

of *Derby*, of whom the Historian (x) hath remarked that, "with his Death the Glory of Hospitality appeared to have fallen asleep," kept two hundred, and forty menial Servants, continually in Pay (y); Sixty aged Persons were daily fed twice at his Expence. On all Good Fridays, during the Space of five Years, two thousand, and seven hundred People had received Meat, and Drink, and Money from Him. The annual Expences of his Household were four thousand Pounds. Such a Disbursement compared with the Rate at which Provisions were then sold, must be deemed astonishing. It is remarked (z), as a striking Instance of the great Humanity of this Lord, that he was satisfied, provided that He received his Rent from the Tenants on his Estate, and never exacted from them any extraordinary Service. This Circumstance hath been justly considered as a Proof that the absolute Power of the Sovereign (what was almost unavoidable,) had very generally countenanced the Nobility in Acts of Tyranny, exerted against the People (a).

Although *Burleigh* was a Lover of Frugality, and not possessed of any hereditary Estate, He maintained a Family, amounting to an hundred Servants (b). He kept a standing Table for Gentlemen, and two other Tables for Persons of inferior Rank, which were always served alike, whether He resided in Town, or in the Country. Individuals of the first Distinction were near his Person, and amongst his Retainers, He counted twenty Gentlemen, possessed, severally, of a thousand Pounds a Year. Of the ordinary Servants a like Num-

ber

(x) Camden.

(y) Stowe. p. 674.

(z) Ibid.

(a) Hume's History of England. Appendix. 3.

(b) Strype. V. 3. p. 129. Appendix.