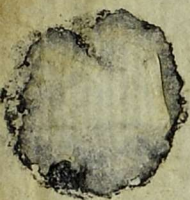




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Thomas Sumley 1809

EXERCISES,

INSTRUCTIVE AND ENTERTAINING,

Stockton IN

FALSE ENGLISH;

WRITTEN WITH A VIEW TO

Perfect Youth in their Mother Tongue,

AS WELL AS

To Enlarge their Ideas in General,

AND

~~Give them a~~ REELISH for what is ORNAMENTAL,
USEFUL, and GOOD.

OMNE TULIT PUNCTUM, QUI MISCUIT UTILE DULCI.
HOR.

TH SEVENTH EDITION.

L E E D S :

PRINTED FOR JOHN BINNS;

AND SOLD BY J. JOHNSON, D. OGILVY, AND SON,
AND VERNOR AND HOOD, LONDON.

1799.



Entered at Stationers Hall.



MO. II 15 1751

P R E F A C E.

AS the Study of Grammar is universally allowed to be One of the leading Objects of a liberal Education: It is therefore presumed, that every Attempt to facilitate the Progress of Youth in that Science, will meet with a favourable Reception from the candid Part of Mankind; but more particularly so, from the Professors of it.

The following Sheets were written for the Accommodation of the Author's own School, which, having on Trial been found to answer his Expectations; he is induced to recommend to his Brother Teachers, solely with a View to the Advancement of Youth in Moral as well as Grammatical Knowledge, and the Enlargement of their Ideas in general.

Should this little Work, in any Degree, contribute to these desirable Ends; the Writer will have for his Reward, the pleasing Reflection of having given his Mite towards the Improvement of the rising Generation.

Having premised the Motive of Publishing, shall give a brief Account of the Book.

Before Boys can with Propriety enter on these Exercises, it is taken for granted, that they have at

least gone once thro' Fisher's Grammar and Exercises, or some other Work equally well calculated for Beginners.

In Schools where the English Tongue is taught grammatically, the Scholars usually write five Exercises a Week, and copy the same over without the Help of their corrected Ones, as a Week's-work against Saturday Morning.——These Exercises are therefore adapted to such a Plan; but may be varied at the Pleasure of those who use them in Schools or Academies.

All the Monday's Exercises are made up of short moral Sentences and Maxims, one for every Day in the Week; these, when corrected, are intended to be copied, very legibly, by the Superintendant or Monitor for the Week, and pasted on a Board fixed in some conspicuous Part of the School for that Purpose, and to be used as follows, viz.

When any Boy wishes to go out, he must put his Name, printed on a Slip of Wood, on the Master's Desk (provided there are not already as many as are permitted to be out at once) and repeating the Maxims for the Day, entitles him to Permission, that is, he must on Monday repeat the Sunday and Monday's Maxims, when he wants to go out; on Tuesday, the Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday's Maxims, and so on through the Week: Now it is obvious, that by this Method the Scholars, even the little Ones, will get seven Maxims, perfectly by Heart, at the End of every Week.

The advantages resulting from this Plan, will sufficiently recompence the sedulous Teacher for all his Trouble: For it will not only strengthen the Memories
of

of his young People, but, with a Blessing, leave such Impression on their tender Minds, as will conduce to their Interest in this, and Happiness in a future Life.

Whatever is good in itself, cannot be too much insisted on, nor too often inculcated: Therefore it is farther recommended, to order some one Boy (chosen promiscuously from among the Rest) to repeat the Sentences for the Day, before and after every Meal; and if he was obliged to stand on his Seat whilst doing this, it would very much tend to shake off that awkward Bashfulness which sticks so closely to the Generality of young Persons, and, in the Place of it, give that becoming Assurance, which is so necessary to every Station, but more particularly to a public One.

Besides these Maxims, there are added a Number of Exercises on moral Subjects, which will give the judicious Teacher frequent Opportunities of descanting on Topics favourable to the Encouragement of Virtue, and the Suppression of Vice; which ought undoubtedly to be the chief Concern of every One who takes upon himself the important Charge of educating Youth: For Experience teaches, that it is far less difficult to push them forwards in those Arts or Sciences in which they may be engaged, than to correct their evil Habits and Propensities, or to give them a lasting Relish for what is really Good.

Precedents of Letters take up a considerable Part of this Work. It is well known that Letter-Writing is difficult for young persons, and of Course very irksome to them; in order therefore to familiarize Children with putting their Thoughts, Wants or Wishes in Black and White; the Out-Lines of a Letter are given in every Week's Exercises; which may also be made Use of, by Boys more used to Composition, as Subjects to compose from.

The Exercises that remain to be taken Notice of are on various useful, or entertaining Subjects; calculated to inform young Minds, to give a Taste for Reading and Study, and to inspire them with a Love of Learning and Virtue.

The moral Tendency of the Work being pointed out; it only remains to add a few Observations and Hints for the Using these Exercises to Advantage, with Respect to Grammar.

Some Passages are made exceeding faulty, with a View to put Boys upon studying the current Sense of what they are about to write, and thereby insensibly to accustom them to an Exertion of the Powers of the Mind on Subjects, where Reading, Speaking, or Composition are concerned.

Whatever is worth doing at all, is certainly worth doing well: Therefore the Scholar should never be suffered to write his Exercises in a slovenly or negligent Manner, as well with Respect to the Writing, as to the Diction; but when that happens to be the Case, he should be obliged to write it over, and have the additional Trouble of getting the same to repeat perfectly by Heart.

To accustom Boys to mark over every Word, its Part of Speech, to divide such Words as are capable of a Division into Syllables; to place the proper Accents over every Vowel and Syllable; and to dash all the emphatical Syllables or Words, could not fail of perfecting them in every part of Grammar, and that perhaps sooner than by any other Method.

The first Scholar, or Captain of the Class, should collect the Exercises ready for the Master's Examination, and whilst he is marking the Faults or Inaccuracies

curacies in each, and giving his Reasons for so doing, the whole Class should be paying a particular Attention to what is said, in order that each Boy may be enabled to correct his own Exercise: For it will profit the Learner very little, if the Teacher, to save Time, corrects the Faults in all the Exercises, or only in One, and suffer the Captain of the Class to correct the Rest by that One.

Whilst the first Class are correcting their Exercises, the Master will be marking the Faults of the Second, which, when finished, the Teacher will be ready to attend to the Parsing of the first Class's Exercises: When the Examination and Explanation are over, each should give up his Exercises to the Master: who would do well to note down the Number of Faults in each Exercise, in a Book provided for that Purpose; and doing this throughout the Week will give an Opportunity of ascertaining the Boy's Places for the ensuing One, according to Merit, as well as the Degree of Reward or Punishment due to each.

To write Striving-Exercises for Places, or a small Prize once a Week, and that under the Master's Eye would, without Doubt, create a Spirit of Emulation amongst the Boys, and besides give the Teacher a good Opportunity of judging of their real Progress in Grammar; For, where the Exercises are not written under his own Inspection, 'tis more than probable that he may be imposed upon.

If One of these Exercises were every Day dictated to a Class of eight or ten Boys to copy on Slates or Paper it would be of great Advantage to them: For it would strengthen their Memories, put them upon thinking, improve them in Orthography, and give them a Readiness in taking down Discourses.

These Exercises will also serve the Master as a Task-Book, from which he may give the Boys Tasks to get by Heart, or copy neatly and correctly, when either their improper Behaviour or Negligence makes it necessary: This Plan will be more agreeable to the liberal Teacher, and with a Boy of a generous Mind have a better Effect than any other Mode of Punishing; there are Instances indeed where Severity is absolutely necessary; but 'tis to be hoped that these are few.

Some skilful and experienced Teachers may possibly have adopted Plans better calculated to facilitate the Progress of Youth in Grammar, &c. than this; if so, they would do well to communicate them to their less informed or unexperienced Brethren, and that with the same Frankness that the Writer of this has described his own Method of Teaching.

EXERCISES,

INSTRUCTIVE AND ENTERTAINING.

IN

FALSE ENGLISH.

MORAL MAXIMS. or SENTENCES.

EX. 1. **S**HE am much easir to bee inn realitie:
Good and virtuous then only to appere:
being so.

Silense art thee wisdom of fools and a Sine off
the in wise men.

An *sure* reward attend a Honest mind.

Their art nothing so silly has a ill-timed Laff.

Povertie am the frute ov idleness.

Goetoo thee ant thou Sluggard, consider it ways
and be wise.

Good Boys and gud Men hates toe commit a
falt out ov the love them has too virtu.

On TRUTH and SINCERITY.

2. **M**ONTAIGNE say us most not always
speak hall that us noes; that was follie;
but what an Man say, should be what him think,
otherwise she ham knaverie all an man canest get
buy liing and dissembling, am, that him shall not
bee beleevd when him speak truth. And Lord

BACON.

BACON say, their am no wise that doth so cover a Man with Shame, as to be found false and perfidious; and deniing a solt double she; and farther, that thee most deceitful am always the most suspectfullest.

Honoured Sir,

Leeds, Feb. 1, 1788.

3. **I**F you wish i too bekome master ov the french Language, has you hinted the last time me had the pleaser off been with you, me thinks an opportunity offer who oughte not to bee let slip: us has at present several borders in thee house lately com from france for the purpose ov learning the english Language; them wood bee off grate advantage to i in Learning toe spake and pronounce thee french Tongue—iv you gives i leave, i flatters myself, that mine improvement will be such as to merit your Approbation.

I are,

Honoured Sir,

Your dutiful and affectionate Ward,

GEORGE GALLIAN.

A CARD.

4. **M**R. and Mrs. Frivolous presents there respectful Compliments to Miss Pollie Gadabout, and hopes to have the pleaser ov its Companee at thee assemblie on Mundaie the 5th Instant; a Corner ov there Coach am at his Service, and if agreeable will call on her at near eight as possible.

Saturday, Feb. 3d, 88.

The ANSWER.

5. **M**ISS P. Gadabout beg humble Services toe thee obliging Mr. and Mrs. Frivolous; she am trulie sencible ov thee honor done she buy there

there very polite Offer and will certainly be readie to accompanee they at the tyme proposed.

Saturday Evening, Feb. 3d, 1788.

MORAL SENTENCES *and* MAXIMS.

6. **B**ETTER be alone than in bad companie.
When the has no observers bee affraid of thyself.

Never defer that till to-morrow whom thee can do to day.

Be cheerful without foolish laffter.

Accostom thineself toe do wel on hall occasions.

Us cannot spend our tyme more better than in learning how to spend she well.

Let we govern our whole life and thoughts has iv the whole world was toe *see* the one and read thee other.

QUINTILIAN'S ADVICE *to* SCHOLARS.

7. **Q**UINTILIAN say that him have included almost all thee duties ov scholars in this one piece off advice whom him gives they, viz. To love they which teaches they, as them loves thee sciences who them learn ov they; and look upon they as Fathers, from which them derives not the Life off thee Bodie, but that Instrushion, who am in a manner thee Life of the Soul.

MR. JOHN SMITH, LONDON.

SIR,

Leeds, Feb. 8th, 1788.

8. **H**AVING been recommended to you by Mr. Tradewell, with which me served my apprentiship, me has herewith sent you a small order as under, whom I hopes ye wilt execute on als gud terms and with the same Care and dispatch as to the rest off your Korrespondants—After hav-
ing

EXERCISES *in*

ing gave me the usual Credit, we will remit ye an London Bill for the Amount: And should ye serve i well, we will take every Opportunity ov encreasing mine Commisshons, and testifying, that

I am,

With much Respect, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

RICHARD WOULD LIVE.

The Order:

4 Hhds. of best Virginia,	} Tobacco.
2 Ditto—Maryland,	
14 lbs. of genuine Dunkirk,	} Snuff.
14 lbs. of best Rappee,	

A SUPERSTICIOUS MIRACLE.

9. **I**N Italy art a small town called Loretto, famous for the prodigious resort of Pilgrims and other Devotees, from a notion industriously and artfully propagated by the Romish Clergy, that the Houce in whom the Virgin Mary art say to have dwell at Nazareth, were carried thither through the Air by Angles, attended with many other miraculous Circumstances; such as that hall thee trees, on the arrival ov the sacred Man-shon, bowed with the profoundest Reverence, &c. &c. &c. to ridiculous to be mentioned.

Those which can be made too beleve the above, or the like, am the fittest tools to carry on the Trade of Priestcraft.

HYPERBOLE,

10. **I**S a figure in Rhetoric who either excessively enlarge or deminish the reality ov Things either by Comparison or Otherwise; As,

“Camilla

“ Camilla
 “ Outstript the wind in speed upon the plane,
 “ Fly o'er thee fields, nor hurt the bearded grane;
 “ Her swept the Sees, and has her skim'd along,
 “ She fleeing feet unbathed in billows hung.”

MORAL SENTENCES *and* MAXIMS.

II. **G**OOD Boys is influenced by Love; bad
 Ones through Fear.

Quarrels would never last long, were the rong
 onlie on One Side.

Beauty am no longer aimable then whilst Virtue
 adorn she.

Truth should bee our Ame, and Sinceritie our
 Guard.

By Other faults, let we learn to correct our own.

Attention make even T rifles appears graceful.

Let we remember that the Lord Name should
 never be used but with the greatest Reverence,
 whom alas! us am apt toe forget.

On PASSION.

*If Anger kindle, check th' impetuous flame,
 Nor let thy tong traduce a absent name.*

12. **A** Pashionate temper render a Man unfit for
 Advice, deprive he ov his Reason, Rob
 him off all that art grate and noble in his natur;
 she make he unfit for konversation, destroy friend-
 ship, change justice into Crueltie, and turn all Order
 into Confusion.

Honoured Sir,

Leeds, Feb. 16th, 1788.

23. **M**E is very sorry that I hath so long de-
 ferred righting too ye, and sincerely beg
 Pardon for an neglect, whom me trusts i shall
 never am guilty off again.

I will took shame to myself, and konfes it to hath
 proceeded from karelesness, rather then you should

impute it to any want off attachment to you and my Mamma: For Gratitude dictates that affekshon and thanks is the best Returns who can be maid to Parents by there Children for the numberless Obligations conferred on they by there Miens. It wood give i grate Uneasynes to be in danger ov being charged with so black an Crime has ingratitude; for

“ He thats ungrateful, have no krime but won;
 “ Hall other Vises may past for Virtus in Him.”

I remain,

Honoured Sir,

Your very affectionate Son,

CHARLES CARELESS.

On a GOOD CONSCIENCE.

“ What stronger breast-plate than a heart untainted?
 “ Thrice art him arm'd that have his quarrel just.
 “ And him but naked, (tho' lock'd up in Steel)
 “ Whose Conscience with *injustice* am corrupted.”

14. **A**N Gud conscience art a sourse ov joy fitted to all Seasons, situashons, and Circumstances in life; she take of the keen Edge of Cenfor, and double the satisfaxion off Applaus; she give a additional Relish to the pleasin Seens ov Life, and minister support under thee most heavy Strokes ov Adversitie.

IRONY.

14. **I**N Rhetoric, am dissembling our changing the proper Significashon of a word, or sentence, to quite the kontrarie, and art used by way off pleasantre, rallerie, insult, or abuse, As for Example,

“ Th' egyptshon Rights, the Jebusites embraced,
 “ Were Gods was recommended by there taste;
 “ Such favory Deitys must need be gud,
 “ As served at once for Worship and for Fud?”

MORAL SENTENCES and MAXIMS.

16. **S**HE am the part off a great Sole to own a mistake.

Nothing am more commendabler, then to endeavour to excel in Virtu.

Him which give to be seen, will never relieve a Object in the Dark.

By doing Nothing, us learns toe do ill.

By a agreeable and respectful deportment, an good Reputation art gain'd.

By extravagant Actions People comes to Ruin. Spend the daie *well*, and thee will *rejoice* at Night.

Of the KRACKEN or KORVEN.

11. **T**HE Kracken art a See-monster, the production of the Norwigean Sees.—It Bulk am said to be a Mile and a half inn circumference, and when Part ov him appere above water, she resemble a number of small Islands and sandbanks, on whom a number of Fishes disport themselves and See-weeds grows; upon a farther emerging, a number of pellucid Antennae, each about the hite, form, and size ov a moderate Mast, apperes; and buy there action and re-action him gather his Food, consisting ov small fishes.—When him sink, whom he do gradually, an dangerous swell off thee See succeed an a kind of Whirlpool am naturally form in thee Water.

Mess. Neman & Co. Leeds, Feb. 24, 1788.

GENTLEMEN,

18. **M**E hopes she will not be an disagreebel surprize to sea below a order on my own Account;

Mee art not in the lest doubtfull off your serving

i on the best footing; that is, so as to enable i too
 sell as cheap as others—And whenever you have
 occasion for Monie; your demand shall either be
 remitted to ye, or ye mayst droe on i for the
 Amount. Pray be carefull in choosing my Guds and
 expeditious in forwarding they; who will tend to
 encrease your Correspondence with,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

EDWARD MONEYSMAN,

The Order:

- 10 Hhds. of best clay'd Sugar.
- 6 Ditto - - - Ditto, about 28s. or 30s. per Cwt.
- 2 Ditto, finest Powder Ditto, from 74 to 6 Ditto.
- 1 Ditto, lump Sugar, 84s. per Cwt.

DEFINITION of an EPITAPH.

19. **A** Epitaph art a inscription on a tomb or
 Grave stone.

EXAMPLE.

Underneath this Marble Hearse
 Lie the subject ov all verse
 Sidney Sister, Pembroke mother
 Deth eer thee has kill'd another
 Fare and learn'd as gud has she
 Time shalt throo an Dart at thou.

On LYING.

20. **A** N Lyar begin with making falshud appears
 like truth, and end with makin Truth
 herself apperes like falshud. Him which tell an lie
 art not sensible how grate a task him undertake; for
 him must be forced to invent twenty more to make
 that One gud: Therefore shun lying and lyars as
 you would the Father of they; or the dreadful
 Punishment who await all they which is guilty ov
 speakin Untruthes.

MAXIMS.

MAXIMS and MORAL SENTENCES.

21. **S**UCCESS, and riches, generallee attends
honestie and diligence.

Shame and disappoyntment attends Sloth and
idleness.

Relie not on another for what thee can do thyself.

Notbin art more disagreeabler then continual jestin
and Nonsense.

Would ye be wise, endeavour to be good.

Value an gud Conscience before Commendation.

Let us remember that this art thee Lord Day,
whom bye his expresse Command, am to bee keep
Holy!

The SEA SNAKE,

22. **O**R Serpent of the Ocean, am no longer ac-
counted a keemerah—They is thee pro-
duction of the norwigean Sees—In 1756 one ov
they were shot by a master of a Ship; it head re-
sembled that ov an horse; thee mouth were large
and black, als was thee ies, and it main were
wite; him floated on the surfis ov thee water and
hold its head at lest too foot out of the see; between
thee hed and nec was seven or ight folds, who was
very thickest and the length off the Snake were a
Hundred Yard, some say Fathom.

Honoured Sir, Leeds, March 1, 1788.

23. **A**S you has be so gud, on many Occassions,
as too manifest a particular Friendship for
i, me thought the mine dutie to give ye this in-
stance ov my gratitude, as also to acquaint you with
the progress me has maid inn mine Learning.

In my Accompts, me have got in Vulgar Fra-
ctions, and flatter myself that me understand the Rules

me has gone thro', and doubt not of be a tolerable Accomptant in a little time.

In Latin me is reading Hoſſrace and Virgil; and Homer in Greek: beſides whom, from time to time me reads English Authors, ſuch as Milton, Thompſon, &c. for all of who me begin toe have a Reliſh: And as for my writing, ſhall think myſelf happy if this Specemen meets with your Approbation.

I likes mine preſent Situation very well, my maſter, miſtreſs ſchoolfellowers, and the place exceeds every idea that me had formed off they.—Beſides me thinks of Home with leſs regret when I conſider that my being here may be the means of rendering i more worthyer of your futur Notice and Encouragement. In hopes of whom,

I remain, Hon. Sir,

Your moſt dutiful and affectionate Nephew,

TIMOTHY WOULDPLEASE.

An INSCRIPTION on a CLOCK in YORKSHIRE.

24. **M**E ſerve thou hear with hall my mite,
Toe tel the ours bye da and nite;
therefor example takes by i,
hand ſerve thine God has me ſerve thou.

On the DERIVATION of the Word NEWS.

THE word explain herſelf without the Mews
And the four Letters ſpeaks from whence come *News*;
from North, Eaſt, Weſt, South, the ſolution maid,
each Quarters give account off War and Traid.

A CAUTION againſt ſpeaking too much.

“ My tong within my lips me regin,

“ For whom tauks much, muſt takes in vein.”

GAY.
ZENO,

25. **Z**ENO, herein a young man speak to freely, wisely admonished he by tellin she that Providence had give us too Ears and but One tong, for this Obvious Reason, namely, that us should ear much and speak little.

MORAL SENTENCES and MAXIMS.

26. **S**TRIVING to understand things am hafe doing they.

Talking to much, art an greet Proof ov Follie.

Him which begins well, have hafe done his work.

Undertake with Deliberation, but execute with Vigour.

Unnecessary Delays often ruins thee most better Designes.

Those onlie am truly Great which is Reallie God.

Give God the first and last ov each day thoughts.

On RECREATIONS.

27. **I**T art observabel that us konnect the Idea ov Expence so closely with that ov Devershon; that us hardly recon those among our Pleasurs whom us do not pay for;—But this art both bad reasoning and bad œconomie: For in truth the most exquisite as well as most Innocentest ov all Enjoyments am such as cost least; Namely, Reading, Fresh-Air, Gud-Wether, fine Landscapes, and the Beautys of Nature! Amuse yourselves with these; them affords a very quick Relish while them last and leaves no Remorse when over.

Leeds, March 6, 1788.

Honoured and worthy Sir,

28. **Y**OUR obleegin Letter and kind present came safe last week; the agreeable Intel-
ligens

ligens announced in your favour give I no small Pleasur; Barley to say me returns you my thanks wood be a injustice to my Sentiments: Your manny and grate Cindness excites warmer Sentiments & me must cece to exist eer me canst see too forget they.

Me take grate Panes with my Figures and flatter myself that me shall very shortly be qualified for any Sitaation in whom you may think the most properest for I to be placed: But i is perfectly easy on that Hed, bein konfident that this and every other konsern will be so managed as will konduse most to the Advantage of,

Honoured Sir,

Your obliged and very humble Servant,

OBADIAH ORPHAN.

An EPITAPH on Mr. GAY.

29. **S**EVERE of morales, but in natur milde,
 In whit a man, simpleitie an childe;
 Above temptaſhon, in an low eſtate,
 And uncorrupted, een among the greate;
 An ſafe companion, and a eaſy friend.
 Unblam'd thro' life, lamented in thee End;
 Theſe am thy honours, not that hear thy Buſt
 Art mix'd with Heros; and with Kings thy duſt
 But that the Worthy and the Good ſhall ſaie
 Striking their penſive Boſoms—Here ly Gay!

On CLEANLINESS.

*Be always clean, but ſeldom fine,
 Let decent neatneſs round you ſhine.*

30. **C**LENLINES not only render we agreeable to Others, but eaſy to ourſelves, as ſhe art a excellent preſervative ov helth, and ſeveral Vices deſtructive both toe Body and Mind, is inconfiſtent with

with the Habit of ſhe.—It likewiſe bear great Analogy with Purity off Mind and naturally inſpire refined Sentiments and Paſſions.

The Perſians, though there Kontree am ſurrounded everie year by the Plague, ſeldom or ever ſuffers by ſhe theſelves; bekoſe of there great cleanlineſs, in whom them is ſay to excell every other People in the world.

MORAL SENTENCES and MAXIMS.

31. **L**EVITY of mind am an great hindrance off our Reſoſe.

Virtu and Innocence ſhud accompanie all our Recreations.

Diligence overcome almoſt all difficulties.

Induſtrie art fortune right hand, and frugalitie his left.

Be humbel when you is young and you ſhalt be honor'd and reſpected when old.

By learning to Obey, you ſhalt kno how too Command.

She art eaſier, mor ſafer and much more pleaſanter to live in Obedience, then always at our own diſpoſal.

DOCILITY.

32. **D**OCILITY, (who conſiſt in ſubmitting to Directions, in readily receiving thee inſtructions of Maſters, and reducing they to Practice,) are properly thee Virtu of Scholars, and without whom no frute of Inſtruction can reaſonably be expected.—The idle, untractable, and diſorderly Scholar, am a diſcredit to his Teachers; a diſhonour to his Friends; a Plague to his School follows, and ultimately his own Tormentor.

Honoured Sir, — *Leeds, March 7th, 1787.*

33. **M**E were verie melankollie on the Rode; the thought that me cud not see you, nor any ov my gud frinds agen for neer hafe an year, gave I no little concern.—But the kindeness me experienced on my arrival, together with old Senes, and old Friends soon dissipated my Shagrene, and restored me to myself.—me intends toe devote hall my Attention for thee ensuing months to the Business of thee Skoole, and forms very gud intentions; but art affrade my natural indellence will get thee better of my resolutions, and that my skeems will fale in the Execushin.—Every possible endevvor is used to make me get forwards; so that if me does knot, thee falt will bee intirelie mine owne: And let I add, if me does, some meret will be my, for have konquered almost impossibilitys and got forwards, even in spite ov mine self.

I am, Honoured Sir,

Your dutiful Sun,

CHARLES CANDOUR.

On the FORCE of EDUCATION.

*Tis Education form the youthsul mind,
Just as thee twig is bent the trees inclined.*

34. **A**nekdotie concernin Lycurgus, made a figur in ancient Greece—Him brote into a assemblee ov spartans, too dogs; one tame and thee other Feree. “Now,” said him, “that this Dogs is not onlie ov the same Mother, but off the same Litter me can indisputablee prove to thee: thee difference of there temper proceed entirely from there Education, and from the different manor of there being trained. On

On ROBBING BIRDS of their EGGS, YOUNG
ONES or NESTS.

35. **T**HE taking ov Bird nests, who many boys wantonlie suffer themselves to be guilty off, are an most barbarousest and kruel amusement; Not kontent with robin thee old ones ov there Nest and young ones; them frequentlie destroys thee latter, in the most shockineest manner—But let such wicked Boys remember, that the Almighty have made nothing in vein, and that him will certancly punish those, which wantonly destroy anie thing to whom him as give Life.

SENTIMENTS and MAXIMS.

36. **I**DLENESS is thee Mother ov many wanton Children.

Them which deserves *nothing*, should be content with *any* Thing.

Youth am thee tyme to learn, and Age to practise.

Deliberate *long* on what you canst do but *once*.

A honest man art thee most noblest work ov God.

A Grateful disposition preserve old friends, and procures new ones.

Whoso stop is hears at thee cry off thee poor, him also shalt cry hisself, but him shall not be here.

On the FOLLY of BUILDING our HAPPINESS on
EARTHLY ENJOYMENTS.

37. **A** GAINST our pease, us arms our will,
Amidst our plentie, something still,
For Horses, Houses, Pictures, Plantin,
To thou, to I, to be am wantin;
That kruel somethin *unposses'd*,
Corrode and leaven all thee rest;
That something iv us could obtane,
Wood soon create an future pane.

My dear Sir,

Leeds, March 8, 1788.

38. **Y**OUR konstent indulgence embouldan i toe lye mine wishes before ye, as me is confidant that ye will refuse i nothing whom she were proper for I toe ask, or you to grant: Some ov thee Boies belonging to the Skoole dro inn an verie prittie Style; me am took with there performances and she wood be a censibel Pleasur would ye gave me yore Permission too putt mine self under thee Care of Mr. C——, which am a excellent Master, and engaged too attend the Academy too Afternoons a Week—It will be at present an relaxation from mine other Bisness; And perhaps at sum future perid may bee serviceable—If ye wilt bee so kinde has to lest me had your determinashon soon, ye wilt verie much obleege,

Dear and honoured Sir,

Your dutiful and affectionate Ward,

BENJAMIN BASTION.

EMPHASES.

39. **D**IFFINITION is a stress of Voice on a Word or Sentences.

Example.—May a man walk in at the door now? If the Emphasis be lay on thee Word *Man*, the proper negative answer to she am, *no*, but a *Boy* may.—If the Emphasis bee lade on the Word *Walk*, the answer is—*No*, but him may *creep* in. If the Emphasis bee put on thee word *Door*, the answer will be, *No*, but him may at thee *Gate*. And iv thee Emphasis be placed on the word *Now*, the negative answer is plainly this, *No*, but him mightest *Yesterday*.

Ex-

EXTEMPORE LINES

On seeing a beautiful YOUNG LADY with a HOLE
in her STOCKING, making VERSES.

40. **T**O see a Ladie ov such Grace,
With so much sence and such a face,
So flatternlie is shocking;
For if you would with Venus vy,
Your *Pen* and *Poetry* ly by,
And learn to mend your Stockin.

SENTIMENTS, MAXIMS, &c.

41. **O**RDER make even Trifles, appears grace-
full. Meritt and Good breeding wilt
make there Way every where.

Do no evil, for any Frindship, any Interest, or
any Fear.

Complafance render a superior *amiable*, an Equal
agreeable, and a inferior acceptable.

If you forget God when you is Young; God
may forget You, when you is Old.

Industry am not only the instrument ov improv-
ment, but the foundation of Pleasure.

It am no great Commendation to just forbere
doing ill, us is bound moreover to do Good to
others; Iff us do not, us is not good to ourselves.

QUINTILIAN'S *Discipline of a perfect* SCHOLAR.

42. **F**OR my part "say him," me like an Scho-
lar, which art encouraged by commenda-
tion, am animated by an scene off Glorie, and
Weep when him art outdone; An noble emulation
wilt alway keep the in exercise, an reprimand wilt
touch he toe thee Quick, and Honour wilt serve in-
stead of a Spur.—Us needs not feer that such an
Scholar will ever give himself up too Sullenness.

My Dear Mamma, Leeds, Feb. 16, 1783.

43. **I** Is very much in disgrace and very deservedly so.—I certainly is able to write a exercise at least in a decent manner; but tho' an negligence totally inexcusable, I has have so manie faults, that I is ashamed to mention the number!

Pardon I, dear mama, for givin you sum pane buy this Information: but has I is determined to pae more attenshon for thee futur; give I leeve to begun mine knew koarce with konfessing and adjurin mine former Errors.—The Plessur ye wilt resevee bie this resoluoshon whom me wilt steddie adhear too, will, iv me is not deseved inn mine mamma disposishon, amplier atone for thee pane I give her in thee beggining off she.—Perhaps ye mayst here of mine amendment and improvement from other hands than those of,

Dear Mamma,

Your dutiful and affectionate Son,

BENJAMIN CONTRITE.

On the Manner of GRANTING or REFUSING a FAVOUR.

*Let speech obliging gently sweetly fall,
And in your looks at least be kind to all.*

44. **W**HEN you is induced to bestow a favor, do she with a Frankness, that shalt gave she an tenfold Value, Or iv you is applied too for what you am obleeged to refuse; let it bee manifest ye am governed by Necessitie, not Choise; and that ye shares with he ye so refuse in the Pane of thee Disappointment.

On WATER.

45. **W**ATER art one of thee four Elements: its Goodness may be discover'd by the fol-

following Experiments: The Taste to they which drinks water only is almost sufficient; But the best am too try they buy weight, and the most lightest and the best—Another Method am by boiling an equal Quantity off different Waters upon an equal fire, and that which evaporate away thee most fastest am the most bestest.

SENTIMENTS, MAXIMS, &c.

46. **N**OTHING but a noble inclination to Virtue and philosophy can make we Happy. Him that knoweth that him do not amiss, will not be corrected.

Overmuch talk art a argument of Follie and Lying.

Works is fines of Faith, and Faith make we thee Sons of God.

It is the most best Revenge to overcome a enemy by a good Turn.

No greater conquest can be obtain'd, than that ov our inordinate Desires.

Let no reproach make you lay aside holiness; the *frowns* of the world, are nothing to the *smiles* of heaven.

On the SWIFTNESS of LIGHT.

47. **L**IGHT are successively propagated, with an almost encredible and inconceivable swiftness; for 'tis supposed that the distance of the Sun from the Earth is eighty one Millions off Miles; and that a particle of Light come from thence in eight Minutes; but that a Cannon Ball, fleeing with its usual rapidity, would not pass through this amazing interval of Space, in less than twenty-five years.

*Honoured Sir,**Leeds, Feb. 12, 1788.*

48. **I** Has took the Libertie of writing to you to solicit your konsent for my learning thee militarie Exercise. An Sergent which have served menny years in the Army, a very worthy honest Man attend the Skoole dalie for that purpose.— Besides the pleasur who arises from being able to handle Arms, she teaches Boys to hold themselves well up, to turn out there Tose and to make the most of those natural Advantages them mayest have be favoured with.

Your reddy Kompliance with every thing wich you think will kontribute to my advantage, makes me not in the least doubtful, but that you will eagerly cease such a opportunities of benefitting, and at the same time off very much obleeing,

*Dear and Honoured Sir,**Your dutiful and affectionate Sun,*

ROWLAND REAR.

DIFFINITION of a REPARTEE.

49. **A** REPARTEE am a Smart, or wittie Replie.

Example. A young Nobleman which had just arrived from his Travels, full ov thee follis off Youth, and thee Vanitys off his Rank; was rattling away at a grate Rate, one morning at thee Smyrna Coffe House; Him in particular took a great panes to let the companie no ov what Consequence him were abroad, by the number of valuable presents maid he at the severall Courts of Europe:

“For Instance now,” say him, “me has got a Bridle give I bye the King off France, so exceedingly rich and elegant, upon mine Honour, me does not no what use to make of she.” “Bridle, my Lord.”

say

say an old Gentleman, which sat in the Corner :
 " Yes, Sir," says his Lordship: " Why then, me
 think, thee best Use ye canst make of that, art to
 put she about your Tong!"

ANOTHER.

50. **I**T being proved on a tryal at Guildhall, that
 a Man name were relie INCH, which had
 take thee name off LINCH; " Me, see," said the
 Judge, " the old proverb is verifys'd inn this man,
 which being allowed an *Inch* have took a *L.*"

MAXIMS, MORAL SENTENCES, &c.

51. **O**NE science only will one Genius fit, so
 vast is Art, so narrow human Wit.

Be sure him bee at lest as gud as the, to who thy
 friendship shalt familiar bee.

Youths the best time for Action mortals have,
 that past, them touch the confines of the Grave.

None can the turns of *Providence* forsee, or what
 there own Catastrophe may be.

Aim to promote the welfare of mankind, our
 Life's a Gift for general Good design'd.

When Mortals strives to excell in virtues Ways,
 the glorious Strife deserve immortal Praise.

*No Happiness 'till death can be to complete,
 No lasting Laurels, till the last retirete.*

On MUSIC.

*Music can soften pain and Grief, to ease,
 And even fates severest rage appease.*

52. **T**HE intension of Music, am not onlie to
 please the Hear, but to expresse senti-
 ments, strike the imaginashon, effect thee mind,
 and command the Passions: Besides she have an

verie happy affect in relieving the mind when fatigued with study; therefore she would be well, if every studious person were so far acquainted with that Science, has to amuse himself after sever thought, by playing to inspire Chearfulness and Good humour.

Honoured Sir,

Leeds, Feb. 25, 1788.

35. **I** Have lately enlarged the Circle of my Studys by beginning to lern Geography—I finds it verie plesin, and she seem to promis not only pleasure, but profit also.

Without an knowledge of Geography, one cannot rede a common news paper with any degree of Intellegence and was that the only advantage me reaped from she, me shouldst think she highly deserving Attention: Of what grate Service must she be in reading Historys, Toors, Travils, &c. A man must frequently be very much at a loss even in kommon Conversation without a kompetent nollege off this reallie valuable Science. But it Utillity am sufficiently nown by my Papa, and has no need to hath it pointed out to he,

By his affectionate Son,

ISRAEL ISTHMUS

On ANGER.

54. **R**emember on all occasions, that Anger am an imprudent passhon; iv she intrude while ye complane ov, or seek redress for injuries received: Truth will be hurt thro' thee Medium through whom she am saw; and that will be esteem'd prejudice or Splene, who am in fact, both *truth* and *evidence*—On the other hand iff she break out when ye am yourself occused, she argue a fore place am touch, and your very censibilitie proclame your guilt. *Ors*

On AFFABILITY.

55. **I**NSTEAD ev seeking Quarrels or husbanding debates, endeavour to make friends iv possible off ball ye has concerns with, and this can be done by no means so effectually, as buy a affable and courteous Behaviour: A Bow, an Smile, or a obleegin expreshon has be known to people a shop with kustomers—In short no retoric have more force, then a *sweet and gentls* Deportement; she wilt win favors and maintaine him; enforce what am rite, and excuse, in some measure, what art rong.

MAXIMS, MORAL SENTENCES, &c.

56. **F**ROM purity of thought all pleasure spring and from a humble spirit all our peace.

Virtue has a secret charms whom all men loves, and them that dont chose him yet approves.

Reason whole pleasur, all the joy of sence, ly in three words, Health, Peace and Competence.

Who live to Natur rarely can be poor, who live to Fance rarely can be rich.

As life without learning is unpleasant, so learning without wisdom am unprofitable.

Coxcombs distinguish'd from the Rest, to all but coxcombs art a jest.

Value no man for his Opinion, but esteem he according as his Life correspons with the Rules of Piety and Justice; a man Actions, not his Conceptions renders he valuable.

The CHINESE WALL.

57. **N**EAR Pekin, the capital of China, is a wall who were build about eighteen Hundred Years ago, to separate and defend there state against the neighbouring Tartars: This wall, who

who still subsist to this day, is build on a circumference of fifteen Hundred Mile, rising over the tops of mountains and descending down to thee low Vallies, being almost every were, twenty feet broad, and thirty feet high: A Monument superior to the Perimeds of Egypt, both by it Utility and immensity.

Dear Sir,

Leeds, March 1, 1788.

58. **I** Have had a great desire for some time to learn to fence, and had know a opportunity off indulging myself in that humour, iv me can gane your konsent. I hopes that me shalt never have occashon of reducing the Science to practice, nor do me wish to learn she purely for the sake of being gud swordsman: but only as it is a Exercise of a most agreeable Kind and kontribut very much to open the Chest, strengthen the Body and improve the whole frame.—The Terms off the Person which teaches this Noble Science of Defence, is rather hi; but that must necessarily be the Case every were, as she art a accomplishment rarely taught, particularly out of the Metropolis.

Your Kompliance with this Request; will much obleege,

Dear Sir,

Your dutiful and affectionate Son,

TIMOTHY TIERCE.

DEFINITION of a REBUS.

59. **A** Rebus art a word represented by a picture, or a kind of Riddle, in whom the different Syllables a person Name, or Place, ~~name~~, &c. art hide under some picturesque Representation.

Example

Example.

A silly, vane, pert, insignificant thing
 With too fixth off an name for a barb'rous King
 If these be united, with ease you'll make noun
 A pour, who Folly as plac'd on an throne
 Woes empire's unbounded, despotic, uncivil,
 Havin sent manie a subject post haste to the devil.

*On the GRATITUDE of SCHOLARS towards their
 TEACHERS.*

60. **G**Ratitude for them which has laboured in
 our Education, am the charecteristic of
 an honest Man and the Mark off a gud Heart—
 Whom are there among we ! say Cicero, that have
 be entrusted with any Care, that am not hily de-
 lighted with thee Sight, or even the Remembrance
 of Preceptors, Masters, and the Place were him
 where teach and bring up.

MORAL SENTENCES and MAXIMS.

61. **H**IM that keep his Accounts may keeps his
 family, but him that keep no accounts
 maylt be keep by the Parish.

The most best companion ye canst live with, or
 die with, am Virtu.

Our greatest enemies is our Passions; when them
 becomes Masters, us commences Slaves.

Content, Pease and Happinels generally lives to-
 gether in a Cottage.

Him that take Pleasure in the Prosperitie ov
 others, enjoy part off there good fortune.

Do unto every one as you could wish they to
 do unto you.

Him which love God, have nothing too fear;
 for the Arm of thee Almighty will defend he.

Of WINDS.

62. **A**S the Air art an fluid, subjected to the same Laws ov Gravitation as the other fluids, the necessarily have an konstant tendency too preserve a equilibrium in every Part; so that iff, buy anie means whatever, he am render'd lighter in ane one Place then anöther, the weightier Hare wilt rush in from every Sidetowards this Place, 'till as much art their accumulated has make him of a equal wite with thee Rest of thee Atmosfere: Him att these Currants ov Hair, who is called Winds.

Dear Sir,

Leeds, March 7, 1788.

63. **I** Has just received your Letter in whom you gives I your konsent to the proposal in mine last; indeed me never döubted she, for your kindnes reech so farr as almost to prevent mine wishes, and your watchful Attenshon provide and order every thing that may konduce, not onlie to my Improvement, but even mine Amusements.— Give i leave than too return you my thanks for innumerable Others, as well as this last token of your Affection; me Trust that them will not bee thrown away, but that the seed will be sown in a fruitful Soyle and produce a plentiful increese of Affection and Gratitude in

Dear Sir,

Your dutifull and affectionate Son,

WALTER WINLOVE.

A NUPTIAL CARD.

64. **G**LADLIE the call of friendship me obey,
 And gratulatin hale your nuptial da
 May Life smal Circle ever bright appere
 Fare as the morn that give ye all thats dere

May

May tendre friendship guardian pour of Love
 Attendent wait you and each Act approv
 See boath your merites with an parshal high
 And iv a faute should raise than pass the bye
 Wood ye with joy still vne your weddin da
 Not only both must Love, but both Obz.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.

65. **A**T Barton, near Ormskirk in Lancashire, their am an remarkable Spring of Salt-water, a quart off whom wilt produce eight Ounces ov Salt, though an quart ov See-water will yeeld but a Ounce and a half—And about Latham art found an bituminous erth, whom yeeld a Scent like Oil of Amber; a oyl may be extracted from him little inferior toe that ov Amber in it most valuablest Qualities.—The Countrie people cuts the into small peeces and burn thee insteed of Candles.

MAXIMS, MORAL SENTENCES, &c.

66. **L**EARN when to *spare*, and when to *spend* to good Purpose.

The End off Profucenes am generally a Prison or a Halter.

Be reddier to *hear* then to *speak*; your ies and hears inform you, not your Tong.

Words is like Arrows, and should not be shot at Randum.

Half the Truth, is often an arrant a Lye as canst be made.

Contend not with Superiors; the thread will break were the am weakest.

The best philosfy, am to study Man Mortalitie, and to meditate frequently on Death.

A DESCRIPTION of WHALES.

67. **T**HERE is several Kinds of whales in thee Sees of Greeland, some white and others black.—Thee black sort, and grand Bay whale, is most in Esteem on Account of his Bulk, and the great Quantity of Blubber him afford, who turn to Hoyle—His tongue am about eighteen foot long, inclosed in long Pieces of what us calls Whalebone, who am cover'd with a kind ov Heir like Horse-hare; and on each Side of his Tong am two Hundred and fifty Pieces of this Whalebone.—As to the Bones ov his Bodie, them am as hard as a Ox Bones and of no Use or Value.

Dear Sir,

Leeds, March 13th, 1788.

68. **S**UCH is your Disposition, that to give Pleasure am your greatest Pleasure.—I has experienced this truth on several Occassions and your friendship for, and Kindness to me, is an inexostible Fund, which me has never noun to sale. I thinks Musick an very agreeable Amusement for a lasure our, and if you will give i Leeve, we wilt devote some off mine tyme to the—Us has a gud Master, which attends the Academy thrice a week, which is much beloved by his Scholars and highly approved of by Mr. ———. The Harpsicord is thee instrument I wishes to play on and your next Letter me trusts, will commisshon I to call in the Assistance of Mr. Quaver to instruat I in that Charming Science; which will add another Obligation to those already konfer'd on,

Dear Sir,

Your dutiful and affectionate Ward,

WILLIAM CROTCHET.

A CON-

*A Continuation of the DESCRIPTION of
WHALES.*

69. **W**HALES has no teeth in there Mouths and am usuallie betwixt sixty too eightie foots long; verie thick about thee hed, but grows less from thence too thee tayle.—Every fish am computed to yelde betwixt sixty toe one hundred Barrels ov Hoyle of the Valu off three or four Pounds Sterling per Barrel. The English and Dutch carries on the Whale-fishery, with grate Advantage to individuls, and, when taken in a political point of view, to there respective Nations; being an excellent Nurcery for Seamen!

On the taking of WHALES.

70. **T**HE taking of Whales, in the Sees ov Greenland, among Fields off Ice that has be increefing for Ages, is one off the greatest Curiosities in Natur; But tho' both profitable and Advantageous is nevertheless a very dangerous Employ: For these fields or pieces of Ice, is frequently more then a Mile in Length and upwards off One hundred foot in thickness; and when put in Motion by a Storm, nothing can be conceived more terrible: The Dutch had thirteen Ships crushed to pieces in one Season.

MAXIMS, &c.

71. **T**HERE are a heroic innocence, as well as a heroic Courage.

It am more wise too prevent a quarrel beforehand, then to revenge she afterwards.

She am betterer to reprove, then toe bee angrie secretlie.

No Revenge art more heroicer, than that which torment Eave by doing Gud.

Prosperitie gain Friends and Adversite try they.
 No man have a thorough taste of Prosperitiè to
 which Adversitie never happened.

Ingratitude am so shameful a Crime, that the
 Man were never yet found, which would acknow-
 ledge himself guilty of the.

Of the SEVEN WONDERS of the WORLD.

72. **T**HE seven Wonders of the World is, the
 Walls and Gardens of the City of Baby-
 lon; the Tomb of Mausolus; the Coloffus of
 Rhodes; the Temple of Diana of Ephesus; the
 Labyrinth of Minos in the Island of Crete; the
 Pyramids of Egypt: and the Pharos Watch-tower
 or Light-house of Alexandria, built by Ptolomy,
 King off Egypt.

Dear Sir, - Leeds, March 17, 1788.

73. **I** has lately put one of Phedus Fables into
 english Verse, and as my master have allow-
 ed the not to be entirely destitute of Merit: I there-
 fore submit the to your Inspection.

A old wrinkled woman, which lov'd a full Pot,
 To a wine-cask drone of this feminine sot
 With fervent Emoshon applide to her nose
 And snuft up the sent with delite and applose
 Thou deereft of Likers, thou prop ov my Age,
 To say what thee once wert, I dare not engage,
 'Tis beyond comprehenshon, thou koardial divine,
 Sinsè Reliks so charming and prestious is thine.

To find out the moral you needs not be tould
 That fedrus komposed the, when rinkled and old.

Should the above versification, in any degree,
 meet with your Approbation, it will act as a stimu-
 lus

lus to the future Attempts, in this Line, of he
which have the Honor of subscribing him,

Dear Sir,

Your dutiful and very affectionate Son,

CLAUDIUS LYRIC.

Of the WALLS of BABYLON.

74. **T**HE walls of Babylon incompassed that
grate City, the Cappital of the greatest
Empire in the Universe; them was fifty Miles
in Circumference, two Hundred foot hie, and so
wide that six Charriots could convenientlie be
driven a-brest on they.

The Hanging Gardens of Babylon was as won-
derful as the Walls.

Of the TOMB of MAUSOLUS.

75. **T**HEIR were a Queen of Caria, named
Artemisia, famous in History for his ex-
traordinary Affection to his Husband Mausolus;
and when him die, her build he a most magnificien-
test Tomb, (hence all tombs and monuments
erected to honour the ded, has he call Mausoleums)
who were look upon has a Master Piece off Art;
Yet Artemisia did not think he worthy to kon-
taine his Husband Aths and therefore mingled
they with her daylie Drink and swallowed they.

MAXIMS, &c.

76. **T**O mourn without Measur, art Folly;
not to murn at hall, insensibility.

To Err, is Humane; to forgive, devine.

Anger may glance into the Brest of a wise Man;
but only rest in the Bosom of Fools.

The Prodigal rob his Hair, the Miser rob him-
self.

Custom am the Plague of wise Men, and the idol of Fools.

It is as grate a point of Wisdom to hide Ignorance, as to discover Knowledge.

Pitch on that Course of Life who art most excellentest; and habit will render the the most delightfulest.

Of the COLLOSSUS of RHODES and TEMPLE of DIANA.

77. **T**HE Colloſſus of Rhodes were an Image or Statue of thee God Apollo, caſt in Braſs, whom the Rhodians dedicated toe he, and ſet up at the Entrance of the Port of the City of Rhodes; ſhe were ſo large, that thee feet was placed on too Rocks ſo wide aſſunder, that Ships paſſed with full Sails betwixt the Legs: He were throw down by a Earthquake.

The Temple of Diana, was a ſtately Edifice in the City of Ephelus, dedicated to the Goddeſs Diana: It were burn down by Heroſtratus, to render himſelf famous in Hiſtorie.

Dear Sir,

Leeds, March 29, 1788.

78. **I** Sincerely return you my thanks for kindly condeſcending to komplie with my Requeſt. I has Engaged Mr. Quaver and has had ſeveral Leſſons—If my teacher do not flatter me, I ſhall with Attention make a koſiderable Improvement. I has preferred the Harpſicord to any other Inſtrument on account of its forming a Conſort of itſelf. The Violin is more komprehenſive and conſequently more difficulter; beſides ſo much depend on the here, that him which attack that Inſtrument, oute to have a very gud one and alſo a great deal of tyme and taſte to become a tolerable proficient on it.

Permit

Permit me to reiterate my Acknowledgements and Assurance of the Obedience and dutiful Respects of he which have the honor of subscribing himself,

Dear Sir,

Your obliged and affectionate Ward,

WILLIAM CROTCHET.

Of the PYRAMIDS of EGYPT.

79. **T**HE pirimids of Egypt, is famous piles of building, raised above five thousand years ago, and still to be see in the neighbourhood of Grand Cairo. Them served as burial places for the Kings of Egypt; the largest were twenty years in buldin, tho' sixty-six thousand men was constantly employed; and thereunto were an inscripshon, importing that onlie in Lecks, Onions and Garlick and other pulse for the workmen, it cost one thousand eight hundred talons, who amount to about four hundred thousand pounds sterling!

Of the LABRINTH of MINOS.

80. **T**HE Labyrinth of Crete was built by Dedalus for King Minos, with inextricable windings and turnings; wherein Dedalus and his Son Icarus with the Monster Minotaur where afterwards shut up by Minos: But Dedalus making himself and his Son Wings escaped from thence. And the Monster, who lived on human flesh, was at length killed by Theseus, Son of Aegeus, king of Athens, who had been taught by Ariadne the King's Daughter, to find his way out of the Labyrinth by a Clue of thread.

MAXIMS, &c.

81. **T**HERE is nothing so much worth, as a mind well instructed.

To labour, and be content with that a man hath, art a sweet Life.

Be at peace with many, nevertheless, hath but one counsellor off a thousand.

Let reason go before enterprize, and counsel before every action.

The heart of fools is in their mouth, but the tongue of the wise is in their heart.

Economy is no disgrace; it is better to live on a little, then outliving a great deal.

Honour thy father and thy mother with thy whole heart, and forget not the sorrow of thy mother; how can thou recompense they the things that them had done for the.

Of the PHAROS of ALEXANDRIA.

82. **T**HE Pharos or light House of Alexandria, was built in the Island of Pharos, at the mouth of the Nile, was anciently very-famous, inasmuch as to communicate its name to all the rest.

This most magnificent tower consisted of several Storys and Gallerys, with a Lanthorn at Top, in which a light being continually burning, might be seen for many leagues at See, and all along the Coast. It was built by Sostratus the Cnidian, under Ptolemy Philadelphus, which laid out eight Hundred Talents upon it.

Dear Sir,

Leeds, April 3, 1788.

83. **I** Venture to trouble you with another of my translations. Poets or wood-be poets is fond off having there works exhibited; and I has

no feer when I submit my to your Inspekſhon, as you has to much gud Senſe to kriitiſe an juvenile Performance.

*When Socrates, the gud, the grate,
Had built himſelf a little ſeate*

(Whoes cruel deth Ide gladlie dye

Mite I his dethleſs ſaim enjoy)

A certain man, I no not woe,

Men is inquiſitive you noe,

Sade, "Why do you of I eſtate

build ſuch a little pigmy ſeate."

"Gods, ſai the Sage, I've gain'd my ends,

Can I but fill this Houſe with Friends.

Should the above pleaſe, I will ſend you another in a week or two.

I remain, dear Sir,

Your dutiful and affectionate Son,

CLAUDIUS LYRIC.

On DISOBEDIENCE to PARENTS or TEACHERS.

84. **T**O diſpute you Parents or Teachers Will, art boath *undutiful* and *unmannertly*; and to obey they with reluctance or reſentment argues that you obey they thro' fear; by whom you has boath the Pane off thee Service and you looſe thee Credit off ſhe to. An School-boy merit little which performs juſt what would be expected: But us cannot help *loving* him, which take a pleaſur in performing his School Exerciſe with chearfulneſs and which ſeem obliged by the Comands of his Teachers.

A NATURAL CURIOSITY.

85. **N**EAR Geesbach in the Province of Alface, there are a remarkable Spring, whole top art covered with a foul, fat, oily ſubſtance, ordinarily uſed by the Pheſants thereabout

as common weel Grece; but being distilled and prepared according to hart, yield a Phlem of great use against puterfactions of the Lungs and Liver, and art an excellent balsom against foul Wounds.

MAXIMS, &c.

86. **S**HUN or break of disputes with inferiors, lest them loses their respect.

To be angry are to revenge thee faults ovother upon ourselves.

Be as Solicitus to avoid making Enemies as to gain Friends.

A Man without Secrefy art a open Letter for every one to read.

Us seldom repent talking to little; but very often talking to much.

Him that have entrusted his Secrets to another, have made himself his Slave.

God is a grate God, and therefore us shouldst love he; him art a gud God, and therefore 'tis not in vain to wait upon him.

DEFINITION *of an* EPIGRAM.

87. **A**N Epigram in Poetry, art a short Poem, susseptible off all kinds of Subjects, and ending with a lively, just, and unexpected thought.

EXAMPLE.

*Thee lovely Heir which Galla wares,
Is hers, who would have thought it?
Her swares tis hers, and true she swares,
For I nows were she bought it!*

Dear Mamma,

Leeds, April 12, 1788.

88. **M**Y Papa have rite me an skoldin letter, him tax i with idleness and an trane off other

other faults too tedious to mention and what make these circumstances very galling are, that me are conscious me deserves such treatment: Had me continue nearly the same in my writing, my Papa could not have detected I, so that, far from growing more good, me must necessarily have grown more bad. May me beg the favour off ye, dere Mama, to intercede for I, with my justlie incensed Parent and assure he that iv him wilt be so kind has to forgive i this once, him shall never have occasion to use these same kinde off Language to i again; I konfes, me has be verie Giddy; but what fault are their that penitance cannot wipe away.

Pray present my duty to my Papa and accept the same yourself; and tell my Papa that him wilt find an cencere Penitent in,

Dear Mamma,

Your affectionate Son,

FRANCIS FRANKLEY.

On the late ATTEMPT to KILL the KING.

89. **T**HE following Distich were writ by a young Ladie and comprize in a few words as much as be see in all the Addresses on the occasion.

*Oh best of Kings, wees life to Haven us owe,
Snatch'd from an frantic woman ill-tim'd bloe;
Enjoy your Danger, since by that you prove
God Grace, your Value, and your People Love!*

Of the DIFFERENCE between a FREE and DESPOTIC GOVERNMENT.

90. **E**QUALITY and Independence are no less the Right then the Choise of every human Being.—All Authority therefore are founded in

in Compulsion; and the onlie difference between Free and Despotic Governments are in there original Constitutions: The former, being established by the deliberate Act of the WHOLE Community, determining by *which*, in *what* manner, and to what Extent, them must be contrould; the latter, by the *unjust* Exertion of a Violence, who bear down all Opposition, and *without the* Consent of ANY, demands the implicit Obedience of ALL.

MAXIMS, &c.

91. **F**INE Sence and exalted Sence is not half so useful as common Sens.

Him art the most richest man which desire no Superfluity and want for no necessary.

Him that overcomes his Passions konquers his most greatest Enemy's.

If vanity does not overturn all the Virtues, she certainly make they totter.

If us was not proud ourselves, us shud not so much complane of the pride of others.

Virtu art never thee more little valuable for being out off Fashion.

What is required of thee, O Man, but to do *Justice*, love *Mercy*, and walk *humbly* with thy God.

Of the GALAXY, VIA LACTEA, or MILKY-WAY.

92. **G**ALAXY, in Astronomy, art that long, white luminous Tract, who seem toe encompass the Heavens like a Swarth, Scarf, or Girdle; and who are easily perceivable in a clear night, especially when the Sen do not appear.—It pass between Saggetarius and Gemmini and divide the Sphere into two Parts; it am unequally Broad, and in some part it am single, in others double.—

This

This Phenomenon or Appearance in the Heavens art produced by the Assemblage of an infinite number of minute Stars, who art plainly described by the Help of a gud telescope: But being so very remote, the naked Eye confound they, and produce the Effect, who give rise to it name.

Honoured Sir,

Leeds, April 24, 1788.

93. **U**S is now very bissy in ritin our Improvements—I hopes them wilt be so in realitie—It are in herself no very agreeable bisness, but the chane of Ideas who attends she, rendre she palatable; for us konsiders him has an prelude to thee Holidays.—Will my Papa and Mamma be glad to see there Son Marmaduke this approachin Vacation? I will venter to answer, Yes. Will not that Pleasur be konsiderably increeced, iv him bring-Home a improvement who may out-do all his former out-doings? Here me kannaot hesitate to anser inn thee affermatif.—The Consequense than his (Has me art ambishus of obtaining your and Mamma Approbation and art sure to has she iv me deserve she) that me wilt endeavor to make such progress in my Learning as wilt secure Smiles and Indulgences to,

Honoured Parents,

Your dutifull and affectionate Son,

MARMADUKE WORTHY.

CAUTIONS to avoid being DUPED by extravagant PROFESSORS of FRIENDSHIP.

94. **I**T art a act of common Prudence to be cautious of those which Profess the most! especially if their advances is Sudden, extravagant or without a plausible foundation.—Depend upon it all

all the Commerce of Mankind art founded on Mutual Interest; and if it art not apparent by what means you could deserve such Blandishments, conclude them is Artificial, and keep yourself out off Danger—But remember, if she art Prudent to beware of Credulity on won Hand, you is to beware as much of betraying your Suspicions on the Other; for that sets fire to the trane at wonce, and of a douteful Frind, you makes a certain Enemy.

On PATRIOTISM.

95. **T**HE Love of One Country, considered as a moral Virtu, is a fixed Disposition ov mind to promote the Happiness, Welfare and Reputation of that Community in whom won were borne and that Constitution under whome won art protected; And has Self-Love art an Instinct implanted in our Natur, for the Preservation ov each Individual; so the Love of one Country am impressed on hour Minds, for the Happiness and Security off the hole Nation.

MAXIMS, &c.

96. **T**OE laff at deformed Persons are inhuman, if not impious.

The unfortunate is fit subjects of Compassion, not of Rallerie.

He which make a jest of the fraletys of natur, upbrade thee God of Nature.

Old Age am two venerable for Rallerie, and shud be revered.

Few is so wise as to prefer useful Reprufe to trecherus Prays.

If us did not flatter ourselves the flattery off others cud do we little Harm.

The

The man of Order art connected with all the highers powers and principles off thee Univerce;— him art the follower of God; him walk with he; and act upon his Plan.

On HATRED.

97. **A**N wise Man hate Nobody, but only love the virtuous, then As Englishmen let we Serve our Countrie; as Men let we treat one another; as Brethren let we bear no hatred to any but those which, off whatever Country they may happen to be, dares broke through the sacred bands who unites men together.—Vice is true Object of Hatred, as Vicious Men is of Pity and kontempt.

Honoured Sir,

Leeds, June 3, 1788.

98. **A** Feu weeks will know give I a opportunity of visiting H— and of renuing those pleasin teens who was interrupted by mine setting of for Skole.—The Separation as been attended with very agreeable Effects; for had me never been divided from you me had never be sensible ov that lively joy who know play round my Art and will endere our meeting.

Be so kind has toe inform all my Frinds, that distance have maid no alteration inn mine Sentiments, that me remember they with thee hiest respect and looks forwards for the joyful moment that must give we to one another agen.

I flatter myself that my Improvement in mine Learning will meet with your wishes and that you will has no occasion to tax I with negligence.—Mr. and Mrs. H. beg their respectful Compliments. Please to accept of and present my duty to

my Mamma, Respects to all my Friends, and Love to Brothers and Sisters.

I am, Honoured Sir,

Your very affectionate Son,

SAMUEL STEADY.

Every STATE has its TROUBLES.

99. **W**HEN you leave School the same Cares will not perplex ye, but others equally severe may arise, who now ye art unacquainted with. Every Period of Life have her peculiar Dutys; and the Duty of your Age and Station are to attend to the Instructions of your Teachers, and to endeavour to thee utmost of your Power to learn whether them thinks proper and necessary to the Line of Life you are intended to walk in Or that may be conducive to your Happeness in a future State after this.

The IRISH MASSACRE.

100. **T**HE Irish Roman Catholics in general being influenced by there Priests, to hope not only to reposses the Lands of there forefathers, but to restore the Popish Religion in Ireland, entered into a deep and detestable Conspiracy to Massacre all the English protestants in that Kingdom: Accordingly them took the Advantage of the unhappy dissensions of Charles the first with his Parliaments in England and Scotland and in the Year 1641, executed in part their horrid Scheem, when 200,000 is say to have perished by those Cruelties, to the great Scandal of the Perpetrators as well as the Religion they professed.

MAXIMS, &c.

101. **T**O do nothing amiss is the best way of being revenged on our Enemy.

Stand in Awe of Yourself, if you would not be ashamed before Others.

Refuse not to be informed; good Counsel break no Man Head.

Solomon brands those for Fools which despise Instruction.

And Horace laugh at those which is ashamed to learn and not ashamed to be ignorant.

This Day only art our, who, iv lost, art lost forever.

Love nothing, but that God love; and hate nothing, but what him hate.

On BENEVOLENCE and HUMANITY.

Tears of Compassion is natur marks

To know a honest hart bye.

102. **G**RACEFUL in Youth are the tear of Simpathe, and the hart that melt at the tale of Wo.-- Lot not Ease and indulgence kontrakt your Affections, and wrap you up in Selfish Enjoyments. Accustom yourself to think off the distresses of human Life; of the solitary Cottage, the dying Parent and weeping Orfan. Never sport with Pane and Distress in any of your Amusements, not treat, even the meanest Insect, with wanton kruelty; for,

The Poor Beetle that us tread upon, in korporal Sufferance,

Feels a Pang as Great as when a Giant dies!

Dear Sir,

Leeds, June 20, 1788.

103. **I** Have the Pleasure to inform you that our Hacashon will commence on the 21st Instant, when I shall have an Opportunity of paying you a Visit at W.—This Specimen of my Penmanship, I flatter myself, will meet with your Approbation and also that my Improvement in other Respects will answer your Expectations and convince you that I have not spent my time unprofitably.

I have this half Year attended to Geography and finds it an very pleasin and entertaining Study.

Mr. and Mrs. H. — desire me to present there most respectful Compliments to yourself and Mamma.—Mr. H.— give I leave to say that I has be a good Boy and tolerably industrious.

Please to accept of and present my Duty to my Mama, Love to Brothers and Sisters and kind Respects to all my Friends.

A Line from you signifying the time and manner of my comming Home will greatly oblige,

Dear Sir,

Your dutiful and affectionate Son,
DAVID DUTIFUL.

On the DANGER of PROCRASTINANION.

*He that defer his work from day to day,
Do on a-River Bank expecting Stay;
'Till the whole Stream that Stopt he should be gone,
Which as it run ever will run on.*

104. **S**OME People fall into the Aguish Disease of irresolution through Doubt and timidity; and other through downright Indolence; flattering themselves that iv Wind and Tide court they to day, they will do so to-morrow.—But nothing

nothing is more dangerously fallacious; One Moment sometimes offer which whole Ages might be wasted in soliciting in vain.

Of ARISTOTLE the PHILOSOPHER.

105. **T**HIS great Man were born, in the Year of the World 3566, and 348 Yeres before Christ, at the Stagera, in Macedonia, whence him art called the Stagirite, him were Son of Nicomachus Philician to Amyntas the Grandfather of Alexander and a Disciple of Plato, which Academy him attended till the Deth of that filosofher; it being his practice to filosofies walking him got the Name of Peripateticus, hence his followers Peripatetics; Him was a person of a excellent and admirable Genius, ov great and various Learning and tutor to Alexander the Great: he died aged 63.—From his name comes the Adjective Aristotelian, ov or belong to Aristotle.

MAXIMS, &c.

106. **S**ELF LOVE art the most greatest off Flatterers.

Other People Misfortunes us all bears with a heroic Constancy.

The Constancy of the Wise, am only the hart of keeping disquietude to One self.

Greater Vertus is required too beer gud than bad fortun.

Death and the Son is not to be looked at Stedilie.

Interest blind some People and enlighten Others.

God say, me love they, that loves I; and them which seek I earlie, shall find I.

Of a CLIMAX or GRADATION.

107. **I**S a figure in Rhetoric wherein the Work or Expression who end the first Member of a

Period begin the second and so on—As for Example, Obscurity and Indigence am the Parents of Vigilance and œconomy, of Riches and Honor; Riches and honour, of Luxury and Pride; Luxury and Pride, of Impurity and Idleness; Impuritie and Idleness, again produces Indigence and Obscurity. Such is thee Revolutions ov Life!

Dear Aunt,

Leeds, June 21, 1788.

*The dawn is fair and clear, the morning Smiles,
And Purple tinges usher in the Day.*

The great the joyful Day!

108. **I**N a few Hours I shall set off for H———. All my Scholesfellows is up, us has not had our usual portion of Sleep, our Joy, instead of lulling us to repose have scarcely suffer'd us to close our Ise.

My dear Ant must pardon me for not being very prolix at present and I promise a long Letter when I reach Home shall recompense for the shortness of this: Till then you will please to accept of the dutiful Respects of

Dear, Ant,

Your affectionate Nephew,

TIMOTHY TRIUMPH.

Sir JOHN MASON'S SPEECH *on his* DEATH BED.

109. **F**ROM many Years Experience me has learn'd, that Seriousness am the greatest Wisdom, Temperance the most bestest Phisick, and a gud Conscience the bestest Estate—Were I to live again, me would change the court for the Cottage, the Bustle off a great man House, for a hermit sell and hall the years me spent in the Palas, for one hour Enjoyment of God in the Chappel—Hall things now forsake I, except mine God, my Duty and Prayer.

On CONNIVING at the DISHONESTY of OTHERS.

110. **S**HE art incumbent on Scholars and Others. not only to be honest themselves but also to disdane to conive at the Dishonesty of others.— Him which wink at a Injury him might prevent, share in She; and she art as scandalous to fear blame and Reproach for doing your duty; as to deserve Reproof for the neglect of it.—Should there be a general Confederacy among your school-mates or fellow Apprentices, to abuse the Confidence of your Teachers or Masters: divulge she the very first moment you perceives she for fear you Silence should be construd into a participation off there Guilt.

MAXIMS, &c.

111. **N**O person art ather so happy, or so unhappy as him imagine.

Grace to the Body are like gud Sence to thee Mind.

Our own Distrust justifys the Deceit of Others.

Few are wise enough to prefer useful Reproof to treacherous Praise.

A desire of being thought Learned often prevent our becoming so.

Flattery art a sort of bad Money to whom our Vanity give Currency.

If us is willing, God will help we; if us is sincere, God will accept we.

A NEW ISLAND.

112. **I**N April 1783 the Inhabitants of Ireland observed something rose and flaming in the See, too the South of Grinbourg, at eight Miles distant from the Rocks Des Oiseaux, who afterwards were found to be a new Island.

The

The fact are authentic, but her demeritions and Situations am not well ascertain'd.—The latest information brought from thence, were that the Iceland was still increasing and that greate Quantities of Fire issued from too off her Eminences.

Dear Sir,

Leeds, July 26, 1788.

113. **M**Y Brother and Self arrived here Yesterday, in pretty gud Health and Spirits, having had a very agreeable Journey down to Leeds. We find it rather irksom to buckle to Busines after spending so much tyme in Idleness.—The Glome off an Skole appears very dusky when compared with the Gayty and Dissipation of London: But in a few Daies the Streme will return into its old Channel and every thing move in its usual Coarse. We has got several new Borders and are as full as the House can possibly kontane.

Mr. and Mrs. H ——— beg me to present you and my Mamma with there respectful Compliments. My Brother desires to join I in duty to yourself and Mamma; with Love to Brothers and Sisters.

I remain, dear Sir,

Your dutiful and affectionate Son,

RICHARD NEWCOME.

DIFFINITION of a PUN.

114. **A** PUN is a Quibble or Equivocation arising from the Use ov a Word who has too differant Meenings.

EXAMPLE.

A Gentleman in the kuntrie, which had thee karakter ov an grate Punster, were desired won nite in Companie, to make a Pun extompore—Upon
what

what subject? said Daniel, for that was the Punster name.—The King, answer'd one of the Companie.—Oh! Sir, said Daniel, the King is no Subject.

SUDDEN JOY *may* KILL, *as well as* SUDDEN GRIEF.

115. **D**lagoras Rhodius, hearing his three Sons was victorious at the Olympic Games, in one Day, died immediately in that transport of Joy.

And the Story of Zeuxis, the famous Painter, art yet more strange; which having maid the Portraiture of Old Woman very odly, him die with laughing at Conceit.

MAXIMS, &c.

116. **V**IRTU art bold aud Gudness never fearfull.

Wisdom is to the Soul, what Health is to the Body.

It is more difficult to disguise the Sentiments we have than to fain those that we have not.

Humility is the Allter upon which God wishes us to offer our Sacrifices.

Bodily Labour frees the Mind from Paine and is that which renders the Poor happy.

Faults are always pardonable when we have the honesty or greatness of Mind to confess them.

Innocence always looks upward, meet the most inquisitivest and suspicious Eye; and stand un-daunted before God and Man.

On EARLY RISING.

Let not the Sun look down and say,

————— *“inglorious Here him ly!”*
 And Poor Dick say, in his Almanack,
Early to Bed and early to rise,
Will make a Man, healthy, wealthy and Wise-

117. **T**HEN, is there ought in Sleep can charm
 the Wife! or rather, what can be more
 absurd, then to loose the precious Moments, of too
 short a Life, in stupid Langer or dull forgetfulness?
 Then be up early, since there is so much to be done
 for yourself, your Country and your King?

Dear Madam,

Leeds, August 1, 1788.

118. **I** Heartily beg your Pardon for my Omisshon
 to right the Moment of my arrivel here.—
 It were no failure of Regard for you; for it will
 not be in the Pour of Distance or tyme to take
 from I that sincere Affection me bares you, nor the
 Remembrance of those many Obligations for whom
 me must ever remain your dettor; But I thought
 it best to defer writing till me had executed the
 Commission you entrusted me with; and whom I
 have this day sent by Pickertgill's Waggon: I hope
 you will receive the Parsil safe and that the different
 Articles will be entirely to your Satisfaction. Mr.
 and Mrs. H — beg me to present you and my
 Uncle, their most respectful Compliments; and I
 also pray you to give my Duty to my Uncle and to
 accept yourself the dutiful Regards of

Dear Madam,

Your affectionate Nefew,

SIMON STEADY

On TRUE PIETY.

119. **T**RUE Piety art preferable to all humane Attainments; Wit may raze Admiration; Judgment may command Respect; Knowledge may gain Attention: and Beauty may inflame the Heart with Love: But true Piety will obtain the Approbation even of God himself; gain his Devine Applaudit and make they our everlasting Friend. — Begin and end every Day with God: In the morning when you awake lift up your Hart reverently and thankfully to God for his merciful Preservathon thro' the night past and let secret prayer be constantly perform'd before the Business of the Day be undertaken.

On the ELOQUENCE of PRAYER.

120. **T**HE Eloquence of Prayer consist in our proposing our Wants to Almighty God in a plain Manner—Lord, if thou wilt, thou can make i clene.—Lord help i.—Lord save i, or me perishes.—God to be merciful to I, an Sinner.

Will God bestow Blessings, unless us pray for they? Us has no Reason to expect him will.—Ask and she shall be given, art his Command and Promise; then to ask and Receive art both our Dutie and Happiness.

MAXIMS, &c.

121. **U**S seldom finds People ungrateful so long as us art in a kondition to serve they.

Us never desire ardently, what we desire rationally.

Us knofes small fauts, in order to insinuate that us has no great Ones.

Quarrels would never last long, were the faut only on won Side.

Conversation art more indebted to mutual Confidence then to Wit.

The most certainest Proof ov a Man being born with a great Mind, art his being born without a envious Disposition.

Religion and Virtue is the most highest Exercise and Improvement off thee Mind; they is thee Strength and Health and Beauty off thee Soul.

DIFFINITION of an ANECDOTE.

122. **A** Anekdot, art a Article relating to a secret Transaction off a Person Life, whether she be that of a Prince or private Person; Als a piece of Secret History.

EXAMPLE.

Sir William Gooch, when Gouverneur of Virginia, being one Day in Conversation with a Gentleman, in the Streets of Williamsburg, courteously returned the Salute of a Negro, who was passing he on his Master Bisnes.—How, cried the Gentleman, can a man of your konsequence return the salute of a Savage.—Sir Willian answer'd, As I am determin'd to act in all respects konformable to the Gentleman as well as the Governer, me cannot suffer a slave to exceed I in Good manners!

Dear Brother,

Leeds, August 7, 1788.

123. **T**HE Skole now begin to ware its usual Appearance—Uis settled to Bisnes and as Busy as Bees in an hive.—I For my one Part intends to apply myself with grate Industry and to let Slip no Opportunity of Improvement.—This Resolution two, I hopes, will be better kept then many witch I had formed before and broken almost as soon has formed: But me art determined toe

toe bee no longer the giddy Creature I hath hither-
to be, for Diligence instead of Carelesness shalt
now karackteries.

Dear Brother,

Your Affectionate,

HENRY WISELY.

P. S. Please to send me my drawing Desk, with
all my Latin French and English Books; and I
should take it kind of you to lend me any of yours
that you think will be useful or amusing to me.

Act WELL your Part, THERE all the Honour lies,

Honour or Shame, from no kondition rise,

Act well your Part, there all the honor lies.

124. **E**PICTETUS say the World am a theater,
the bestest Actors am those which repre-
sent there Parts most naturally; but the most wisest
am seldom the Heroes of the Play. Us is not to
konsider, which am Prince, or which am Beggar;
but which *act* the Prince or the Beggar the most
bestest.

On CRUELTY to ANIMALS.

Take not away the Life you cannot give;

For all things have an equal right to live.

125. **T**HE Youth which earlie ackustem hisselt
to habits of Kruletie, wilt, as him grow
up, bekum kallus to everie tender Reflection; and
us must not wonder, iv us at last sees he guilty of
those Deeds, from whom Umanitie will turn his
highs with Horror.

MAXIMS, &c.

126. **U**S sometimes severely censor that in other,
which us practise without Scruple.

F

Coward

Cowards is incapable of true Friendship.

An excess of Delicacy am rather to be consider'd as a Infirmaty then as a Virtue.

Great Merit art often conseled under the most unpromising Appearances.

Skeems of Ambishon without proper Talents, always terminates in Disgrace.

Ridicule appear with a very ill grace in Persons which possess no One talent besides.

The Blessing of Heaven will attend the Good, and keep that mind in Peace, who am Staid on its Support.

On the NECESSITY of YOUTH, in general, acquiring KNOWLEDGE.

127. **I**F industry is requisite, in the deponent Scholar, in order to acquire that Knowledge which may recommend he to thee favor of thee World; she am no less so in He that am independant, in order to qualify he for the kumpanie off thee Superior Rank of People: It am the Observa-tion ov a grate Man, that iff him see an Youth giving himself up too Indolence and Laziness, him konsider'd he as a lost Member to Societie; and like an tree blighted at her first Planting, who can never be brought too beer Fruit.

Dear Sir,

Leeds, August 14, 1788.

128. **I**T is with infinite konsern that I inform you of the Death of your worthy friend Mr. A——. The Strength ov his hed and thee Vir-tues of his Hart will render his Memory ever dere to those which add the Appiness off his Acquaintance.—He Philanthropy was such as to intitule him toe that Prase witch Cuningham paies to his friend
Shen-

Shenstone, in the elegant little Poem which he wrote to his Memorie.

I.

*They call'd he the pride off the plane,
Inn sooth, he was gentle and Kind,
He marked in his elegant Strane
The Graces that glow'd in his Mind.*

II.

*On purpose he planted those trees,
That Birds in their Branches might dwell;
He nutur'd the thime for the Bees,
But never would risfe the Sell.*

III.

*Ye Lamkins that plade at his feet,
Go blete and your Master bemone,
His music was artless and Sweet
His Manners as mild as your own.*

I kondole you on this melancholy Event and believe me more than ever,

Dear Sir,

Your sincere Friend,

CLAUDIUS LYRIC.

Of ARCHIMEDES.

129. **A** RCHIMEDES was a famous Geometrician and Astronomer of Syracuse, and nearly related to Hiero King of Sciely---Him were the inventer of Globes and 't was him which found how much the King Crown were debased with Silver without breaking She : This him did by filling a cylindrical Vessel with Water and putting the Crown into it, carefully making the Quantity of Water whom she forced out of the Vessel---Then him filled the Vessel again and separately put a Wedge of pure Gold and another of Silver, each weighing as much as the Crown, and by comparing

komparing those three different quantities forced out of the Vessel, him made his Calculashon. Buy this Method the Goldsmith Villany were detected: For had the Crown been pure Gold she wud have raised up no more Water than the Wedge of pure Gold off equal Wite.

On the DEATH of ARCHIMEDES.

130. **W**HEN Marcellus took Syracuse, him gave Strict Orders to save Archimedes, but him, being to busy to answer to his Name, when asked, were slane bye a kommon Solger, to the greet Greef of thee Roman General. At this Seege Archimedes invented several Engines to anoy the Romans; and she were him which said; Let I but have a Place to stand on and I'll draw the Erth which way me please.

The Deth off this greet man happen'd two hundred and twelve years before the Birth of Christ.

MAXIMS, &c.

131. **S**ET not your Watch by the town clock, but by the sun-dial of the Gospel; that is, live not as custom teach, but as God directs.

The Difficulty of our Salvation art genrally an Effect of the Weakness of our faith.

A Graceful Presence and Deportment is a speaking Letter of Recommendation.

A morning Joy prove sometimes Grief at Night.

Be not dilatory and remis in the Execution of a well form'd Project.

Him only taste the Sweets off Recreation, which use she sparingly.

It should be our first and most chiefest Care, to seek and serve God, A

A NATURAL CURIOSITY.

132. **I**N Iceland is several Hot spouting Springs, in whom the Inhabitants which lives near they boils their Wittles, onlie by hanging a Pot, into whom the Meat am put in Cold Water, in the Water of the Spring—The largest of this Springs am about two Days Journey from the Burning Mountain Hecla—In approaching she, a loud roeing am hear, like the rushin of a torrent, precipitating herself from stupendus Rocks—The Water here spout several times a Day, but always by Starts, and after certain Intervals: And some travellers has affirm'd that its spout to the Hite of sixty Fathums: But when Dr. Van Troil were thier, her utmost Hite were kumputed to bee ninety two Feet.

Dear Papa and Mama, Leeds, Aug. 21, 1788.

133. **M**Y Brother and me has for some days expect a Letter from you: the Disappointment as gave us grate Konfern—Our Separation from ye, tho' attended with such benefical konsequences to us, must necessarily cause a little Regrate, and the earing from ye gave Sensations whom them only canst fele which is blest with such kind indulgent Parents:—May us beg the favour off ye to lett we has an Lettre in answer to this by the return of the post? Our Hopes and feres is up in Harms and kan only be allaed by the Assurance that no indisposition or other Misfortune have deferred our expected Pleasure.

We remain

Dear Papa and Mamma

Your dutiful and affectionate Sons

BENJAMIN DOWELL,
HENRY DOWELL.

OSTRACISM *explained.*

134. **O**STRACISM, at Athens were the Punishment of an Person, by writing his name on a Shell and putting the into a Urn: the were practiced against Citizens that razed Jelosy, either buy their Conduct, Virtue or Riches:— Amongst which were Aristides the Just, concerning the Banishment of which, us has the following Ane&dot.

ANECDOTE.

135. **A**CLOWNISH Fellow, an Athenian by Birth, which cud neither reed nor rite, adressing herself too Aristides, without noing he, praying he to rite upon his Shell thee Name of Aristides, against which him have his Vote; Aristides asked he, if him had received any Injury from that Man: None, replied the Athenian, me even does not no he, but me am tired and offended to here he every where called the Just Aristides— Without answering a single Word, Aristides rote his own Name on the shell and gave she to he!

MAXIMS, &c.

136. **I**F Sinners entice thee, konsent thou not: for if you join in their Sins, you must partake in their Sufferings.

Some chuse to bury their Talents, rather then be at the trouble to employ they.

Him that art choise of his tyme, art choise off his Companie.

Idleness has no Advocates, but manie Friends.

If every one would mend one, and that One himself; All would be mended.

Many by humouring there Passions has undone theirselves.

Use temporal things, but love none but things
that is Eternal.

An EPITAPH.

137. **B**ENEETH this Stone, these sacred stone
are Place,
Life pleasin Form by deth severe deface;
In which, blest made, a emblem us might saw,
Off truth, Gudnature, soft humilitie;
His other Virtues needless 'tis to Sum,
Butt such them was has wood a Santebecom:
When from this Tomb, sad Reder ye depart,
Keep this his Virtus ever neer your Art:
Reflectin oft, nor Youth, nor Ought canst save
Mankind, when summund to the silent Grave.

Honoured Sir, Leeds, August 18, 1788.

138. **M**E is sorry to inform you that our little
frind dick Wildfire as so far forgot
himself has to be guilty of telling a Ly.—Dick
Tricks I allos imagined to profede from a to grate
gaity of Temper and a fine flaw of animal Spirits,
but Kud never hath konseved that wud hath be so
bace as deliberately to be guilty of a untruth: His
solt gives I much konsern, for me ust to be greatly
delighted with his ga Disposishon; but must now
forgoe that Satisfaciion: For to kountenance his
Krime, wood be, in some Degree, to partake of the
Gilt of she, and would bring meself under Suspici-
on, since a Boy Disposition may usually be nown
by his Company; and the Poet say,

“If with a Knave or foul I Carus see,

“A Nave or fool Carus I'll sentence the.”

Please to accept of, and present my Duty to my
Mamma, Love to brothers and sister and also make
my

my Respects Acceptable to all my Friends.—To be favour'd with a Letter as soon as konvenient will give great Pleasure to

Honoured Sir,

Your dutiful and affectionate Son,

THOMAS TRUEMA N

On the BLAMELESS VESTAL.

139. **H**OW happy are thee blameless Vestal
Lot,

The World forgetting, by the world forgot
Eternal Sunshine of the spotless Mind,
Each Prare accepted, and each wish resign'd,
Labor and Rest there equal Vigils keep
Obedient slumbers that can wake and weep,
Desires komposed, Affections ever even,
Teres that delite, and lies that wast to haven,
Grace shine around she with serenest Beams,
And wispering Angels prompt his golden Dreems
For she the Spouse prepare the bridal Ring
For him white Virgins hymenials sings,
For she the unfading Rose of Eden bloom
And Wings of Serafs sheds devine Perfumes
To sounds of heavenly Harps her Dy away
And melts in visions of eternal Day.

To be GOOD, *is to be* HAPPY.

140. **N**OTHING but a noble inclination too
Virtu and filesophy can make we happy;
therefore Man principle ame oute to bee;
the governing of her Passions and the improving ov his
Mind: Consequently nothing can be more inglorious
then being a Gentleman only by Name, while
thee Soul is ignorant and the life immoral; Then,

*If Happiness be your Pursuit,
Plant Virtue and Content is the Frute!*

MAX-

MAXIMS, &c.

141. **Y**OUR Greatest Ambition should be to do Good; and then you will be approaching the fountain of Goodness.

Saving Knowledge is the Perfection of Knowledge and to be wise to salvation is consummate Wisdom.

Our Good name ought to be more dear to we than Life.

Pride hide our own faults and magnifie they to others.

Pride go before destruction, and a haughty Spirit before a fall.

Quantity without Quality am nothing worth.

If us strive to please God as Children, him will pity we as a father.

Let not SLEEP close your EYES before you have RECOLLECTED.

142. **T**HE trane of Axions thro' thee Day;
 Ware has my foots chose out the Wae?
 What has me learn, where ever I has be?
 From hall ive hear, from awl Hive saw?
 What no me more, that his worth thee noing?
 What has I dun, that his worth thee doing;
 What hath I fote, that me shud shun?
 What dutie hath I left undun?
 This self enquiries am the Rode,
 That leads toe Virtue and toe God.

Honoured Sir,

Leeds, Sept. 4, 1788.

143. **I**Rite this with a great dale of Care and Attention, that you may kompare she with what me as wrote before and from that Komparifon may bee abel to judge what degree of Proficiencie me has made this hafe Yeer.—You, me
 noes

noes intend I for the merkantyle Lyne and therefore the art hille necessary that me shud rite boath a verie leggible and very reddy and.—Be so kind deer Papa has to let I no your thouts on me Improvement: If me as not improved and that konfiderably, your Sensor will be an very pourful Stimulus; and iff I reilly has made some progrees, your Approbation will encourage I too precede with Eagerness.—Mr. and Mrs. H—— desire me to present their most respectful Compliments to yourself and Mamma, and give me Leave to say that I has, in general, behaved very well.—With dutiful Respects and grateful Acknowledgements to you and Mamma for all your Care and Goodness to I.

I remain Honoured Sir,

Your very affectionate Son,

WILLIAM WISHFUL.

Of the BURNING MOUNTAINS in ICELAND.

144. **T**HERE am in Iseland many burning Mountains, especially Heckla who am the most best nown to foriners—This Mountain am situate in ye southern Part of the Island, about fore Miles from the See Coast, and am divide into three Points at the Top, the most highest of whom am that in the middle and who am komputed to bee about five Thousand foot ler than thee See.—This Mountain have frequently sent forth flames and an torrent of burning Lava---Its irruptions was frequently dreadful, in 1693, round the Island to the distance of 180 English Miles---The last Erupshon of Mount Hecla, happen'd in 1766; it began on the 5th of April and kontinued to the 7th September following---Flames proceded also from she in December 1771 and 1772, but no Erupshon of Lava.

On ENGLAND.

145. **H**EAVEN! what a gudly prospect
 spreads around,
 Off Hills and Dales and Woods and Lones and
 Spires,
 And glittering Towns and guiled Stremes!
 Happy Britannia! where the Queen off Harts,
 Inspiring Vigor; Liberty abroad
 Walk unkonfin'd een to thy farthest Cotts,
 And Scatter Plenty with unsparing Hand.

MAXIMS, &c.

146. **Y**OU will not seek the Phisition of Souls,
 'till you see your wounds; for till you
 are konvinced of Sin, you kannot see your need of
 a Saviour.

Industrious Wisdom often prevent, what Lazy
 Folly think inevitable.

Revenge art only a Pleasure to a mean Spirit.

Rely not on another for what thou canst do
 thyself.

No one can expect Advancement, without
 Knowledge and good behaviour.

It is in vain to give Advice, where there is no
 Disposition to receive it.

Suit your desires to things, and not things to
 your Desires.

The GORDIAN KNOT explained.

147. **I**N Antiquity, the Gordian Knot signifies a
 Not maid with thee leather traces or Har-
 nes of the Charriot of Gordius a Husbandman but
 afterwards King off Phrigia; this Nott were so very
 intricate that their were no finding where she began
 or ended-- The Oracle at Delphos having declared,
 that him which could unty it should be Master of all
 Asia; Alexander attempted; but not being able to
 ac-

ackomplish it, cut it assunder with his Sword and thus fulfilled or rather eluded the Oracle.

Gordian-not, at present, is used figuratively for Matrimony.

Sir,

Leeds, September 11, 1788.

148. **I** Know sat down to thank you for your Kindnesses in giving me Leave to Visit my Hunkle at N———. I found the family very well, and after having pade my Respects to they, visited every bush about the Place—I has a very greet Affection for every thing here, and me cud not sea an old poast nokked down without much regrett.

My old friend, the You tree, make a noble Appearance, under it Branches I shall frequently invoke thee Muses, and mauger all your sairical Reflections, shall still kontinue, to lett you has a peep at my Liric Effushons.

My Unkle have furnished I with several Subjects, and I know only waits thee Moment of Inspiration.

With Love to yourself and Respects where due

I remain, dear Sir,

Your very affectionate Brother,

CLAUDIUS LYRIC.

On HAIL and HAILSTONES.

149. **H**AIL, in natural History, am an Metior generally defined frozen Rain, but differing from the in that the Hail-stones is not form'd of single Pieces of Ice; but off many little spherules agglutineted together.—Neither is these Spherules all of the same konsistence; some off they being hard and Solid like perfect Ice; others soft,
and

and mostly like Snow hardened by a severe frost.— Sometimes the Hailstones has a kind of Core of this soft Matter; but more frequently the Core are solid and Hard, while the outside are form'd of an more softer Matter. Hailstones assume various figures, being sometimes round, at other times pyramidal; crenated, angular, thin, and flat and sometimes stellular, with six Radii like the small Crystals of snow.

The same, continued.

150. **M**EZERAY, the french Historien, speakin of the War of Lewis the 12th in Italy say that in 1510 there were a storm of Thunder and Lightning attended with a shower of Hailstones; or rather Pebble stones which destroyed fish, Birds, Beasts, &c. the stones was of a bluish Collor and some of they weighing an hundred Pounds.—And at Lisle, in Flanders, 1686, fell Hailstones of a large size; some of whom contain'd in the Middle, a dark-brown Matter, whom, thrown on the fire gave a great Report.

Philosoph. Transact. No. 203.

MAXIMS, &c.

151. **L**OOK upon all things off this World, as you will look upon they when ye is about to dye!

Frequent reading of the Holy Scriptures, are attended with peculiar advantages.

In all your transactions in the world be just and equitable.

Hear no Evil of a friend, nor speak any off a Enemy.

Be as sollicitus to avoid making Enemys as to gain Friends.

In companie have a due Regard to Sexes, Ages, times and Places.

Be thankful for what ye has; and not uneasy for wat you want.

SHAKESPEARE'S EPIEAPH.

152. **T**HE cloud capt Towers,
The Gorgious Palaces,
The solemn Temples
The great Globes hertelf,
Yea, All whom the inherit
 Shall diffolve,
And, like the baseless Fabric of a Vision
Leave not a Wreck behinde.

Dear Sir,

Leeds, Sept. 18, 1788.

153. **I**Rite this from the Arbor at the top of the grate walk which kommands such a beautiful Extensive Prospect, in order to thank you for your most agreeable present of Books. I has had the Seasons in my hands all this Afternoön, and Book, the Place the Wether has entertained me most delightfully—The Evening is serene and the Landskip appears all the mingled Variety of Lite and shade.

“O ever charming, ever knew,
When will the landscape tire the view!
The fountain fall, the river Flo,
The Wuddy Vallys warm and lo,
The windy summit wild and hi
Ruffy rushing on the ski,
The pleasant seet, the ruin'd tour,
The naked Rok, the shady bour,
The toun and Village, Dome and farm,
Each give each an double charm.”

I intends to have thes beautiful Lines of Dyers placed

placed in the front of the Arbor, for they is a true description of this charming seen.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Yours very affectionately,

CLAUDIUS LYRIC.

ELECTIVE and HEREDITARY, explained.

154. **A** KINGDOM is say to be elective, when the King Sons does not of course succeed to the Crown, but the Nation are at Liberty to bestow she on a person not at all a-kin to the Royal Family; as the Kingdoms of Poland, Germany, &c. And a hereditarie Kingdom is that, were the Law oblige the People to acknowledge the Son of thee late King, or his next Relation, for their Soverane; as England, Spain, Muscovy, &c. In fiance, females are excluded the Soveranetic, by the Salic Law.

An ANECDOTE.

155. **U**LYSSEES, King of Ithaca, not being willing to go to the Seege of Troy and quit Penelopee, his Wife, counterfeited the Fool; Palamedes, in order to discover the truth, put Telemachus, his Son, in the way were he were to pass with his plough; but Ulysses having perceived telemachus, went out of his way to avoid he, and so made it appere that his folly was only pretended and Nothing but an Artifice to avoid-going to the Siege of Troy.

MAXIMS, &c.

156. **A** Good Man lay up no treasure but in Heaven: and where is Treasure is, there is his Heart also.

Ill Examples is as catching as Disease; and the Mind is as liable to infection as the Body.

It is the highest Ingratitude to *overlook* a thousand mercies and *murmur* at one Affliction.

In Company let nothing proceed from you in Word or deed that may offend any of the Senses.

Let no jest intrude on good Manners, nor say any thing that may offend a chaste Ear.

Before you speak consider what construction your Words may bear.

Make it your study and Care to do all the Good ye can in the world.

A NATURAL CURIOSITY.

157. **A**T Ancliff, about two Miles from Wigan, in Lancashire, there are a curious Phœnomenon, called the Burning well; the Waters of whom are cold, and has no smell: Yet so strong a Vapour issues out with she, that upon applyin a Flame to she, the top of the water am cover'd with a flame, like that of burning Spirits, which last several ours and emit so fierce a Heat, that meat may be boil'd over she: But this Water being taken out of the Well will not emit Vapors in a Quantity sufficient to catch fire.

Dear and Honoured Sir, Leeds, Sept. 25, 1788.

138. **M**E has sent ye the inclosed Sketch that you may be able to judge, in some Degree, of my Improvement in drawing.—You must not expect a masterly Performance from me, yet however I flatter myself, that it is not so badly executed but you will recollect immediately the View at the End of the Garden which I has hear ye so frequently kōmmend.

It is attempting another of your favourite Vues, who will shortly be finished: them will bee fellows, and I intends they for a present to my Ant, which as requested something of the Kind and meens to honor they with frames and a Place in her breakfast Paler.

I Yesterday Had the Pleasure of seeing my old friend Mr. John Smith, and dining with he at thee Hotel; he was so kind as to make me a present of half a Crown and so polite as to offer to deliver you this and the above Specimen of my Drawing.

I kontinue to enjoy a good State of Health and to experience more and more the Kind Attentions of Mr. and Mrs. H——; in short I like every one I have to do with and am as happy as you could wish me to bee—With duty to your Self and Mamma

I aemain,

Dear and Honoured Sir,

Your affectionate Son,

JAMES METZOTINTO.

An ANCIENT CUSTOM.

196. **I**T were the kustom off a Patticklar Sect of filosofhers to examine there Disciples evrie da before Dinner, and everie one were obliged to shoe, that him had discharged some gud Office, practiced some Virtu, or improved in some Part ov Larning; iff nothing off this appeared, him were sent back without his Dinner: Should this Custom be revived in the present Age; tis to be feared that many Scholars would be obliged to go *without* there Dinners!

EXAMPLES of TRUE PATRIOTISM.

160. **A**RISTIDES, a noble Athenian, surnamed the Just, Altho' him was so employed in the highest Offices of the state, did not leave Money to defray the Expences of his Funeral.

And a Writer of our own Country speaking off that celebrated Patriot Lord Chatham, make use of these Words—"But his more substantial Praise, was founded on his disinterested Integrity; his inkorruptible Art; his unkonquerable Spirit of Independance; and his invariable Attachment to the Interest and Liberty of his Country." His second Son, Mr. William Pitt, now Chancellor of the Exchequer, promises fare to tread in the Steps of his illustrious Father!

MAXIMS, &c.

161. **A** Man kannot look up to Heaven with one Eye, and down to Earth with the other; you kannot serve God and Mammon.

Ignorance makes a Man Conceited, and Conceitedness makes he a Jest of Society.

Be careful in your promises, and just in your Performances.

He that walketh with thee Wise shall be Wise; but a Companion of Fools shall be destroyed.

The greatest Minds, likes the deepest Waters, is ever serene and Quiet.

Dispraise not any one behind his Back; for that looks malicious.

Be faithful in serving the Lord, and it matters not who condemns ye.

Of the MAGNET or LOADSTONE.

162. **J**OHN GIOIA, of the City of Amalfia, in the Kingdom off Naples, invented the Use of

of the Loadstone about the Year of our Lord 1300. And its Variation from the North by Gonzales Oviedo and Sabastian Cabot—At London, in 1580, this Variation was found to be 11 Degrees 15 Minutes East; but at present it is about 28 Degrees Westerly—Tho' such great Advantages are derived from the Use of the Loadstone yet the inventor is said to have died a miserable Deth; nay some have even disputed him the honour of this Invention.

Dear Sir, *Leeds, October 1, 1788.*

163. **I**T is with infinite concern that me informs you of the Death of our worthie Wicker Dr. Kirshaw. Him was a man universally Esteemed; in his Private karakter, amiable; in his publick won, exemplarie.—He lived to a good Old Age, being about eighti four, and had been nearly thirty years Pastor of this Parish: in which Situation, him acquitted himself with so much credit, that him may be sed to have konquered one off the greatest Difficulties; having, by his Merit, silenced Envy.

In short, he was such a worthy Character, that, “take him for all in all, we shall scarcely meet his equal.”

Knowing you have a secret Pleasure in exerting your poetic Genius in praise of the Virtuus and Good; I take the Liberty of a Friend therefore, to request you, in some Moment of Inspiration, to endeavour to celebrate the Memory of this worthy Man; and you will thereby add another Obligation to the many confer'd on

Dear Sir,

Your devoted Friend and Servant,

SAMUEL SCUTCHEON.

On

On the DIVISION of our TIME.

164. **A** Wise Man will dispose ov time *past*, to observation and Reflection; time present, to Duty; and time to come to Providence.

King Alfred the British Worthy, am reckorded to have divided the Dale and Nite into three Parts — Eight ours him allotted to *eat* and *sleep* in; eight ours too *Business* and *Recreation*; and the remaining eight ours to Study and Recreation.

On ASH WEDNESDAY.

165. **W**HO can believe with kommon Sence,
That Bacon sliced give God offense;
Or that an Herrin have a Charme,
Th' Almightyes Angar to disarme;
Wrapt up in Majestie Divine,
Do him regard on what us Dine?

MAXIMS, &c.

166. **T**HE World have delusive Charms; she flatters with a face of substantial Bliss, when in reality it are a fleeting Nothing.

It art not the *Quality* off a Act, but the *Intention* of she, that makes the Virtue.

Common tale-bearers is a plague to Conversation, Societies, Relations and Families.

Plautus say, Tale-bearers shud be hung up by the Tongue, and tale-hearers by the Hears.

He that make light of an small sin, will in tyme do so off an Great One.

Never reprove Pride with Pride, nor check Pashon with Pashon.

Love nothing but what God love; and hate nothing but what him hate.

An EPITAPH on an OLD WOMAN who sold POTS
at CHESTER.

167. **B**eneath this Stone lie Cath'rine Gray,
Chang'd to a lifeless Lump of Clay;
By Earth and Clay she got her Pelf,
Yet now she's turn'd to earth herself:
Ye weeping friends, lett I advice,
Abate your Grief, and dry your Eyes:
For what avails a flud off Tears?
Who know but in a run of years,
In some tall Pitcher, or brown pan,
She in her shop may be again.

Honoured Sir, Leeds, Oct. 8, 1788.

168. **T**HE celebrated Eronout Mr. Lunardi
his arrived in these Town and purpose
about the middle of these Month to take a ariel
Excursion.—They say that e his under a Engage-
ment to assend somewhere in this Countie and too
take an Gentleman in this Naberhud along with
he.—The Cloth all will be a very convenient Place
for there assension and she is most probablest that
that will be the place fixed on for the purpose—I
hope the Experament hear will not be attended with
any Mischief save that who necessarily attend it; I
meen, the filling the pockets off the Adventurer
the Expence of the publick and the kausing a good
Deal off Tyme, to be throne away who might be
employed to much better Purpose.

I am, honoured Sir,

Your most devoted humble Servant,

WINSFORD WISELY.

DIFFINITION of a RIDDLE.

169. **A** Riddle am a Question, or Problem expressed in obscure Terms, in order to try a Person Wit.

EXAMPLE.

I'm up and down, and round about,
 Yet all the world can't find me out.
 Though Hundreds has employ there Leesur,
 Them never yet could find mine meesur.
 I'm found almost in every Garden,
 Nay in the kumpus off an Farthing.
 Theirs neither Chariot, coach, nor Mill,
 Can move a inch, except me will.

Of the IGNIS FATUUS, JACK-WITH-A LANTHORN, or WILL-WITH-A-WISP.

170. **I**gnus-Fatuus, is a kind of Light, supposed to be of electric Nature, appearing frequently in Mines, marshy places and near stagnated Waters—It were formerly thought, and am still, by the superstitious believed to have something Ominous in it Natur, and to presage Death and other Misfortunes—There has been instances off People being decoy'd by these Lights into marshy Places, were them has perished; whence the Name of Ignus Fatuus, Will with a Wisp, and Jack with a Lanthorn; as if this appearance was a evil Spirit who took delight in doing Mischief off that Kind

MAXIMS, &c.

171. **D**ELAY not repentance a moment; for if you repent not To-day, you will have a day more to repent of, and a Day less to repent in.

Know-

Knowledge without Justice art Craft; and Courage without Conduct am Rashness.

We must endeavour to live peaceably with all us has to do with.

Be cautious of becoming Security for any one, especially beyond your Ability.

Lenity and Moderation am the best Means to bring back a erring Friend.

In apparel be neither mimically in, nor ridiculously out of Fashion.

Without meetness for Heaven, there can be no Enjoyment of Heaven.

EXTEMPORANEOUS VERSES *on the LADIES'*
CAPS and CURLS.

172. **M**E regard Ladys Kaps
Has intended for traps,
The Swane simple Art to trapan;
Sea there kurls now them rere,
Range Tear above tear,
Like kannons pointed at Man.
But kinde Fashion be praised,
Much to hi them art razed,
Too doe harme too the sensible Spark;
For when pointed so hi,
O'er his Head the shotts flie,
And happily itt Knot thee Mark.

Dear Sir,

Leeds, Oct. 21, 1788.

173. **T**HAT most ingenius and profound philosopher Dr. Katterfelto is arrived in this town and purposes to *indulge* the publick with a Course of his *surprising* Lectures, in which him wilt discover several OCCULT SECRETS. This most konsummete K****, woes impudence kan only

only be matched by his ignorance, thus romon-
tades in his Bills and wat his most wonderful, him
do it with Iukses and people wont gain experience
but at the Expençe of their Pockets. It is a re-
flection upon the Age that suffer Merit to starve,
whilst Katterfelto rode in his Coach—

“ 'Tis true, tis pity ; and pity tis, tis true—”

With respects where due,

I remain,

Dear Sir,

Your faithful Friend and Servant,

PAUL PULPIT.

A RECEIPT to make good BLACK INK.

174. TAKE 5 Ounces off thee bestest blue
Nuttgalls, break they in small pieces
put they into a Quart of klear reign Water, let they
stood four or five daes shakin they often ; then add
too Ounce ov wite gum Arabic, won Ounse off
double refined sugger, won piece off Indigo ;
shakes they very wel and let they stand four or five
day more : Then add two Ounse off green Cop-
peras, and off cleare allum the bigness of a Wall-
nut, with a Glas of Brandy—After she has stand
an few Daies filter she into a cleener Bottle ading
one quarter of an Ounce of Icingglass.

A PUN.

175. INN an Companie ov merrie Companions
over an cheerful Bowl, when different
toasts were going round ; an Gentleman, whose
Name was *Brown*, toasted an absent Ladie, who
him had done for many years ; tho' him never had
had the courage too speak a single word to she :
Upon whom one which sit next toe he say, “ Me be-
lives,

lives, Sir, you has *toasted* that Ladie these seven years at least, and tis surprisng shes not *Brown* yet.

MAXIMS, &c.

176. **S**HEW your Love to Christ by your Works; as faith without Works is Dead, so art Love without Obedience.

Nothing is more ridiculous, than to be serious about Trifles, and to be trifling about serious Things.

By taking revenge, a man art but even with his Enemy; but in passing it over, him art superior.

Him that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord, and lay up treasure in Heaven.

Zeal, with Knowledge, am commendable in a good cause.

Him that cleaveth to the customs of the World, forsake God.

If us would die the deth of the Righteous, us must live there Life.

On the DEATH of DAPHNE.

177. **T**IS do and nature various Charms decay,
See gloomy Clouds obscur the cheerful da;
See hung with Pearls thee drooping trees appear

There faded honour scattered on her Byer

See where on erth thee flow'ry Glories lie

With ~~the~~ them flourish'd and with ~~the~~ them dies

Ah what avail the Beauties nature wore

Since dafne ded and beauty am no more

The silver Swans it haples fate bemones

In Notes more sad then when them sings there owns

The Balmy Zepthers silent sinse his deth

Lament the ceacing off an more sweeter Breth.

H

Dear

*Dear Sir,**Leeds, Nov. 1, 1788.*

178. **W**E is just preparing for the Public Exhibition, which Mr H—d—n holds this Afternoon in Mrs. D—f—n's Skoolroome.—Dancing is utually an Indulgence to young People, and therefore you kannot wonder iv our Spirits bete high upon the Occashon.—We petitioned Mr. H. some tyme ago to have a Dance which he promised we should have some tyme before the Holidays; if us behaved ourselves well, and was very endustrious; and us has now an assurance of its being on the 5th Inst. when we shall have a firing Day and konclude the Day with a Ball along with the Young Ladies at Mrs. D—f—n's Boarding-Skole.—So that we my stile the present tyme our karnival.

In the Course of this Afternoon your humble Sarvant are fixed upon to dance a Hornpipe; those wich has seen he perform it either flatters he or his performance of she is above mediocrity.—When you have a spare Moment, I shall be glad to here from you; and believe me to be

*Dear Sir,**Yours very respectfully,*

SAMUEL AGILLE.

Of ACHILLES.

179. **A**CHILLES was the Son of Peleus, King ov Thrace and Thetis, a Greek which signalized hisself in the trojan War, and being dipt by his Mother in thee River Styx, were invulnerable in every Part, except the right Heel, but were at length killed by Paris, by the Shot of a Arrow, in the vulnerable Part.—This Paris were the Son of Priam and Hecuba, a most beautiful Youth, which ran away with Helena, the Wife off Menelaus, the most

most beautiful Woman in the World; which was the Cause of ten Years War between the Greeks and Trojans, about 1198 Years A C, and at last ended in the total destruction of Troy, a City of Phrighia and one of the most richest in the World at that time.

A SMART REPORTEE.

180. **C**RIE Sylvia to a reverend Dean,
 What reason can be given,
 (Since Marriage is a holy thing)
 That there is none in Heaven?
 There is no Woman, him replied;
 She quick return'd the Jest—
 Whomen there is, but I'm afraid
 Them cannot find a Priest.

MAXIMS, &c.

181. **D**ELIGHT in God, and him will delight
 in you; but if you forsake God you
 will certainly be forsaken by he.

No Hope should cause we to do an ill Thing;
 nor fears make we Omit a gud One.

The moment we die our fate is determin'd for
 ever.

The truely Brave is ever Humane.

If Prayer be neglected, no good can be expected.

It art betterer to do and not promise, then to
 Promise and not Perform.

Living in the fear off God, take away thee fear
 off death.

An ANECDOTE.

182. **T**HE late Duke of Norfolk had in his Ser-
 vice a Person of the Name of T——s,
 which had attended he when onlie a Private Gen-

man and continued with he till the tyme off his de-
 cease.—When the Will of the noble Duke were
 open, their apper'd an Bequest to his Domestic of
 100l. and 20l. per Annum, for his Life—Him were
 shedding a Tere to the Memory off his Master and
 Benefactor, when him were allarm'd by a Afferthon
 from the present Duke that there were certainly a
 Mistake in the Will; he trembled for his future
 Subsistence: But was relieved by the Noble Dukes
 declaring that his Father must have meen 20l. Le-
 gacy, and 100l. per Annum for his Life.--- The
 Error in the Will have been thus Humanly rectified
 and a Appartment in Arundel-House has been
 added, where his continued Attachment and Ser-
 vice is rewarded by Comfort in the Evening of his
 Da.

Honoured Sir,

Leeds, Nov. 6, 1788.

183. **A** DD ye saw we yesterday I is persuaded
 that ye wud have be illy gratified.—Not
 that us his vane off our Performances; but your
 Pleasure woud have arote from sein such a Groope
 off happy Boys and there Enjoyment woud have be
 a Reel Satisfaction to you.--Us fired a number of
 Vollies, some better than Others, as is usual on
 such Occasions, who woud have better have the
 wether been more warmer.--Us koncluded thee Da
 in a joyous Style: Mrs. D--f-n was so kind has to
 lend us her large Room and us had a kumfortable
 and very agreeable Dance: Or to use the Language
 off Paragraf Writers the Evening concluded with
 the Utmost festivity; the Ball-room was krowded
 with a Beautiful Assortment of Elegant Females
 which by there Smiles and Good-humor not a
 little kontributed to heighten the general Joy.

I trouble you with this, because I know you take a Pleasure in any thing which give Pleasure to,

Honoured Sir,

Your devoted humble Servant,

GEORGE GAYVILLE.

On the DIVISIBILITY of MATTER.

184. **I**T am obvious that no Part of Matter can be assumed but the Mind can conceive it to be divided into a less Quantity, as a Half, a Quarter, &c. *ad infinitum*.--But whether Nature do admit of Matter being capable off a actual Division, *ad infinitum*, is not easy to determine: And indeed the most probable Opinion are, that all Bodys is komposed of a kollecsion of every minute Particles of Matter not actually divisible.--However, Nature proceed in the Actual Divisibility of Bodys in many Instances, into particles so surprizingly Subtle, as to be even beyond human Comprehension, as in the following:

EXAMPLES.

I.

185. **D**R. Muschenbroek say, that therr were at Augsburg a Artist, which of One Grain off Gold drew a threed 500 feet long; who might have been actually divided into 360 Thousand Parts; for a Inch, as him observes, may be divided into 600 Visible Parts, each of whom will be as long as the breadth of an fine human Hare.

II.

A Grain of Carmine may be divided into 921 Thousand 600 Visible Parts.

III.

One tenth, or a less Part, of a Cubic Inch of Oil

of Lavender, may be so subtilized, as to scent a Space of 3 thousand 456 Million times its natural Bulk—What an surprizing Divisibility am this !

MAXIMS, &c.

186. **E**TERNAL Life are set before you, not as the Heaven to be look upon, but as a Prize to be *run* for and sought for.

Our Minds are capable of Great Things ; but we hurt they, by accustoming they to *little* Ones.

The great Business of Man am to improve his Mind and govern his Manners.

Him that praiseth, bestow a favour ; but him that detract, commit an Robberie.

Him which want Hope art the poorest Man Living.

To Mourn without Measure, is folly ; not to mourn *at all* Insensibility.

Live in tyme, as becomes one which art soon to Live in Eternity.

A PUN.

187. **A** Young Fellow came to offer himself to the Play-House, which talent lay in Comedie ; and having give a Specimen of his Capacity to Mr. Quin, him asked iff he had ever play'd any Part in Commedy ? The former answer'd, Yes, him had play'd Abel, in the Alchymist.-- Me art rather of Oppinion, said Quin, that you play'd Cain ; for I am certain that your murdered Abel !

Another.

A certain Author was telling Foote that a passage him find salt with in his Poem, might be justified, and that him think she a Metaphor ; it is such a won then, say Foote, has truly me never Met-afore !

Honoured

*Honoured Sir,**Leeds, Nov. 21, 1788.*

188. **O**NE Event is no sooner past than our volatile Imaginations settle on another Previous to our Field day, our whole discourse were of the Pleasure it would afford me, know that it are over, us anticipated the Holidays, and our little promised Parties during the Recess at Xmas almost engross all our Attention:—Yet I would not have ye to understand that us is any ways inattentive to the Business of the Skole; but on the Contrary that our diligence is rather increased; in order that when us sees the face of our dear Relations, no frowns or upbraidings nor any uneasy Sensations may obtrude to damp our Joy.

Five or six Weeks will give I a Opportunity of convincing you in Person how much

*I am,**Honoured Sir,**Your dutiful and affectionate Son,*

CHRISTOPHER CORDIAL.

Our SAVIOUR'S GOLDEN RULE.

189. **B**E you to others Kind and true,
As you'd have others be to you.
And nather do nor say to men,
Whate'er you would not take again.

*The SUM of the COMMANDMENTS.**Matt. vii. 12.*

WITH all thy Soul love God above,
And as thyself thy Neighbour love.

A CURIOSITY.

120. **A**T Ispham, the Capital of Persia, art a modern Pillar to be see, sixty feet high,
ken-

konfisting off Skuls of Beefts, erected by Sheh Abbas, after the fuppreffhon of a Rebellion: This Abbas had vowed to erect fuch a Kollum of Human Skuls; but upon the fubmiffion ov thee. Rebbels, him perform her vous bye fubftituting them off Brutes, each rebbel furnifhing won.

MAXIMS, &c.

191. **T**HOSE which will not thank God for his Mercies on earth, need not think to fhare his Bleffings in Heaven.

Prosperity am not without its Troubles; nor adverfity without its Comforts.

Liberality and thankfulness is the Bonds of Concord.

Tricks and treachery is the practice of fools that has not fence enough to be Honelt.

Pleasures while them flatters a Man ftings he to Deth.

Him have Riches fufficient, which have enough to be charitable.

Lament loft Time and labor to redeme fhe.

Our DUTY to GOD and our NEIGHBOUR.

192. **L**OVE God with all your Soul and Strength;
With all your Heart and Mind;
And love your neighbour as your felf;
Be faithful juft and Kind.

II.

Deal with another as you'd have
Another deal with you;
What you're unwilling to receive;
Be fure you never do.

*Honoured Sir,**Leeds, Dec. 7, 1788.*

193. **I** Has the Pleasur to inform ye that our Vacation will k commence on the 21st Instant; when I shall have an Opportunity of paying a Vist to mine much valued friends.

I trust that those friends will see I wish equal pleasure and that mine Improvement will be answerable to there Expectations.-- Every possible Attention as been payed me and if me shall hath maid no advancement in mine Learning the solt will be entirely mine own. Two Weeks is no konsiderable Proportion of tyme and yet it will appear long; the Idea of Krismas is got into my Head and my Enjoyment during the Holidays will be a kind of Repetition of my present Sensations. Mr. and Mrs. H—— give me leave to say that I have be pretty industrious and behaved very well; they desire me beg there best Compliments to you and my Mamma—Please to accept of and present my Duty to my Mamma with Love to Brothers and Sisters.

*I am, honoured Sir,**Your very dutiful and affectinate Son,*

PETER PLASTIC.

194.

The TEN CMMANDMENTS.

- I. **T**HOU shalt have no more God than I.
- II. Before no Idol bow thy Thye.
- III. Take not the name of God in vain.
- IV. Nor dare thy Sabbath day profane.
- V. Give both thy Parents honour due.
- VI. Take heed that thou no Murder do.
- VII. Abstain from words and Deeds unclean.
- VIII. Nor steal though thou art poor and meen.
- IX. Nor make a willful Lye, nor love it.
- X. What is thy Neighbour dare not covit.

A RECEIPT to make an EPIGRAM

195. **O**NE day in Chelsea meadows waking,
 Of Poetry and such things talking,
 Say Ralph a merry Wag,
 A Epigram, if smart and good,
 In all its Circumstances should
 Be like a jelly-bag.
 Your familie, I owns, his new,
 But how wilt make she out? say Hugh.
 Quoth Ralph, I'll tell thou, Friend:
 Make she top both wide, and fit
 To hold a budget full of Whit,
 And point her at the End.

MAXIMS, &c.

196. **B**F thankful to Providence for every Blessing you enjoy; and learn in whatever State you is, therewith to be kontent.

So far as we fall short of true Holiness, us fall short of true Happiness; for them is inseparable.

Off all Prodigalities, that off Tyme am the most Bad.

If though faints in the day of Adversity thy Strength is small.

Passion art a sort of Feevre in the Mind, who ever leave we weaker than she found we.

Poverty want some, Luxury many, Avarice all Things.

To act wisely, and live holy, art the sure way to die happy and go to Glory.

An EPITAPH.

197. **A**T Tiverton Church, Devonshire, there is a Monument erected for Edward Courtney, Earl of Devonshire, and his Countes with

with there Effiges in Alabaster: It is richly guilded and enscribed as follows, viz.

Ho, ho, which lie here?
 Tis me, the gud Earl of Deventsheer
 With Kate my Wife, to I full dere,
 Us lived together fifty year
 That us spent us had;
 That us left, us lost;
 That us give, us hath.

My dear Mamma, Leeds, Dec. 14, 1788.

198. **T**HE approaching Hollidaies give I a great Pleasur, as them wilt afford I a Opportunity of paying you a Visit at W——: This as been thee onlie sircumstans that has give I any un-easiness sins ye left I at Leeds, for Mr. and Mrs. H—— treats I with all possible tenderness and I is on very gud terms with me Schoolfellows with which me passses me tyme very agreible.——Me dreams about my Journey every Nite and fancy myself coming up to W—— as fast as four good Horses can carry I; yet fast has the Coachman drives, him can by no means outstrip my Wisshes.

Be so kind as to give my duty to my Papa and accept the same yourself, from,

Dear Mamma,

Your very affectionate Son,

WILLIAM WORTHY

P. S. I forgot to mention that the Vacation commences the 21st Inst. and that I should be obliged to you to write me by what Conveyance you wish me to come and on what Day I am to sett off.

A NATURAL CURIOSITY.

199. **I**N Northumberland are that range off Mountains, near Wooller, upon the Borders of Scotland called Cheviot Hills. These mountains is so Eye, especially upon the North Side, that Snow may be see in foam off there Cliff, till Midsummer: they serves as an Land mark at See; and One off they, who art much more heir then the Rest, look at a distance like thee famus Peak off Teneriffe, and may be plainly saw at the distance of sixty miles.

On the top off these mountain are a smooth plane, about a mile in Diametre, with a Large Pond in the middle of she.

200. **G**OOD men are happy *both* in Life and Death; the Wicked in *neither*: Therefore, Fear the Lord all the daies of thy Life and walk in the Paths him hath set before the: Let Prudence admonish the; let Temperance restrain thy Heart, and Gratitude to heaven inspire the with Devotion: These shall give the Happiness in the present state and at last bring the too the manthons of eternal felicity in the Paradise off God.

MAXIMS, &c.

201. **L**OVE they that love Christ, and follow there Example, let there Profession be what it will.

Anger may glance into the breast of a wise man; but only rest in the Bosom off Fools.

Self denial art the most exalted Pleasure.

The Conquest of evil Habits, are the most glorious triumph.

Only by Pride come Contenshon.

Let Religion and Reason regulate all our Actions.

Of METEORS.

202. **A** Meteor art whatever am enjendered in the Air who surround we, and who appear to be beyond thee Moon.— Meteors am compose off Vapours and Exhalation.— Vapours is particles off Water that Mingles with the Air; and Exhalashons is particles off all the different terrestrial Bodies that rise into the Air; Sulphers, Salts, bitumens and other Bodies of different Natures, more or less kombustible, Solid or Heavey.— Then Meteors signifies Bodies raised above the Earth us inhabits.

Dear Sir,

Leeds, Dec. 1, 1788.

203. **M**R. Timothy Trusty of York, has be so kind as to give I a hinvitation to spen'd the Opproaching Holidays with him.— I has several valuabe acquaintanecs in that Place, which me very much esteems, and if you will please to give I Leave to accept his polite offer, I shall think my greatly obliged to you: Mr. Trusty's Character art such that you kan have no doubt of trusting I under his Care.— The very great Attention me received from his Family, during my former Visit, will ever endere they to I, and render his House agreeable— I will only add that you now him too well, to suppose that any thing will be throne in my Way, but what will konduee to the Welfare and Happiness of

Dere Sire,

Your dutiful Nefew,

JOHN JAUNT.

N. B. We break up on the 21st Instant and the Academy opens the 23d of January next.

Of AIR.

204. **A**IR is a transparent, visible and impalpable liquid Matter, encompassing on all Parts the terrestrial Globe.—The Air by Experiment, have be found to be 840 times lighter than Water.

This Air art komposed of an high, middle, and lower Region: The Air of the Middle is finer then that off thee lower and the higher still more colder and more finer then that of the Middle.

Of MISTS and CLOUDS.

205. **M**ISTS is formed of those kollections of Vapours who chiefly rises from fenny moist Places, who becomes more visible as the light of the day decreaseth—And clouds is nothing else but a dark kollectshon of misty Vapours, suspended aloft in thee Hare, and foreing on the Wings off thee Wind.

Clouds flys about a quarter off an Mile to a Mile high; it art kommon for persons, by climbing very high Mountains, to get above the Clouds, and see they swim beneath they, cleaving against the Mountains them am on: The wonderful Variety in the Colour of the Clouds, am owing to there particular situation to the Sun, and the different Reflections of Light: the various Figures of the Clouds, results from there loose and voluble texture, revolving into any form according to the different force of the Winds.

MAXIMS, &c.

206. **B**E always doing, or receiving Good; this will make your Life kumfortable, your Deth Happy and your Account Glorious.

It is Mean, Base and unjust to paliate our own Fault by laying the Blame upon others.

In Dress it are prudent to keep the Middle between Fopperie and Shabbiness.

Nothing can impair a perfect friendship, because truth art the only Bond of the.

Young People when once them art dyed in Pleasure and Vanity, will scarcely take any other Color.

Nothing more engages the Affections of Men, then a handsome Address and graceful Conversation.

Walk by no rule but such as ye dares dye by e.

Of DEW.

207. **D**EW art produced from a quantity of particles of Water extremely subtile, that floats about in a Calm and serene Air in form off Vapours, who, being condensed by the coldness of the night, lose by degrees there Agitation, and many uniting together, fall in the Morning in small invisible Particles like a extremely fine and delicate Rain, who kontinues but a short time, and art see in drops off Water like Pearls upon Leaves and Herbs.

Dear Mamma,

Leeds, Dec. 16, 1788.

208. **I** Received your very kind Letter, in witch you speak of the Pleasure you promises yourself from me Cumpany these Xmas Holidays—I begs leave to offer you my humble thanks for those obliging Words; them konveys to I a Pleasur more betterer konceiv'd then exprefs'd—May my Mamma not be deseaved in her Expectations! she his my Intentions, and shall be my Endeavour that she may not; And may every wish of her Heart be as kompleatly gratified as I trusts this will be.

A very short time will bring me to ye, 'till then,
I remain,

Dear Mamma,

Your most affectionate Son,

WILLIAM KINDLEY.

Of SNOW.

209. **S**NOW art produced thus: in winter the Regions of the Air is intensely cold, and the Clouds finding this great Cold on every Side, quickly pass from that State of kondensafshon that might reduce they to Rain, into that who is able to reduce they into Ice; so that in winter, as soon as thee Clouds begins to change into very fine drops of Rain, each of these small Particles freezes, and touching each other, form's flakes of Snow: These flakes is light and white; the small intervals that the flakes leaves between they, like so many pores, filled with a subtile Air, is the Cause of there Lightness and the Snow is white, because the small particles of Ice that kompose those flakes being hard, solid, transparent and differently arranged, them reflect to we the Lights from all Parts.

Of the AURORA-BOREALIS, or NORTHERN-LIGHTS.

210. **T**HE Cause of the Aurora-Borealis (or that shining Light who art often see by nite in the Havens, and whom the vulgar call northern Lights or Streamers) may probably bee thee result of certain nitrous and sulphureous Vapours, thinly spread through thee Atmosphere above the Clouds, were them ferments, and taking fire, the explosshon of one portion kindle the next, and the flashes succeeds one another, till the Vapour is sett on fire, the Streams whereof seems to converge towards

wards the Zenith of the Spectator, or that point of the Heavens who am directly over his Hed.

MAXIMS, &c.

211. **T**HU' us is not to boast of Gud-works, us is obliged to do they: For without holyness no Man shall see the Lord.

Every Vice and follie have a train of secret and necessary Punishments linked to itt.

Love Labour: if you do not want it for food, you may for Phisic.

The ungrateful is neither fit to serve God, their Country nor their Frinds.

The Love of ones Country art one of the nobles Passhons that can warm and animate the human Brest.

He that boasteth of his Ancestors konfess him have no Virtue off his Own.

If you would be happy in deth, you must be Holy in Life.

Of EARTHQUAKES.

212. **A** Earthquake is a sudden Motion caused by the inflamation off some Sulpherous and bituminous Exhalations kontained in the kaverns off the Earth, not far from its Surface.—In Southern Countries earthquakes is verie frequent.—Naturalists attributes they both to Air and Water, and that very truly.—To komprehend this more easily, itt must be remarked, that the Surface of the Earth art, as it was, a shell, beneath whom there am an infinite Number of Cavities and Canals, sufficient to contain a konsiderable quantity of Air, Water, &c. who, attempting to rush out violently, kose those extraordinary tremblings of the Earth.

Dear Mamma, *Leeds, Dec. 17, 1788.*

213. **W**HAT is the Reason that when the Holidays was distant, I thought of them, but without much Emotion; now that they are so very near, the Idea am mixed with a degree of Anxiety that produces Pain? I would annihilate every moment between this and that Period, and shall not be easy till I am with you at Norwich.— I shall start very early on the Morning of the 21st Inst. and the twenty third, I trust, will see I safe with mine friends—A large Party of mine School-fellows will be mine fellow-travellers, so that our Journey Promises to be rather a Pleasurable One, With duty and Love wherever due,

I remain,

Dear Mama,

Your dutiful and affectionate Son,

NICOLAS NERVE.

DEFINITION of an ENIGMA.

214. **A** Enigma is a Proposition put in obscure, and often contrary Terms in order to exercise the Sagacity of a Person; or a obscure Description of an Thing, delivered in such Terms as render the Explication difficult and the Meaning unintelligible at first Sight.

EXAMPLE.

Four things I saw, but what they where,
I beg dear Gents you will declare,
Altho' there was but four exact,
Thirteen they was as compact,
I cut of half and did find,
Exactly eight was left behind,
What seems most strange, yet very Sure
These Eight remaining where but four.

Of VULCANOS:

215. **V**ULCANOS are subteraneous Places in the Earth from whom issues torrents of Smoke and of Flames, rivers of melted Metals, and Clouds of Ashes and Stones—The most famous of these Vulcanos is Etna, in Sicily; Vesuvius, in Naples; and Ecla, in Iceland.—The Bowels of these Burning Mountains contain Sulphur, bitumen, and other inflammable Matter, the Effects of whom is more dreadful than that of thunder or of Gun-powder, and them has in all Ages astonished Mankind, and desolated the Earth.

MAXIMS, &c.

216. **L**ET other participate of those Blessings, whom God have bestow'd on you with a liberal Hand.

As Liberality make friends of Enemies, so pride make Enemies of Friends.

Truth may be express'd without Hart or Affectation; but a Lye stand in need of both.

Sell not Virtue to purchase Honour, pleasures, preferment or Wealth.

Him that watch for a Opportunity of being revenged, watch to do himself an Mischief.

To raise Esteem us must benefit Others, to procure Love us must please they.

An agreeable Disposition create a Love and Esteem for us in the rest of Mankind.

Of RAIN.

217. **R**AIN is nothing but thick Clouds condensed by cold, who, by their own weight, fall upon the Earth in small Quantities, called drops of Water.

Those

Those small Clouds, sometimes seen very high heaped one upon the other, presage rain very soon—When the Horizon, at the rising or setting of the Sun, appears pale and yellowish, the are a Signe of the Air being full off Vapours, and promises bad Wheather.—But when the art of an light Red at those Times, there is but few Vapours in the Hare, and fine Wheather may be expected.

If the Cloud that dissolve art greatly rarified, and it particles, in falling, meets a Heir moderately warm, these drops will be so small, that them will not kompose Rain, but Rime only.

Honoured Parents,

Leeds, Dec. 18, 1788.

218. **T**HIS will acquaint ye that our Vacation will kommence the 21st Instant and close the 23d of January.—Deeply impress'd with the innumerable Obligations your Goodness is dayly lavishing upon me, I cud scarcely acquit myself of Ingratitude, did I not seize this and every other Opportunity of expressing the grateful Sence I entertain of your Parental Care of me; And as I am consious me cannot better endeavour to repay the favour I daily receive at your Hands than bye a Assiduous Application to my Schole business, accompanied with a due Submission to your Will—I flatter myself that I have conducted myself, this half year, in such a Manner as may entitle me more and more to your real Concern and Affection—And I beg Leave to assure you that no time of my Continuance at School shall be Misemploy'd; in order that I may in some degree repay you for the Solicitude you have ever manifested for my Education, and Welfare in future Life.

Mr. and Mrs. H—— beg their respectful Compliments;

pliments; And you will please to accept of my Duty and present my tenderest Love to my Brothers and Sisters.

I am,

Dear and Honour'd Parents,

Your dutiful and affectionate Son,

William Studioustoplease.

Of TIDES.

219. **A**S River flow and Swell, so also do the See; likethy it as it currents, that agitate it waters, and preserve they from Putrefaction: This great Motion of the Ocean art called its Tides. The Waters of the Ocean has bee observed regularly from all Antiquity to swell twice in about four and twenty Hours, and as often subside again. In its flux the See generally rises for six Hours, when it remains, as it was, suspended, and in Equilibrio; for about twelve minutes at that tyme it art called high Water.—In its reflux the Sea fall six hours, when it remain, in like Manner, suspended and in equilibrio for about twelve Minutes, and then it is called Low Water.

The Same, continued.

220. **T**HE Cause of these wonderful Appearances, according to Newton, are produced by the attraction of the Moon; for the waters immediately underneath the Moon will be attracted up in a Heap, whilst the Waters on the Opposite Side of the Earth being but feebly attracted, will be very light; If them be very light, them also will rise, and all the neighbouring Waters flowing into that Place, them will swell into a Heap, or mountain of Waters, pointing to the opposite Parts of the Heavens.—Thus do the Moon, in
once

once going round the Earth in twenty four Hours, produces tides, or Swells, and consequently as many Ebbs.

BENEVOLENCE *Recommended.*

221. **A**N Mouce by acidence commin under thee Po off an Lion, beged hard for Life, urging that clemency was the fairest attribute of Pour.—The Lion generoullie set the at libertie. the mouce afterward observin the Lion entangled in thee toyls off the hunter, fly too his assistance, noing thee Knet too pieces and set he free.

Hence this useful Lesson—*Neglect no Opportunity of doing Gud; for even the most lowest may happen to be useful to thee most highest.*

MIND *superior to the* BODY.

222. **W**HAT is thee blooming tinctur ov the Skin,
 Toe peace off Minde and Harmony within?
 What thee brite sparklin ov thee most finest High,
 Too thee soft southin off æ kame replie?
 Cann cumlines ov form, ov shape, or hare,
 With cumlines off words or deeds cumpair?
 No, those at fist thee unwarie hart may gane,
 But these, these onlie can thee hart retaine.

Dear Sir,

Leeds, Feb. 4, 1789.

223. **I**Begs LEEVE to inform ye off mine safe arrivall here also to offer ye mine most sincerest Thanks for your numerus Sivilitys durin mine agreeabel Visit at yours Hous.—I has took the libertie ov inclosin an lettre for mine Mother whom me begs of ye too forward to C—— with all possible dispatch.

ought to have writ to ye immediately upon mine

mine Arrivel, but me flatter mine self that you will be so gud as to excuse I, and impute the to the rite motives & nott too anie want off Reguard inn he by who your favors wilt ever be gratefully remember'd.

Mrs. and Mr. H—— desire to join i in very respectful Compliments to yourself and Mrs. B——.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Your greatly obliged,

G. FRANKLEY.

An ANECDOTE, or HONESTY REWARDED.

224. **T**HE Prince of Conti, highlie pleased with thee intrepid Behavior off an Granidere at the Seege of Philipsburgh, in 1734. throw his Purce too he, excusing thee smallness off the Some. Next Morning thee granedere come to the Prinse, with an cupple off dimon ring and other juels ov Valu. "Sire," say him, "thee gold me finds inn your purce, me presumes were intended for i; but the juels me brings back to your iness, havin no clame too they.

"Ye has, solger" answer thee Prince, "your Honestie entitle ye to they as much as your Bravie entitle ye to thee Gold."

Of the DESCENT of BODIES.

225. **T**HEE Spases described bye thee descent ov Bodys ham as the Squares off the tymes from thee beginning ov thee fall; thus iv an bodie take *twenty one* Second to defend, the space passed through will bee, *seven thousand and fiftie six foot*, allowing *sixteen* foot for the first Second; for the square of *twenty One* is four hundred and forty one, whom multiplied by sixteen, the product wilt bee seven thousand and fifty. six foot as above.

Of

Of the VILLAGE of GOTHAM.

226. **T**HE Vilage of Gotham, who is about seven Miles from Nottingham, have be rendered noted by the common proverb, of "the wise Men of Gotham."—She have be observed, that an Custum have prevale among mane Nashons, ov stigmatifing the Inhabitants ov some perticular Spot, as remarkeble for Stupiditie.

This Approbrius District, among thee Asiatics were Phrigia; among the Thracians, Abdera; among the Greeks, Bæotia; and in England, she are Gotham.

Of the GOTHAMITES.

227. **O**F the Gothamites, ironikallie called, "The wise Men of Gotham," manie ridiculus fables is traditionallie told; perticularlie, that havin herd the kuccow, but never seen him; them hedged inn ann Bush from whence his note seem'd to proceed; that being confined within so small an Kumpas, them might at length satisfy his Kuriositie:—At a plase colled courthill, in this Parish, am an Bush, called bye thee Name off Kuckow-bush; it lye in thee Hundred of Rush-cliff on an Rivulet that fall an little belo she into the Trent.

Dear Cousin,

Leeds, Feb. 12, 1789.

228. **I** Is reelie asshamed of myself that me shud have behave so disrespectfullie in delaying to pay due attenshon toe the Favor me had the honor to receive from ye.—Me questions but a Apologie wood aggravate mine Crime; as now excuce kann be kapable ov effacing the impresshons you must have receive from my ungrateful and unjenteel Conduct: If any thing kan excuse i, it were a total
Darth

Darth of Materials from whom i might kompsonie something deserving your perusal: And I are afraide this am the Case att present, having nothing worthie konveying but a return of Master Smith Respects and my sincere Wishes for your Welfare — Pray present my best Compliments to Master Richardson and accept of the affectionate Regards of,

Dear Cousin,

Your obliged and devoted frind,

JACOB MEANWELL.

CHARITY Recommended.

229. **Z**ACCHOR and Esreff begged Morat there tutor, to permit they to visit the kuriosities off Aleppo. — Him gave they an sue Aspers to expend as them think proper, and on there return, him enquire how them had bestowed thee Monie, “Me,” says Zacchor, “buy some ov thee most finest dates Syria ever produce: the taste were exquisite.” “And i,” say Esreff, “mete an poor woman with a infant at his Brest: his crys pierced i. Me gave she my Aspers: and grieved that Me had not more.” The dates, say Morat to Zacchor, will in a sue ours bee konverted into mere Excrement; but Esreff Charitie wilt bee an lasting Blessing, and kontribute to his Happiness, not onlie in this Life, but in that to come!

Of SOUND.

230. **S**OUND move, ackording toe thee Estimation off thee most learnedest, One thousand, one hundred, and forty two foot inn an sekon of tyme; Or One Mile in nine half secands and an quarter:

From hence she art not difficult to calculate the Distance off an Thunder Cloud, or Storm, &c.

For ye need but count the number of Pulsations between the tyme off first seeing the Flash and hearing thee Report; then observe by a Stop-watch how many Pulsation you has in an second And say, as the pulsation in one Seconds is to 1142 feet so is the Number of pulsations observed to the distance of the Object in feet.

A SMART REPARTEE.

231. **O**NE Evening at Dutton coffe hous, Mr. Pope, which were remarkably crooked, and an set off literati, poring over an manuscript of the Greek poet Aristophanes, found a passage them coud not understand.—An young officer, which stud bye the fire, beg'd that him might be permitted too look at the passage. “O!” say Mr. Pope sarcasticallie, “by all means, pray satisfie the young Gentleman Curiositie.”—The Officer, konsidering a while, say that their only wanted a not off interrogation to make the Passage inteligeabel.—Piqued at being outdone buy an red Coat, “Pray,” say Pope, “What am an note of interrogation?” “An Note of interrogation” reply thee youth, “art an little crooked thing that ask questions.”

On LABOUR.

232. **E**V'N nature live bye toyle:
Beest, bird, hair, fire, the hevens, and
rolling worlds,

All lives bye Axshon: nothing lye at rest,
But deth and ruin. Man am born too Kare;
Fashon'd, improved, bye labor. Hence utilitie
Thro' awl konditions; Hence the joys of helth;
Hence strength off Harm, and klee judicious
thoughts;

Hence korn, and wine, and Oyle, and awl in Life
delectabel.

Dear Sir,

Leeds, Feb. 19, 1788.

233. **P**ASHONS is like wild horses; wen them is kapabel of bein applied toe thee most noblest purposes: But when them runs awaie with we, them am dangerus in the extreem.

The kondukt off mine old frind George High-flyer art an sad Instance of the truth off these Observashon; his Spirits is naturallie hie and for want ov proper Correction and being kurbed in du tyme, him are become thee very reverse off what him used to bee. His fine flo ov animale Spirits art degenerate into impertinense, who make disgustin too awl his friends.—Him were admire for his Speret, George therefore to keep up thee Karakter, have o'rleep the bounds which kommon Cense and kommon Prudence dictated—Him were that ansom; his Person art naturally genteel, but him have strive with Hall his Mite to undo what nature have do; and buy his preposterus Extravagance in thee Artikel off Drefs, have make hissself eminently ridiculus.—Thus George with propensitys and Inclinations that Mite have done him Credit and make he an valuable Acquisition to his friends, buy proper Management; for want of *that* Management am become thee But off Derishon and the Laffinstock off awl his Acquaintanse. Now, my dear Sir, as me is certain that mine frind Geore have the hiest opinion off you, Me have be thee more perticular in depictin his true Character, with an vieu, that at some leisure moment, you would have the Goodnels to write he your free Thoughts on the folly of such a Conduct, and you will infinitely oblige he, which have the honour to Subscribe himself,

Your devoted friend and humble Servant,

FRANK SKETCH.

On CHARITY.

234. **A**S Miss and Master went to Town,
 Them meet a poor Lad coming down;
 All Rags and Dirt, both Pale and wan:
 Miss see he first and thus begun.
 Look, Brother look! at yon poor Lad,
 How ill him look! how poorly clad!
 With fouled Hands, and naked Feet,
 Him tremble has him walk the Streets:
 What Lad? why Brother don't you see?
 O yes, dear heart? him pitie I,
 Me thinks him almost starved, do not ye?
 I will tell ye sifter what us will do.
 Mine Ant, when us gone their too play,
 Give we an penny Yesterday;
 Us will give that penny off our Ant,
 To by he something that him want.
 Yes, so us will, with awl mine Art,
 I is glad me as not spent mine part.
 It is more to I then so much Spice,
 It will make his little Art rejoyce.
 Hark he! my Ladd without an Hatt,
 Hear take this halspennie, and that;
 Us do not want she, but you do!
 God bless you Miss and Master to.

On SLOTH.

235. **F**ALSELY luxurius, wilt nott man awake:
 And, springing from the bed of Sloth, enjoy
 The kool, thee fragrant, and thee Silent hour,
 Too meditation du and sacred Song?
 For am their ought inn sleep can charm the wife?
 Too lve inn ded oblivion, loosing half
 The fleeting moments of so short a Life;
 Total extinction off th' enlighten'd Soul?

Or else too feverish vanity alive,
 Wilder'd, and tossing thro' distemper'd dreams?
 Whom wou'd inn such a gloomy State remane
 Longer than nature craves; when every Muse
 And every blooming Pleasure wate without,
 To bless the wildy devious morning Walk?

The BIRD'S NEST.

I.

236. **Y**ES, little Nest, me hold ye fast
 And little Birds One, two, three, four,
 I've watch'd you long; your mine at last
 Poor little things! you'll 'scape no more.

II.

Chirp, cry and flutter as you will;
 Ah! simple rebels, 'tis in vane;
 Your little Wings is unfledg'd still;
 How can ye freedom than obtane?

III.

What Note of sorrow strike mine Hear?
 Is it there Mother thus distressed?
 Ah yes—and se there father dere
 Ee round and round to seek there Nest.

IV.

And art she me which causes there mone!
 Me which so oft in Summer hete,
 Beneeth yon Oke has lay I down,
 Too listen too there Song so swete.

V.

If from my tender Mother side
 Some wicked wretch shud make i flee
 Full well me knows 'twud she betide
 To breck his Hart, to sink, to dye!

VI.

And shall me then so cruel prove
 Your little ones to force away?
 No, No; together live and love,
 See, hear them is—take they me pray:

VII.

Teach they inn yonder good too flie,
 And lett they your soft warblings here,
 Till there own wings kan fore as hie,
 And there own Notes may found has klere.

VIII.

Go gentle Birds, go, free as hare!
 While oft again in summer hete,
 To yonder Oke me will repare,
 And listen to your Song so swete.

COMPASSION, or the BEGGAR'S PETITION.

I.

237. **P**ITIE the Sorrows off an' poor old Man,
 Whose trembling Limbs has borne he to
 your dore;
 Whose daies is dwindled to thee most shiortest Spann
 Oh! give relief, and Heaven will blefs you Store

II.

These tatter'd Cloaths my Povertie bespeak,
 These hori Locks my Length off Years;
 And many a furrow on my grief-worn Cheek,
 Has be the Channel to a flud of Tears.

III.

Yon House erected on the rising Ground,
 With tempting aspect drew I from the Road;
 For plenty their an Residence have found,
 And Grandeur a magnificent abode.

IV.

IV.

Hard is the Lot of thee infirme and Pore,
 Here has me craved a Morcel of there Bread ;
 A pamper'd meniel drave me from the dore;
 To find a Shelter in a humbler Shed.

V.

An little farm was my paternal Lot,
 Then, like the Lark me sprightly hayld the Morn.
 Butt, ah ! Oppression forced I from my Cot,
 My Cattle dyed and blighted was my Corn.

VI.

My Daughter, once the Comfort of my Age,
 Lured by a Villane from her native home,
 Is cast abandon'd on the world wide Stage
 And dom'd in feanty Povertie to rome.

VII.

My tender wife, swete soother of my Cares;
 Stuck with sad anguish at the stern decree ;
 Fell, lingering fell a victim to dispare,
 And left thee world to Wretchedness and L.

VIII.

Pity thee Sorrows of a poor old Man,
 Whose trembling Limbs have borne him to your
 dore ;
 Whose daies are dwindled to the shortest Span ;
 Oh ! give Relief and heaven will bless your Store.

*A Whimsical ATTORNEY'S BILL.**A Bill of Charges justly due**From A, B, C, to S, T, U.*

	£.	s.	d.
238. A ttendin for Instructions wen,	}	0	6 8
Your honorbad me kall agen,			
Thee like Attendance, time the seckond	}	0	6 8
Wich as before is farely rekond,			
Takin Instrukshons given to I,	}	0	6 8
For drawing up your Peddegri.			
Perrusin said Hinstrukshons to,	}	0	6 8
konfider wethor rite or no			
You form thee skail in just perfekshon,	}	0	6 8
Ittherefor onley chaigr Hinspekshon.			
Drawing up peddigre cumplete,	}	0	6 8
Fare Coppy (closely rote) one Shiet.			
Attendin toe examine same,	}	0	6 8
And Haddin Tom to Williham Naim.			
Addendum of Sur Daircy's burth,	—	0	6 8
Pade Poartors Cotch Hyre, hand soe forth,	0	5	6
Fare Coppie hof this Bile of kost,	—	0	2 0
Annothar, for thee furst wer lost.	—	0	2 0
Hadvice, Tyme, truble hand mi kare.	}	1	1 0
Hin fattlin thys parplex't afare.			
Riting receet at fut off Byll,	—	0	3 4
Mi Clark---but giv he wat ye will.	—	0	0 0

 £4 7 2
*Received of A, B, C, aforesaid**The full Contents what can be more said.*

S, T, U.

A Curious HAND-BILL.

239. **W**HEREAS his Majesty the king and the
 quean is expected to honor this ancient
 Corporation with their presents, in their tower to
 the Camp at Cocks Heath, In order to prevent them
 from meeting no impediment in his Journey the
 Worshipful the Mare and Baliffs has thou't proper
 that the following Regulashons shal be *prohibited* as
 follows.

Nobody must leave no durt, nor nothing in that
 Space before their Doors nor Shops and all Weel-
 barrows. Cabbage Stalks, Gingerbread Stalls, and
 other *Wheel Carriages*, must be swept out off the
 Street.

Any one who shall FAIL offending any of these
 Articles shall be dealt with according to Law.

J. JACOBS Mare.

Maidstone in Kent.

GOD save the KING.

ADVICE to the YOUNG and OLD.

240. **G**IVE God thine grate creatur homage due;
 Consider Furst thy bisness, than perfew.
 Converce with honist Men, let such be deer,
 let self conceitedness in note appere;
 To other judgments, let dew regard be shown;
 bee ever modest to defend thyne own.
 Which ever speak, he with attenshon Ear
 nor study ow to make thy whit happere.
 Tauke that to each, wo best him understands,
 the tonge pronounsing wat thee hart command

Thinke o thi promis, but disdane t' evaid;
 by suttill Hearts, your promises wen maid,
 Let speach obleeing gentlie sweetley fall;
 And in yor lookes at least be kind toe aul;
 Let yor wole art be disingage and fre;
 Yet not hin vite fami iartie.
 Giv non bi haistie judg mint cause too greeve,
 Love without hintrest, without fear forgiv.
 Avoid Contenshons, friendship cuttlivate.
 Respect, but niver faun uphon the Greate.
 Ame not to maik thi friend his thouts reveel;
 with seemin oppiniss, thy oun konfeel.

Lend reddiley, if lendin you propose;
 Him dublie give which gracefullie bestou.
 Weigh well the tallant for the part you pla,
 Avoid extreems and chose the middle way.
 Speke pece were diskord reins asswage the flud;
 And for revenge pursist in doing gud.
 Let proppor obgeets never want an tree;
 Exkuse mistaiks, in friendship Bee sincear.
 From peevish thouts thy cheerful mind defend,
 Nor in rash words dischaing them hon thy frend;

Reproove with jentleness, with truth comend;
 Laff at a jest, but laff not without Hend.
 To each Man calling, let just respect be shew;
 Nor kritesize, to mak your Lernin knew.
 Doe favurs privatley; hif you hupbraide,
 Or publish fursit; the hob igasthon pade.
 Prevent pittishons, were you sees distress;
 Nor lett the Mannor make thee Gift thee Less,
 Hif hanger kindle, chek th' impettuous flaim;
 Nor let thi tong traduse a absent naim.

Let not hingrattitude thy Onnor stane;
 Play for devershon, but dispise thee gane;

Skorn to disseiv; think mich, but little speik;
Preserve wat's givven you, for thee giver saik
Forgive yor dettor, equal pleasor flou
To he wich mercy find, as him wich mercy shoa.
Bee heavy banish'd from thy jenerus hart
Blab knot the Secrets, whom thy friends imparts
Inn speekin hof thiself, nor prase nor blaim;
Hand dred to Bee a slaiv to common faim.
Never expect a parfect Work toe Sea;
For that never was, nor near will Be;—
Laff were you shud, Bee kanded were you kan;
Hand Justifie thee waies of God toe Man.

F I N I S.

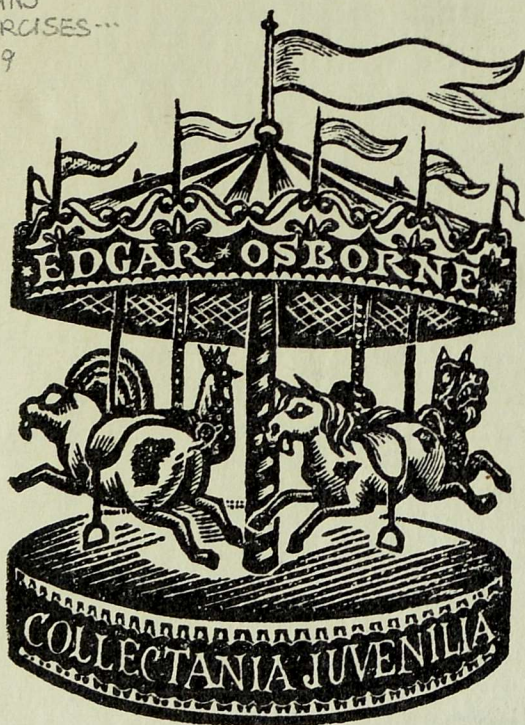
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Collection

December 18th 1840

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EXERCISES...
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