

their arms should be equal and of the same species. Accordingly their visible arms were equal. But Pittacus concealing under his shield a net, throws it round Phrymon, whom thus entangled, he easily drags along and kills. Coming off conqueror, he fitted Sigeum with the net and cords. Thus Pittacus taught the use of the net adopted by our modern prize-fighters.

THE late Sir John Astley, member for Salop, was a remarkable cocker. About 40 years ago, he fought a single battle for a thousand guineas; during which his cock received a blow, which staggered, and was supposed by every one present to have done for him; but the feeder immediately handled the cock, and set him against his antagonist, whom with one blow he killed; after which Nichols (the feeder) took up the conqueror, and kissed his rump. Sir John preserved him as long as he lived, and when he died erected a monument to him, on which in bas-relief is to be seen Nichols, the feeder, kissing his rump, on whom also he settled an annuity of 50*l.* per annum. The monument is of marble, at his seat in the country, and cost above 50*l.*

KING William, before he went abroad, told the Duke of Leeds, that he must be very cautious of saying any thing before the queen that looked like a disrespect to her father, which she never forgave any body; and the Marquis of Halifax in particular had lost all manner of credit with her for some unseasonable jests he had made upon this subject: that he, the duke, might depend upon what she said to him to be strictly true, though she would not always tell the whole truth; and that he must not take it for granted that she was of his opinion every time she did not think fit to contradict him.

AFTER the success of the Prince of Orange in England was confirmed, King James wrote a letter to his daughter, (Queen Mary, late Princess of Orange) 'that he had hitherto been willing to make excuses for what had been done, and that her obedience to her husband, and compliance with the nation, might have prevailed; but that her being crowned was in her own power; and if she did it, while he and the Prince of Wales were living, the curses of an angry father would fall on her, as well as of a God who commanded obedience to parents.'

THE celebrated French writer, Mons. Balzac informs us, in one of his letters, of

the singularly trivial motive, which, in the sixteenth century, produced a very calamitous war. The omission of three or four civil syllables, at the conclusion of a letter, was the important occasion of the death of above a hundred thousand human beings. The Duke of Olivarez, prime minister of Spain in the reign of Philip II, received a letter, the subscription to which was 'Bien humble & tres affectionné' instead of 'Tres humble & tres obeissant,' which the haughty Duke thought his due. When he had read the Prince's letter, he swore, that his want of breeding should prove the ruin of his country. This was the first and real motive to the war that followed, although at that time, very few persons knew it.

DOCTOR FRIEND, the intimate companion of the celebrated Doctor Mead, happened while in parliament to oppose with violence the measures of ministry.—In consequence of this conduct, he was in the month of March, 1722, committed to the Tower, upon a charge of high treason. About half a year afterwards the premier, being taken ill, sent for Mead, who after informing himself about the nature of his distemper, told him, that he would answer for his recovery; but that he would not write a single prescription for him, till his friend the Doctor was enlarged from the Tower. The minister finding that his malady still increased, obtained in a few days after, his Majesty's pardon for the supposed culprit, and again sent to Doctor Mead. Though the pardon was already dispatched from the Secretary's Office, yet the Doctor persisted in his resolution till his friend was actually restored to his family. The minister was soon restored to health; and Friend, on the very evening of his release, received from the hands of the Doctor the sum of five thousand guineas, which the other had received as fees for attending the patients of his imprisoned companions; nor could Friend, with all his rhetoric, persuade him to accept of them, as the just fruit of his labour.

This brief anecdote will, in our opinion, be a monument to the memory of Doctor Mead, more durable than hundred fold than all his writings.

A GENTLEMAN hearing of the death of another, 'I thought,' said he to a person in company, 'you told me that his fever was gone off?'—'Oh yes?' replied the latter, 'I did so; but forgot to mention that he was gone off along with it!'