeed pretended, that the reason of this four Years Abstinence was for fear the Marriage-bed might hinder the King's growth, and enervate his strength: And yet it's hard to believe, that fuch a politick Consideration could prevail with a Man

Man that had any boiling Blood in his Veins: but every body will be apt at the first dash, to draw this Consequence from it, that there was more in it of a Winter chilness, than usually suits with Youth.

From the beginning of the Year 1619, to 1638, King Lowis the 13th continued to Cohabit with his Queen: and often in his melancholly Fits, to which he was naturally subject, he would complain to his Confidents, That he knew certainly the Queen would have no Children to him. Upon which fell out a remarkable Pafsage, that serves mightily to Unriddle some difficulties in this Affair : One day at Fontenbleau, the time of his Brother Monsieur's Wars against him, being in a fullen Fit, he began to regrate to some few about him, his misfortune of not having Children of his own body; which he faid was the cause of Monsieur's Insolence against him, and of his Power with the People, as being presumptive Heir of the Crown. Hereupon some of them began to tell him, That for Reasons of State, it was very fit to procure a Divorce from the Queen; and that perhaps another Wife might bring him Children to heir the Crown of France, and put Monsieur beside the Cushion. But Luyenes, who knew the King's Infirmity best, taking him aside, told him with his usual freedom, Sire, VILLIV. Unless Unless you resolve to ruine yourself for good and all, let there never be the least mention made in time coming, of a Divorce from the Queen; for if any such thing shall come to her ears, she will be sure to lay the blame of her Barrenness upon your Majesty; and this every body will believe, and which will render Monsieur's Pretensions insupportable. And indeed it was from this Consideration, that the motion of a Divorce was ever afterwards laid asside, least the Queen should be provoked, to tell out the Truth, and thereby Monsieur's Interest elevated a pin higher than suited with the King's safety.

There is another great Presumption of one's Impotency, when a Man evinces himself to be indifferent not only for his own Wife, but for the whole fair Sex in general: Lowis the 13th gave ample proofs of this sort of Vertue, if it be one; having been never seen to cast one single warm glance at any of the Beauties of the Court, and never heard to utter one expression that could

be interpreted amorous.

Of this Indifference of his, for the fair Sex, there is one pretty instance, in an expression he had to Monsieur his Brother, upon the occasion of his marrying the Duke of Lorrain's Daughter, against the King's will: Monsieur having told him, by way of excuse, that he chus d rather to

Marry

Marry at any rate, then to live in Whoredom; and one of the two he said his Constitution obliged him to do. Brother, replies the King, You and I it seems are of different tempers, for I could live all my life without either of them. Here was a modest, tho untimous confession of his Indifference, if not Impotency; and indeed Monsieur was not wanting to improve it in his Circular Letters, he wrote to his Partisans, a few months

after, upon his retiring to Brussels.

There is another Story much of the same nature, that passed betwixt the King and his Favorite Luyenes, about the Divorce from the Queen, when it was first talkt of: Luyenes told him, That the only way to stop the Queen's mouth in the matter of the Divorce, was for the King to give an evidence, that her Barrenness was not from his fault, by trying to get Children by some other Woman; and hereupon he mention'd one of the handsomest Ladies about Court, as a sit Mistress for him. The King answered coldly, Mais je vous assure Luyenes, je ne songe pas a telles choses: But I assure you, says he, Luyenes, I do not think upon these things. And so the Discourse was dropt.

I shall only name one other instance more of. the King's indifference for the fair Sex, because it was so publick, and had so much of Ralliary in

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it: The King being one day playing at Cardes with Mademoselle Ramboulet, it happen'd that the King alledged upon her, she had dropt a Carde on design, saying, he would have it be where it will: the Lady sinding she was discover'd, slipe the Carde into her breast, saying, Sire, I am as fured you will not take it out here: Which was true, for the King gave over any further search, when he see the Carde was in her bosom.

A great many attributed this Indifference of the King's for his own Lady, and all other Women, to the weakness of his Constitution; and indeed he was of the tenderest and sickliest imaginable, being from his birth weak in his limbs, and Astractick to his dying day. The Duke of Espernon, rallaying one day with the King's Physician, told him, He was asraid the King might over heat himself in the Embraces of a young and beautiful Queen. The Physician nodding his head, answer'd him, It must be a great heat that will than his Majesty's Ice.

But tho' Lowis the 13th, had been a just Admirer of his own Queen, and of the fair Sex in general, and had neither been branded with Impotency, nor known to be of a weakly Constitution, what a wonderful thing was it, that what a man could not do in the heat of his Youth, he should in the beginning of the autumn of his Age, and that there

there should be twenty three Years betwixt their Marriage and the Birth of their first Child? I remember the Poets tell us, that Jupiter, when he was to beget Hercules, was necessitated to make a night three times longer than the ordinary, so difficult was it even for the Father of the Gods to beget an Heroe: But our Invincible Heroe, Lowis le Grand, required a longer time to be gotten than Hercules, and twenty three Years was little enough time to produce our August Monarch. What a shame was it for Cardinal Riche, lew to throw away so much pains to no purpose ? And how easie had it been to have made the King a Father, and the Queen a Mother, in the twentieth part of that time, if he had but understood the new English way of getting and bearing Children? But it seems the Art of impoling Infant Princes was not then brought to that perfection, it has been of late; and Anna of Austria was not so good a Proficient in the Trade, as Mary of Modena. What needed the former have made herself the talk of all France, for her Intreignes with her two Cardinals? It had been the easiest thing in the World, to make her a Mother, without the trouble of one single throwe: A close Balister about the Bed, and a convenient Passage at the head of it, with a wary Midwife, and one or two more trusty Confidents, might have done just as well.

But the Curse of all was, our Lowis the 13th was neither to be impos'd upon, in fuch an Affair, nor could be brought into the Defign himself; His malice to his Brother, the next Heir, tho' at War with him, came not up to that length, as to cheat him of the Throne. And tho Lowis the 13th had been capable of so great a Weakness, or rather Madness, his Brother Monsieur was too much concern'd, to let the Queen impose upon him, one to exclude him from the Crown: During the Queen's bigness, Monsieur had his constant Spies about her, to watch her motions, and to tell him every thing that past: Upon the news of the Queen's being in Labour, Monsieur was not out of the way, but hastens away to her Bed-Chamber; and his Sedulity and Watchfulness was scarce allowable in Modesty; the least circumstance about the Mother and Child, did not escape his prying Curiosity, and the Field of Nature itself was laid open to his view; fuch is the misfortune of Princesses, when bearing Children, in prejudice of other Mens rights. Monsieur retiring himself to his Chamber, in a melancholly mood, (as he had good reason) was asked of by Espernon, what he had seen: Alas! says he, I am sure I saw it come out, but who the Devil put it in, I know not.

Queen Mary of Modena took a shorter cut, and

a more modest method of Lying in: She would neither allow the Princesses concerned, to search into her Bigness, nor permit any in their Name, to be present at her Labour: The poor Prince & of Denmark was hurried away to the Bath, upon the pretence of her health; and the Queen Dowager was not brought in, till the Game was over. And who can blame a modest Italian, to be more reserv'd in the Secrets of Nature, than a blunt Spaniard? How happy was it for the first, that instead of two Princesses at a distance, she did not meet with a Blustering Duke of Orleance, to peep more narrowly into the Scheme of her. Contrivances, and render her and her Plot ridiculous. Votal the paragrains and beverled rous

But to return to the happy Birth of our Lowis le Grand; it seems all the Endeavours of Cardinal Richelem, to provide an Heir for France, were unsuccessful; whether his Brain and his other Parts were not of a piece, or his pressing Cares of State, joyn'd to some natural impediment were the cause of it, I cannot tell: But it was referved for a person of a meaner Conditi; on, tho' of a more robust Constitution, to effectuate, what this Consummate Church-man had attempted in vain: Monsteur le Grand, a Gentleman of a comely Person, and sprightly Spirit, and a courtly Genius, was lookt upon as the fic-Crewalds,

test Person to make up the defects of an Impotent King, and a Wearied Favorite-Cardinal. This Carpet Knight was admitted into the Embraces of the Queen, and by her teeming Belly, she found, within a few months, that she had hit upon a fit Stallion to propagate the Royal Family of France.

It's generally thought, this Gentleman was not so much the Queen's own choice, as that of Richelem; and that this Refin'd Minister persuaded the Queen to entertain Monsteur le Grand for her Gallant, out of a meer Principle of State, as being more likely to make the Queen a Mother, than he himself was: And this is the rather believed, that it is generally known, that immediately after the Queen was found to be with Child, M. le Grand was dismist the Court, upon the honourable pretence of being made Lieutenant-Criminal of Provence; the wily Cardinal fearing his Intimacy with the Queen, might prejudice him in her favour; and indeed after this Jobb was done, the Cardinal had no more use for him, as the sequel made it too evident.

Pliny tells us a story of the Wolf, That he never sees his Sire; because, says he, he is murdered by the rest of the Wolves, out of envy, that he was prefer'd by the she Wolf, before them. The same sate had the Father of this Rapacious

Creature,

Creature, Lowis the 14th; for being nous'd into the Conspiracy of Monsieur de Monmorancy, he was beheaded at Tholonse, by the Cardinal's express Command; who was unwilling the Queen should have an abler Gallant than himself, for the suture.

Gentleman, in being first brought to the Bed of a Queen, and thereafter in having his Head chopt off, meerly that he might not tell Tales, or give any Jealonsie to his Rival, in the Queen's favour: Yet I judge him happy in this, that he did not

live to see the Monster he had begotten.

There happen'd a memorable Passage at his Death, which was this: Being all along, after his Condemnation, laid asleep with an assurance of a Pardon, even upon the Scassold, to the end he might not discover any of his Criminal Secrecies with the Queen; at last, being desir'd to lay down his Head; for the blow, he came to understand, too late, that he was cheated out of his life; and just when he was beginning to express himself in these words: O! la Vanite d'estre aime d'une fame cruele, &c. O! the Vanity of being lov'd by a Woman cruel, and devoted to the villanous Counsels of a Church-man. Here the fatal Axe did put an end to the Sentence, and to his Life together:

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This end had Monsieur le Grand, Father of our August Monarch: And it's but just, his Son should bear the name of Le Grand, not as an Epithet, but as the Sirname of his Father, Le Grand, by way of Epithet, being never his due. And thus was Cardinal Richelew revenged upon him, for being a fitter and abler Gallant to the Queen, than himself, tho' at first he was not only the Privado, but the first Incourager of their Amours.

When I am on this Subject, I cannot but mention a Droll sort of Letter, written about that time by Monsieur to the Duke of Lorrain, his Brother-in-law, from Bruffels, which was afterwards found among the Duke of Lorrain's Papers taken at St. Michel, which was to this purpose: Your Highness accuses me unjustly, for not obtaining from Monsieur le Grand, when he was with me, a declaration of his Privacies with the Queen; which you say, would have mightily furthered my Affairs: But, Sir, tho' M. le Grand, at some certain times, out of a transporte of fury against the Queen, for her Unkindness, as he term'd it, would confess to me the whole Secrets past betwixt the Queen and him; yet the very next moment, he would pass from all he had said, and affirm, that what he spoke formerly, was but in jest. One night, when we were speaking of retiring from Court, I brought him to promise, that he should

wait on me the next morning, to give me an ample Declaration of what I fought of him: but he changed his mind that very night, and told me the next day, that he would do it some other time, when our Affairs were better ripened. Being astonished at this sudden change, I found by inquiry, that the Cardinal had sent for him that very night, and that he was in his Privy-Chamber above an hour together; and what past betwixt them two, I cannot devine, but by the event. Notwithstanding of all this, concludes Monsieur's Letter, I cannot think but this Unfortunate has left some such Declaration in the hands of some of his Friends, which if it could be fallen upon, would mightily conduce to the good of our Affairs, &c.

In this Letter, we see Monsieur asserts plainly, that Monsieur le Grand consessed to him his Privacies with the Queen, and had promised in his angry Fits, to declare them under his hand; tho I must say, it was not generous on his part, let the Queen's Ingratitude to him be what it will: and it's more than probable, that the taking vent of this Affair, hastned his Ruine. It seems Mademoselle, who is yet alive, Daughter to Monsieur, was perswaded of the truth of this Intreigue, and that her Father had told her how little right Lowis the 14th had to the Crown; since a great many Years after, at the Barricado of

Parisa

Paris, this Princess went in person to the Bastile, and with her own hand fir'd the first Gun, against the King's Forces, with this expression, 1

know of no right he has here.

If likeness be a sign of a near relation, never was there two faces liker to one another, than these of our Invincible Monarch, and M. le Grand. And I must acknowledge the wisdom of the Queen, in causing M. le Visme, her Painter, call in all the Pictures of M. le Grand, that he could possibly get into his hands, when she found her Son betray'd his true Father by his Physiognomy: For those who have seen both the Originals, will say, there was need of all this caution.

Thus the Cardinal Richlew had the honour of being a Gallant to a Queen, and upon trial of his own want of a prolifick quality, had the goodness to provide another better qualified than himself: Notwithstanding of this obligation the Nation has to him, I cannot forgive his Insolence in ordering these words to be engraven in capital Letters, upon the Pedestal of Lowis the 13th's Statue, in the Palace Royal, Cardinalis Richliens Coadjutor Suus in omnibus suis negotiis: The Cardinal Richlew, his Helper in all his Affairs: As if it had not been enough to have Cuckold'd his Master, without erecting him a Statue, meerly to tell the World that he did so.

As

As Similitude in Faces, is often a fign of a Relation in Blood, so the likeness of Condition, is as often an incentive to Love, and the motive to Friendship: Let no body therefore blame Lowis the Great, for Patronising the little Prince of Wales; it's but reasonable, the Great Bastard should protect the Little One, and endeavour to set upon the English Throne, just such a Creature

as is already upon the French one, or I same

It's just with our Great Bastard, as with the Fox in the Fable, who had the misfortune to lose his Tail, he would needs perswade his Neighbours to cut off, theirs, that thereby he might hide his own infirmity: It's certain Lowis the 14th, would be content that all the Scepters of Christendom were only sway'd by Bastards, that his own Spurionsness might be the less taken notice of. And if it be true, that some Lawyers affirm of the old Law of Normandy, that by it, Bastards did exclude the lawfully begotten; no body has reason to exclaim against Lowis le Grand his Succession to the Crown of France, fince he is a Norman by birth, as born at St. Germain en Lye, the hithermost? Town of that Province.

Methinks I hear the little Prince of Wales, or rather his true Parents, exclaiming against me heavily, for calling him so often a Bastard, and

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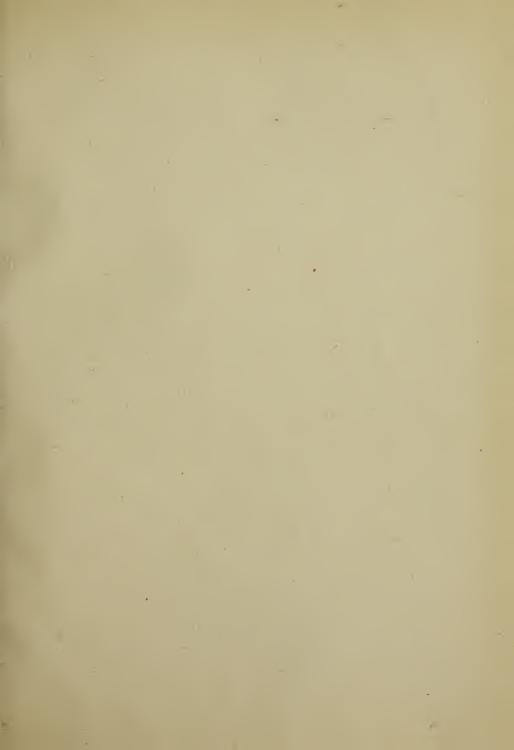
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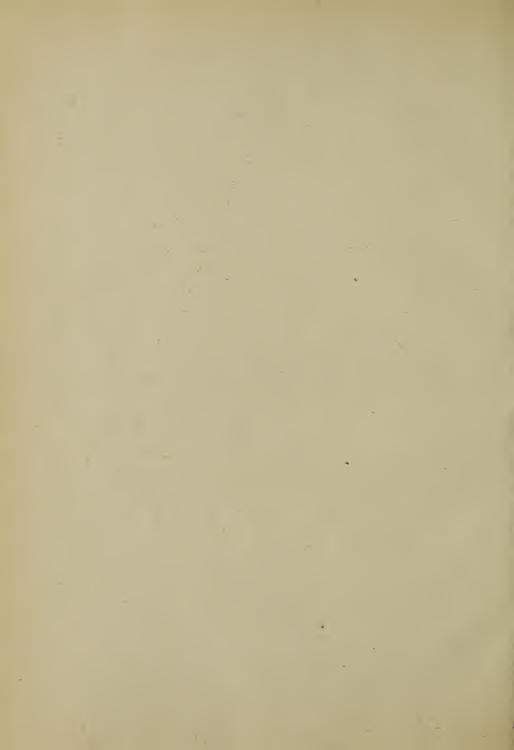
thus pleading against the Injustice of my Pen: What Devil must inspire a man to call one a Ba-Stard, that is really begotten in lawful Wedlock; and though he had the good fortune to be brought into Queen Mary's Bed, by a skilful Midwife, to be there own'd for her own Son, yet all this makes him not a Baftard . And pray who would have refused to lend their Son to be the Heir of three Crowns ? I confess there is reason in all chis; and I am very inclinable to excuse both the litthe Impostor and his Parents, lince few would have refused such an offer; and I oblige my felf, That if ever I happen to be in England, when the Gentleman comes to be King, I shall est enter of Constant of Spirit for the series of Constant of Spirit were only sweet of Spirit series the series that his own Spiritons of the series that the taken notice of the And if it be true, that ince Layer affine of the pld gaw of Morinaof that by it, Baffards did exclude the lawfully begotten; no body has reason to exclaim against Lowis le Grand his Succession to the Grown of France, fince he is a Norman by birth as born at St. Germain in Lye, the hithermost Town of that Province.

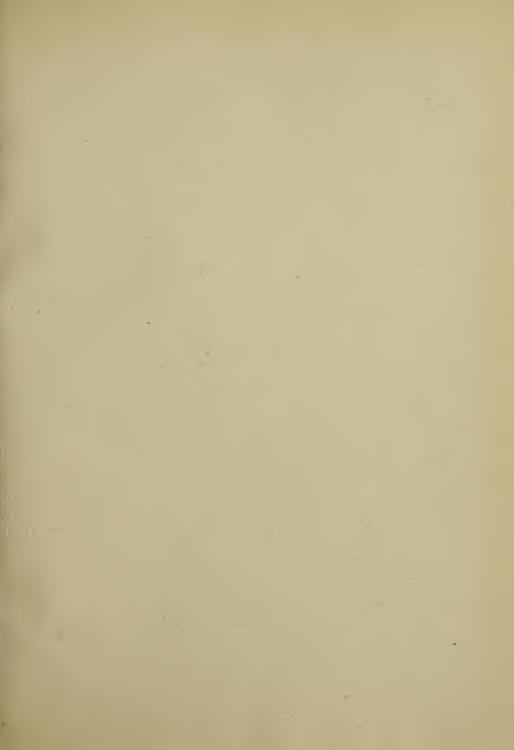
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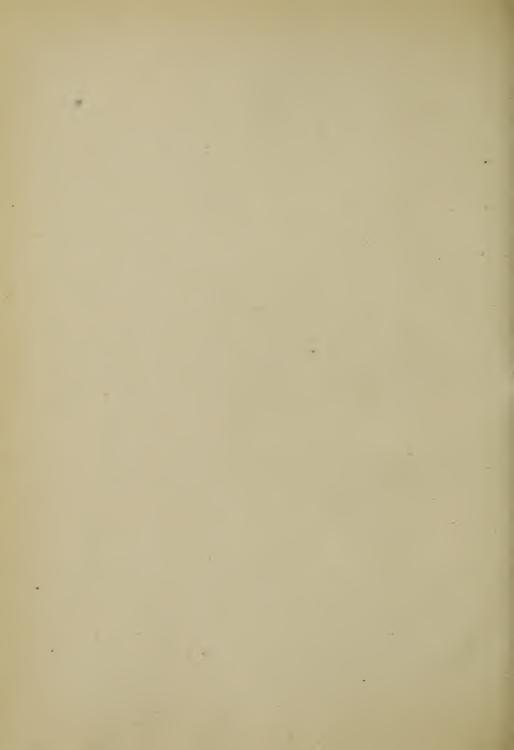


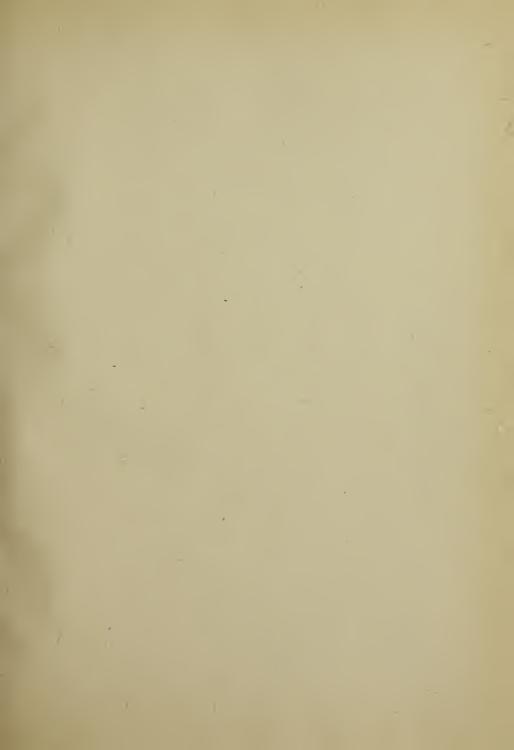


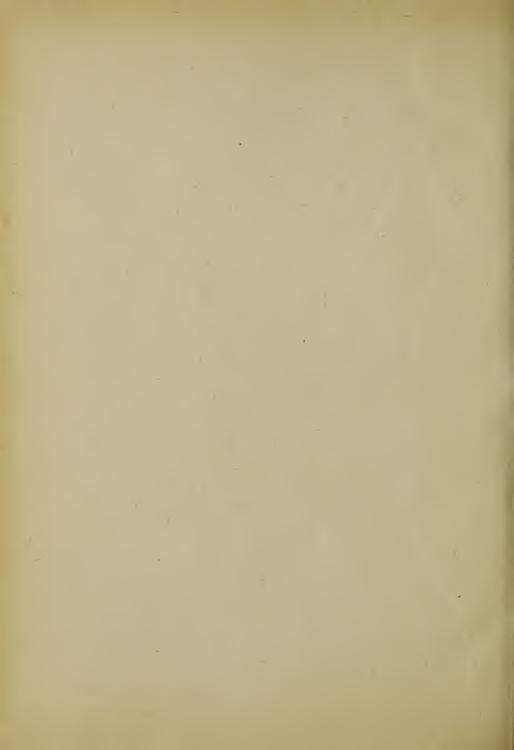












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