

him. He went up and had only time to hear these words, "You may hope that what has past will be forgotten," but the Countess d'Autois, the Queen's sister-in-law, was announced, and he was obliged to retire. It was sufficient, however, for him. He was persuaded he was reinstated in her favor, and through the interest of la Motte. From this well-designed interview, la Motte was able to do what she pleased with the Cardinal. She visited him frequently as from the Queen, with forged orders to pay people large sums of money, as a sort of her beneficence, and as she told it to others also, that she was in the Queen's confidence, it soon got to the ears of the two jewellers, who had a diamond necklace to dispose of, which they valued at 60 or 70,000 l. sterling. These men applied to her to get the Queen to look at it. The thought struck her, she amused them with hopes of the Queen's buying it, and planned it so, that she got the Cardinal to treat with them on the subject, saying it was the request of her Majesty. The Cardinal was weak enough to fall into the snare: treated with the jewellers; got possession of the necklace which was to be paid for by installments; and was directed by la Motte to bring it himself to Versailles, where she met with him in one of the ant-chambers, and took it from him, as for the Queen, and brought him word back, that her Majesty thanked him for the trouble he had taken, and would accept that the money he had agreed for should be paid at the stated times. Madame de la Motte broke up this necklace; and through her husband, disposed of great part of the jewels in London, and elsewhere; and, when the time of payment came round, and fraud and forgery was discovered, the contriver of it was apprehended; and, to exculpate herself, she charged the Cardinal, with all the deception, theft and villainy. The Cardinal in consequence of this, is imprisoned and brought to a trial, and there acquitted: But as he has been disgraced for his folly and weakness, and that disgrace leaving stigma upon his character, he has procured this memorial to be drawn up, where the whole business is unravelled, and the innocence of the Cardinal made manifest.

The art and address of this woman must have been wonderful: It exceeds all the

swindling and frauds we have ever known in England, and, however we may pity the situation of the Cardinal, we cannot but think him a very weak man, to be duped in an affair of such magnitude. The author of this memorial has done his employer ample justice; he has in a variety of close reasoning, exculpated the Cardinal from having any criminal concern in this transaction; nay, he goes so far as to advance, that, though the matter has turned out as it has, he even deserves the good will of the Queen; as what he undertook was done, as he thought, in implicit obedience to her Majesty's command.

ELEVEN States are now represented in the Grand Federal Council. The Delegates from the State of New-Hampshire, though appointed, have not yet made their appearance. Rhode-Island is the only State in the Union that has refused to take a seat at this honorable Board of Counsellors, but a very short period will unfold whether her refusal will rebound to her honor or disgrace.

*Tacitus* observes, that "in all nations or cities, the government is in the hands of the people, of the nobility, or of a single person." Or in other words, that there are three forms of government, a *democracy*, an *aristocracy*, and a *monarchy*. Each of these, though none of them absolutely perfect, is well enough calculated, says a friend to order, for preserving peace and procuring plenty to those who live in subjection to it: but as there is a certain malignity in human nature, which fails not to weaken, and in time to destroy the noblest structures its better faculties are capable of raising, to each of these schemes, from the faults of its administrators and subjects, has a continual proneness to sink into an evil and corrupt form, productive only of mischief and destruction. Thus the *democracy* by the rashness and giddiness of the people is apt to dissolve into an *oligarchy* or turbulent state, on the borders of anarchy; the *aristocracy*, through the ambition of the noblest, discontented with their legal share of power, is inclined to change into an *oligarchy*, or fraudulent dominion of a few, and the *monarchy* from the pride of him entrusted with sole power, too frequently degenerates into a *tyranny*. These three general modes of rule then, are capable of being perverted into three methods of oppression, and in