THE DAILY ----- Y NG TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1869.

ARY OF JOHN MASNINGHAM.

The London Athenaum has the following review of a curious work recently published in London:-

Every one is aware that this diary has been freely used by Mr. Collier, Mr. Halliwell and other writers on the age of Shakespeare; bat much of the matter set down by the young Templar is still fresh to the literary artist. Two or three words will suffice as to the writer. Mr. Collier had noticed that Manningham describes himself as of Kent. Mr. Hunter, who delighted in working out biographical puzzles, pushed his inquiries much further; and Mr. Bruce has followed up Mr. Hunter's course of investigation to a perfect result. We now know as much of Manningham as any one will care to learn. He was well born and well educated; he was a member of the Middle Temple; and he lived for the most part in chambers, in a position extremely favorable to the collection of social gossip. Some of his friends were in high places; his information was direct and personal; and he seems to have been a perfectly honorable and veracious

man. The Diary, though it covers a few months only-in the years 1601.3-is rich in personal matter. Let us begin with the great Q ieen, about whom we find some new and curious de-tails. The source of these stories was Henry Perry ore of the Queen's chaptering. Parry, one of the Queen's chaplains, alterwards Bishep of Worcester. Manniugham notes what Parry told him of the Queen's sayings and doings, some of which are full of character and color. Parry was put down to preach at Court on Good Friday. The Queen said she would not go to hear him. On being asked why, she answered, laughingiy, "Thou wilt speak against me, I am But when the day came she went to hear him. A call of Serjeants-at-iaw was made, five from the Inner, and six from the other three Inns-eleven in all. The Queen was pressed to make the number twelve; but she refused, say ing merrily that she "feared if there were twelve there would be one false brother among them." This creation of serjeants gave rise to some other jokes. On the report that there would be a call of new sergeants reaching the law courts, one of the old stagers cried - 'Call of serjeantel Better have a call of cilents. One of the Inner Temple men was called Barker, and on his name being read out Serjeant Harris cried, "It is well to have one

barker among so many biters." Parry told Manungham that the Queen had one day given "a check" to William Barlow, one of her favorite chaplams, the divine who alterwards held the crozier of Rochester and of Lincoln. Barlow had been very warm against Lord Essex, and when that starless favorite rose in rebellion against his Queen, he had actually preached a sermon against the rebel at Paul's Cross. Barlow had done a good thing, and deserved the Queen's thanks. But after the Earl's execution, the Queen remembered that the rebel had been her own close kinsman, that he had been born to her love, and that he had shared the kindness which she never failed to shower on men of the Boleyn blood. All that she had done was right and just. But the heart may swell with pain when the head is clear and though the law had been suffered by her to take its course, the Queen was still a woman; and the sight of any man who had been forward in that domestic drama threw her into wretched moods. For this reason she forbade Barlow to appear in her presence; and when Barlow ven tured to disobey, and to protest his loyalty, she put him aside with an impatient gesture. "Oh, sir," she said, "we have heard you are an honest man: you are an honest man." She would not blame her chaplain, neither could she bear him in her sight. Barlow got no promotion in the Church until Elizabeth died

We have a glimpse of the Queen in one of her social moments, when she paid a visit to Sir Bobert Cecil's new house in the Strand, after-wards known as Salisbury House. She was received in royal state, and lavishly enter-tained. As she passed into the hall, three ladies, in the characters of a Maid, a Wife, and a Widow, recited a piece in commendation of her own estate. Out of compliment to Elizaboth, the maid was allowed to have the best of it. After these ladies came a Turk (our inter sourse with Turkey was becoming close and lucrative), who said he had heard of her jesty, and desired to see he nce. Inc fell in with these humors, and discoursed with the pretended Turk in several languages; on which the turbaned mountebank affected much astonishment, of course. He offered her a rich mautle; and this part of the mummery must have pleased the Queen. Cecil's hall was full of fine armor, which, the diarist says, the Queen admired most of all. In leaving she sprained her foot. The great event of Manningham's time was the Queen's death; and of this tragic scene we have a nearer and clearer view than any other chronicler has given us. Manningham rode down to Richmond, where the Court was kept, to hear his friend Parry preach, and to learn to hear his friend Parry preach, and to learn how the Queen was going on. She was known to be dying, and many persons believed that she was dead. Such things were often kept secret, from motives of policy. Edward the Sixth had been dead three days before the fact was made known. Nay, there were courtiers in Holyrood who swore that Elizabeth had been dead some years, and that Cecil had got an old lady to represent her. Manningham rode down to see, and after sermon he went to dine with his friend Parry in the Privy Chamber. Watson, Bishop of Chichester, and the Deans of Windsor and Cauterbury, were of his company, and from these divines the Templar heard the story of the Queen's last hours on earth. "For this fortnight," he notes, "Her Majesty refused to eat anything, to receive any physic, or admit any rest in the bed." We stand, as it were, in presence of the leonine Queen: "She hath been in a manner speechless for two days; very pensive and silent; sitting with her eye fixed on one object for hours together; yet she always had her perfect senses and memory." How like an old ionees! Whitgift, the aged Lord Primate, stood by her couch; now trying to cheer her mind with hore, and now to strengthen it by how the Queen was going on. She was known stood by her couch; now trying to cheer her mind with hope, and now to strengthen it by prayer. She would not hear him talk of longer life; but when he spoke of heaven, she pressed his hand in silence. She took great delight, we learn, in prayer, and at the name of Jesus she raised her eyes towards heaven. Parry was anxious to know whether she wished to die, as auxious to know whether she wished to die, as she had lived, in the faith of her country, and he begged her to satisfy those present by a sign. She instantly raised her hands and eyes. In this true spirit the great ruler passed away. "This morning," says Man-ningham. "about 3 o'clock, her Majesty de-parted this life-mildly like a lamb, easily like an apple from a tree; and I doubt not she is amongst the royal saints in heaven." In this diary we have the famous words used by Queen Elizabeth on her death bed, in referce to her successor, in a better form, and with a closer warrant than they have yet found. The Queen is supposed to have named the King of Scots. Cecil, at least, declared that she had done so, and the partisans of James made right done so, and the partisans of James made right good use of the dying sovereign's words. But many persons doubted whether she had spoken them at all. At one time she appeared to have fixed her eyes on Arabella Stuart as her successor, and Henri Quatre had actually conceived the project of marrying Arabella—so as to become King of England in her right. He sooke to Sully on the subject, saying he would propose for her haud the moment Elizabeth declared her the legal betrees of her crown. The Ouen presented the heiress of her crown. The Queen presented the little girl to a foreign lady as her cousin; patting her on the head and saying, 'This child will her on the head and saying, 'This child will one day be mistress here, even as I am now." But she would not bind herself by a public compact, and without that compact Henri would not consent to make the young lady Queen of France. Still, a good many people fancied that Arabeha would be named the Queen's heiress; and when the Queen's words, maming James, were published, they were received with shrugs and doubts by many persons, and are even now regarded as the offspring of Cecil's craft, and not of Elizabeth's will. Manningham heard them, and wrote them down at the tume, apparently from Parry's lips. down at the time, apparently from Parry's lips. "The Queen." he says, "nominated our King for her successor: for being demanded whom

she would have succeed, her answer was, there should no rascals sit in her seat, 'Who then ?'--'A king,'sa'd she.--'What king ?'--'Of Scots,' said she; 'for he hath best right; and in the name of God let him have it.' We have no doubt these words were spoken as set down. James was a great fool, and the Onese here it. out fool as he was he hirth as set down. James was a great fool, and the Queen knew it; yet, fool as he was, his birth had made him heir to her throne; and the wirest course was to take him with all his faults, and deal with him as he might deserve. England made a good barsain in taking James. She got a very bad king, but she also got a very fine kingdom

"The Queen," says Manningham, "would sometimes speak freely of our king, but could not endure any other to use such language." Very likely: he was her kinsman. The Diary ends before James arrived in London; so that we fail to learn what the Temple diarist thought of "our king," when he came to know him.

Manningham was a barrister, and the talk which he noted down turned very much on lawyers and their doings. Hence we have stories about Sir Thomas More, Sir Edward Coke, Lord Bacon, and many more. We have the story of More in the picture galiery with the friend who owed him money, commending a death's head with the motto Memen'o morieris, which he said was only Memen'o Mori coris remember to pay More his money. Also the tale of his going to his wife's pew at church and opening the door for her like a servant, saying, "Madame, his lordship has gone" (meaning his place as Chancellor); and then adding, mertily 'Come, wife, now we may go together and talk." Sir Edward Coke appears in a better light in this Diary than usual; some of his sayings are sharp, and almost bright. Only one good thing is recorded of Coke in our books, and that is sometimes thought to have been invented or him by Bacon, who could easily spare such trifles from his boundless store—the saying to a trines from his boundless store—the saying to a great man, "My lord, if you drop in, then you must dine with me; but if you send me word, then I shall dine with you." Nothing of this high quality is recorded of Coke by Mauning-ham. But this is rather keen—for Coke: "The attorney said he could make a lamentable argument; but it would be said of him as of Caseandra, when he had spoken much he would not be believed." In a case of a disputed right to a patch of land, one of the parties proposed to divide it. "Then it is not his," said Coke; "the child is none of his that would have it divided."

A few sayings by Bacon are here preserved. "When Mr. Dodridge, in his argument of Mr. Darste's patents, and so of the prerogative in general, began his speech from God's government, 'It is done like a good archer,' quoth Fr. Bacon, 'he shoots a fair compass.' " Here we find another instance of the contention between Bacon and Coke, in their earlier days:-"Bacon said that the general rules of the law were hke comets and wandering stars. Mr. Attorney (Coke) said rather they were like the sun; they have light in themselvez, and give light to whereas the stars are but corpora others, opaca." A third entry may be given, since any true report of what Bacon said is worth pre-serving:- "Mr. Bacon, in giving evidence in the Lord Morley's case for the forest of Hatfield, said it had always flown a high pitch; i. e. hath been always in the hands of great men."

Among the young fellows then keeping terms in the Temple was one of nimble tongue and subtle brain, who was deslined to a lurid fame and singular fate. This young man was Thomas Overbury, a wit, a poet, a statesman of the highest class. Manningham knew him well, and had the sense to feel that his words were worth setting down. These sayings of Overbary make a real addition to his blography, for they place the young law student, as it were, on the stage in the very character which men fancy that he developed after his sudden rise to power. There is a scorn, a tension, and a daring in his speeches, which explain how it happened that King James was so much afraid of him. Snigs, one of the lawyers, had a long and crooked nose. Overbury said, "Snig's nose looked down to see how many of his teeth were lost, and could never get up again." Overbury railed at Lord Zouch as a proud, incompetent "When he came to sit on the bench at ellow. Ludlow," said Overbury, "there were, as it was wont, two cushions laid, one for the Chief Jus-tice Leuknour, another for the President; but he took the one, and casting it down said, one was enough for that place." Every word from Overbury's lips is fired with scorn. "Overbury spake much against the Lord Backhurst as very corrupt and unhonest person." Again, "He spake bitterly against the Bishop of Lon-don." Bancroft was the bishop. Overbury seems to have been a Puritan in religion, a fact which has not hitherto been known; and this fact will explain why he called Bancroft "a very knave." This record of his opinions on church affairs is extremely curious:--"He would church affairs is extremely curious:-""He would not have the bishops to have any temporalities or temporal urisdiction, but live upon tithes, and nothing but preach. When I was meniion-ing how dangerous and difficult a thing it would be to restore appropriations, he said, *Fial jus-tivia et colum ruat.*" Elsewhere we find it re-corded, on the words of Overbury, that "Ben Jonson the poet now lives upon one Townsend, and scorns the world." Mr. Brace conjectures that this Townsend was Aurelian Townsend, orce a steward in Cecil's house. We know that once a steward in Cecil's house. We know that rare Ben came into humble and discreditable relations with the great minister about this time, and the means of his acquaintance may have been the association with Townsend here note i under date of February 12, 1602, the year after his hot quartel with Decker and Marston, and the year before his first tragedy was produced at the Globe. It was a dark time for Ben-the darkest time, perhaps, in his life. The following epi'aph on a bellows-maker is said to be by Jonson, and if it is, might be included in future editions of his works :--

happened the widow was absent. While he was in game, he unding his opportunity, entres ed the surmised assured gentleman to hold his carde till he returned. In which time he found the widow in a gardea, coursed, and obtained his desire; so he played his game while another held his cards."

The anecdotes of Ralaigh show a certain spite against that splendid hero, not so much on the part of Manningham as on that of his chief in-formant. Charles Davers, whom we take to be the Sir Charles Davers (or rather Danvers) who was a follower of Essex, and therefore an enemy of Sir Walter. When the stories are read as reports from the other star, they will do no harm, and are well worth pre erving. To wit:-"A lewd fellow commg before Sir W. Rawiey to be examined concerning some wreck which he had got into his bands, and being demanded whether he would swear to such articles as they would propound, answere I that he would swear to augthing they would ask him; and then being admonished he should not be so rash in so serious a matter as concerned his soul so nearly, 'Falth,' said he, 'I had rather trust God with my soul than you with my goods,'

Here is a trifle worth keeping :- "Sir W. Rawmade this rhyme upon the name of a gallant, one Mr. Noel:-The word of denial and the letter of fifty

Makes the gent's name that will never be thrifty. (Net L.)

And Noel's answer:-

The foe to the stomach and the word of disgrace, Ehows the gent's name with the bold face, (E Ly.)"

Some fair specimens of legal wit are noted in some fair spectmens of legal wit are noted for the Diary. "It is but a matter of form you stand on," said Hyde. "But it is such a form." answered Tanfield, "as you may chance to break your shins at." A table was set across the Middle Temple Hall for the barristers. One of the witlings said it should be called "St. Albans, because it was on the way to Duns table"-meaning, we suppose, the benchers' table:-Dunce-table! The wit is not sparkling. One "Booth being indicted of felony for forgery the second time, desired a day to answer till the second time, desired a day to answer till Easter term. 'Oh!' said the attorney, 'you would have a spring; you shall, but in a halter.'" When some one said that Venner, a famous coney catcher, had a brazen face, Budyerd re-plied, 'Then the fellow has metal in him." A repartee by John Pym has a finer point. Bran-stone, one of the Templars, was saying he had sold his bed in Cambridge. "You did well." put in the young student, then in his first year. 'for those that keep their bods long seldom "for those that keep their beds long seldom grow rich." Here is another good thing from the same:- "A man may do another a good turn though he cannot perform it for himself, as the barber cannot trim himself though he can

others." A couple of unconnected anecdotes are worth extracting from a book which is not within reach of general readers. This anecdote of the Scottish guard in Paris is amusing;-"In the French Court the guard is all of Scotchmen; and to distinguish betwixt a French and a Scot in admitting any to a place of present spectacle, they give the word 'bread and cheese,' which the French cannot pro-nounce-bret and sheese.'" And this also:-"The Lord Paget upon a time thinking to have goaded Sir Thomas White (an alderman of Londor) in a creat seamble ashed him of London) in a great assembly, asked him what he thought of that cloth, showing him a gar-ment in present. 'Truly, my Lord,' said he, 'it seems to me a very good cloth; but I remember when I was a young beginner I sold your father a far better to make him a gown, when he was Sergesnt to the Lord Mayor.'" Such is the brief diary kept by the young Templar in the last year, of Elizabeth's reign. It makes us long for more. Who knows?

Manningham may have kept diaries all his life; and other volumes of his notes may be still extant. Lucky, indeed, would be the man who should find them.

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Here lyes Jo. Potterell, a maker of bellowes, Maister of his trade, and king of good fellowes; Yet for all this, att the houre of his death, He that made bellowes could not make breath.

The two references to Shakespeare are of course known to the public from Mr. Collier's extracts. The first refers to the play of Twelfth Night which seems to have been performed at the feast of the Middle Temple in February, 1601. "At "At our feast," says the diarist, "we had a play called *Twelf.h. Night*, or *What You Witt*, much like the *Comedy of Errors*, or *Menechmi* in Plautus, but most like and near to that in Italian called 'Inganni.' A good practice in it to make the steward believe his lady widow was in love with him by counterfeiting a latter was in love with him, by counterfeiting a letter as from his lady, in general terms, telling him what she liked best in him, and prescribing his gesture in smilling, his apparel, etc., and then when he came to practice making him believe tney took him to be mad." The second refer-ence to Shakespeare is the story of the poet cutting out the player with a lady. It was a fashion of that time for people who admired a play to send and bid the actor come and sup a play to send and bid the actor come and sup with them. Shakespeare, it is reported, over-hearing Burbage make an appointment to go and sup with a lady, caught up the pass-word, which was "Richard the Third," and went to meet madame some time before Burbage was likely to appear. He pleased the lady, and was warmly welcomed. By and by came Bur-bage, and sent in word that Eichard the Taird was at the door. "Tell him," said Shakespeare, "that William the Conqueror was before Richard the Third." the Third,"

Marstou has been already mentioned. A small addition is made to the biography of this poet by Manningham. "John Marston," he writes, "the last Christmas he danced with Alderman Moore's wife's daughter, a Spaniard born, fell into a strong commendation of her wit and beauty. When he had done, she thought to pay him home, and told him she thought he was a poet. "Tis true,' said he, 'for poets feign

was a poet. "Tis true,' said he, 'for poets feign and lie, and so did I when I commended your beauty, for you are exceeding foul,'" Sir sThomas Bodley, founder of the great library in Oxford, crosses the stage, and is pleasantly photographed. "Mr. Bodley," we learn, "who has made the famous library at order of the son of a merchant of Londer. Oxford, was the son of a merchant of London; was sometimes a factor for the State; after married a rich widow in Devonshirs or Corn-wall, whose husband grew to a great quantity of wealth in a short space, specially by trading for pilehards; now, bimself having no children, lives a pleasing private life, somewhile at the city, somewhile at the university. He followed the Earl of Essex till his fall." How Bodley came to marry the rich widow, and so to have money for books, is merrily told. "Coming to the place where the widow was with one who is reported to have been sure of her, as occasion Oxford, was the son of a merchant of London;

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SPRECE JOIST 1869 BPAUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK, 1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE 1 CHOIDE PATTERN FINE 1 SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNE. RED OFDAR. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGIRIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARD 1869 FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. 1869 WALNUT BDS AND FLANE: 1869 WALNUT BDS AND FLANE: 1869 WALNUT FLANE: THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA. Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sta. FILE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. PERFETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED. UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. 1869 1869 WALNUT AND PINE. SEASONED CHERRY. 1869 WRITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. CIGAR EOX MAKERS' CIGAR EOX MAKERS' SPANISH CIEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW, 1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869 OTPRESS SHINGLES, 1869 OYPRESS SHINGLES, 1869 MAULE, BEOTHER & CO., 9. 200 SOUTH SUPER IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. 1869LONDON. 119 0.200 HOUTH Stress. DANEL PLANK ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON PLANE. ALL THICKNESSES. 1 AND S PLANE. ALL THICKNESSES. 1 AND 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAF PINE FLOORING, 1% and 4%. SPRECE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEM LOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. BEM LOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SFEDIALTY. Together with a general amority cot of Building 1 under for sals low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ. 2 55 cm FIFTEENTH and STILLES S.roots. 312 ESTABLISHED 1803. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, \$8,000,000 IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, No. 107 South THIRD Street, Philada. CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING DB. KINKELIN, AFTEB A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately re-moved to South ELEVENTH Street, between MAR. WET and CHESHNUT. "Hissuperiority in the prompt and perfect ours of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affec-tions of a special nature, is proverbial. "Deeases of the skin, appearing in a hundred dif-terent forma, totally eradicated, mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities solentifically and succentificity irosted. Office hours from 8 A. M C O B B S X O H A N G E BAG MANUFACTORY. JOHN T. BAILEY. K. E. COTROT OF MARKET AND WATHE Streets DEALERS IN BAGE AND RAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Balt, Super-Facephaise of Lines, Scall DIMALES IN BAGE AND RAGGING Cargo and small GUNNY BAGE constantly on hand Material Also, WIGH MACKE