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396

# EPISTOLARY CORRESPONDENCE

M A D E

PLEASANT and FAMILIAR:  
Calculated chiefly for the IMPROVEMENT of YOUTH.

CONTAINING

SIXTY LETTERS in the *English* and *French* Languages,  
on such Subjects and Occasions, which young Gentlemen  
and Ladies (who are absent from their Parents, &c. either  
at Boarding-School, or elsewhere) require to write on,  
through the Course of their Education: Being proper Pre-  
cedents for them to copy after, in order to instruct them  
early, not only in an easy, genteel, and polite Manner of  
expressing their Thoughts; but also to cultivate their  
Minds with the Principles of Virtue, Morality, and every  
filial and social Duty.

The original *English* LETTERS by JOHN GIGNOUX, Author  
of the late SPELLING BOOK, intitled, THE CHILD'S BEST  
INSTRUCTOR IN SPELLING AND READING: unanimously  
approved of, subscribed to, recommended, and made use of by  
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Language, in and about London.

The *French* TRANSLATIONS by Philip Bellie, Master of the Ladies  
*French* Boarding School, in Cheney-Walk, Chelsea.

A L S O,

Copious Directions for EPISTOLATORY WRITING in general; and in  
what Manner to address Superiors, Equals, and Inferiors: With In-  
structions to read with Propriety and Elegance.

To which is annexed, to render THIS WORK more useful,

A compendious Treatise of the First Five common Rules in Arithmetick,  
and the Rule of Thre; wherein all possible Contradictions are laid  
down in so concise and easy a Manner, that cannot fail of rendering the  
meanest Capacity thoroughly acquainted with those Rules; and, if  
rightly attended to, without the Assistance of the Master.

L O N D O N:

Printed for EDWARD DILLY, at the Rose and Crown in the Poultry; and  
sold by all Booksellers in Town and Country.

M.DCC.LIX.



## D E D I C A T I O N.

TO THE  
RIGHT HONOURABLE  
THE  
Countess of GARDIGAN.

MADAM,

**T**O Persons less bless'd by Providence with the Noble Embellishments of the Mind; an Address of this Nature, without a previous Recommendation, or a prior Consent from the Party address'd, would be look'd on in the Light of *High Presumption*. But as I am certain that the same Principles still exist, which distinguish you from many Others, I am persuaded that your Ladyship will pardon the Unobservance of that Form, which, on such Occasions, is generally made Use of.

## D E D I C A T I O N.

I beg that your Ladyship may be assur'd, that a Person who has the least Claim to Descent, above the Vulgar; and has receiv'd a liberal Education; would not have derogated from the above Rule, had he not been destitute of a Person capable of influencing your Consent, to permit him so great an Honour.

This, *May it please your Ladyship*, is the true Reason, why I have committed this involuntary Error? But then! must a grateful Mind, stor'd with the Sense of Favours receiv'd from your's and the Noble Earl's Beneficence, be restrain'd from a publick Acknowledgment of them, because of its being destitute of such a Friend? And when so favourable an Opportunity offers? Surely no! as such Neglect, in the Eye of Gratitude, would undoubtedly appear more criminal than the Former. And as it is from the Motive of Gratitude, that this Presumption is deriv'd, I doubt not of your Ladyship's Acquiescence in pardoning an Error, which I could not possibly avoid committing.

I am not ignorant that panegyrizing Persons of your high Rank and Quality  
on

## DEDICATION.

on such Occasions, is ever construed, by those who are unacquainted with genuine Characters, as flowing from those fordid Springs, *Adulation* and *Self-Interest*: The Former, I shall decline, being convinc'd that a Noble Mind would rather be disgusted than pleas'd at it: Neither is there any Necessity for such Eulogiums, since all who are honoured with your Ladyship's *Intimacy* and *Friendship*, know, that you are in full Possession of all those amiable Principles, so conspicuous in the late Duke your Noble Father, which only can constitute, **GREATNESS**, and **GOODNESS**.

As to the Latter, I ingenuously confess, there is some Colour for such a Suspicion; but then, with no other View of availing myself in any other Shape, than the Honour of having your Ladyship's Patronage to the following Sheets; which, as they are calculated for the Improvement of Minor Years in the Principles of Morality and Filial Duty; I flatter myself they will meet with your Approbation; from which consequence, give me Leave to hope, that your Ladyship will deign them the Honour of your Protection: Which high Favour added to those already receiv'd, will lay him under

## D E D I C A T I O N.

the greatest Obligations, who has the Honour of subscribing himself

M A D A M,

Your L A D Y S H I P'S

Most obedient,

And most oblig'd

Humble Servant,

JOHN GIGNOUX.

CEXASBYXSECEX C XEXASBYXSECEX  
CEXASBYXSECEX C XEXASBYXSECEX

## P R E F A C E

T O T H E

## R E A D E R.

**N**Otwithstanding the Publick has been presented with several Treatises on Epistolary Correspondence ; nevertheless, as most of them are filled up with Precedents more adapted to Adults, than Minors ; I flattered myself that a Work of this Kind, calculated only for the Use and Improvement of young Gentlemen and Ladies, (absent from their Parents, Relations, &c. either at School, or elsewhere) would not be unacceptable to the Publick ; especially to those who have, or may have, the Care and Tuition of the Youth of either Sex intrusted to them ; as they will find in this small Work, Precedents of almost every Sort that are necessary for the several Occasions of their Pupils.

Indeed I was loth to venture the Publication of it, on Account of the many Letter-Books that exist ; and certainly should have declined it, had I not been induced thereto by the repeated Desires of several of the worthy Masters and Mistresses of reputable Boarding-Schools, &c. who honoured me with their Subscriptions to my Spelling-Book, which was published

## P R E F A C E.

last Year, intitled, The Child's best Instructor in Spelling and Reading.

In order to make this small Treatise as useful as possible, I have given a French Translation to each Letter, for the Benefit of those who are learning that polite and universal Language: Which Addition, I hope, will render it more acceptable; especially in such Schools where that Language is taught.

If the Translations are not quite literal, I believe it will be excused; it being impossible to preserve the Idiom of the French Language, by a literal Construction; which would have debarred the Pupil of the Advantages which must accrue to them, by being made acquainted with the Beauty of the French Phraseology.

Wherefore, to render it as compleat as possible in that Respect, Monsieur Bellie, Master of the young Ladies French Boarding-School, in Cheney-Walk Chelsea (whose Abilities are too well known to be objected to) generously made the Translations: For which Favour I shall always retain a grateful Acknowledgment.

Again---To make this Book yet more serviceable, I have annexed to it the first five Rules in Arithmetick, as also, the Rule of Three; in so plain and concise a Manner, that to Pupils of the least Capacity, little of the Master's Assistance therein will be wanting.

## D I R E C-



# D I R E C T I O N S

I N

## Epistolary Correspondence, &c.

*First.* WHEN you are writing to your Superior, be not prolix, but let your Letter be as short as the Subject, or Occasion you write on, will permit: especially such, wherein Favours are requested: And be particularly careful in not omitting any Letter belonging to the Words you write, as *I've, can't, don't, shou'd, cou'd, &c.* instead of *I have, cannot, do not, should, could, &c.* for such Contractions not only appear disrespectful, and too familiar; but discover (those almost inseparable Companions) Ignorance and Impudence: Neither be over pompous in your Stile, but convey your Thoughts with Ease and Perspicuity; that they may appear as from Nature, rather than a vain conceit to shew your Learning; the *former* shews your *Humility*; the *latter*, your *Pride*.

*Secondly.* Be cautious of Tautology, in writing to any Person; that is, make (if possible

you can avoid it) few Repetitions of Words, or Sentences; but transpose them; that is, alter the Manner of expressing it.

*Thirdly.* When you write to your Superiors never make a Postscript: And (if possible) avoid it in Letters to your Equals; especially complimentary Postscripts to any of the Person's Family or Relations, to whom you write; as it shews Disrespect in your neglecting such Persons in the Body of your Letter: Wherefore it is best to keep up to Form if you write to the Ancient, the Grave, or the Proud: Such Persons being most commonly jealous of Disrespect, and expect to be treated with Difference.

*Fourthly.* When you write to your Inferiors, you are at Liberty to act as you think proper as to the last Caution; and take Care that you are not too familiar, or free in your Stile, lest it should make you contemptible; always having the Proverb in your Mind, *viz. Familiarity commonly breeds Contempt.*

Neither use any high-flown Words; but in as plain and intelligible a Manner as possible, lest your Meaning be not understood; consequently, if your Letter requires an Answer, you cannot expect a proper one.

*Fifthly.* When you begin your Letter, write first the Date; that is, the Day of the Month, and the Date of the Year: And if you write to a Person that is not in the same City, &c. with yourself; put down the Name of the Place you  
write

write from first, and date it on the same Line ; allowing about one Third of the Breadth of your Paper from the Right-Hand towards the Left-Hand ; but never exceed half the Breadth ; beginning the Date-Line about an Inch from the Top of your Paper. Indeed it is a Custom with some, not to date their Letters till finished : but this Method is erroneous, unless the first Page contains the Whole ; because most People are anxious, before they peruse the Contents, to know its Date, and from whence it came ; therefore this Curiosity puts them to the Trouble of turning to the Page where the Letter ends.

*Sixthly.* When it is dated, begin your Address, whether Sir, or Madam, &c. about an Inch from the Left-Hand Margin ; and about two Inches from the Top : Then begin your Subject about an Inch lower than your Sir or &c. and about three Inches from the Left-Hand Margin. Notwithstanding it is the modern Fashion to omit Capitals in the Beginnings of Words which are Substantives ; and only make Use of them at the Beginning of a new Paragraph ; yet I am intirely against it, because it is disadvantageous both to the Reader and Writer ; the Former cannot read it, either within himself, or aloud, so correctly, or with so proper an Emphasis : For it often happens that the Substantive proves to be the emphatical Word, whereon depends the Beauty, or Sense, of the whole Sentence.

*Example.* I am surpriz'd you have not sent the *Books* I wrote to you for ; pray fail not to send them next *Saturday* by the *Stage* ; otherwise I shall

shall apply to *some-other* Person, who perhaps will be *more punctual* in obeying my *Orders*.

As to the Disadvantage of the *latter*, it is only this; *viz.* it *makes him appear in the Light of Ignorance*.

*Seventhly.* If your Letter consists of several Paragraphs, begin every fresh, or new one, at the same Distance from the Left-Hand Margin of the Paper, as when you began the subject of your Letter; always remembering, as you write on, to make your proper Stops; otherwise no Person will be able to come at the *Sense* or Meaning of your Letter; which Neglect, very often causes *Mistakes* and *Misunderstandings*: And be careful to put a Period or full Stop at least at the End of every Paragraph, thus---.

*Eighthly.* When the Subject of your Letter is finished, conclude it with the same Address as at first, as *Sir*; *Madam*; or *May it please your Grace*; *Lordship*; *Ladyship*, &c. &c. and always subscribe your Name in a larger Hand than the Body Part of your Letter.

*Ninthly.* Take particular Care in the Choice of your Paper; and choose such as is best adapted for your Purpose. *Viz.* If you write to any of the Nobility by way of Petition, let it be on a *Folio*, or whole Sheet of gilt fine Post-paper; which Petition must not be sealed, but folded in four Folds; and afterwards enclose it in Half a Sheet of the same Paper, sealed as a Letter, and addressed to the Person by his proper Titles. The Begin-

[ v. ]

Beginning of your Petition must be after this Manner :

To the *Right Hon.* the *Earl of* ——

The humble *Petition of A. B. &c.*

Most humbly sheweth. *Must be wrote in a large Character.*

That your *Lordship's Petitioner, &c.*

But if your Petition be to his Majesty, you must write thus :

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

The Humble Petition of *A. B.*

And observe that Petitions to Sovereign Princes, or to the Blood Royal, must never be sealed, or put under a Cover ; and must be addressed in the same Manner on the Back, as within.

*N. B.* The same Cautions ought to be used to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, when addressed to the whole Body, as to his Majesty.

*Again.* Letters only, should be wrote on Quarto fine gilt Post to Superiors ; if to your Equals, or Inferiors, you are at your own Option to use what Sort or Size you please : But take Care never to seal your Letter with a Wafer, unless to the *Latter.*

When

When your Letter is sealed you must write the Superscription (if it be to your Superior, or Equal) in the following Manner: *Viz.* Write the Word *To*, or *For*, by itself, as nigh the Left-Hand upper Angle, or Corner of your Letter, as is convenient: Then begin the Title, or Name of the Person, about an Inch lower, and almost in the Middle or Centre of it, according to the Length of the Person's Name or Title; and write the Place of his Abode in a Line by itself at the Bottom, in a larger Character than the other Part, thus

To  
The Right Hon. the  
Earl of C—f—d.

Y O R K.

Proper

Proper DIRECTIONS for addressing Persons  
of every Rank or Denomination, at the  
Beginnings of Letters, and the Superscrip-  
tions.

Beginnings of Letters.

To the KING. *Sire*; or, *Sir*; or, *Most gracious Sovē-  
reign*; or, *May it please your MAJESTY*.

To the QUEEN. *Madam*; or, *Most*, &c.

To the PRINCE of WALES. *Sir*; or, *May it please  
your Royal Highness*.

To the PRINCESS of WALES. *Madam*; or, *May it  
please your Royal Highness*.

To the PRINCESS Dowager. *Ditto*.

Note. All *Sovereigns Sons* and Daughters, and Bro-  
thers and Sisters, are intitled to *Royal Highness*.

And to the rest of the Family. *Highness*.

To a DUKE. *May it please your GRACE*.

To a DUTCHESS. *Ditto*.

To a MARQUIS, { *My Lord*; or, *May it  
EARL, VISCOUNT, LORD.* } *please your Lordship*.

To a Marchioness; an Earl's  
Wife, Viscountess; or a } *May it please your La-  
Lord's Wife.* } *dship*.

To the Arch-Bishops. *May it please your Grace*; or,  
*My Lord*.

To the rest of the Bishops. *My Lord*; or, *May it  
please your Lordship*.

To the rest of the Clergy. *Reverend Sir*.

Note. All younger Sons of a *Marquis, Earl, Viscount,*  
and *Lords Sons*, are stiled *Honourable*, and are *Esqrs*.

To either of these. *Sir*; *Honoured Sir*; or, *May it  
please your Honour*.

Also the Title of *Lady* is given to the Daughters of Marquisses, &c. *Madam*; or, *May it please your Ladyship.*

To a Member of Parliament. *May it please your Honour.*

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of London. *My Lord; or, May it please your Lordship.*

Note. That Generals, Admirals, and Colonels, and all Field Officers, are Honourable.

All other Officers, either in the Army, or Navy, have only the Title of the Commission they bear, set first on the Superscription of their Letters; and at the Beginning, *Sir*; or, *Honoured Sir*; or, *May it please your Honour.*

An Ambassador. *May it please your Excellency; or, Sir.*

All Privy Counsellors are Right Honourable; and all Judges that are not Privy Counsellors, Honourable.

Baronets are Honourable.

Justices of the Peace, and Mayors, are stiled Right Worshipful.

Likewise Sheriffs of Counties, &c.

All Governors under his Majesty are stiled, Excellency.

### Superscriptions of Letters.

*To his most Sacred MAJESTY; or, To the KING's most Excellent MAJESTY.*

*To her most Sacred MAJESTY; or, To the Queen's most Excellent MAJESTY.*

*To his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.*

*To her Royal Highness the Princess, &c.*

*To her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales.*

Sovereigns Sons, Daughter, Brothers and Sisters.

*To his, or her Royal Highness.*

*To the rest of the Family. Highness.*

*To his Grace the Duke of K——n.*

*To her Grace the Dutchess of N——k.*

To a Marquis. }  
 Earl, Viscount, Lord. } To the Right Honourable  
 the Marquis of; Earl  
 of; Lord Viscount F—b,  
 the Lord H—w.

To a Marchioness. To the Right Honourable the Marchioness of &c. An Earl, or Viscount's Wife, To the Right Honourable the Lady Viscountess of &c. To a Lord's Wife. To the Right Honourable the Lady &c.

To the Daughter of a Marquis, Earl, Viscount, or Lord. To the Right Honourable the Lady Ann F—b.  
 Note. The Wives of Lieutenant Generals, Major Generals, and Brigadier Generals, are Honourable. Also, The Wives of Vice and Rear Admirals; Ambassadors, &c. To the Honourable Mrs. —

To an Arch Bishop. To his Grace the Bishop of Canterbury.

To other Bishops. To the Right Reverend Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of, &c.

## Directions concerning CAPITALS.

1st. CAPITALS must be wrote at the Beginning of all Letters, Writings, Books, Chapters, Sections, Paragraphs; and after a Period or Full-Stop, whether they are Substantives or not.

2dly. At the Beginning of all proper Names of Persons, Places, Herbs, Roots, Trees, Flowers, Ships, Frigates, Islands, Rivers, Cities, Towns, Villages, Seats, Boroughs, Corporations, Titles, Trades, Employments, Markets, Streets, Courts, Lanes, Allies, and every Article belonging to Furniture.

Examples of the foregoing.

To Mr. George Smith, Grocer, in Oxford. I love all Kinds of Sallads; &c. Turnips, Carrots, &c. I have set in my Grounds different Sorts of Trees, as Oak, Elm, Ash,

*Ash*, &c. and in my *Garden*, *Roses*, *Tuleps*, *Carnations*, &c. My Son is aboard the *Namure Man of War*, which is sail'd for *Jamaica*. The *River Thames* is commodious for the *City of London*. He lives at *Reading* in *Berkshire*. *Blenheim House* is a magnificent *Building*, or *Seat*. The *Town of Bodmin* in *Cornwall* sends two *Members* to represent it in *Parliament*. The Right Honourable the *Earl of Leicester*. My *Nephew* is a *Goldsmith*, and his *Wife's Father* is an *Attorney*, who lives in *Nassau Street*, near *Newport Market*, *London*. I bought to *Day* two *Tables*, two *Sconce-Glasses*, a *Dozen Leather-Seat Chairs*, half a *Dozen Silver Table-Spoons*, &c.

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## DIRECTIONS concerning the proper Stops, Points, or Marks, in Reading, Printing or Writing.

THE Marks, or Points, used in *Writing* or *Printing*, may be distinguished into three Sorts; and are called *Stops of the Voice*; *Notes of Affection*; and *Marks in Reading*.

The *Marks in Writing or Printing*, for the *Stops of the Voice*; shews us where to make a *Pause*, or *Rest*; as the four following, *viz.*

1. The *Comma*, mark'd thus — ,
2. The *Semicolon*, thus ——— ;
3. The *Colon*, thus ——— :
4. The *Period*, thus ——— .

The *Comma* divides all the *lesser Parts* of a *Sentence* in *Writing* or *Printing*; and when we read, directs us to stop while we can moderately reckon one; as, *The Lord is good, and abundantly merciful*.

The *Semicolon* divides the *bigger Parts* of a *Sentence*; and directs us to *rest*, or *pause*, while we can count *two*.

two. 'Tis the Master's Business to take Care, that his Scholars are not idle at School; and the Parents Duty to make Children obedient, when at Home.

The Colon divides between two or more Sentences belonging to the same Sense, which Sentences have a Connection with each other; and requires to rest the Voice while we can count *three*; as, *All Men should avoid speaking rashly: For such as are guilty of doing so, often offend.*

The Period, or full Stop, shews that the Sentence is finished, and requires us to rest while we may count *four*; as, *Let us ever be thankful.*

The Notes of Affection are the two following:

1st. *Interrogation*, thus? which is used in asking a Question; as, *Why do you tremble? Are you not well?*

2d. *Exclamation*, thus! *O! that ever I was born!*

This last Note is also called a Note of *Admiration*, and marks *Surprise*, and *Astonishment*; as, *Impossible! he could not do so base an Action! O! what a noble Building! Alas! how are the Mighty fallen!*

The other Marks used are the twelve following:

1. Apostrophe	'	7. Section	§
2. Hiphen	-	8. Ellipsis	- - or —
3. Parenthesis	( )	9. Index	ꝝ
4. Brackets	[ ]	10. Asterisk	*
5. Paragraph	¶ or ¶	11. Obelisk	†
6. Quotation	"	12. Caret	▲

1. The *Apostrophe* is set over a Word, and denotes that some *Letter* is wanting, as *lov'd*, instead of *loved*; *tho'*, instead of *though*; *'tis*, instead of *it is*.

2. The *Hiphen* joins *two Words* together, which make a *Compound*, as *Church-man*, *to-morrow*; or if a Word is not finished at the End of a Line, thus *re-*shews, that that Syllable must be join'd to the other, or others, that begin the next Line, as *ward*, *reward*, or *member*, *remember*.

3. The *Parenthesis* is used to include something that is not absolutely necessary to the Sense of the Sentence, but

but introduced to explain, or illustrate it ; as, *I knowe  
that in me (that is, in my Flesh) dwelleth no good Thing.*

*Note,* That before, and after a *Parenthesis*, you must stop as long as at a *Comma*.

4. *Brackets* are used to include a Word or two which is mentioned in the Sentence, as the Matter, or Substance, on which it treats ; as, *That little Word [Man] makes a great Noise in the World.*

5. A *Paragraph* is used (for the most Part) chiefly in the Bible, to distinguish where a fresh Paragraph, or new Subject begins.

6. A *Quotation*, which is two *Comma's* reversed, thus ‘‘, is used when any thing is quoted, or repeated, out of another Author, both at the Beginning of the Quotation, and at the Beginning of every Line of it ; as, *Socrates said of his Enemies.* ‘‘They may take away ‘‘ my *Life*, but my *Soul* they cannot hurt.”

7. A *Section* is for the same Use in other Books, as a *Paragraph* is in the Bible ; and is made to divide Chapters of Books into Parts.

*Note,* That at the End of a *Paragraph* and *Section*, a longer Stop, or Pause, is required, than at the *Period*, for *full Stop*.

8. The *Ellipsis* —— (or Blank Line) is used when part of the Word is left out, as *E—— of M——ss* for *Earl of Montross* ; or when Part of a Sentence is wanting, as, *But his delight is in the law of the Lord : and in —— Psalm i. 2.*

9. The *Index*, which is the Figure of a Hand ↗, points to something that ought to be particularly remarked, or taken Notice of.

10. 11. The *Astrik*, or Star \*, and Obelisk, or Dagger †; and other Marks between Words, refer the Reader, either to the Margin, or to the Bottom of the Page.

12. A *Caret* ^ is set under the Line when some Word hath been left out ; which is commonly written above the Line, and should be read in the Place where

the Caret stands, as *Honour your Father and Mother——*

▲

but

but this is only used in Writing, and is called Inter-lining.

There is also this other Mark, called Brace, } made use of, but most commonly in Poetry, when three Lines end in a similar Rhyme ; as,

*But much more sweet, thy lab'ring Steps to guide  
To Virtue's Height, with Wisdom well supply'd,  
And all the Magazines of Learning fortify'd.*

### Of the ACCENT.

Every Syllable must be sounded according to its proper Quantity, or Number of Letters it contains; and every Word of several Syllables must have its proper Accent. Exam. *dir-ty, dirty; dis-dain-ful, disdainful; ap-pre-hén-sive, apprehénsive.*

What I mean by proper Accent is, to lay a greater Stress or Force of Sound upon the Syllable that bears the Accent, whether it be long or short, as ó in ó-ver; cáp in cáp-tive.

The Accent is for the most Part the same in the same Words, tho' not always; for there are two Cases wherein the same Words require to be accented differently: for the same Word, when it signifies the performing any Action, must have its Accent on the last Syllable; as to *contráct*, to make an Agreement, or to do any thing: But when it signifies a *Thing*, the Accent is sometimes put on the first Syllable, as a *Cóntract* between two Parties or Persons, consisting of certain Articles to be done, or performed.

As there are no certain Rules where to place the Accent in Words of several Syllables; yet it is generally observed, (*viz.*) that it is customary in most Words to remove the Accent far from the last Syllable.

1st Observation. In Words of two Syllables, whether long, or short, the Accent is commonly laid on the first, as *búx-om, búxom; chíld-iþ, childish*; but where the Accent lies on the last Syllable, the Word is almost always a kind of a Compound; and the first Syllable a

*Preposition*, as *dis-gráce*, *disgrace*; *im-púre*, *impure*; *de-fénce*, *defénce*; *be-móan*, *bemoan*.

2d Ob. In Words of *three*, *four*, or *five* Syllables, the *Accent* is seldom laid on either of the two last, as *ác-cu-rate*, *áccurate*; *án-ces-tors*, *áncestors*; *cóm-fort-a-ble*, *cómfortable*; *ex-púl-sion*, *expúlsion*.

3d Ob. That Words of *five* Syllables have generally two accented Syllables, as *ád-min-is-trá-tion*, *cón-tin-u-á-tion*.

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## DIRECTIONS for READING.

### First DIRECTION.

**T**AKE great Pains in learning to pronounce single Words properly; which can only be attained by a perfect Knowledge of the Sound of the *Letters*, *Diphthongs*, and *Triphthongs*; when you have done this, it will be an easy Task to join the Syllables together in Reading longer, and harder Words.

2d, If you are not sure of knowing a Word at first Sight, do not guess at it, lest you contract a bad Habit of miscalling Words; but spell it to yourself, and divide it into Syllables before you pronounce it loud.

3d, in *Reading*, make no Stops between Words where there are none; neither make *Hem's*, or *Ha's*; but pronounce distinctly every Syllable with the natural Tone of your Voice, as tho' you were talking; and not with a drawling Tone.

4th, Be careful not to hurry yourself by reading *too fast*, lest you *flutter* yourself, and learn to *stammer* in *speaking or reading*; therefore read as slow as possible, both at first learning, and when you know how to read; that you may more easily give a full and proper Pronunciation to the Words, especially Words of several Syllables, lest some of them be lost by being read too hastily: For it is not to say, *a Person reads well because he*

he reads fast, and makes no Mistakes in miscalling the Words, no ; to read well, is to read slow and distinctly; by which Method, those you *read* to will understand the Subject you *read* on much better ; and yourself will receive greater Benefit in the Remembrance of it.

5th, When a Scholar is reading in School to the Teacher, is it not necessary to read so loud as to disturb those that are rehearsing their Lessons to themselves, (notwithstanding the common Custom in Schools, to suffer all the Scholars to rehearse their Lessons loud ; whereby they confound each other, and cannot possibly attend to what they read themselves ; especially such as have a Lesson to learn by heart, or to say without-book) but in a moderate *Key*, or *Loudness* of Voice : But when you are reading to *Company*, either to *inform* or *divert* them, read just so loud that all may hear you ; and let your Voice be such, as may give a distinct and clear Sound to every Syllable ; and if any Part of the Subject you read be either *affecting* or *passionate*, you may raise your Voice a little higher.

The Beauty in Reading consists chiefly in two Things ; first, in being *affected* with what we read ; (which will also affect the *Hearers*, provided we give it a *natural* and *proper* Tone of Voice) which if we are, then secondly, what we read will appear as it ought, *viz.* as *natural Speaking*, or as if it was our own *Thoughts* and *Sentiments*.

6th, Before you begin to read upon any Subject, be sure to fix the first three or four Words in your Memory ; and do not speak that *very* Word your Eye is fixt on, but carry your Eye still on as you read, and leave (as it were) those Words you speak, behind you : But be careful of your *Stops* and *Pauses*, according as they are pointed ; which will not only make your Reading more acceptable to your Hearers, but also will make you able to read much longer.

7th, As a proper Accent must be placed on the proper Syllable, so likewise a proper Strength of Voice must be given to such Words in the Sentence, where the *Meaning*,

*Meaning, Force, and Beauty* of it, may best appear. This is called, the *Emphasis*; of which I shall speak hereafter.

8th, Before you begin to read, consider the *Subject*, and let your Voice humour the Sense of it.

In reading *History, News, or Relations* of any Things that have happened; the Tone of Voice should not vary much: nor doth it require so strong a *Pronunciation*, or so passionate, as Subjects do that are *afflicting* or *persuasive*; such as *Orations* or *Exhortations*: And where the Sense of it is *grave* or *instructive*, let your Voice be more slow; but where the Subject is *easy, familiar* and *pleasant*, let your *Pronunciation* be more quick: But yet remember, that to read *too fast* is a greater Fault than to read *too slow*, notwithstanding the *Accents* and *Emphasis* are well observed.

9th, When you hear a Person read well, be very attentive in observing his Manner of Pronunciation; the different Changes of his Voice; and in what Parts of the Sentences he alters the Sound. Such a Person is worthy your Imitation; and will instruct you, by his Example, in a graceful *Cadence* of Voice in *Reading*.

I would advise those that desire to read well and gracefully, to practise Reading as often as possible, before such Persons; and to be willing also to be corrected by them in their Reading, when they do not read properly.

*Reading*, as well as *Musick*, requires a good *Ear*; and unless Persons have a tolerable Share in the Knowledge of Sounds, 'tis almost impossible to arrive at that *Excellency* in *Reading* which they desire. 'Tis true, *Practice* will go a great Way towards the attaining it; therefore I would advise such as are design'd for *Publick Reading* or *Speaking*, to practise often before Persons that are Judges; and also privately, in order to obtain a graceful *Pronunciation*.

For this Purpose, it is highly necessary that all *Teachers* should, once or twice a Week, appoint their best *Scholars* to read in open School, some *Oration*, or *affectionate*

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3dly, *Have a great Care, that you do not lay a Stress, or Emphasis, on Words where there ought to be none.* Many People have got this unhappy Custom; and place a strong Sound on Words, not so much according to their Sense, as according to the Length of the Sentence, and the Capacity of their Breath to hold out in reading, or pronouncing it: and you will often find (if you will remark) them; strengthen the Tone of their Voice at the Ends of Lines, or when they come to a Comma; and others perhaps, when they only come to a Colon, or Period.

4thly and Lastly, *Take particular Care not to omit the Accent or Emphasis where it ought to be placed;* for if you do, the Sentence loses all its *Force and Beauty,* and often conceals the *Meaning* of it from those that hearken to you.

I must in this Place observe, that the ART of ORATORY is not so great and potent by the *Things* that are said, as by the *Manner* of saying them: For the finest composed *Orations, or Discourses,* delivered without a proper *Accent, just Emphasis, a correct Pronunciation, and Energy of Expression,* must appear *dull and insipid;* and *Eloquence deflowered of its greatest Strength and Beauty.*

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T H E  
C O N T E N T S.

L E T T E R I.

**A** Young Gentleman's first Letter to his Pappa,  
written by one of his School-fellows. Page 3

L E T T E R II.

*Another on the same Subject.* p. 5

L E T T E R III.

From the same to his Pappa, complaining that he had not  
receiv'd an Answer to his Letter. p. 7

L E T T E R IV.

From the same; being an Answer to a supposed Letter he  
had receiv'd from his Father, in answer to the fore-  
going. p. 9

L E T T E R V.

From the same; wherein he returns his Father Thanks for  
the Play-things he sent him. p. 11

L E T T E R VI.

From the same to his Pappa, acknowledging the Receipt of  
his Play-things. p. 13

L E T T E R VII.

From the same to his Pappa, desiring that he may learn to  
write. p. 15

L E T-

The C O N T E N T S. xxi

L E T T E R VIII.

*From another young Gentleman; on the same Subject.* p. 17

L E T T E R IX.

*The same young Gentleman's Answer to a suppos'd Letter,  
receiv'd from his Pappa.* p. 21

L E T T E R X.

*From the same to his Pappa, being a Specimen of his  
Writing.* p. 23

L E T T E R XI.

*From the same to his Pappa, modestly refusing the Offer  
which his Father makes him, to chuse a new Suit of  
Cloaths to his own Taste.* p. 25

L E T T E R XII.

*From the same to his Mamma, on the foregoing Subject.* p. 27

L E T T E R XIII.

*From the same, a Letter of Thanks to his Pappa, for his  
new Cloaths.* p. 29

L E T T E R XIV.

*From the same; being a second Specimen of his Improve-  
ment in Writing.* p. 33

L E T T E R XV.

*From the same to his School-Master; requesting that he  
will give his Son Leave to spend the Holidays with him  
in Town.* p. 35

L E T T E R XVI.

*From the same; being an Answer to his Master's Letter  
to his Pappa.* p. 37

L E T T E R XVII.

*From the same to his School-Master; giving him an Ac-  
count of his Son's safe Arrival in Town.* p. 39

## L E T T E R X V I I I .

*Of Thanks from a young Lady to her Mamma.* p. 41

## L E T T E R X I X .

*An Answer to a supposed Letter from her Mamma, in answer to the foregoing.* p. 43

## L E T T E R X X .

*An Answer to a second supposed Letter from her Mamma, in answer to the foregoing.* p. 47

## L E T T E R X X I .

*A Letter of Thanks from the same young Lady to her Mamma, for the Book she sent her.* p. 49

## L E T T E R X X I I .

*From the same young Lady to her Brother; who, it was reported, had committed a Fraud at School.* p. 51

## L E T T E R X X I I I .

*The Brother's Answer to the foregoing Letter.* p. 55

## L E T T E R X X I V .

*The Sister's Answer to the foregoing.* p. 59

## L E T T E R X X V .

*The Brother's Answer to the foregoing.* p. 63

## L E T T E R X X V I .

*The Sister's Answer to the foregoing.* p. 67

## L E T T E R X X V I I .

*The same young Lady's Answer to a Letter she had received from her Mamma; wherein she admonished her to persevere in the Christian Duties she had instructed her in.* p. 69

L E T -

L E T T E R XXVIII.

*The same young Lady's second Letter to her Mamma on the foregoing Subject.*

p. 73

L E T T E R XXIX.

*From a young Lady to her Mamma; requesting a Favour.*

p. 79

L E T T E R XXX.

*From the same young Lady, returning her Mamma Thanks for granting her Request in the foregoing Letter.* p. 83

L E T T E R XXXI.

*From the same to her Mamma; wherein she informs her of the Distresses of a neighbouring Family.*

p. 85

L E T T E R XXXII.

*From the same, in answer to a Letter from her Mamma, on the foregoing Subject.*

p. 91

L E T T E R XXXIII.

*From a young Gentleman to his Pappa, desiring that he may learn to dance.*

p. 95

L E T T E R XXXIV.

*From the same to his Pappa, on the foregoing Subject.*

p. 97

L E T T E R XXXV.

*From the same; acquainting his Pappa what Progress he had made in Dancing.*

p. 99

L E T T E R XXXVI.

*From the same to his Pappa; desiring that he may learn to draw.*

p. 103

L E T-

## LETTER XXXVII.

*From the same to his Pappa, with a Specimen of his Drawing.* P. 105

## LETTER XXXVIII.

*A Letter of Thanks from a young Lady for Favours received.* p. 107

## LETTER XXXIX.

*Another, on the same Subject.* p. 109

## LETTER XL.

*A Letter of Invitation from a young Lady at School, to another that had left it.*      p. III

LETTER XLI.

*An Answer to the foregoing.* p. 115

## LETTER XLI.

*An Answer to the foregoing.* p. 119

## LETTER XLIII.

*An Answer to the foregoing.* P. 123

## LETTER XLIV.

*From a young Lady to her Aunt ; who desired her impartial Opinion of a young Lady, who writ tolerably well; had a good Capacity; but was negligent of her Improvement in more necessary Parts of Education. p. 125*

## LETTER XLV.

*From a young Lady to her Pappa; who lately embark'd  
for the East Indies, in the Company's Service; but is  
detained at Portsmouth by contrary Winds.* p. 129

L E T -

## L E T T E R XLVI.

*From the same to her Pappa, at Bengal.* p. 133

## L E T T E R XLVII..

*From a young Lady to her Mamma; desiring that she may no longer defer permitting her to begin Musick.* p. 137

## L E T T E R XLVIII.

*From a young Lady; in answer to her Pappa's Letter, wherein he inform'd her of her Mamma's Death.* p. 141

## L E T T E R XLIX.

*To a young Lady on the Death of her Mother.* p. 143

## L E T T E R L.

*From a young Lady to her Aunt; who suspected that her last Letter to her Pappa, was not written by herself.*

p. 147

## L E T T E R LI.

*From a young Lady to her Mamma, acquainting her that her Sister is greatly indisposed at School.* p. 149

## L E T T E R LII.

*From a young Lady at Boarding School in England, to her Mamma in Jamaica.* p. 153

## L E T T E R LIII.

*From the same young Lady to her Mamma.* p. 157

## L E T T E R LIV.

*From the same to her Mamma, acquainting her of her speedy Return to Jamaica, having acquired a sufficient Improvement in her Studies.* p. 163

## L E T T E R L V.

*From the same young Lady, after her Arrival at Jamaica,  
to her Governess.* p. 167

## L E T T E R L VI.

*From a young Gentleman at School to his Uncle; desiring  
him to intercede with his Pappa to place him with a  
merchant instead of sending him to the University,  
which his Father intended.* p. 171

## L E T T E R L VII.

*From the same, in answer to a Letter from his Uncle.* p. 175

## L E T T E R L VIII.

*From a Nephew to his Uncle, requesting a Favour.* p. 179

## L E T T E R L IX.

*From a young Gentleman who had left School, to his School  
Companion.* p. 183

## L E T T E R L X.

*From a young Lady to her Parents, to congratulate them on  
the Commencement of the New Year.* p. 187

N. B. Any one of this whole Collection will serve on  
Occasion, for either Sex, with the Alteration of a few  
Words.

affectionate Speeches or Sentences; and to be careful in correcting them when they read improperly.

---

## DIRECTIONS concerning the EMPHASIS.

**A**S the Force of the Voice which is placed on the proper Syllable of each Word, is called the Accent; so that Stress or Force of Sound that is laid on some particular Word or Words in a Sentence, is called the Emphasis: Wherefore such Words are called Emphatical Words, because they give Force and Spirit to the whole Sentence; as *Shall I alone bear all the Blame?* which Question, in the Manner it is design'd, shews, that the Letter, or little Word *I*, is the Emphatical Word: for we are to suppose, that by the Manner of the Question, there were others concerned in the Fault committed, and equally culpable; but the whole Misconduct laid on the Speaker.

To place an Emphasis on any Word, is only to pronounce it with more Strength of Voice than any of the rest: And if the Word be of two Syllables, then the accented Syllable of the emphatical Word must be pronounced stronger than otherwise it would be. Example, *Did your Father, or your Mother, give you that Book?* which Question plainly shews that *Father*, and *Mother*, are both emphatical Words; wherefore, the first Syllable in both those Words must be sounded stronger, because they are emphatical. If it should happen that there be a plain Opposition between two Words in a Sentence, which differ from each other but in part, as in *righteous* and *unrighteous*; *proper* and *improper*; *just* and *unjust*; then the Accent is removed from its common Place, and fixed on that first Syllable in which the Words differ; as, *He is a righteous Man; but his Brother is unrighteous;* in which Sentence there are four emphatical Words, viz. *He, righteous, Brother, unrighteous:* again; *'tis proper that I should see him, but very improper*

improper that you should; which Sentence hath, as the foregoing, four *emphatical Words*, viz. *proper*, *I*, *improper*, *you*.

The best Rule to find out which is the *Emphatical Word* in a Sentence, is this; Consider what is the chief *Design* in the Author you are Reading; and that Word which shews the chief *Design* of the Sentence, is the *Emphatical Word*; for it is for the Sake of that Word, or Words, the whole Sentence was made.

There are other Rules to find out the *Emphatical Word*, such as these:

1st, When a Question is proposed, the Emphasis often lies on the *Questioning Word*, as *Who*, *what*, *when*, *where*, *whither*, or *Who is there?* *What is the Matter?* *Where is your Book?* *Whither did you go?* But this doth not always answer; as in such Questions as these; *Who was the strongest*, or *the wisest Man?* in which Sentence, *strongest* and *wisest* are the *Emphatical Words*.

Again, *Who do you love best*, *your Brother John*, or *William?* in which Sentence, *John* and *William* are the *Emphatical Words*.

2dly, If two Words are set in Opposition to each other, both must be pronounced with an Emphasis; as *If I labour, so shall you*: the *I*, and *you*, are the *Emphatical Words*.

Again, *Do you imagine that all Things came by Chance; and were not created by the Sovereign Power of God?* in this Sentence, *Chance* and *God*, are *Emphatical Words*.

The greatest Care must be taken in Reading, to distinguish the *Emphatical Word*; for the *Propriety* and *Beauty* of *Reading* depend intirely upon it: Wherefore, that every Reader may plainly understand me, I will lay down the four following Directions concerning the *Emphasis*.

1st, That you carefully avoid a *Uniformity of Voice*: That is, not to pronounce every Word with the same Tone.

2dly, Neither must you vary the Tone of your Voice so often as to imitate Singing; nor multiply the Accents.

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## LETTRE I.

Premiere Lettre qu'un jeune Enfant fait écrire de sa Pension à son Pere, par un de ses Compagnons d'Ecole.

MON CHER PERE,

C'EST pour obéir aux Ordres que vous me donnâtes en me laissant à l'Ecole, que je vous fais savoir non-seulement que je me porte bien, mais encore que je suis heureux d'être confié aux Soins d'un si bon Maître qui a le meilleur Naturel du Monde : si j'avois quelque Disposition à être paresseux, certainement sa Bonté jointe à l'Envie de lui plaire, m'engageroit à être diligent à l'Etude : outre cela, je vois qu'on met une grande Difference entre les Paresseux et les Diligents ; on punit les Paresseux comme ils le meritent, et on récompense les Diligents : vous savez, mon cher Pere, que j'ai toujours aimé à m'appliquer ; car vous m'avez souvent dit, que si je voulois jamais être un grand Homme, il falloit que je travailasse à devenir savant, de peur que mon Ignorance, quand je serois grand, ne me rendît le Jouet des autres ; aussi je suis déterminé à bien étudier.

Je vous prie d'affurer ma chere Mere de mes Respects, et ma Soeur de mon Amitié.

J'ai l'Honneur d'être,

MON CHER PERE,

votre tres obéissant Serviteur et Fils.

LET-

\* \* \* \* \*

## LETTER I.

A young Gentleman's first Letter to his  
Pappa, written by a School-fellow.

DEAR PAPPA.

ACCORDING to your Commands when you left me at School, I hereby obey them ; and not only inform you that I am well ; but also, that I am happy in being placed under the Instructions of so good a Master, who is the best natured Man in the World ; and I am sure, was I inclinable to be an idle Boy, his Goodness to me would prompt me to be diligent at my Study, that I might please him : Besides, I see a great Difference made between those that are idle, and those that are diligent ; idle Boys, being punished as they deserve, and diligent Boys being encouraged : But you know Pappa, that I always loved my Book ; for you have often told me, if I intended ever to be a great Man, I must learn to be a good Scholar ; lest when I am grown up, I should only be a Laughing-stock, or Make-game to others, for my Ignorance : But I am resolved to be a Scholar.

Pray give my Duty to my Mamma, and my Love to my Sister ;

I am,

DEAR PAPPA,

Your most dutiful Son.



## L E T T R E II.

Sur le même Sujet.

MON CHER PERE,

COMME je fais que vous serez bien aise d'avoir des Nouvelles de votre petit Fils ; je serois bien méchant, si je ne vous fesois favoîr que je me porte fort bien ; et que je suis tres content de mon Maître, car il me traite avec beaucoup de Douceur, et me dit qu'il aimera toujours les jeunes Gens qui s'attachent à leur Étude, aussi je suis assuré qu'il continuera de m'aimer ; parceque vous savez, mon cher Pere, que j'ai toujours eû Envie d'apprendre : Car vous m'avez dit que les Garçons qui négligent leur Avancement, ne deviendront jamais Hommes de Mérite, & qu'on se moquera de leur Ignorance, quelqu'Argent qu'ils puissent avoir : Et comme je suis feur que vous dites toujours la Vérité, et que je voudrois de tout mon Coeur vous ressembler, et faire la même Figure dans le Monde, je suis résolu de bien étudier, ce qui vous fera (je le fais) beaucoup de Plaisir, aussi bien qu'à ma chere Mere, et me conciliera l'Amitié de tout le Monde.

Je vous prie de présenter mes Respects à ma chere Mere, à mon Oncle, et à ma Tante ; et mes Amitiés à ma Soeur, et à mes Coufins.

J'ai l'Honneur d'être,

MON CHER PERE,

Votretres respectueux Serviteur et Fils.

L E T-



## LETTER II.

Another on the same Subject.

DEAR PAPPA,

AS I know you will be glad to hear from your little Boy, I should be very naughty if I did not acquaint you that I am in good Health; and that I am very well pleased with my Master; for he is very kind to me, and tells me, that he will always love young Gentlemen that mind their Learning; therefore I am sure he will still love me; because you know, Pappa, I always loved my Book: For you have told me, that Boys who do not mind their Learning, will never become Gentlemen; and will be laughed at for their Ignorance, though they have ever so much Money: And as I am sure you always speak Truth; and would willingly be a Gentleman like you; I am resolved to be a good Scholar; which I know will be a Pleasure to you and my Mamma; and gain me the Love of every Body.

Pray give my Duty to my Mamma, my Uncle and Aunt, and my Love to my Sister and Cousins.

I am,

DEAR PAPPA,

Your most dutiful Son.



## L E T T R E III.

Le même écrit à son Pere, pour se plaindre qu'il n'a point répondu à sa Lettre.

MON CHER PERE,

**N**A YANT pas reçu Réponse à la Lettre que je croïois que vous seriez bien aise d'avoir de moi, je crains ou qu'elle n'ait été perdue, ou que je n'aie commis quelque Faute qui ait merité votre Oubli: Cependant je suis sûr du contraire, autrement vous m'en auriez fait des Reproches, pourque je m'en corrige, car vous n'avez pas Coutume de me passer de pareilles Choses; c'est pourquoi je pense que des Affaires plus essentielles, ne vous en ont point donné le Loisir: Réellement, mon cher Pere, si vous ne répondez à celle-ci, j'en aurai beaucoup d'Inquiétude, parceque je croirai que vous, ou ma chere Mere, ou ma Soeur, êtes malades: Et comme vous savez que je ne voudrois jamais de propos délibéré, vous inquiéter ni vous désobeîr, mais vous plaire en tout; j'espere que vous prendrez quelque Moment pour me procurer le Plaisir de votre Réponse par le prochain Courier, car je vous assure que je ne serai pas tranquile, jusqu'à ce que vous m'ayez accordé cette Grace.

J'ai l'Honneur d'assurer ma chere Mere, de mes Respects, et ma Soeur de mon amitié, et d'être,  
MON CHER PERE,

Votre très-humble et très-obéissant  
Serviteur et Fils.

L E T.



## LETTER III.

From the same to his Pappa; complaining  
that he had not received an Answer to his  
Letter.

DEAR PAPPA,

HAVING received no Answer to my Letter, which I thought you would be glad to have from me; I am fearful that it either miscarried, or that I have committed some Fault that deserves your Neglect: Yet I am sure I have not; otherways you would have told me of it, that I might have mended it; as you are not used to overlook such Things: Therefore am in Hopes, that you could not spare Time from more necessary Business.

Indeed Pappa, if you do not answer this, it will give me a great deal of Trouble; because I shall imagine that something ails you, or my Mamma, or my Sister; and as you know that I never would willingly vex you, or disobey your Commands, but please you in every Thing you desire; I hope you will spare a few Minutes to pleasure me with your Answer by the next Post: For I assure you I shall not be easy till you do me that Favour.

I am, with Duty to my Mamma, and Love to my Sister,

DEAR PAPPA,

Your most dutiful Son.



## L E T T R E IV.

Réponse à la Lettre, qu'on suppose que le même a reçu de son Pere, en Réponse à la Précédente.

MON CHER PERE,

**I**L ne vous est pas possible d'imaginer, j'en suis sûr la Joie que j'ai eu de recevoir votre Réponse à ma dernière, qui m'apprend que vous avez aussi reçu ma première, et que si vous n'y avez pas répondu, c'est que vous étiez à la Campagne.

Je vous assure, mon cher Pere, que je me plais beaucoup dans mon Ecole; il ne me manqueroit pour y être parfaitement heureux, que votre Compagnie, et celle de ma chère Mère, et de ma Soeur.

Il y a trois ou quatre de mes Camarades, qui ont beaucoup de Complaisance pour moi; et qui me prétent souvent pour me divertir, les Choses avec lesquelles ils jouent; parce qu'ils voyent que je n'en ai point: mais j'espere que vous n'en laisseriez point manquer votre cher petit Fils, (car en Vérité je le suis) crainte que les Ecoliers ne pensassent, ou que vous ne m'aimez pas, ou que vous n'êtes pas en état de m'en acheter; mais si c'est la leur Idée, je suis bien assuré qu'ils se trompent.

J'ob-



## LETTER IV.

From the same, being an Answer to a supposed Letter he had received from his Pappa, in answer to the foregoing.

DEAR PAPPA,

INDEED you cannot imagine how glad I was when I received your Answer to my last Letter, which informs me that you also received my first; and that your being out of Town when it came, was the only Reason why you did not answer it.

I assure you my dear Pappa, that I greatly like the School I am in; and only want the Company of my dear Pappa, Mamma, and Sister, to make me entirely happy.

There are three or four of my School-fellows that are very kind to me; and often lend me their Play-things to divert myself with; because they see I have none of my own: But I hope you will not let your good little Boy (for indeed I am so) be without such Things, for fear that the Scholars should think you do not love me, or that you cannot afford to buy them: But if they think so, I am sure they are mistaken.

J'observerai avec beaucoup d'Attention tout ce que vous me recommandez dans votre Lettre, & je me ferai toujours un Devoir de mériter le Tire de

MON CHER PERE,

Votre très-obéissant Serviteur  
et Fils.



## L E T T R E V.

Le même remercie son Pere des Jouets qu'il lui a envoyé.

MON CHER PERE,

J'AI reçu aujourd'hui le Plaisir de votre Réponse, qui m'apprend que vous êtes en bonne Santé, aussi bien que ma chere Mere et ma Soeur, et que vous m'envoyez des Choses pour jouer, par la Voiture de\*\*\* ; mais vous ne m'avez pas spécifié quelles elles étoient : sincèrement je suis dans l'Impatience de les voir, je ne doute pas qu'elles ne soient propres pour la Saison : Mais qu'elles le soient ou non ; permettez moi de vous remercier de votre tendre Complaisance, et de vous assurer que je n'oublierai jamais ce que je dois à un si bon Pere.

J'espere que, quand mes Cousins feront un peu plus grands, j'aurai le Plaisir de leur Compagnie ; car je puis vous assurer que mon Oncle ne fauroit les mettre dans une meilleure Ecole, et où ils puissent recevoir une meilleure Education, et

I shall be careful to observe what you tell me in your Letter ; and shall always study to deserve the Title of,

DEAR PAPPA,

Your most dutiful Son.



### L E T T E R V.

From the same, wherein he returns his Pappa Thanks for the Play-things he sent him.

DEAR PAPPA,

I THIS Day had the Pleasure of receiving your Letter, which informs me that you, my dear Mamma, and Sister, are all well ; and also, that you have sent me by the Waggon, some Play-things ; but you have not told me what Sort.

Indeed I long to know what they are ; and doubt not but they are fit for the Season : But be they so, or not ; give me leave to return you my humble Thanks for your affectionate Goodness in sending them ; and beg that you may be assured, that I shall ever be mindful of my Duty to so good a Pappa.

, I hope, when my Cousins are a little older, that I shall have their Company here ; for I am sure my Uncle cannot put them to a better School ; or where they will receive better Instruction,

et être traités avec plus de Douceur: Je souhaite-  
rois qu'il les envoyât après les Vacances, car il y a  
ici des Garçons plus jeunes qu'eux.

Je comte être bientôt en état d'appren-  
dre à écrire, lisant beaucoup mieuz que je ne  
faisois.

Mon Maître vous fait ses Complimens,  
et me charge de vous dire que je suis un fort bon  
Garçon.

J'ai l'Honneur d'être,

MON CHER PERE,

Votre très respectueux Serviteur  
et Fils.



## LETTRE VI.

Le même fait savoir à son Pere, qu'il a reçu  
les Jouets qu'il lui a envoyé.

MON CHER PERE,

JE reçus Hier par le Messager  
les Jouets que vous m'avez envoyé; et je suis fa-  
ché que votre méprise dans le Choix que vous en  
avez fait, (n'étant pas convenables à la Saison)  
m'oblige à vous donner un nouvel Embarras; car  
réellement, mon cher Pere, des Raquettes, des  
Volans, et des Sabots, ne sont pas des Amusemens  
pour l'Eté: C'est pourquoi, si cela ne vous faisoit  
pas de Peine, avec votre Permission je vous les  
renverrai, et vous prierai de me les changer pour  
des Marbres et des Toupies; comme je ne m'en  
suis

tion, or kinder Treatment: I wish he would send them after the Holidays; for there are younger Boys here than they are.

I hope to be soon fit to learn to write, being greatly improved in my Reading.

My Governor desires his Compliments, and begs me to tell you, I am a very good Boy.

I am,

DEAR PAPPA,

Your most dutiful Son.



## LETTER VI.

From the same, to his Pappa ; acknowledging the Receipt of his Play-things.

DEAR PAPPA,

I YESTERDAY received from the Carrier, the Play-things you sent me, and am sorry that your Mistake in the Choice of them, (being not proper for the Season) obliges me to give you a second Trouble; for indeed Pappa, Battledores and Shittle-cocks, and Whipping-Tops, are not fit for Summer Exercise: Wherefore, if you will not be angry, I shall with your Permission send them back; and beg that you would change them for Marbles, and Castle-Tops; for as I have made no Use of them,

suis pas servi, j'espere que la Personne qui vous les a vendues, ne vous refusera pas ce Plaisir.

Je suis bien aise d'apprendre que mes Cousins doivent venir à notre Ecole, après les Fêtes de la Pentecôte : Leur Compagnie augmentera le Plaisir dont je jouis déjà.

Il me tarde de commencer à apprendre à écrire, car je vous assure, mon cher Pere, que je suis faché d'incommodez si souvent le jeune Monsieur qui fait mes Lettres : Outre cela, il ne me plaît pas que tout le Monde soit instruit de mes Fadaises ; mais seulement ceux à qui je les écris, et que je suis assuré, avoir assez de Bonté pour les excuser.

J'ai l'Honneur d'être,

MON TRES CHER PERE,

Votre très-humble et très obéissant  
Serviteur, et Fils.



## LETTER VII.

Le même prie son Pere de le laisser apprendre à écrire.

MON CHER PERE,

MON Maître me dit Hier qu'il avoit Intention d'ler en Ville dans environ dix Jours, de vous rendre Visite, de vous dire quel bon Garçon je suis, e qu'il est à propos que je commence à apprendre à écrire, parce-qu'il se propose de me faire apprendre bientôt le Rudiment : Mais

them, I hope the Person of whom they were bought, will not refuse you that Favour.

I am glad to hear that my Cousins are to come to our School after Whitsun-Holidays; as their Company will add greatly to the Pleasure I enjoy.

I long to begin to learn to write; for I assure you Pappa, it vexes me to be so often troublesome to the young Gentleman who writes my Letters: Besides, I do not like that any Body should be acquainted with my Nonsense, but those to whom I write it, who I know will excuse me.

I am,

DEAR PAPPA,

Your most dutiful Son.



## LETTER VII.

From the same, to his Pappa; desiring he may learn to write.

DEAR PAPPA,

MY Master told me Yesterday, that he designed going to Town in about ten Days; and that he would pay you a Visit, and let you know what a good Boy I am; and that it was proper I should begin to learn to write, as he designed I should begin my Accidence very shortly: But

Mais comme souvent une chose ou l'autre l'empêche d'aller à *Londres*, et que je crains que cela n'arrive dans le Tems qu'il a en vuë: Permettez moi, mon cher Pere, de vous prier d'écrire à mon Maître, et de consentir que j'apprenne à écrire; puisque trois ou quatre de mes Camarades qui ne sont pas plus avancés que moi, viennent de commencer; et j'ai peur qu'ils n'avancent trop dans l'Ecriture, pour les ratraper; et en vérité, je ferois bien faché de ceder à aucun Ecolier de ma Classe: De-plus, mon cher Pere, comme il y a presque trois Mois d'ici aux Fêtes, je pourrai devant les Vacances, (du moins comme je l'espere) écrire un Exemple pour porter au Logis, à mon cher Pere, et à ma chere Mere, ce qui les convaincra sans doute, que je suis un bon Garçon, et que je ne néglige point mon Avancement.

J'ai l'Honneur d'être,  
MON CHER PERE,

Votre très respectueux Fils.



## LETTRE VIII.

D'un autre jeune Ecolier sur le même Sujet.

MON CHER PERE,

QUAND vous me mîtes à l'Ecole, vous m'affurâtes, que si j'étois bon Garçon, et si j'étudiois comme je le devois, vous me feriez apprendre à écrire, dès-que je pourrois lire passablement bien un Chapitre du Nouveau Testament,

But as he is very often disappointed from going to *London*, by some Accident or other; and for fear he should be so at the Time he proposes, give me leave to beg that my dear Pappa will send my Master his Orders that I may begin to learn, as there are three or four of my School-fellows, who are in the same Form with me, have just began; and I am fearful that they will be too far advanced in Writing, for me to overtake them: And indeed I should be very sorry to be behind any Boy of the same standing with me: Besides, as it is almost three Months to the Holydays, I shall be able (at least I hope so) to write a Piece before we break up, to bring Home with me to my dear Pappa, and Mamma; which I hope will convince them that I am a good Boy, and not idle in my Learning.

I am,

DEAR PAPPA,

Your most dutiful Son,



## LETTER VIII.

From another young Gentleman, on the same Subject.

DEAR PAPPA,

YOU told me when you put me to School, that if I was a good Boy, and minded my Book as I ought, you would, as soon as I could read a Chapter in the Testament tolerably well, let

ment, je me crois en droit de vous demander l'Exécution de votre Promesse.

Peut-être croirez vous, mon cher Pere, que je ne le puisse pas, et que j'aie la Vanité de m'en rapporter un peu trop à mon propre Juge-  
ment, mais de bonne foi cela n'est point, car Dimanche dernier au Soir, après que (selon la Cou-  
tume de notre Ecole) les Leçons et les Prieres fu-  
rent finies, j'entendis mon Maître dire tout bas à l'Ecolier qui avoit lu la premiere Leçon, que je lisois mieux que lui, cependant il explique déjà *Cornelius Nepos*.

A-présent, mon cher Pere, si vous ne me croyez pas, envoyez demander à mon Maître son Sentiment, s'il ne dit pas la même chose, je veux bien être fouetté ; et s'il dit le Contraire, je fais qui merite le plus de l'être. Je vous prie cepen-  
dant, ne le lui dites pas, car peut-être se facheroit-il que je badine si hardiment, et sincèrement je n'ai d'autre Intention que de rire.

Mes Respects je vous prie à ma chere Mere, et mes Amitiés à ma Soeur *Nanette* : Permettez-moi de vous faire ressouvenir de la Promesse que vous avez fait à votre cher petit Fils, comme vous m'appellez.

J'ai l'Honneur d'être,

MON CHER PERE,

Votre très-humble et très-obéissant  
Serviteur et Fils.

let me learn to write: For which Promise I believe myself to have a Right to ask the Performance of it.

Perhaps my good Pappa, may not believe that I can; but that I am vainly partial to my own Judgment; but indeed I am not: For last Sunday Evening, after the Lessons and Prayers were over, (which is the Custom of our School,) I heard my Master whisper to the Boy who read the first Lesson, that I read better than he; though he is at this Time in *Cornelius Nepos*.

Now Pappa, if you do not believe what I say, send to know my Master's Opinion; and if he does not say the same, I will forfeit a Whipping: And if he says to the contrary, I know who deserves a Whipping most: But pray do not tell him I say so; for perhaps he will be angry for my being so free in joking; for indeed I only intend it as a Joke.

Pray give my Duty to my Mamma, and Love to Sister *Nancy*; but give me leave again to put you in Mind of the Promise you made to your dear little Boy, as you call me.

I am,

DEAR PAPPA,

Your most dutiful Son.

LETTER

\*\*\*\*\*:\*\*\*\*\*:\*\*\*\*\*:\*\*\*\*\*:\*\*\*\*\*:

## LETTRE IX.

Réponse du même, à la Lettre qu'on suppose  
qu'il a reçu de son Pere.

MON CHER, ET TRES CHER PERE,

AH! Que je suis aise que vous consentiez que je commence à apprendre à écrire; vous pouvez être assuré que je m'appliquerai autant à écrire que je l'ai fait à lire, et plus encore pour des Raifons particulières que je fais, et dont je vous ferai Part, mon cher Pere, peut être plutôt que vous ne vous l'imaginez.

Mon Maître vient de me dire que je commencerai Demain, et qu'il a déjà réglé mon Livre; j'ai eu soin de me précautionner d'une Feuille de Papier pour le couvrir, et d'un Papier brouillard, de peur de le salir ou de tâcher mes Exemples; car je ne puis rien suffrir de malpropre.

En vérité, mon cher Pere, j'ai tant de Joie quand j'y pense, que j'ai peur de n'en pas dormir de tout la Nuit; & si je dors, je suis feur que je ne réverai à rien autre qu'à écrire mon Exemple; je tacherai pourtant de me disposer à dormir, crainte d'être assoupi demain en écrivant, et de salir mon Livre: Car j'ai ouï dire, qu'il est d'un mauvais Augure de faire des Taches à son premier Exemple: J'aurai soin de prévenir cela en tâchant de dormir dès-que je serai au Lit.

Je



## LETTER IX.

From the same young Gentleman, in Answer to a supposed Letter received from his Pappa.

DEAR, DEAR PAPPA,

OH! How glad I am that you consent that I should begin to learn to write; and you may depend upon it, that I shall apply my Mind to Writing, as well as I did to Reading; or rather more so, for certain Reasons I know; and which I will, sooner than perhaps my Pappa imagines, let him know.

My Master told me I should begin To-morrow; and has prepared me a Book for that Purpose. I have provided a Sheet of Paper for a false Cover, and a Blotting-Paper, lest I should dirty my Book, or blot my Copies: For I cannot bear Dirt in any Shape.

Indeed Pappa, I am so overjoyed at the Thoughts of it, that I am afraid I shall not sleep all Night: And if I should sleep, I am sure I shall dream of nothing but writing my Copy: But I will strive to compose myself to sleep; lest, whilst I am writing To-morrow I should grow drowsy, and so blot my Book: For I have heard say, that it is a bad Omen to blot the first Copy: But I will take care to prevent that by going to sleep immediately when I go to Bed.

Pray

Je vous prie de présenter mes Devoirs à ma chere Mere, et mes Amitiés à ma Soeur *Nanette*.

J'ai l'Honneur d'être,

MON CHER PÈRE,

Votre obeissant Fils.

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# LETTER X.

Le même envoie à son Père un Model de  
son Ecriture.

MONSIEUR ET TRES CHER PERE,

Si ce premier Effai de mon Ecriture, n'est pas aussi-bien que je l'aurois souhaité; cependant je me flatte qu'il vous plaira, si vous faites Attention qu'il y a fort peu de Tems que j'apprends; et je puis vous assurer que les trois ou quatre dernieres Pages de mon Livre font encore mieux érites; quoique j'y aie mis plus de Tems et pris plus de peine: Mais ma Main tremble tant, de Peur de mal écrire, que j'espere que vous ne l'attribuerez pas à d'autre Cause: Et pour vous convaincre que je ne dis pas un Mensonge; je vous envoie aussi la dernière Page de mon Livre.

Je vous prie de faire mes Remerciemens  
à ma chere Mere, des Confitures qu'elle m'a en-  
voié, assurez la que je n'oublierai jamais de suivre  
les bons Avis qu'elle m'a donné dans sa Lettre, et  
foyez

Pray give my Duty to my Mamma, and  
Love to my Sister *Nancy*.

I am,

DEAR PAPPA,

Your most dutiful Son.

ලංකා ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ සිසු විද්‍යා මධ්‍ය සින්හ ප්‍රසාද

## LETTER X.

From the same, to his Pappa, being a Specimen of his Writing.

HONOURED SIR,

IF this first Specimen of my Writing be not as well as I would have it; nevertheless I hope you will approve it, considering the short Time I have been taught: But I give you my Word, that the last three or four Copies in my Book, are better written than this; though I took more Pains and Time to write it better than those: But my Hand trembles so much, lest I should write it bad, that I hope you will impute it to that Cause: And that you may be convinced that I tell not an Untruth; I enclose you the last Copy in my Book.

Pray return my Thanks to my dear Mamma for the Sweatmeats she sent me; and assure her that I shall never forget to follow the good

soyez persuadé tous deux, que je m'étudierai toujours à meriter les Faveurs dont vous ne cessez de combler celui qui a l'Honneur d'être,

MONSIEUR ET TRES CHER PERE,

Votre tres respectueux

Serviteur et Fils.



## LETTRE XI.

Le même refuse modestement l'Offre que son Pere lui fait de choisir un Habit neuf à son Goût.

MON CHER PERE,

**M**ON Maître m'a communiqué aujour d'hui la Lettre que vous lui avez écrit ; dans la quelle vous avez la Bonté de souhaiter que le Tailleur me prenne tout de Suite la mesure d'un Habit neuf, et dén laisseur à mon Choiz la Couleur, la Façon, et l'Assortiment.

Je n'ai point encora pu assurément, meriter une telle Complaisance, mais je tacherai de m'en rendre digne à l'avenir, par tout ce qui pourra satisfaire, mon cher Pere, et ma chere Mere.

J'espere que vous ne trouverez pas mauvais si je n'ose pas choisir moi même ; vous êtes meilleur Juge (qu'il ne m'est possible de l'être) des Choses qu'il me convient le mieux de porter à l'Ecole ; ainsi permettez moi de ne pas accepter l'Offre

good Advice she gave me in her Letter ; and shall always study to merit both your continued Favours to,

HONOURED SIR,

Your most dutiful Son.



## L E T T E R XI.

From the same, to his Pappa, modestly refusing the Offer he had made him to chuse a new Suit of Cloaths to his own Taste.

DEAR PAPPA,

MY Master gave me this Day, your Letter to him ; wherein you are pleased to desire, that the Taylor may take Measure of me immedately for a new Suit ; and leave it to my Choice, the Colour, Fashion, and every Thing relating to it.

This Condescension, I am sure, has not been as yet merited by me ; but shall take Care to do so, through all my future Behaviour to my dear Pappa and Mamma.

I hope you will not be displeased, if I refuse chusing for myself ; you being a better Judge of Things most proper for my wearing at School than I am ; therefore must decline the Offer, you are so good and complaisant to make me ; and beg you will give such Orders about them, as you

l'Offre que vous êtes si bon, et si complaisant de me faire ; et vous donnerez s'il vous plait les Ordres que vous jugerez à propos ; de peur que mon Goût ne s'accordât point avec le vôtre ; comme j'en suis persuadé, je vous prie de l'être aussi, que votre Choix me sera aussi agréable (pour ne pas dire plus) que le mièn propre.

Tres sensible à la Grace dont vous aviez Intention de me favoriser, et dont je vous remercie humblement, je suis et serai toujours,

MON CHER PERE,

Votre tres humble et tres obéissant  
Serviteur et Fils.



## LETTRE XII.

Le même écrit à sa Mere sur le même Sujet.

MA CHERE MERÉ,

**M**ON Maître a reçu aujourd'huy une seconde Lettre de mon cher Pere, à l'Occasion de mes Habits, dans la quelle il insiste absolument sur mon Choix : Mais je ne saurois comprendre pourquoi il interrompt une Coutume qu'il avoit toujours eu auparavant : Je souhaiterois d'en savoir la Raison. Que je réflechisse un peu. Ah ! je crois à présent l'avoir trouvé. . . . Je pense qu'il ne m'en laisse le Choix que pour voir si j'aime les Habits superbes, ou si je desiré les Choses vaines ; si c'est la son Intention, je le convaincrai

think proper; lest my Fancy should not concur with yours; as I am persuaded, (and beg you may be so too) it will be as agreeable to me, or rather more so, than my own.

I am, with the most grateful Sense of your intended Favour, (for which I return you my most humble Thanks) and ever will be,

DEAR PAPPA,

Your most dutiful Son.



## L E T T E R XII.

From the same to his Mamma, on the foregoing Subject.

DEAR MAMMA,

THIS Day my Master received a second Letter from my Pappa, in regard to my new Cloaths; wherein he still insists upon my Choice: But why he should break a Custom he always upheld, I am at a Loss to know.

Let me consider a little—Oh! now I believe I have found it out—His leaving the Choice to me, is, I presume, to see whether I have any inclination to gawdy Apparel; or ambitious of vain

convaincrai que mon Goût n'est pas celui d'une inutile Vanité: Et quoique la Fortune de mon cher Pere, lui permette de faire autant de dépense que quelques uns (qui sont honnorés de Tîtres, de Dignités, et d'Equipages) cependant, j'ai et j'aurai toujours trop d'Egard à ce que son Honneur, son Industrie, et ses Peines ont acquis, pour ambitioner des Superfluités, ou une Parure magnifique, à moins qu'une Nécessité absolue ne l'exigea par la suite.

Je vous prie, ma chere Mere, de ne point parler à mon cher Pere de cette Lettre, parceque je me propose d'avoir le Plaisir de lui écrire une Lettre de Remerciemens, dés que mes Habits seront faits.

Votre Complaisance à m'accorder cette Grace, obligera extremement celui qui sera toujours,

MA CHERE MERE,

Votre respectueux Fils.



### LETTER XIII.

Le même remercie son Pere de son Habit neuf.

MONSIEUR ET TRES CHER PERE,

PERMETTEZ moi de vous rendre mes tres humbles et sinceres Remerciemens, pour l'Habit neuf que je reçus Hier du Tailleur

Things: If this should happen to be his Design, I shall convince him, that unnecessary Pride has no Share in my Composition: And notwithstanding my Pappa's Fortune is equally affluent with some that are dignified with Titles, Honours, and Equipage, yet I have (and ever will have) too great a Regard for *that* which his honest Industry and Care have acquired, ever to covet Superfluities or sumptuous Attire, unless absolute Necessity hereafter should require it.

Pray, my dear Mamma, do not inform my Pappa of this Letter; as I intend to have the Pleasure of writing to him a Letter of Thanks, as soon as my new Cloaths are made.

Your Compliance to my Request will greatly oblige,

DEAR MAMMA,

Your ever dutiful Son.



## LETTER XIII.

From the same. A Letter of Thanks to his  
Pappa for his new Cloaths.

HONOURED SIR,

PERMIT me in the most humble Manner to return you my sincere Acknowledgments for my new Cloaths, which I received Yesterday from the Taylor: And notwithstanding

Tailleur : Quoique vous ayiez eu la Complaisance de m'en laisser le Choix ; cependant j'ai tout lieu d'esperer que vous l'approverez ; car comme je n'osois pas me fier entierement à mon propre Juge-  
ment, j'ai prié mon Maitre de me donner son Avis.

Il m'a accordé cette Grace : Et pour vous en donner quelque Idée, avant que j'aie le plaisir de Paroître avec devant vous (étant bien déterminé de ne les pas porter jusqu'alors) je vous dirai en quoi ils consistent, savoir, un Habit et des Culottes de drap Couleur de Perle, double et garnis de la même Couleur ; une Veste de Satin bleu, à demi garnie, avec des Boutons d'Argent, et un petit Cordon aux Boutonnieres.

Comme nous sommes au Printemps, je pense que cet Assortiment vous plaira ; et puisque Samedi est Fête, j'ose vous prier de me faire la Grace (si ma Conduite a mérité cette Faveur) de m'envoyer votte Domestique le Soir avant avec mon petit Cheval, pour me procurer le Plaisir de passer deux Jours entiers avec mon cher Pere, ma chere Mere, et ma Soeur : Et comme je n'ai pas follement dépensé ce que vous me faites donner par Semaine ; j'ai dessein de vous régaler pour mon Habit neuf.

J'ai l'Honneur d'être,

MONSIEUR ET TRES CHER PERE,

Votre tres humble et tres soumis

Serviteur et Fils.

your Complaisance left the Choice to me; yet I am in great Hopes you will approve it: For as I feared trusting to my own Judgment intirely; I intreated my Master to assist me with his.

This Request he granted me; and that you may have some little Idea of them, before I have the Pleasure of appearing in them before you; (being resolved not to wear them till then) I shall inform you of what they consist, *viz.* A Coat and Breeches of a Pearl Colour Cloth, lined and trimmed with the same Colour: The Waistcoat, blue Sattin, trimmed half-way, with Silver Buttons and Button-Holes.

This Fancy, as it is the Spring Time of the Year, I hope you will like; and as Saturday is a Holiday, desire you will indulge me so far, if my Behaviour has merited the Favour, as to send your Servant on the Evening before, with my little Poney, that I may have the Pleasure of passing two whole Days with my dear Pappa, Mamma, and Sister: And as I have not foolishly squandered away my Allowance Money, I intend to pay you Beverage for my new Cloaths.

I am,

HONoured SIR,

Your most dutiful Son.



## L E T T R E XIV.

Le même envoie un second Effai de son écriture à son Pere, pour lui faire voir combien il a profité.

MON CHER PERE,

POUR vous faire voir que je tiens la Promesse que je vous ai fait à l'Egard de mon Ecriture, je vous en envoie un second Effai, que je me flatte que vous approuverez : Et comme il est sans Ornements, et que le Maître n'y a point touché, (ce qui peut se voir aisément) j'espere qu'il vous convaincra, que les dépenses que vous faites pour mon Education, ne sont pas perdues : Et que les progrès que j'ai fait dans l'Ecriture, assureront mon cher Pere, et ma chere Mere, combien j'ai à Coeur de leur donner du Plaisir, par une constante Application à mon Avancement ; que je fais être l'unique Moyen de les engager à me Continuer leur Amitié ; et à gagner l'Estime des Autres.

Je dois bientôt commencer à chiffrer, et pour n'être pas retardé, j'ai déjà appris par coeur à l'insçu de mon Maître, la Table des Sols, et celle de la Multiplication, ce qui lui fera, je suis sûr, beaucoup de Plaisir.

Nous devons avoir Vacances de *Samedi* prochain en Huit : Et comme la plus Part des jeunes Meilleurs vont ordinairement au Logis un Jour ou deux avant le Tems fixé ; j'espere, mon cher Pere, que vous ne me laisserez point après les Autres,  
cette



## LETTER XIV.

From the same, being a second Specimen of his Improvement in Writing.

DEAR PAPPA,

**T**O let you see that I am mindful of the Promises I made to you in regard to my Writing ; I have enclosed to you a second Specimen of it ; which I flatter myself you will approve : And as it is free from Flourishes, or the After-touches of the Master, (which may be easily seen) I hope it will convince you, that the Expences you are at for my Education, are not thrown away ; and that the Improvement I have made in Writing, will assure my dear Pappa and Mamma, how much I study to give them Pleasure, by a steady Application to my Learning ; which I know is the only Means to engage the Continuance of their Love ; and to raise myself in the Esteem of Others.

I am to begin cyphering very soon ; and that I might not be delayed therein, I have already got by-heart the Pence and Multiplication Tables, unknown to my Master ; which I am sure will give him a great Deal of Pleasure.

We are to break up next Saturday se'n-night ; and as most of the young Gentlemen commonly go Home a Day or two before the Time appointed ; I hope my dear Pappa will not

cette Faueur (si vous m'en jugez digne) obligera  
infiniment,

MON CHER PERE,

Votre tres obéissant Fils.



## LETTER XV.

Le même écrit à son Maître de Pension pour  
le prier de permettre à son Fils, de passer  
les Vacances avec lui en Ville.

MONSIEUR,

**C**OMME je suis assuré que Monsieur votre Fils (que je considère beaucoup) n'est invité nulle part ces Fêtes, et que je sens combien il doit lui être désagréable de se trover seul tout le Tems des Vacances ; permettez moi de vous prier de consentir qu'il vienne passer le reste des Fêtes chez nous : Mon cher Pere se joint à moi pour vous demander la même Grace.

Ne pensez pas, Monsieur, que pour être ensemble, cela nous empêche l'un ou l'autre de préparer comme il convient nos Tâches avant de retourner à l'Ecole : Non Monsieur, votre Complaisance nous portera plutôt à être plus diligents qu'à devenir paresseux, et j'espere que vous connoissez trop bien nos Dispositions, pour nous Soupçonner de Négligence dans aucune Chose qui intéresse notre Avancement, ou dans ce que nous savons vous faire Plaisir.

Mon cher Pere vous fait ses Complimens,  
et vous prie d'apporter votre Mémoire, lorsque  
vous

leave me behind the rest; which Favour (if you think me worthy of) will greatly oblige,

DEAR PAPPA,

Your most dutiful Son.

\*\*\*:\*\*\*:\*\*\*:\*\*\*:\*\*\*:\*\*\*:\*\*\*:\*\*\*

### L E T T E R XV.

From the same to his School-Master; requesting that he will give his Son leave to spend the Holidays with him in Town.

SIR,

AS I am certain that the young Gentleman your Son, for whom I have a great Regard, is not engaged these Holidays from Home; and being sensible how irksome it must be to him to be alone during the Vacation: Give me leave to intreat your Permission for him to spend the Remainder of the Holidays at our House: In which Request, my Pappa also joins..

Do not imagine, Sir, that being together will be any hindrance to either, in being prepared properly with our Tasks against our Return to School: No Sir! Your Condescension will rather augment our Diligence, than encourage us in Idle-ness: But I hope you are too well acquainted with our Dispositions, to suspect our Neglect in any Thing that concerns our Learning, or that we are sure will give you Pleasure.

My Pappa sends his Compliments, and desires you will bring your Bill when you come to Town;

vous viendrez en Ville, et de le favoriser de votre Compagnie durant le Séjour que vous y ferez.

Votre Consentement à toutes ces Faveurs, obligera infiniment,

MONSIEUR,

Votre très-obéissant Serviteur  
et Eleve.



## LETTRE XVI.

Le même répond à une Lettre que son Maître a écrit à son Pere.

MONSIEUR,

**M**ON cher Pere étoit absent lorsque le Facteur apporta votre Lettre : Ma chere Mere jugeant par la Marque qu'elle venoit de vous, l'ouvrit de peur que vous ne désiriez une immédiate Réponse, et qu'on ne manquât le Courrier, n'étant pas certaine du Jour que mon cher Pere reviendroit en Ville.

Permettez-moi, Monsieur, de vous faire mes sincères Remerciemens de la Bonté que vous avez de me favoriser du Plaisir de la Compagnie de Monsieur votre Fils, et aussi du bon Témoignage qu'il vous a plu de rendre de moi à mon cher Pere ; je vous assure, Monsieur, que cela m'engagera à faire toujours de mon Mieux pour en mériter la Continuation.

Ma

Town; and to favour him with your Company during your Stay.

Your Compliance herein will very much oblige,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant  
and Pupil.



## LETTER XVI.

From the same; being an Answer to his Master's Letter to his Pappa.

SIR,

MY Pappa being from Home when the Post-man brought your Letter; my Mamma judging by the Post-mark that it came from you, opened it; lest, if it required an immediate Answer, a Post should be lost; not being certain what Day my Pappa returns to Town.

Give me leave, Sir, to return you my sincere Thanks for your Goodness in indulging me with the Pleasure of your Son's Company as requested; and also for the good Character you are pleased to give of me to my Pappa; which I assure you, Sir, shall always be my Study to merit its Continuance.

My

Ma chere Mere vous fait ses Complimens, et vous prie d'être assuré qu'elle aura soin de Mr. votre Fils, tant qu'il sera en Ville ; et pour que nous puissions jouüir du Plaisir de sa Compagnie le plûtôt qu'il sera possible, le Tems étant inconstant, vous pouvez attendre Demain l'après Midi notre Valet avec une Chaise de Poste ; et s'il vous étoit convenable de venir en Ville pour vos Affaires, nous vous prions d'en faire Usage, et d'ajouter au Plaisir que vous nous faites, celui de nous favoriser de votre Présence, en Compagnie de mon cher Camarade

J'ai l'Honneur d'être,

MONSIEUR,

Votre très-humble et très-obéissant Serviteur et Eleve.



## LETTRE XVII.

Le même rend Compte à son Maître de Pension de l'heureuse Arrivée de son Fils en Ville.

MONSIEUR,

**L**A Poste partant ce Soir, je ne veux pas laisser échaper la première Occasion que j'ai de vous apprendre que votre fils est arrivé heureusement en Ville ce Soir sur les sept Heures, il vous prie de l'excuser s'il ne vous écrit point par ce

My Mamma desires her Compliments, and begs you may be assured of her Care of your Son whilst in Town: And that we may enjoy his Company as soon as possible, you may expect our Servant with a Post-chaise (the Weather being unsettled) To-morrow Evening: and if that Time is suitable for your Business in Town, begs that you will make Use of it, and add to the Pleasure you intend us, by favouring us with the Honour of your Presence, in Company with my dear School-fellow.

I am,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant  
and Pupil.



## LETTER XVII.

From the same, to his School-Master; giving him an Account of his Son's safe Arrival in Town.

SIR,

THIS being Post-night, I would not omit the first Opportunity of acquainting you that your Son arrived safe to Town about seven o' th' Clock this Evening; and begs that you will excuse his Writing at this Time, being much

ce même Courier, étant fort fatigué du Voyage, parce-qu'il a été seul dans la Chaise.

Nous avons été frustrés du Plaisir que nous nous étions proposé de vous voir dans le même Temps ; et nous sommes faché que cela n'ait pas pu s'accorder avec vos Affaires en Ville : Votre Fils nous apprend que vous comptez venir au Commencement de la Semaine prochaine ; c'est pour quoi ma chere Mere vous invite de rechef, et se flatte que vous logerez chez nous tout le Temps que vous resterez en Ville.

Elle vous a envoyé par le Roulier un petit Présent de Thé et de Sucre, et un Fromage de Cheshire qu'elle vous supplie d'accepter comme une Preuve de sa reconnoissance pour les grandes Peines que vous prenez dans l'Education de,

MONSIEUR,

Votre très-humble Serviteur  
et Pupille.



## LE T T R E XVIII.

Remerciements d'une jeune Demoiselle à sa Mere.

MA CHERE MERE,

J'E me croirois indigne de votre Tendresse, et de vos futures Bontés, si je laissois échaper la premiere Occasion que j'ai de vous remercier pour la dernière dont il vous a plu de me favoriser :

much fatigued with the Journey, by Reason of his being alone in the Chaise.

We were greatly disappointed of the Pleasure we proposed to ourselves in seeing you at the same Time; and concerned that it suited not your Affairs in Town. Your Son informs us that you propose to come the Beginning of next Week; wherefore my Mamma desires to renew her Invitation, and expects you will make our House your Place of Residence during your Stay.

She has sent you by the Carrier a small Present of Tea and Sugar, and a Cheshire Cheese, which she begs you to except in token of her Gratitude for the great Pains you have taken in the Instruction of,

SIR,

Your most humble Servant  
and Pupil.



## LETTER XVIII.

Of Thanks, from a young Lady to her Mother.

DEAR MAMMA,

I SHOULD esteem myself unworthy your maternal Affection and future Favours, if I let pass the first Opportunity of paying you my most humble Thanks for the last you were pleased to confer upon me: I mean, for the Care  
your

favoriser : Je veux dire, pour la soin que votre Prudence a pris de me mettre sous la Conduite d'une Gouvernante, dont les Exemples autant que les Préceptes ne peuvent manquer (s'ils sont mis en Pratique par celles qui font assez heureuses de recevoir ses Leçons) de former en elles toutes les Qualités qui distinguent une Demoiselle, aussi véritablement *Chretienne* que bien Elevée.

Je ferai tous mes Efforts pour cultiver ces Avantages inestimables, assurée que rien ne donnera plus de Satisfaction à ma chere Mere; que d'être convaincue de mon attachement à tout ce qui peut concourir à mon Avancement spirituel, et temporel.

J'ai l'Honneur d'être,

MA CHERE MERE,

Votre très-humble et très-obéissante Servante et Fille.



## LETTER XIX.

Réponse à la Lettre qu'on suppose que la Mere a écrit à sa Fille en Réponse à la Précédente.

MA CHERE MERE,

J'AI eu aujourd'hui le Plaisir de recevoir votre tendre Réponse à la premiere Lettre que j'ai eu l'Honneur de vous écrire depuis que je suis ici ; j'ai la Satisfaction d'y voir qu'en la lisant

your Wisdom took in placing me under the Tuition of a Governess, whose Examples, as well as Precepts, cannot fail, if put in Practice by those who are so happy as to receive her Instructions, of endowing them with every Qualification necessary for the true *Christian*, as well as the fine bred Gentlewoman.

These inestimable Benefits, I shall, in the most strenuous Manner, take particular Care to cultivate; being assured that nothing will be of greater Comfort to my dear Mamma, than to be convinced of my Assiduity in every Thing relative to my Spiritual, as well as Temporal Welfare, I am,

DEAR MAMMA,

Your most dutiful and  
obedient Daughter,



## LETTER XIX.

An Answer to a supposed Letter from her  
Mamma, in Answer to the Foregoing.

DEAR MAMMA,

I HAD the Pleasure this Day of receiving your very affectionate Answer to my first Letter from this Place; which I have the Satisfaction to find, gave you, at the Perusal, that Delight

fant vous avez eu cette Joie, et cette Consolation que je m'étudierai toute ma Vie de vous procurer.

C'est un Devoir que je suis obligée de remplir quand même je n'y ferois pas portée par Inclination ; mais quand l'un et l'autre sont si étroitement unis dans un Coeur (comme ils le sont dans le mien) ils ont assurément trop de pouvoir, pour que les Ennemis de la Vertu, osent jamais l'attaquer, avec Espoir de détruire ces glorieux Principes de Dévoir, de Reconnaissance, et d'Amour, que j'avoue que tous les Enfans doivent à leurs Parents ; et encore plus particulierement (s'il est possible) à ceux qui comme vous ont à Coeur la Prosperité présente et à venir de leur Posterité.

Tous les Enfants ne sont pas aussi heureux que moi, pour se trouver dans une aussi favourable Situation que celle où votre prudente Affection m'a fixé : Et peut-être beaucoup de ceux qui ont le même Avantage, ne sont ni sensibles à cette Bénédiction, ni favorisés d'assez de Grace pour saisir l'Occasion avantageuse à laquelle il ne tient qu'à eux de correspondre : Mais hélas ! Que de Regrets ! Quant trop tard ils penseront à ces Heures perdues ou en fénéantise, ou en Paresse, ou à de pueriles Amusemens.

J'avois une Grace à demander à ma chere Mere, mais comme je n'ignore pas les grandes Dépenses que mon Education lui a déjà occasionné, je prendrai cette Liberté une autre fois ; accordez-moi pour le Présent celle de présenter mes Respects à mon cher Pere, et de me croire,

MADAME ET TRES CHERE MERÉ,  
Votre très-respectueuse Servante  
et Fille.

L E T-

Delight and Comfort, which I shall ever study to procure.

This, was it not my Inclination, my Duty enjoins me to perform: But where both are so strongly connected together in one Bosom, (as they are in Mine) they are certainly too powerful for the Enemies of Virtue to dare ever attack, in Hopes of subverting those glorious Principles of Duty, Gratitude, and Affection, which I am sensible are due from all Children to their Parents: But in a more especial Manner (if possible) to such, who study the future, as well as present Welfare of their Offspring.

Such a happy Situation as your careful Affection hath fixt me in, all Children are not so fortunate as to meet with: And perhaps many that are so, are neither sensible of the Blessing; nor endowed with a sufficient Portion of Grace, to lay hold of the gracious Opportunity that presents itself for their Acceptance: And alas! when too late, grievously will reflect on those Hours mispent, either in Sloth, Idleness, or childish Amusements.

I had a Favour to ask of my dear Mam-ma; but as I am not ignorant of the great Expence I am already to her on Account of my Education; I shall refer it to a longer Day. Permit me at the Present to pay my Duty to my Dear Pappa; and believe me to be,

DEAR MAMMA,

Your most dutiful Daughter,  
and obedient Servant,

L E T-



## L E T T R E XX.

Réponse à la seconde Lettre qu'on suppose avoir été écrite en Réponse à la Précédente.

MADAME ET TRES CHERE MERE,

J'A I reçu votre affectueuse Réponse à ma Derniere, et je suis extremement inquiète d'appercevoir que l'Obscurité dont je l'ai remplie au Sujet d'une Grace que j'avois Dessein de vous demander, vous ait causé quelque Inquiétude aussi-bien qu'à mon cher Pere. Pourquoi ai-je hésité de la spécifier? J'eusse pu me flatter que vous me l'autiez aussi-tôt accordé, puisqu'il ne s'agissoit ni de vaine Gloire, ni de Bagatelle superflue, ni de parure exterieure.

Afin, Ma chere Mere, de ne vous pas tenir plus longtems en Suspens, permettez que je vous supplie de me faire l'Achat d'un Livre publié depuis peu, intitulé, &c. Par le Titre il est à présumer qu'il contient des Choses également instructives et amusantes; cependant avant de l'acheter, je souhaite que vous ayiez la Bonté de vous informer de ce qu'on en dit, et de le lire vous-même à votre Loisir, crainte qu'il ne renferme des Choses dont la Connoissance ne convient pas à la Jeunesse.

Pardonnez-moi, Madame, la Liberté que je prends de vous recommander cette Précaution

## LETTER XX.

An Answer to a second supposed Letter, in  
Answer to the Foregoing.

Most HONOUR'D MADAM,

YOUR affectionate Answer to my last I received; and am greatly concerned to understand that the bare Hint I gave in it, in regard to a Favour I had an Inclination to ask, was the Cause of the least Uneasiness to you and my Papa. But why did I hesitate to mention the Particulars? As I might have been well assured that the Boon in Question would readily have been granted, as it had no Connection either with Pride, or any superfluous Bauble, to ornament outward Appearance.

To keep my dear Mamma no longer in Suspense; permit me to intreat you to purchase for me, a Book lately published, intitled, &c. by which Title-Page, it is to be presumed that it contains Things equally instructing and entertaining: But before you make the Purchase, desire you would inform yourself of the Character it bears; and at your Leisure, give it your Perusal; lest it should be blended with any Matter that is improper for juvenile Years to be acquainted with.

Pardon me, Madam, for presuming to  
give

tion dont votre Prudence ne manqueroit pas de faire Usage.

J'ai l'Honneur d'assurer mon cher Pere de mes très-humbles Respects, et d'être,

MADAME ET TRES CHERE MERE,

Votre très-soumise et obeissante Servante et fille.



## LETTRE XXI.

La même Demoiselle remercie sa Mere du Livre qu'elle lui a envoyé.

MA CHERE MERE,

JE reçus Hier l'Honneur de votre Lettre, et le Livre que je desirois lire, permettez-moi de vous en faire mes très-humbles Remercimens.

Je suis fort flattée de voir que vous l'aprouviez et que j'aie eu assez de Bonheur pour obtenir ce que je vous avois demandé : Car soiez assurée que j'aurois beaucoup d'Inquiétude, si j'avois seulement donné à entendre que j'eusse souhaité aucune Chose que ma chere Mere ne me croiroit pas convenable.

Je ne manquerai pas de le lire selon vos Ordres avec une exacte Attention, et je transcrirai très-soigneusement les Choses que je croirai les plus interessantes, de peur qu'elles n'échappassent à

give you that Caution, which your Wisdom would not fail to make Use of.

I am, with humble Duty to my Pappa,  
Most HONOURED MADAM,  
Your dutiful and obedient  
Daughter,



## L E T T E R XXI.

A Letter of Thanks, from the same young Lady to her Mamma, for the Book she sent her.

HONOURED MADAM,

I HAD Yesterday the Pleasure of receiving your Letter; as also the Book which I was desirous of reading: For which Favour, permit me to return you my most humble Thanks.

I greatly rejoice to find that you approve it; and that I was so fortunate as to meet with your Concurrence to my Request: For be assured, it would give me great Concern, should I only hint at any Thing I had an Inclination to, which my Dear Mamma should think improper for my Use.

I shall not fail to obey your Commands in reading it with strict Attention; and lest the most interesting Particulars it contains, should escape

ma Mémoire, ce qui me fera beaucoup plus d'Impression, que si je les relissois vingt fois.\*

Je suis ravie d'apprendre que vous ayez Intention de m'honorer bientôt d'une Visite, mais vous n'avez pas fixé le Jour que vous me ferez ce Plaisir : Que ce soit quand vous le jugerez à propos, j'apprécierai cette Grace comme je le dois, et je serai toujours prête à la recevoir avec une Joie inexprimable.

Je vous prie de présenter mes très-humbles Respects au meilleur de tous les Peres, et d'être assurée que je ne perdrai jamais de Vue la Reconnoissance que méritent les Faveurs dont vous ne cessez de combler celle qui a l'Honneur de se dire;

MADAME, ET TRES CHERE MERE,

Votre très-respectueuse et très-obéissante Servante et Fille.



## LETTRE XXII.

La même Demoiselle écrit à son Frere, qui à ce qu'on rapporte a fait un Vol à l'Ecole.

MON CHER FRERE,

**I**L ne m'est pas possible d'exprimer le Chagrin, et l'inquiétude qui me devorent, depuis que j'ai appris l'Action vile et basse, dont vous

escape my Remembrance; I shall most carefully transcribe them; which Transcripts will more effectually impress them on my Memory, than twenty Perusals.

I am infinitely rejoiced at the Information you are pleased to give me, that you intend shortly to honour me with a Visit; but have not mentioned the particular Day you design me that Pleasure: But be it whenever you think proper, I shall esteem the Favour as I ought, and still be prepared to receive it with inexpressible Joy.

My most humble Duty to the best of Pappa's; and beg you will be assured that I shall ever retain a grateful Acknowledgement of your continued Favours to her who has the Honour to subscribe herself.

HONOURED MADAM,

Your most dutiful  
Daughter.



## LETTER XXII.

A Letter from the same young Lady to her Brother, who, it was reported, had committed a Fraud at School.

DEAR BROTHER,

I CANNOT possibly express the Concern and Anxiety which my Mind has laboured under, ever since I have been made

vous vous êtes, dit-on, rendu depuis peu coupable.

Aurois-je jamais pu m'imaginer ? Mon très cher Frere, qu'un jeune Homme de tant d'Esprit, et de Capacité se fut oublié jusqu'à se déshonorer ; et à commettre une Action indigne d'un Gentilhomme ? Et que ces Semences de Justice et de Vertu qu'on s'est éfforcé de si bonne Heure de répandre dans votre Ame, n'eussent enfin (malgré tous les Soins et l'Amitié de nos tendres Parens) rapporté que des Ronces et des Epines.

Cette mauvaise Conduite m'a d'autant plus surpris qu'on n'avoit jamais vu auparavant dans vous, la moindre Apparence, que vous vous écarteriez jamais des Principes de la Justice.

Cette subite Transition de la Vertu au Vice, me donne cependant Lieu d'esperer, que la Faute que vous avez commis, n'est pas l'Effet de votre propre Penchant, mais plutôt celui de l'Instigation de quelque Compagnon d'Ecole mal élevé : Si cela est ainsi, (Dieu le veuille) je vous supplie très-instamment de rompre dès-ce Moment toute Liaison avec celui, dont les Exemples, la Conversation, et les mauvaises Mœurs, peuvent, (si vous ne les evitez pas) vous conduire à votre Perte : Car c'est un Proverbe qui se verifie tous les Jours, que les mauvaises Compagnies, corrompent les bonnes Mœurs ; et que nous devons fuir la Tentation, si nous ne voulons point faire de mal.

Je ne vous en dirai pas davantage pour le Présent, ni ne vous en parlerai jamais plus, à moins que je ne sois pleinement convaincue que le Fait vous est réellement Personnel, ce que je souhaite qu'il

acquainted with the base and mean Action, they say, you have been lately guilty of.

Could I, my dearest Brother ! ever imagine that a Youth of so capacious an Understanding, should debase himself so much below the Character of a Gentleman, as to commit any Action unworthy such Title? Or, that those Seeds of Justice and Virtue, so early endeavoured to be planted in your Breast, should (after all the Care and Tenderness of our too indulgent Parents) at the last bring nothing forth but Thorns and Thistles?

This Misconduct the more surprizes me, as there never seemed in your former Behaviour, the least Appearance, or Probability, of your ever swerving from the Principles of Justice.

This sudden Transition from virtuous to vicious Principles, gives me some Room to hope, that the Error you have committed, has not proceeded from a natural Inclination of your own, but from the Instigation of some ill-principled School-Fellow: If so, (as God grant it may) I most earnestly entreat that you will from this Instant break of all Intimacy with such, whose Examples, Conversation, and bad Morals, may (if not avoided) tempt you to your Ruin. For it's a Proverb daily verified, that, Evil Communication corrupts good Manners: And if we would be free from Sin, we must fly Temptation. I shall say no more on this Subject at present; neither shall, unless fully convinced that the Action was entirely

qu'il ne soit pas, ce sont les Vœux sincères de celle qui est,

MON CHER FRERE,

Votre tendre, et affligée Sœur,

qui soit dans le plus grand malheur, et qui soit dans le plus grand malheur.

## LETTRE XXIII,

### La Réponse du Frere.

MA CHERE SOEUR,

J'AI été autant surpris et inquiet à la Lecture de votre Lettre, que j'ai reçu aujourd'hui, que vous avez pu l'être vous-même au fil d'un Bruit qui a osé m'accuser d'une Action vile et basse; apprenez ma chère Sœur, que ces Semences de Vertu (comme vous l'observez vous-même) jetées de si bonne Heure dans mon Cœur, ont eu l'Effet que vous desirez; et qu'elles ont prises de trop profondes Racines, pour pouvoir jamais être arrachées.

Il m'en coute de vous dire, que je vous trouve d'autant plus désobligeante, que dans le Cas d'un simple Bruit, ou pour mieux dire, à la première Information, vous n'auriez pas du m'en écrire, jusqu'à ce que vous eussiez été réellement assurée que j'étois coupable; au reste, en Réponse à la vôtre, je me justifierai avec Vérité de ce dont j'ai pu être accusé par des Personnes qui ne favoient pas le Fait: Je suis seulement faché, qu'en prouvant

your own, ever upbraid you with it: Which that it may not have been so, is the sincere Prayer of,

DEAR BROTHER,

Your affectionate, and at present  
afflicted Sister.



## L E T T E R XXIII.

The Brother's Answer to the Foregoing.

DEAR SISTER,

I AM as much surprized and concerned at your Letter, (which I received this Day) as you could possibly be at hearing any Report that accused me of having been guilty of any base or mean Action: But know, my dear *Anabella*, that those Seeds of Virtue, (as observed in your's) so early planted in my Breast, have had the desired Effect; and are too deeply rooted, ever to be plucked up. I am sorry to observe, that I take it much unkind, that on a bare Report, (and as I may say at the first Information) you should even so much as hint it to me, before you were thoroughly ascertained that I was culpable: Wherefore in Compliance to your's, I shall with Verity clear myself to you of *that*, which by the Ignorant, I was liable to be accused; but am concerned, that in proving my Innocence, it obliges me at the

vant mon Innocence, je suis forcé en même Tems, de faire connoître plus particulierement la Personne coupable.

Le jeune Homme qui a fait le Vol, (et qui s'en repent sincèrement) a le même Surnom que moi : Et comme les Domestiques nous connoissent mieux par nos Surnoms que par nos Noms de Baptême, j'ai été aussi bien que le Coupable exposé à la Médifiance : Mais puisque la Méprise a été reconnue des Voisins de l'Ecole, j'espere qu'elle ne sera aussi de vous : Avant de finir, je ne faurois m'empêcher de vous donner un Avis que je vous exhorte de suivre : N'ajoutez jamais Foi à aucun Rapport qui ait la moindre Apparence de Médifiance, ou de Calomnie, jusqu'à ce que vous soyiez convaincue de sa Vérité : Et sur tout quand il attaque certaines Personnes, dont vous avez eu des Raisons suffisantes, pour avoir d'elles une Opinion contraire.

Je suis,

MA CHERE SOEUR,

Votre affectionné Frere.

L E T-

same Time to expose the guilty Person more extensively.

The Youth that committed the Fraud, bears the same Surname with myself; and as Servants are better acquainted with those than our Christian ones, I, as well as the guilty Person, was obnoxious to the Slander: And as the Mistake has been rectified near School, I presume it will be so with you: But before I conclude, cannot forbear giving you this Caution for your Observance: Never credit any Report, that has the least Tincture of Calumny or Detraction, until you are convinced of its Veracity; but more especially against such Persons, of whom you have had sufficient Reasons to entertain a contrary Opinion.

I am,

DEAR SISTER,

Your affectionate Brother, &c.

LETTRE XXIV.

Réponse de la Soeur à la Précedente.

MON TRES CHER FRERE,

**L**E S Paroles ne suffisent pas pour exprimer la Joie et le Plaisir que j'ai eu en lisant votre Lettre, dans laquelle j'ai trouvé cette Innocence que votre Conduite passée m'avoit donné Lieu d'esperer.

Je suis fachée que vous vous soyez formalisé de ce que je vous ai mentionné dans la mienne ; la Crainte plutôt que le Soupçon, en a été la Cause : cependant comme on en a beaucoup parlé dans notre Voisinage depuis que je vous ai écrit, je suis bien aise de l'avoir fait ; parceque votre Réponse me fournira le Moyen d'éclaircir l'Erreur, et de faire paroître votre Innocence dans son vrai Jour.

J'ai toujours observé, et j'observerai toujours la Précaution que vous me recommandez dans votre Lettre : Néantmoins je ne vous suis pas moins obligée de votre bon Avis.

Je suis ravie d'apprendre que l'Agresseur est contrit et pénitent de la basse Action qu'il a commis, et quoique je vous aie conseillé de n'avoir plus de familiarité, ni de Conversation avec des Personnes mal élevées, ou qui ont des Dispositions semblables à celles du Criminel ; cependant à-présent je me retracte en Partie, et ne demande de

ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀପାତ୍ରା ମହାନାନ୍ଦିନୀ

## LETTER XXIV.

The Sister's Answer to the Foregoing.

MY DEAREST BROTHER,

**W**ORDS are insufficient to express the Joy and Pleasure I received at the Perusal of your Letter; wherein I found that Innocence which your Behaviour always gave me Reason to expect I should.

I am sorry you should take Umbrage at any Thing I mentioned in mine to you; which Fear, not *Distrust*, was the true Cause of: Nevertheless as the Affair has been whispered in the Neighbourhood I live in since I writ to you, am pleased I did so; as your Answer will give me an Opportunity of clearing the Mistake, and of making your Innocence appear in its true Light.

The Caution you gave me in your Letter, I ever did, and still shall observe. Yet am not less thankful to you for your good Advice.

I am glad to hear that the Aggressor is concerned and penitent, for the mean Action he committed; and though I cautioned you against having further Familiarity, or converse with Persons of base Principles, or similiar Dispositions, with the Delinquent; yet I now recant me of that Desire

de vous que ce que la Charité Chretienne requiert : Je veux dire de le reprendre avec Amitié dans aucune Faute, ou Irrégularité : Et comme vous êtes suffisamment capable de lui montrer dans leur propre Jour les Conséquences dangereuses (pour ne pas dire fatales) qui suivent les Crimes énormes ; je ne doute pas, que de pareilles Censures venant de quelqu'un si peu au-dessus de son âge, n'aient plus de Poids que celles qui lui seroient faites par d'autres qui seroient trois fois plus agés que vous.

De telles Remontrances, (quand il seroit naturellement enclin au Vice) ne peuvent manquer d'avoir l'Effet désiré ; plus particulierement encore, si c'est un jeune Homme aussi doux et affable que j'ai entendu dire qu'il étoit.

Je vous serois obligée, si vous vouliez dans votre prochaine Lettre m'apprendre toute l'Affaire, en Cas que vous puissiez vous déterminer à m'en confier la Connoissance : instruisez moi aussi plus particulierement que je ne le suis déjà, de son véritable Charactere ; bien persuadée que (quoique jeune) votre Esprit, votre Pénétration, et votre Jugement sont capables de tracer une véritable, et vive Copie de l'Original.

Votre Complaisance obligera infiniment  
MON TRES CHER FRERE,

Votre affectionnée Soeur.

LETRE

Desire so far as *Christian Charity* requires ; I mean, to reprove him in a friendly Manner, in any Misbehaviour, or Irregularities : And as you are sufficiently capable of shewing to him in their proper Light, the ill Consequences (if not fatal) that attend enormous Crimes ; I doubt not but such Reproofs coming from one so little older than himself, will have more Weight, than if they proceeded from others of triple your Years.

Such Remonstrances, (though his Inclinations were naturally vicious) cannot fail of having the desired Effect; but more especially, if he be that affable and courteous Youth I am informed he is.

I should be obliged to you, if you would in your next Letter acquaint me of the whole Affair ; in Case you have that Confidence in me as to trust it to my Knowledge : And likewise inform me more particularly than I already am, of his true Character ; being persuaded that your Genius, Penetration and Judgment, (young as it is) is capable of sketching out a true and lively Copy from the Original.

Your Acquiescence will much oblige,

DEAREST BROTHER,

Your affectionate Sister.

LETTER



## L E T T R E XXV.

La Réponse du Frere à la Précédente.

MA CHERE SOEUR,

POUR satisfaire à ce que vous désirez de moi, dans votre dernière, je vous envoie (aussi-bien qu'il a été possible à mon foible Jugement, que je ne suis pas si vain de croire aussi étendu, et aussi solide qu'il vous a plu de me flatter) le Charactere du Criminel, comme il vous plait de le nommer; et aussi un juste Compte de l'Affaire en Question, qui (tout considéré) n'est pas si énorme qu'on l'a représenté: Et pour ne point m'attirer votre Critique, si je ne vous répondais pas en Forme, et satisfaire à vos Questions d'une Maniere réguliere; (vous connaissant une Demoiselle exacte) je commencerai à leur répondre, selon l'Ordre que vous me les avez tracées.

Vous faurez d'abord que le jeune Monsieur, n'a fait la Fraude que pour éviter la Correction, et vous en serez pleinement convaincue, si vous examinez les Circonstances: Cependant je lui ai dit depuis, que nous ne devions jamais commettre aucune mauvaise Action, dont il put arriver du bien, pas même à notre Prochain, moins encore à nous même: Mais de ce devoir comme de tous les autres, il est aussi bien instruit qu'il est possible de le souhaiter: Ayant dans sa Jeunesse (s'il m'est permis de me servir de l'expression)

ayant

## LETTER XXV.

The Brother's Answer to the Foregoing.

MY DEAR SISTER,

**I**N Compliance to the Request you made me in your last, I send you (as well as my weak Judgement will admit of, which I am not so vain as to imagine is so extensive and solid, as you are pleased to flatter me it is) the Character of the Delinquent as you stile him; as also a just Account of the Affair in Question; which is not as enormous (all Things considered) as represented: But lest I should draw your Criticisms upon me for not being punctual to Form, in answering your Interrogatories in a regular Manner; (knowing you to be an exact young Lady) I shall begin to answer them as stated to me.

Be it known to you first of all, that the Fraud committed by the young Gentleman, was done merely to avoid Correction; which the Circumstance attending, will plainly make appear to be so: Yet I have since told him that we shquld never commit any ill Action that Good might redound; not even to our Neighbours, much less to ourselves: But in this Duty, as well as in all others, he is as well acquainted as I could wish; having in his Infant Years (if I may be allowed the Expression) had

ayant eu dis-je le Bonheur d'être élevé par des Parents aussi honnêtes et vertueux que les nôtres.

Pour continuer. Les Ecoliers de la Classe de ce jeune Monsieur, avoient tous reçu un nouvel Auteur *Latin*, qu'il perdit par quelque Accident infortuné : C'est pourquoi trouvant par Hazard un même Auteur d'un de ses Compagnons qui l'avoit laissé par Négligence dans l'Ecole, il effaça adroitemment le Nom de celui à qui il appartenoit, et y mit le Sien : Cependant non pas avec autant d'Adresse qu'on ne put découvrir la Tromperie.

Voila toute l'Affaire, et quoiqu'il fut réellement coupable, j'ai eu une Preuve oculaire qu'il étoit sincèrement dans l'Intention, quand l'Occasion s'en présenteroit de donner à Monsieur\*\*\* l'Equivalent de son Livre; en ayant, presqu'au même instant qu'il fit la Faute, fait une Note dans ses Tablettes.

Cette Circonstance jointe au bon Charactere qu'il merite, a engagé notre Maître à ne pas proportionner le Chatiment au Crime : Cependant crainte que l'Impunité n'encouragea les autres à faire des Fautes d'une pareille Nature; il lui a fait une judicieuse Réprimande devant toute l'Ecole.

J'ai déjà perdu mon Souper pour vous apprendre ceci; et comme je pense que la Cloche des Prieres sonnera bientôt, je ne veux pas m'absenter de ce Devoir : Ainsi comme la Poste part ce Soir à neuf Heures, je remettrai le Charactere de Monsieur\*\*\* (que je suis sûr que vous approuverez) à une autre Fois, n'ayant pas assez de Tems

had the Happiness of being bred under the same principled Parents, as we were.

But to proceed. The Class to which this young Gentleman belongs, had received a new *Latin* Author to commence upon : Which Book, by some unlucky Accident, he lost ; wherefore meeting with one of the same Author belonging to a Class-fellow, which had been carelessly left in School ; he artfully erased out the Owner's Name, and put in his own : Yet not with such Dexterity, as to hinder the Deception from being discovered.

This is the whole Affair ; and though he was guilty, I have had ocular Demonstration that it was his full Intention when an Opportunity should offer, to make the Owner a sufficient Retaliation for his Book ; having (almost at the very Instant he committed the Error) made a Note of it in his Memorandum-Book.

This Circumstance, joined to the worthy Character he merits, had sufficient Influence on our Master to forbear a Chastisement adequate to the Crime : Yet, lest the Impunity should encourage others to commit Faults of the like Nature, he in the most judicious Manner reprimanded him before the whole School.

I have already lost my Supper to give you this Information : And as I am apprehensive that the Prayer-Bell will soon ring, am determined not to be absent from that Duty : Therefore as the Post goes out at Nine o' th' Clock to Night, shall defer the Character of Master\*\*\* (which I am certain you will approve) till another Opportunity, having not sufficient Time at present.

Adieu

Tems pour le Présent. Adieu ma chere Soeur ; et soyez assurée que je suis

Votre affectionné Frere,

**P. S.** J'apprends par une Lettre de ma chere Mere, qu'une jeune Demoiselle de Qualité qui a beaucoup d'Esprit, et toutes les Dispositions naturelles, est devenue votre Compagne. J'espere qu'elle n'éclipsera point ma chere Soeur.



## LETTRE XXVI.

### Réponse de la Soeur à la Précédente;

MON CHER FRERE,

**L**A Lecture de votre Lettre me ravit ; je vous remercie de m'avoir donné un Compte si exact de l'Affaire de Monsieur \*\*\* qui à ce que j'ai appris, depuis que j'ai eu le Plaisir de vous écrire, est un jeune Homme de beaucoup de Capacité, de Mérite, et d'Esprit : Et quoique je m'attendisse que vous m'instruiriez aussi de son Charactere ; cependant la Raison que vous m'avez donné pour m'avoir privé de cette Satisfaction, a été trop juste, pour m'en plaindre ; puisque je sais qu'on doit cesser toute Affaire temporelle, dès qu'on nous appelle pour rendre à notre Créateur tout ce que nous lui devons.

Ce Devoir (comme on nous l' appris) est le plus essentiel de tous, et ne doit pas être négligé,

Adieu my dear *Bell*; and rest assured  
that I am

Your affectionate Brother.

P. S. I am informed in a Letter from my Mamma, that a young Lady of Distinction, fine Genius, and natural Endowments, is become your School-fellow. I hope she will not eclipse my dear Sister.

• • • • •

## L E T T E R XXVI.

The Sister's Answer to the Foregoing.

DEAR BROTHER,

I AM overjoyed at the Perusal of your Letter; and am thankful to you for giving me so exact an Account of the Affair relating to Mr. &c. who, I have been informed, since I had the Pleasure of writing to you, is a young Gentleman of an extensive Capacity, Merit, and Understanding: And notwithstanding I expected your Information in regard to his Character; yet the Reason you gave that hindered me of that Satisfaction, was too prevalent to be objected to; as I am sensible that every temporal Employment should be laid aside, when our Duty to our Maker calls for our Attendance.

This, above all other Duties, is (we have been taught) the most material, and ought not

gligé: car comment pouvons nous raisonnablement nous flatter de la Continuation de ces Bénédictions temporelles, qu'il plait à sa Bonté de verser sur nous, si nous les recevons comme des Choses qui viennent naturellement; ou si nous n'en rendons en Public, aussi-bien qu'en particulier, nos Actions de Grace à cet Etre divin, qui nous fournit avec Bonté toutes les Choses nécessaires à cette Vie?

Peut-être n'êtes vous pas à-présent d'Humeur de lire des Choses sérieuses? Je discontinue-rai donc: Cependant attendez vous que de Tems en Tems, je mêlerai mes Lettres de certaines Maximes de Morale, qui certainement seront aussi agréables à mon cher Frere qu'elles le seront à celle qui a le Plaisir de se dire,

Votre très-affectionnée Soeur,



## LETTRE XXVII.

La même Demoiselle répond à une Lettre qu'elle a reçu de sa Mere, dans laquelle elle exhortoit sa Fille de perseverer dans les Devoirs du Christianisme qu'elle lui a enseigné.

MADAME ET TRES CHERE MERÉ,

J'A I reçu avec un Plaisir inexprimable votre tendre Lettre, et vos Avis salutaires, des Mains de votre Domestique: que j'ai pris la Liberté

not to be neglected : For how can we reasonably expect any Continuance of those temporal Blessings his Goodness is pleased to bestow upon us ; if we receive them as Things that naturally come of Course ; or return not our publick (as well as private) Thanks to that Divine Being, who graciously furnishes us with all the Necessaries which this Life requires ?

Perhaps at this Time it suits not your Humour for serious Matter ; therefore shall desist from it : Yet you must expect that, now and then, I shall in my Letters intersperse such Maximis of Morality, as I am certain will be as agreeable to my dear Brother, as it will be to her who has the Pleasure to subscribe herself.

Your most affectionate Sister.



## L E T T E R XXVII.

The same young Lady's Answer to a Letter she had received from her Mamma, wherein she admonishes her to persevere in those Christian Duties she had instructed her in.

EVER HONOURED MADAM,

I HAD the inexpressible Pleasure of receiving your affectionate Letter of Admonition, from the Hand of your Servant : Whom I take

Liberté de faire attendre, pour avoir l'Honneur de vous répondre ; la Poste ne devant partir d'ici que Demain au Soir ; et ne voulant pas trop long-tems cacher à ma chere Mere, le Détail, et les Particularités de mes Actions, que je crois devoir lui procurer quelque Plaisir, ou quelque Consolation.

Pour cet Effet dans celle-ci, et dans la Prochaine, je vous exposerai au Naturel comment mes Actions de chaque Jour, sont reglées : par-là, et parce-que je suppose que ma Gouvernante vous a déjà dit de ma Conduite (par Rapport aux Progrès que j'ai fait dans les Branches d'une Education utile et polie) j'espere, ma chere Mere, que vous serez convaincue, que je ne m'écarterai jamais du Respect, et de l'Obéissance que je dois à mon Créateur, et à mes Parens.

Si-tôt que je suis levée, je me prosterne devant cet Etre à qui je dois ma Conservation de la Nuit dernière, et pénétrée du plus humble Respect, j'adore la Grandeur de sa Bonté qui m'a défendu des Dangers auxquels est exposé le Someil (vif Image de la Mort) cet Hommage lui est du, et comme je dépendz uniquement de lui, je lui reste non-seulement redevable ; mais je suis encore obligée de lui payer ce Devoir.

J'offre ensuite à sa Gloire tout ce que je dois faire dans le Jour, le suppliant humblement de me conduire lui-même dans les Sentiers de la Vérité, et de me continuer le Secours de sa Grace, sans lequel je ne puis rien, et avec lequel je suis invincible : Nous sommes d'autant plus obligés de remplir ce Devoir, que les Créatures mêmes irrésonables, nous l'enseignent par leur Exemple : Les Oiseaux, et les Bêtes commencent dès-le Matin à exalter la Gloire de leur Créateur tout-puissant :

take the Liberty of detaining whilst I do myself this Honour ; the Post not going from this Place till To-morrow Evening : Being unwilling to with-hold so long from my dear Mamma, any Relation, or Particulars of my Actions, that I am sensible will give her the least Pleasure or Consolation.

To this End therefore, I shall in this and a future Letter, give you, Madam, a true Account how I regulate my daily Actions : By which, and the Accounts I presume you have already received of my Behaviour from my Governess, relating to the Improvements I have made in the Branches of useful and polite Education, I hope my dear Mamma will be convinced; that I shall never swerve from my Duty to my Creator, and my Parents.

As soon as am up, I prostrate myself before that Being to whom I am indebted for the last Night's Preservation : And in the most humble Manner adore his great Goodness for protecting me from every Danger, which Sleep (the lively Image of Death) is obnoxious to.

This Homage is his Due; and as my sole Dependance is on him, I stand indebted, nay obliged, for the Payment.

I then offer up every Action of the succeeding Day to his Glory: Humbly intreating him to conduct me in the Paths of Virtue, and to continue me his assisting Grace ; without which, am of myself impotent ; but being possessed of it, invincible.

This Duty, even irrational Beings teach us by their Example, is incumbent on us to perform : The Birds and Beasts begin the Morning

et nous les Images de ce grand Etre ; aurons-nous moins de Reconnoissance que les Bêtes, et les Oiseaux ? Ou souffrirons-nous que l'Instinct surpassé sans y faire Attention, et agisse en eux plus puissamment que notre Raison ?

Je continuerois, mais je crains de dérober trop longtems le Domestique aux Affaires de la Famille, ainsi j'ajouterai seulement que je suis avec une juste Soumission à vos Ordres,

MADAME, ET TRES CHERE MERE,

Votre très-respectueuse Servante  
et Fille.



## LETTRE XXVIII.

La même écrit une seconde Lettre à sa Mere sur le même Sujet.

MADAME, ET TRES CHERE MERE,

**L**ES Paroles me manquent pour exprimer la Joie et les Transports que je sens à la Reception de votre Lettre, dans laquelle vous avez la Complaisance de me dire que rien ne vous a jamais donné, ma chere Mere, plus de Plaisir et de Satisfaction, que le Compte que je vous ai spirituelles : Conduite que je tiens dans mes Affaires lation, que Et pour ajouter encore à cette Consoler ; puis j'aurai toujours à Coeur de vous procurer ; puisque l'Occasion se présente, j'ose en continuer le Détail.

Quand

ing by Proclamations of their Glory to their Omnipotent Creator: And shall we the Images of that great Being, be less acknowledging than those: Or suffer Instinct to pass by unnoticed, and work in them more forcibly than our Reason?

I would proceed, but fear detaining the Servant too long from Family Affairs; and therefore shall only add, that I am with due Submission to your Commands,

EVER HONOURED MADAM,

Your most dutiful Daughter.



## LETTER XXVIII.

The same young Lady's second Letter to her Mamma upon the same Subject.

Most HONOURED MADAM,

**I**A M at a Loss for Words to express the Joy and Transports I felt at the receipt of your Letter; wherein you are pleased to acquaint me that nothing ever gave my dear Mamma greater Pleasure and Satisfaction, than the Account I have given her of the Conduct I observe in my spiritual Affairs; and that I may still add to that Comfort (which shall ever be my Study) when an Opportunity offers itself; I presume to continue the Information.

E

When

Quand je me suis acquittée d'une Maniere convenable de ce que je dois à cet Etre divin à qui je suis redevable de mon Existence, je vais à ma Toilette ; non pas avec Intention d'orner mon corps (que je fais tôt ou tard devoir être la Proie des vers) d'une vaine Parure ; mais d'une Maniere décente, et innocente, regardant les Robes superbes comme des Signes d'Orgueil, et de Vanité, tenant ces Enemis de notre Sexe en particulier, à une trop grande Distance pour qu'ils osassent rien tenter contre moi.

Après les Prieres publiques, et le Dejeuner, je penfe aux Exercices de l'Ecole, et je partage le Tems qui leur est destiné, avec autant d'Égalité qu'il m'est possible, entre les differens Genres d'Education, auxquels je suis engagée, devant et après le Diner.

Quand tous les Exercices du Jour sont finis, je me retire à ma Chambre avec une jeune Demoiselle qui couche avec moi, et qui a les mêmes Inclinations : La nous nous perfectionnons nous-mêmes par la Lecture ; nous choisissons plus communément les Livres de Piété ; ils animent nos Coeurs, et éclairent nos Esprits : Ils nous instruisent de nos Fautes ; et nous en donnent en même Tems le Remède ; ils ne flattentni le Grand qui est distingué par ses Tîtres, ni n'insultent au Païsan qui laboure la Terre ; mais sont comme des Bustes peints, qui semblent fixer les Yeux sur nous, de quel que Côté que nous les regardions : Enfin, ils renouvellement la Mémoire, embéllissent l'Esprit, enflament l'Ame, et cultivent agréablement, et la Vertu, et la Sageſſe.

Apres nos Lectures de Piété, ou d'Histoire, auxquelles nous donnons ensuite la Préférence

When I have properly discharged my Duty to that Divine Being to whom I am indebted for my Existence, I repair to my Toilet; but not with an Intent to apparel my Body, (which I know must sooner or later fall into Corruption) with vain Attire; but with such as is decent and innocent; regarding fine Robes, as the Badges of Pride and Vanity; keeping those Enemies, to our Sex in particular, at too great a Distance, ever to dare an Attempt upon my Mind.

When publick Prayers and Breakfast are over, I apply my Thoughts to the Duties of the School; and divide the Time appointed for them, as equally as possible I can, between the several Branches of Education I am engaged in; both before and after Dinner.

When School is finished for the Day; I, accompany'd by a young Lady who is my Bedfellow, and of a like Disposition, retire to our Room where we improve ourselves by Lecture. Books of Piety are our most common Choice: These warm our Wills, and enlighten our Understandings: They instruct us in the Cause of our Misconduct; and prescribe to us a Remedy: They neither flatter a dignified Title, nor insult the Peasant that tills the Ground; but like painted Buffos, look upon every one alike. In fine, they refresh the Memory, enlarge the Understanding, and inflame the Will; and in a delightful Manner, cultivate both Virtue and Wisdom.

Having finished our Reading, either of Piety, or History, which we prefer next; (especially such as relates to our own Country) and

rence (surtout lorsqu'elles intéressent notre propre Nation) et le Souper et les Prieres de l'École étant finies ; je me retire à ma Chambre pour faire une Revue impartiale des Actions que j'ai faites durant le Jour : Si ma Conscience ne me reproche aucune Chose criminelle, j'en rends Gloire à Dieu, et à Genoux pénétrée d'Humilité, je lui rends mes sincères Actions de Grace, de m'avoir soutenu contre ces Tentations "avec les- quelles l'Ennemi du Genre humain est prêt de nous séduire : Car je suis persuadée que ce n'est pas l'Effort de ma Vertu, qui me fait résister aux Tentations ; mais le Secours de sa Grace qui me donne la Force de les vaincre : et si je me sens coupable de quelque Faute, je lui en demande Pardon, et ne donne à mon Corps la Liberté de reposer, que je n'aie procuré la Paix à mon Ame.

Si l'on me donne quelquefois la Permission de rendre une Visite, (Liberté qu'on ne m'accorde qu'en Conséquence de votre Indulgence) j'ai soin de la rendre à propos, car il est de certains Tems, ou des Visites sont plus-tôt importunes que gracieuses : C'est pourquoi je les évite ; ou quand on attend trop de Compagnie ; ou quand je fais que de certaines Affaires de Famille ne donnent pas assez de Loisir pour les recevoir : Les premières pour l'Interêt de mes Amis ; les autres pour mon Avantage personnel ; et cela, parce qu'une trop grande Compagnie sert plus-tôt à obscurcir nos Idées, qu'à les animier : Anssi quand j'ai le Malheur d'avoir mal choisi mon Tems pour une Visite, je me retire dès-que la Politesse et la Cérémonie peuvent le permettre : Car si on en veut croire mon foible Sentiment, Madame, de longues Conversations deviennent languissantes, parce qu'il

est

Supper and Prayers are over, I retire, alone, to my Room, to take an impartial View of the Actions of the Day. If my Conscience doth not accuse me of having committed any Thing criminal, I give Glory to God ; and with bended Knees, and an humble Heart, return him my unfeigned Thanks for protecting me against those Temptations which the Enemy to Mankind is ready to allure us with : For I am persuaded, it was not my Strength of Virtue that withstood the Temptations, but his assisting Grace that enabled me to overcome them ; and if I am conscious to have done amiss, I sue for Pardon ; and lay not my Body to Rest, till I have procured Peace to my Soul.

If at any Time I am permitted to pay a Visit, (which Liberty your Indulgence has allowed) I take Care to time it properly : For there are certain Times when Visits become rather troublesome than friendly : Wherefore I avoid it when much Company is expected ; or when I am certain that Family Affairs will not admit of sufficient Leisure to receive them : The former on my own Account ; the latter on my Friends : That is, much Company assembled together ; serves rather to confuse our Ideas, than to enliven them : Wherefore when I am so unfortunate to ill-time a Visit, I withdraw as soon as Civility and Ceremony will permit me : For in my weak Opinion, Madam, long Conversations grow dull ; as few of our Sex are furnished with a sufficient Fund of Materials for long Discourses ; unless it be to comment upon the Frailities of the Absent, and turn

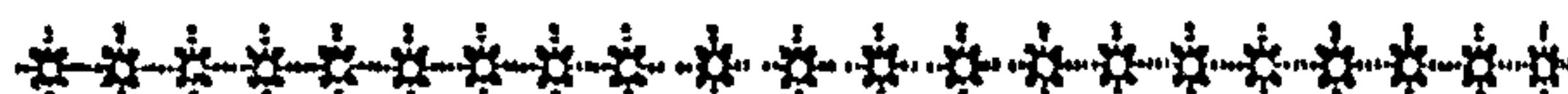
est peu de Personnes de notre Sexe, qui aient assez de Fonds pour de longs Entretiens, à moins qu'on ne s'occupe à critiquer les Absens, et qu'on ne fasse de leurs Malheurs, le Sujet de nos cruels Amusemens.

C'est un Vice, Madame, contre lequel vous m'avez souvent prémunie, et j'aurai un Soin particulier de l'éviter ; c'est n'avoir ni Religion, ni Esprit, que de se réjouir aux Dépens des Autres.

J'avois presqu'oublié de vous dire, pourquoi je suis en Garde contre les Visites rendues mal-à-propos, c'est de Peur qu'étant désagréables à mes Amis, conséquemment enfin, elles ne me le soient aussi.

C'est tout ce dont j'ai à vous faire Part pour le Présent. Je suis avec beaucoup de Soumission.

MADAME, ET TRES CHERE MERE,  
Votre très-obéissante Fille.



## LETTRE XXIX.

D'une jeune Demoiselle à sa Mere pour lui demander une Grace.

MA CHERE MERE,

**L**E S diverses Preuves que vous m'avez donné de votre Affection, ne me donnent aucun lieu de croire que le Déssein ou je suis de vous demander une Grace puisse vous déplaire. Si j'avois le moindre Sujet d'appréhender, j'espere

their Misfortunes into a Subject for our most cruel Diversion.

This, Madam, is a Vice you have often cautioned me against, and I shall be particularly careful to avoid it ; being both an unchristian and disingenuous Principle, to feast ourselves at another's Expence.

This is all I have to offer at present ; and am with great Humility,

MOST HONOURED MADAM,

Your most dutiful Daughter.



## LETTER XXIX.

From a young Lady to her Mamma, requesting a Favour.

DEAR MAMMA,

THE many Instances you have given me of your Affection, leaves me no Room to believe that the Favour I presume to ask will be displeasing : Was I in the least doubtful of it,

j'espere que ma chere Mere a trop bonne Opinion de ma Conduite, pour imaginer que je sollicitasse jamais aucune Chose qui put lui causer le moindre Mécontentement.

Les vacances s'approchent, et tout ce que nous sommes de jeunes Demoiselles, devons rendre en Personne nos Respects, et nos Devoirs à nos divers Parens, excepté une, dont les Amis, (ses Parens étant morts) demeurent à une Distance trop eloignée, pour qu'elle puisse se flatter qu'ils aient la Complaisance de l'envoyer chercher ; de plus, supposé qu'ils le fissent, la Dépense de son Voyage feroit mise sur son Compte, en Déduction de la petite Fortune que ses Parens lui ont laissé.

La Douceur, l'Esprit, et le bon Naturel de cette jeune Demoiselle lui ont concilié l'Estime et l'Amitié de toute l'Ecole, chacune de nous se dispute à l'envi le Plaisir de rendre sa Retraite (je puis avec Raison l'appeler ainsi) étant loin de son País natal et de ses Amis, de la rendre dis-je, aussi douce et agréable qu'il est en notre Pouvoir.

Combien heureuse, ne m'estimerois-je pas au-dessus de nos jeunes Demoiselles ! S'il vous plait de m'accorder la Liberté de l'engager à passer avec moi les Fêtes au Logis ; et je ne doute nullement, que sa Conduite et ses Manieres insinuanteres, ne forceut votre Estime à accroître celles qu'elle s'est déjà acquise.

Cette Complaisance à m'accorder cette Faveur, augmentera de beaucoup le Bonheur dont je jouis déjà, unique Effet des Bontées réitérées, et des Bienfaits dont vous ne cessez de combler celle qui fera toujours ses Efforts pour en mériter la Continuation.

J'affure

it, I hope my dear Mamma has too good an Opinion of my Conduct, to imagine I would ever advance any Thing that might give her the least Dissatisfaction.

The Holidays are nigh at Hand, when all of us young Ladies, are to pay our several personal Respects and Duties to our Parents, except one; whose Friends (her Parents being dead) reside at too remote a Distance for her to expect their Indulgence in sending for her: Besides, were they to do so, the Expence attending her Journey, would be placed to her Accompt, and deducted out of the small Fortune left her by her Parents.

This young Lady's Affability, Sense, and good Nature, have gained her the Friendship and Esteem of the whole School: Each of us contending to render her Retirement (as I may justly call it) from her native Home and Friends, as comfortable and agreeable as we possibly can.

How happy! Should I think myself above the rest of our young Ladies, if you will give me leave to engage her to spend the Holidays with me at Home: And I doubt not but her Behaviour and Address will attract your Esteem, among the rest of those she has already acquired.

Your Compliance to this Request will greatly add to the Happiness I already enjoy from the repeated Indulgences and Favours conferred on her, who will always persevere to merit the Continuance of them.

J'assure mon cher Pere de mes Respects,  
et j'ai l'Honneur d'être,

MA TRES CHERE MERE,

Votre très-respectueuse Ser-  
vante et Fille.



### LETTRE XXX.

La même Demoiselle remercie sa Mere de lui avoir accordé la Grace qu'elle sollicitoit dans la Lettre précédente.

MADAME ET TRES CHERE MERE,

QUOIQUE je n'aie pas eu le Plaisir de recevoir la Reponse de ma dernière adressée personnellement à moi, neantmoins ma Gouvernante vient de m'apprendre qu'elle a reçu une Lettre de vous, dans laquelle vous consentez, (pourvû que cela lui soit aussi agréable) que j'engage Mademoiselle \*\*\* à passer au Logis les Fêtes avec moi : Permettez-moi de vous en rendre mes tres-humbles Remercimens, et de vous prier d'être persuadée, que je conserverai toute ma Vie, une juste Reconnoissance de cette Tendresse maternelle dont votre Bonté ne cesse de me convaincre en toute Occasion.

Comme nos Vacances doivent commencer d'aujourd'hui en quinze Jours, je serois charmée que vous voulussiez bien me faire savoir quel Linge et quels Habits, vous jugez à propos que je tienne

I am, with my Duty to Pappa,  
DEAR MAMMA,

Your most dutiful Daughter.



### L E T T E R XXX.

The same to her Mamma, returning her  
Thanks for granting her Request in the  
foregoing Letter.

HONOURED MADAM,

**T**HOUGH I had not the Pleasure of receiving your Answer to my Last, addressed to me in particular; yet my Governess acquainted me that she has received a Letter from you, wherein you have given me your Consent (provided that it is also agreeable to her) to engage Miss \*\*\* to pass the Holidays with me at Home; for which Favour permit me to return you my most humble Thanks; and beg you may be assured, that I shall always retain a grateful Sense of that maternal Affection which, on every Occasion that offers, your Goodness convinces me of.

As we are to break up this Day fortnight, I should be glad of your Advice in regard to what Linnen and Cloaths you think proper I should prepare to bring with me. Wherefore it is necessary

tienne prêts pour emporter avec moi. Au reste il est nécessaire de vous prévenir que notre Maître de Dance, doit donner son Bal en Ville dans les Fêtes.

J'ai cru qu'il convenoit de vous en informer, crainte que par Malheur, je ne portasse avec moi des Habillements qui ne fussent pas convenables en pareille Occasion, ou qui ne vous plussent pas.

Mademoiselle \*\*\* vous prie d'être assurée de sa Reconnoissance, et vous remercie sincèrement de votre obligeante Invitation, qu'elle accepte avec Plaisir : Elle est d'un Contentement infini, et goute par avance le Bonheur qu'elle se propose d'assurer de vive Voix vous, et mon cher Père, de ses Respects, en compagnie de,

MADAME ET TRES CHERE MERE,

Votre très-humble et très-soumise  
Servante et Fille.



## LETTRE XXXI.

De la même à sa Mere, dans laquelle elle l'informe des tristes Circonstances d'une Famille du voisinage.

MADAME ET TRES CHERE MERE,

JE suis fachée que le Sujet pour lequel je vous écris, n'ait rien d'amusant ni de propre

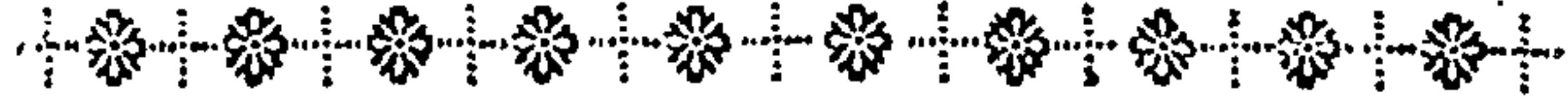
sary I should acquaint you, that our Dancing-Master is to have his Ball in Town in the Holidays.

This I thought proper to inform you of, lest unluckily I might bring such Apparel as is not suitable for the Occasion, or agreeable to you.

Miss \*\*\* begs you to receive her sincere Thanks and Acknowledgments for the Invitation; which with Pleasure she accepts; and greatly rejoices at the Happiness she expects of paying you and my Dear Pappa her personal Respects, in Company with,

HONOURED MADAM,

Your most dutiful Daughter.



## LETTER XXXI.

From the same to her Mamma, wherein she informs her of the Distresses of a neighbouring Family.

Most HONOURED MADAM,

I AM sorry that the Subject whereon I write, is incapable of admitting the least

pre à vous réjouir : Je suis pourtant perfuadée qu'après tout vous aurez quelque Satisfaction de trouver que j'aie une Ame qui simpatise aux Besoins, et aux Afflictions de l'Infortuné : Et comme je sais que vous êtes toujours prête à favoriser aucune Entreprise, dès-que la Charité en est véritablement le Principe ; j'ai pensé que c'étoit pour moi une Espece de Devoir, de vous instruire des Occasions qui s'offrent de signaler votre Liberalité.

Un Homme d'Honneur et d'Industrie, qui a renté près de chez nous, une Ferme de soixante et dix Pièces par An, a été obligé, pour payer à son Proprietaire la rente d'une Année, de vendre presque tout son Bled à un bas Prix, afin d'amasser la-ditte Somme.

Il a eu le Malheur l'Année dernière, de perdre quinze Vaches par la Maladie qui regnoit alors dans le Bétail, et il ne lui en est resté que trois, dont le Lait, et le Beurre suffisoient à Peine pour sa propre Famille, ayant une Femme, cinq Enfants, un vieux Parent, un Valet, et une Servante : Laquelle Perte, jointe à la Maladie qu'il a eu dans sa Famille, a été Cause qu'il s'est trouvé si fort arriéré, devant presque la Rente de deux Ans.

Malheureusement on lui vola l'Argent qu'il avoit reçu de son Bled, et on l'assassina sur le Chemin de Londres, comme il alloit payer son Propriétaire ; qui, depuis l'Accident, a fait saisir tout ce qui étoit resté à la pauvre Veuve, et aux Orphelins (ce qui ne monte pas à Beaucoup près à la Rente due) ainsi toute la Famille est réduite à la Nécessité sans la moindre Ressource, et ne peut infalliblement que perir, à moins que la Providence ne lui tende incessamment, une Main secourable,

least Tincture of Entertainment, for your Amusement: Yet I am persuaded that upon the Whole, it will give you some Satisfaction to find, that I am posseſt of a Soul which sympathizes in the Distresses and Afflictions of the Unfortunate: And as I am ſensible that you are always ready to encourage any truly charitable Undertaking; I imagined it a Sort of Duty in me, to acquaint you of every Opportunity that offers to exercise your Beneficence.

An honest industrious Man, who rented a Farm, nigh us, of fevnty Pounds a Year, was obliged, in order to pay his Landlord a Year's Rent, to ſell almost all his Corn at a low Rate, to raise the aforesaid Sum.

He had the Misfortune laſt Year to loſe fifteen Cows by the Distemper that then raged; and had but three that survived; the Milk and Butter of which, ſcarcely was ſufficient for his own Family; having a Wife, five Children, and an ancient Parent, a Man and Maid Servant; which Loſs, together with Sickness in his Family, was the Reaſon why he was ſo behind, there being almoſt two Years Rent due.

The Money he received for his Corn, he unfortunately was robbed of, and himſelf muſtered on the Road to *London*, as he was taking it to pay his Landlord; who ſince the Misfortune, has ſeized upon all which the poor Widow and Fatherleſs had left, (which is far ſhort of the Rent due) and the whole Family left deſtitute of the leaſt Means of Support; and muſt undoubtely per-

riſh

rable; et ne l'arrache à l'Indigence et à la Pauvrete.

Ma bonne Gouvernante s'est chargée de deux de ses Filles; et notre Vicaire qui tient Pension pour de jeunes Messieurs, a aussi pris les deux Garçons; la Mere allaite encore l'autre Enfant qui est une Fille d'environ dix Mois. Le Valet, et la Servante, par des Principes d'Amour, et d'Humanité, ont généreusement refusé leurs Gages; inconsolables, ils ont pris Congé de leur chere Maitresse, et de sa deplorable Famille, et l'ont même forcé d'accepter de chacun d'eux, une Guinée; des Epargnes qu'ils avoient fait à son Service.

Les jeunes Demoiselles de notre Ecole, ont ramassé entr'elles cinq Guinées; et ont aussi écrit à tous leurs Parents en Faveur de cette Famille indigente; dont je ne doute pas que les différentes Charités, ne mettent la triste Veuve en Etat de pourvoir pour le Présent à sa Subsistance.

L'Ecole des jeune Messieurs a suivi notre Exemple à la sollicitation de leur Maître; et nous sommes tous dans l'Esperance de la tirer de ses Malheurs, aussi vite qu'elle en a été accablée: Si le Succès seconde nos sincères Desirs; je vous en instruirai, aussi-bien que des Moyens que notre chere Gouvernante se propose de prendre pour soutenir à l'Avenir cette infortunée Veuve.

J'ai l'Honneur d'être,

MADAME ET TRES CHERE MERÉ,

Votre très-humble, et très-obéis-  
fante Servante et Fille.

LET.

rish, unless restrained from Want and Poverty, by the immediate Hand of Providence.

My good Governess has taken two of her Children, Girls ; and our Curate, who keeps a Boarding-School for young Gentlemen, has also taken the two Boys ; the other Child, which is a Girl about ten Months old, the Mother still suckles. The Man and Maid Servant, from Principles of Love and Humanity, generously threw up their Wages : And in the most disconsolate Manner, took leave of their loved Mistress and distressed Family ; and at the same Time obliged her to accept a Guinea from each of them, out of the Money they had saved in her Service.

The young Ladies of our School have made a Collection of five Guineas : And have also written to their Parents in behalf of this distressed Family ; from whose several Charities, I doubt not but the afflicted Widow, will be put in some Method of providing for her present Subsistence.

The young Gentlemen's School have followed our Example, at the Instigation of their Master : And we are all in Hopes, as suddenly to remove her Distresses, as they fell upon her ; which, if Success attends our sincere Wishes, I shall inform you of, and the Method our dear Governess proposes for the unfortunate Widow to pursue for her future Maintenance.

I am,

Most HONOURED MADAM,

Your dutiful Daughter.

L E T-



## LETTRE XXXII.

De la même en Réponse à la Lettre de sa  
Mère sur le Sujet précédent.

MA TRES CHERE MERE,

HIER j'eus l'Honneur de recevoir votre Lettre, et le Présent que votre Charité vous a engagé de faire à l'indigente Veuve, et aux Orphelins : Je suis fachée d'être forcée d'observer, que jusqu'à présent, peu de Parents de nos jeunes Demoiselles, se sont montrés si empressés que ma chere Mere à relever l'infortunée de ses Malheurs. Pourtant nous ne doutons pas que chacun d'eux ne contribue à cette bonne Œuvre. Ah! Quelle Joie n'aurions-nous pas toutes? Si chaque Lettre de Recommandation que nous avons envoyé à nos divers Parents, avoit le même Succès que la Mienne : Mais je crains que ce Principe véritablement chrétien, la Charité, n'influe pas sur le Coeur de tous ceux qui ont le Bonheur d'être dans l'Abondance, aussi puissamment qu'il a fait sur le Vôtre.

J'ai donné les cinq Guinées que vous aviez envoyées dans l'Incluse, à ma Gouvernante, qui en à aussi reçu seize autres de différentes Personnes, il en reste encore dix-huit qui donneront, j'espere, chacune une Guinée au moins: Ce qui de notre Ecole, montera en tout à environ quarante-



## LETTER XXXII.

From the same, in Answer to a Letter from  
her Mamma on the foregoing Subject.

Most HONOURED MADAM,

I HAD the Honour of receiving your Letter Yesterday, in Company with your charitable Donation to the distressed Widow and Fatherless: And am sorry to have the Occasion to observe, that, as yet, few of our young Ladies Parents, have proved themselves so ready to redress the Grievances of the Unfortunate, as my dear Mamma: Nevertheless we doubt not of receiving a Contribution from each.

Oh ! How joyous would it make us all, if every recommendatory Letter sent to our several Parents, should prove equally successful with mine: But I fear, that *that* truly *Christian* Principle, Charity, does not so strongly possess the Bosom of all who are blest with Affluence, as it does yours.

The five Guineas you sent enclosed, I gave to my Governess, who has also received Sixteen more from as many different Persons: There still remain behind eighteen Persons; which I hope will turn out a Guinea from each at least; which in the Whole will amount to about forty-five Pound from our School, including the five Guineas

quarante-cinq Pièces, y compris les cinq Guinées que nous avons d'abord ramassées, que la pauvre Femme a reçu avec d'aussi vifs ravissements de Joie, et d'Actions de Grace, qu'il feroit possible d'en voir exprimer à l'Ame la plus reconnaissante, quand du Fonds de la Misere, et du Mépris, elle se trouve élevée à une Condition à laquelle elle n'aurroit osé aspirer : Quelle feroit donc sa Joie si elle avoit Connoissance de la Somme qu'on a déjà ramassé, et de celle qu'on ramassera encore vraisemblablement ? Mais ma Gouvernante se propose de lui tenir caché tout ceci ; de peur que les Transports de Joie (qui sans Doute feroient trop excessifs au Moment qu'on l'en instruiroit) ne fussent trop forts pour une Personne d'une aussi foible Constitution qu'elle : La Conséquence pourroit en être fatale.

Dans ma Prochaine je vous donnerai un Compte plus particulier de tout ce qui a rapport à cette Affaire, et je ne doute pas que vous n'approuviez le Plan que ma généreuse Gouvernante propose de suivre, pour l'Avantage futur, et l'Occupation de la Veuve, et des Orphelins.

Je présente mes humbles Respects à mon cher Pere, et je vous prie de me donner des Nouvelles de mon Frere, quand vous en aurez, et de m'informer de l'Erat de sa Santé, et de celle de mes Cousins, *Elizabette*, et *Nanon*.

J'ai l'Honneur d'être,

MADAME ET TRES CHERE MERE,

Votre très-respectueuse, et obeissante Servante, et Fille.

L E T.

we collected at first, which the poor Woman received with such inexpressible Raptures of Joy and Thanks, as possibly could flow from the most grateful Soul when raised from the most abject and distrest Condition, to one, far beyond her Expectations : What then would her Joy be, was she to be made acquainted with the Sum already collected ? And what is likely still to come ? But this my Governess designs to keep secret from her ; lest the Transports of Joy, (which undoubtedly would be too excessive at the Time of Information,) should be too strong for a Person of her weak Constitution to withstand : The Consequence whereof, might prove fatal.

I shall in my next, give you a more particular Account of every Thing relative to this Affair ; and doubt not but you will approve of the Scheme which my generous Governess proposes to follow for the future Benefit and Employment of the Widow and Orphans.

My humble Duty to my dear Pappa, and beg you will inform me when you heard from my Brother, and how he is : And how my Cousins *Betsey* and *Nancy* are.

I am,

MOST HONOURED MADAM,

Your most dutiful Daughter.

L E T-



## LETTRE XXXIII.

D'un jeune Monsieur à son Pere, où il souhaite d'apprendre à danser.

MON CHER PERE,

VOTRE Conduite affectueuse et paternelle me prouve, que vous êtes absolument déterminé à ne rien épargner pour mon Education, et à me faire apprendre ce qui est essentiellement nécessaire aux Vües que vous avez sur moi pour l'Avenir: Et quoique je sois assuré que vous aviez Intention que la Dance eut sa Part dans mes Exercices; néanmoins, premettez-moi de vous en faire souvenir, et aussi de vous prier de ne pas différer plus longtems, (par Rapport à ma Foiblesse, que je fais être le Motif qui empêche que je ne commence) à envoyer vos Ordres à mon Maître, car je suis persuadé par un Exemple de notre Ecole dont je suis Témoin, (d'un Jeun Homme qui est beaucoup plus foible que je n'ai jamais été) que la Dance est plus propre à fortifier qu'à affoiblir mes Nerfs.

L'Envie de dancer un Menuet, n'est pas l'objet qui m'engage à demander cette Grace avec quelque Sorte d'Empressement, car je pense qu'il y a dans cet Exercice d'autres Choses beaucoup plus nécessaires: Comme de *bien marcher*; de faire *la Révérence*, *d'Entrer décemment dans un Appartement*, et *d'en sortir comme il convient*; de *saluer un Ami*,



## LETTER XXXIII.

From a young Gentleman to his Pappa ; desiring that he may learn to dance.

DEAR PAPPA,

YOUR affectionate and paternal Behaviour convinces me, that you are absolutely resolved to spare no Cost in any Branch of Education that is essentially necessary in the Employment you propose I shall hereafter follow : And though I am certain you intend that Dancing shall have its Share in my Studies ; nevertheless permit me to put you in Mind of it, and also to desire you will no longer, on Account of the Strength of my Limbs, (which I am sensible is the Motive that retards me from beginning) delay your Orders to my Master ; for I am persuaded, from an Instance I am Witness of in our School of a young Master who is much weaker in his Limbs than I ever was, that Dancing will rather strengthen, than weaken my Joints.

It is not my Emulation for dancing a Minuet, that is the Motive which induces me to be thus pressing ; for I presume there are other Things more necessary belonging to this Qualification, than *that* ; such as *to walk well* ; *to make a Bow* ; *how to come properly into a Room, and to go out of it* ; *how to salute a friend or Acquaintance in the*

*Ami, ou une Connoissance qu'on rencontre, soit Supérieur, Égal, ou Inferieur ; ce sont des Choses plus essentielles que de savoir danser un Menuet.*

C'est du Défaut de ces Graces, dont je suis souvent honteux, et qui m'a plusieurs Fois rendu le Ridicule de ces jeunes Pimpans, qui se sont perfectionné dans ce Talent : Et comme je suis persuadé qu'il ne vous feroit pas plaisir que je fusse la Risée d'aucun de mes Camarades ; je ne doute pas que vous n'envoyez aussi-tôt vos Ordres pour me faire commencer, Faveur qui ajoutée à tant d'autres que j'ai déjà reçues, obligera infinitement celui qui a l'Honneur d'être.

MON CHER PERE,

Votre très-humble et très-obéissant  
Serviteur et Fils.



## LETTRE XXXIV.

Du même à son Pere sur le Sujet précédent.

MONSIEUR ET TRES CHER PERE,

**L**ES Paroles sont trop foibles pour vous exprimer le Plaisir que j'ai eu d'apprendre de mon Maître, que vous aviez consenti que je commençasse à danser, à la première Occasion.

Ce

*the Street, whether a Superior, Equal, or Inferior;* and several other Points of Behaviour, which are more essential than dancing a Minuet.

These Points of Behaviour I often blush to be ignorant of; and have several Times been the Ridicule of those young Chaps who are advanced in the Knowledge of this Accomplishment: And as I am persuaded you would not chuse that I should be a Make-game to any of my School-fellows; doubt not but you will send your immediate Orders for my Beginning; which Favour, added to the many others you have already conferred, will greatly oblige,

DEAR PAPPA,

Your most dutiful Son.



## LETTER XXXIV.

From the same to his Pappa, on the foregoing Subject.

DEAR PAPPA,

WORDS cannot express to you the Pleasure I conceived when my Master informed me that he had received your Orders that I should begin to dance, the first Opportunity.

F

This

Ce n'est point là, mon cher Père, l'unique Marque de Tendresse dont votre Bonté m'a comblé, j'en ai reçu tant de Preuves, qu'il ne me sera jamais possible de vous en rendre assez de Reconnaissance: Tout ce que je puis pour le Present, est de vous remercier de votre grande Complaisance, et de vos Faveurs réitérées, et de vous convaincre par une constante Application à mes Etudes, que je ne suis pas indigne de votre Amour.

J'ai l'Honneur d'être,

**MONSIEUR ET TRES CHER PERE,**

Votre très-respectueux et obéissant  
Serviteur, et Fils.



## LETTER XXXV.

Le même fait Part à son Pere des Progrès  
qu'il a fait dans la Dance.

**MONSIEUR ET TRES CHER PERE,**

**P**LEINEMENT persuadé que rien ne vous donne plus de Plaisir que d'être instruit des Progrès que je fais dans mes Etudes, je me reprocherois d'avoir fort peu d'Education; je m'accuserois même d'Ingratitude, si je tardois à vous en informer. Mais Dieu merci, je fais trop ce que je dois à celui qui est l'Instrument de

mon

This, Sir, is not the only Instance of Affection, which your Goodness has conferred upon me; having received more Proofs of it, than ever I can sufficiently return. All I can do at present is to make you my Acknowledgments for your great Indulgence and repeated Favours; and to convince you, by applying myself properly to my Studies, that I am not unworthy your Affection.

I am,

DEAR PAPPA,

Your most dutiful Son.



## LETTER XXXV.

From the same, acquainting his Pappa, what Progress he has made in Dancing.

HONOURED SIR,

BEING thoroughly sensible that nothing gives you greater Pleasure than to be acquainted of the improvements I make in my Studies, I should reproach myself of being possessed of the basest Principle, *Ingratitude*, should I be tardy in such Informations: But (God be praised) I am too sensible of the Duty I owe to him who is the Instrument of my Existence, ever

mon Etre, pour en négliger la Pratique, quand j'ai une Occasion, ou une juste Raison de le faire.

Ma Conduite passée, j'espere doit vous en convaincre, mon cher Pere, et que ma plus grande Ambition est de saisir toutes les Occasions, où je puis réunir, et l'Avantage de procurer du Plaisir au meilleur des Peres, et celui de mon propre Avancement : C'est pourquoi, pour vérifier ce que j'ai dit, permettez-moi de vous instruire des Progrés que j'ai fait dans la Danse.

Il n'y a aujourd'hui que quatre Mois que j'ai commencé, j'ai employé la plus grande Partie de ce Tems à apprendre à marcher, à saluer, et les autres Choses que je vous ai mentionnées dans ma premiere Lettre à l'Egard de la Danse : Et quoique ces Choses nécessaires demandent généralement plus de Tems pour y être parfait ; je danse encore presque bien le Menuet ; et je ne doute pas que d'ici aux Vacances, (que nous aurons dans moins d'un Mois) je ne sois en Etat d'en danser un publiquement à notre Bal, aussi bien (pour ne pas dire mieux) qu'aucun de ces jeunes Damoiseaux, qui auparawant se faisoient un Plaisir de se moquer de ma mauvaife Grace.

Je vous avouerai ingenuement, mon cher Pere, que si j'ai fait des Progrès si rapides, je les dois en grande Partie au Ridicule, et au Mépris qu'on faisoit de moi avant que je commençasse : Aussi, piqué de ces Manieres peu obligeantes, j'avoir pris la Résolution, aussi souvent que j'en aurrois l'Occasion, lorsque mon Maître n'y seroit pas, d'exercer en particulier les Leçons qu'il m'avoit données en Public.

Cet Attachement à mes Etudes vous convaincra sans Doute que je ne suis pas indigne des soins

to neglect the Practice of it, when I have an Opportunity, or just Reason for doing so.

This, Sir, my past Conduct, I hope, convinces you of ; and that it is my greatest Ambition to lay hold of every Occasion wherein I may add Pleasure to the best of Parents, and *Improvement* to myself : Wherefore to verify what I have said, permit me to inform you of the Progress I have made in Dancing.

It is now, Sir, but four Months this Day, since I began ; most part of which Time, was taken up in learning to walk, to salute ; and other Things I mentioned to you in my first Letter concerning Dancing : And notwithstanding these Requisites generally require longer Time for the Accomplishment of them ; yet I am almost perfect in the Minuet ; and doubt not but by the Time of Breaking-up, (which will be in less than a Month) I shall be able to dance one publickly at our Ball, equally as well (if not superior) with those young Sparks who heretofore were pleased to divert themselves with my awkward Behaviour.

I must ingenuously own to you, Sir, that this speedy Improvement has been in a great Measure owing to the Ridicule and Contempt I met with, before I began : Wherefore, being picqued at this ungenerous Treatment, I was resolved as often as I had an Opportunity in the Master's Absence to practice privately the Lessons he had given me in publick.

This Assiduity in my Studies, I doubt not, will convince you, Sir, that I am not un-

soins et des Dépenses que vous faites pour l'Education de,

MONSIEUR ET TRES CHER PERE,

Votre très-respectueux Fils,  
et humble Serviteur.



## LETTER XXXVI.

Le même à son Pere, où il désire d'apprendre à Dessiner.

MONSIEUR ET TRES CHER PERE,

COMME je suis pleinement persuadé, que vous n'avez rien de plus à Coeur, que mon Avancement, et que rien ne peut égaler le Plaisir que vous procure celui de me voir toujours avide de ce qui y concoure, surtout de ces Branches d'Education qui très-probablement me feront avantageuses à l'Avenir, je n'ai pas le moindre Sujet de douter que vous ne consentiez que je commence à apprendre à dessiner.

Il est vrai que mes Dispositions pour le Dessin, ne sont pas aussi grandes que je le souhaiterois, cependant j'espere que mon Inclination de Concert avec mon Assiduité, suppléera dans peu à mon incapacité présente.

Cet Art est nécessaire presque dans tous les Etats de la Vie, au Gentilhomme, aussi-bien qu'à

worthy the Care and Expences you are at in  
the Education of,

HONOURED SIR,

Your most dutiful Son, and  
most humble Servant.

L E T T E R XXXVI.

From the same to his Pappa; desiring that  
he may learn to Design.

Most HONOURED SIR,

AS I am thoroughly persuaded  
that my Improvement is your chiefest Care; and  
that no Enjoyment to you, is equal to that of  
finding me still thirsting after it; especially such  
Branches of Education that are most likely to be  
advantageous to me in Time to come; I have not  
the least Motive to doubt your Consent for my  
Beginning to learn to draw.

'Tis true, my Genius for Drawing, is  
not as extensive as I could wish; yet my Inclina-  
tions, joined to my Assiduity, I hope, will in  
a little Time, make some amends for my present  
Deficiency.

This Art is necessary in almost all the  
Vocations of Life, the Gentleman as well as Ar-

qu'à l'Artisan; et je suis persuadé que beaucoup de Militaires, et d'autres qui ont voyagé, ont fort regretté de ne s'être pas addonnés à cette délicieuse Etude.

Excusez-moi, Monsieur, de vous mentionner ce dont vous êtes déjà convaincu; et il n'est pas nécessaire d'en dire davantage, pour vous disposer à m'accorder ma Demande, assuré que votre Tendresse paternelle vous met dans le Cas de ne vouloir rien épargner pour me rendre parfait dans ces Branches d'Education que vous pensez être nécessaires par la Suite, à celui qui à l'Avantage de se dire.

MONSIEUR ET TRES CHER PERE,

Votre très-humble et très-respectueux Serviteur et Fils.



## LE T T R E XXXVII.

Du même à son Pere, avec un de ses Desfeins.

MONSIEUR ET TRES CHER PERE,

C'EST pour obéir à vos Ordres que je vous envoie dans l'Incluse une Piece que j'ai dessiné, je me flatte qu'elle vous plaira; surtout si vous considerez le peu de Tems que j'ai appris, et le peu de Disposition que j'avois quand j'ai commencé.

Vous

tificer: And I am persuaded, that many Gentlemen in the Military, and others who have travelled, have greatly regretted their Ignorance in this delightful Study.

Pardon me, Sir, for presuming to acquaint you of *that*, which you are already sensible of: Neither need I mention any Thing more to induce you to comply with my Request; being assured, that your paternal Affection will spare no Cost in compleating me in those Branches of Education which you imagine may hereafter be necessary to him who presumes to subscribe himself,

Most HONOURED SIR,

Your dutiful Son, and most  
humble Servant.



## LETTER XXXVII.

From the same to his Pappa; with a Specimen of his Drawing.

HONOURED SIR,

ACCORDING to your Commands I have inclosed a Piece of my Drawing; which I flatter myself you will approve; especially when you consider the short Space of Time I have learnt; and the small Genius I had when I began.

Vous penserez peut-être que je vous trompe, et que je n'ai pas fait en entier le Païsage que je vous envoie; mais que mon Maître l'a embelli et corrigé: Pour vous prouver le Contraire, (de peur que vous ne soupçonniez que je ne vous dise pas vrai) je vous ai aussi envoyé la Copie que j'ai dessiné dans l'Ecole, avec le Dessin de mon Maître, que j'ai mis sous une autre Envelope, vous y distinguerez aisement ces Coups de Maître qui manquent au mien: C'en fera sans Doute assez, Monsieur, pour vous prouver que je fais trop ce que je vous dois pour oser vous tromper en cela, ni en aucune autre Chose, dans la Vûe d'en imposer à votre Credulité, ce qui est, et fera toujours éloigné des Intentions de,

MONSIEUR ET TRES CHER PERE,

Votre très-humble et très-obéissant Serviteur, et Fils.

## LETTRE XXXVIII.

Remercimens d'une jeune Demoiselle, pour  
les Faveurs qu'elle a reçues.

MADAME,

**CRAINTE** que vous ne me soupçonniez d'Ingratitude; où que vous ne me jugiez indigne de ces Faveurs dont il vous a plu de me compter, lorsque j'eus l'Honneur d'accompagner

Perhaps you may imagine that I deceive you; and that the Landscape I have sent you, is not intirely my own Work, but has received some After-Touches, and Amendments from the Master's Hand: But to convince you to the Contrary, (lest you should suspect my Veracity) I have also sent you the Duplicate which I drew in School with the Drawing-Master, enclosed under another Cover; wherein you will easily distinguish those Master-strokes that are wanting in mine. This, Sir, I hope, will be sufficient to prove, that I am too sensible of the Duty I owe you, ever to dare attempt a Deception of *this*, or any other Kind; in order to impose on your Credulity; which is and ever shall be, far from the Intentions of,

HONOURED SIR,

Your most dutiful Son,  
and most humble Servant.

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## L E T T E R XXXVIII.

Of Thanks from a young Lady, for Favours received..

MADAM,

**L**EAST you should suspect me of being possessed of Ingratitude; or unworthy of those Favours you was pleased to confer upon me, at the Time I had the Honour of accompanying

ner Mademoiselle votre Fille chez vous pendant les dernières Vacances ; permettez-moi, Madame, de vous convaincre, aussi-bien que ma présente Capacité me le permet ; que je conserve, & conserverai toujours un juste Souvenir de l'Amitié, & de la Générosité avec laquelle vous m'avez traitée, tout le Tems que j'ai été assez heureuse d'être sous votre Protection : Je suis seulement mortifiée de n'avoir que des Paroles à vous offrir, en Reconnoissance de tant de Bontés que je n'avois pas eu l'avantage de mériter.

Je le fais, Madame, pénétrée de la plus vive Gratitude ; et vous prie d'être assurée que quelques Petits que soient les Services dont je suis capable, s'ils peuvent vous être agréables, ou à Mademoiselle votre Fille, vous pouvez compter sur celle qui a l'Honneur de se dire,

MADAME,

Votre très-humble et très-obéis-  
fante Servante.

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## LETTRE XXXIX.

Sur le même Sujet.

MADAME,

J'E me croirois très ingrate, et indigne des Faveurs que j'ai reçues de vous, si je laissois échaper la première Occasion que j'ai de vous

nying the young Lady your Daughter at your House during the last Vacation ; permit me, Madam, to convince you, as well as my present Abilities allow me, that I do, and always shall, retain a just Sense of the Good-Nature and Generosity you treated me with, whilst I was so happy as to be under your Protection : And am concerned, that I have nothing but bare Words to offer as an Acknowledgement for such Goodness, unmerited by me.

This, Madam, I do in the most grateful Manner ; and beg you may be assured, that whatever little Services I am capable of, that may be agreeable either to you, or the young Lady your Daughter, shall not be wanting in her who has the Honour of subscribing herself,

MADAM,

Your most humble, and  
obedient Servant.

శ్రీ దేవి శివ రామ తిరుపతి భూషణ కొణ్డాల

## LETTER XXXIX.

On the same Subject.

MADAM,

~~It is now~~ I SHOULD esteem myself as the most Ungrateful, and unworthy the Favours I received from you, should I omit the first Occasion

[ FIO ].

vous faire mes très-humblés, et sincères Remerci-  
mens.

Ce foible Retour, Madame, est tout ce que j'ai à vous offrir pour le Présent, je vous prie de vouloir l'accepter, et d'être assurée, qu'en quoique ce soit que je puisse obliger Mademoiselle votre Fille, je le ferai avec beaucoup de Plaisir et de Joie, tant que j'aurai le Bonheur d'être sa Compagne : Et lorsque le Tems de notre Education sera fini, et que nous serons forcées de nous séparer, j'espere que vous entretiendrez toujours cette Amitié dont votre Bonté a jetté les Fondements, je ferai tous mes Efforts pour la meriter, et l'estimerai le plus grand Honneur que vous puissiez faire à celle qui ose se dire,

MADAME,

Votre très-reconnoissante, et  
très-humble Servante.

26



## L E T T R E . X L .

Invitation d'une jeune Demeiselle qui est à l'Ecole, à une autre qui n'y est plus.

MA CHERE DEMOISELLE,

J'AI appris que vous étiez pour le présent en visite chez Madame votre Grand-mère qui demeure dans notre Voisinage, et que vous

## F R I E N D

sion of returning you my most sincere and humble  
Thanks.

This small Retribution, Madam, is all  
I have to offer at present; which I beg you will  
accept; and to be assured, that whatever lies in  
my Power to contribute to every Thing that may  
be agreeable to the young Lady your Daughter, I  
shall perform it with the greatest Pleasure and Ala-  
crity, whilst I am so happy as to remain her  
School-Companion: And when our Studies at  
School are finished, and a Separation is necessary;  
I doubt not but you will still preserve that Friend-  
ship your Goodness has commenced, which shall  
always be my Study to deserve, and regard it as  
the greatest Honour that can be conferred on her,  
who presumes to subscribe herself,

MADAM,

Your most obliged, and most  
humble Servant.



## L E T T E R XL.

An Invitation from a young Lady at  
School, to another who had left it.

DEAR Miss,

I AM informed that you are  
at present paying a Visit to your Grand-Mamma,  
who lives in our Neighbourhood; and that you  
have

vous aviez été presqu'un Mois à la Campagne ; pendant ce Tems, vous n'avez pas daigné me favoriser d'une Ligne, cependant quand vous quittâtes l'Ecole, vous me donnâtes des assurances réitérées de la Continuation de votre Amitié et de votre Correspondance.

J'ai réellement de la peine à deviner d'où a pu venir cet oubli ; puisque je suis certaine de n'avoir rien fait au préjudice de mon Caractère, ni à celui des utres, qui ait pu me déprécier dans votre Estime.

Ce prompt refroidissement d'Amitié, que je m'imaginois que nous avions contractées l'une pour l'autre, me donne beaucoup d'Inquiétude, je vous supplie instamment de la dissiper aussi-tôt que vous en aurez le Loisir, et de m'honorer de votre Compagnie deux ou trois Jours, si votre Grand-Maman peut se priver de vous si long-tems.

Envoie-moi je vous prie par le Porteur, une Réponse, qu'attend avec Impatience,

MA CHERE DEMOISELLE,

Votre très-sincere Amie, et très-humble Servante.

LETTRÉ

have been in the Country almost a Month; during which Time, you have not condescended to favour me with a Line; notwithstanding when you left School, you gave me repeated Assurances of the Continuance of your Friendship and Correspondence.

I am really at a loss to guess the Cause, whence this Omission proceeds: As I am conscious of having committed no Action to the Prejudice of my own, or other's Character, as might lessen me in your Esteem.

This sudden Derogation from the Friendship I imagined we had contracted for each other, gives me much Uneasiness; which I earnestly entreat you will remove as soon as Leisure will permit you to honour me with your Company for two or three Days, if your Grand-Mamma can spare you so long from her.

Pray send me an Answer per Bearer, which is impatiently waited for, by

DEAR MISS,

Your assured Friend, and  
most humble Servant.

L E T T E R

\* \* \* \* \*

## L E T T R E   X L I .

Réponse à la Précédente.

MA CHERE DEMOISELLE,

JE suis extremement affigée que ma chere Amie me soupçonne d'avoir rompu ces Liens sacrés d'Amitié, que nous avions mutuellement contractées l'une avec l'autre, et auxquels nous avions toujours été attachées, tant que nous avions eu le Bonheur d'être ensemble.

Il faut que je vous avouë que mon Retardement à vous faire savoir mon Arrivée chez ma Grand-Mere, vous a donné quelque Fondemens d'établir votre Soupçon ; mais quand je vous aurai fait part des Motifs qui ont occasionné mon Silence ; et de l'Obstacle que j'ai trouvé depuis, qui m'a empêché d'avoir avec vous une agréable entrevue de la Maniere dont je me l'étois proposée, je ne doute pas que vous ne soyez prête à m'excuser de bon Cœur.

C'étoit entierement mon Intention, après que j'aurois payé mes Respects à ma Grand-Maman, et que je lui aurois tenu Compagnie quelques Jours, devant que de lui dire que j'avois Intention de m'absenter, de lui demander Permission de vous rendre Visite, je pensai qu'une telle Visite vous auroit d'autant plus été agréable que vous ne vous y seriez pas attendue ; c'est pourquoi je ne voulus pas vous apprendre que j'étois à la Campagne ; voila

le

\* \* \* \* \*

## LETTER XLI.

## Answer to the Foregoing.

DEAR Miss,

I AM extremly concerned, that my dear Friend should suspect me of having loosed those sacred Ties of Friendship, which we mutually contracted with each other, and still adhered to, whilst we had the Happiness of being together.

I must ackowledge that my Reserve in not acquainting you of my Arrival at my Grand-Mamma's, gave you some Foundation to build your Suspicion on : But when I have acquainted you with the Motive that induced my Silence ; and the Obstruction I have since met with, which hindred me the agreeable Interview in the Manner I intended it ; I doubt not but you will readily excuse me.

It was my full Intent, after I had paid my Duty to my Grand-Mamma, and given her my Company for a few Days before I should mention to her any Excursion I intended to make, to have desired her Consent to my paying you a Visit ; which Visit I imagined would be more agreeable on Account of its being unexpected ; therefore declined to inform you that I was in the Coun-

le Motif dont je vous ai parlé ci-dessus, qui m'a fait garder le Silence.

L'Obstacle que j'ai rencontré, est l'Indisposition dont ma chere Grand-Maman a été subitement attaquée, le quatrième Jour après mon Arrivée, et deux Heures après qu'elle eut consenti que je vous rendisse Visite, et qu'elle eut donné ses Ordres pour que le Carosse coupé fut prêt pour cela le lendemain Matin, elle s'étoit aussi proposée d'écrire une Lettre à votre Gouvernante, de la prier de vous permettre de m'accompagner au Retour, et de passer trois ou quatre Jours à sa Maison.

Cet Accident m'a donné une double Peine : Le Chagrin que j'ai eu de la Maladie de ma Grand-Maman, et le Désagrément de me voir frustrée du Plaisir de vous payer en Personne mes Respects : Elle est à-présent (Dieu merci) beaucoup mieux, et dès-qu'elle sera en Etat de recevoir Compagnie ; et qu'elle pourra soutenir le Babil de deux jeunes Volages ; vous pouvez compter voir celle qui a un singulier Plaisir de se dire,

MA CHERE DEMOISELLE,

Votre sincere Amie, et votre  
très-humble Servante.

P. S. Obligez-moi de faire agréer à ma Gouvernante mes sincères Complimens, et de la prier de m'excuser, si je ne me suis pas ressouvenuë d'elle dans le Corps de ma Lettre, ce que j'ai fait par Mégarde, et non point par Mépris.

L E T.

Country; which is the Motive, I before observed, that engaged my Silence.

The Obstruction I met with, which put a Bar to my Intention, is the Indisposition which suddenly attacked my dear Grand-Mamma, the fourth Day after my Arrival, and in about two Hours after she had consented to my paying you a Visit, and had given her Orders for the Chariot's being got ready against the next Morning for that Purpose: Who also did intend to write a Letter to your Governess, to intreat her Permission for your accompanying me back to spend three or four Days at her House.

This Accident gave me a double Trouble: The great Concern for my Grand-Mamma's Malady; and the Disappointment I met with in paying you my personal Respects. She is now (God be praised) much better; and as soon as she is able to receive Company, and can bear the Prattle of two young giddy Girls, you may depend on seeing her who has a particular Pleasure in subscribing herself,

DEAR Miss,

Your sincere Friend, and  
most humble Servant.

P. S. Pray make my best Compliments acceptable to my dear Governess, and beg her to excuse my Neglect of her in the Body of my Letter; which was owing to Inadvertency, not Disrespect.

L E T-



## L E T T R E XLII.

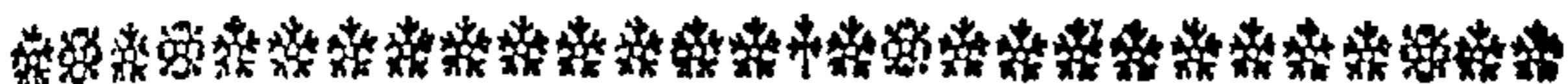
Réponse à la Précédente.

MA CHERE DEMOISELLE,

**N**E N doutez pas, la Réception de votre amiable Lettre, m'a causé un Plaisir infini, du moins, jusqu'à l'Endroit où vous m'informez de l'Indisposition soudaine de Madame votre Grand-Maman, ce qui, vous pouvez le croire, m'a causé beaucoup de Chagrin ; par rapport à elle même, et en même Tems par l'Obstacle que vous y trouvez à me favoriser d'une Visite inopinée que vous aviez Dessein de me rendre.

Je vous avouerai que votre Silence à ne me point écrire, depuis votre Arrivée à la Campagne, m'a donné sur votre Amitié, un Sujet de Jalousie ; ce qui m'a beaucoup allarmé d'abord : ce n'est pas que de mon Côté, j'eusse à me reprocher de l'avoir violée en aucune Maniere ; mais je craignois d'avoir malheureusement placé ma Confiance, et mon Amitié, dans une Personne qui païoiffoit n'y avoir point d'Égard, et qui s'embarraffoit peu d'en conserver la Continuation.

Avouez que mon Soupçon étoit bien fondé, et par Conséquent, il ne doit point vous porter Ombrage, puisque ma chere Amie, le Déplaisir que m'avoit causé votre Conduite, étoit une Preuve convaincante de ma Sincerité ; mais vous



## LETTER XLII.

Answer to the Foregoing.

DEAR Miss,

YOU need not doubt but the Receipt of your friendly Letter, gave me an Infinity of Pleasure: At least till I read that Part of it, which informed me of your Grand-Mamma's sudden indisposition, which I hope you will believe gave me great Cencern; both in regard to her, and the Disappointment you met with, in favouring me with an unexpected Visit, as you intended.

I must own to you that your Silence in not writing to me since your Arrival in the Country, gave me Cause to be jealous of your Friendship; which at first greatly alarmed me: Not that I had the least Breach of it to charge to my own Account; but lest I had misplaced my Confidence and Friendship in one, who seemingly disregarded it, and careless of preserving its Continuance.

This you must allow I had just Reason to suspect; consequently you cannot take Umbrage at the Suspicion; as the Uneasiness such Behaviour in my Friend occasioned, was a convincing Proof to you of my Sincerity: But this I hope you was before

en étiez, je pense, déjà bien assurée, c'est pour-  
quoi pour le Présent, je n'ai pas besoin de vous en  
donner d'autre Certitude, que de vous exprimer  
le Désir, et l'Esperance ou je suis de la prompte  
Convalescence de votre chere Grand-Maman, ce  
qui me procurera l'avantage de jouir du Plaisir de  
votre Conversation, et de vous convaincre com-  
bien je fais Cas de cette Amitié que vous me té-  
moignez, et que je ferai en sorte de conserver au-  
tant qu'il me sera possible.

Faites-moi savoir par le premier Cou-  
rier, l'Etat de la Santé de Madame votre Grand-  
Maman, et si vous le pouvez, dans combien de  
Tems je puis espérer le Bonheur de vous voir.  
Ma Gouvernante vous fait ses Complimens, et ne  
me refusera pas la Grace qu'elle avoit Dessein de  
m'accorder, de retourner avec vous pour quelques  
Jours. Je suis

MA CHERE DEMOISELLE,

Votre très-humble Servante,  
et très sincère Amie.

LETRE

fore assured of; therefore need not at this Time give you any further Assurances of it, than to express to you the Hopes I entertain of your Grand-Mamma's speedy Recovery, which will give me an Opportunity of enjoying the Pleasure of your Conversation; and to convince you how much I value that Friendship you profess, which I shall as much as possible endeavour to preserve.

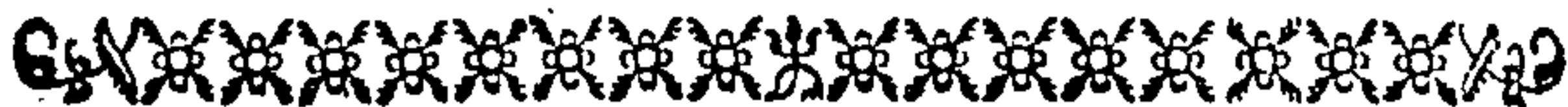
Pray let me know by the next Post, how your Grand-Mamma continues; and, if you can, how soon I may expect the Happiness of seeing you. My Governess desires her sincere Respects, and will not refuse the Favour designed me, of returning back with you for a few days.

I am,

DEAR MISS,

Your sincere Friend, and  
most humble Servant.

G L E T.



## LETTER XLIII.

Réponse à la Précédente.

MA CHERE DEMOISELLE,

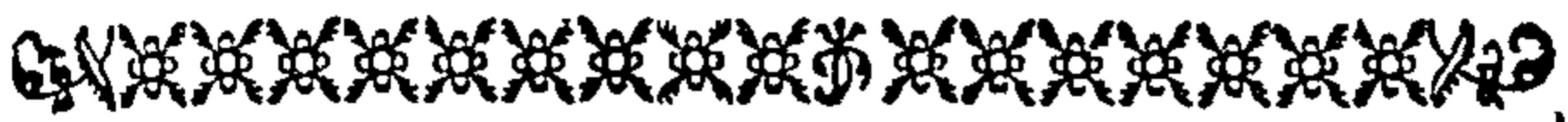
A FIN de calmer l'inquiétude que l'Amitié qui simpatise entre nous, vous fait prendre sur l'Indisposition de ma Grand-Maman, et en Consideration de votre Demande, j'ai la Satisfaction de vous informer daus celle-ci, que (Grace à Dieu) elle est parfaitement rétablie : Et s'il ne survivent rien d'Extraordinaire, je vous rendrai une Visite d'un Jour seulement (ne pouvant pas être plus longtems absente) ce sera *Vendredi* prochain ; c'est pourquoi je vous prie de vous tenir prête pour venir avec moi, afin que je ne sois pas un seul Moment privée de votre Compagnie, pendant que je serai chez votre Gouvernante qu'il me tarde aussi beaucoup d'embrasser.

Je suis fachée que l'Endroit éloigné où nous demeurons ne me procure aucune Nouvelle qui puisse vous faire Plaisir, c'est pourquoi j'ajouterai seulement que je suis,

MA CHERE DEMOISELLE,

Votre très-sincere Amie.

LETTER



## L E T T E R XLIII.

Answer to the Foregoing.

DEAR Miss,

To abate the Concern which your friendly Sympathy has cherished for my Grand-Mamma's Indisposition ; and in Compliance to your Request, I hereby have the Satisfaction to acquaint you, that she is (God be praised) perfectly recovered : And if nothing Extraordinary intervenes, shall pay you a Visit for one Day, (as I cannot be longer absent) on *Fri-day* next ; therefore beg you will be ready to accompany me ; that I may not be debarr'd a Moment of your Company, whilst I am at your Governess's, whom I also greatly long to embrace.

I am sorry that the retired Place we live in, affords me nothing that is novel to entertain you with : Therefore shall only add that

I am,

DEAR Miss,

Your's most Sincerely.

## LETTERE XLIV.

D'une Demoiselle à sa Tante qui lui demande son Opinion désintéressée au Sujet d'une jeune Demoiselle qui écrit passablement bien, a beaucoup de Capacité; mais qui néglige son Avancement dans des Parties plus nécessaires de son Education.

MADAME,

IL faut que je vous avoue ingenuement que la Connoissance que j'ai de ma lègereté, et de mon peu d'Attention, me fait appercevoir que je suis moi-même la Personne au Sujet de laquelle vous me demandez mon Sentiment sans aucune Partialité.

J'ai Honte, et je suis fort fachée de vous avoir donné par ma Négligence dans mes Exercices un Fondement si juste d'établir votre Question : Mais afin de vous convaincre que je reconnois sensiblement mon Imprudence, et le désavantage qui en doit résulter à toutes les Personnes qui sont dans les mêmes Dispositions, comme une Personne désintéressée, je ferai aussi sincère et impartiale qu'il me sera possible.

\* Vous dites dans votre Lettre que la jeune Demoiselle écrit passablement bien, a beaucoup de Capacité, mais néglige son Avancement ; c'est je les

\*{ }\*{ }\*{ }\*{ }\*{ }\*{ }\*{ }\*{ }\*{ }\*{ }\*{ }

## LETTER XLIV.

From a young Lady to her Aunt, who desired her impartial Opinion of a young Lady who wrote tollerably well; had a good Capacity; but was negligent of her Improvement in more necessary parts of Education.

Most HONOURED MADAM,

I MUST ingenuously own to you, that the Consciousness of my own Levity and Thoughtlessness, points out *myself* to be the very Individual, you desire my impartial Opinion of in your Letter.

I blush, and am highly concerned to have given you, by my Carelessness in my Studies, so just Grounds, whereon to build your Interrogatory: But to convince you that I am thoroughly sensible of my Indiscretion, and the Disadvantages that must hereafter accrue to any Person of the like careless Disposition; I shall as a disinterested Person, be as candid and impartial as possible.

You say in your Letter, that the young Lady writes tolerably well; has a good Capacity; but negligent of her Improvement: That is, I suppose, her Improvement in other Particulars, that

les suppose, son Avancement dans les Choses qui sont de plus grande Conséquence que d'avoir une belle Main pour l'Ecriture, ce qui peut être, étant une jeune Demoiselle de Qualité, ne lui sera pas d'une grande Utilité, si ce n'est pour écrire une Lettre de Tems en Tems.

Neantmoins, Madame, on doit regarder ce Talent comme une Perfection que peu de jeunes Demoiselles sont ambitieuses d'acquerir : Et je suis charmée d'entendre que la Personne pour laquelle vous vous interessez, a quelque Merite ; et comme vous assurez qu'elle a de la Capacité, et qu'elle ne manque point de bon Sens, ne doutez pas que de serieuses Reflections, jointes à de douces Remontrances de la part des Personnes chargées de son Education, produiront dans sa Conduite présente, ce Changement, si désiré par celles qui lui sont étroitement attachées, et qui lui sera à elle-même si avantageux dans la Suite.

Telle sera, Madame, soyez en persuadée, la Conduite que tiendra dorénavant, la jeune Demoiselle en Question, et comme je ne puis douter que le Cas où je suis, est parallel au sien, je vous convaincrai par ma Conduite future, que j'ai une véritable Douleur du passé, et que je suis fermement déterminée à ne vous plus donner Sujet de me faire le moindre Reproche, pour me rendre attentive à mes Exercices, et à mon Devoir.

Je vous demande en Grace d'en être assurée, et de me croire,

MADAME,

Votre très-respectueuse Servante,  
et Niéce.

L E T-

are of more Consequence than to write a fine Hand; which perhaps, as a young Lady, may be of little Use to her, unless now and then the Writing of a Letter.

This however, Madam, must be allowed an Accomplishment that very few young Ladies are ambitious in the Acquisition: And am glad to understand that the one you seem to be concerned for, has some little Merit: And as you affirm that she is not void of Capacity, nor deficient in Sense; doubt not, but serious Reflections joined to the gentle Remonstrances of her Instructors, will cause that Alteration in her present Conduct, which is so much desired by those to whom she is closely connected, and so greatly beneficial to herself hereafter.

This, Madam, I hope will be the subsequent Conduct of the young Lady in Question; and as I am sensible that my Case is parallel with her's; I shall, by my future Conduct, convince you that I am anxious for my Past, and firmly determined to give you no further Occasion of the least Rebuke, to make me mindful of my Studies, and Duty.

This, I beg you may be assured of, from

Most HONoured MADAM,

Your dutiful Niece, and  
most humble Servant.



## LETTRE XLV.

D'une jenne Demoiselle à son Pere, embarqué depuis peu pour les *Indes-Orientales*, dans le Service de la Compagnie, et retenu à *Portsmouth* par les Vents contraires.

MON CHER PERE,

**J**E me flatte que vous êtes trop bien convaincu de mon constant Attachement à mon Devoir et de ma Tendresse pour vous ; pour penser jamais que je laissâsse échaper la moindre Occasion qui se présenteroit de vous assurer de mes très-humbls Respects.

Je vous prie, mon cher pere, de ne point vous offenser si je prends la Liberté de dire, que je ressens un Plaisir secret d'apprendre, que vous êtes encore à portée de recevoir mes Lettres par la Poste ; et quoique je ne puisse pas avoir le Plaisir de jouir de vos paternelles Douceurs, néantmoins je me réjouis dans l'Attente de recevoir la Nouvelle que je désire, qui m'apprendra que vous êtes toujours en bonne Santé, c'est la plus grande Grace dont il soit possible à la Providence de nous favoriser, ma chere Mere, mes Freres, et moi.

O ! Mon cher Pere, quelque Court que paroisse aux autres, l'Intervale du Tems ou je reçus votre Bénédiction en vous faisant mes Adieux, à moi il me semble qu'il y a déjà un Siècle : Et lorsque



## LETTER XLV.

From a young Lady to her Pappa; who lately embarked for the *East-Indies*, in the Company's Service, but detained at *Portsmouth* by contrary Winds.

DEAR PAPPA,

I FLATTER myself you are too well convinced of my steady Adherence to my Duty and Affection, ever to imagine I will omit the least Opportunity that offers, to pay you my most humble Duty.

I beg my dear Pappa may not be offended if I say, that it gives a secret Satisfaction to hear you are still within the Reach of a Post-Letter: And though I cannot have the Pleasure of a paternal Embrace; yet I rejoice in the Expectation of receiving the wished for Account of your Health's Continuance; which to me, my dear *Mamma*, and *Brother*, is the greatest Blessing that Providence can possibly bestow upon us.

Oh! Sir, though short to some the Interval of Time since I received your Blessing, ere your Departure from us; to me it seems an Age! And when I reflect how many such I am doomed

lorsque je fais Reflexion combien de semblables, à celui-ci il me faudra supporter l'Absence du meilleur des Peres, je suis inconsolable, et s'il étoit possible que le Sommeil put suffire à la Nature pour subsister ; je renoncerois volontiers à tout Plaisir, tel qu'il put être, et je ferois de mon Lit une paisible Retraite.

Hélas ! Puisse l'être Divin vous protéger contre tous les Dangers de cet impétueux Element que vous êtes obligé de traverser ! Puisse-t-il faire souffler un Vent doux et favorable, qui vous conduise au Port destiné ! Puisse-t-il ajouter à ces Favours un fortuné Voyage, un bon Succés, et pour couronner tous mes Désirs vous accorder un prompt et heureux Retour !

Je ne fais rien qui mérite que je vous en instruise, si-non que (Graces à Dieu) nous jouissons de la même parfaite Santé ou vous nous avez laissé, et que nous sommes dans l'Esperance consolante d'en apprendre autant de vous, en Réponse à la Lettre de celle qui a l'Honneur d'être,

MON CHER PERE,

Votre très-respectueuse Servante,  
et Fille,

L E T.

to bear the Absence of the best of Parents, I am inconsolable ! And if it were possible that Nature could subsist on Sleep alone, I could with Pleasure renounce every Amusement whatever, and make the silent Pillow my Retreat.

Oh ! May the Divine Being be your Protector against the many Dangers of that boisterous Element you are obliged to traverse ! May he direct such gentle and favourable Breezes that may conduct you to your destined Port ! May he add to this, a happy and successful Voyage ! and to crown all my Wishes ; grant you a speedy, and safe Return.

I have nothing worthy Notice to advise you of ; but that we are all (God be praised) in the same good Health you left us ; and are in great Expectation of the same comfortable Account in your Answer to this, from

DEAR PAPPA,

Your most dutiful Daughter.

L E T.



## LETTER XLVI.

De la même à son Pere.

MON CHER PERE,

A FIN de ne vous laisser aucun Doute sur ce que j'ai eu l'Honneur de vous dire dans la dernière que je vous ai écrite à *Portsmouth*, où je m'engageois à vous aimer toujours, et à n'oublier jamais ce que je vous dois ; je sais avec une Joie inexprimable cette Occasion favorable de vous assurer de mon sincere Attachement, et de vous présenter mes très-humbles Respects : Nonobstant les differents Dégrés de Chaleur du País où vous êtes, et ceux de votre País natal, j'espere par le Secours du Tout-puissant, que ma Lettre vous trouvera dans la même parfaite Santé dont vous jouissiez au Moment de votre Départ.

J'aurois eu l'Honneur de répondre à la Lettre que vous m'écrivîtes de *Portsmouth* (que je fus ravie de recevoir) ; mais étant informée que le Vent étoit bon pour en sortir et faire voile, je craignis que vous ne reçussiez pas ma Réponse ; et apprenant en même Tems qu'un des Vaisseaux de la Compagnie, qui devoit partir environ dans un Mois, étoit destiné au même Port que le votre, j'ai pensé qu'il étoit beaucoup plus sûr d'attendre cette Occasion favorable, que de courir les Risques qu'elle ne vous parvint pas.

O !



## LETTER XLVI.

From the same to her Pappa.

DEAR PAPPA,

To confirm you in the Belief of what I mentioned in my last to you at *Portsmouth*, relative to my Duty and Love; with Joy inexpressible I embrace this Opportunity of addressing my unfeigned Love and humble Duty to my dear Pappa: And notwithstanding the different Degrees of Heat between the Climate you are in, and that of your native Country; I trust in the Almighty, that this may meet you in the same good State of Health, which you enjoyed at your Departure.

I would have answered yours from *Portsmouth*, (which with Transport I received) but being informed that the Wind was fair for your Sailing thence, was fearful you would not have received it: And being told at the same Time, that one of the Company's Ships was to sail in about a Month, and was destined to the same Port as yours; thought it much safer to wait for the favourable Opportunity, than hazard a Disappointment.

Oh!

O ! Mon très cher Pere, que je vous aime ! Vous ne sauriez dire jusqu'à quel Point : He ! Comment seroit-il possible que vous le fûssiez, puisque j'ignorois moi même l'Etendue de mon Amour, jusqu'à ce que votre Separation me l'eut rendu sensible. Non, je ne puis trouver des Termes pour exprimer l'Excès dont je brulais sans le savoir ; les Actions seules peuvent vous en convaincre, c'est le plus sur Moyen de meriter votre Confiance; et par une scrupuleuse Obéissance à vos Ordres, vous prouver pleinement ce dont j'ose vous assurer.

Je suis fachée de n'avoir rien autre Chose à vous entretenir que de mes Regrets sur votre Absence, dont j'espere dans peu n'avoir plus besoin de faire mention. Il m'est inutile de vous informer de ce qui regarde nos Affaires, ou notre Situation ; la Lettre de ma chere Mere, que vous recevrez avec la mienne, vous instruit de toutes ces Circonstances.

Ma chere Gouvernante, ainsi que son Epoux, aux soins desquels, je suis si heureux d'être confiée, vous prient de recevoir leurs Compliments, et les Vœux sincères qu'ils font pour vos Succès et votre Santé.

Soyez assuré, mon cher Pere, que le moindre des Préceptes qu'il vous a plu de me prescrire, n'échappera à ma Mémoire, et qu'ils feront tous fidèlement suivis, par celle qui a l'Honneur d'être,

MON CHER PERE,

Votre très-obéissante Servante  
et Fille.

L E T-

Oh! My dear, dear Pappa, how I do love you! You cannot tell how much; nay, how is it possible that you should know, since I myself was ignorant of my Love's Extent, till Separation opened to my View the large Abundance which I possessed. Words cannot be found to express the Store; and Actions only can manifest it to you: This is the surest Way to gain your Credence; and by a strict Obedience to your Commands, plainly demonstrate my Assertion.

I am concerned that I have nothing to entertain you with, but my Lamentations for your Absence; which I hope ere long to have no Occasion for. I need not acquaint you with any Thing relative to the Situation of our Affairs, or Health: Believing that my dear Mamma's Letter, which accompanies this, informs you of those, in every Particular.

My dear Governess, and Spouse, under whose prudent Care I am so happy as to be intrusted, beg you to accept their most sincerest Compliments, and eager Wishes, for your Success, and Welfare.

Be assured, my dear Pappa, that not the least Precept you enjoined to my Observance, shall escape the Memory and Performance of,

DEAR PAPPA,

Your ever dutiful Daughter,

L E T.

## LETTER XLVII.

D'une jeune Demoiselle qui souhaite que sa Mere ne differe pas plus longtems de permettre qu'elle commence la Musique.

# MADAME, ET TRES CHERE MERE,

JE n'ignore pas que c'est votre  
generueuse Intention de m'avoir aussi parfaite qu'il  
est possible dans toutes les Branches d'Education  
nécessaires à l'Accomplissement d'une Demoiselle  
bien élevée : Et comme je crains que ma Jeunesse  
ne soit pour le Présent l'Obstacle qui vous em-  
pêche de poursuivre le Plan que vous êtes  
tracée ; permettez-moi de vous prier de mettre à  
Côté ces Scrupules qu'on vous inspire, ou que  
vous vous formez que je suis encore trop jeune  
pour faire des Progrès considerables dans la Science  
de la Musique.

Je me flatte que la constante Application que j'ai donnée aux autres Branches, dont vous avez jugé à-propos de me faire instruire, et que les Progrès qu'il vous a plu d'avouer que j'y avois fait, vous convaincront que je donnerai autant d'Attention et d'Assiduité à la Musique, et permettez-moi de dire (ce que j'ai souvent oui répéter) que la Musique pour y exceller, demande qu'on la commence d'aussi bonne Heure, pour ne pas dire plus-tôt, qu'aucune autre Partie d'une brillante Education, telle qu'elle puisse être.

Sin-

## LETTER XLVII.

From a young Lady to her Mamma, desiring that she may no longer defer permitting her to begin Musick.

HONOURED MADAM,

I AM not ignorant that it is your generous Intentions to have me as compleat as possible, in every Branch of Education, requisite for accomplishing the Studies of a fine-bred Gentlewoman: And as I am apprehensive that my *youth* is the Obstacle at present which hinders you from pursuing your intended Purpose; permit me to intreat you to lay aside those Scruples you entertain; or imagine, that I am as yet too young, to make any considerable Advancement in the Science of Musick.

I hope that the steady Attachment I have observed to those other Branches you thought proper to have me taught ; and the Progress you are pleased to acknowledge, I have made therein, will convince you that Musick shall equally share my Attention and Assiduity : And give me leave to say, (what I have often heard repeated) that to excel in Musick, it requires as early a Commencement, if not more so, as any other Branch of polite Education whatever.

Indeed,

Sincérement, ma chère Mère, si je n'avois pas cet Article essentiel, une bonne Oreille, je ne voudrois pas vous forcer par mes Sollicitations à consentir que je commençâsse : Mais je crois que vous savez qu'il a plu à la Providence de me favoriser de ce Don naturel, de Concours avec toutes les autres Bénédictions, auxquelles il m'a jugé digne de participer.

Si ce que j'ai pris la Liberté d'avancer, pour obtenir votre Consentement, avoit l'Effet que je désire, je vous demande comme une Grace particulière, ma chère Mère, que vous differiez le Moins qu'il est possible, parceque comme une autre jeune Demoiselle de notre Ecole, doit aussi commencer dans peu de Jours, je souhaiterois de tout mon Cœur, si vous y consentez, commencer dans le même Tems, pour pouvoir vous convaincre que je ne suis pas si inconstante que quelqu'autres d'un Age plus avancé.

Votre Complaisance à m'accorder cette Faveur, et le nombre infini de celles dont vous m'avez déjà comblé, animeront de la plus parfaite Reconnoissance,

MADAME ET TRES CHERE MERE,

Votre très-respectueuse, et obéissante Servante et Fille.

L E T -

Indeed, my dear Mamma, was I deficient of that Requisite, *a good Ear*, I should be far from inferring, by my Intreaties, your Consent to my Beginning: But I believe you are not unacquainted that Providence has been pleased to bestow upon me that natural Endowment, in Company with the other Blessings it has thought me worthy the Participation.

If what I have taken the Liberty to advance, to induce your Consent, should have the desired Effect; I earnestly entreat that my dear Mamma will defer it as short a Time as possible, as another young Lady at our School is also to begin in a few Days; and would gladly, if permitted, begin at the same Time, that I may have an Opportunity of convincing her, that my Disposition is not as unstable as others of a more advanced Age.

Your Condescension to this, among the innumerable Favours you have already conferred upon me, will be greatly acknowledged by,

HONOURED MADAM,

Your most dutiful Daughter.

L E T.



## L E T T R E XLVIII.

D'une jeune Demoiselle, en Réponse à la Lettre de son Pere, dans laquelle il l'informoit de la Mort de sa Mere.

O ! MON CHER PERE,

**C**OMMENT exprimerai-je les Peines et les Douleurs, où la Perte de la plus indulgente, de la plus tendre, et de la meilleure des Mères, a plongé mon Esprit troublé ? Jamais hélas ! Jusqu'à Présent je n'avois eu Sujet d'un réel Chagrin ! Non jamais jusqu'à présent je n'avois su ce que c'étoit que Malheur ! Et pourquoi ? Pourquoi ? Mon cher Pere, m'avez vous caché sa Maladie, jusqu'à-ce qu'il fut trop tard de recevoir la Bénédiction d'une Mère mourante ?

Mais, mon cher Pere, s'il en est Temps encore (ce que je crains fort, hélas ! qu'il ne soit pas) permettez-moi, avant d'être privée pour jamais de la Vue d'une Mère si chere, si tendre, et si bonne, de dire le dernier à Dieu à ses precieux Restes, et de mêler mes Embrassemens de mes Larmes, pendant le peu de Temps qui me reste. Quelque frappant que ce Spectacle puisse être ; encore est-ce l'unique Consolation qui me reste dans l'Affliction actuelle ou je suis.

Ne me refusez pas cette Grace, mon très-cher Pere ; mais plutôt avec toute la Promptitude

## LETTER XLVIII.

From a young Lady, in Answer to her Pappa's Letter, wherein he informed her of her Mamma's Death.

OH! DEAR PAPPA,

HOW shall I express the Perturbation, and Anxieties, which my distracted Mind suffers, by the loss of the most indulgent, affectionate, and best of Parents. O! Never till now had I a Cause of solid Grief! Never till now, acquainted with Misfortune! Why, why, my dear Pappa, did you conceal her Illness, ere it was too late, to receive a dying Parent's Blessing.

But, dear Pappa! If not too late, (but alas! I greatly fear it is,) permit me ere I am for ever deprived the Sight of a most tender, dear, and indulgent Parent, to take the last Adieu of her dear Remains; and for a short Space of Time, mingle Embraces with my Tears: And though shocking as the Scene must be, yet still it is the only Consolation left me, in my present Conflict.

Do not, my dearest Father, deny me this Request; but on the Wings of Speed, send to

CON-

titude possible, faites-moi conduire à elle, avant que la Derniere, et fatale Cérémonie soit finie, ce qui m'empêcheroit de payer à ses Cendres ce Tribut qu'exigent l'Amour et le Devoir filial.

Dans l'Attente certaine de votre Consentement, je suis,

MON TRES CHER PERE,

Votre très-affligée, et très-respectueuse Servante et Fille.



## LETTRE XLIX.

A une jeune Demoiselle sur la Mort de sa Mere.

MA CHERE DEMOISELLE,

JE me flatte que vous êtes trop bien convaincue de la sincere Amitié, et de l'Attachement que j'ai pour vous pour penser qu'il me soit possible de gouter interieurement aucun Plaisir, ou Satisfaction réelle, dans le Tems même que je fais que vous êtes ma chere Amie, dans l'Affliction la plus amere et la plus Accablante qui ait pu vous arriver.

J'avoue que vous ne pouvez assez évaluer la Perte que vous avez à supporter par la Mort de votre chere Mere ; Mais permettez-moi de dire, que je me sens presque aussi attendrie d'entendre que

convey me to her, before that the last and fatal Ceremony is over, which will exclude me from paying that Tribute to her Ashes, which filial Love, and Duty claim.

In full Expectation of your Permission,  
I remain,

Most HONoured SIR,

Your much afflicted, and  
most dutiful Daughter.



## L E T T E R XLIX.

To a young Lady on the Death of her Mother.

DEAR Miss,

I HOPE you are too well convinced of my sincere Friendship and Affection, to imagine that I can harbour within my Bosom any real Pleasure or Satisfaction, when I am assured that my dear Friend is at the same Instant under the most bitter and heavy Affliction, that possibly could befall her.

The Loss you have sustained by the Decease of your dear Mamma, I am convinced, is, to you, unvaluable: But give me leave to say, that I  
am

que vous vous affigez jusqu'à en perdre la Raison.

Tous ceux qui ont eu le Plaisir d'avoir la moindre Liaison avec Madame votre Mere, et qui ont connu son Mérite, et les aimables Qualités qu'elle possédoit, sentent bien la Perte que vous avez faite ; mais comme elle est irréparable, je suis assurée que vous réfléchirez comme il convient, et que vous rapellerez à votre Secours cette Raison dont vous favez faire Usage dans les autres Occasions ; avouez qu'un Excès de Chagrin dans tous les Evenemens naturels, est plutôt blamable que digne de Louanges.

Remarquez avec quelle Force d'Esprit, et quelle Résignation à la Volonté de l'Etre Divin, votre digne Pere, agit en cette Occasion ; et considerez que votre Perte n'est pas comparable à la Sienne.

C'est dans l'Espérance d'adoucir votre Douleur autant qu'il m'est possible, que je vous dis ceci, dans l'Intention de la dissiper, et dans la Crainte que vous ne vous y abandonniez trop.

Je ne doute pas qu'il ne produise l'Effet que je désire, et que j'aurai la Satisfaction d'apprendre que vous êtes la Copie fidele de l'Original qu'il a plû au Tout-puissant de vous conserver, j'espére pour plus Longtems ; ce sont les Vœux sincères de celle qui est,

MA CHERE DEMOISELLE,

Votre très-humble Servante,  
et fidèle Amie.

L E T-

am almost as much concerned to hear, that you give up your Reason, to Affliction.

Every one who had the Pleasure of the least Intimacy with your Mamma ; and acquainted with her Worth, and amiable Qualities ; is sensible of the Loss you have sustained : But as it is irrecoverable, I am certain, if you will reflect properly, and recal that Reason, which on other Occasions you are Mistress of, to your Assistance ; you must own, that Excess of Grief in all natural Causes, is rather blameable than commendable.

Observe with what Fortitude and Resignation to the Will of the Divine Being, your worthy Father acts on this Occasion ; and consider that your Loss is not comparable with his.

It is in Hopes of alleviating your Grief as much as possible my Capacity will admit of, that I have said thus much in order to remove it ; fearing you too much indulge it.

I hope it will have the desired Effect ; and that I shall have the Satisfaction to hear, that you are a true Copy of that Original, which it has pleased the Almighty to spare you for (I hope) a long Space of Time, which is the Desire of,

DEAR Miss,

Your assured Friend, and  
most humble Servant.



## L E T T R E L.

D'une Demoiselle à sa Tante, qui soupçonneit que la dernière Lettre qu'elle avoit envoyée à son Pere, n'étoit pas de son Ecriture.

MA CHERE TANTE,

J'AI reçu hier une Lettre de mon cher Pere, dans laquelle il me mande que la dernière que je lui ai envoyée est entre vos Mains; et que vous soupçonnez n'être pas de mon Ecriture.

Si j'avois à me reprocher d'y avoir employé une meilleure Main, ou d'en avoir confié le Style à une autre Personne dans la Vüe de tromper, j'aurois sans Doute tout Lieu de craindre qu'on ne découvrît une Action si peu spirituelle: Mais comme je suis assurée de mon Innocence, il ne me flatte pas peu d'entendre que vous en approuviez l'Ecriture, ce que montre clairement votre Doute. Néantmoins je vous avouerai, Madame, que malgré le Plaisir que je ressens de la Surprise où vous êtes de la Bonté de l'Ecriture, je suis fort chagrine que vous me croyez capable d'une Faute si grossière, et d'avoir des Principes si viles, sibas, et si indignes que d'osier tromper en cela, ou en quelque autre Chose où mon Education est intéressée; et où mon Charactere peut-être le moins du Monde exposé

## LETTER L.

From a young Lady to her Aunt, who suspected, that her last Letter to her Pappa, was not written by herself.

DEAR AUNT,

I RECEIVED Yesterday a Letter from my Pappa, wherein he acquaints me, that my last to him, is in your Possession; and that you suspect that the Writing is not mine.

Was I conscious of having employed a better Scribe, or delegated the Office of Secretary to another, in order to deceive, it undoubtedly would give me great Concern to be detected in so disingenuous an Action: But as I am conscious of my Innocence, it gives me no small Pleasure to understand that you approve the Writing; which the Doubt you are in concerning it, plainly demonstrates: Nevertheless I must own to you, Madam, that amidst the Pleasure I received, from the Surprise you expressed at the Goodness of it, it greatly chagrines me, to be thought capable of committing so gross an Error; or that I am possessed of so mean, so base, and unworthy Principles, as to offer a Deception of that, or any other Kind, wherein my Education is concerned;

exposé à la Censure, ou mériter quelque Re-  
proche.

Si vous êtes encore, Madame, dans le  
même Sentiment, j'espere que la Présente est une  
Preuve suffisante qui vous convaincra que la Pré-  
cédente étoit écrite de ma propre Main, et je vous  
prie d'être persuadée que je suis trop bien instruite  
de ce que je dois au meilleur des Peres, et à mes  
Parens ; et que j'ai aussi trop à Cœur mon Avan-  
tage présent et à venir, pour jamais entreprendre,  
ni même penser d'en imposer à leur Credulité.

Je vous prie de présenter mes Respects  
à mon Oncle, et de les recevoir vous-même de celle  
qui a l'Honneur d'être,

MADAME ET CHERE TANTE,

Votre très-respectueuse Servante,  
et Niéce.



## LETTRE LI.

D'une jeune Demoiselle à sa Mere, où elle  
lui apprend que sa Sœur est fort malade  
à l'Ecole.

MADAME ET TRES CHERE MERE,

QUOIQUE je sois persua-  
dée que la nouvelle dont je vais vous informer  
vous

or where my Character is in the least liable to Censure, or of meeting with Reproach.

If, Madam, you still continue in the same Opinion, I hope that this is a sufficient Testimony to convince you, that my former was of my own Manufacture; and beg you may be assured, that I have too great a Sense of the Duty incumbent on me, to observe toward the best of Parents, and Relations; and too much Regard for my present and future Advantages, ever to offer, or attempt, any Impositions on their Credulity.

Please to present my humble Duty to my Uncle, and accept the same from,

DEAR AUNT,

Your dutiful Niece, and  
most humble Servant.



## L E T T E R L I.

From a young Lady to her Mamma, acquainting her, that her Sister is greatly indisposed at School.

DEAR MAMMA,

**N**O T W I T H S T A N D I N G I  
am convinced that the Information I have to give,  
will be as unwelcome to your Knowledge, as it  
is

vous fera autant de Peine qu'il m'en fait à moi-même de vous l'apprendre ; la Nécessité cependant ne me permet pas de garder le Silence.

Il y a peu de Jours que ma chere Sœur fut attaquée d'un Mal d'Estomac, que ma Gouvernante crut avoir été occasionné par quelque Fruit qu'elle avoit mangé à Jeun : Sur le Soir elle se trouva un peu soulagée, et mangea d'assez bon Appétit à souper ; mais elle ne resta pas deux Heures au Lit, que le Mal la reprit avec plus de Violence, et ne lui permit pas de fermer l'Oeil de toute la Nuit ; le Matin on envoya chercher l'Apoticaire, qui je crois a fait tout ce qu'il a pu pour soulager son Mal ; Mais le tout sans Effet, car il a augmenté au lieu de diminuer : C'est pourquoi ma Gouvernante qui en est presque inconsolable, souhaite que vous ne differiez pas de lui envoyer un habile Médecen, crainte que Faute d'un Avis convenable, il ne s'ensuivit de facheuses Conséquences.

, Je vous prie, ma chere Mere, de ne pas trop vous allarmer de l'Indisposition de ma Sœur (qui sera bientôt rétablie s'il plaît à Dieu) et d'être assurée que ma Gouvernante (qui est aussi une Mere pour ses Eleves) ne la laissera manquer de quoi que ce soit, et lui procurera tous les Secours qui seront en son Pouvoir.

Je vous prie d'assurer mon cher Pere, de mes Respects, et de les recevoir de celle qui a l'Honneur de se dire,

MADAME ET TRES CHERE MERE,

Votre très-obéissante Servante  
et Fille.

L E T.

is disagreeable for me to acquaint you with; yet Necessity will not permit me to be silent.

My dear Sister was a few days ago taken with a Pain in her Stomach; which my Governess imagines proceeded from some Fruit she had eaten before Breakfast. She grew something easier towards Night, and had a pretty good Appetite at Supper; but after she had been in Bed about two hours, the Pain returned with more Violence, and would not permit her a Moment's Rest. In the Morning our Apothecary was sent for; who I presume did all that he could to alleviate her Pain, but all to no Purpose; for it rather increased than diminished: Wherefore my Governess, who is almost inconsolable, desires that you will not delay your Orders for a skilful Physician to attend her, lest any bad Consequence should ensue from the Neglect of proper Advice.

I beg my dear Mamma may not be too much alarmed at my Sister's Indisposition; (which, I trust in God, will soon be removed) or think any Care is wanting in my Governess, (who is also a Parent to her Scholars) to render her all possible Assistance in her Power.

Please to present my humble Duty to my dear Pappa; and accept the same from,

DEAR MAMMA,

Your dutiful Daughter.

\* \* \* \* \*

## LETTER LII.

D'une jeune Demoiselle dans une Ecole de Pension en *Angleterre*, à sa Mere dans la *Jamaique*.

MADAME ET TRESCHERE MERE,

J'ESPERE que vous avez reçu la Lettre que je vous ai envoyé par le Capitaine\*\*\* dans laquelle je vous informe de mon heureuse Arrivée à *Londres*, et de l'Espérance où je suis, que vous, et mon cher Pere jouissez toujours de la même parfaite Santé où vous étiez, lorsque j'avois le Bonheur d'être avec vous.

Je prevois par ce que je ressens moi-même, la Peine et le Chagrin que vous causent ma Séparation, et mon Eloignement ; mais je nie flatte que vous informant de l'heureuse Situation où je suis, et que je jouis d'une Santé parfaite, Dieu merci, je calmerai cette Inquiétude dont mon Absence est la Cause.

La Dame, sous les Soins de qui l'on m'a remise, est d'un Charactère très aimable ; et je serois indigne de la Tendresse, et de l'Amité qu'elle me témoigne en toute Occasion, si je n'y répondais de la Maniere la plus reconnoissante.

Il y avoit plus d'un Mois que j'étois arrivée, qu'elle encore n'avoit pu se fixer dans le Choix d'une Ecole au gré de ses Desirs, et elle aimâ mieux souffrir

THE HISTORY OF  
THE LIFE OF A YOUNG LADY.

## LETTER LII.

From a young Lady, at a Boarding-School  
in *England*, to her Mamma at *Jamaica*.

HONOURED MADAM,

I HOPE that you received my Letter which I sent by Captain\*\*\*, wherein I gave you an Account of my safe Arrival at *London*; and that you, and my dear Pappa, still enjoy that blessed State of Health you possessed, when I had the Happiness of being with you.

I am not insensible, from what I feel myself, of the Anxiety and Concern you labour under, on Account of my Separation at so great a Distance: But I hope that the Information I shall give you, in regard to the happy Situation I am in; and that I am (God be praised) in perfect Health; will alleviate that Uneasiness which my Absence is the Cause of.

The Lady to whose Care I was consigned, is one of the most amiable Character; and I should esteem myself unworthy that Tenderness and Friendship, which on every Occasion she observes towards me; should I not acknowledge it in the most grateful Manner.

It was upwards of a Month after my Arrival, before she could fix me in a School to her Satisfaction; and rather chose to be incumbered

souffrir mon incommode Compagnie, que de s'en débarrasser promptement pour me placer dans la premiere Ecole qu'on lui proposoit, avant d'être informée de bonne Part que la Gouvernante qu'on lui recommandoit comme une Personne capable, à qui le soin de mon Education devoit être confié, possédoit toutes les Qualités nécessaires qu'exige un Dépot d'une pareille Conséquence.

Cette Prudence maternelle (je puis avec juste Raison lui donner ce Nom) sera pour moi dans la Suite, j'en suis sûre, un vrai Sujet de me féliciter d'avoir eu l'Avantage d'être sous la Conduite d'une Dame, dont le Caractere, les Talens, et les Qualités exemplaires ne peuvent manquer de lui attirer le Respect et l'Estime de celles qui ont assez de Bonheur de recevoir d'elle leur Education.

Je lui ai fait Présent du peu de Confitures que j'avois apportées pour moi, elle les a acceptées de la Façon la plus polie, quoi qu'avec beaucoup de Peine, dans la Crainte de me priver de ce qui fait les Delices de la Jeunesse ; mais je dois vous dire qu'elle a bien Soin que je n'en perde pas ma Part ; car il est rare (pour ne pas dire toujours) que je ne sois sûre d'en avoir lorsqu'elle en fait Usage, et non-seulement de celles-là, mais de toute autre Chose délicate qu'elle peut à-propos me procurer.

Voilà, ma chère Mère, tout ce que j'ai à vous mander pour le Présent ; mais dans peu je vous dirai davantage, et je vous enverrai un Détail exact de tout ce qui me regarde personnellement, et que je croirai agréable et amusant.

Ma Gouvernante vous prie de recevoir ses Complimens, et vous supplie instamment d'être assurée,

with my troublesome Company, than to hurry me out of her Family into the first School that was proposed to her, before she was thoroughly assured from good Authority, that the Governess recommended to her, was a proper Person to whose Tuition I was to be intrusted, and possessed of every necessary Qualification, which a Trust of such Consequence requires.

This, (as I may justly term it) parental Caution, I am sure will hereafter give me Reason greatly to rejoice at; being fixt with a Lady, whose Character, Abilities, and exemplary Qualifications cannot fail, of rendering her the greatest Respects from those who are so happy as to receive their Education under her Inspection.

The few sweetmeats I brought over with me for my own use, I made her a Present of, which she accepted of in the politest Manner, though with much Reluctance; fearing to deprive me of *that* which most Youth admire: But I must observe to you, that she takes care not to let me lose my Share; for she seldom (if ever) makes use of them, but I am sure to participate: And not only of those, but also of every other good Thing, her Goodness can conveniently procure me

This, dear Mamma, is all that I can entertain you with at present; but shall, when I am a little settled, send you a farther and true Account of every Particular relative to myself, and every other Thing that I imagine will be agreeable, and entertaining.

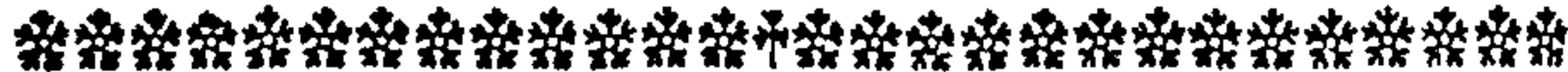
My Governess begs you to accept her most sincere Compliments; and earnestly intreats  
you

assurée, qu'elle ne négligera rien pour rendre les Soins de mon Education conformes à vos Désirs : Et je m'assure, machere Mere, que vous êtes persuadée que je ferai tous mes Efforts, pour me perfectionner dans mes Exercices, avec toute la Diligence, l'Application, et la Promptitude possible.

Je vous prie d'assurer mon cher Pere de mes Respects, et de me croire,

MADAME, ET TRES CHERE MERE,

Votre très-respectueuse Servante et Fille.



### L E T T R E LIII.

De la même Demoiselle à sa Mere.

MADAME ET TRES CHERE MERE,

J'AI reçu avec une Joie inexprimable l'Honneur de la Vôtre en Réponse à ma Premiere, et je suis charmée d'apprendre que le Détail que je vous y ai donné de la Situation où je suis, ait produit l'Effet que je desirois, du moins autant que l'Eloignement peut le permettre.

Je l'ai promis, je le tiendrai ; je vous informerai des Circonstances qui me regardent personnellement.

Je n'ai pas besoin de vous parler des Perfections, et des Talents de ma chere Gouvernante, puisque

you to be assured, that she will omit no Opportunity to render your Design, in regard to my Education, affectual : And I hope my dear Mamma is convinced, that I shall use my utmost Endeavours to compleat my Studies, with all possible Diligence, Application, and Expedition.

Pray give my Duty to my dear Pappa, and believe me to be,

HONOURED MADAM,

Your most dutiful Daughter.



## LETTER LIII.

From the same young Lady to her Mamma.

HONOURED MADAM,

I HAD the Honour of receiving Your's in Answer to my First, with inexpressible Satisfaction ; and rejoice to hear that the Account I therein gave you in regard to my Situation, has met with the desired Effect, at least so far as Distance will admit of.

As I promised, so shall I be punctual to perform : That is, to inform of some Particulars relative to myself.

I need not take up your Time in describing to you the Accomplishments and Qualifications

puisque votre Lettre m'apprend que vous en avez déjà reçu un Détail aussi satisfaisant que l'on puisse le désirer, c'est pourquoi je me bornerai seulement à vous dire qu'elle est, toute Bonté ! tout Amour ! toute Tendresse ! Et qu'elle possède toutes les Qualités nécessaires à l'accomplissement de ce noble et important employ dont elle s'est chargée, et dont elle remplit les Fonctions avec beaucoup d'Exactitude, de Diligence et de Succès.

Il ne m'est pas non-plus nécessaire de vous informer que chaque Personne, qu'elle a choisie pour concourir avec elle à embellir notre Esprit de tout ce qui peut former une utile et brillante Education, possède parfaitement les Sciences qu'elle enseigne, parce-que vous devez penser que notre Gouvernante n'en voudroit jamais employer d'autre dans son Ecole.

La Langue *Française* y est enseignée dans toute sa Pureté, et selon les Regles de la Grammaire, par l'Epoux de notre Gouvernante ; ce qui est d'un grand Avantage aux jeunes Demoiselles, qui dans très peu de Tems sont en Etat de converser dans cette Langue, et de la prononcer avec autant de Délicatesse que si elles étoient réellement nées en *France*.

Il est un autre Point d'Education que notre Gouvernante a aussi très à Cœur, et auquel peu d'Ecoles (s'il en est) avec la nôtre, peuvent prétendre ; sans excepter même ces Colleges, et ces Académies, où l'on enseigne les Belles-Lettres, et que l'on appelle, je crois, les Langues mortes.

Ce Point essentiel que je veux dire, est le Talent de lire ; et quoique je crusse lire passablement bien ; néanmoins dès-que je fus ici, je trouvai que je m'étois fort trompée dans l'Opinion que j'avais

fications of my dear Governess; as Your's acquaints me that you already have received a most satisfactory Information: Wherefore shall confine myself to say but thus much; that she is all Goodness! All Love! All Tenderness! and possessed of every Requisite, necessary for the Completion of that important and noble Employment she has undertaken; and which she executes with the utmost Exactitude, Diligence, and Success.

Neither have I Occasion to inform you, that every Assistant who has a Share in embellishing our Minds with the useful and polite Parts of Education, is perfect in what either he, or she, professes; because your Reason most suggest to you, that our Governess would employ none but such as were so.

The *French* Language is taught in its Purity and Grammatical, by our Governess's Spouse; which is greatly advantageous to the young Ladies; who, in a very short Space of Time are enabled to converse in that Language, and pronounce it with such Delicacy, as though they really were Natives of *France*.

There is another Part of Education which our Governess pays the greatest Regard to; and which few Schools (if any) have an equal Claim to Merit with Ours; nay, even such Seminaries, and Academies, wherein classical Literature, and what I think they call, the *dead Languages*, are taught.

The Branch I mean, is Reading; and notwithstanding I thought that I read tolerably well, yet at my first Establishment there, I found that I was greatly mistaken in the Judgment I passed

j'avois eu de moi, et que j'ignorois entierement ce qui est nécessaire à une Personne qui veut se piquer de lire correctement, et avec Goût : L'on ne peut passer pour bien lire (quoiqu'on ne fasse aucune Méprise dans ses Mots) si l'on n'observe un Son de Voix convenable, un Accent naturel, une juste Energie, et une Prononciation correcte ; il faut même lire tel Sujet que ce soit, comme si c'étoit notre Production, et non l'Ouvrage d'un autre, et je suis convaincue que pour bien lire, il faut une Oreille aussi délicate que pour la Musique.

L'on ne s'attache point autant que l'on devroit à cette Partie essentielle de l'Etude ; quelle en est la Raison ? C'est qu'un très grand nombre de ceux qui l'enseignent, ignorent eux-mêmes ce qui est nécessaire pour bien lire, et les Beautés qui font particulières à ce Talent ; conséquemment leurs Eleves ne savent qu'exprimer simplement leurs Mots, sans rien observer de ce dont nous venons de parler.

Le Maître qui enseigne l'Ecriture dans notre Ecole, est aussi engagé par notre Gouvernante à enseigner à lire à nos jeunes Demoiselles, après que l'Ecriture est finie ; et ce sera entièrement leur Faute, si elle ne lisent mieux que la pluspart des Etudiants des Collèges ; après qu'elles auront quitté l'Ecole, soit pour lire un Chapitre de l'Ecriture sainte, du Spectateur, &c.

Pour moi je donnerai toute l'Attention et l'Exactitude possible, pour acquérir cette Perfection, parceque je sens, et l'Avantage que j'en retirerai moi-même, et le Plaisir que je procurerai à mes Amis dans l'Occasion.

passed upon myself, and intirely ignorant of the Requisites necessary for a Person to be possessed of, who would read with *Propriety* and *Correctness*: A Person cannot be termed a good Reader, (notwithstanding he miscalls not his Words) unless he observes a proper Tone of Voice, a true Accent, a just Emphasis, and correct Pronunciation; and to deliver whatever Subject he is reading on, as if it proceeded from himself, and not from the Works of another: And I am convinced that *to read well*, requires as delicate an Ear as Musick.

This essential Part of Learning is not as properly attended to as it ought to be: The Reason, why? Because too many who profess to teach it, are ignorant themselves of the Requisites and Beauties, that belong to it; consequently their Pupils know no more than to express barely the Words they read, without the least Observance of any one Thing before mentioned.

The Writing-Master that attends our School, and who professes teaching to read the *English* Language; is engaged by our Governess, to instruct most of the young Ladies to read, after Writing is finished: And it will be intirely their own Fault, if they bear not the Prize from most of the College-Students, after they have left School; either in reading a Chapter in the Holy Scriptures, a Spectator, &c.

For my Part I shall be as observant and studious, as possible, in the Acquisition of this Accomplishment; as I am sensible of the Advantage it will be to myself, and also, occasionally entertaining, to my Friends.

I have

Je n'ai rien d'important à vous apprendre pour le Présent, si-non que je me trouve très-heureuse où je suis, et que je jouis d'une bonne Santé : Puisse la vôtre, et celle de mon cher Pere, être toujours aussi parfaite ; ce sont les Voeux sincères de,

MADAME, ET TRES CHERE MERE,

Votre très-humble et très-obéis-fante Servante, et Fille

XXXXXXXXXXXXXX

### L E T T R E LIV.

La même mande à sa Mere qu'elle doit bientôt retourner à la *Jamaique*, ayant fait des Progrès suffisans, dans tout ce qu'on lui avoit fait apprendre.

MADAME ET TRES CHERE MERE,

**C**O M M E je me flatte d'avoir répondu en grande Partie au Desein que vous aviez en m'envoyant en *Angleterre*, et que vous vous en rapportez entierement au Sentiment de la Dame, aux Soins de laquelle j'ai été confiée en arrivant à *Londres*, j'espere bientôt vous donner, et à mon cher Pere une agréable Surprise, en vous payant en Personne, mes Devoirs, et mes très-humbls Respects.

Cette

I have nothing of Moment at Present to inform you of, but that I am very happy in my Situation, and in perfect Health ; which that you and my dear Pappa may always enjoy the same, is the constant and earnest Prayers of,

HONOURED MADAM,

Your most dutiful Daughter.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXX

## LETTER LIV.

From the same to her Mamma, acquainting her of her speedy Return to *Jamaica*, having acquired a sufficient Improvement in her Studies.

HONOURED MADAM,

AS your Purpose in sending me to *England*, is (I hope) in a great Measure answered ; and as that Affair is left intirely to the Judgment of the Lady to whose Care I was, at my first Arrival in *London*, consigned ; I hope soon to give you and my dear Pappa an agreeable Surprise, by paying you my most humble Duty and Respects, personally.

This

Cette Lettre d'Avis vous étonnera peut-être, si vous faites Attention qu'il n'y a qu'un peu plus de deux Ans que je suis sous la Conduite de ma Gouvernante; je conserverai une éternelle Reconnaissance de la Peine qu'elle a prise à rendre mon Education parfaite en si peu de Tems, et de la Tendresse qu'elle a toujours eu pour moi.

Je n'entreprendrai point, ma chere Mere, de vous instruire moi-même des Progrès que j'ai fait dans mon Education, ni ne m'engage à répéter des Louanges qu'on m'a données sur ce Sujet, de peur que venant de moi, elle ne paroissent montrer trop de Vanité, d'Orgueil et de Suffisance, ainsi je demanderai en Grace de garder le Silence, et de vous en rapporter à la Lettre de Madame\*\*\* qui accompagne celle-ci.

Ma Gouvernante et son Epoux, vous prient de recevoir leurs sincères Compliments, et leur Remercimens pour les differentes Faveurs qu'ils ont reçu de vous ; et quoique je goute par avance le Plaisir de revoir bientôt mon chere Pere, et ma chere Mere ; cependant mon amitié et ma Consideration pour cet aimable Couple sont si grandes, que j'en redoute l'Adieu, qui certainement sera accompagné de Pleurs de part et d'autre.

Je présente mes très-humbls Respects à mon cher Pere, et j'ai l'Honneur d'être,

MADAME ET TRES CHERE MERÉ,

Votre très-soumise et obéis-  
sante Servante et Fille.

LETTER

This Advice, perhaps, may surprize you, considering it is but a little more than two Years that I have been under the Tuition of my Governess ; whose Care in making me compleat so expeditiously, and Tenderness towards me, I shall ever acknowledge.

I shall not, my dear Mamma, presume to acquaint you myself of the Progress I have made in my Education, or offer to repeat the Encomiums that are passed upon me on that Head ; lest, coming from me, it should seem to favour too much of Vanity, Pride, and Self-conceit : Wherefore I shall beg Leave to be silent, and refer you to Mrs. \*\*\* Letter, which accompanies this.

My Governess, and Spouse, beg you will except their sincere Compliments, and Thanks, for your repeated Favours : And notwithstanding I anticipate the Pleasure of beholding soon my dear Pappa, and Mamma ; yet, so much is my Love and Regard for that amiable Pair, that I dread the Farewel ; which I am certain will be accompanied with Tears on all Sides.

I am, with my most humble Duty to my Pappa,

HONoured MADAM,

Your most dutiful Daughter.

LETTER



## L E T T R E LV.

De la même jeune Demoiselle, après son Arrivée à la *Jamaique*, à sa Gouvernante.

MADAME,

**L**A Reconnoissance ne me permet pas de négliger la premiere Occasion qui se présente, de vous donner de sincères Preuves de mon Attachement, et de mon Estime ; et de vous rendre mes très-humbles et sincères Remerciments de cet infatigable Soin et Exactitude que vous avez donné à mon Education spirituelle et temporelle, et aussi de cette Tendresse, et Attention particulière, que vous avez toujours eu pour moi, et dans toutes les Occasions, à la moindre Plainte d'Indisposition.

Je publierai toujours cette Conduite, Madame, de la Maniere la plus reconnoissante, autant que mon Pouvoir, et mes Forces me le permettront, et quand elles seroient dix fois plus grandes qu'elles le font, ou le pourront jamais être, ce sera toujours fort peu en Comparaison de ce qu'exige votre Merite, et de ce qui lui est dû, non-seulement de ma Part ; mais encore de toutes celles qui ont reçû leur Education sous votre Conduite, et vos Soins, qui caractériseroient le Cœur d'une véritable Mère.

Aussi

## LETTER LV.

From the same young Lady, after her Arrival at *Jamaica*, to her Governess.

MADAM,

GRATITUDE will not permit me to omit the first Opportunity that offers, to give you the sincerest Proofs of my Affection, and Esteem: And to return you my most humble and unfeigned Thanks for that unwearied Diligence, and Care you took, both of my spiritual, as well as temporal Education: As also, for the remarkable Tenderness and Assiduity you observed at all Times, and on all Occasions towards me, on the least Complaint of Disorder.

This Behaviour, Madam, I shall ever acknowledge in the gratafuleft Manner, my Power and Abilities will enable me to perform: And though they were ten-fold greater than they be, or perhaps ever will; they will come far short of *that* which your Merit claims, and has a Right to; not only from me, but from every Individual who have received their Education, under your maternal Care, and Inspection.

As

Aussi pour preuve de ma Reconnoissance, deux jeunes Demoiselles seront mises sous votre Direction, dès-qu'elles seront arrivées en *Angleterre*, et comme elles s'embarquent sur le même Bâtiment qui porte cette Lettre, je pense que vous pouvez les attendre dans peu de jours.

Ah ! Que je m'estime heureuse, si-tôt après mon Arrivée, de pouvoir être de quelque Utilité à ma très-chère Gouvernante ; et que les Fruits des Peines infatigables qu'elle a pris de moi (dont tout le Monde s'apperçoit) aient été les Motifs qui ont engagé leurs Parents à vous confier l'Education de ces jeunes Demoiselles : Car vous me permettrez de vous dire, qu'avant on avoit eu Dessein de les mettre dans une autre Ecole.

Mon cher Pere, et ma chere Mere, sont aussi reconnoissans que je le suis des Progrès rapides que j'ai fait, et vous prient de recevoir les petites Bagatelles qu'ils ont envoyé pour vous et mon cher Maître ; et comme le Capitaine du Vaisseau a eu Ordre de payer les Frais de la Douanne, elles doivent vous être remises exemptes de tout Droit, et de toute Dépense.

Favorisez-moi, je vous prie, de l'Honneur d'une de vos Lettres, par la premiere Occasion ; car je suis dans l'Impatience d'être assurée du Bonheur, de la Santé, et de la Prosperité de ceux à qui je dois tant, et d'eternelles Obligations.

J'ai l'Honneur d'être, et je serai en toute Occasion avec un très profond Respect.

MADAME,

La plus sincere de vos Amies, la plus humble, et la plus reconnoissante  
de vos Servantes.

L E T.

As a Proof therefore of my Gratitude, two young Ladies of this Island will as soon as possible after their Arrival in *England*, be put under your Tuition: And as they embark on board the same Vessel which conveys this; I presume you may expect them in a few Days.

Oh! How happy do I esteem myself, in having it in my Power, so soon after my Arrival here, to be serviceable to my dearest Governess; and that the Fruits of her indefatigable Care of me, (which is visible to all) were the Motives which induced their Parents to place the Confidence of the young Ladies Education in you: For I must beg Leave to acquaint you, that they were at first designed for another School.

My Pappa, and Mamma, join in sincere Acknowledgments for the expeditious Improvements I have made, and beg your Acceptance of the few Trifles they have sent for your Use: And as the Captain of the Ship has received Orders to defray the Custom; they are to be delivered to you free of any Duty, or Expence whatever.

Pray favour me with Your's by the first Opportunity; for I am impatient to hear of the Prosperity, Health, and Welfare of those to whom I owe so many, and lasting, Obligations.

I am with the greatest Respects, and on all Occasions,

MADAM,

Your most assured Friend, and  
most humble Servant.

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## L E T T R E LVI.

Un jeune Homme écrit de son Ecole à son Oncle, pour le prier d'engager son Pere à le mettre chez un Marchand, au lieu de l'envoyer à l'Université, comme il en a Intention.

**MONSIEUR ET TRES CHER ONCLE,**

**I**L ne m'est pas nécessaire de vous apprendre que mon cher Pere a Intention de m'envoyer au Collége, dès que j'en serai capable; vous en êtes déjà préuenu; quoique son Dessein soit contraire à votre Sentiment, et à mon Avantage à venir. Je crois que vous savez aussi, qu'eu Egard au Tems qu'il y a que je suis à l'Ecole, je ne suis pas le moins avancé des Ecoliers de ma Classe, il y a déjà cinq Ans; et autant que je le puis comprendre, j'aurai besoin au moins de deux Ans de plus avant d'être réellement en Etat.

Je suis assuré qu'il m'est inutile de vous solliciter beaucoup de faire de votre Mieux pour l'engager à me placer dans quelqu'autre État de Vie; parceque je sais que vous lui en avez souvent parlé, et j'ai oui dire que vous lui aviez fait observer, que comme il n'y a personne dans la Famille qui ait Droit de Présentation; il est vraisemblable qu'après avoir passé quatre ou cinq Ans de plus à l'Université, tout ce que j'ai à espérer est une

斯里蘭卡僧伽羅文書寫體

## LETTER LVI.

From a young Gentleman at School to his Uncle, desiring him to intercede with his Pappa to place him with a Merchant, instead of sending him to the University, which his father intended.

DEAR UNCLE,

I NEED not inform you that it is my Pappa's Intentions to send me to College, as soon as I am qualified for that Purpose, being already acquainted with them ; notwithstanding his Resolutions are contrary to your Opinion, or my future Benefit. I believe you also know, that, considering the Time I have spent at School, I am not the backwardest of my School-Fellows of the same Standing, which is now five Years : And by what I can understand, I shall require at least two years more, before that I can be properly prepared.

I am certain that I need not intreat you much, to use your Endeavours with him to place me in some other Station of Life ; because you have, to my Knowledge, often discoursed him on that Subject ; and I have heard you tell him, that as there is no Presentation in the Family, it is not unlikely, that after I have spent four or five Years more at the University, the most I can expect is,

une Place de Vicaire de trente, ou quarante Pièces par An dans quelque pauvre Village de Campagne, et y être peut-être confiné toute la Vie, à moins qu'on interesse quelque Grand à me procurer un Bénéfice.

J'Espere que vous ne pensez pas que j'aie de l'Aversion pour cet Etat; bien loin de là; je l'embrasserois même avec Ardeur, et Plaisir: Mais comme notre Famille est nombreuse, et que la Fortune de mon cher Pere n'est que médiocre; je crains qu'apres toutes les Dépenses qu'il a déjà faites pour mon Education, et celles qu'il fera obligé de faire pendant que je serai au Collége, je ne lui sois encore à Charge; qu'en Conséquence je ne fasse Tort à la Fortune de mes Sœurs, que je souhaiterois, s'il étoit en mon Pouvoir, plutôt augmenter que de diminuer.

Je vous demande en Grace, mon cher Oncle, de lui parler encore une fois à ce Sujet, et de faire tous vos Efforts pour le persuader de me mettre chez quelque Marchand, où je puisse espérer par mon Assiduité, mon Industrie, et mon Devoir, devenir l'Honneur de ma Famille, et l'aider même s'il est nécessaire.

Ayez la Bonté de faire accepter à ma Tante mes très-humbles Respects, et de les recevoir vous-même de celui qui a l'Honneur d'être,

MON CHER ONCLE,

Votre très-humble, et très-affectionné Serviteur, et Neveu.

P. S. Je vous prie de cacher ceci à mon cher Pere, et d'excuser cette Apostille.

L E T-

a Curacy of thirty or forty Pounds a Year in some obscure Country-Village, and perhaps continue in that Situation during Life, unless Interest is made among the Great to procure me a Living.

I hope, Sir, you do not imagine that it is the Profession I am averse to : God forbid ! that I should not embrace the Proposal with Ardency and Pleasure : But as our Family is numerous, and my Pappa's Fortune but small, I fear, after all the Expences he has been at for my Education already, and those he will be at, during my Stay at Colledge, I shall still be burthenome to him ; consequently detrimental to my Sister's Fortunes : Which I would rather Improve, was it in my Power, than impair.

I beg, Dear Sir, you will once more talk to him on this Topic, and endeavour to persuade him to place me with some Merchant, where I may expect from my Affiduity, Industry, and Merit, to become an Honour to my Family : And if Occasion requires it, a Help also.

Please to pay my humble Duty to my Aunt ; and beg your Acceptance of the same, from,

DEAR UNCLE,

Your most affectionate Nephew,  
and most humble Servant.

P. S. Please to excuse this Postscript, which desires you will conceal this from my Father.

## LETTRE LVII.

Le même répond à une Lettre qu'il a reçû  
de son Oncle.

# MONSIEUR ET TRES CHER ONCLE,

J'APPRENDS par votre Lettre que vous avez eu la Bonté d'engager mon Pere à renoncer au Deffein qu'il avoit de m'envoyer au Collège ; mais vous ne me dites rien de ses nouvelles Intentions à mon Egard ; où s'il consent à ce que j'ai demandé, d'être placé dans le Commerce.

Je vous assure, Monsieur, que je suis encore plus allarmé que je ne l'étois auparavant de sa Reserve à ce Sujet ; parce qu'il lui est echapé dans de certaines Circonstances, quelques Expressions, comme s'il étoit indécis du quel des deux il feroit Choix, de l'Eglise, ou de l'Armée ; car j'ai Raison de craindre qu'il ne soit déterminé ou pour l'un ou pour l'autre : un Monsieur qui est de ses Intimes, et qui m'a honoré de sa Visite en allant à sa Terre, m'a appris, depuisque j'ai eu le Plaifir de vous écrire, que mon Pere, à ce qu'il croit, a fait faire des Informations parmi les Agens de l'Armée, pour savoir s'il n'y auroit pas quelque Commission vacante dans la Cavalerie, ou dans l'Infanterie.

Cet Avis me donne beaucoup d'Inquiétude, que peut-être, Monsieur, vous imaginerez  
vous

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## LETTER LVII.

From the same in Answer to a Lettre from  
his Uncle.

HONOURED SIR,

YOUR Letter informs me that you have been pleased to interceed with my Father to lay aside the Design he had of sending me to College; but have taken no Notice of his further Intentions concerning me; or whether he acquiesces to my Request, in placing me in the mercantile Way.

This his Reservedness, I assure you, Sir, alarms me rather more than before; because he has at certain Times dropt some Expressions as if undetermined, which of the two to make choice of, the *Church*, or *Field*; for one or other of them, I fear he is resolved on; having, since I had the Pleasure of writing to you, been informed by a Gentleman who is one of his Intimates, and who honoured me with his Visit in passing to his County-Seat, that my Father has, he believes, made some Enquiries among the Agents belonging to the Army, concerning Vacancies, either in the Horse, or Foot.

This Information gives me great Uneasiness; which perhaps, Sir, you may imagine

vous dans ces Conjonctures, venir plutôt de Peur, que d'aucune autre Opposition que je puisse avoir au Service; puisque la pluspart des jeunes Gens aiment à se voir parés d'un Habit gallonné, d'une Cequare, et d'une Epée; et se croient des Hommes, dès l'Instant même qu'ils sont revêtus pour la première fois d'un Uniforme.

Toute l'Espérance qui me reste, que ces Recherches pourroient être pour quelqu'Ami qui n'a pas de Connoissance dans le Militaire, est, que je suis ignorant de ces Sciences qu'il est nécessaire à tout jeune Homme de savoir, avant qu'il ose être, ce que réellement il n'est pas; et je suis presqu'affuré que mon cher Pere a trop de Sentiment pour me mettre au même Rang de tant d'Apprentifs, dont le Nombre n'est déjà que trop grand.

Si, Monsieur, comme je vous l'ai déjà dit, vous me soupçonnez de Déffaut de Courage; permettez-moi de vous assurer, que ce n'est pas le Motif qui me porte à m'opposer à cet Etat de Vie: non, Monsieur, d'autres; d'un plus grand Poids, et plus essentiels à mon Avantage à venir, me pressent de l'éviter s'il m'est possible. Les Raisons sont si importantes, que je suis certain que vous les approuverez comme moi, quand je vous en aurai fait Part; mais je les réservrai jusqu'à ce que j'aie l'Honneur de vous voir; d'ici à ce Tems, je vous prie de sonder mon Pere sur cette Affaire, et de me donner Connoissance de ses Réolutions.

J'ai

proceeds at this Time from Fear, rather than any other Objection I can have to the Service; as most Youth are fond of being equipt with a laced Coat, Cokade, and Sword; and imagine themselves Men, from the very Instant they are first accoutred.

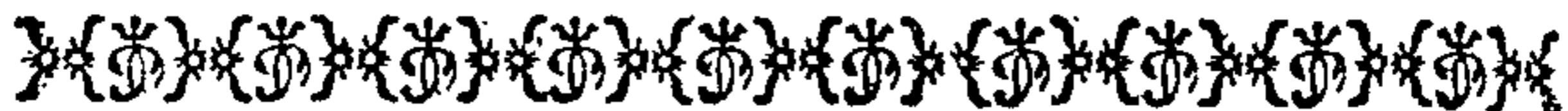
All the Hope that I have left that these Enquiries are for some Friend who is unacquainted in the Military, is, because I am unlearned in those Sciences, which are requisite for every young Gentleman to understand, ere he assumes to be, what in Reality, he is not: And I am almost assured, that he is too sagacious to enter me in the same Order of the many Novices that are extant.

If, Sir, as I before observed, you suspect me of a dastard Spirit; give me Leave to assure you, that *that* is not the Motive which induces me to object against that Way of Life: No, Sir! Others of greater Weight, and more essential to my future Welfare, urge me to (if I possibly can) avoid it: Which Reasons are so cogent, that I am certain, when you are acquainted with them, you will give into: But those I shall reserve till I have the Honour of seeing you; in the mean Time beg you would sound my Father in this Affair, and inform me of his Determinations.

J'ai l'Honneur d'être avec tout le Respect  
possible,

MONSIEUR ET TRES CHER ONCLE,

Votre très-humble, et très-obéissant  
Serviteur, et Neveu.



## LETTRE LVIII.

D'un Neveu qui demande une Grâce à son  
Oncle.

MONSIEUR ET TRES CHER ONCLE,

JE rougis et j'ai honte qu'après toutes les Graces extraordinaires dont vous m'avez déjà comblé, je sois à-présent dans la Nécessité de vous prier d'y en ajouter une Nouvelle : Et je vous supplie en même Tems de ne pas penser que ce soit la Vanité qui m'engage à vous importuner ; mais que j'y suis forcé par un absolue Nécessité, contraire à mon Inclination ; ni que la Certitude que j'ai de vos Soins, et de votre Affection, (tout ce que vous faites pour moi, le prouve pleinement) m'encouragea à présumer mal-à-propos de votre Bonté.

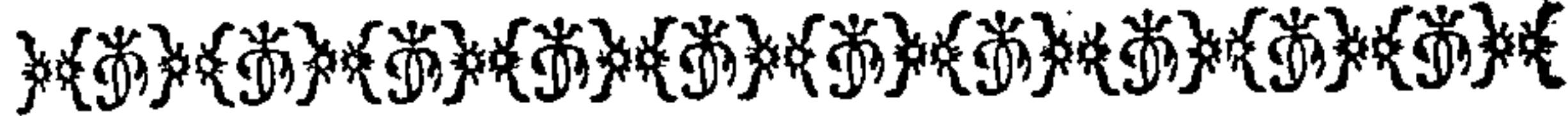
Non, Monsieur, rendez-moi la Justice de croire que je suis trop reconnoissant de vos Favours, et de vos Indulgences réitérées, pour m'exposer jamais à vous faire aucune Demande, qui

ait

I am, with all Humility,

HONOURED SIR,

Your dutiful Nephew, and most  
humble Servant.



## L E T T E R LVIII.

From a Nephew to his Uncle, requesting a  
Favour.

HONOURED SIR,

**I** BLUSH, and am confounded, after all the extraordinary Favours you have already vouchsafed me, that I am necessitated at present to request of you an additional one: And at the same Time intreat you may not imagine it is Pride that induces me to be thus troublesome, but absolute Necessity that forces me to it, contrary to my Inclinations: Or that the Knowledge I have of your Care and Affection, (which all your Actions towards me plainly demonstrate) should encourage me to presume untimely upon your Goodness.

No, Sir, believe me to be posseſt of a more grateful Sense of your repeated Favours and Indulgences, ever to offer at any Request that had the least Appearance of Presumption:

For,

ait la moindre Apparence de Présumption : Car soiez assuré que je m'accuserois moi-même d'Ingratitude, si j'essayois d'en imposer à votre Liberalité, même en chose de peu de Conséquence.

Comme je fai que c'est, et a toujours été votre Désir que je parusse, soit à l'Ecole, soit hors de l'Ecole, comme le Neveu d'une Personne de votre Caractere, et de votre Fortune ; permettez-moi de vous informer que les Habits que je porte à l'Ecole, sont en mauvais Etat, et ne peuvent plus me servir : Et comme dans de pareilles Circonstances, vous avez toujours eu la Coutume d'envoyer vos Ordres pour me faire habiller, je ne doute pas que vous n'ayez encore la même Bonté, d'autant plus que mes autres Habits sont encore trop bons pour être portés tous les Jours.

Mes humbles Respects à ma très chère Tante, et ne doutez pas que votre Amour, et votre Amitié n'animent la juste Reconnoissance de celui qui a l'Honneur de se dire,

**MONSIEUR ET TRES CHER ONCLE,**

Votre très-humble, et très-obéissant  
Serviteur, et Neveu.

L E T-

For, be assured, I should regard myself the most unworthy, should I attempt an Imposition, though ever so trifling, on your Beneficence.

As I am not ignorant that it is, and always was your Desire that I should appear, both in School, and out of it, as Nephew to a Person of your Repute and Fortune: Permit me to inform you, that the Cloaths I wear in School, are in bad Condition, and unfit for Use: And as it has been your Custom on such Occasions, to send your Orders for my Equipment; doubt not but you will still continue it, as either of my other Suits are as yet too good for common Wear,

My humble Duty to my dearest Aunt; and believe *him* to be possest with a just Sense of your Love and Friendship, who has the Honour of subscribing himself,

HONOURED SIR,

Your most dutiful Nephew,  
and most humble Servant.

L E T.



## LETTRE LIX.

D'un jeune Homme qui a quitté l'Ecole, à  
son Camarade particulier.

MON TRES CHER CAMARADE,

QUOIQUE je n'aie plus le Plaisir de partager avec vous les Amusemens de l'Ecole, ni celui de vous aider dans vos Exercices, pour lesquels (je suis faché de le dire) vous avez toujours montré trop d'Aversion : Cependant l'Amitié que je vous avois juré quand j'étois avec vous, dure encore ; et quoique je ne puisse plus vous rendre aucun Service de cette Espéce ; néanmoins l'interêt que je prends à votre Avancement futur, m'oblige de m'industrier à vous rendre tous les Offices d'Ami qui sont en mon Pouvoir, ou que l'Absence peut permettre : C'est pourquoi, pour preuve de cette Amitié que je vous porte, et dont je crois que vous êtes convaincu ; je renouvelerai mes premiers Avis, (comme je suis absent, et que je ne suis plus à portée de vous garantir de ces Corrections que la Paresse merite,) ils feront assez d'Impression sur vous, j'espére, pour vous obliger de secouer ce Défaut de bonne Volonté, et cette négligente Disposition à l'Etude.

Ce n'est pas vous flatter de dire que vous ne manquez pas des Talens nécessaires pour former le savant et l'Homme d'Affaires. Je suis  
con-



## LETTER LIX.

From a young Gentleman who had left School, to his chief School-Companion.

DEAREST SCHOOL-FELLOW,

### N OTWITHSTANDING

I have no longer the Pleasure of sharing with you School-Amusements ; and to assist you in your Exercises, which (I am concerned to say) you ever shewed too much Dislike to : Yet, the Friendship I professed when with you, still subsists ; and though I cannot render you any further Services of that Kind ; nevertheless, the Regard I have for your further Welfare, obliges me to employ myself in whatever friendly Offices are in my Power, or Absence will admit of : Wherefore, in Demonstration of that Friendship I profess, and which I believe you are convinced of, I shall renew my former Admonitions ; which (as I am absent, and you have me no longer to depend on to preserve you from those Chastisements which Idleness merits) I hope will have such Influence on you, as to oblige you to shake off that Unwillingness, and backward-Disposition, to study.

It is not Flattery in me to say, that you are not deficient in Talents that are necessary in forming the Scholar, and Man of Business. These,

I am

convaincu que vous les possédez dans un Dégré supérieur au commun des jeunes Gens de votre Age : Et pourquoi, mon cher Ami ! Ne ferez vous point Usage de ces Dons naturels, dont il a plû à la Bonté de la Providence de vous combler ? Vous voila à-présent arrivé à un Age où la plus part des jeunes Gens quittent l'Ecole ; étant dans votre seizième année, si je ne suis point mal informé : Et quelle déplorable Figure ne fait pas une Personne de votre Fortune, et avec de si belles Esperances, qui n'a point d'autres Avantages pour le rendre recommandable à la Société des Gens de Lettres, qu'un ridicule et pompeux Equipage, et une Bourse pleine ? Cela lui attirera j'en conviens les Regards des rusés, et du plus bas Peuple ; mais à propos de quoi briqueront-ils sa familiarité, il n'est pas difficile de le dire.

Je pousserois beaucoup plus loin, pour vous faire toucher au Doigt les Dangers que courrent les jeunes Gens, qui comme vous n'ont point de Prévoyance ; mais je me flatte, que le peu que je vous ai déjà dit, suffira pour vous reveiller de cette profonde Létargie, où vous ont plongé la Paresse, et un penchant Naturel aux Amusemens de l'Ecole : C'est pourquoi je n'en dirai pas davantage cette fois, persuadé que si vous voulez vous donner le Loifir de réfléchir sérieusement sur les Conséquences ; le petit Avis que j'ose vous donner, aura l'Effet que j'en attends : Plût à Dieu que cela soit ! C'est ce que souhaite sincèrement,

MON CHER CAMARADE,

Votre fidel Ami, et très-humble Serviteur.

L E T-

I am convinced of you, possess in a Degree beyond the Generality of Youth of your Years: And why, my dear Friend! will you reject the use of those natural Blessings which bounteous Providence has been pleased to bestow upon you? You are now arrived at an Age when most young Gentlemen quit School; being, if I am not mis-informed, in your sixteenth year: And what a despicable Figure must a Person of your Fortune, and other large Expectations, make, who has no other Imbellishments to recommend him to the Society of Men of Letters, but a gaudy Equipage, and a full Purse? These, I admit of, will gain him the Respect of the Cunning, and lower Class of People; but upon what Account, or for what Reason, they will court his Conversation, is not difficult to answer.

Much I could advance, to point out to you the Dangers that attend young Gentlemen of your unthinking Disposition; but I hope, that the Little I have already said, will be sufficient to awaken you out of that deep Lethargy, which Idleness, and a natural Propensity to School-Diversions, have possessed you with: Wherefore I shall add no more at this Time, being persuaded (if you will give yourself Leisure to reflect seriously upon the Consequences) that this little Advice I presume to offer, will have the desired Effect: Which, that it may! Is the sincere Wishes of,

DEAR SCHOOL-FELLOW,

Your assured Friend, and  
most humble Servant.

L. E. T.



## LE T T R E LX.

D'une jeune Demoiselle à ses Parens pour les féliciter sur le renouvellement de l'Année.

MON CHER PERE, ET MA CHERE MERE,

PUISQUE vous déirez que je passe les Fêtes de Noël avec ma Gouvernante, et que je suis par là privée du Plaisir de vous faire en Personne les Complimens de la Saison prochaine ; Mon Devoir m'anime trop pour ne pas m'en acquitter, ou de tel autre que ce puisse être, quand je serois même à une Distance beaucoup plus grande.

Afin de vous en convaincre, je prends la Liberté de vous écrire celle-ci ; je souhaite de tout mon Cœur qu'elle vous trouve en parfaite Santé, et dans une entiere Possession de la Prosperité, et de toutes les Bénédictions Temporelles, dont on puisse jouir en ce Monde, ou que vous désiriez vous-même : et que cette même Tendresse et Affection mutuelle qui a toujours subsisté entre vous, de Concours avec ces Avantages ci-dessus mentionnés ; continue sans Cesse, et se succède chaque Année.

Tels sont mes Vœux ardens et sincères, et tel est mon Devoir.

Quoique



## LETTER LX.

From a young Lady to her Parents ; to congratulate them on the Commencement of the New Year.

Most HONOURED SIR, AND MADAM,

AS it is your Desire that I should pass the Christmas Holidays with my Governess ; and as I am by that Reason deprived of the Pleasure of paying you personally, the Compliments of the approaching Season, I am too sensible of my Duty, to omit, *that*, or any other Part of it, though at a much greater Distance.

To convince you that I am so, I presume this ; earnestly hoping that it may meet you in the full Possession of Health, Happiness, and every other temporal Blessing this World can possibly afford, or you desire : And that the same Tenderness and mutual Affection, which has still subsisted between my dear Pappa, and Mamma, may, in Conjunction with the before-mentioned, still continue and roll on, through every succeeding Year.

Such are my earnest and constant Prayers ; and such is my Duty.

Though

Quoique je n'aie pas la Satisfaction que j'avois ordinairement, de passer les Vacances au Logis; néantmoins permettez-moi de vous dire que ma Gouvernante ne laisse passer aucune Occasion de rendre agréable notre Solitude (car je puis pour le Présent appeller ainsi notre Demeure) et comme je suis la seule qui ait reflé à l'Ecole pendant les Fêtes; elle ne manque pas de me prendre avec elle dans toutes les Visites qu'e.le rend, et de me présenter à quelque Personne que ce soit qui vienne la voir: Mais la plus grande Satisfaction que j'aie retiré d'avoir été absente de mes chers Parens pendant cette Saison, est, de m'avoir procuré l'Occasion d'achever une Paire de Manchettes brodées, que je prends la Liberté de présenter à mon cher Pere, et de le prier de recevoir comme une foible marque de mon Souvenir, et de la filiale Affection avec laquelle j'ai l'Honneur d'être,

L MON CHER PERE, ET MA CHERE MERE,

Votre très respectueuse  
Servante, et Fille.

Though I have not the usual Satisfaction of enjoying the Vacation at Home ; yet, give me Leave to say, that my Governess omits nothing that can make our solitary Abode (for I may justly call it so at this Time) agreeable : And as I am the only Scholar left these Holidays at School ; she fails not making me her Companion in all her Visits ; and am always introduced into whatever Company comes to visit her. But the greatest Satisfaction I reap from my being absent from my dear Parents at this Season, is, that it has afforded me an Opportunity of finishing a Pair of worked Ruffles which I have sent for my Pappa's Acceptance, as a trifling Token of the Remembrance, and filial Affection of,

Most HONOURED PARENTS,

Your ever dutiful Daughter.

## Of Numbers.

**N**UMBERS are composed of, or expressed by the following Characters, or Figures :

One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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Nine, Cypher.

9	0
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Nine of these are called Figures ; the 0 is called a Cypher. Wherefore you are to know, when a Cypher is put to the right Hand of any Figure, or Figures, it increases it ten Times in Value. Example, 1, 10 Ten ; 2, 20, Twenty ; 3, 30, Thirty ; 4, 40, Forty ; 5, 50, Fifty ; 6, 60, Sixty ; 7, 70, Seventy ; 8, 80, Eighty ; 9, 90, Ninety.

NOTE. The first Figure is called *Unit* ; the second Figure on the left Hand, *Tens* ; the third, *Hundreds* ; the fourth, *Thousands* ; the fifth, *Tens of Thousands* ; the sixth, *Hundreds of Thousands* ; the seventh, *Millions* ; the eighth, *Tens of Millions* ; the ninth, *Hundreds of Millions*.

## The Numeration Table.

Which teaches you to express, or read the Value of any given Number of Figures.

C	C of Millions	X	C of Millions	C	C of Thousands	X	C	C	X	Tens	Units
of	Millions	of	Millions	of	Thousands	of	Hundreds	Thousands			
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1			
		8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		
			7	6	5	4	3	2	1		
				7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
					6	5	4	3	2	1	
						5	4	3	2	1	
							4	3	2	1	
								3	2	1	
									2	1	
										1	

NOTE. You must first get by Heart the Words that are set over the nine Places of Figures in the following Table, before you can be perfect in reading any Number of Figures. Begin at the Unit's Place; *thus*, Units, Tens, Hundreds, &c. After you are perfect in this Table; you must be also perfect in the Tables of Pence, and Shillings; that you may cast up several Sums which are set directly under each other, without Mistakes.

## Table of Pence.

d.		l.	s.	d.
12 is	—	0	1	0
20 is	—	0	1	8
24 is	—	0	2	0
30 is	—	0	2	6
36 is	—	0	3	0
40 is	—	0	3	4
48 is	—	0	4	0
50 is	—	0	4	2
60 is	—	0	5	0
70 is	—	0	5	10
72 is	—	0	6	0
80 is	—	0	6	8
84 is	—	0	7	0
90 is	—	0	7	6
96 is	—	0	8	0
100 is	—	0	8	4
108 is	—	0	9	0
110 is	—	0	9	2
120 is	—	0	10	0
240 is	—	1	0	0
252 is	—	1	1	0
Not. 4 Farthings	○	0	1	
48 Farthings	○	1	0	
960 Farthings	1	0	0	

## Table of Shillings.

s.		l.	s.
20 is	—	1	0
30 is	—	1	10
40 is	—	2	0
50 is	—	2	10
60 is	—	3	0
70 is	—	3	10
80 is	—	4	0
90 is	—	4	10
100 is	—	5	0
110 is	—	5	10
120 is	—	6	0
130 is	—	6	10
140 is	—	7	0
150 is	—	7	10
160 is	—	8	0
170 is	—	8	10
180 is	—	9	0
190 is	—	9	10
200 is	—	10	0
300 is	—	15	0
400 is	—	20	0
500 is	—	25	0
1000 is	—	50	0

Addition

## Addition of Money.

This Rule teacheth to put, or add together, several different Numbers, or Sums of Money, so as to bring them into one Number, or Sum Total.

Note. The l. above Figures shews them to be Pounds.  
 The s. stands for Shillings.  
 The d. stands for Pence.  
 The  $\frac{1}{4}$  stands for one Farthing; or one Fourth of any Thing.  
 The  $\frac{1}{2}$  for two Farthings; or one Second; or one half.  
 The  $\frac{3}{4}$  stands for three Farthings; or three Fourths.

	l.	l. s.	l. s. d.
Lent at sundry Times	342	453 4	532 17 4
	153	364 17	241 15 5
	426	517 13	376 11 6
	531	842 7	814 13 4
	427	594 6	185 18 2
	523	165 4	718 13 3
	272	235 15	425 12 4
	124	641 13	211 15 9
	2798	3814 19	3507 17 1
	2456	3361 15	2974 19 9
	2798	3814 19	3507 17 1

## More Examples for the young Practitioner in Pounds, Shillings, Pence, and Farthings.

In casting up these Sums, begin with the Farthings at the Bottom, and continue on to the Top; then find out how many Fours, or Pence are in the Number of Farthings you have reckoned; and whatever Farthings are over and above the Pence, put those Farthings down between the first two Lines directly under the Farthings in your Sums; and for every Penny which are in those Farthings which you cast up, you must carry *one* to the Bottom-Figure of the Pence in your Sum. Then cast up your Pence to the Top-Figure, as you did in the Column of Farthings; which done, find out how many twelves, or Shillings they contain; and whatever Pence are over and above the Shillings, put them down directly under the Column of Pence in your Sum; and for every Shilling you find in those Pence you cast up, you must carry *one* to the Bottom-Figure in the Column of Shillings. Then cast up the Shillings: But observe to reckon up only the Figure in the *Unit's Place*, and take no Notice of the Figure *One*, if there be any in the Place of *Ten's*, till you come to the Top-Figure; and for every *One* in the Column of Shillings, you must reckon *Ten*; then find out how many *Twenty's*, or Pounds, are contained in the Shillings you cast up; and for every *Twenty*, you must carry *One* to the first Bottom-Figure in the Column of Pounds, and put down the Shillings that are over and above, directly under the Column of Shillings in your Sum. Then cast up to the Top, and find out how many *Ten's* are in those Pounds you reckoned; and for every *Ten* you find in those Pounds you cast up, carry *One* to the Bottom-Figure of the second Column in the Pounds; and put down what is

over

over and above, as you did before in the Shillings, Pence, and Farthings; continuing in this Manner till the last Column is cast up, which *whole Account* must be put down at last.

When you have done the Sum, that you may be sure you have made no Mistake; draw a Line between the two upper Sums in the Sum you are reckoning, and cast up all again as you did before, except the top Line of Figures: When you have done this; add the Sum you last set down, to the Line of Figures at the Top, which you cut off with the Line you drew; and if those two Lines of Figures added together, amount to the same Sum of Money which you set down at the first working, the Sum is rightly cast up; otherwise it is false.

l.	s.	d.
<u>547</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>3<math>\frac{1}{4}</math></u>

<u>254</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>7<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></u>
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<u>475</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>2<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></u>
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<u>641</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>8<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></u>
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<u>547</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>4<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></u>
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l.	s.	d.
<u>341</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>7<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></u>

<u>814</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>8<math>\frac{1}{4}</math></u>
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<u>541</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>6<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></u>
------------	-----------	----------------------------------

<u>472</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>8<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></u>
------------	-----------	----------------------------------

<u>543</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>7<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></u>
------------	-----------	----------------------------------

l.	s.	d.
<u>842</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>3<math>\frac{1}{4}</math></u>

<u>374</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>4<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></u>
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<u>214</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>8</u>
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<u>284</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>4<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></u>
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<u>525</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>5<math>\frac{1}{4}</math></u>
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l.	s.	d.
<u>415</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8<math>\frac{1}{4}</math></u>

<u>584</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>1<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></u>
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<u>341</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>7<math>\frac{1}{4}</math></u>
------------	-----------	----------------------------------

<u>582</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>11<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></u>
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<u>747</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>8<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></u>
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l.	s.	d.
<u>591</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>4</u>

<u>384</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>4<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></u>
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<u>851</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>8<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></u>
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<u>400</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>4<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></u>
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<u>52</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>3<math>\frac{1}{4}</math></u>
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l.	s.	d.
<u>214</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>4<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></u>

<u>75</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>3<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></u>
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<u>847</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>5<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></u>
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<u>341</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></u>
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<u>527</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></u>
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As I do not intend to treat on any Rule in Arithmetic beyond the Rule of Proportion ; (commonly called the Rule of Three) or to swell this little Work with many Examples in all the five first common Rules : I shall dwell only upon such, as are most likely to be of Use to the Generality of young Practitioners : Nevertheless, that they may not be ignorant of the different Tables of Weights, Measures, &c. I thought it proper not to omit them ; and to give two or three Examples in each.

## Addition of AVERDUPOIZE Weight.

### The Table.

16 Drams make 1 Ounce, oz.

16 Ounces make 1 Pound Wt.

28 Pounds make 1 Quarter of Hundred Weight.

4 Quarters make 1 C. or Hundred Weight.

20 C. Wt. make 1 Tun.

tuns.	c.	qrs.	t.	c.	qrs.	lb.	oz.	drs.	t.	c.	qrs.	lb.
417	7	1	541	13	1	17	13	14	475	11	3	19
274	12	3	257	12	3	16	11	13	574	17	2	11
741	16	1	584	11	1	13	12	15	341	18	1	17
527	19	2	847	13	2	12	12	13	417	17	3	17
452	15	3	754	19	1	13	13	15	354	18	1	24
2414	11	2	2936	10	2	19	1	6	2165	4	1	4

Merc

## More Examples for Practice.

tuns. c. qrs. lb. oz. drs.

143	13	3	21	15	15
374	12	3	25	12	12
247	11	3	21	14	14
854	12	1	21	15	11
947	14	1	25	14	8

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tuns. c. qrs. lb. oz. drs.

417	15	2	19	14	13
375	12	3	18	15	14
843	13	2	8	12	15
497	11	1	19	13	9
574	12	1	14	6	6

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tuns. c. qrs. lb. oz. drs.

247	19	2	19	12	14
854	17	3	16	13	15
547	18	1	19	15	12
348	16	2	10	14	14
954	17	3	12	8	13

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tuns. c. qrs. lb. oz. drs.

584	11	3	27	14	12
669	14	2	13	12	14
476	17	1	17	12	11
247	14	2	14	15	10
471	19	1	13	12	12

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Directions how to cast up the foregoing Questions.

Begin by casting up the first Column on the right Hand, whether Drams Ounces, Pounds, &c. if Drams, find out how many Sixteens, or Ounces those Drams contain ; then put down the Drams that are over and above the Ounces ; and as many Ounces as you find they contain, you must carry so many One's to the Column of Ounces ; always beginning at the Bottom of the Column : Then cast up the Ounces, and do the same as in the Drams ; because there are 16 Ounces to the Pound, as well as 16 Drams to the Ounce. Then

carry as many Pounds as you found were contained in the Ounces, to the Column of Pounds; put down under the Ounce-Column, the Ounces that were over and above: Then cast up the Pounds; and find out how many twenty-eights are contained in those Pounds; because 28 lb. is a Quarter of Hundred Weight; then set down the Pounds that are over and above, under the Column of Pounds, and carry the Quarters to the Column of Quarters; still reckoning One for every Quarter. Then cast up the Quarter's Column; and find out how many Four's they contain: Because 4 Quarters make a Hundred Weight, or 112 lb. then set down what is over and above, under the Column of Quarters; and as many Four's as they contained, carry so many One's to the Columns of Hundreds. Then cast up the Column of Hundreds; and find out, how many Twenties are contained in them; because 20 Hundred Weight make a Tun: Then set down the Hundreds that are over and above, and carry the Tuns to the Column of Tuns. Then cast up the Tuns (which are Integers, or whole Numbers) as you did the Pounds in the Addition of Money; that is, put down what is over and above the Number of Ten's you find are contained in each Column, and carry One for every *Ten*, to the next Column: And when you have cast up the last Column; put down the whole Amount. You must prove these Sums, as in Addition of Money, by crossing off the Top-Line, and casting up the Columns under that Line you make between the two Top-Lines; which when done, add the last Line you set down, to the Top-Line you cut off; which must be the same, when added together, as the first Line you set down; otherways your Sum will be false.

tuns.	c.	qrs.	lb.	oz.	drs.
574	14	3	21	15	13
647	15	2	18	12	11
475	19	3	19	15	8
841	14	2	12	13	9
648	16	1	10	10	5

tuns.	c.	qrs.	lb.	oz.	drs.
647	18	2	23	14	13
534	13	3	21	15	12
619	14	2	19	11	13
437	16	1	81	15	12
845	13	1	47	13	15

tuns.	c.	qrs.	lb.	oz.	drs.
354	13	2	18	15	13
587	14	3	17	14	14
765	15	2	18	15	9
242	13	2	7	13	12
357	19	1	13	11	13

tuns.	c.	qrs.	lb.	oz.	drs.
743	12	2	21	15	14
285	13	3	27	14	12
847	17	2	19	12	13
254	19	3	14	13	15
728	18	2	13	15	11

tuns.	c.	qrs.	lb.	oz.	drs.
587	19	1	19	12	12
841	18	3	18	13	14
498	14	2	14	15	15
647	18	3	27	12	14
953	12	1	19	13	12

tuns.	c.	qrs.	lb.	oz.	drs.
417	13	2	27	13	15
524	18	3	18	12	12
877	19	2	17	14	14
453	18	3	19	13	12
611	18	1	13	11	9

# Addition of TROY Weight.

## The Table.

24 Grains, is 1 Penny Weight, P.Wt.

20 Penny Weight is 1 Ounce, oz.

12 Ounces is 1 Pound, lb.

## Examples.

lb.	ozs.	pwts.	grs.	lb.	ozs.	pwts.	grs.	lb.	ozs.	pwts.	grs.
375	11	16	21	437	10	15	20	27	11	14	22
417	9	12	15	329	11	14	18	71	8	7	14
284	10	12	12	864	10	13	17	51	10	13	18
574	11	14	17	546	11	19	19	84	1	14	17
675	11	19	13	752	10	14	17	41	9	19	9
2329	7	16	6								
1953	7	19	9								
2329	7	16	6								

For every *Twenty four* you find in the Grains, carry *One* to the Penny Weights, and put down the Grains that are over and above; and for every *Twenty* you find in the Penny Weights, carry *One* to the Ounces, and set down the Penny Weights that are over and above: For every *Twelve* that you find in the Ounces, carry *One* to the Column of Pounds; and set down the Ounces that are over and above. The Columns of Pounds must be cast up as you did the Pounds in Addition of Money; and all Integers, or whole Numbers, must be done the same Way.

lb.	ozs.	pwts.	grs.	lb.	ozs.	pwts.	grs.	lb.	ozs.	pwts.	grs.
745	10	19	23	547	11	14	21	417	11	17	13
584	11	18	19	474	10	13	23	541	10	19	21
641	10	18	11	541	8	2	8	417	9	16	9
487	11	19	14	659	9	9	17	518	11	11	3
848	11	17	15	748	9	8	18	374	10	19	18

## Addition of DRY Measure.

4 Pecks, make	1 Bushel.
8 Bushels, make	1 Quarter.
4 Quarters, make	1 Last.

Note. Where you find any Figure, or Number, placed above the Columns thus (4) or (8) you are to observe, that so many of that Denomination, or Column of Figures you left casting up, make One of the next Column of Figures on the left Hand : Wherefore you must carry to the next Column of Figures, as many of that Number which the Column you have cast up, contains ; and whatever are over and above, you must set down directly under it.

This you must observe throughout the whole Work.

(4)	(8)	(4)	(4)	(8)	(4)	(4)	(8)	(4)			
lts.	qrs.	bls.	pks.	lts.	qrs.	bls.	pks.	lts.	qrs.	bls.	pks.
745	3	7	3	574	2	7	2	417	2	5	3
753	2	4	3	385	3	6	3	247	3	7	2
841	2	3	2	794	2	7	3	517	3	4	1
657	3	6	2	471	3	4	1	641	2	7	3
385	3	7	3	541	3	5	2	850	0	6	0
<hr/>											
3385	0	6	1								
<hr/>											
2639	0	6	2								
<hr/>											
3385	0	6	1								
<hr/>											

(4)	(8)	(4)	(4)	(8)	(4)	(4)	(8)	(4)			
lts.	qrs.	bls.	pks.	lts.	qrs.	bls.	pks.	lts.	qrs.	bls.	pks.
817	2	7	3	473	2	7	1	374	3	5	3
483	3	6	2	541	3	4	3	541	2	7	3
547	3	5	3	874	2	6	2	658	3	0	1
754	2	6	3	641	3	7	2	600	0	7	3
384	3	3	1	525	3	5	3	474	2	6	1
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Addition

## Addition of LIQUID Measure.

## The Table.

2 Pints, make  
4 Quarts, make  
6<sub>3</sub> Gallons, make  
2 Hogsheads, make  
2 Butts, make

1 Quart, qrt.  
1 Gallon, gl.  
1 Hogshead, hds.  
1 Butt, bts.  
1 Tun, ts.

(2) (2) (6<sub>3</sub>) (4) (2)  
ts. bts. hds. gls. qrts. pts.

547	I	I	37	4	3
754	O	I	54	2	I
546	I	O	61	3	I
876	I	I	2I	2	O
418	O	I	32	3	I

(2) (2) (6<sub>3</sub>) (4) (2)  
ts. bts. hds. gls. qrts. pts.

843	I	I	45	3	O
374	I	O	54	I	I
748	I	I	50	2	I
538	I	O	61	I	I
247	I	I	18	I	O

(2) (2) (6<sub>3</sub>) (4) (2)  
ts. bts. hds. gls. qrts. pts.

647	I	I	51	3	I
374	I	O	18	2	I
547	I	I	19	3	O
847	O	I	16	2	I
374	I	I	61	I	I

(2) (2) (6<sub>3</sub>) (4) (2)  
ts. bts. hds. gls. qrts. pts.

837	I	I	61	3	I
143	I	O	27	I	2
562	O	I	44	O	O
375	I	I	26	I	I
257	I	I	35	I	I

(2) (2) (6<sub>3</sub>) (4) (2)  
ts. bts. hds. gls. qrts. pts.

411	I	O	19	3	I
647	I	I	13	I	I
834	I	O	16	I	O
487	I	I	54	I	O

(2) (2) (6<sub>3</sub>) (4) (2)  
ts. bts. hds. gls. qrts. pts.

174	I	I	37	3	I
418	I	O	47	3	I
547	I	O	54	I	I
698	I	I	61	I	I

# Addition of ALE Measure.

## The Table.

- 8 Gallons, make 1 Firkin, fkn.
- 2 Firkins, make 1 Kilderkin, kln.
- 2 Kilderkins, make 1 Barrel, brl.
- 2 Barrels, make 1 Hogshead, hhd.

(2) (2) (2) (8)  
hds. brls. klns. fks. gls.

54	I	I	I	7
85	I	I	O	6
37	I	O	O	5
48	O	I	I	7
39	I	I	I	6
47	O	I	O	3

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(2) (2) (2) (8)  
hds. brls. klns. fks. gls.

34	I	I	I	6
85	I	I	I	7
57	O	I	I	4
84	I	I	I	7
35	I	I	I	6
47	I	O	I	4

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(2) (2) (2) (8)  
hds. brls. klns. fks. gls.

87	I	I	I	6
54	I	O	I	7
35	I	I	O	5
48	I	I	I	7

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(2) (2) (2) (8)  
hds. brls. klns. fks. gls.

47	I	I	O	7
84	I	O	I	5
37	I	I	I	6
47	O	I	I	5

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## Addition of CLOTH Measure, &amp;c.

## The Table.

4 Nails,	1 Quarter, qr.
4 Quarters,	1 Yard, yd.
4 Yards,	1 Dozen, doz.

(12) (4) (4)	(12) (4) (4)	(12) (4) (4)
dzs. yds.qrs.nls.	dzs. yds.qrs.nls.	dzs. yds.qrs.nls.
374 11 3 3	537 10 3 2	817 10 3 1
547 8 2 1	847 9 1 1	434 9 1 1
473 9 0 0	483 8 1 1	384 11 1 1
547 4 0 1	541 11 1 1	574 11 2 1
869 9 1 1	648 11 0 1	641 11 1 1
382 0 1 1	857 10 3 1	874 10 4 0
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(12) (4) (4)	(12) (4) (4)	(12) (4) (4)
dzs. yds.qrs.nls.	dzs. yds.qrs.nls.	dzs. yds.qrs.nls.
879 10 1 1	541 10 3 1	876 11 3 1
641 11 3 1	754 10 2 1	574 10 3 0
523 11 2 1	397 8 1 1	837 11 2 1
247 10 2 1	741 5 1 1	387 11 3 3
384 11 1 1	375 9 1 1	307 10 2 3
547 8 3 3	581 8 3 1	899 10 3 3
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Addition

## Addition of LONG Measure.

## The Table.

3 Barley Corns,	1 Inch, ins.
12 Inches,	1 Foot, ft.
3 Feet,	1 Yard, yd.
20 Yards,	1 Score, scr.
11 Score,	1 Furlong, frl.
8 Furlongs,	1 Mile, ml.
3 Miles,	1 League, lg.

(3) (8) (11) (20) (3) (12)						
lgs. mls. frl. scr. yds. ft. ins.						
37	2	7	4	19	2	2
54	2	6	10	16	1	11
65	1	4	9	17	2	9
59	2	7	10	14	2	1

(3) (8) (11) (20) (3) (12)						
lgs. mls. frl. scr. yds. ft. ins.						
74	2	6	5	13	2	11
37	2	7	9	14	2	9
84	1	6	8	15	2	8
41	2	3	7	12	1	4

(3) (8) (11) (20) (3) (12)						
lgs. mls. frl. scr. yds. ft. ins.						
58	2	6	9	14	2	11
75	2	7	10	17	1	9
46	1	5	8	15	2	8
96	2	7	6	17	2	9

(3) (8) (11) (20) (3) (12)						
lgs. mls. frl. scr. yds. ft. ins.						
72	2	5	8	19	2	7
07	2	7	9	14	2	6
54	1	6	4	13	1	9
64	2	7	5	12	2	7

## Addition of TIME.

## The Table.

60 Minutes,	1 Hour, hr.
24 Hours,	1 Day, ds.
7 Days,	1 Week, wk.
4 Weeks,	1 Month, mth.
12 Callendar Months,	1 Year, yr.

(12) (4) (7) (24) (60)  
yrs. mths. wks. ds. hrs. mins.

84	11	3	6	21	43
57	10	2	5	19	51
43	11	3	4	21	34
87	10	2	6	20	52
52	11	3	5	15	21

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(12) (4) (7) (24) (60)  
yrs. mths. wks. ds. hrs. mins.

47	10	3	6	23	13
52	10	3	3	12	27
68	9	1	6	21	42
71	8	2	2	21	27
65	6	3	5	15	15

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(12) (4) (7) (24) (60)  
yrs. mths. wks. ds. hrs. mins.

48	11	3	5	23	34
97	10	2	6	21	37
81	11	3	5	20	42
39	10	2	2	23	17
96	9	2	3	18	15

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(12) (4) (7) (24) (60)  
yrs. mths. wks. ds. hrs. mins.

94	9	2	3	21	51
58	11	3	6	23	41
74	8	2	6	19	17
59	3	3	5	13	39
74	7	2	4	22	14

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Subtraction

## Subtraction of MONEY.

This Rule teacheth you to take any lesser Sum, or Number, from a greater; and shews you the Difference between them.

**Note.** When you take a small Sum, or Number, from a larger; you must always write down the largest Number first, and the smallest under it; taking particular Care to set the Pounds, Shillings, Pence, &c. of the small Sum, directly under the Pounds, Shillings, Pence, &c. of the large Sum: And in case you are to take Whole Numbers from Whole Numbers, that is, of the same Denomination, or Name; as Yards, from Yards; Pounds-Weight, from Pounds-Weight, &c. you must be careful to place the Units, under Units; Tens, under Tens; Hundreds, under Hundreds, &c.

## Examples of WHOLE NUMBERS.

	Yards.		Pd wts.
From	47384537	From	84375463.
Take	21743645	Take	37274685
Difference	25640892	Remains	47100778
Proof	47384537	Proof	84375463.

**Note.** In subtracting of the Whole Numbers; whenever it happens that any of the Figures of the small Number you want to subtract from the large

large Number, are greater than the Figure which is placed over it; (as in the first and second Examples) in that Case, you must add *ten* to the top Figure; then subtract the lower Figure from it, and put down what Number remains directly under the Figure you subtracted: And as in Reality you borrowed that *ten* from the next lower Figure on the Left-hand, to add to the Figure you last subtracted from; you must be careful to carry, or add *one* to that next lower Figure.

For your better Information, I shall work the foregoing first Example.

	Yards.
From	47384537
Take	21743645
	<hr/>
	25640892
	<hr/>
	47384537
	<hr/>

I begin at the Units Place; and say, 5 from 7, and there remains 2; which I set down under the 5. Then I go to the next Figure, and say, 4 from 3 I cannot; wherefore I add *ten* to the *three*, and say; but 4 from 13, and 9 remains; which 9 you must set down: And as you borrowed *ten* from the next lower Figure, to add to the last top Figure you subtracted from; you must add or carry *one* to that next lower Figure, and say, 1 and 6, is 7, 7 from 5, I cannot; but 7 from 15, and there remains 8; which, set down as before: And as you borrowed *ten* from the next lower Figure, add *one* to it, and say; 1 and 3, is 4; 4 from 4, remains 0; which set down, and proceed to the next lower Figure; saying, 4 from 8, remains 4; which, set

set down. Then, 7 from 3, I cannot, but 7 from 13, and there remains 6; which, set down: Then carry, or add, *one* to the next lower Figure, because you borrowed *ten* from it; and say, 1 and 1 is 2. 2 from 7, remains 5; which, set down; then proceed to the last lower Figure, and say; 2 from 4, remains 2; which, set down.

Observe, you must never carry *one* to any lower Figure, unless you have borrowed from it.

This Line of Figures you put down, is the Number that remains from the top, or largest Number which you subtracted from: And to prove if the Question is worked right; you must add together the Line of Figures you put down (which is the Remainder) and the next Line of Figures above it: And if it answers, to the top Line, or largest Number, the Question is right. As for Example in the foregoing Sum.

Yards.

From	47384537
Take	21743645
	—————
Remainder	25640892
	—————
Proof	47384537 the same at the top Line.
	—————

Begin at the Unit 2: Saying, 2 and 5 is 7. Again, 9 and 4 is 13; set down the Unit of 13, which is the 3, and carry *one* to the 8; saying, 1 and 8 is 9, and 6 is 15; set down the Unit 5, and carry *one* to the Cypher 0; saying, 1 and 0 is 1, and 3 is 4; set it down. Then fay, 4 and 4 is 8; set that down: Then say, 6 and 7 is 13; set down the Unit 3, and carry *one* to the 5; fay, 1 and 5 is 6, and 1 is 7; set that down: Lastly; say, 2 and 2 is 4; which also set down: Which Line of Figures being the same with the top Line, shew the Question to be right.

More

Yards.

More Examples of Whole Numbers.	{	From	3743485653
		Take	<u>2470469746</u>

Remainder

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Proof

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	lb.	glls.	l.
From	8475341	3743204	846.745
Take	<u>3584172</u>	<u>1879467</u>	<u>5743821</u>

Remainder

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Proof

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	yds.	cwt.	ft.
From	8170243	4716004	6174260
Take	<u>5284751</u>	<u>4605169</u>	<u>5375431</u>

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## Examples of divers Denominations.

	(20)	(20)(12)	(20)(12)(4)
	l. s.	l. s. d.	l. s.
From	5417 15	8175 14 8	8164 11 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Take	<u>2487 13</u>	<u>5486 17 4</u>	<u>4875 12 6 <math>\frac{3}{4}</math></u>

Remainder

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Proof

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From

[ 212 ]

	(20)	(20)(12)	(20)(12)(4)
	l. s.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
From	9742 10	4715 15 7	7165 14 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Take	5841 12	3170 19 6	4176 13 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	—————	—————	—————
	—————	—————	—————
	—————	—————	—————

	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)
	ft. ins.	ft. ins.	ft. ins.	ft. ins.
From	3453 9	3874 4	4175 10	3754 8
Take	1764 1	2796 9	3169 11	2817 11
	—————	—————	—————	—————

Remains

Proof

Note. The young Practitioner is to observe, that the *small* Figures that are placed over the Letters above the Sums, are to inform him, that so many of that Number are contained in *one* of the next Column of Figures, which are of a higher Denomination. Wherefore, whenever it happens that a Figure in the lower Line, which is to be taken, or subtracted from the top Line, is greater than the top Figure; the small Figures placed over the Letter must be added to the Figure in the lower Line: And when it so happens, he must never forget to carry *one* to the next Column of Figures.

For further Satisfaction, I shall work the first Example, or Sum, in Pounds, Skillings, Pence, and Farthings.

	(20)(12)(4)		
	l.	s.	d.
From	8164	11	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Take	4875	12	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	—————	—————	—————
Remains	3288	18	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	—————	—————	—————

Note. These two Lines added together, prove the Question to be right.

Proof	8164	11	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
	—————	—————	—————
	—————	—————	—————

I be-

I begin at the Farthings; and say, 3 from 1, I cannot; but 3 from 5, remains 2, which I set down; then I carry *one* to the Column of Pence, saying; 1 and 6, is 7; 7 from 4, I cannot; but 7 from 16, remains 9; which I set down: Then I carry *one* to the Column of Shillings; saying, 1 and 12, is 13; 13 from 11, I cannot; but 13 from 31, remains 18; which I set down: Then I carry *one* to the Column of Pounds; saying, 1 and 5, is 6; 6 from 4, I cannot; but 6 from 14, remains 8; which I set down, and carry *one* to the next Figure, saying, 1 and 7, is 8; 8 from 6, I cannot; but 8 from 16, remains 8; which I set down, and carry *one* to the next Figure, saying; 1 and 8, is 9; 9 from 1, I cannot; but 9 from 11, remains 2; which I set down; and carry *one* to the last Figure, saying; 1 and 4, is 5; 5 from 8, remains 3; which I set down: And by adding the Line of Figures I set down, to the Line next to it, I prove the Question to be right.

### More Questions for Practice.

	(20)(12)(4)				(20)(12)(4)				
	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.		
Lent at several Times to	A	37	14	3	Received at several Times from	A	17	14	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
	B	14	19	4 $\frac{1}{4}$		B	12	17	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	C	28	13	8		C	19	18	8
	D	29	10.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$		D	21	13	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
<hr/>									
Lent in all	110	17	8		72	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Recd. in Part	72	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		
<hr/>									
ReMs. still due	38	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$						
<hr/>									
Proof	110	17	8						
<hr/>									

In these two Questions, I add together the Sums I lent: Then I also add together the Sums I received; which total, I put under the total Sum I receiv'd, and subtract it from the total

Sum I lent: The Remainder of which is, 38 13 11  $\frac{1}{2}$ , which is still due to me;

Lent

	(20)(12)(4)			(20)(12)(4)		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Lent to	A	141	17	3	1	4
	B	200	0	0		
	C	183	6	8	3	4
	D	98	16	5	1	2
	E	146	14	6	3	4

Lent in all

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Recd. in Part

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Rems. still due

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	(20)(12)(4)		
	l.	s.	d.
I borrowed at several Times from	A	127	14 7 1
	B	84	13 5
	C	146	17 4
	D	179	15 3 1

I borrow'd in all

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	(20)(12)(4)		
	l.	s.	d.
I paid at several Times to	A	95	4 3 1
	B	32	15 3 3
	C	100	0 0
	D	147	19 2 3

Total paid

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Paid in Part

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I still owe

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	(20)(4)(28)				(20)(4)(28)(16)				
	ts.	cs.	qrs.	lb.	ts.	cs.	qrs.	lb.	oz.
From 84756	17	2	17		From 41867	14	1	21	13
Take 14874	18	3	21		Take 3749	17	3	23	14

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From

(12)(20)(24)  
lb. ozs. pwt. grs.

From 81475 10 14 13  
Take 25746 10 17 16

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Rems.

Proof

(12)(4)(7)(24)(60)  
yrs. ms. ws. ds. hrs. mts.

From 3874 4 1 6 21 31  
Take 1985 9 3 4 23 41

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Rems.

Proof

(12)(20)(24)  
lb. oz. pwt. grs.

From 3745 9 15 14  
Take 1867 10 17 18

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Rems.

Proof

(12)(4)(7)(24)(64)  
yrs. ms. ws. ds. hrs. mins.

From 543 8 1 3 21 52  
Take 387 9 2 6 22 19

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Rems.

Proof

I Demand, how long it is since the landing of *William the Conquerour*, which happened in the Year 1066, to this present Year 1759. Answer 693. Subtract 1066, from 1759

1066

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## Multiplication.

This Rule is the most useful of any other in Arithmetic, and may be justly said to be the Foundation of it. It performs the Work of several Additions of the same Number; reduces those of a higher Denomination, into smaller; as Hundreds into Quarters, Pounds, Ounces, &c. An Pound into Shillings, Pence, and Farthings.

This Rule consists of the three following *Terms*, viz.

1st, The Multiplicand,  
2dly, The Multiplier,  
3dly, The Product,

or Number to be multiplied.  
or Number to multiply by.  
or Answer of the Question.

As

As Questions in this Rule cannot be answered with any Certainty, without being thoroughly perfect in the Table, I would advise the young Accomptant to be very assiduous in getting it perfectly by-heart, before he attempts to work a Question: Because he then will not be liable to those Mistakes, which his Ignorance of the Table, will undoubtedly cause him to commit: Consequently, will take up much more of his Time, than otherways it would, was he perfect in it.

I have here inserted two different Tables; and shall leave it to the Option of the Pupil, which of them he thinks proper to use

TABLE I.

<i>Times</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>Times</i>	<i>is</i>
2	2	4	5 25
	3	6	6 30
	4	8	7 35
	5	10	8 40
	6	12	9 45
	7	14	6 36
	8	16	7 42
	9	18	8 48
	—	9	9 54
3	3	9	—
	4	12	7 49
	5	15	8 56
	6	18	9 63
	7	21	—
	8	24	8 64
	9	27	9 72
	—	—	—
	4	16	9 81
4	5	20	10 100
	6	24	11 110
	7	28	12 120
	8	32	—
	9	36	11 121
	—	—	12 132
	—	—	—
	12	12	144

TABLE

Multiplier.

Multiplicand.

## TABLE II.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1		2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22
2			4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24
3				6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4					9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
5						12	16	20	24	28	32	36
6							16	20	24	28	32	36
7								18	21	24	27	30
8									15	20	25	30
9										12	18	24
10											14	21
11												16
12												
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

The Method to read the first TABLE.

Begin with the Figure 2, which stands by itself in the first Column, under the Word, *Times*, at the Top, and say 2 Times 2, which is in the second Column, is 4; which is opposite to the 2, in the third Column, under the Word, *is*, and continue multiplying thus to the Figure 9. Then begin to multiply by the 3, which stands in the first Column by itself; saying, 3 Times 3, is 9, &c. And in the same Manner continue to multiply the rest of the Figures.

L

Notwith-

Notwithstanding this first Table is easier to the Capacity of some Pupils ; nevertheless, I recommend the other to such as have a ready Conception, because it is more extensive : And to such Persons, will be as easy to learn.

### The METHOD to learn the second TABLE.

You need not begin with the Figure 1, which is at the Top of the first Column of Figures, and the last upon the Left of the top Line ; because any Figure, Number, or Sum, multiplied by 1 does not increase it, and is still the same : Therefore begin by the 2, which is under the 1 in the same Column ; saying, 2 Times 2, is 4 ; which is under the Figure 2 in the top Line, and opposite the 2 in the first Column ; which Column of Figures, I shall call the Multiplier. Then say, 2 Times 3, is 6 ; which is under 3 in the Multiplicand, and in the same Line with the Multiplier 2. Continue on in this Manner to multiply all the Figures of the Multiplicand, or top Line. Then proceed to multiply by the Figure 3 in the Column called the Multiplier ; saying, 3 Times 2, is 6 ; which is in a Line with the 3, and under the top Figure 2 in the same Column. Again, 3 Times 3, is 9 ; which is also in the same Line with the Multiplier 3 ; and in the same Column with the Multiplicand 3. Continue to multiply all the Numbers in the top Line by 3, as you did before, by 2.

As it will be too tedious to set down the working of the whole Table, observe the following easy Directions, which will teach you to read it in less than Five Minutes.

When you want to multiply by any Number that does not exceed Twelve, 12, into any other Number that also does not exceed 12. Look for that Number

you

you would multiply by in the Multiplier Column, as distinguished by that Name on its Side ; then look for the Number you would multiply in one of the Squares of the top Line, which Line of Figures is called the Multiplicand, as mentioned at the top of it : Then place the Fore-finger of your Left-hand on the Number you would multiply by, in the Multiplier Column : Then place the Fore-finger of your Right-hand upon the Number you would multiply, in the Multiplicand Line at the top ; Then gently draw your Right-hand Fore-finger down the same Column, till it is upon the same Line of Figures, which your Left-hand Fore-finger is upon ; and the Number in that Square, is the Answer. For Example ; suppose you want to know, how many 4 Times 7 makes ; place your Left-hand Finger upon 4 in the Multiplier Column ; and your Right-hand Finger upon the 7 in the Multiplicand Line of Figures ; then draw your Finger down to the same Line of Figures, which your Left-finger is on, and you will find the Number 28. Again, how many is 5 Times 6 ? by the foregoing Method, is 30. Or, 8 Times 9 ? Answer, 72. Or, 9 Times 8 ? Answer, the same, 72. Or, 7 Times 11 ? Answer, 77. Or, 11 Times 7 ? Answer the same, 77.

These Directions are sufficient for the meanest Capacity ; therefore shall proceed to give such as concern Multiplication of Integers or Whole Numbers ; by Simple, and Compound Numbers.

What I mean by Simple Numbers, is, when the Multiplier doth not exceed the Number 9, or any single Figure : And when the Product of the Question can be given by one working. Yet there are Questions in Compound Multiplication, that will admit of the Product's being given in one Line of Figures ; though the Multiplier consists of any two Figures : But this Method requires great Attention, and a good Memory :

Yet for the Satisfaction and Improvement of the Pupil; I shall, when I come to treat of Compound Multiplication, give a few Examples to instruct him in that Method; which will save the Trouble of making two Lines of Figures.

### Examples of multiplying by Simple Numbers.

	Multiplicand	
Multiply by the Multiplier	$\begin{array}{r} 37142 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 111426 \end{array}$	First say; 3 Times 2, is 6; which, set down; then, 3 Times 4, is 12; the Unit you must set down, which is the 2, and carry the 10 as 1 to the next Figure, because there is one 10 in 12. Then say, 3 Times 1, is 3, and 1 carried in your Mind, is 4. Set that down: Then say, 3 Times 7, is 21; set down 1, and carry 2: Because there are two tens in 21: Then say, 3 Times 3, are 9, and the 2 you carried in your Mind, make 11; which as it is the last Number you have to multiply, you must set down in full.

Multiplicand	53674	Multiplicand	65735
Multiplier	4	Multiplier	5
Product	$\begin{array}{r} 214696 \\ \hline \end{array}$	Product	$\begin{array}{r} 328675 \\ \hline \end{array}$

Multiplicand	$\begin{array}{r} 53674 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 214696 \end{array}$	Say; 4 Times 4, is 16; set down 6 and carry 1. Then, 4 Times 7, is 28, and 1 you carried, is 29; set down 9 and carry 2. Then, 4 Times 6, is 24; and 2 you carried, is 26; set down 6 and carry 2. Then, 4 Times 3, is 12, and 2 you carried is 14; set down 4 and
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and carry 1. Then, 4 Times 5, is 20, and 1 you carried, is 21; which being the last Number, you must set down in full.

Multiplicand    65735 } Say, 5 Times 5, is 25; set  
 Multiplier        5 } down 5, and carry 2. Then, 5  
 Product            328675 } Times 3, is 15, and the 2 you  
                         } carried, is 17; set down 7 and  
                         } carry 1. Then, 5 Times 7, is  
                         } 35, and 1 you carried, is 36; set down 6 and carry 3.  
                         } Then, 5 Times 5, is 25, and 3 you carried, is 28;  
                         } set down 8 and carry 2. Then, 5 Times 6, is 30;  
                         } and 2 that you carried, is 32.

### More Examples for Practice.

Multiplicand	7464	3875	4765
Multiplier	4	5	6
Product	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Multiplicand	8376	5217	6473
Multiplier	7	8	9
Product	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Note. If the **Multiplier**, or Number, you are to multiply by, is either 10, 100, or 1000, &c. all you have to do is to place as many Cyphers upon the right Hand of the Multiplicand, or Number you have to multiply, as you have upon the right Hand of the Multiplier, and the Product is given without any more Trouble.

Example 54374 } Say 0, or aught times 4 is 0, then  
               10 } 1 once 4 is 4; 1, or once 7 is 7;  
               \_\_\_\_\_ } once 3 is 3; once 4 is 4; once 5  
Product 543740 } is 5.  
               \_\_\_\_\_ }

Or if the Multiplier, or Multiplicand, or both of them, have any Cyphers upon the right Hand. Multiply only the whole Numbers, and when you have done that; reckon how many Cyphers you have on the right Hand of one, or both them; and as many as you find, set them down on the right Hand of your Product, and the Work is finished.

## 1st Example

Multiplic. 5439 } Say 3 times 9 is 27; 7 and carry 2;  
Multiplier 30 } 3 times 3 is 9; and 2 you carried is  
               \_\_\_\_\_ } 11; 1 and carry 1. 3 time 4 is 12;  
               163170 } and 1 you carried is 13; 3 and carry  
               1. 3 times 5 is 15; and 1 you carried is 16, which  
               16 you must set down; then set down the Cypher in  
the Multiplier, on the right Hand of the Product.

## 2d Example

Multiplic. 2590 } Say, 6 times 9 is 54; 4 and carry  
Multiplier 600 } 5. 6 times 5 is 30; and 5 you  
               \_\_\_\_\_ } carried is 35; 5 and carry 3. 6  
Product 1554000 } times 2 is 12; and 3 you carried is  
               \_\_\_\_\_ } 15, which 15 you must set down.

Then set down the *two* Cyphers in the Multiplier, and the *one* Cypher in the Multiplicand, on the right Hand of the Product.

## 3d Example

Multiplicand 57300 } Say, 6 times 3 is 18; 8 and carry  
Multiplier 6000 } 1. 6 times 7 is 42; and 1 is  
               \_\_\_\_\_ } 43; 3 and carry 4. 6 times 5  
Product 343800000 } is 30; and 4 is 34; which 34,  
               \_\_\_\_\_ } you must set down. Then reckon

kon how many Cyphers there are on the right Hand of the Multiplicand and Multiplier, which you will find are five, which you must set down on the right Hand of the Product.

Note. If you have any Cyphers amongst the Figures of the Multiplier ; (as in the following Example) when you come to that Cypher, pass it by, and begin to multiply the Multiplicand by the next Figure in the Multiplier, setting down the first Figure of that Product, directly under the Figure you multiply by.

In setting down your Figures, that you may make no Mistake, observe the following General Rule :

General Rule. Whatever Figure you begin to multiply the Multiplicand by, be sure to place the first Figure you set down directly in a perpendicular Line under that Figure in the Multiplier you are multiplying with : And always begin to multiply the Unit Figure in the Multiplicand, by the Unit Figure in Multiplier ; that is, the first Figure on the right Hand of both : And if your Multiplier consists of two, three, or more Figures ; when you have multiplied by the first Figure quite through the Multiplicand, begin again to multiply the Unit Figure of the Multiplicand, by the next Figure in the Multiplier, and so continue on through all the Work.

Examples in the foregoing Rule.

Multiplicand	2453	Say, 5 times 3 is 15; 5 and
Multiplier	605	carry 1. 5 times 5 is 25; and
	—————	1 you carried is 26; 6 and
	12265	carry 2. 5 times 4 is 20; and
	147180	2 you carried is 22; 2 and
	—————	carry 2. 5 times 2 is 10; and
Product	1484065	2 you carried is 12, which 12, you must set down.

Then as the Cypher is next to begin with ; set it down under the 6 which the second Figure of the first Line you sent down, and directly under the Cypher in the Multiplier. Then begin to multiply the Unit Figure of the Multiplicand, by the 6 in the Multiplier : Saying, 6 times 3 is 18 ; put down the 8 upon the left Hand of the Cypher, directly under the 2 in a perpendicular Line with the 6 in the Multiplier, and carry 1. 6 times 5 is 30, and 1 you carried, is 31 ; 1, and carry 3. 6 times 4 is 24 ; and 3 you carried is 27 ; 7 and carry 2. 6 times 2. is 12 ; and 2 you carried, is 14 ; which 14 you must set down. Then draw a Line under those two Lines of Figures you set down, and add them together ; and their Product is the Answer to the Question.

Examples with Cyphers intermixed in the Figures, of both Multiplicand and Multiplier.

Multiplicand	5036	Say, 7 times 6 is 42 ; 2 and carry 4. 7 times 3 is 21 ; and 4 is 25 ; 5 and carry 2. Then 7 times 0, is aught, and 2 you carried is 2. Then 7 times 5 is 35 ; which you must set down
Multiplier	307	
	<hr/>	
	35252	
	151080	
	<hr/>	
Product	1546052	

Then begin with the Cypher, and put it down under the 5 ; as in the foregoing Question. Then begin again to multiply by the 3 : Saying, 3 times 6 is 18 ; 8 and carry 1. (be sure to put the 8 upon the left Hand of the Cypher) Then 3 times 3 is 9 ; and 1 you carried is 10 ; set down an 0 and carry 1. Then 3 times 0 is aught, and 1 you carried, is 1. Then 3 times 5 is 15 ; which you must set down ; as you had Nothing to carry

to it. Then draw a Line as before, and add the two Lines of Figures you made, together, and you will find the Product to be 1546052.

### More Questions for Practice.

Multiplicand      6307  
 Multiplier        806

---

Product              Answer 5102363

---

Multiplicand    400706  
 Multiplier       4987

---

Product              Answer 1637685422.

Before I proceed any further, it is proper I should instruct the Pupil how to prove, whether or no the Questions he has worked be right. In order to do this, I must first inform him that the surest Method in proving Questions in Multiplication, is, by dividing the Product by the Multiplier: And if the Quotient, which must be set in a Line on the right Hand of the Product (drawing a crooked Line thus— (between them, be the same Figures as the Multiplicand, the Question is right; otherways it is not: But as the Pupil is as yet ignorant in the Rule of Division; let him make Use of the two following Methods:

First Method. Let him draw two crooks Lines thus— X upon his Slate, or a waste Piece of Paper: Then

let him cast up every single Figure in the Multiplicand as simple Numbers, beginning at the End of the Line : Then let him cast away all the 9 Nines that those Figures added together, contain ; and the Number that remains, when the Nines are taken away, let him set down at the Top of the Cross in the Space between the Ends.

Then add together the Figures in the Multiplier ; if it contains any Nines, do as before, and set the Number that remains at the Bottom of the Cross, between the vacant Space : Then let him multiply those two Numbers together ; and cast away all the Nines out of their Product, and the remaining Number, let him set down in either the right, or left Hand Space of the Cross. Then add together the Figures of the Product and also cast out all the Nines it contains : And if the Number which remains is the same, as the remaining Number which he last set down on the Side of the Cross, the Question is likely to be right ; though this Method has sometimes failed.

Second Method. This is a much better Method than the foregoing, though more tedious. Viz. When you have finished your Question, and know the Product; multiply the Multiplier of your Question, by its Multiplicand. The Product must be the same as the first Working, otherways it is false.

### Examples of the foregoing Methods.

Multiplicand	548752	<del>4</del> <del>2</del> <del>2</del> 5
Multiplier	86	
	3292512	
	4390016	
Product	4719272	

To

To prove this Question by the Cross, or first Method proposed, I begin to reckon the Figures of the Multiplicand thus. 2 and 5 is 7, and 7 is 14, and 8 is 22, and 4 is 26, and 5 is 31. Then I cast out the Nines in 31, which are *three* (for 3 times 9 is 27) and put down the 4 which remains: For 27 from 31, remains 4.

Then I reckon up the Multiplier; saying, 8 and 6 is 14. I take out 9 from the 14, and put down the 5 that remains, at the Bottom. Then I multiply those two Figures together, namely the 4 and 5; saying 5 times 4, or 4 times 5 is 20; then I cast out the *Nines*, which are in 20, and put down the 2 which remains, on the Side of the Cross.

Then I cast up the Product; and say, 2 and 7 is 9, and 6 is 15, and 2 is 17, and 9 is 26, and 1 is 27, and 7 is 34, and 4 is 38, out of which 38 I cast out all the *Nines*, and find that there remains 2; which Number is the same as the last Remainder.

### Examples of the second Method.

Multiplicand	37504	607
Multiplier	607	37504
	—	—
	262528	2428
	2250240	30350
	—	4249
Product	22764928	1821
	—	—
	Product the same 22764928	
	—	—

Multi-

Multiplicand	97364		857
Multiplier	857		97364
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	681548		3428
	486820		5142
	778912		2571
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Product	83440948		5999
	<hr/>		7713
			<hr/>
		Product the same	83440948
		<hr/>	<hr/>

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Multiplicand} \\ 35475 \\ \text{Multiplier} \\ 847 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Multiplicand} \\ 65943 \\ \text{Multiplier} \\ 752 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Product

Product

Answer 30047325

Answer 49589136

## Compound Multiplication.

Is, when the Multiplier consists of more Figures than one, as in some of the foregoing Questions, which could not be answered without *Addition*: That is, without multiplying by each Figure in the Multiplier, separately; whose several products must be added together, before we can know the true Answer to the Question: Nevertheless, (as I observed in Page 219) Questions, where the Multiplier has only two Figures, may be answered by one Multiplication; but this Method, as I said before, requires a good Memory, and great Attention: And for the Pupil's Instruction, I shall give an Example or two of this Method; and a few Questions unworked, for his Practice.

Example

Example      } The Manner of working this, is as  
 Multiply 3746 } follows: Say, 6 times 6 is 36; 6 and  
 By . . . 16 } carry 3. Then, 6 times 4 is 24, and  
               } 3 you carried, is 27, and the 6 which  
 Product 59936 } you multiply'd before, makes 33;  
               } 3 and carry 3. Then 6 times 7 is  
 42, and 3 you carried is 45, and the back Figure 4,  
 which you multiplied last, is 49; 9 and carry 4. 6  
 times 3 is 18; and 4 you carried, is 22, and the back  
 Figure 7 last multiplied, is 29; 9 and carry 2; which  
 2 must be added to the 3 last multiplied, which makes  
 5; which must be set down.

Multiply 7648 } Say, 8 times 8 is 64; 4 and carry  
 By . . . 28 } 6. Then 8 times 4 is 32, and 6 is  
               } 38. Then double the Back-figure 8  
 Product 214144 } which is 16, and the 38 is 54; 4  
               } and carry 5. Then 8 times 6 is 48  
 and 5 you carried is 53, and twice 4, the back Figure,  
 is 8, and 53, is 61; 1 and carry 6. Then, 8 Times 7,  
 is 56, and 6 you carried, is 62, and twice 6 your back  
 Figure, is 12; and 62, is 74; 4 and carry 7; and twice  
 7, the last Figure, is 14, and 7 you carried, is 21.

Note. When you have multiplied the Unit Figure of  
 the Multiplicand by the Unit of the Multi-  
 plier, and have set down the Unit of that  
 Product; then proceed to multiply the next  
 Figure; which done, multiply the first Figure  
 again (which I call the back Figure) by the  
 second Figure in the Multiplier (pointing it  
 at the same Time underneath, with your Pen)  
 and add that Product to your other Product,  
 and what you carried: Proceed this Way  
 thro' the whole Line; and when you have mul-  
 tiplied your last Figure; and done as before  
 directed; don't forget to multiply it also by  
 your second Figure in the Multiplier, and  
 add that Product to what you last carried.

N. B.

N. B. By pointing the back Figures as you take them in, you will avoid Mistake.

These Questions are proved like others.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Multiply } 57437 \\ \quad 14 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 15386 \\ \quad 16 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 24925 \\ \quad 23 \end{array}$$


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Another Method to multiply by two Figures without Addition.

Multiply 3746 by 18.

Instead of multiplying by the 18, I find out, what two Figures multiplied together make 18. Namely, the 6 and 3; for 3 times 6 is 18: therefore I multiply the Multiplicand by 6, and that Product I multiply by 3, which gives the Answer.

Again, multiply 84674 by 27.

1st Example, 3746      I find out that 3 and 9 multiplied together, make 27; for 3 times 9 are, or is 27; therefore I multiply the Multiplicand of the Question, either by 3, or 9, it is equal which; and that Product I multiply by the other Figure; which gives the Answer 2286198.

2d Example, 84674

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 254022 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Product } 2286198 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

More

## More Examples for Practice.

Multiply 15746 by 35. The two Numbers you want are 5 and 7; for 5 times 7 are 35. Answer 551110.

Product

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Multiply 47467 by 42. Numbers 6 times 7 are 42. Answer 1993614.

Product

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Multiply 57469 by 45. Numbers are 5 and 9; for 5 times 9 are 45. Ans. 2587320.

Product

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Multiply 80746 by 56. Numbers are 7 and 8; for 7 times 8 are 56: Ans. 4521776.

Product

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

This Method of multiplying Questions that will admit of it, saves both Time and Trouble, requiring no Addition. Ans-

## Another Method of contracting Questions in Multiplication.

The following Questions properly belong to the Rule of Three; but as such may be answered by Multiplication only, without *Subtraction* and Division, which that Rule requires; I shall, for the young Accomptant's Benefit, teach him a shorter Method.

Suppose you bought 3745 Yards of Irish Holland, at  
2      4s per Yd. what is the  
— — — — — whole Cost?

£ 749:0      Answer. shorter than the  
— — — — —      Rule of Three by five or  
six Figures.

To work this Question, and all others of the like Nature; when the given Price of any single Thing is an even Number of Shillings, you must multiply the Number of Yards, Pounds, Weight, &c. by half the Number of the Shillings; wherefore, as the given Price in this Question is 4s. you must multiply the Number of Yards by 2. When you have multiplied the first Figure, viz. the 5, you must double its Product; which done, if it contains both Pounds and Shillings, set down the Shillings on the Right Hand, and make a Division thus: and carry the Pounds to the next Figure; then multiply the other Figures, whose Product will be all Pounds.

Example

## Example of the foregoing Question.

3745 Yards, at 4 s. per Yard. Half of 4 is 2.

$\frac{2}{\cancel{3}749 : 0}$  Say, twice 5 is 10, which doubled, is 20, and as 20 Shillings make 1 Pound, and nothing over, set down the 0 in the Place of Shillings, and carry 1 to the next Figure. Then 2 times 4 is 8, and 1 you carried is 9. Then 2 times 7 is 14; 4 and carry 1. Then 2 times 3 is 6, and 1 you carried is 7. You have fo: Answer £ 749 0

47698 Yards, at 6 s per Yard : Half of 6 is 3.

$\frac{3}{\cancel{4}14309 : 8}$  Say, 3 times 8 is 24, which doubled, is 48, 48 Shillings make £ 2 8 s. set down 8 in the Place of Shillings, and carry 2; divide by two fine Marks as before, and multiply through the whole.

63545 Cwt. at 8 s. per Cwt. half 8 is 4.

$\frac{4}{\cancel{6}25418 : 0}$  Say 4 times 5 is 20; which doubled, is 40. 40 Shillings make just 2 Pounds; set down a Cypher in the Place of Shillings, and carry 2. Then proceed as before. Answer £ 25418.

## More Examples for Practice.

49275 Yards, at 10 Shillings per Yard. Half 10, is 5.

$\frac{5}{\cancel{4}24637 : 10}$  Multiply by 5. Answer, £ 24637 : 10.

80976 Gallons, at 12 Shillings per Glt. Half 12, is 6.

$\frac{6}{\cancel{8}48585 : 12}$  Multiply by 6. Answer 48585 : 12.

249074 Gallons, at 14 s. per Gll. Half 14, is 7.  
 7 Multiply by 7. Answer, £17435 : 16.

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648743 Yards, at 16s. per Yd. Half 16, is 8.  
 8 Answer, £518994 : 8.

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548746 Cwt. at 18s. per Cwt. Half 18, is 9.  
 9 Answer, £493871 8.

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### Multiplication of Pounds, Shillings, Pence, and Farthings.

This is the most expeditious Method of any, for small Quantities; consequently, the most useful.

The General Rule to be observed is; to multiply the Price, by the Quantity, or Number given: And if the given Price consists of several Denominations; as Pounds, Shillings, Pence, &c. always to put the Number you multiply by, under the lowest Denomination.

1st Example. 7 yds. of any Thing, at 7 s. 4 d. per yd.

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \hline 2 : 11 : 4 \end{array}$$

Answer.

---

2d Example. 9 lb. of Tea, at 16s. 8 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb.

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \hline 7 : 10 : 4 \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

Answer.

---

3d Example. 15 Cwt. of Sugar, at 3 l. 16 s. 7 d.  $\frac{3}{4}$  Cwt.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 & & 5 \\
 & 19 : 3 : 2 & \frac{3}{4} \\
 & & 3 \\
 \hline
 & & \longleftarrow \\
 & \text{£} 57 : 9 : 8 & \frac{1}{4} \text{ Ans'r.} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

How to work the first Example. Put the 7 Yards under the 4 Pence ; saying, 7 Times 4 d. is 28 Pence ; which is 2 s. 4 d. set down the 4 d. in the Place of Pence, and carry 2. Then, 7 Times 7 Shillings, is 49 s. and 2 s. you carried, is 51 Shillings ; which, is 2 l. 11 s. by which you find that 2 l. 11 s. 4 d. is the Answer.

How to work the second Example. Put the 9 under the  $\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 Farthings ; saying, 9 Times 2 Farthings, are 18 ; in which is, or are, 4 pence -  $\frac{1}{2}$  - penny ; set down the  $\frac{1}{2}$  under the 9, and carry 4. Then, 9 Times. 8 Pence, are 72 d. and 4 d. you carried, is 76 d. which, are 6 s. and 4 d. Set down 4 d. and carry 6 s. Then, 9 Times 6 s. are 54 s. and 6 s. you carried, are 60 ; set down a Cypher ; thus — o in the Units Place of the Shillings, and carry 6, which are 6 tens ; then multiply the 1 in the tens Place of the Shillings ; saying, 9 Times 1, are 9, and 6 you carried, are 15. Take half of this 15 for Pounds, and put down the 1 that is over the 7 (which you find is the half) on the left of the Cypher, which makes it 10 s. and then, put down the 7 Pounds, and the Answer, is 7 l. 10 s. 4 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

How to work the third Example. As the Number of Cwts is a Compound Number of two Figures ; and requires *two* distinct multiplyings ; find out *two* Numbers, which multiplied together, make 15 ; which are the 5 and 3 ; for 3 Times 5 ; or 5 Times 3, are 15.  
Put

Put the 5 under the Farthings, and say, 5 Times 3; are 15, which being Farthings, make 3 Pence  $\frac{3}{4}$  Farthings, put down 3, and carry 3 Pence. Then, 5 Times 7 d. are 35 d. and 3 d. you carried, are 38 d. which is 3 Shillings and 2 Pence; set down 2d. and carry 3 s. Then, 5 Times 6 s. are 30 s. and 3 s. you carried, are 33 s. set down 3 s. and carry 3. Then, 5 Times 1, is 5, and 3 you carried, are 8; which are in this Place, so many tens, viz. 80 s. which you find is exactly 4 l. therefore you carry 4 to the Pounds; saying, 5 Times 3 l. are 15 l. and 4 you carried, is 19 l. which you must set down. Your first Product you find to be 19 l. 3 s. 2 d.  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; which you multiply by the 3. Saying, 3 Times 3, are 9 Farthings, which make 2 Pence  $\frac{1}{4}$ . Set down the Farthing thus —  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and carry 2 d. Then, 3 Times 2 d. is 6d. and 2 d. you carry, is 8 d. set it down 8 under the Pence. Then, 3 Times 3 Shillings, are 9s. set them down under the Shillings. Then, 3 Times 9 l. are 27l. set down 7 under the 9 in the Place of Pounds, and carry 2. Then, 3 Times 1, is 3, and 2 you carry, are 5; set it down, and you will find the Product 57 l. 9 s. 8 d.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , which is the right Answer to the Question.

### More Questions for Practice.

28 Tuns, at £4 : 6 : 9 per Tun. Multiply by 4 and 7.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \hline 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

For 4 Times 7, is 28. When you have multiplied by 4. Then multiply that Product by 7, and your second Product you will find to be £121 : 9 : 0 Answer.

35 Tuns,

35 Tuns, at £6 : 12 : 8 per Tun. Multiply by 5 and  
 5 } 7. For 5 Times 7, is 35.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 7 } Proceed as before, and you  
 \_\_\_\_\_ will find your last Product  
 \_\_\_\_\_ } will be £232 : 3 : 4

48 Cwt. at £7 : 15 : 6 per Cwt. Multiply by 6 and 8,  
 6 } and proceed as before, and  
 \_\_\_\_\_ } your last will be £373 : 4 : 0  
 8 }  
 \_\_\_\_\_

54 Cwt. at £8 : 17 : 5  $\frac{3}{4}$  per Cwt. Multiply by 6  
 6 and 9. Your last Product  
 \_\_\_\_\_ will be £479 : 3 : 10  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 Answer.

9  
 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

36 Pieces of Holland, at £9 : 18 : 7. Multiply by 7  
 7 and 8. Your last  
 Product will be  
 \_\_\_\_\_ £556 : 0 : 8  
 Answer.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

~

63 Pieces,

63 Pieces, at £12 : 13 : 5  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Multiply by 7 and 9,  
 7 and your last Product  
 will be £798 : 7 : 10  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Answer.

9

---



---

72 Tuns, at £18 : 14 : 6 per Tun. Multiply by 8 and 9.  
 8 Your last Product will be  
 ————— £1348 : 4 : 0

9

---



---

Note. That any Number that does not exceed 144; and where two Figures can be found, which when multiplied together, make that Number; may be done by two Multiplyings.

96 Tuns, at £15 : 17 : 8 per Tun. Multiply by 8 and  
 8 12. Your first Product will  
 ————— be £127 1 4, which mul-  
 tiply by 12; saying, 12  
 12 Times 4, is 48 d. which is  
 ————— exactly 4 Shillings; set down

————— a Cypher in the Place of  
 Pence, and carry 4. Then, 12 Times 1, is 12; and 4  
 you carried, is 16; which set down in the Place of  
 Shillings. Then, 12 Times 7, is 84; set down 4 in  
 the Units Place of the Pounds, and carry 8. Then,  
 12 Times 2, is 24; and 8 you carried, is 32; set  
 down 2 and carry 3. Then, 12 Times 1, is 12, and  
 3 you carried, is 15, which you must set down; and  
 the Product will be 1524 16 0.

108 Tuns, at £ 18 : 15 : 9 per Tun. Multiply by 6  
 —————— 9 and 12. Your last Product  
 —————— will be £ 2029 : 1 : 0

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 18 : 15 : 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

144 Tuns, at £ 23 : 8 : 7 per Tun. Multiply by 12  
 —————— 12 and 12. Your last Product  
 —————— will be £ 3373 : 16 : 0

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 23 : 8 : 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Suppose you have a Number given, where *two* other Numbers cannot be found, which when multiplied together is not the exact given Number; in this Case, find out *two* Numbers, which when multiplied together are highest to your given Number; either, *over it*; or *under it*.

If, *under it*, multiply the given Price by the Number that remains, and add that Product, to the Product of your second multiplying.

Example, 26 Yards, 17 s. 4 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Yard. Multiply  
 —————— 4 by 4 and 6, which  
 —————— multiplied together  
 —————— make 24 : And hav-  
 —————— 6 ing *two* remaining,  
 —————— multiply the given  
 —————— Price 17 s. 4 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  by  
 —————— 2, which Product, is  
 —————— £ 1 14 9, and must  
 —————— be added to your se-  
 —————— cond multiplying, and  
 the Answer will be £ 22 : 11 : 9. If

If the two Numbers you find nearest the given Number, exceed it when they are multiplied together; you must subtract the Overplus from your Product of the second Multiplying, and the Remainder is your Answer.

Example.

39 Yards, at 18s. 7d.  $\frac{1}{4}$  per Yard. Multiply by 4 and  
 4 10; which being multiplied  
 —————— together, make 40, which  
 10 is 1 more than your given  
 —————— Number; therefore you must  
 —————— subtract the Price of one  
 —————— Yard from your last Product,  
 —————— and you will find the Re-  
 —————— mainder £ 36 5  $\frac{3}{4}$ , which  
 —————— is the Answer to your Ques-  
 —————— tion.

More Examples for Practice.

74 Yards, at 13s. 9d.  $\frac{1}{4}$ . Multiply by 6 and 12.  
 6 viz. 72. Then add twice  
 —————— the given Price, namely,  
 12 £ 1 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  to your last  
 —————— Product, which will be your  
 —————— Answer, viz. £ 51 : 2 : 1  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

87 lb. at £ 2 : 14 : 5 per lb. Multiply by 7 and 12.  
 viz. 84. Then add thrice, or 3 times your given Price to your last Product, viz. £ 8 : 3 : 3. your Product in the whole be £ 236 : 14 : 3 Answer.

The last Question done the other Way, comes to the same Sum.

87 lb. at £ 2 : 14 : 5.

8

—————

11

—————

—————

Multiply by 8 and 11, viz. 88, which is *one* more than your given Number: Therefore you must take once the given Price £ 2 : 4 : 5 from the last Product, and you will find the Remainder will be the same as your other, viz. £ 236 : 14 : 3. Answer.

99 Yards, at 12s. 7d.  $\frac{3}{4}$  per Yard. Multiply by 9 and 11.

11

Answer £ 62 : 7 : 9  $\frac{3}{4}$

This Method of finding, by Multiplication, the Value of any given Number of Yards, Pounds Weight, &c. at any Price, is much shorter than the *Rule of Three*; to which Rule (as I before observed) these Questions properly belong: which the Pupil will be sensible of, if he will give himself the Trouble (when he is acquainted with that Rule) to work some of the foregoing Questions by the *Rule of Three*.

## D I V I S I O N.

This Rule teaches us to find, how often one Number, or Sum, is contained in another.

By Multiplication, *great Names* are brought into *small*; as *Pounds* into *Shillings*, *Pence*, and *Farthings*: But, by Division, *small Names* are brought into *great*; as *Farthings* into *Pence*, *Shillings*, and *Pounds*.

In Division, as well as in Multiplication, there are *three Terms*, namely, the *Divisor*, the *Dividend*, and the *Quotient*.

The *Divisor* is the Number you divide by.

The *Dividend* is the Number, or Sum, you divide.

And the *Quotient*, is the Answer to the Question.

Divide 2320*£* between 5 Men. Set down the Sum

Divisor ) Dividend Quotient  
thus : 5 ) 2320 (

As the first Figure on the left of the Dividend, namely, the 2, cannot be divided by the Divisor 5, point the second Figure.

5)2320( the 3, and say, how many fives, or how often 5 in 23? which you will find to be 4 times; set down the 4 in the Quotient, and multiply your Divisor by it;

5)2320(4  
20  
—  
3  
saying, 4 times 5 is 20; put it down under the two Figures on the left of the Dividend, as in the Margin. Then set down a short Line under it, and subtract it, saying, 0 from 3, and 3 remains;

mains ; 2 from 2, remains 0 ; but instead of making the 0, or Cypher, make a Dot, thus . because a Cypher, or 0, on the left Hand of any Figures, are useless. Next, bring down the third Figure of the Dividend to the 3 that remained ; then say, how oft 5 in 32 ? which you find to be 6 times, which you must set down in the Quotient ; then, as before, multiply your Divisor by it, saying, 6 times 5 is 30 ; set it down under the 32, and drawing a Line, subtract it, say 0 from 2, and 2 remains ; 3 from 3, remain 0.

Lastly, point the 0 in the Dividend, and bring it down to the 2 that remained : Then say, how oft 5 in 20 ? which you will find to be 4 times : Then multiply your Divisor by it, as before, saying, 4 times 5 is 20, which set down under the other 20 ; and by subtracting it, you find that nothing remains.

5)2320(464

20	
—	
.32	
30	
—	
.2	
.	

To prove if your Sum is right, multiply your Quotient 464 by your Divisor 5 ; and if the Product is the same Number as your Dividend, the Sum is right ; if not, it is false.

By this Method, you find that £ 2320, divided between 5 Men, gives to each Man £ 464.

Divide £ 6748 between 7 Men.

Say, how often 7 in 67? Answer, 9 times; put it down in your Quotient; then multiply your Divisor 7, by the Quotient 9; saying, 9 times 7 is 63. set it down under 67 in the Dividend; draw a Line, and subtract, saying, 3 from 7, remains 4; 6 from 60, or

Bring down the next Figure from your Dividend to the Remainder, viz. the 4; saying, how oft 7 in 44; answer, 6 times; set it down in your Quotient, and multiply as before, saying, 6 times 7 is 42; set it down under 44, and draw a Line, and subtract it, saying, 2 from 4, remains 2; 4 from 4, remains 0.

Lastly, bring down the next Figure 8 to the Remainder 2: Then say, how oft 7 in 28? Answer, 4 times; set it down in the Quotient; then multiply as before, saying, 4 times 7 is 28; set it under the other 28, and subtract it, and there remains 0.

So you find that £ 6748 divided between 7 Men, each Man's Share is £ 964; which multiplied by your Divisor 7, proves that your Answer is right; as the Product is the same as the Dividend, or Sum you divided.

7)6748(9

—  
4

7)6748(96

63  
—  
—

44  
42  
—  
.2

7)6748(964

63  
—  
—  
44  
42  
—  
28

28  
—  
..

964  
7  
—  
6748  
—

If

If at any Time there remains any Figures, when you have brought down all the Figures in the Dividend; that Remainder bears the same Denomination, or Name, with the Dividend and Quotient: Wherefore you must multiply that Remainder by the Number of the next lower Denomination, that is contained in *one* of that you are to multiply.

Suppose the Figures, or Number that remains, are Pounds, you must multiply it by 20: because 20 s. make £1, which Product you must again divide by the former Divisor, making a Mark thus — : to divide your Pounds from your Shillings; and set down the Shillings you get on the Right Hand of that Mark.

Again, if you have any Shillings remain, after you have divided your last Dividend; multiply them by 12, because 12 d. make 1 s. Make the same Mark again, thus — : to divide your Shillings from the Pence, and after you have multiplied by 12, divide that Product by the former Divisor, and set down the Pence you get on the Right Hand of that Mark.

Lastly, if you have any Pence remaining, multiply them by 4, because 4 Farthings make 1 Penny. Then divide that Product by your same Divisor, and set down the Farthings you get on the Right Hand of your Pence; but do not make any Mark to divide them from your Pence.

## Example on the foregoing Directions.

Divide £ 3845 between 9 Men.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Divid.} \\ \text{Divisor 9) } 3845 \text{ (} 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Say, how oft 9 in 38? Answer 4    36  
 times; set it down in your Quotient: —  
 Then say, 4 times 9 is 36; set it    .2  
 under 38 in the Dividend; draw a  
 Line, and subtract it, saying, 6 from  
 8, remains 2.

Again, bring down the next Fi-  
 gure in the Dividend to the 2 that  
 remained; then say, how oft 9 in  
 24? Answer, 2 times, or twice. Set  
 the 2 down in your Quotient, and  
 say, twice 9 is 18; set it down and  
 subtract it from 24, saying, 6 from  
 4 I cannot, but 8 from 14, remains  
 6; set it down, and carry 1. Then  
 1 and 1 is 2, 2 from 2, remains 0.

$$\begin{array}{r} 9) 3845(42 \\ 36 \\ \hline .24 \\ 18 \\ \hline .6 \end{array}$$

Again, bring down the next Fi-  
 gure in the Dividend to the 6. Then  
 say, how oft 9 in 65! Answer, 7  
 times; set it down in your Quotient;  
 then multiply as before, saying, 7  
 times 9 is 63; set it down, and sub-  
 tract it from 65, saying, 3 from 5,  
 remains 2; 6 from 6 remains 0.

$$\begin{array}{r} 9) 3845(427 \\ 36 \\ \hline .24 \\ 18 \\ \hline .65 \\ 63 \\ \hline .2 \end{array}$$

Having divided the Pounds, you have 2 Pounds remaining; which, as I before directed, you must multiply by 20 to bring into Shillings, as in the Margin, which you find to be 40 Shillings. Then divide the 40 by your common Divisor 9, and say, how oft 9 in 40? Answer, 4 times; set it down in your Quotient, and multiply as before, saying 4 times 9 is 36; set it down, and subtract it from 40, there remains 4, which are 4 s. Then multip'y the 4 by 12, to bring them into Pence, saying, 12 times 4 is 48; set it down, and divide it by your common Divisor 9, saying, how oft 9 in 48? Answer, 5 times; set it down in your Quotient; Then mukiply, saying, 5 times 9 is 45; set it down, and subtract it from 48, there remains 3 Pence, which you must multiply by 4 to bring them into Farthings, saying, 4 times 3 is 12; set it down, and divide it by your common Divisor 9, saying, how oft 9 in 12? Answer, once, or 1; set the 1 down in your Quotient, and multiply the 9, saying, once 9 is 9; set it down, and subtract it, saying, 9 from 12, remains 3.

£	s.
9) 3845	(427 : 4
36	—
.24	
18	—
65	
63	—
2	
20	—
9) 40 (4	
36	—
.4	
9) 3845	(427 : 4
36	—
.24	
18	—
65	
63	—
.2	
20	—
40	
36	—
.4	

$$9 ) 3845 \left( \begin{array}{r} \text{£} \quad \text{s.} \quad \text{d.} \\ 427 : 4 : 5 \frac{1}{4} \\ 36 \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{Each Man's Share.} \end{array} \right)$$

Thus having finished your Question, you find that each Man's equal Share of 3845 Pounds is £ 427 : 4 : 5  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

$$\begin{array}{r} .24 \\ 18 \\ \hline .65 \\ 63 \\ \hline .2 \\ 20 \\ \hline 9) 40(4 \\ 36 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} .4 \\ 12 \\ \hline 9) 48(5 \\ 45 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Pence 3 remaining.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \hline 9) 12(1 \\ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Farth. 3 remain.

If you have one or more Cyphers in the Units Place of your Divisor, cut them off from the other Figures, by drawing a fine Line down between them thus 8|0, or thus 5|00, and cut off also as many Figures on the Right Hand of your Dividend, as you cut off Cyphers in your Divisor, and divide the Dividend by the remaining Figures in the Divisor.

Example.

Example. Divide £4675 between 30 Men.

Set the Question down as in the Margin. Then say, how oft 3 in 4? Answer 1, or once; set it down; then multiply, saying, once 3 is 3: subtract, saying, 3 from 4, remains 1.

Again, bring down your 6 to the 1, and say, how oft 3 in 16? Answer, 5 times; set it in your Quotient; then say, 5 times 3 is 15; set it down and subtract, saying, 5 from 6, remains 1; then 1 from 1, remains 0. Bring down the 7 to the 1 that remained; then say, how oft 3 in 17? Answer, 5 times; set it in the Quotient: then say, 5 times 3 is 15; set it down, and subtract it, saying, 5 from 7, remains 2; one from one, remains 0.

Then bring down the 5 you cut off, to the 2 that remained of the Pounds, and multiply it by 20 to bring them into Shillings; which done, cut off the Cypher in the Unit's Place of the Product, and divide by the Divisor 3, as before, saying, how oft 3 in 5? Answer, once, or 1; set it down, then multiply, saying, once 3 is 3; subtract 3 from 5, remains 2: Then bring down the 0 to the 2, and say, how oft 3 in 20? Answer, 6 times; set it in the Quotient; then multiply, saying, 6 times 3 is 18; then

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \left. \begin{array}{r} \text{£} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\ 3 | 0 ) 4675 & ( 155 : 16 : 8 \end{array} \right. \\
 \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 16 \\ 15 \\ \hline .17 \\ 15 \\ \hline .25 \\ 20 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 3 | 0 ) 5000 ( 16 s. \\
 \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 20 \\ 18 \\ \hline .20 \\ 12 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 3 | 0 ) 240 ( 8 d. \\
 \begin{array}{r} 24 \\ \hline .. \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

subtract, 8 from 0, I can't, but 8 from 10, remains 2; Then bring down the Cypher you cut off, and multiply it by 12, saying 12 times 0 is 0; set the 0 down: then 12 times 2 is 24; cut off the 0, and divide again by 3, saying, how oft 3 in 24? Answer, 8 times; set it down in your Quotient, and multiply, saying, 8 times 3 is 24, which subtracted from 24, nothing remains; so that you find that £ 4675 divided between 30 Men, gives to each £ 155 : 16 : 8.

### Examples for Practice.

Divide £3756 between 36 Men.

Place your Question thus — 36 ) 3756 (Quotient  
upon a Slate, or Cypering Book.

And your Answer will be, for every Man's Share  
£ 104 : 6 : 8.

**Note.** If at any Time when you have brought down a Figure from your Dividend to the Figure that remains after you have subtracted; and you find that it is still a lesser Number than your Divisor. Set a Cypher or 0 in your Quotient, and bring down the next Figure in the Dividend to it, and proceed to ask yourself the Question as before.

You must also take Notice, that your Divisor must always be a greater Number than your Remainder after you have subtracted: For should your Remainder be greater; by bringing down another Figure, you will find that that Number will contain in it, above nine Times the Number of your Divisor; which it never

must

must : Consequently your Answer will be false, and the Question must be worked over again.

Suppose you, or any Man, has an Estate of £4580 a Year. I demand, how much is the weekly Income, allowing 52 Weeks in the Year. Divide £4580 by 52 ; and your Answer will be £88 : 1 : 6  $\frac{1}{4}$  per Week, and 44 Farthings over.

If my Estate is valued at £6900 *per Annum*, what is that *per Month* ; allowing 13 Months in the Year. Divide by 13. State your Question thus — 13 ) 6900 (

Your Answer will be £530 : 15 : 4  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and 6 Farthings over.

### More Examples in Division of Whole Numbers.

Divide £38565, by 27. Answer £1428. Remain 9.

Divide £674300, by 250. Answer £2697. Remains 50.

Divide £800746, by 365. Answer 2193. Remains 301.

Divide £5738749, by 497. Answer 11546. Remains 387.

DIVISION is proved by MULTIPLICATION ; as follows, *viz.* When Whole Numbers are to be divided ; and the Answer to consist only of Whole Numbers ; you have nothing to do when you have brought down all the Figures in the Dividend, but multiply the Quotient by the Divisor : And if the Product arising from the Quotient and Divisor's being multiplied together, are the same Figures as are in the Dividend ; the Answer is right ; if not, it is false.

Note.

Note. If there are any Figures remaining after you have done dividing, you must not forget to take in those remaining Figures one after another when you begin to multiply your Quotient, otherways the Product will not answer the Figures in the Dividend: But in case you should forget to take them in gradually as you multiply; set them down under the Product, Units under Units, &c. and add them together, and it will answer the same Purpose.

### Example in Whole Numbers.

Divide 83749 by 25.

Set it down thus ————— 25 ) 83746 ( 3

Say, how oft 25 in 83. Answer 3 times. Multiply, 3 times 5, is 15; 5 and carry 1; 3 times 2, is 6, and 1 you carried, is 7, subtract, saying 5 from 3 cannot; but 5 from 13, remains 8.

Next, bring down the 7, and say, how oft 25 in 87. Answer, 3 times; multiply, 3 times 5, is 15; 5 and carry 1; 3 times 2, is 6, and 1 you carry, is 7, subtract; 5 from 7, remains 2; 7 from 8, remains 1.

$$\begin{array}{r} 83746 \\ \hline 75 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 83746 \\ \hline 75 \\ \hline .87 \\ \hline 75 \\ \hline 12 \end{array}$$

Next,

Next, bring down the 4, and say, how oft 25 in 124. Answer, 4 times; multiply, 4 times 5, is 20; 0 and carry 2; 4 times 2, is 8, and 2 you carried, is 10, subtract, 0 from 4, remains 4, 0 from 2, remains 2; 1 from 1, remains —— 0.

$$\begin{array}{r} 25 ) 83746( 334 \\ \underline{75} \\ .87 \\ \underline{75} \\ 124 \\ \underline{100} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Next, bring down the 6; and say, how oft 25 in 246. Answer, 9 times. Multiply, 9 times 5, is 45; 5 and carry 4. 9 times 2, is 18, and 4 you carried, is 22, subtract, 5 from 6, remains 1; and 2 from 4, remain 2, and 2 from 2 remains 0.

$$\begin{array}{r} 25 ) 83746( 3349 \\ \underline{75} \\ .87 \\ \underline{75} \\ 124 \\ \underline{100} \\ \hline \\ .246 \\ \underline{225} \\ \hline \\ .21 \end{array}$$

This Question being done, you find that the Quotient, or Answer, is 3349, and 21, remains at bottom: Wherefore to prove if it is right, multiply the Quotient 3349, by the Divisor 25, which set under it;

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Thus } 3349 \\ \underline{25} \\ 16766 \\ \underline{6698} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Proof 83746 the same as the Div.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Divisr. Divid. Quotient.} \\ 25 ) 83746( 3349 \\ \underline{75} \\ .87 \\ \underline{75} \\ 124 \\ \underline{100} \\ \hline \\ .246 \\ \underline{225} \\ \hline \\ .21 \text{ rem.} \end{array}$$

I say, 5 times 9, is 45; and the 1 in the Units Place of the Remainder, is 46, 6 and carry 4. 5 times 4, is 20, and 4 you carried, is 24, and the 2 in the Tens Place of the Remainder, is 26, 6 and carry 2. Then I proceed to multiply till the Question is finished, as other Sums in Multiplication.

But supposing I had forgot to take in the Remainder, then the Question would stand;

Thus 3349

25

—

16745

6698

—

83725:

21

—

83746 the same as the Dividend.

—

Then I set down the Remainder, and add it to the Line of Figures, or Product above it, when I find it amounts to the same Number.

### Another Way of proving Division, by Division.

Divide your Dividend by your Quotient: And the Quotient arising will be your former Divisor.

Example. By 28 ) 10472 ( 374 Quotient.

Divisor.

) Divid.

84

—

207

196

—

. 112

112

—

...

To

To prove the foregoing Question, make your last Quotient the Divisor; thus ---- 374) Then put down the former Dividend, and your Question will stand thus ---- 374)10472( . Then divide, and you will find that your Quotient will answer to the former Divisor, and will stand

$$\text{Thus } 374 \Big) 10472 \left( \begin{array}{l} 28 \text{ Quotent, which is your former} \\ \text{Divisor.} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 748 \\ \hline 2992 \\ 2992 \\ \hline \dots \end{array}$$

As many Questions in the Rule of Three are capable of being answered by Multiplication of Money, as have been shewn: So also may Questions be answered by Division of Money; when the Number you are to divide by, can be produced from two Figures being multiplied together.

Example. If 24 Yards cost 3 l. 12; what costs 1 Yard.

First, Find out two Numbers, which when multiplied together, make 24, viz. 4 and 6; for 4 times 6, is 24. Therefore divide 3 l. 12 s. first by 4; and that Product by 6;

$$\text{Thus } 4 \Big) 3 : 12 \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{l. s.} \\ 3 : 12 \end{array} \right)$$

As you cannot get 4 out of the 3, in the Place of Pounds; reduce them in your Mind into Shillings; which 3 Pounds, make 60 s, and the 12 s, make 72.

Set it down thus ---- 4)72( 18 s. Quotent.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \hline 72 \\ 72 \\ \hline .. \end{array}$$

Which

Which Quotient, 18 s. divided by 6, gives you 3 s: for Answer;

$$\text{Thus } 6) \overline{18} (3 \text{ s. the Price of 1 Yard.}$$

—  
..

Again, Divide 347 l. 14 s. 6 d. between 36 Persons.

The two Figures multiplied together, which produce this Number, are the 4 and the 9; for 4 times 9, are 36. There-

fore set down your Question; thus ---- 4) 347:14:6 ( 86:18:7

Say, how oft 4 in 34; Answer 8 times, and 2 remains, bring down the 7; how oft 4 in 27; Answer 6 times, and 3 remains. Multiply the 3 l. which remains by 20, and take in the 14 s. in the Question, which make 74; divide it by 4, and your Quotient will be 18 s. and 2 s. remain; which you must multiply by 12; and take in the 6 d. in your Question, the Product will be 30; which, divide again by 4, and your Quotient will be 7 d. and 2 d. will remain, which multiplied by 4, makes 8 Farthings; which you must divide again by 4, gives 2.

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ - \\ .27 \\ - \\ 24 \\ - \\ .3 \\ - \\ 20 \\ - \\ 4) 74 \text{ (18 s.} \\ \quad 4 \\ - \\ 34 \\ \quad 32 \\ - \\ .2 \\ - \\ 12 \\ - \\ 4) 30 \text{ (7 d.} \\ \quad 28 \\ - \\ 2 \\ - \\ 4 \\ - \\ 4) 8 \text{ (2 Qrs.} \\ \quad 8 \\ - \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$4) 30 \text{ (7 d.}$$

$$28$$

$$2$$

$$4$$

$$4) 8 \text{ (2 Qrs.}$$

$$8$$

$$0$$

So you find your first Division by 4 Quotes £86 18 s. 7 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
which you must divide by 9.

Say, how oft 9 in 86; l. s. d.  
Answer 9 times, and 5 l. Thus -- 9)86 : 18 : 7  $\frac{1}{2}$ (9 : 13 : 2  
remain. Multiply it by 20, and take in the 18 s. which make 118 s. which divide again by 9. Say, how oft 9 in 11. Answer 1, remain 2, bring down the 8; and say, how oft 9 in 28s. Answer 3 times, remains 1 s. which multiply by 12, and take in the 7 d. which make 19 d. divide it again by 9; saying, how oft 9 in 19 d. Answer, 2 d. remains 1, which as it makes but 4 Farthings, and the 2 Farthings in the Dividend added to it, making only 6, it cannot be divided by 9. By this you find, that 347 l. 14 s. 6 d. divided between 36 Persons, gives to each Person 9 l. 13 s. 2 d.  $\frac{6}{9}$ , or six Ninths of a Farthing.

86	18	7	$\frac{1}{2}$
—	—	—	—
• 5			
20			
—			
9)118(13 s.			
—			
• 9			
—			
28			
27			
—			
• 1			
12			
—			
9) 19 (2 d.			
18			
—			
1			
4			
—			
• 6			

### Examples for Practice.

If 42 Yards cost 37 l. 18 s. 4 d. what cost 1 Yard.

Divide by 6 first; and the Quotient that arises, you must divide by 7; for 6 times 7, are 42. Your first Quotient will be 6 l. 6 s.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  d. remains  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Your second Quotient which is the Answer to the Question will be £0 18 s. 0 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  remains 4, or 4 sevenths of a Farthing.

If 56 Gallons cost 12 l. 16 s. 8d. what costs 1 Gallon.

Divide by 7 and 8: For 7 times 8, are 56.

Your first Quotient will be — £1:16:8.

Your second Quotient will be - 0: 4:7. Price of 1 Gall.

If 63 Cwt. cost 145 l. 19 s. 8 d. what costs 1 Cwt.

Divide by 7 and 9: For 7 times 9, are 63.

Your first Quotient will be — £20:19:10  $\frac{3}{4}$ . Rems. 2.

Your second Quotient will be - £ 2:6 : 7  $\frac{3}{4}$ . Pr.of 1 Ct.

If 72 Cwt. cost 245 l. what cost 1 Cwt.

Divide by 8 and 9, For 8 times 9, are 72.

Your first Quotient will be — £30:12:6.

Your second Quotient will be - £ 3:8:0  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Pr. of 1 Ct.  
Remains 6 Fts.

If 84 Men's Pay, amounts to £36 per Day, what is  
the Pay of 1 Man per Day.

Divide by 7 and 12: For 7 times 12, is 84.

Your first Quotient will be — £5:2:10  $\frac{1}{4}$ . Rems. 1 Ft.

Your second Quotient will be £0:8:5  $\frac{3}{4}$ . 1 Man's Pay:  
Per Diem. Remains 5 Fts.

## R E D U C T I O N.

This Rule is composed of the two former Rules.  
*Viz.*

### *Multiplication and Division.*

It teaches you to reduce *large* Denominations into *small*, as Pounds into Shillings; Shillings into Pence, and Pence into Farthings. And *small* Denominations into *large*, Ounces into Pounds; Pounds into Quarters, and Quarters into Hundreds, &c.

When

When you are reduced, or bring Pounds into Shillings ; or any Number into a *small*, or *less* Denomination ; it is called *Reduction Descending* ; then you must multiply the given Number, by as many of the next lower Denomination, as will make one of that Number you are to multiply.

Example. In £437, how many Shillings, Pence, and Farthings.      20

4740. Shillings in 437 l.

12

104880. Pence in 437 l.

4

419520. Farthings in 437 l.

Multiply your Pounds by 20, to bring them into Shillings. Then, multiply that Product by 12, to bring them into Pence. Then, multiply that Product by 4, to bring them into Farthings.

In £587 : 14 s. how many Farthings.

Set it down thus — £587 : 14 s.

20

Multiply by 20, and —  
take in the 14 Shillings.      11754  
Then, multiply by 12.            12

141048

Then, multiply by 4, to bring 141048. Pence.  
them into Farthings.            4

564192. Farthings.

In

In £3746, how many Farthings. Answer, 3596160 Farthings.

### More Examples for Practice.

In 8479 Guineas, how many Pieces, at 3 d. each.

Multiply your given Number of Guineas by 21; because 21 Shillings, make one Guinea. Then, multiply that Product by 4; because 4 Three-pences, are in One-Shilling.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 8479 \\
 \times 21 \\
 \hline
 8479 \\
 16958 \\
 \hline
 178059
 \end{array}$$

Shillings.

The 3-penny-Pieces, in £ 8479.      712236 Answer.

In 5486 Moydores, at 27 Shillings each, how many 6-pences.

Multiply your given Number of Moydores by 27s. because that is the given Value. Then, multiply that Product by 2; because two Six-pences, make a Shilling.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 5486 \\
 \times 27 \\
 \hline
 38402 \\
 10972 \\
 \hline
 148122
 \end{array}$$

Shillings.

Six-penny-Pieces.      296244 Answer.

In 4756 C. weight, how many Ounces. Ans. 8522752 Ozs.

Multiply your given Number, by 4; because 4 Quarters, make a Hundred weight. Ther., multiply that Product by 28; because 28 lb. makes a Quarter of a Hundred. Then, multiply that Product by 16; because 16 Ounces, make a Pound weight.

In

In 5874 Cwt. how many Ounces                  Ounces  
     Answer 10526208

You must multiply as before directed.

In 375 Yards, how many Inches?                  Inches  
     Answer 13500

Multiply your Yards by 36, because 36 Inches make one Yard; or you may multiply by 4 and 9; your Answer will be the same.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Example} \quad - \quad 375 \\ \quad \quad \quad 4 \\ \hline \quad \quad \quad 1500 \\ \quad \quad \quad 9 \\ \hline \quad \quad \quad 13500 \text{ Inches} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

In 475 Pieces of Linnen, each Piece containing 25 Yards, how many Quarters?

Multiply the given Number of Pieces by 25, the given Number of Yards in each Piece, which will give the Yards; then multiply that Product by 4, which will give you the Quarters.

475	Pieces
25	
—	
2375	
950	
—	
11875	Yards
4	
—	

Answer 47500 Quarters

In 84 Hogsheads of Canary, how many Gallons.

Hogsheads.  
Multiply by 63, the Number of Gallons in a Hogshead.

84

63

---

252

504

---

Answer 5292 Glrs.

---

In 376 Hogsheads, how many Quarts.

Multiply by 63, and that Product by 4.

376

63

---

---

---

---

---

---

Answer

In 874 Ells English, how many Nails.

Multiply by 5, because 5 Quarters make an Ell; then multiply by 4, because 4 Nails make a Quarter of a Yard.

874

5

---

---

---

---

---

---

Answer

---

In

Answer Hours 420480

Note. When you are to reduce a Question of several Denominations, into the lowest Denomination ; you must multiply the Integer, which is the whole Number, or highest Denomination, by the next lower Denomination ; and continue on till you have got your Answer ; observing, as you begin to multiply each Denomination, to take in the Figures belonging to the same Denomination you are multiplying by.

L      s.    d.

Example. In  $347 : 14 : 3\frac{1}{2}$  how many Farthings.

Set it down thus: £ 374 : 14 : 3  $\frac{1}{2}$   
                          20

Multiply by 20, by 12,  
and by 4.

### Shillings.

12

### Pence.

4

Answer 359726 Farthings.

R.F.

## REDUCTION, Ascending,

is, when you are to reduce lower Denominations into higher ; as Farthings into Pence, Pence into Shillings, Shillings &c. which must be done by Division.

**Example.** In 373486 Farthings, how many Pounds.

This Question might be done by one Division ; that is, by dividing by 960, the Number of Farthings in a Pound : But it is easier for the Pupil to do it in the following Manner.

Divide by 4 ; then divide your Quotient by 12 ; then divide that second Quotient by 20.

Set it down thus :

$$\begin{array}{r}
 ) 373486 \\
 4 ) 93371 \\
 \underline{-} \quad \underline{-} \\
 36 \qquad 84 \qquad 6 \\
 \underline{-} \qquad \underline{-} \qquad \underline{-} \\
 .13 \qquad .93 \qquad 17 \\
 12 \qquad 84 \qquad 16 \\
 \underline{-} \qquad \underline{-} \qquad \underline{-} \\
 14 \qquad .97 \qquad .18 \\
 12 \qquad 96 \qquad 18 \\
 \underline{-} \qquad \underline{-} \qquad \underline{-} \\
 28 \qquad .11d. \quad .. \\
 28 \\
 \underline{-} \\
 ..6 \\
 4 \\
 \underline{-} \\
 2 \text{ Farthings.}
 \end{array}$$

So you find that in 373486 Farthings, are

$\text{£ } 389 : 0 : 11 \frac{1}{2}$

In

In 24856 Farthings, how many Guineas, at 21 s. each.  
 Divide by 4, by 12, and by 21.

	Guin.	s.	d.
Answer	24	13	10

In 384765 Farthings, how many Moidores, at 27s. each.  
 Divide by 4, by 12, and by 27.

	Moid.	s.	6.
	296	23	11 $\frac{1}{4}$

In 254837 lb. how many Quarters, Hundreds,  
 and Tons.

Divide by 28, by 4, and by 20.

	T.	C.	qr.	lb.
Answer	113	15	1	9

In 87468 Yards, how many Pieces, of 24 Yards  
 each Piece.

Divide by 24, your Quotient is the Number of Pieces.

	Pieces.	Yds.
Answer	3644	12

Questions in Reduction, ascending and descending, wherein *Multiplication* and *Division* are both used,

Example. In £5571 : 15 how many Moidores, at 27s.

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ \hline 27 ) 111435 ( 4127 : 6 \text{ Answer.} \\ 108 \\ \hline \dots \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cdot 34 \\ 27 \\ \hline \cdot 73 \\ 54 \\ \hline 195 \\ 189 \\ \hline \cdot \cdot 6 \text{s. rem.s.} \end{array}$$

Multiply the Pounds by 20, and bring in the 15 s. which Product you must divide by 27, because 27 Shillings is the given Value of a Moidore. The Answer is 4127 Moidores 6 Shillings.

In 4127 Moidores and 6 Shillings, how many Pounds.  
This Question is set as a Proof of the foregoing.

Moid. s.  
Set it down thus; 4127 : 6

$$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ \hline 28895 \\ 8254 \\ \hline 20 ) 11143.5 ( \dots \\ \hline \end{array}$$

£ 5571 : 15 Answer.

Here I multiply the Moidores by 27, and take in the 6 Shillings: Then I divide the Product by 20; but

but instead of dividing it long-ways, I point off the Cypher in the Divisor, and the 5 in the Dividend : Then I take the Half of the other Figures for so many Pounds, saying, the half of 11 is 5, remains 1 ; which in reality is *ten*, and the other *one* is 11 ; then the half of 11 is 5, remains 1, and the next Figure, 4, is 14 ; then the half of 14 is 7 : Then the half of 3 is 1, remains 1, or 10 s. and the 5 I cut off make 15 s.

In 13745 Dollars at 4s. 8 d. each, how many  
56                    12                    Pounds Sterling.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 82470 \qquad \qquad \qquad 56 \text{ Pence in a Dollar.} \\
 68725 \\
 \hline
 12 ) 769720 \left( \begin{array}{l} 20 \\ 6414.3 \text{ s.} \end{array} \right) \\
 \hline
 72 \qquad \text{£ } 3207.3 : 4 \text{ Answer.}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \cdot 49 \\
 48 \\
 \hline
 \cdot 17 \\
 12 \\
 \hline
 52 \\
 48 \\
 \hline
 \cdot 40 \\
 36 \\
 \hline
 4 \text{ Pence.}
 \end{array}$$

Here I multiply the 4s. by 12, and take in the 8 d. which make 56. the Pence in a Dollar : Then I multiply the Dollars by 56, which gives me the Pence, in all the Dollars ; which Product I divide by 12, to bring them into Shillings ; which Quotient I divide by 20, to bring them into Pounds Sterling. I point off the Cypher in the Divisor as before, and the 3

in the Dividend ; then I take half of the other Figures for Pounds, and I find the Answer,

$$\text{£ } 3207 : 3 : 4$$

In 47585 Dollars, at 4s. 8d. each, how many  
Crowns, at 5s. each.

Multiply the 4 Shillings, as before, by 12, and take  
in the 8d. Then multiply the given Number of  
Dollars by the Pence in a Dollar, namely, 56; then  
divide that Product by 60, because 60 Pence are in  
a Crown, and your Answer will be

Crowns.	s.	d.
Answer	44412	: 3 : 4

## REDUCTION of Foreign Coins into English Coins.

In £ s. d.    s. d.  
In 748 : 15 : 4 Flemish Money, at 32 : 8 Sterling,  
how many Pounds Sterling?

To work this Question, observe as follows.

Bring your given Sum £ 748 : 15 : 4 Flemish,  
into Pence. Then divide that Product by the Pence  
in 32s. 8d. or Pound Flemish.

**Example.**

Example.	$\mathcal{L} 748 : 15 : 4$	Flemish.	s. d.
	20		32 : 8 Flem,
	—		12
	14975 s. Flemish.		—
	12		392
	—		

$$392) 179704 (\mathcal{L} 458 \text{ } 8 \text{ } 6 \text{ Answer.}$$

1568

—

2290

1960

—

3304

3136

—

Remainder 168

20

—

$$392) 3360 ( 8 \text{ s.}$$

3136

—

Remainder 224

12

—

$$392) 2688 ( 6 \text{ d.}$$

2352

—

Remainder . 336

4

—

$$392) 1344 ( 3$$

1176

—

168 Rem.

## More Examples for Practice.

$\begin{array}{r} \text{£} \quad \text{s.} \quad \text{d.} \\ 847 : 4 : 9 \end{array}$  Flemish, at  $\begin{array}{r} \text{s.} \quad \text{d.} \\ 33 : 4 \end{array}$  Flemish per Pound Sterling, how many Pounds Sterling.

Reduce the  $374 : 4 : 9$  into Pence: also the 33s. 4d. into Pence: Then divide the Pence which you find are in  $\begin{array}{r} \text{£} \quad \text{s.} \quad \text{d.} \\ 847 : 4 : 9 \end{array}$  by the Pence in 33s. 4d. which is the exact Value of 20s. or a Pound Sterling, Your Answer will be  $\begin{array}{r} \text{£} \quad \text{s.} \quad \text{d.} \\ 508 : 6 : 10 \end{array}$  Sterling, and 80 Pence remains.

The foregoing Question worked.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£} \quad \text{s.} \quad \text{d.} \\ 847 : 4 : 9 \text{ Flemish} \\ 20 \\ \hline 16944 \\ 12 \\ \hline 400 \text{ Pence.} \end{array}$$

$$4.00) 2033.37 ( 508 : 6 : 10 \text{ English.}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ \hline \cdot \cdot 33 \\ 32 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cdot \text{ Remr.} \cdot 137 \\ 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$4.00) 27.40 ( 6 \text{ Shillings English.}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Remr.} \cdot 340 \\ 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$4.00) 40.80 ( 10 \text{ Pence English.}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 80 \text{ Pence.} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Note

Note. 33 s. 4 d. Flemish, is the exact Value of a Pound Sterling; for 400 Pence Flemish is 240 Pence English, or as 5 is to 3: for 5 Pence Flemish is equal to 3 Pence English. Therefore, all you have to do in changing, or reducing Flemish Money into English Money, is to multiply your Flemish given Number by 3, and divide the Product by 5; which contracts the Work greatly.

Example of the last Question.

847 : 4 : 9 Flemish.

Multiply by                    3

                                   £ s. d.

Divide by 5 ) 2541 : 14 : 3 ( 508 : 6 : 10 Sterling.

25  
                                    
.. 41  
40  
                                  

Remainder                    1 £

Multiply by                20 and bring in the 14 Shillings.

Com. Divisor 5 ) 34 ( 6 s.

30  
                                  

Remainder                    4 s.

Multiply by                12 and bring in the 3 Pence.

                                    
5 ) 51 ( 10 d.  
5  
                                  

Remainder . 1 d. or  $\frac{4}{5}$  of a Farthing, which is equal to the former Remainder, 80 Pence, or  $\frac{80}{400}$  Parts of a Penny.

How many Pounds Sterling must I receive for a Bill of £ 3454 : 13 : 4 Flemish, at 33 s. 4 d. Flemish per Pound Sterling.

Answer £ 2072 : 16 s. English.

Multiply by 3, and divide the Product by 5, and the Quotient is the Answer in Pounds English.

Note. The contrary is to be observed, when you reduce Pounds English into Pounds Flemish ; that is, you must multiply the Pounds English that are to be reduced, by 5, and divide the Product by 3.

The following Example is a Proof of the foregoing Question.

How many Pounds Flemish must I receive for a Bill of £ 2072 : 16 s. English, at 33 s. 4 d. Flemish per Pound Sterl,

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \hline 3 ) 10364 : 0 ( 3454 : 13 : 4 \text{ Flemish.} \\ \dots \end{array}$$

which proves both Questions to be right.

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \hline 13 \\ 12 \\ \hline 16 \\ 15 \\ \hline .14 \\ 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Remaind. 2 £.

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ \hline 3 ) 40 ( 13 \text{ s.} \\ 3 \\ \hline 10 \\ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Remaind. 1 s.

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \hline 3 ) 12 ( 4 \text{ d.} \\ 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Note. When any thing remains after your first Division, you must multiply by 20, and your second Remainder by 12, and your third Remainder by 4; and still divide each Product by the common Divisor ; that is, by the Number, or first Figure you divided by.

In

In 3867 l. 18 s. 9 d. Sterling, how many Pounds Flemish,  
at 33 s. 4 d. Flemish per Pound Sterling.

Answer, £6446 : 11 : 3 Flemish.

In £4800 English, how many Pounds Flemish, at 33 s. 4 d.  
per Pound Sterling.

Answer, £8000 Flemish.

In £8000 Flemish, at 33 s. 4 d. Flemish per Pound English,  
how many Pounds Sterling.

Answer, £4800 Sterling.

In 3745 French Crowns, at 5 s. 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  d. Sterling,  
54 how many Pounds Sterling.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 14980 \\
 18725 \\
 \hline
 202230 \\
 1872 \quad \frac{1}{2} \\
 \hline
 12) 204102 \quad \frac{1}{2} \\
 \hline
 20) 1700.8 : 6 \quad \frac{1}{2} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

Answer £ 850.8 : 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  Sterl.

Rule. Multiply the Number of Crowns by 54, to which Product you must add, for the Half-penny, half the given Number of Crowns, for so many Pence ; then divide by 12, and by 20.

In 8475 French Crowns, at 54 d.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Sterling each,  
how many Pounds Sterling.

Multiply as before, by 54. Then, for the Farthing, take one Fourth of the given Number of Crowns, which is 2118 d.  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and add it to your Product. Then divide as before, by 12, and by 20.

Your Answer will be £1915 : 14 s. 0 d.  $\frac{3}{4}$  Sterling.

In 64547 French Crowns, at 54 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Sterling, how  
54 many Pounds, Shillings, and Pence.

Multiply as before, by 54; and take half the given Number of Crowns for the Half-penny, and add it to the Product. Then divide as before.

Your Answer, £14657 : 10 s : 11 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Sterling.

In 37852 Crowns, at 52 d.  $\frac{1}{4}$  each, how many Pounds.

52      Answer, £8240 : 13 : 11 Sterling.

In 3475 Ducats, at 4s. 4d. or 52 d. each, how many 52      12 Pieces, at 17s. 6d. each, or 210d.

Multiply the given Number of Ducats by 52; and divide the Product by 210, the Pence, in 17s. 6d. and the Quotient will be the Number of Pieces, at 17s. 6d. each.

Answer, 860 Peices, and 8s. 4d. over.

In 4758 Ducats, at 4s. 4d. how many Guineas, at 21s. each.

Multiply as before; and divide by 252. The Pence in 21s.

Answer, 9819 Guineas, 2s. 8d.

In 4756 Pieces of Eight, at 52 d.  $\frac{5}{8}$ , how 52      many Pounds Sterling.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 9512 \\
 23780 \\
 \hline
 247312 \\
 2972\frac{4}{8} \\
 \hline
 12) 250284\frac{4}{8} \\
 \dots \\
 \hline
 210) 2085.7
 \end{array}$$

Multiply the given Number of Pieces of Eight by 52; the Product will be Pence. Then for the *five Eights*, multiply the given Number by 5, and divide the Product by 8; the Quotient is 2972 d.  $\frac{4}{8}$ , which must be added to the Pence of the Pieces. Then divide by 12, and by 20.

1042 : 17 : 0  $\frac{4}{8}$  Ans.

In 8769 Pieces of Eight, at 52 d.  $\frac{3}{8}$ , how many Pounds Sterling.

Multiply by 52 as before; then multiply, the given Number of Pieces by the 3, which is the Numerator of *three Eights*, and

and divide by the Denominator 8, which Product will be 3288 d.  $\frac{3}{8}$ , which must be added to the Pence of your first Product. Then divide as before by 12, and by 20.

Your Answer will be £1913 : 13 : 0  $\frac{3}{8}$ .

### Examples for Practice.

In 9754 Pieces of Eight, at 52 d.  $\frac{5}{8}$ , how many Pounds Sterling.

Answer, £2138 : 15 s. 4 d.  $\frac{2}{8}$ , or  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

Note. If the Value of any Foreign Money, contains any Fractional Parts. Multiply the Number of Pieces by the Numerator, or top Figure of the Fraction; and divide by the Denominator, or lower Figure of the Fraction. Then add the Product, to the first Product, and divide as before.

In 5147 Pieces of Eight, at 52 d.  $\frac{5}{8}$ , how many Pounds Sterling.

Answer, £1128 : 11 : 8  $\frac{7}{8}$

In 85200 Crowns, at 54 d.  $\frac{3}{4}$ , how many Pounds Sterl.

Answer, £19019 : 11 : 8.

In 9748 Crowns, at 54 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , how many Guineas, at 211 Sterling.

Answer, Guineas 2112 : and 20 s. over.

Note. Instead of dividing your last Quotient by 20, you must divide by 21, there being 21 s. in a Guinea.

In £34874 : 14 s. I demand an equal Number of  
20 Guineas, at 21 Shillings.

~~697494~~ Shillings. Half-Guineas, at 10 : 6 d.

~~12~~ Crowns, at 5 : 0

~~8369928~~ Pence. And Pieces, at 1 : 8

~~38 : 2~~

~~1 : 2~~

~~458 d.~~

Add all the different Coins together; then bring them into Pence, which are 45 d. Then bring your given Number of Pounds, &c. into Pence, and divide by 458 d. and the Quotient will be an equal Number of Guineas, Half-Guineas, Crowns, and Pieces of 1 s. 8 d.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{D. (Ansfr.)} \\
 458 ) 8369928 ( 18274. \text{ And } 436 \text{ d.} \\
 \underline{458} \\
 3789 \\
 \underline{3664} \\
 \underline{\underline{1259}} \\
 916 \\
 \underline{\underline{\underline{3432}}} \\
 3206 \\
 \underline{\underline{\underline{2268}}} \\
 1832 \\
 \underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{436 \text{ d. Rems.}}}}}
 \end{array}$$

**Rule.** In Questions of this Nature, you must add all the different Coins together, and reduce them into the lowest Denomination of their Product. Then bring your given Number, of whatever Coin, or Species they are, into the same Denomination, with the other Coins; and divide them by the latter, as you see by the last Question.

In £24847 : 18 s. 6 d. I demand an equal Number of Guineas, at 21 s. Pistoles, at 17 s. 6 d. Half-Guineas, at 10 s. 6 d. Crowns, at 5 s. Half-Crowns, at 2 s. 6 d.

Answer 8795 Guineas, &c. and 492 d. or £2 : 1 s. over.

Guineas, at - - - 21 : 0	Add these Sums together. Then bring them into Pence, and divide the given Number by them.
Pistoles, at - - - 17 : 6	
Half-Guineas, at - 10 : 6	
Crowns, at - - - 5 : 0	
Half-Crowns, at - 2 : 6	

In 748756 French Crowns, at 52 d. each, I demand an equal Number of Moydores, at - 27 s. } Moydores, &c.  
 Guineas, at - - - 21 s. } 57596 Answer.  
 Crowns, at - - - 5 s. } And £ 1 : 14 : 8  
 . And Pieces, at - - 3 : 4 } over.

In

In 4746584 Farthings, how many Crowns, at 60 d. each.

Divide by 240. The Farthings in a Crown.

Crowns.	s.	d.
Answer 19777	: 2	: 2.

In 847485 Farthings, how many Pounds, Shillings, Pence, and Farthings. Divide by 4, 12, and 20.

Answer £882 : 15 : 11  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

How many small Vessels of 9 Gallons each, in 34 Hogsheads, containing 6 $\frac{1}{3}$  Gallons each.

**Rule.** Multiply the 6 $\frac{1}{3}$  Gallons, by the 34 Hogsheads, and divide the Product by 9.

Answer 238 Vessels of 9 Gallons each.

How many Casks of 42 Gallons each, in 48 Hogsheads, containing 6 $\frac{1}{3}$  Gallons each.

Answer 72 Casks of 42 Gallons each.

## The RULE of THREE Direct.

The Reason why it is so called is, because there is always *three Numbers* given in the Question stated, to find a *fourth*; which *fourth Number* must bear such Proportion to the *third*, as the *first Number* bears to the *second*, in the Question: For which Reason, it is also called the RULE of PROPORTION.

To work Questions in this Rule, observe as follows;

### R U L E.

Multiply the *second* and *third Terms*, or *Numbers* together, and divide the Product by the *first Term*, or *Number*, and the Quotient is the fourth Term sought for, and the Answer to the Question.

**Note.** That two of these Terms, namely, the first and third must be of the same Denomination, or Name; wherefore

wherefore, if they are not so in the first stating of the Question, you must take care to reduce them into the lowest Denomination contained in either of those two Numbers, (or perhaps in both; which often happens) that they may bear one Name; whether Pounds, Ounces, &c. Again, if your second Number in the Question, consists of several Denominations; you must reduce them into the lowest; and whatever Denomination you bring them into, your Quotient bears the same Name; so does likewise the Remainder, if there happens to be any.

Example. If 6 Yards cost 9 s. what cost 24 Yards.

In this Question you find that the *first* and *third* Numbers are of one Name; those of different Numbers, 6 and 24.

Wherefore multiply the third Number 24, by the second Number 9, which are Shillings, and divide the Product by the first Number 6; your Quotient will be 36 s. or £1 : 16 s. which is the Answer.

See the Work,    Yds.    s.    Yds.

6 ---- 9 --- 24,

9

—  
6) 216 (36s. or £1 : 16s.  
18      Answer.

—  
• 36  
36

—  
..

The Proof of the *Rule of Three*, is as follows, *viz.*

Multiply your Quotient by your Divisor; and if that Product be the same with the Product of your *second* and *third* Numbers multiplied together, your Question is right, as you find it is in the foregoing Question.

For the Quotient 36.

Multiplied by - - 6 the Divisor.

Produces - - - 216, which is the same Product as the

24 Yds.

Multiply by - - - 9 s.

—

216 Proof.

Questions in this Rule, may be also proved by reverting them.

Example.

Example. If 24 Yards cost 36 s. what cost 6 Yards at that Rate.

Multiply 36 s. the second Number  
by - - - - 6 Yds. the third Number, and divide the Pro-  
duct by 24, the Quotient  
$$\begin{array}{r} 24)216(9\text{ s.} \\ \underline{216} \\ \hline \end{array}$$
 Answer. } is 9 s. which proves both  
Questions to be right.  
...  
...

If I pay 16s. for 12 Yards, how much must I pay for 48 Yards.

In the Manner this Question is proposed, you find that the *first Number* 16 s. and the *third Number* 48 Yards, are not of the same Name as they ought to be. Wherefore you must put the 12 Yards in the Place of the 16 s. and by thus changing Places, your Question will be rightly stated

Yds.    s.    Yds. }  
thus. If 12 -- 16 --- 48 }    Multiply 48, by 16, and divide  
                            16    }    by 12.  
                            \underline{        }

$$\begin{array}{r} 288 \\ 48 \\ \hline 12)768\text{s.}(64\text{s. or £3 : 4 s.} \\ 72 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Answer.

$$\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ 48 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

...

Proof. Multiply 64 the Quotient, by the  
Divisor - 12

the same Product as your *second* and  
Proof - 768    *third* Numbers in your Question  
                    multiplied together.

### Example for Practice.

lb.                s.                lb.  
If 3 --- cost 12 ---, what cost 27. Answer 108 or £5 : 8 s.

If

lb.      s.      d.      lb.  
 If 2 cost 15 : 8, what cost 32.

Here you find that the *first* and *third* Terms are of the same Name; but the *second* Term being of divers Denominations, you cannot multiply it by the *third* Term: Therefore you

s.      d.	s.      d.
must reduce it, <i>viz.</i> 15 : 8 into Pence. Thus --	15 : 8.
	12
	<hr/>
	188

Multiply the 15s. by 12, and bring in the 8d, which gives 188d.

Then state your Question,

lb.      d.      lb.

thus. If 2 --- 188 --- 32.

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ \hline 376 \\ -564 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} ) 6036 \left( \begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 3008 \\ -24 \\ \hline .016 \end{array} \right. \\ 6 \cdots \quad \left. \begin{array}{r} 25.0 \\ \hline .60 \\ -16 \\ \hline \cdots 8 \end{array} \right. \\ \hline \end{array}$$

*£12 : 10 : 8*  
Answer.

Multiply the *second* and *third* Terms together, and divide by the *first*. The Quotient being of the same Denomination with the *second* Term. *Viz.* Pence,

which you must reduce into Shillings, by dividing it by 12; and 8-pence remains. Then

point off the Cypher in the Quotient for Shillings, and take half of the rest of the Figures for Pounds. Saying, the half of 2, is 1, the half of 5, is 2, and 1 over; which 1 you must put in the Place of Shillings, and bring down to it the Cypher you cut off, which makes 10s. and put the 8d. which remained, in the Place of Pence: And your Answer is £12 10s. 8d. as above.

It often happens that the *third Term* contains an equal Number of the *first Term*; that is, that you may divide the *third Term* by the *first*, without having any Remainder. Wherefore, when this happens, you may multiply your *second Term* by the Number which your *third Term* contains of your *first*, provided there is no Remainder; which will save you some Trouble, and the Answer will be the same; as the foregoing Question demonstrates.

Example. If 2 ————— 188 ————— 32

Here you find that the *first Term* 2, can be contained 16 times in your *third Term* 32; for 2 times 16 are 32.

Wherefore multiply 188 d. your *second Term*, by thus 16 16, and divide the Product by 12, and by 20, as before.

188  
—  
1128

—  
188

12 ) 3008 ( 25.0

.. — s. d.

24 £ 12 : 10 : 8

—  
60

—  
60

—  
. . 8

Answer, as before.

Another Question of the same Kind.

If 5 Yards — 16s. 9d. — 45 Yards.

Reduce your *second Term* into Pence; and as you find that your *third Term* contains 9 times your *first Term*, multiply the Pence of your *second Term* by 9; then divide by 12, and by 20, as before: Your Answer will be £7 : 10s. See the Work.

If

Yds.	s. d.	Yds.
If 5 ——	16 : 9 ——	45
	12	
	<hr/>	
	201	
	9	
	<hr/>	
12 ) 1809 ( 150	<hr/>	
	12	£ 7 : 10 : 9 Answer.
	<hr/>	
	.60	
	60	
	<hr/>	
	• 9	

If 8 Yards cost 19s, 8d. what cost 72 Yards.

Reduce your *second* Term into Pence ; then multiply the Product by 9, because your *third* Term contains 9 times your *first* Term ; then divide by 12, and by 20, as before.

Your Answer will be £ 8 : 17 : 0.

Note. Whenever the *first* Term consists only of the Unit 1, as in some Examples that follow ; you need not divide the Product of your *second* and *third* Terms multiplied together by your *first* Term 1, because the Work is needless ; as it will not diminish the Quotient, but will be the same Number as before : Therefore you need only divide the Product of the *second* and *third* Terms multiplied together by the next higher Denomination it bears. As for Instance, suppose it were Farthings, divide them by 4, by 12, and by 20. If it is Pence, divide by 12, and by 20. If Shillings, by 20.

EXAMPLE.

## E X A M P L E.

If 1 Yard cost 9 s. 4 d. what cost 37 Yards.

See the Work.

Yrd.	s.      d.	Yrds.
If 1 ——	9 : 4 ——	37
	12	
	<hr/>	
	112	
	37	
	<hr/>	
	784	
	336	
	<hr/>	
	s.      d.	
12 ) 4144 d. ( 345 : 4	<hr/>	
	36	£ 17 : 5 : 4
	<hr/>	Answer.
	54	
	48	
	<hr/>	
	.64	
	60	
	<hr/>	
	4 d.	

Again. Suppose that your *third* Term be the Unit 1, your multiplying your *second* Term by it, is also useless ; because the Product will not be increased, but will still be the same ; therefore, all you have to do, is to divide your *second* Term by your first, if it will admit of it ; that is, if it is more in Number than your *first* Term ; if it is not, you must reduce it into a lower Denomination ; that is, you must multiply it by as many of the next lower Denomination as are contained in *one* of the Denomination it bears. As for Instance, suppose it is Pounds Sterling, multiply by 20 ; if Shillings, multiply by 12 ; if Pence, multiply by 4.

EXAMPLE.

## E X A M P L E.

If 98 Yards cost 15s. 6d. what cost 1 Yard.

12

---

d.98 ) 186 d. ( 1  $\frac{3}{4}$  Answer,98 and  $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of a Farthing.

---

88

4

---

98 ) 352 ( 3 Farthings.

294

---

• 58

lb. s. d.

lb.

Again. If 112 cost 7 : 5 what cost 1

12

---

89 d.

Here I cannot divide the Product of the *second* Term, 89 d. by the *first* Term 112: Therefore I reduce it into the next lower Denomination; that is, I multiply it by 4, because 4 Farthings are contained in one of those Pence. Set it down again.

Thus, If 112 — 89 — 1

4

---

112 ) 356 ( 3 Farthings  $\frac{2}{112}$  of a Far<sup>s</sup>.

336 Answer.

---

20

## Examples for Practice.

If 1 Yard cost 6s. 5d. what cost 94 Yards.

Answer £30 : 3s. : 2d.

If

£ s. d.

If 1 Cwt. cost 3 : 14 : 6 . what will cost 35 Cwt.

Answer £ 130 : 7 s. : 6.

In this last Question, the second Term consists of Pounds, Shillings, and Pence; therefore you must reduce them all into Pence, by multiplying the 3 £ by 20, and bring in the 14 Shillings; then multiply that Product by 12, and bring in the 6 Pence: Then proceed as before.

£ s. d.

If 1 C. Wt. cost 5 : 16 : 10 what cost 374 C. Wt.

Answer £ 2184 : 15 s. : 8 d.

Ib.      £ s. d.

C. qrs. lb.

If 27 cost 3 : 12 : 3 what cost 9 : 3 : 17

20

4

—

72 s.

39 qrs.

12

28

—

867 d.

329 lb.

78

—

1109

—

In this last Question, your *first* Term consists of Pounds only: but the *third* Term consists of Hundreds, Quarters, and Pounds. Therefore, as they must be of one Denomination (as I before observed) I multiply the 9 C. by 4, to bring them into Quarters; and at the same Time take in the 3 Quarters: Then I multiply the Quarters by 28, to reduce them into Pounds, and at the same Time I take in the 17 Pounds. Then the Question will stand

Thus.

Thus. If  $27 - 867 = 1109$

$$\begin{array}{r} 867 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7753 \\ 6654 \\ 8872 \\ \hline 27 ) 961503 \left( 12 \atop \dots \right) \left( 35611^d \atop \dots \right) \left( 296.7^s \atop \hline \right) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 81 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 24 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{£ } 148 : 7 : 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 151 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 116 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 135 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 108 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 165 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 81 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 162 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 72 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \dots 30 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} .91 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 84 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \dots 33 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} .7 d. \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \dots \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \dots 6 d. \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \dots \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \dots \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \frac{24}{27} \text{ths.} \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \dots \\ \hline \end{array}$$

When any thing remains after your first Division, as there did in this, viz. 6 Pence, I multiplied by 4, to reduce them into Farthings, which should be divided by 27, the common Divisor; but it cannot be done, because the Divisor, 27, is more than the Dividend, or first Remainder, 24: therefore is of no Signification, being only  $\frac{24}{27}$ ths of a Farthing.

lb,	l.	s. d.	c. qr.	lb.
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If 38 cost 12 : 14 : 7, what cost 31 : 1 : 27.

Work this Question as the former, by reducing the second Term into Pence. Then reduce your third Term into Pounds, that it may be of the same Denomination with your first Term. Then multiply the Pound Weights of your third Term, by the Pence in your second Term, and divide that Product by 38, your first Term; your Quotient will be Pence, which you must bring into Shillings and Pounds, by dividing by 12, and by 20, as before.

See

See the Work.

If  $38 - 12 : 14 : 7 = 31 : 1 : 27$ 

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ \hline 254 \\ 12 \\ \hline 3055 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \hline 125 \\ 28 \\ \hline 1027 \\ 250 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3527 \\ 3055 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 17635 \\ 17635 \\ 105810 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$38 ) \overline{10774985} \left( \begin{array}{r} 12 \quad d. \\ 283552 \\ 24 \cdots \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{r} 20 \quad s. \\ 2362.9 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{r} 36 \\ 1181:9:4 \\ \hline 38 \end{array}$$

Answer.

$$\begin{array}{r} \cdot 43 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cdot 36 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 304 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cdot 75 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cdot 134 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 114 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cdot 35 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cdot 209 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 190 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cdot 112 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cdot 198 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 190 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cdot 108 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cdot 4d. \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cdot 85 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 76 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cdot 9d. \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Examples

## Examples for Practice.

lb. l. s. d. c. qr. lb. l. s. d.

If 41 cost 9 : 8 : 9, what cost 23 : 3 : 15. Answer 615 : 14 : 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

lb. l. s. d. c. qr. lb. lb. s. d. 88

If 145 cost 17 : 9 : 6, what cost 45 : 1 : 5. Ans. 611 : 7 : 8  $\frac{88}{145}$ .

lb. l. s. d. c. qr. lb. lb. s. d.

If 274 cost 28 : 18 : 8, what cost 61 : 2 : 17. Ans. 713 : 18 : 4  $\frac{256}{274}$

c. qr. lb. l. s. c. qr. lb.

If 2 : 3 : 15 cost 7 : 14 : 4, what cost 34 : 1 : 7.

As the *first* Term of this last Question, consists of Hundreds, Quarters, and Pounds, as well as the *third* Term; you must also reduce it into Pounds, as well as the *third* Term.

c. qr. lb. l. s. d. c. qr. lb.

Thus. 2 : 3 : 15 - 7 : 14 : 4 - 34 : 1 : 7

4	20	4
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<u>11 Qrs.</u>	<u>154 s.</u>	<u>137 Qts.</u>
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28	12	28
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<u>103</u>	<u>1852d.</u>	<u>1103</u>
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22		<u>274</u>
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<u>323</u>		<u>3843 lb.</u>
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		<u>1852</u>
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		<u>7686</u>
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		<u>19215</u>
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		<u>30744</u>
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		<u>3843</u>
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<u>323</u>	<u>7117236</u>	<u>12</u>
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		<u>22034</u>
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<u>646</u>	<u>2.0)</u>	<u>183.6:2</u>
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		<u>657</u>
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		<u>646</u>
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		<u>1123</u>
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		<u>969</u>
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		<u>1546</u>
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		<u>1292</u>
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		<u>254</u>
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		<u>4</u>
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<u>323</u>	<u>1016</u>	<u>(3)</u>
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		<u>969</u>
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		<u>47</u>
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Farthing remain, or  $\frac{47}{323}$

## Examples for Practice.

c. qr. l.      l. s. d.      c. qr. lb.  
 If  $3 : 1 : 15$  cost  $7 : 19 : 6$ , what cost  $7 : 3 : 4$ .

l. s. d.

Answer £ $12 : 0 : 8 \frac{1}{2}$ .

c. qr. lb.      l. s. d.      c. qr. lb.  
 If  $2 : 1 : 21$  cost  $14 : 14 : 4$ , what cost  $9 : 2 : 7$ .

l. s. d.

Answer £ $58 : 4 : 1 \frac{3}{4}$ .

c. qr. lb.      l. s. d.      c. qr. lb.  
 If  $5 : 3 : 4$  cost  $16 : 8 : 3$ , what cost  $12 : 1 : 5$ .

l. s. d.

Answer £ $29 : 16 : 2 \frac{1}{2}$ .

s. d.      c. qr. lb.

If 7 Ounces cost  $14 : 8$ , what cost  $2 : 3 : 4$ .

The *first* Term of this last Question being  
Ounces; you must reduce your *third* Term into  
c. oz. lb.  
Ounces, by multiplying your Product  $2 : 3 : 4$ ,  
by 16; because 16 Ounces make *one* Pound.

O

See

ozs. s. d. c. qr. lb. See the Work.

If 7 cost 14 : 8 - 2 : 3 : 4.

12 4

— —

176 11

28

— —

92

22

— —

312

16

— —

1872

312

— ) 878592 ( 12

12551 3 d.

..... —

4992

176

— —

£ 522 : 19 : 5 Ans.

29952

14

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34944

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4992

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178592

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See the Work.

Glls.    s.    d.

If 2 cost 17 : 6 == 34 Hhds, each 6 $\frac{2}{3}$  Gallons.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 12 \\
 \underline{-} \\
 212 \text{ d.} \\
 & 34 \\
 & \underline{-} \\
 & 252 \\
 & 189 \\
 & \underline{-} \\
 & 2142 \text{ Glls. in 34 Hhds.} \\
 & 212 \\
 & \underline{-} \\
 & 4284 \\
 & 2142 \\
 & 4284 \\
 & \underline{-} \\
 & 2) 454104 \\
 & \underline{-} \\
 & 12) 227052 \\
 & \underline{-} \\
 & 2.0) 1892.1 \\
 & \underline{-} \\
 \end{array}$$

£ 946 : 1 s. Answer.

Yds.    £    s.    Yds.  
If 12 cost 2 : 14 what cost 28 Pieces, each 45  $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Reduce the *first* Term, 12 Yards, into Quarters ; that is, multiply it by 4, because the *third* Term consists both of Yards and Quarters. Then reduce the *second* Term £2 : 14 s. into Shillings. Then reduce the *third* Term, 45 Yds.  $\frac{3}{4}$  into Quarters, as your *first* Term ; then multiply that Product by 28, being the Number of Pieces ; then multiply that Product by the *second* Term, *viz.* 54 s. which last Product you must divide by the *first*, *viz.* 48. Your Quotient will be Shillings.

See

[ 292 ].

See the Work.

Yds. £ s.  
If 12 — 2 : 14 — 28 Pieces, each  $45 \frac{3}{4}$ .

4	20		4
—	—		—
48	54		183
			28
			—

1464.

366

—

5124

54

—

20496

25620

—

S.

48.) 276696 ( 576.4

... —

240 20) 288 : 4 : 6

Answer.

366

336

—

309

288

—

216

192

—

Remains • 24 S.

12 d.



48 ) 288 d. ( 6.

288

—

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I S.