make any difficulty to delyver 15 that he apon good termes wyl delyver yt to your Majesty; but because I doe not knowe whether the motion were made to sound whether your Maiesty dyd enter into any such practyse; I did geue no other Aunswer but that your Maiesty would haue great care to content the men of warre that had serued the cause and the Prince of longe tyme; and yet I wyll intertayn some intellygens wyth hym by a thyrd person tyll I may fynd what hys meanynge ys, of thys and any such lyke matters, that yt may be your Ma^{ties} pleasure to dyrect me what course to take

Your Majestyes most
Dutyfull subiect

J. NORREYS:

[*Endorsed*] To the Queenes moste excellent Maiestie.

[*In a later hand*] 24 Aug. 1585. From Mr. John Norreys to her Ma^{ty}.

*Sir William Davenant and the Revival of the Drama
during the Protectorate.*

IN May 1656 Sir William Davenant obtained permission to produce a species of dramatic performance, in spite of the law against the acting of plays. The document which follows is a representation of the desirability of permitting such performances, introduced by some general remarks on the economic necessity of providing some public recreations in London. It was apparently addressed to Secretary Thurloe, among whose papers in the Bodleian Library it now is.¹ The original is undated, and it is bound up with papers relating to January 1656-7, but the probable date of it is the early part of 1656, for it obviously preceded the opening of Davenant's entertainments. The paper has no heading, but is endorsed in another hand, 'Some Observations concerning the People of this Nation.' The endorsement does not mention the author's name, and the document is unsigned. However the handwriting has a general resemblance to that of Davenant, and the internal evidence supplied by the document points the same way. Davenant produced towards the close of 1658 an opera on 'The Cruelties of the Spaniards in Peru,' as the author of this paper proposed to do. The phrase 'moral representations,' employed by the author to describe his intended performances, is that used by Davenant in his 'First Day's Entertainment at Rutland House' as a definition of his work. 'You are met,' he tells the audience, 'to hear what your cynic Diogenes and the poet Aristophanes can say against and for public entertainment by moral representations.'

C. H. FIRTH.

¹ Rawlinson MS. A. xlv. f. 293.

[*Endorsed*:—] Some observations concerning the people of this nation.

Corporations growing poore become dangerous; and are formidable in the number of mechanicks who live by the rent which retaylers make. Mechanicks and retaylers (consisting in this nation of above a hundred thousand families) are chiefly maintain'd by the superfluous expence of gentry in garments and ornaments.

That superfluous expence, States (to rule quietly over Corporations) never restraine, but when costly manufactures are wrought by forraine hands; or, sometimes when guilding, rich lace, and embroderie make a consumption of gold and silver.

The treasure of these Dominions is chiefly divided betweene the well affected and the adverse party; it should at home be continually spending; for parsimonie may advance particular families, but stops the revenue and destroys the peace of a State.

The former party hath a private thrift, not affecting profusenesse, though retaylers and mechanicks are supply'd and fed by it. The second, an open expenciveness; which since it maintaines the People, contributes much to tax and excise.

That party (being now and having bin formerly confin'd to the countrey, and punish't in their estates) resolve to live no more in the city but in termes, and then not with their families but as lodgers; and will likewise further repaire their estates by reducing their garments and ornaments.

Of this the city growes very sensible; having already observ'd that thirteene houses of the nobility are let or offer'd to hire. If the resolution of quitting the city proceed, the expence by which retaylers and mechanicks live will cease, and quickly abate excise upon native comodity and customes upon the imported.

The countrey doth not provoke that expence which flowes from the gentry in cities; because those who are expensive in habits and ornaments, weare them to be seene by a numerous concourse of others not by a thinne society of themselves.

But that concourse consists of pleasant assemblies, which are severall wayes occasion'd in all great cities, not only in times of peace, for transmitting the wealth of the gentry to retaylers and mechanicks, but allsoe in seasons of hazard, because States should never seeme dejected, nor the People be permitted to be sad.

The People of England are observ'd by writers of other nations and by our owne to require continuall divertisements, being otherwise naturally inclin'd. to that melancholy that breeds sedition; which made our Ancestors entertaine them with publique Meetings for prizes in archery, horse-races, matches at foot-ball, wakes, may-poles and sports of Christmas, theaters and other publique spectacles.

Which example and the former reasons may (especially at this time) put the publique authority in minde that the city hath occasion of divertisements; not only to recreate those who will too much apprehend the absence of the adverse party, but allsoe to entertain a new generation of youth uningag'd in the late differences; of which there is a numerous growth since the beginning of the warre, who should be with-drawne from licentiousnesse, gaming, and discontent.

If morall representations may be allow'd (being without obscenenesse, profanenesse, and scandall) the first arguments may consist of the Spaniards' barbarous conquests in the West Indies and of their severall cruelties there exercis'd upon the subjects of this nation : of which some use may be made. And offers of this kinde may evade that imputation of levity, since the People were this way guided to assist their owne interests by the Athenians and Romans; the one laying aside a third part of the publique revenue for representations to divert them, and the other a treasure not to be computed.

General Petit's Account of the Waterloo Campaign.

THIS manuscript, preserved in the Morrison collection, London, is now published by the kind permission of Mrs. Alfred Morrison. It is especially important as containing a first-hand account by a most competent witness of the formation of Napoleon's last column of attack at Waterloo, an account demanding consideration in any attempt to reconcile the different versions of the close of the battle. M. Henri Houssaye, of the French Academy, had access to the document, and has largely based upon it his narrative of the battle, as will be seen from his notes to 1815, *Waterloo*. He has not, however, printed it, and his readers are often in uncertainty how much of the narrative before them has Petit's authority and how much is inference on the part of M. Houssaye. It will, therefore, be convenient to students to have the original document in print.

Jean-Martin Petit was born at Paris in 1772, and died on 8 June 1856. On 28 June 1813 he was appointed general of brigade in the imperial guard, and created a baron, and on 26 Feb. 1814 commander of the Legion of Honour. It was he who at the time of Napoleon's first abdication received his farewell kiss in the court of the palace of Fontainebleau. Petit swore allegiance to Louis XVIII, but on Napoleon's return from Elba rejoined his standard. As a lieutenant-general he commanded at Waterloo the 1st regiment of *grenadiers à pied* of the guard, the last troops which stood their ground in the action. His rank was not recognised by the restored house of Bourbon, but was confirmed to him on 27 Feb. 1831 by Louis-Philippe, who nominated him a peer of France and commandant of the Invalides (7 Oct. 1840). In 1848 Petit, then in the reserve, placed himself at the head of the Society of the 10th of December, whose object was the restoration of the Empire. He was created a senator on 27 March 1852, and retained under the orders of Jerome Bonaparte the command of the Invalides, where he now lies buried.

Petit's manuscript contains marginal additions in the same hand, which appear to have been made when the MS. was read over by the