The glorious Sun's an Emblem of good Sense,
And Mercury's flying Horse shews Eloquence,
The spotless Dove Integrity holds fast,
Which a sound Judgment does approve at last.

THE
Young Secretary's Guide
Compleated. Being the
Speediest Help to Learning.

In Three Parts.

I. Containing the readiest Method of *Writing Letters* upon all Occasions, with a new Edition of more than Two Hundred Examples and Instructions relating to Trade, and Business, in a Familiar Stile, now much in Request with the *British* Gentry, Tradesmen, Shopkeepers, *&c.*

II. Containing a compleat Guide to all Young Clerks, and others, in the drawing up *Bonds, Bills, Wills, Leases, Assignments, Indentures, Releases, Acquittances, Deeds, Letters of Attorney*; and all other Affairs on Stampt Paper; with full Directions for their being drawn after the most legal Form and Manner, in Paper or Parchment, pursuant to Act of Parliament. Illustrated with many cautionary Remarks, and curious Observations.

III. Useful and necessary Dialogues in Love and Business, with the whole Art of Courtship, fitted to the Capacities of all Sons in City or Country.

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TO THE

READER.

Courteous READER,

AS Literature *is a Science which can only compleat the Conveyance of good Examples to one another, so is it essential to the rendring the Life of Man happy both at Home and Abroad: And notwithstanding numerous Books of this kind are already in Print, yet we presume, that when we shall mid-wife* This *into the World, it will meet with a distinguishing Reception, and soon have Preference to the rest for the following Reasons:*

1. *That as* our *Language has been wonderfully improv'd of late Years, so is it necessary that we should leave off Teaching in an* old, obsolete *Style; tedious and heavy in Expression, and full of Tautology and Inconsistence.*

2 *That upon a strict Examen into most of the* Books *of this Nature now extant, it will appear,* That they are chiefly plunder'd from *Authors* very antient and out of Date; and have been continued hardly without any remarkable *Alteration*: So that the Young Secretary, or Clerk, who should be every way Accomplish'd, is taught to Write in an *Old Style*, and Speak in a *New*.

These Two very great Errors, (among Others) have induc'd Us to this Work, which we doubt not but will stand at least, One Century, *and then, perhaps, if a possibility of Refining our Language further should go on, We wish before hand,* No more of this Book might be continued, without the Emendations of our Posterity.

In the mean time, Reader, we bid thee heartily Farewel.

THE

THE Young Secretary's GUIDE,

CONTAINING,

Curious INSTRUCTIONS for the proper Inditing of LETTERS relating to Business and Conversation, agreeable to the most concise Methods now in Use among the Nobility and Gentry.

THE indispensible Necessity we are under to Converse with one another, obliges us strongly to apply ourselves to the Art of Writing well; whereby Persons of all Degrees may be said to Discourse each other, tho' never so far distant: And therefore that the young *Secretary*, Clerk, or any Person, may not miss of suitable *Instructions*, we shall begin with some Copious Examples, relating to Business and Conversation.

I. *Of Advice.*

In this respect, you need not study any polish'd *Terms*, or lofty Expressions, but Write just as you were discoursing the Matter; observing to assert nothing with too great an Assurance, or anything that may prove prejudicial to the Reputation of others.

II. *Letters of Counsel.*

These neither are very difficult: You must first begin with some Compliment; then let the Party know, you are proud of having the Honour of being Consulted; and go on with all the Sincerity imaginable, by delivering your Opinion free from Artifice or Obscurity; concluding with a hearty Desire that Providence would direct him for the best, and make all his Undertakings prosperous as his Wishes.

III. *Letters of Remonstrance.*

Here the Person must consider, what Influence he has over the Person he is writing to, and according to *That*, must be the Authority of his Stile. He must, by all means, set forth, as in a Glass, the Nature of his Errors; and that with a great deal of Acrimony and Vehemence. First, He must remind him, how heinously he has offended a good G O D; that his Reputation is blasted, and made little; that it is very difficult to retrieve a good Name; which, if he would do, you must exhort him to live a new Life, make Satisfaction, as far as possible, where-ever he has transgress'd; and that by these Methods, he may be assur'd he will appear again fresh to the Publick, meet with Forgiveness in Heaven and Earth, and be respected by all good Men for the flexibleness of his Temper.

IV. *Letters of Complaint.*

These Letters, like the former, must be indited in a persuasive Stile, accompany'd with mild Reproofs,

proofs, and Arguments to induce him to acknowledge his Fault, and see his Ingratitude. And that your Letter may prove successful, you must let him know, that this Complaint of yours, is not with a Design to break off Friendship or Correspondence with him, but the rather to renew and strengthen it; provided he will be Sorry for a Wrong you are ready to Forgive.

V. *Letters of Request.*

In this case, your Desire, or Intreaty, must be of two Kinds. First, Where there can be no Breach of Honesty to grant it; and it lies in the Power of the Person to do so. Secondly, When the Letter you send, is to a Person with whom you are very little acquainted, or have no manner of Knowledge: And here you must excuse your Boldness, in requesting a Favour from a Person you never had an Opportunity to serve; and lay it to the Score of his extensive Charity, that you in this respect, make your Application to him. And if it be upon any urgent Occasion, wherein your Life, Health, or Estate, is concerned, you must very feelingly press him to it, by remonstrating the Miseries and Misfortunes you are under; and what large Additions will accrue to his Glory, and remain as Monuments to Posterity, in doing so much Happiness to his Fellow-Creature, who shall always acknowledge his Favours.

VI. *Letters of Command.*

The Authority of the Writer here ought to have Force and Influence upon the Persons sent to, who must be supposed to be either Children, Servants, *&c.* And therefore you are not obliged to consult Reasons to Persuade, but rather your own Commands to make them Obey; concluding, that in a faithful Performance of their Duties, suitable Rewards will not be wanting to

follow; but that if they remain Obstinate, they must content themselves with what Severities will follow.

VII. *Letters of Recommendation.*

Letters of Recommendation are either written to recommend to our Friends the Business, or Person of some other who requests it of us: And in this Case you must proceed thus: Knowing him to be worthy of your Commendation, you must say, That as he is your Relation, an intire Friend, or old Acquaintance, you beg the Favour that he would be pleased to assist him in his Affairs; as knowing he will not deny this Favour to one who is always ready to do him Service; and that there shall be nothing wanting on your Side to make suitable Returns.

VIII. *Letters of Excuse.*

These may be written variously, according as your intention is, either to Deny, or Own a Fault you are charg'd with. If you are wrongfully accus'd, you may first complain of abusive Tongues, and how apt malicious People are to throw Dirt at the Reputation of others; by which yours have been ill-treated. Then tell your Friend, that you hope he will not give into so much Weakness, as to give Ear to those Reports about you, without hearing what you have to say in your own Defence; alledging, that you have too great a Veneration for his Friendship, as any way to disoblige him; desiring withal, that he will continue no longer a wrong Opinion of you, but suffer you to remain his Friend.

But if you are sensible, that what you are charg'd with is Fact; you must thus excuse yourself: That as all Mankind are subject to Failings, and none Perfect, you are consequently liable to step aside, and commit Errors; 'tis therefore you are heartily sorry for being thus drawn aside

ide from your Reason, and misled into a Mis-
ke to his Prejudice, which you hope, upon this
ubmission, as a good Friend, he will voluntarily
orgive: That you never had any malicious De-
ign against him; that you will be more Cauti-
us hereafter; and that a little Time will Con-
ince him, this Forgiveness of his will work you
p to a more stricter Application to his Service.
And if it be some Nobleman, or Person in Au-
hority whom you have displeased, you must say,
You lay your self low at his Feet, acknowledge
your Fault with Contrition, and implore his Com-
passion; reminding him, that if his Generosity
grants your Request, he will shew himself one of
the Number of GOD, who is always ready to for-
give repenting Sinners.

IX. *Letters of Visit.*

These Letters supply the Absence of Persons,
and continue Friendship and Conversation to the
Grave, tho' the Parties are thousands of Leagues
distant: Therefore, if you have in this Respect
Occasion to write to your Friend, you may ob-
serve these Methods. You may tell him, there
can be no greater Satisfaction to you, than to have
this Opportunity of writing to one, whom you
wonld gladly converse with by Word of Mouth;
'tis therefore you enquire after the State of his
Health, the Success of his Affairs, wishing they
may go on to his Satisfaction. That as it is your
Unhappiness not to see him, it will be a greater
if he is not so kind as to write often to you, assu-
ring him, that you will omit no Post, in sending
him en Account of your Welfare, and what pub-
lick Transactions may be of Service to him; re-
commending him to the Providence of GOD,
with Assurances that you will remain faithfully
his most humble Servant, &c.

X. *Letters of Congratulation.*

A Letter congratulatory should consist of every Thing that is sincere, beginning with Expressions full of Joy, and ending with Wishes that Heaven may make the Happiness of your Friend permanent and lasting. Your Degrees of Joy must be proportionate to the Sorrows and Griefs your Friend is delivered from; and you must give him to understand, that Providence was pleased to try those whom he designed for further Good. And if it be to a Friend lately recover'd from a Fit of Sickness, inform him of the Goodness of GOD in not snatching him hastily out of this mortal Life, which you are persuaded will be imploy'd in leaving a good Conscience behind him.

XI. *Letters of Consolation.*

And these are to moderate the Afflictions of your Friend; so that you must advise him to bear with Patience what the Hand of GOD has inflicted on him; and that it is necessary for him to shew Examples of Courage and Patience; adding, that Afflictions of Providence to submissive Children will have but a short Continuance, and that they will prove Advantages and Blessings in the End: which Happiness you entirely wish him, and with all beg him to believe your Expressions are real. If it be for the Loss of a Husband or Wife, Father or Mother, *&c.* you must not go about to persuade him altogether not to grieve, for moderate Sorrow is allow'd: However, advise him, if you can, to make a Virtue of Necessity, and evince to the World, that he is not so effeminate as to suffer his Grief to overcome his Reason: That Nature, to please one single Person, must not alter it's Course: But that, as a Christian, he must submit himself unto the Will of GOD, whose Pleasure it is to give and take away; and that

Man-

Mankind can shew no greater Mark of their being happy hereafter, than the resigning their own Will up to his.

XII. *Letters of Thanks.*

You must begin your Letter of Thanks with a grateful Remembrance of what Favours you have received; let your Benefactor know, what high Value you set upon his Kindness, acknowledging your Unworthiness of such Courtesies; and that if ever you had done any Thing worthy his Esteem, he has made you ample Amends: You may likewise add, That for the Civilities you have receiv'd, you remain his Debtor; that you will be glad you can have an Opportunity to repay him, in which you will strain your self and Estate, if the Necessity of his Occasions should require it: Concluding, that in the mean Time you commit him and his to the Influences of Heaven, and that the Remembrance of his Love shall ever remain with you.

XIII. *Facetious, or Familiar Letters.*

Such Letters have no other Restriction, than that they must be sent to none but whom we are well-acquainted with: The Matter they are made up withal must be various, therefore there can be no certain Rules inserted here: All that must be avoided, is *Impertinence*; let your Jokes be free from Obscenity, diverting, and instructive: Let your History be well-grounded and Authentick: Let your Descriptions be perspicuous, regular and well-drawn: Let your Satyrs, falling upon deserved Persons or Vices, be concise and reforming; and let not your willingness to find a Jest make you lose your Friend.

XIV. *Letters of Business.*

In writing these Letters, you must have recourse to all the foreign Rules as your Occasions serve: The Business and Actions of Men admitting

ting of ſo much Variety, you are not to ſtudy any Thing of Elegancy in Expreſſion, but write as the Remembrance of your Affairs occur, ſo that your Correſpondent may not be perplex'd in finding out the true Meaning and Senſe of your Letters.

And thus having given you Inſtructions for Writing of Letters, as to the Subject or Matter of them, I ſhall next proceed to the ſeveral Copies of Letters, in all the Caſes aforeſaid, with their ſeveral Anſwers. But firſt remind you, That as to the Form of them, they muſt come neareſt to thoſe in preſent uſe at Court, among Perſons of Quality, and refined Wits.

Let your Beginning be ornamental, and your Concluſion affectionately graceful: Let your Style be not much ſuperior to your Diſcourſe in Converſation: Nor uſe any Tropes or Figures, or long Periods, which may obſtruct the Smoothneſs of the Style: Let there be a manly Comelineſs in your Letters always obſerving a Difference in Perſons to whom you write, making agreeable Diſtinctions between your Superiors and Equals.

Let Brevity influence your Pen, and uſe a true Mediocrity in Writing, ſo that as you are not guilty of Tautology on the one Hand, you may not be deficient in omitting any Thing which may ſet your Meaning in a true Light, on the other: But let all your Letters conſiſt of Plainneſs and Perſpicuity.

As to the inward Superſcription and Subſcription of Letters, you may follow the Method in the ſeveral Examples following, *viz.*

A select Number of curious LETTERS, *suited to the Circumstances and Occasions of all Persons, in a new and elegant Stile, after the modern Way now in Use among the* British *Nobility and Gentry.*

A Letter asking Pardon for a Fault committed.

Sir,

IF the acknowledging my Crime, can have any Influence on your Goodness, I am sure of Success. What tho' I have incurr'd your Displeasure by my rash Expressions at *Will*'s Coffee-house, it was the result of a Passion too vile for your Resentment: A Weakness in me that is always attended with a hearty Contrition; and therefore, asham'd of that Action, I leave the Judgment of my Weaknes to you, having wholsy condemned it my self. You know that our first Motions are so arbitrary in their Violence, that in spite of Reason they will undergo no Laws but their own: therefore I beg you'd consider, that in the Fault I yave committed, there was more contributed by Nature, than my own Free-Will; so that I knew not how to avoie it. I know at least, how to repent, of which I assure you most safaithfully, to the end my most humble Intreaties for your Pardon and Favour, may be made more acceptable, and the rather because they proceed from,

Sir your most humble Servant.

The

The Answer to the aforesaid Letter.

Sir,

YOU have done well in acknowledging a Fault before you are reprov'd for it: As for my Part, I gave no manner of Provocation, and therefore had the more to alledge against you, were I a Person of a malicious or litigious Temper. Then since you have thus ask'd my Pardon, and submitted to my Discretion, assure your self, that you are still among the Number of those I wish well to, and that I have nothing at Heart but your Welfare, wishing you may never be so violently transported, as to forget how much I am,

Sir, Your most Humble Servant.

A Letter complaining of long Silence.

Sir,

IF you have taken an Oath to Write no more to me, at least send me the Letters back again, which I address to you, that I may still have the Honour to receive something from your Part. Silence is a sworn Enemy to Friendship, which is the Reason of these pressing Instances, not being able to endure, that after so many Promises never to forget me, you still lose even the Memory of having made them. But you may change your Humour when you please, if you desire to renew the Obligations of,

Sir, Your most humble Servant.

The Answer.

Sir,

YOur Complaints and Reproaches are so agreeable to me, I am forced to give you Thanks, knowing they proceed from an Excess of Affection

and

and Zeal. 'Tis true, I have been silent too long, but be assur'd the Misfortune which occasion'd it, hath troubled me so much, that I deserve Pardon, tho' it were the basest Crime in the World. I will now make a particular Recital of all the unhappy Accidents which have befallen me, for fear you should judge me as impertinent in that, as in what you thought me negligent: However, I take the Boldness to rest satisfied in assuring you, that I am always what I always was,

Sir, Your most Humble Servant.

A Letter to a sick Friend.

Sir,

THE News of your Sickness hath made such an Alteration in my Health, that I may justly count my self in the Number of those that are not well. Take Courage then, and trust in GOD the best of Physicians; and as to your worldly Concerns, with which you have entrusted me, rest satisfied in the faithful Concern I have for them. In a Word, if you leave not your Bed very suddenly, I shall be constrained to take mine. These are the Protestations of one who wishes you a speedy Recovery, and is proud to be,

Sir, Your most humble Servant.

The Answer.

Sir,

IF I had sooner recover'd my Health, I had sooner return'd you Thanks for the Concern you express'd for my Illness; but since it held so long, I was oblig'd to defer my Acknowledgments till now, tho' 'tis not from this Indisposition of mine, that I know how sensible you are of all Things concerning

ing your Friends, which makes them beyond Number; but I can assure you, that put them all together, none is more sincere, than

Sir, your most obedient Servant.

A Letter of Thanks for Favours received.

Sir,

YOur Generosity is so great, you know by Experience what Satisfaction Men receive in Serving their Friends; for my Part, I think nothing can be added to mine, such a forcible Power I have of it, every Time you are pleased to Honour me with your Commands. Dear Sir, be not sparing then, since it is a Pleasure to me. And since I desire nothing else, than to carry with me to the Grave, the Character of,

Sir, Your most humble Servant.

The Answer.

Sir,

I Know you have a natural Propensity to oblige all the World, without expetting so much as Thanks; but I beseech you believe, that I am so covetous of the Favours, that every Time you are pleas'd to give fresh Instances of, I live in all the Tortures of the World, till I find Means to requite them. And knowing my own Restlesness at this Time, I am oblig'd to acquaint you with it, that I may neither be accused of Ingratitude, or Negligence, in seeking Occasion to demonstrate to you how perfectly I am,

Sir, Your most humble and obliged Servant.

A Letter to a Father upon the Death of his Son.

Sir,

THE melancholly News of your Son's Death, touch'd me very sensibly; and the more, because I had the Honour of his Acquaintance, and knew very well his Worth. The Loss you sustain'd, is very great, I confess; but you must likewise own that unavoidable Evils are to be endur'd with Patience. I speak not this to condemn your Sighs and Tears; no, I approve of them, even to excess; but you must understand, that after you have Satisfied your Humour, you must give way to Reason, since you'll receive as much Glory in drying up Tears, as you had Pleasure in shedding them. I know, Sir, your Son was the chief Comfort you had in this World, and that his Presence made your Life easy under the Peevishnesses of Old Age. But all this induc'd me to believe that GOD depriv'd you of him for no other Reason, but to Comfort you hereafter in himself, as being the only Good not subject to Change: He calls Himself a Jealous GOD, wonder not then if he be Jealous of the unmeasurable Love you hae for your Son. And if his Providence hath found a Method to oblige you, in robbing you of an Object which possest all your Affections, you are donbly oblig'd to make him the Object of your Praises, instead of Complaints. This is that which I expect from the Presence of your Mind, and Strength of Judgment; my own Imbecility frustrates my Desires, so that you must be your own Comforter. In the mean time, let me discharge my Duty thus far, as to assure you my Grief for your Misfortune is such as can come from none, but

Sir, your most humble Servant.

The

The Answer.

Sir,

I Am oblig'd to you for your comfortable Lett on the Death of my Son: But give me leave assure you, my Sorrows are so great, I fear Dea only can ease them; so that in a manner, I fi my self oblig'd to seek Comfort in the Grave. will not murmur however, at the Dispensatio of Providence, tho' without its peculiar Assistan I shall sink under the Pressure of my Tormen Let then the continuance of your Letters suppo me, since I am excluded the Happiness of yo Company; and, above all, remember me in yo Prayers, as often as your Welfare is desired, by

Sir, Your most humble Servant.

A Letter to a Son upon the Death of his Fathe

Sir,

I Had sooner condoled with you the Loss of you good Father, if I thought your Grief woul permit me; but 'twas necessary your Tears shoul give Nature her due; and now having somewha eas'd yourself, I come, among others, to Comfor you and persuade you to Patience; assuring you that I am very sensible of the Excess of your Af flictions. I am satisfied you have practis'd suc Vertue in a thousand Difficulties, that you are a ble to bless the World with inimitable Examples So that all I am capable of doing, is to remind you that both you and I fly swiftly after him; an that, without a particular Favour from Heave we shall be at his Heels before we are prepar for the Voyage. This I make bold to inform you of, and likewise, that I am,

Sir, Your humble Servan

The Answer.

Sir,

I Must confess your charitable Letter did much comfort the Loss which I lately sustained, and the more, because it demonstrated your feeling in my Affliction. In such Accidents as these, I never find more Consolation, than to see my self lamented by my Friends; amongst whom since you are the chiefest, I leave to your self to consider whether your Letter was agreeable to me or no: Yet for all that, I cannot but Weep, my Sorrows increasing daily, thro' the Remembrance of the Cause of it And truly, after this Loss, I cannot apprehend any other; which might serve me for a very effectual Admonishment, if I were capable of receiving any. I would say more, if my Tears did not blot my Writing: Wherefore, in short, I desire of you, that you would be pleased to do me the Honour of your Remembrance, and add not the Loss of your Friendship to this which I already sustain, since I am passionately,

Sir, Your most Humble Servant.

A Letter to a Husband, condoling the Death of his Wife.

Sir,

I Know not in what Terms to begin to comfort you, your Loss appearing to me so great, by Reason of the Excess of your Affliction, and my Resentment, that I am far more ready to accompany your Tears, than able any Way to solace your Misery. You know, Misfortune has taught me by Experience to value a Discontent of that Nature, having heretofore shed Tears for the same Subject: So that representing to my self that which

which I have suffer'd in a like Encounter, I must needs tell you, you are not to expect your Remedy from any Place but Heaven. Though I deny not but Time may work much upon that kind of Malady; yet the Term is so long, that the little Remainder of Quiet, which is left after the Purge of our Discontent, stays not so long, as to give us an absolute and full Possession of it. Wherefore be assured, that GOD will not abandon you, if you adore his Providence with Submission; a Mean to which is, if you consider you are continually in Election to see your Wife again, and sooner too than perhaps you imagine. Pardon me, Sir, for my Freedom of Speech; I cannot flatter you, being sincerely,

Sir, your most humble Servant.

The Answer.

Sir,

THE Grief I conceiv'd for the Loss of my Wife prevented my returning you Thanks sooner for that Respect you had for her: I remain indebted to you for this comfortable Letter, tho I can't so suddenly forget the Memory of One whose Welfare was my Repose. Men may say what they please, that my Misery is without Relief, but 'tis because the Loss of Her makes me inconsoleable, to Retrieve which, must be the Work of God's own Hand. But tho' my Tears overwhelm me at present, they d own not the Respect I have for you, as having devoted myself to be always,

Sir, your most humble Servant.

A Letter to a Lady, or Gentlewoman, upon the Death of her Husband.

Madam,

NO sooner came your sorrowful Letter to my Hands, but I put Pen to Paper, to demonstrate at the same time both the Troubles *I* am under, and the Resolutions I have taken to suffer all for your Service. If I thought my self able to comfort you, I would use my Endeavours freely; but the Remembrance of your Vertue forbids me, since that only is a sufficient Example. 'Tis true, this is more grievous than the rest, but if your Constancy would use her Endeavours, you'd soon overcome your Troubles. But since Grace can only give us Strength, you have more Reason to Hope than Despair, under this heavy Trial: What if Heaven be provok'd against us? It never affright us with its Thunder, but it Rejoyces again with the glorious Rays of the enlivening Sun. But if you are beset with Imstatience, dry up your Tears, and cease your Sighs, and you will find a sovereign Remedy for all your Ills, in practising these vertuous Actions. As for mine, they shall always be assiduous in your Honour and Service, as being purely from my Heart,

Madam, your most humble Servant.

The Answer.

Sir,

THRO' my Tears I Read the comfortable Letter you did me the Honour to send me, concerning the Death of my Husband; and the little Time which I had in drying 'em, gave me this Opportunity of sending you my unfeigned Thanks. *When*

I took Pen in Hand, design'd to have written my Mind at large, but the Grief I am under will scarce give me Liberty to assure you any farther, than that I am,

Sir, Your most humble Servant.

A Letter from a poor Prisoner to his Creditor.

Sir,

IF it be possible to express the Miseries I am under in this wretched, and loathsome Prison, your Heart would melt in favour of my Circumstances, and work my Release. I have already declar'd to your Attorney, that I have no Effects to repay you that Money I owe you; and if, upon the strictest Enquiry, it may be found that I prevaricate, or dissemble with you, then may I suffer this Place deservedly: But God knows, I speak the Truth. Consider therefore, Sir, I beseech you, that a Prison pays no Debts, that here I am liable to perish for Want, when if you would procure my Enlargement, I should gladly endeavour to pay you the utmost Farthing. And this you will find, if God puts it into your Heart to release your poor distressed Prisoner, when I shall be with Chearfulness, to my Life's end.

Sir, Your most humble Servant.

A Letter from a Servant absenting his Master's Service.

Worthy Sir,

"TIS with Shame I put Pen to Paper, after having so notoriously abused your Goodness in neglecting my Duty in your Absence; but the more, when I consider how scandalously I have been drawn aside to abandon your Service, a

lye from your House: for which I heartily beg Pardon, promising a double Diligence for the future, and that I am now returning from my evil Courses to come home, and lay my self at your Feet, that I may submit my self wholly to the Resentment of a Master unjustly abused by his unworthy Servant.

A Congratulatory Letter to a new married Man.

Sir,

I Rejoice extreamly at the happy Choice you have made of a Wife, since, with Civility, I share the Satisfaction you receive: being glad you have now divided the Power you had gain'd over my Affections. May Heaven bless your fair Consort, and make your Embraces happy in a numerous Offspring, which may prove Comforts to their Parents. 'Tis with the same Desire, that I would have you pay those Respects to your better Half, that were formerly all your own. I persuade my self, you make no doubt of this, no more than of the Ambition I have to be,

Sir, your most humble Servant.

The Answer.

Sir,

I Always believ'd you lov'd me so well, as to participate in my Repose; tis therefore the Effect of your good Nature, to which I stand oblig'd, for which I return you unfeigned Thanks, and wish you all the Happiness of this and another World. As for the Choice I have made, you have gain'd by it a New Servant, since she already partakes in the Esteem which binds me to be,

Sir your most humble Servant.

A Letter promising Friendship.

Sir,

DO not wonder if I importune you so ofte with my Letters, since I have no greate Pleasure in the World, than to assure you of th Esteem I make of your Friendship, and the co stancy of mine. 'Tis true, these are but Word but since they are the Sense of my Soul, I am s tisfied in discharging the Debt I owe you. If Oc casions to serve you, would offer themselves, a often as they do to Write, my Actions shoul testify more than my Words, that I was never ou of Complement,

Sir, Your most humble Servan

The Answer.

Sir,

THo' I never question'd your Friendship, y such I esteem it, that you advance me to new Degree of Honour, every time you give m fresh Assurance of it by Letters. It's true, i this you do but answer mine, yet notwithstand ing, this sort of Correspondence is so agreeabl that if I did not mistrust being Importunate, would write to you every Post, it being the on Comfort I can have in your Absence, to put y in mind, that I will be eternally,

Sir, Your most humble Serva

A Letter to a Friend in behalf of another.

Sir,

THE Bearer of this Letter, a Gentleman, a one of my very good Friends, desiring th would intreat you (as I do earnestly) to obl him in a Business, whose Success depends wh

upon your Interest, I knew not how to refuse him this small Request; you will therefore oblige me extreamly, if you will be pleased to use your good Offices, without any other Consideration, than that it is desired by,

Sir, Your most humble Servant

The Answer.

Sir,

THis Gentleman, in whose behalf your Wife will tell you by Word of Mouth, how earnestly I have served you, in obliging him. If you can at any time find any further Service from me, it lies in your Power to command it, being ambitious of demonstrating always how much I am,

Sir, Your Servant.

A Letter clearing one from a false Report.

Sir,

I Need not much Eloquence to persuade my Innocency in the Matters I am charg'd with, since I doubt not but to make my Slanderers confess their Faults: For, the Malice is so ill-contriv'd, (tho' black as Hell) that I am persuaded it will deceive it self. 'Tis ridiculous to believe, that after having received a large Share of your Generosity, I should so ungratefully slight a Friend whose Perfections raise him high in the Esteem of the World: No, I have a Soul that will not suffer me to stoop to such Meannesses; and therefore will neglect no time, till I have wip'd off these Aspersions, and done my self Justice on those who have so basely traduc'd one whose Ambition is to remain,

Sir, Your most Humble Servant.

The Answer.

Sir,

AS for my Part, I could not easily give into a Belief of what I persuade my self was maliciously said of you; but that you might do your self Justice, was what induc'd me to acquaint you with what I have heard; and not by way of Resentment; for I have too great an Esteem for your Friendship, than to forfeit the Character of

Sir, your most obedient Servant.

A Letter from a Husband to his Wife, upon the Death of their Son.

My Dear,

WOuld you, like the Vine, prove the more fruitful for being prun'd? Consider then, that you must be as willing to part with Blessings, as to receive 'em. You have receiv'd a Loss, which I must confess, is very great; but you must own, that unavoidable Evils are to be endured with Constancy, and that you can no ways be supported, but in a resignation to the Will of GOD. Knowing therefore that you are ready to submit to his Providence, I must with a moderate Concern inform you, that GOD Almighty hath taken our Son to himself. You must not therefore give into an excessive Grief, nor Murmur against the Author of it; but you must fly Sorrow by my Example; and after you have shed some Tears, which the natural Affections of a Mother must force from you, you must adore the Omnipotent Hand that gave the Blow, to prevent his future Displeasure, in deprving us of those Comforts yet left behind. Do not think I am insensible at this Misfortune; it touch'd me extreamly, and the more, since I am oblig'd to share it with you.

But since this Affliction is from Heaven, let our moderate Sorrows show our Patience under Chastisements. And so I leave these Considerations to your own Reason, assuring you that I remain,

Your faithful and loving Husband.

The Answer.

My Dear,

DEath indeed has robb'd me of a Blessing, for which I cannot but Mourn; but Thanks to Providence, I have learn'd the submissive Lesson of a Christian, the Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh away, blessed be the Name of the Lord. 'Tis therefore I am easy, as possible, having great Assurances, that our Son is with his Maker, whither I hope we shall also follow; in the mean time, Comfort your self, and hasten your return to,

Your constant Wife.

A Letter of Respects from a Lover to his Mistress.

Madam,

THE inclination I have to Esteem you, above the rest of your Sex, obliges me to offer you my most humble Service: The many admirable Charms you possess, forces me to it: so that I cannot forbear assuring you, that I must Love you, and that if you think fit to encourage a faithful Heart, I shall never change the Resolution I have taken to be, Madam,

Your most humble and most obedient Servant.

The Answer.

Sir,

I Am indeed much oblig'd to you for the Honour you do me, in setting so great a value upon a Person whose Charms I know nothing of, but as I

have no other Liberty than to give you Thanks, I humbly do it, referring you to the Inclination of my Parents for the rest, assuring you that I will preserve your Remembrance with Esteem, and remain as far as lies in my Power,

Sir, Your most humble Servant.

A Letter upon the Absence of a Mistriss.

Madam,

MY Life is become so uneasy to me, since your Absence, that if the most obdurate Hearts were made sensible of it, they would be moved to Compassion. Yet I would not excite the same Uneasiness in you, only prevail upon you to take some Notice of it, by which I may persuade my self, you have something favourable in reserve for my Constancy. Believe me, Madam, that having lost both my Appetite and Rest, I pass away whole Days without Food, and whole Nights without Sleep. 'Tis therefore in vain I seek Repose in the Conversation of my Friends, for that will only increase my Afflictions, and add to your Cruelty, Say now, if I be not one of the most miserable Lovers in the Universe! Yet in this my Comfort remains, that what I undergo is for one of the most deserving Persons in the World, and one for whose Sake I could dye a thousand Deaths, as being, Madam,

Your most humble Servant, and faithful Lover.

The Answer.

Sir,

THE Sallies of Love are so easy to cure in your Sex, that I never spend my Charity upon such Persons. If you are seiz'd with that kind of Distemper, my Absence (of which you complain) will

will ſcon procure you a Remedy; but if that ſhould not prove as I expect, then (to your own Advantage) the Truth of your Affection will appear by the continuance of your Conſtancy, which ſhall render me, as far as Liberty permits,

Sir, Your moſt humble Servant.

A Letter complaining of Neglect.

Madam,

I Should never have conceived, that ſince you are publickly Honour'd by all the World, and perfectly by me, you would have recompenc'd my Aſſiduities with Scorn, and my Love with Hatred. 'Tis true, the Slavery I am under, forbids me to ask a Reaſon for what you do. Yet my Slavery allows me this Liberty, to tell you, that you are too Severe to be ſo Beautiful; and that except you change this tyrannical Humour over me, you will run the Riſque of loſing, Madam, one of

Your moſt humble and moſt faithful Servants.

The Anſwer.

Sir,

YOU have no manner of Reaſon to give me the Character of a Cruel and Diſdainful Woman, for whilſt you advance ſuch Notions, thoſe that know my Temper, will perceive nothing but your own Anger to be the Author of your Uneaſineſs. So that none can excuſe your Humour, nor I your Infidelity. Had my Actions deſerved your Scrutiny, they would have wrought you into one more favourable of me; but ſuch is my Misfortune, that all my Endeavours are not able to work you into a good Opinion of,

Sir, Your moſt humble Servant.

A Letter complaining of Neglect.

Madam,

I Am constrained to say, I am the most unfortunate Man alive, since three Years Service cannot persuade you to own them pleasing or agreeable. Truly, tho' that Recompence (as proceeding from you) be of an infinite Value; yet methinks the Effects of so many Assiduities, might have merited some small Acknowledgment of your Favours. But since I have already learn'd my Lesson of Love, I am sufficiently instructed in suffering; feeding my Thoughts with the Comfort of this Consideration, that 'tis you are my Mistress, and I Madam,

Your most humble and most obedient Servant.

The Answer.

Sir,

I Wonder you should complain of my Neglect, having always had a value for your Merits. 'Tis true, my severe Humour has oftentimes given you reason to grieve; but I beseech you think I was never guilty but in Appearance only, of that which you accuse me, being always inclined to nourish a good Opinion of your Parts, in the Quality of,

Sir, your most humble Servant.

A Letter from a Gentleman to his Mistress.

Madam,

THough I have told you a Thousand Times by Word of Mouth, that I am your Servant, and love you more than the World, yet my Pen shall again and again assure you of the same, till you oblige me with an Answer, but if you be pleased to prevent the Occasion by some Com-

mand

mand that may satisfy my Impatience, make your restless Servant easy, and at the same Time inform you, that you may have more powerful, and more considerable Pretenders to your Service, but never, Madam, a more humble or more faithful Lover.

The Answer.

Sir,

I Will so far presume, since you desire it, as to believe you love me, but upon this Condition, that you likewise acknowledge the Passion I have to serve you. For as it only makes me merit the Honour of your Friendship, so I shall be very glad, you would always preserve the Remembrance of it. Continue then in loving me as much as you please, and likewise esteem infallibly that I am, more than all the World besides,

Sir, your most humble Servant.

A Congratulatory Letter to a Friend upon his Promotion.

Sir,

THough I am one of the last in congratulating your deserved Advances to Preferment, lately bestowed upon you; yet I can assure you, Sir, No Man out-did me in witnessing the Resentment of so publick a Joy. And as this Duty which I render you is valuable according to the Greatness of my Zeal, and not of my Diligence, so I thought that though it came something late, it would be no less considerable. If I had no other Object but your good Fortune, I had prevented in this Action, all that have now got the start of me; but taking nothing into my Consideration but your Merits, and my Inclination to your Service, I give way to my own Desires rather

ther than Custom, which is to distinguish my self every where in Effect, rather than Words,

Sir, Your most humble Servant.

A Letter complaining of reproaching a Friend.

Sir,

I Understand, that when you have nothing else to do, you take upon you to back-bite a Person very nearly related to me. Believe me, 'tis the worst and most dangerous Trade you can engage in: but if the Effects of Wine be the Cause of these Extravagancies, I advise you to mingle it with Water as soon as you can, otherwise I shall be constrained to do my self Justice, and oblige you to keep a good Tongue, the better to preserve your Reputation. 'Tis the charitable Advice, if you follow it, of,

Sir, your Servant.

The Answer.

Sir,

I Do not write this Letter to give you Satisfaction, but to comply with my own Humour, in the innocence I have always lived; you are to blame to make those false Reporters my Judges, from whose Sentence I appeal as from an Abuse; yet you may believe what you please, being you are unwilling to explain your self any farther. And if you be not satisfied with the Assurance, that I never thought of Offending you, I leave you to Pen, Ink and Paper, by which you may signify to me your Intention, whether good or bad I care not: It is sufficient for me, that you call to Remembrance the Name and Quality which I once bore,

Of your most humble Servant.

A Letter complaining of Inconstancy.

Madam,

I Never could imagine, that after so many Protestations of Fidelity, you would lose even the Remembrance of having made them: From thi stime let not Failings be screen'd by the Frailties of Human Nature, since yours are the most inhuman and severe, having exposed to the utmost Danger, one of your most faithful Admirers: But go on with your New Conquests; yet know, that of all the Servants whom your Inconstancy shall procure, you can't meet with any that will Love like me, or suffer to that Extremity, as,

Madam, your most humble Servant.

The Answer.

Sir,

YOu condemn me for Inconstancy, but with a great deal of Injustice; and this your own self must acknowledge, when I tell you, that the Restraints of my Parents, urg'd with a Sense of my own Duty, has wrought this Conformity to their Will: However, in Gratitude, I am oblig'd to declare to all the World, that I have nothing to alledge against your Person aud Merits; but must confess you to be a Gentleman too well accomplish'd, to miss the Affections and Charms of that happy She, who has it in her Power to make you more Happy, than

Sir, Your most humble Servant.

A Letter desiring a Mistress's Picture.

Madam,

SINCE I must unhappily be depriv'd for a Time, of the Original Piece, which, next my Soul, is all I value in this World; you will

not

not be surpriz'd, if I Sigh for it's Picture: A Picture, which will render my Absence more pleasant and agreeable! In fine, a Picture, which will strengthen me in my Adoration, and give me foretastes of those Charms, which none but your self can bestow upon one languishing for your Sake! If your Generosity will grant me this Favour, happy will your Slave be, in ranking it among the greatest of my Felicities, and go to the Grave with an eternal Remembrance that your Picture is the Tomb-Stone of,

Madam, Your faithful Lover and Servant.

The Answer.

Sir,

CAN you, after such knowledge of my Principles, think I would give into such Weakness, as to believe all you say? No, no, you are sensible of the contrary. Love me, but don't say so much of it! Love me, but not my Shadow! However, since I esteem you, and since you want a Help for a weak Memory, I herewith send you your Request, but with this strict Prohibition, that you give not into Superstition and Idolatry; not but I would have you set before your Eyes the Picture of her, who thinks nothing more Ornamental on a Lover's Tomb, than that Constancy in Affection, which is reserv'd in the Breast of,

Sir, Your most humble Servant.

A Letter from a Gentleman to a Lady, upon his going to Travel.

Madam,

YOur excellent Conversation and illustrious Vertues, might lay me under strong Obligations to stay at *Home*; but having an indispensible Call to Travel, and secure my Effects abroad,

abroad, I am forced to beg your Excuse for this my Departure; assuring you, Madam, that my Absence shall not set aside the Respects I have for you, as long as I live; protesting, at the same time, that where-ever I am, you may be assur'd I remain,

Madam, Your most humble Servant.

The Answer.

Ser,

MY Reason tells me, that your sudden Departure needs no Excuse; and therefore, you do me too much Honour, to think my Merits powerful enough to put aside your Travels: In return I retain the same Esteem for yours; and shall moan your Absence. In the mean time, I commend you to the Care of Providence, and wish you a prosperous Return to her who remains,

Sir, Your most humble Servant.

A *Letter desiring a* Lock of Hair *from a Gentlewoman.*

Madam,

I Presume you will not be surpriz'd, after having gone thus far in my faithful Addresses, that I search after new Chains, and ask the Favour of a Lock of your lovely Hair. What Value I shall set on this Favour, you may judge by the Esteem I have for your Person, and the knowledge of your Merits; which Consideration I leave to your dear self, as well as this earnest Request of one who passionately admires you, and is,

Madam, your most devoted Servant.

The

The Answer.

Sir,

GRanting Favours to your Sex, are often to the Disadvantage of ours: But having Confidence, that you are of those few Faithful and sincere, I am willing to grant your Request. But as these are Favours I very rarely bestow, so I need not remind you of Secrecy; and therefore I hope you will keep this as long as you have Constancy enough to remember that I am,

Sir, Your humble Servant.

A Letter from a Young Gentlewoman to a Gentleman that had forsaken her.

Perfidious Man!

MAY you for ever be abandon'd to the Horrors of your Conscience, for deluding an innocent Virgin, to give you a Heart you never design'd to possess! For which Reason, I'll labour to forget you, and the rest of your Sex; for certainly there can be none of you but what will Blaspheme, rather than not delude the Innocent, as you have barbarously one who was once,

Your most humble Servant.

A Lettr from a Daughter to her Mother, upon Marrying against her Consent.

Honoured Mother,

BE pleased to overlook your Resentments, since on my bended Knees I beg your Pardon, which I presume you will be the readier to grant, when I must inform you, that I have a Husband who loves me with an Affection suitable to my Expectation, and Wishes; and as his Love to me is so indearing, I cannot but Cherish that which can only make us both happy. As for this Breach of my Natural Duty, I beg of you to place it to the Score of a restless Passion you once experienc'd yourself. Besides, had I been in the least persuaded, that your Knowledge of our Amour, would not have produc'd an endless Separation; O how willingly would I have embraced your Knees, and made you acquainted with it! Upon these Considerations I beg your Pity for this Offence, which will bind me strongly to the Observance of those Duties from a Child to her Parent; and will bind my Spouse to those relative Acknowledgmennts becoming a dutiful Son-in-Law. These Petitions, dear Mother, I send at the same time to our honoured Father, as knowing you alone can only Procure Pardon for, dear Mother,

Your dutiful Daughter.

The

The Answer.

Daughter,

I Have consider'd your Request, and the Nature of your Circumstances and *must tell you, that* your Offence was very Heinous; but since you have acknowledg'd your Fault, and heartily beg'd Pardon, you have excited a due Compassion in me: You say, you Love, and are belov'd; which will compleat your Happiness, may Heavens grant it be so! I send you here my Pardon, with that of your Father's; and that so good a Husband may not want Encouragement, it is our Pleasure that your Spouse and self come to Dinner with us this Day Sevennight, and be welcome to receive those Blessings that will be freely bestow'd on you, by.

Your tender Parents, &c.

A Letter from a deluded young Woman to her Sweet-Heart, that had violated her Chastity.

Cruel Ravisher,

WITH what Hardness of Heart, can you spin out the Time till my Shame cannot much longer conceal it self from the World? Remember the many Promises (O fatal Time, and unhappy Minute!) when I shamefully suffer'd you to rob me of that Vertue which is the only Ornament of our Sex. Remember, that though I have no earthly Witness, yet Heaven knows, you are my Husband, and the Father of this Infant now strugling in my Womb. If therefore, if you have any Bowels of Compassion, for one who even loves you amidst your Cruelty; or natural Affection for your own Offspring, send me some comfortable Assurance, that you will retrieve the Honour I have lost, and draw down the Blessings of

Heaven

Heaven upon us both; without which, (like the Widow and Fatherless) I must be forced to forsake my Friends and Relations, and wander up and down in Shame and Misery, till Death provides for me and my innocent Infant. To prevent which, may God inspire you to be Just to me, and Good to your self. In the mean time, your Answer is waited with Tears, by

Your deplorable Lover and Servant.

The Answer.

Dearest *Maria.*

YOurs I received, but with the utmost Concern that you should harbour such hard Thoughts of me: No, you shall no longer fear Disgrace: My Soul's too great to take the Advice of leaving you to the Shame of the World, therefore Comfort your self with this Assurance, that I have taken out a Certificate for our Marriage, and in order thereto, meet me at my Sister's on *Monday* next, when the Priest shall be Witness to the fulfilling those Vows so often made to my dearest *Maria*, by

Your sincere Lover, and avow'd Husband.

A Letter from a Country Youth to his Sweetheart.

Honest Bridget,

HAving seen thee many times a Milking, and also going to Church, I am become so taken with you, that I cannot rest Night nor Day for love of you; and as I believe you will make a good-natur'd loving Wife, to him you can take a Fancy to, so therefore I desire to know whether you will accept of him to be your Husband, who is, your hearty Well-Wisher and humble Servant.

A

A Letter to a Father upon the Death of his Son.

Sir,

THE melancholly News of your Son's Death, touch'd me very ſenſibly; and the more, becauſe I had the Honour of his Acquaintance, and knew very well his Worth. The Loſs you ſuſtain'd, is very great, I confeſs; but you muſt likewiſe own that unavoidable *Evils* are to be endur'd with Patience. I ſpeak not this to condemn your Sighs and Tears; no, I approve of them, even to exceeſs; but you muſt underſtand, that after you have Satisfied your *Humour*, you muſt give way to Reaſon, ſince you'll receive as much Glory in drying up Tears, as you had Pleaſure in ſhedding them. I know, Sir, your Son was the chief Comfort you had in this World, and that his Preſence made your Life eaſy under the Peeviſhneſſes of Old Age. But all this induc'd me to believe that GOD depriv'd you of him for no other Reaſon, but to Comfort you hereafter in himſelf, as being the only Good not ſubject to Change: He calls Himſelf a *Jealous* GOD, wonder not then if he be *Jealous* of the unmeaſurable Love you hae for your Son. And if his Providence hath found a Method to oblige you, in robbing you of an Object which poſſeſt all your Affections, you are donbly oblig'd to make him the Object of your Praiſes, inſtead of Complaints. This is that which I expect from the Preſence of your Mind, and Strength of Judgment; my own Imbecility fruſtrates my Deſires, ſo that you muſt be your own Comforter. In the mean time, let me diſcharge my Duty thus far, as to aſſure you my Grief for your Misfortune is ſuch as can come from none, but

Sir, your moſt humble Servant.

The

The Answer.

Sir,

THE Grief I conceiv'd for the Loss of my Wife, prevented my returning you Thanks sooner, for that Respect you had for her: I remain indebted to you for this comfortable Letter, tho' I can't so suddenly forget the Memory of One, whose Welfare was my Repose. Men may say what they please, that my Misery is without Relief, but 'tis because the Loss of Her makes me inconsoleable, to Retrieve which, must be the Work of God's own Hand. But tho' my Tears overwhelm me at present, they drown not the Respect I have for you, as having devoted my self to be always,

Sir, your most humble Servant

A Letter from one Sister to another.

Loving Sister.

I Need not any longer admire at the tediousness of your Absence, since I am inform'd of the New Conversation you are fallen into, and that you are likely to bring a Husband with you to Town: It's very well for you, since the Character we hear of him, is altogether agreeable: However, you might have led me into the Secret, and prevented those hard Thoughts I had entertain'd at your tedious Absence. You know well enough the Affairs of my numerous Family, hasty'd me from you, otherwise I would have been with you before now. In requital, then, since I can't be at your Wedding, I wish you Joy before-hand; therefore send me positive Word when you will be in Town, that I may make Preparations for your Reception, to which you shall be heartily Welcome, assuring your self that I will always remain,

Your loving and affectionate Sister.

The Answer.

Loving Sister,

TIS true what you Write; Fortune has been favourable to me in throwing a good Husband in my way, or otherwise you had heard of me sooner. But since the Marriage is celebrated, my Spouse and Self have resolved to be in Town, (God willing) on Thursday next, when your Favours will be thankfully accepted, by

Your loving and affectionate Sister.

A

A Letter from an Apprentice to his Parents.

Honoured Father and Mother,

SINCE it pleased Providence to incline you to put me Apprentice, I am very well satisfied, having no Reason to the contrary; for my Master and Mistress are very kind to me, keeping a good and plentiful Table: So that my Business grows daily more pleasant to me. I desire you would be pleas'd to send me those Necessaries you mention'd last Post, for which I shall be heartily thankful. This, with my Duty to you, and kind Love to my Brother and Sister, and all my Relations, is all at present, except praying for your Health and Happiness, remaining

Your most dutiful Son till Death.

The Answer.

Dear Son,

WE received your Letter, which comforts us much, to hear that your Apprenticeship is so agreeable to you. There is nothing for you to do, but to serve GOD, and please your Master and Mistress, and nothing shall be wanting on our Parts, to supply you with what is requisite to make your Servitude agreeable: In the mean time we send you our Blessings, with the return of your Brother and Sister's Love, remaining,

Your loving and careful Parents.

A Letter to a Lady, or Gentlewoman, upon the Death of her Husband.

Madam,

NO sooner came your sorrowful Letter to my Hands, but I put Pen to Paper, to demonstrate at the same time both the Troubles I am under, and the Resolutions I have taken to suffer all for your Service. If I thought my self able to comfort you, I would use my Endeavours freely; but the Remembrance of your Vertue forbids me, since that only is a sufficient Example. 'Tis true, this is more grievous than the rest, but if your Constancy would use her Endeavours, you'd soon overcome your Troubles. But since Grace can only give us Strength, you have more Reason to Hope than Despair, under this heavy Trial. What if Heaven be provok'd against us? It never affright us with its Thunder, but it Rejoyces again with the giorious Rays of the enlivening Sun. But if you are beset with Imstatience, dry up your Tears, and cease your Sighs, and you will find a sovereign Remedy for all your Ills, in practising these vertuous Actions. As for mine, they shall always be assiduous in your Honour and Service, as being purely from my Heart,

Madam, your most humble Servant.

A Letter of Thanks for Favours received.

Sir,

YOur Generosity is so great, you know by Experience what Satisfaction Men receive in Serving their Friends; for my Part, I think nothing can be added to mine, such a forcible Power I have of it, every Time you are pleased to Honour me with your Commands. Dear Sir, be not sparing then, since it is a Pleasure to me. And since I desire nothing else, than to carry with me to the Grave, the Character of,

Sir, Your most humble Servant.

The Answer.

Sir,

I Know you have a natural Propensity to oblige all the World, without expecting so much as Thanks; but I beseech you believe, that I am so covetous of the Favours, that every Time you are pleas'd to give fresh Instances of, I live in all the Tortures of the World, till I find Means to requite them. And knowing my own Restlesness at this Time, I am oblig'd to acquaint you with it, that I may neither be accused of Ingratitude or Negligence, in seeking Occasion to demonstrate to you how perfectly I am,

Sir, Your most humble and obliged Servant.

A

A Letter promising Kindness to a Friend.

Kind Sir,

I Have always been concern'd for your Welfare, and still have you next my Heart: and my constant Studies are to do you Service; and tho as yet I have not a convenient Opportunity, nevertheless, I despair not of answering your Desires as soon as possible. My Kindness towards you is always warm, and your Merits plead continually with me on your behalf: So that be assured, no Neglect shall be on my Side to do you all the kind Offices that lye in my Power, and something material shall be brought to Perfection, sooner perhaps than you can imagine, though now it remains in Embrio. In the mean while I continue,

Your obliged Friend and Servant.

A Letter to a Friend, persuading him to enter into Employment.

Sir,

AS a Friend that cordially regards your Welfare, I presume to send you my Advice but how seasonable it may come to your Hands or how it will be resented by you, I am not able to determine, yet I will freely tell you my Opinion, that a Person of your Parts and Merits must much eclipse his generous Education, to remain as it were, useless in his Generation, and out of the World, by declining to put himself forward and suffer others, no ways so well qualified, to start before him and live, though undeservedly above him: Rouze then your Spirits, and reflect with your self, how precious Time slips away unemploy'd, that Age will steal on you, and render you less capable of those Advantages that now present themselves to you. Consider the

Mul

Miseries of old Age, and view for your better Incitement, how the provident Ant labours in Summer to lay up a Winter-Store. So, in Expectation this friendly Advice will work upon you for your Good, I take leave to subscribe my self,

Your cordial Friend and Well-wisher.

A Letter Excusatory, or excusing a Son to a Father.

Sir,

YOur Friendship yet remains entire, and you can frame your self free from Passion and Prejudice to have any reliance on my Words, let me now plead with you on the behalf of the Innocent, whom Envy has traduced, and Malice blackened in your Opinion without a Cause, though I doubt not but in a little Time all will vanish: The many Offences suggested to you by slandrous Tongues to hurt your Son and disturb your Peace, are most false and wicked: I cannot remember any one Time, tho' conversant with him for some Years, that ever his Duty or Respect abandon'd you in Word or Action: He never spoke of you without Reverence and Regard, or heard others do it without Pleasure to hear them speak well of you; and when at any Time it was otherwise, he has severely rebuk'd them; departed in much Anger, and left their Conversation for the future. So that, in short, if you retain Anger against him, it is not fair, nor what he deserves; however, hoping this will soon incline you to the contrary, I remain,

Sir, Your humble Servant.

A Letter to a Gentlewoman recommending her Servant-Maid.

Madam,

SInce I visited you last, you were pleased. write to me about a Servant-Maid. You Letter came at a Juncture when I was ready oblige you in this Affair, and therefore I recom mend the Bearer, as a haney, trusty gentel an well educated Maid, and one who I am sensib will please you. Nor need you, if you dare rel on my Judgment, experience a long Knowledg of her: However, not entirely confiding in m Opinion, I leave this Coneern to your wis Consideration, subscribing my self,

Madam, Your humble Serva

A Letter congrtulating a Frind on the Recover of his Health.

Worthy Friend,

THat old Acquaintance and sincere Friendsh between us, affected me extreamly when was told, that you are fallen sick, that Joy w a Stranger to me, and many anxious Fears su rounded me, till the pleasing News arrived th the Danger was over, then pleasing Joy filled m Veins, and since, being farther confirmed your Recovery, the Aiteration is such, that Peo wonder at the Change who are ignorant of t Cause. May your Health long continue as co fortable and lasting as our Friendship, and th there will be no cause of Physicians; my V to you will be as soon as may be, to compl my Joy in your Company: In the mean time careful of your self as you tender the Welfare

Your cordial Friend and Serv

A Letter of Assistance from Friend to Friend.

My dear Friend,

I Must, indeed, prove very ungrateful, and false to our sacred Ties of Friendship, if, upon hearing you are fallen into some Straits, I should deny you my Assistance, and not labour to redress your Misfortune. Take Courage then, and endeavour to stem the Tide, how violent soever it runs; for I will join Issue with you, to obstruct its Force, and overcome your Enemies, whilst you fetch Breath awhile, and recover Strength: So that fear not overcoming those Difficulties, which at present seem insuperable; for it shall not be long before I follow this Letter, when you will not fail to find me (tho' few in this Age are so) a most faithful Friend in Adversity, who am ever,

Yours to serve you to the utmost.

The Answer.

Affectionate Friend,

BElieve me, your kind Letter, tho' my Oppressions were very great, soon rejoic'd my Heart, and fill'd me with Hopes that I should one Day live in Spite of my Enemies: This Blessing wholly arising from your charitable Friendship, I shall be the most ungrateful Wretch in the World, if my Life and Fortune should not demonstrate that I am eternally oblig'd to be,

Sir, your most faithful Friend and humble Servant

A Letter from a Master to his Servant.

Thomas,

THe Urgency and Multiplicity of Business, requiring my Absence longer than I expected, and can fix no certain Time for my return, I command you to be watchful and industrious in your Station, and see that your Fellow-Servants behave themselves in all Respects, as they ought, that their Diligence and Industry may turn to my Advantage, and your Credit, in being careful in all Matters relating to your Trust, as a faithful Servant. I moreover lay my Commands on you, that upon receipt hereof, you send me a particular Account how Business has been carried on, since my Departure; and in so doing, you will much pleasure him, who is

Your kind and loving Master.

The Answer.

Worthy Sir,

I *Received yours of the 14th Inst. and return you Thanks for the good Confidence you repose in One, who no ways will be wanting Night or Day in your Service, which I will manage faithfully to the best Advantage: As for the rest of my Fellow servants, I have no just Complaint against any of them yet, and hope they'll continue diligent in their several Stations, worthy the Care of so good a Master. As to Business, nothing material has occur'd, besides our usual Trade, which is pretty brisk at present, all Stocks rising; but if you require Particulars by the next, it shall be faithfully sent you, by, worthy Sir,*

Your careful and faithful Servant.

A Letter from a Nephew to his Uncle.

Honoured Uncle,

THAT Duty and Respect which I should respectfully pay you by Word of Mouth, be pleased to accept by way of Letter. The Duty and Affection I owe you, through the nearness of Blood, obliges me to return you hearty Thanks for the many Favours you have generously bestow'd upon me; so that my whole Life ought to be devoted to your Service, for your Fatherly Care: And as an Instance of my Gratitude, be pleased to accept of this Offering as the Product of my Studies, which cannot sufficiently requite your Favours; therefore will continue my Assiduities, in order to preserve that Esteem of yours, which is more valuable than all the World, to

Sir, Your most obedient Nephew and Servant.

The Answer.

Loving Cousin,

GLad am I to hear of your Welfare, but much more of the hopeful Courses you take. For my Brother's Sake, I hold my self obliged to assist you; but much more, since I find you deserve it. Go on, then, and depend upon a continuance in my Esteem, and as a Pledge thereof, accept of the enclosed Present, from

Your affectionate Uncle.

A Letter from a Neice to her Aunt.

Dear Madam,

SO many Kindnesses receiv'd already, forbids me intruding further on your good Nature: But as Necessity Presses us to those Actions con-

trary to Inclination, and 'tis under a severe Constraint, that I importune once more your generous Assistance; which, if ever Providence continues to smile, I will acknowledge with the utmost Gratitude, and make ample Amends: This one Favour added to the rest, will lay my self low at your Feet, and double the Obligations of sending up Prayers to Heaven for you, by one who begs the Liberty to subscribe her self,

Your ever obliged Niece, and Servant.

A Letter to a young Gentlewoman, upon her being Disfigured with the Small-Pox.

Madam,

THO' my Concern was much for your Indisposition, my Joy was equivalent upon your Recovery: But, when I was told, that all the beauteous Graces of your Face were swallowed up with the Small-Pox, I could not but lament the Loss of so Original a Piece: However, this came into my Mind, that the Vertues of the Soul, are infinitely superior to the Beauties of the Body, which are but fading Shadows, and faint Resemblances of a beautiful Soul. You have such a Soul, and therefore can better bear with the Loss of exterior Graces. Your agreeable Disposition, good Nature and Complacency; your admirable Genius, and instructive Conversation, are Charms which bind the Souls of your Accquaintance, to a strict observance of your Friendship, but much more the Heart and Soul of him, who knows how to value one of your Merits. I therefore, Madam, conjure you in the Names of a numerous Train of your most devoted Servants, not to think your self the less esteem'd, but that you will be still admir'd by the brightest part of Mankind,

kind, but much more with infinite Respect, by him who has the Honour of being, Madam,

Your most humble Servant.

A Letter of Thanks from a Daughter to her Parents.

Most honoured Father and Mother.

DUTY and Obedience binds me to make this humble Acknowledgment of your tender Care and Love to me, whose Prayers and Wishes shall reach Heaven for you, and all my Actions be industriously employ'd to serve you; so that in some measure I may be able to requite the Love and Expence you have been at in Educating me, which I take to be a very great Happiness, in seasoning my younger Years with the Knowledge of what is most commendable in your Sex; wherefore I must own that restraining Goodness in you, by which you even oblig'd me to finish what I had well begun, tho' my Childishness not well discerning the many Advantages when matured, I should reap thereby, foolishly plac'd it to your Severity and Rigour: Therefore let all mistaken Youth consider, that in their tender Years, they ought to submit to the experienc'd Judgments of their tender Parents, who watch over them for their Good, and with all the Marks of Love and Compassion, are concern'd for their Welfare, tho' they are not descerning enough to see it. But to come close to my Acknowledgments, may send thousand Blessings attend you, my most Honoured Parents; may you possess Heaven, after a very long and comfortable Life on Earth, and there be crowned with all those Joys and Blessings that reward the Vertuous, whilst all my Endeavours shall be to afford Comfort to

you in your ancient Days, submitting in all things to your Pleasure, to be guided by you, and remain all my Life,

Your most obedient and dutiful Daughter.

A Letter to a young Man upon the Death of an old Wife

Honest Robin

YOu'll find it difficult to believe what Whims and Fancies came into my Head, when I was told, that you sat Weeping and Wailing, (I will not say, Tormenting your selt) lest I should turn Hypocrite like your self. You have lost a Wife, and what then? Why truly, 'tis no such great matter; for 'tis every Day one brisk Fellow's good Fortune, or other, to get rid of such an Incumbrance. Ay, but say you, She was a good old Wife. Was she so? In troth, so much the better; 'tis the happier for her, she's out of this wicked World. As for your part, consider we Mortals must all Die one time or another, and as her Time was come, who could help her giving you the slip, to follow her, departed Teeth that were gone before her? Consider she dropt like ripe Fruit, which needed no Wind to shake it down. Then throw aside Dissimulation, and turn your sham Cries into a cheerful Song. But hold: Supose this should be one of your Tricks to get another rich wife the sooner: For, the Women will say, Alas! poor Man, what a pity is it, that so brisk a young Fellow should pine himself to death? Is there no kind She, that will fly into his Arms, and Comfort him? In good Troth, if this be your Drift, I cannot blame you, to go on, and Dissemble. But now I think on't, the String that twangs your Grief is the Estate which expired with your Wife: Truly, that is

a

a Loſs worth ſhedding ſome Tears: but I'd have you conſider, that all worldiy things are tranſitory; that Riches take Wings and flee away: Yet be not diſcourag'd, for there are a World of wanton old Women with Colt's Teeth ſtill to be had; chear up your Spirits with a Bottle or two, and at 'em as faſt as you can; you cannot miſs a Couple or two, at leaſt, out of which pick the plumpeſt and fatteſt; for there are few of them, but what will Ruin themſelves for a luſty young Fellow at any time. Make Hay then whilſt the Sun ſhines, which will be a mighty Strengthner to your Back, were it never ſo weak. So in hopes you will take my cordial Advice, and creep out of your Cell, to meet the old Club at the uſual Hour and Place, to receive further Inſtructions relating to the aforeſaid, I remain, honeſt *Robin*,

Your true Bottle Friend and Servant.

The Anſwer.

Honeſt *Harry*,

YOur Letter came to me laſt Night, when indeed my Spirits were ſomewhat low; for tho' my Wife was older than I, yet ſhe had good Nature and an agreeable Temper, the only endearing Qualities in a Wife, and therefore what Grief I have yet ſhewn, was not Diſſimulation, but true Sorrow. However, I am taught to command my Grief, and to pleaſe you, it ſhall be moderated. She's gone, God reſt her Soul, for there's no bringing back from the Grave. I'll e'en take thy Advice, look out for another Bedfellow, one of the ſame Age and Temper; for a young Laſs will ſpoil my Bottling, and make me a Slave. So no more at preſent, old Friend, but my Thanks for your generous Advice, and that I will come and pay the uſual Reſpects of, Dear Harry,

Your moſt humble Servant.

A Letter to a Friend enquiring of his Health.

Sir,

YOur hasty Departure, and the Distance between us, has made me earnest to seek an Opportunity of Writing to you, in Hopes this Letter will come safe to your Cands, find you in Health, and your Undertakings Prosperous, which will be very agreeable to my Wishes, and most extreamly pleasing to me: I doubt not your Conduct in the Affairs you have in Hand, nor your Industry and Ingenuity in performing and improving what may tend to your Advantage: But being in a strange Place, many Disappointments may happen to the most cautious; but hoping none of those Difficulties will post-pone your Negotiations, all that I cau desire at present is, to hear from you, that thereby I may be made sensible how it stands wth you in every Particular, which will be a great Satisfaction to,

Your most humble Servant.

A Letter of Address to a young Gentlewoman.

Madam,

IF a just Sense of the many Perfections Nature has bless'd you with, superior to any of your Sex, may attone for the Rudeness of this Letter, I have Reason to suppose it. And therefore assuring my self, that a Body so beautiful, and endowed with such Charms, as yours (dear Madam) there cannot but be link'd to it, one of the most agreeable and good-natur'd Souls in the World. And this matchless Beauty has led me to make a happy Choice, if the Sweetness of your Disposition will suffer one to pay his faithful Devoirs to you, who now languishes for your Sake. The Remedy is indeed at your own disposal; and

there

fore all I shall desire now, is, that Leave may be given to ask the rest, by

Madam, your most humble Servant.

The Answer.

Sir,

HAving received your Letter, I find that Men are in the right to say, I ought not lightly to give Credit to Words, but rather let Time prove their Sincerity. My Resolution to alter my Condition is yet unfixt; however it may give in Favour of a worthy Person, when I shall be made sensible of his Merits, by all the modest Ways of unspotted Love. I thought my self not so tied up to Niceties as to refuse you this Answer, wishing you such a one as may equal those Excellencies you you write of. But knowing my self not so qualified, I can at present only wish I answer'd the Idea you form of me, and remain,

Sir, your most humble Servant.

A Letter from a Gentleman to a disgusted Lady.

Madam,

THo' I cannot but own your Resentments may justly punish me for my Negligence, yet what induces me to believe, one who has the greatest Reason and most extensive Charity, will be prevail'd upon to mitigate her Resentments, is, that the Criminal was never wilfully in the Fault, nor stubborn in his own Justification. He therefore desires to inform you that he has nothing to depend upon (like a dying Criminal) but that you believing his Repentance sincere, will still bid him live to atone by more strict Assiduities, that Crime which otherwise will exclude him from the Happiness of writing himself, Madam,

Your most faithful, tho' distressed Servant.

The

The Answer.

Sir,

NOtwithstanding my Resentment might justly have forbid you an Answer, yet believing what you write is from the sincerity of your Heart, you shall taste of my Forgiveness, and see I am not inexorable; but, though I can stoop to pardon, yet I must be entirely satisfied your Repentance is real, before you can expect to regain my Esteem. Therefore I caution you to be on your Guard, and if you value your own Interest, take care of Apostacy, and make much of her, who still is inclined to be,

Your Friend, &c.

A Letter from a Scholar to his Master.

Honoured Sir,

THE Spirit of Gratitude lays me under an indispensible Necessity of thanking you for all the Care and Pains you took in my Education; which I hope will be improv'd to the Honour of so wise and learned a Master. For my Part, I am daily enlivened with fresh Charms flowing from the Brightness of my Tuition; and as any Thing in me (which otherwise, for want of your Precepts, might have remained rude and indecent) may appear polish'd and liberal, the World shall not be ignorant to whom it is owing. In the mean Time, I beg Providence to take you into his Protection, and believe I will remain,

Sir, your most sincere Servant and Scholar.

A Letter from a Wife to her Husband.

My Dear,

YOur tedious Absence from me makes me very anxious, and constrains me to desire your speedy Return: Time moves slowly, the Nights rest-

ſtleſs, and the Days unpleaſant to me; all my ſhes and Hopes are troubleſome, ſince they me crouding and unanſwered. Forgive me then, I muſt ſay you are unkind, ſince the ſet Time returning is already over: However, as to that muſt leave you to your own Diſcretion, provi- ed you ſpeedily gratify me in returning Home. nd will lay it to the Score of unexpected Buſi- eſs that you are detained, and not a Reſervedneſs, Affection. In the mean Time, as Affairs ſtand, t me have your Anſwer, or rather, bring it your elf, to

Your loving, tho' impatient Wife.

The Anſwer.

Dear Honey,

THE reaſon of my not writing to you ſo long ſince is not having a Conveniency by the common Poſt, was the Emergency of my Affairs, which ndeed is no feigned Excuſe, but real. But my Affairs are now drawing to a Concluſion, which will turn to both our Advantages; and at my eturn, I hope to anſwer your Expectation in all hings: Let nothing therefore diſturb you, that my Love to you can abate, for no charming Beau- y ſhall tempt me to hurt you. So wiſhing you all he Happineſs in the World, expect this Letter to e followed in a few Days, by

Your affectionate Husband.

A Letter of Truſt from one Correſpondent to another.

My very good Friend,

DEpending on your Fidelity, I make bold not only to communicate my Secrets to you, ut alſo to deſire you to receive ſeveral Sums of Money, as the incloſed will direct, and of which

I have already given Letters of Advice: As for the Secrets I formerly entrusted you with, by your good Advice, they have succeeded so well, that I cannot but return you my hearty Thanks, for all your Civilities, and which will ever place you foremost in the Rank of my best Friends. Pray, Sir, by the first Post, let me hear how this last Business succeeds: So not doubting your Care and Diligence, in all Thankfulness and Respect, I humbly subscribe my self,

Sir, Your most humble and obliged Servant.

A Letter from one Chapman to another.

Sir,

HAving had no Letters several Posts from you, nor proper Opportunity to write to you, I could not think it amiss to trouble you with a Letter, wishing you Health and Happiness in a flovrishing Trade, and as the Year goes about, so may it encrease to your Profit. Pray let me know how things stand between us, and send withal the Prizes of the most saleable Commodities, that I may make a Judgment how Tsade goes: In doing which, you will very much oblige,

Sir, Your Friend and Chapman.

The Answer.

Mr. T. E.

THese coming to your Hands, brings with it unfeigned Thanks for your Enquiry after my Welfare, which, I thank Providence, continues in a good State. I beg Pardon for not Writing oftner to so kind a Friend; but henceforth you shall have no reason to complain. In the mean time, I would desire you to send by the Horse-Carrier, at Holborn-Bridge, *the underwritten Parcels; and I will endeavour not only to make suitable*

Re

Returns, but study all the Ways imaginable to demonstrate, how much I am with Sincerity,

Sir, Your most humble Servant.

AND now having given the Reader a compleat Collection of the various Forms of Letters, with their Answers on most Occasions, it is necessary he should know how to *Direct* and *Subscribe* them. Therefore,

When you Direct your Letters, you must be careful lest a Mistake should give Disgust: Therefore he must observe the following Titles of Honour, according to their several Degrees.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty: Or,
To the Sacred Majesty of King GEORGE.
To his Royal Highness, GEORGE *Prince of* Wales.
To her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.
To his Royal Higness the Duke of York.
To his Grace the Duke of D.
To her Grace the Dutchess of D.
To the Right Honourable the Marcquess of H.
To the Right Honourable the Marchioness of H.
To the Right Honourable the Earl of S.
To the Right Honourable the Countess of S.
To the Right Honourable the Viscount B.
To the Right Honourable the Viscountess B.
To the Rt. Honourable the Lord A. *Baron of* B.
To the Rt. Hon. the Lady A. *Baroness of* B.
To the Rt. Worshipful Sir T. B. *Knight and Bar.*
To the Right Worshipful Lady A. B.
To the Worshipful Sir G. C. *Knight.*
To the Worshipful Lady E. C.
To the Worshipful R. S. *Esq.*
To his Grace the Lord Arch-Bishop of C.
To his Grace the Lord Arch-Bishop of Y.

But

But the common Style of these two last is,
To the most Reverend Father in God.
To the other Bishops, thus :
To the Right Reverend Father in God, J. R. *Lord Bishop of* London, *&c.*

As to the Beginning of your Letters, the Titles within must run thus :

If to a Duke, you must say,
Most High, Noble, and Potent Prince. Or,
My Lord, may it please your Grace.

If to a Dutchess;
Madam. Or, *May it please your Grace.*

If to a Marquess, thus ;
My Lord. Or, *May it please your Lordship.*

If to a Marchioness, thus ;
Madam. Or, *May it please your Ladiship.*

If to an Earl, thus ;
My Lord. Or, *Right Honourable.*

If to a Countess, thus ;
Madam. Or, *Right Honourable.*

The same to a Viscount or Viscountess.

But to a Baron begin thus ;
My Lord. Or, *May it please your Lordship.*

To a Knight Baronet, or Knight, thus :
Sir. Or, *Right Worshipful.*

To their Ladies, thus :
Madam. Or, *May it please your Ladiship.*

To an Esquire, thus ;
May it please your Worship. Or, *Sir, may it please you*, &c.

But to any Person in a lower Station, you may Write, either his Christian and Sir-Name, or Sir, Madam, Master, Mistress, Sweet-heart, Friend, Dame, *&c.*

And lastly, as to the genteel and fashionable way of ending Letters, you may subscribe thus :

If to the King, say;

Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Obedient Subject, E. H.

If to the Prince or Princess, thus:

Your Royal Highness's most Dutiful and Obedient Servant to Command S. H.

If to a Duke, thus:

Your Grace's humble Servant to command, J. H.

If to a Marquess, thus:

Your Honours most obliged Servant, B. H.

And this last may also serve for Earls, Viscounts, Barons, and their Ladies, *&c.*

But to a Knight Baronet, or a Knight, thus:

Your Worship's humble Servant to Command. Or, *Sir, I am your most obliged Servant*, &c.

To an Esq; thus:

Sir, I am your Worship's most humble Servant to Command, &c.

And lastly to the Gentry, or those of a lower Degree, you may end thus:

Sir, (or *Madam*) *I am your most humble and devoted Servant. Yours to Command. Your Friend to Death.* Or otherwise as you think fit.

THE

THE Young Secretary's GUIDE,

CONTAINING,

Curious INSTRUCTIONS for the proper and safe drawing up all manner of Bills, Bonds, Indentures, Wills, Releases, according to Law.

THE many and various Occasions in all sorts of Dealings, for *Bonds, Bills, Indentures*, &c. have produc'd the following Collection, which will soon initiate the Young Clerk, or any other Person, into a ready and authentick Way of Drawing the several Obligations between Party and Party, as compleatly, as if they had served their Times to an Attorney, or Scrivener; So that Tradesmen and others, unhappily set at Variance, may adjust their Differences, without the mercinary Help of any Petrifogger, or Splitter of the Law; and draw their own Covenants, Releases, &c. as follows, according to Law.

A

A Letter of License wherein Creditors bind themselves to give their Debter, a certain limited Time to pay the Money due from him to them.

TO all Persons to whom these may Concern, come, we whose Names are here under subscribed and annexed, Creditors of *Richard Mount*, Merchant at *London*, send Greeting. Whereas the said *Richard Mount* doth now stand indebted to us his Creditors, in divers Sums of Money, which we are truly sensible he is not at present able to pay, and we the said Creditors and each of us respectively, being well satisfied of the good Intent and Meaning of the said *Richard Mount*, which he hath to pay us our several and respective Debts. Now know ye, That we the said Creditors, and every one of us, for and in consideration aforementioned, have given and granted, and by these Presents do give and grant unto the said *Richard Mount*, our sure and free License, Liberty, and safe Conduct, as much as in us is, to go, come, pass and re-pass about his Business, or Occasions, for the space of three whole Years from the Date hereof, without Lett, Suit, Trouble, or Molestation of us his said Creditors, or any of us, our, or any of of our Heirs, Executors, Administrators, Assigns, at any of our Suit or Suits, and if it shall so happen, that the said *Richard Mount* at any time, during or within the said Term of three full Years, shall by us his said Creditors, or any of us, our, or any of our Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, or by any other Person or Person, by or through the Commandment, Will, Consent or Knowledge of us, or any of us, or them, contrary to the Tennr or true Meaning of these Presents, be any ways Arrested, Sued, or Molested in his Person or Goods, and be not there-

thereof forthwith discharged and defended, that then the said *Richard Mount*, his Executors and Administrators shall by Virtue of these Presents, be for ever clearly acquitted and discharged against him or them, his or their Executors or Administrators, by whose Means and Consent the said *Richard Mount* shall be, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this our present Writing of safe Conduct, Vexed, Sued, Arrested, Attached or Hindred as aforesaid, and thereof not forthwith discharged and defended with his reasonable Costs and Damages and allowed by him or them so Arresting, *&c.* And that it shall and may be lawful for the said *Richard Mount*, to plead and give in Evidence this our present Writing and safe Conduct, in full Bar and Discharge of the Debt and Debts of such Person or Persons, by whom the said *Richard Mount* shall be so Arrested, Sued, or Molested as aforesaid. In Witness whereof, we the said Creditors of the said *Richard Mount*, have hereunto set our Hands and Seals the First Day of *September*, in the Third Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George, by the Grace of God, King of *Great Britian*, *&c.* and in the Year 1717.

Joseph Aris, ☾	*Humphrey Sutcliff*, ⊙
Edward Trap, ⊙	*William Taylor*, ⊙
Simon Andrews, ⊙	*James Preest*. ⊙

N. B. *The Witness or Witnesses, who so Signing, Sealing & Delivering to the use of the Party, must indorse his or their Names on the back side of the Letter, and if upon shewing it to any of the Creditors after Signing, and he or they tear off or cancel his own or any other Name or Seal, or destroy the whole Writing within the Time limited, the Party so offending, lies liable to an Imprisonment, or paying such Damage as the Party sustains, if Arrested, if he procure not a new Subscription to another*

nother Letter of License in the same Manner and Form, with all the Hands to it before subscribed, because by this Act he takes away the Party's Liberty, when it has been freely granted and given him as the voluntary Act and Deed of his Creditors, or incur such other Amercement or Penalty as the Judge before whom he is Summoned and appears shall think fit to inflict. And in case of tearing, or violently taking away a Bond or other Specialty for a certain Sum of Money, it is held to be Felony, because the Party by such an illegal Act is presumed to be Robbed of so much Money as the Obligation entitled him to, and without the producing of which he can make no Title or Claim to it, but if it be left in Trust, it is otherwise.

A Bill of Sale for Goods.

KNow all Men by these Presents that *Robert Willis* of the Parish of *Islington*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Victualler, for and in Consideration of the Sum of Fifteen Pounds of good and lawful Money of *England*, to me in hand paid by *Sylvester Hammond* of *Southwark* in the County of *Surry*, Brewer, whereof I do hereby acknowledge the Receipt, and my self therewith fully and entirely satisfied, have Bargained, Sold, Set-over, and delivered and by these Presents in plain and open Market, according to the Due Form of Law in that Case made and provided, do Bargain, Sell, Set over, and deliver unto the said *Sylvester Hammond* one Feartherbed, value three Pounds, six Leather Chairs, value one Pound, with all other my Goods and Chattels now being and remaining in my present Dwelling-house, in the Parish and County aforesaid, of which Particulars I have given him the said *Sylvester Hammond* an Inventory, subscribed with my own Hand, bearing even Date with these Presents: The said Goods

and

and Chattels to have and to hold, to the proper Use and Behoof of the said *Sylvester Hammond*, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, for ever, and I the said *Robert Willis*, for my self, my Executors and Administrators, the said bargained Premisses unto the said *Sylvester Hammond* his Executors, Administratorss and Assigns, against all and all manner of Persons shall warrant and for ever defend by these Presents. In Witness whereof, with the Delivery of one Feather-Bed part of the bargained Premisses, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the Fourth Day of *May*, in the Third Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *George*, by the Grace of God, King of *Great-Britain*, *&c.* and in the Year of our Lord God, 1717.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered,
in the Presence of, *Robert Willis.* ⊙
Jacob Truelove.
Thomas Baker.

Observe here. If a Bill of Sale be made to give a limited Time, and that the Money being repaid the Goods to be returned to the Owner, or else covenanted to be disposed of at the End of that Time for Default, which with a little Alteration in the foregoing Form, may be drawn by a common Capacity, only putting in after the Words, shall and will ever defend by these Pdesents, *viz. Provided nevertheless, that if I the said* Robert Willis *my Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, or or any of us, do, or shall, well and truly pay, or cause to be paid unto the said* Sylvester Hammond *his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, the said Sum of Fifteen Pounds, with lawful Interest at or upon the Tenth Day of* September *next ensuing the Date hereof, for the Redemption of the said bargained Premisses, then this present Writing to be void, or else to stand and remain in full*

For

Force and Virtue. In Witness, &c. And so go on to the End of the Bill of Sale.

A Deed of Gift, disposing of something actually in one's Life-time, &c.

TO all People to whom these Presents shall come, I *John Radcliff* do send Greeting. Know ye, that I the said *John Radcliff*, of the Parish of *Stepny*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Husbandman, for and in consideration of Love, good Will and Affection, which I have and do bear towards my loving Sister *Sarah Dod*, of the same Parish and County, Widow, have given and granted, and by these Presents do freely, clearly, and absolutely, give and grant unto the said *Sarah Dod*, her Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, all and singular my Goods and Chattels now being in my present Dwelling-House, in the Parish aforesaid, known by the Name of *Radcliff-Court*, of which these Presents, I have delivered her the said *Sarah Dod*, an Inventory, Signed with my own Hand, and bearing even Date, to have and to hold all the said Goods and Chattels, in the said Premisses or Dwelling-House, to her the said *Sarah Dod*, her Heirs, Executors, or Administoators, from henceforth as her and their proper Goods and Chattels, absolutely, without any manner of Condition. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, this Nineteenth Day of *November*, in the Third Yerr of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *George*, by the Grace of God, King of *Great Britain*, &c. And in the Year of our Lord, 1717.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered in the Presence of *John Radcliff.* ⊙

Joseph Spikeman.
Charles Cape.

N. B.

N. B. You may extend this as large as you pleaſe, to the giving away either Cattle and Corn or Houſe and Land, if not entailed; and theſe, or the Chief of them, muſt be named; and then ſuch a Deed of Gift ſo Signed, Sealed, and Delivered before ſufficient Witneſs, freely, and without conſtraint, will ſtand good in Law, and take place accordingly.

A Warrant of Attorney to appear.

To *M. N. O. P.* Attorneys of the Court of *King's Bench, Weſtminſter*, or any of them.

THESE are to Authorize you, and I do hereby deſire you, or either of you, to Appear for me *Joſeph Tanner* in the ſaid Court, at the Suit of *George Jefferies*, in an Action of the Caſe, to Imparle unto the ſaid Action, and afterwards to plead. *&c.* And for your ſo doing this ſhall be your ſufficient Warrant, Witneſs my Hand and Seal the Fifteenth Day of *April, Anno* 1717.

Joſeph Tanner. ⊙

The Form of a Bond wherein one is Bound for a Sum of Money to another.

NOverint *univerſi per preſentes me* Robertum Speedwel, *de Parochia Sancti* Sepulcherri *in Civitate* Londini *Generoſum, teneri & firmiter obligari* Richardo Hoar, *de* Lond. *Armigero, in Quinquaginta Libris bona & legalis Monetæ* Angliæ *ſolv. Eidem* Ricardi Hoar *ut ſuo certo Attornato, Executoribus, Adminiſtratoribus vel Aſſignatis ſuis ad quam quidem ſolutionem bene & fideliter faciendam obligo me Hæredes, Executores, Administ-*

ministratores meos firmiter per præsentes. Sigillo meo sigillat. Dat primo Die Junii, *Annoq; Regni Domini nostri* Georgii, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ, *Regis, Fidei Defensoris, tertio, Annoq; Dom.*

THE Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the above-bounden *Robert Speedwell*, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or his Assigns, shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid to the above-named *Richard Hoar*, his Heirs, Executors or Administrators, the Sum of Twenty-Five Pounds of good and lawful Money of *England*, in or upon the twentieth Day of *December* next ensuing the Date hereof, without Fraud or further delay, then this Obligation to be void and of none effect, or else to stand and remain in full force and virtue.

Sigillat. & deliberat.
in præsentia *Robert Speedwell.*
Toby White.
John Back.

A double Bond from Two to One.

NOverint universi per presentes nos Thomam Johnson, & Robertum Clayton, *Parochia sancti* Clametis Daco, *in Comitatu* Middlesexiæ, *fisores teneri & firmiter obligari* Thomæ Ironside, *de Parroch' sancti* Martini *in Campis, in Comitatu prædict Armigero, in Centum Libris bonæ & legalis Moneta* Angliæ, *solvend eidem* Thomæ Ironside, *aut suo certo Attornato, Executoribus, Administratoribus vel Assignatis suis; ad quam quidem solutionem bene & fideliter faciendam obligamus nos & utrumq; nostri per se pro toto & in solido, hæredes,*

des Executores, Administratores nostros & utrumque nostri firmiter per presentes Sigillis nostris sigillat Tertio Die Aprilis *Anno Regni Domini nostri* Georgii, *Fidei Defensoris*, &c. *Secundo, Annoq. Dom.* 17

THE Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the above-bounden *Thomas Johnson*, and *Robert Clayton*, they, or either of them, their Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, do well and truly pay, or cause to be paid unto the above-named *Thomas Ironside*, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, the full Sum of Fifty Pounds of good and lawful Money of *England*, on the Twentieth Day of *December* next ensuing the Date hereof, without Fraud, or furtner delay; then this Obligation to be void, and of none Effect, or else to stand and remain in full Force and Virtue.

Sigillat & deliberat in presentia,
Thomas Brant.
William Goose.

Thomas Johnson,
Robert Clayton.

Various Forms of lawful Acquittances, or Receipts given from Party to Party upon the payments of Sums of Money, &c.

A Receipt serving for any Sum of Money.

Received the Tenth Day of May, 1717, *of Mr.* Jonathan Sutcliffe, *the Sum of eventeen Pounds, Seventeen Shillings, and Seven Pence, in full of all Accompts, Debts, Dues, and Demands whatsoever. Say receiv'd*

l.	s.	d.
17	17	07

By me, James Cunningham

A

A Receipt in full for Rent.

July the 19th, 1720.

	l.	s.	d.
Received then of Mr. Joseph Goodal, *the Sum of Thirty Pounds, all Taxes by him paid to my behoof, over and above Discounted, which is in full for half a Year's Rent due to me at the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord God, preceding the Date hereof. In witness of which full Payment I have hereunto set my Hand, the Date of the Day and Year above-mention'd,*	30	00	00

Owen Tudor.

A Receipt in full for Money lent, or Goods sold.

	l.	s.	d.
Received then of Mr. Henry Stacey *the Sum of Forty Pounds from him due to me, and is in full payment of all & all manner of Debts, Dues, & Demands whatsoever. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, the Day and Year above-mentioned.*	40	00	00

Samuel Shephard.

A Receipt for Money in part.

	l.	s.	d.
Received June 19th 1717, *of Mr.* Joseph Thrifty, *the Sum of Five Pounds in part, remains due four Pounds two Shillings and Three-Pence. I say received,*	05	00	00

By me, *Mordecai Maxwel.*

A Receipt in full for Rent.

July the 19th, 1720.

Received then of Mr. Joseph Goodal, *the Sum of Thirty Pounds, all Taxes by him paid to my behoof, over and above Discounted, which is in full for half a Year's Rent due to me at the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord God, preceding the Date hereof. In witess of which full Payment I have hereunto set my Hand, the Date of the Day and Year above-mention'd,*

l.	s.	d.
30	00	00

Owen Tudor.

A Receipt in full for Money lent, or Goods sold.

Received then of Mr. Henry Stacey *the Sum of Forty Pounds from him due to me, and is in full payment of all & all manner of Debts, Dues, & Demands whatsoever. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, the Day and Year above-mentioned.*

l.	s.	d.
40	00	00

Samuel Shephard.

A Receipt for Money in part.

Received June 19th 1717, *of Mr.* Joseph Thrifty, *the Sum of Five Pounds in part, remains due four Pounds two Shillings and Three-Pence. I say received,*

l.	s.	d.
05	00	00

By me, *Mordecai Blanwel.*

A Receipt given by a Brewer's Clerk.

December 10. 1717.

Received then of Mr. John Wing, *for Ten Barrels of Beer, and two three Firkins of Ale, Thirteen Pounds Ten Shillings; at which time over and above Eleven Barrels of Beer and two Three Firkins of Ale resteth upon the whole Accompt: And in consideration of the said sum of Thirteen Pounds Ten Shillings in part, received by me for the use of my Master* Giles Calvert, *I have hereunto set my Hand the Day and Date of the Year abovementioned.*

l.	s.	d.
13	10	00

Alexander Smith.

A General Release.

KNow all Men by these Presents, That I *Samuel Rawlings*, of *Kingston*, in the County of *Surry*, Yeoman have Remised, Released, and for ever quitted Claim, and by these Presents do Remise, Release, and for ever quiet Claim to *Thomas* Harris of *Stockwell*, in the County aforesaid, Husbandman, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, of all and all manner of Action and Actions, Suits, Bills, Bonds, Writings, Debts, Dues, Duties, Accompts, Sum and Sums of Money, Leases, Mortgages, Judgments by Confession, or otherwise obtained, Executions, Extents, Quarrels, Controversies, Trespasses, Damages and Demands whatsoever, which by Law or Equity, or otherwise howsoever, I the said *Samuel Rawlings* against the said *Thomas Harris* ever had, and which

I, my Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, shall or may Claim, Challenge or Demand, for or by reason, means, or Colour of any Matter, Cause or Thing whatsoever, to the Day of the Date of these Presents. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, this Twentieth Day of *February*, in the Third Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *George* King of *Great Brittain*, *&c.* and in the Year of our Lord God, 1717.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered in the Presence of. John Quiet.
Timothy Goodwin.
John Richardson.

N. *B. If you intend to secure your self, when you give a General Release, take another from the Party you give it to, lest he has some secret Design against you.*

An Assignment of a Lease by Indorsement.

MEmorandum, That I *Bezaleel Stibbs*, in and for Consideration of Fifty Pounds of Lawful *English* Money, in Hand paid to me by *John Titchburn*, Gent. have Granted, Assigned, and Set over, unto the said *George Titchburn*, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, as well this present Indenture, and all the Messuage, Tenement and Hereditaments within-mentioned, or to be demised; as also all my Estate, Title, Right and Interest of and unto the same, either by Force, Virtue or Means of this present Indenture, or otherwise howsoever. Witness my Hand and Seal, this Ninth Day of *October*, 1717.

Sigillat & Deliberat in presentia, *Bezaleel Stibbs.*
Mark Stibbs.
Peter Webster.

Livery

Livery and Seisin to be indorsed on a Deed.

MEmorandum, That quiet and peaceable Possession of Lands and Hereditaments within mentioned to be granted, was had, and taken by the within-mentioned *Thomas Austin*, the Attorney within-named, and by him was delivered to the within named *John Stevens*, the Barganee, to his own proper Person, and his Heirs, to the Use of him the said *John Stevens*, and of his Heirs and Assigns for ever, according to the Tenor from the Effect of the within written Deed. In the Presence of us whose Names are as Witnesses hereunto affixed.

Archibald Townley.
John Fitzwilliams.

A Warrant by a Proctor, by a Son to permit another to Administer upon his Father's Estate.

KNow all Men by these Presents, That I *Timothy Short* of *Watford*, in the County of *Hartford*, of Sixteen, but under the Age of Twenty-One Years, Son of *Simon Short*, late of the said Town and County, do elect and choose *Robert Tookey*, of the same Town and County, Yeoman, my Curator or Guardian, to take Administration of the Goods of my said Father, left Unadministred by *Sarah Short*, my Mother, for my Benefit, during my Minority, and to all other Effects of Law whatsoever; and I do give Power and Authority to Mr. *Gregory Weare*, and Mr. *Philip Horton*, Proctors of the Court for Probates of Wills and granting Administrations, joyntly and severally to appear for me before the Judges of Probate of Wills, and granting Administrations, lawfully Authorized, and in my Name, to Pray and Obtain

the said *Robert Tookey*, to be assigned my Curator or Guardian, as aforesaid; and what they, or either of them shall do herein, I promise to hold firm for ever. Witness my Hand this 19th Day of *November*, *Anno Dom* 1721.

Timothy Short

The Form of a Petition to beg Charity.

To the Right Worshipful Sir D. L. *Knight and Baronet, the Petition of* Jacop Indigent *humbly Sheweth,*

WHereas your poor Petitioner, having been well Educated, and a Trader for several Years, and bearing all chargeable Offices; thro' many Losses and Disappointments, is now, together with his Wife and Children, reduced to a low, miserable, and most deplorable State and Condition; humbly beseeches your Worship's Charitable Assistance, for his present Support: for which great Liberality towards him, your poor Petitioner, as in Duty bound, shall ever pray.

A Release to Personal Actions.

TO all Christian People, I *Robert Webb* send Greeting; Know ye, that I the said *Robert Webb* of *M.* in the County of L. have Demised, Released, and quitted Claim, and by these Presents for me, my Executors, Administrators, and every of them, do Demise, Release, and for ever quit Claim unto *Robert Fowler*, of the Parish of *Bromley* in the County of *Kent*, Mariner, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, and every of them, their, and every of their Lands, Tenements, Goods and Chattels, and all manner of Personal Actions, Suits Debts, Duties, Reckon-

ing,

ing, Accompts, Sum and Sums of Money, and Demands personal whatsoever, from the beginning of the World, to the Day of the Date hereof. Witness my Hand and Seal this Fourteenth Day of *August*, in the Third Year of our Sovereign Lord *George*, by the Grace of God, King of *Great Brittain*, *&c.* and in the Year of our Lord 1721.

Robert Webb.

The Form of a short Will according to Law.

IN the Name of GOD, *Amen*, the Fifth Day of *December*, 1720, I *Walter Evans*, of the City of *London*, *Mercer*, being very Sick and Weak in Body, but of perfect Mind and Memory, Thanks be given unto God: Therefore calling unto Mind the Mortality of my Body, and knowing that it is appointed for all Men once to die, do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament; that is to say, principally, and first of all, I give and recommend my Soul into the Hands of God that gave it: And my Body I recommend to the Earth, to be buried in decent Christian Burial, at the Discretion of my Executors; not doubting, but at the General Resurrection, I shall receive the same again by the mighty Power of GOD. And as touching such Worldly Estate, wherewith it hath pleased Almighty GOD to bless me in this Life, I give, demise, and dispose of the same in the following Manner and Form.

Imprimis, I give and bequeath to *Honour*, my dearly beloved Wife, the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds, of good and lawful Money of *England*, to be raised and levied out of my Estate, to

gether with all my Houshold-Goods, Debts, and moveable Effects.

Item, I give to my well-beloved Daughter *Elizabeth Evans*, whom I likewise constitute, make, and ordain my sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament, all and singular my Lands, Messuages, and Tenements, by her freely to be possessed and enjoyed. And I do hereby utterly disallow, revoke, and disanul, all and every other former Testaments, Wills, Legacies, and Bequests, and Executors, by me in any ways before Named, Willed and Bequeathed, Ratifying and Confirming this, and no other, to be my last Will and Testament. In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the Day and Year above-written,

Signed, Sealed, Published, Pronounced and Declared, by the said Walter Evans, *as his last Will and Testament, in the Presence of us the Subscribers,*

Andrew Legg,
John Richards,
Diana Mead.

Walter Evans.

N. B. *A Will made, and kept by a Person, without intending to alter it, may have an Addition made to it, when the Party thinks fit; but it must be annexed to it by way of Codicile, or Schedule, in the following manner.*

A Codicile, or Schedule to a Will.

BE it known to all Men by these Presents, That whereas I *Walter Evans* of the City of *London*, *Mercer*, have made and declared my last Will and Testament in Writing, bearing Date

Date the Fifth Day of *December*, 1717, I the said *Walter Evans*, by this present Codicile, do Ratify and Confirm my said last Will and Testament; and do give and bequeath unto my loving Cozen *Walter Evans*, the Sum of Fifty Pounds of good and lawful Money of *England*, to be paid unto him the said *Walter Evans*, by my Executrix out of my Estate: And my Will and Meaning is, That this Codicil or Schedule be, and be ad judged to be Part and parcel of my said last Will and Testament; and that all things herein mentioned and contained, be faithfully and truly performed, and as fully and amply in every respect, as if the same were so declared and set down in my said last Will and Testament. Witness my Hand, &c.

N.B. *All Witnesses Signing of Wills, must not be Persons mention'd either in the Will, or Schedule, nor are less than Three Witnesses required. The several Sums of Money or any other thing given certain, must be mentioned expresly in the Will; as also the Parties Names to whom given.*

An Indenture binding an Apprentice.

THIS Indenture Witnesseth, That *Richard Howard*, late Son of *James Howard*, of *Clapham*, in the County of *Surry*, hath put himself, and by these Presents doth voluntarily, and of his own free Will and Accord, put himself Apprentice to *Simon Stoddard*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, to learn his Art, Trade, or Mystery, after the manner of an Apprentice, to serve him from the Day of the Date hereof, for and during the full Term of Seven Years next ensuing; during all which Time, the said Apprentice his said Master faithfully shall serve, his Secrets keep, his

lawful

lawful Commandments gladly every where obey: He shall do no Damage to his said Master, nor see it to be done by others, without letting, or giving Notice thereof to his said Master. He shall not waste his said Master's Goods, nor lend them unlawfully to any. He shall not commit Fornication, nor contract Matrimony within the said Term. At Cards, Dice, or any other unlawful Game, he shall not play, whereby his said Master may be damaged with his own Goods, nor the Goods of others. He shall not absent himself Day nor Night from his Master's Service, without his Leave, nor haunt Ale-Houses, Taverns, or Play-Houses; but in all things behave himself as a faithful Apprentice ought to do, during the said Term, And the said Master shall use the utmost of his Endeavour to Teach, or cause to be Taught and Instructed, the said Apprentice in the Trade and Mystery he now Occupieth, or followeth; and procure and Provide for him sufficient Meat, Drink, Apparel, Washing and Lodging, fitting for an Apprentice during the said Term. And for the true performance of every of the said Covenants and Agreements, either of the Parties bind themselves unto the other by these Presents. In Witness whereof, they have interchangeably put their Hands and Seals this Ninth Day of *May*, in the Third Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *George*, by the Grace of God King of *Great Britain*, &c. and in the Year of our Lord God, 1717

Richard Howard.

A

A Warrant of Attorney, confessing Judgment on a Bond, the Money not being paid in time.

TO *A*, *B*, and *C*, *D*. or any other Attorney, of His Majesty's Court of *King's Bench*, *Westminster*. These are to Warrant and Authorize you, or either of you, to appear for me *Simeon Jones* of *Reading*, in the County of *Berks*, Gent. at the Suit of *Samuel Stevens*, of *Wickham*, in the County of *Bucks*, Yeoman; and to receive a Declaration in an Action of Debt of Two Hundred Pounds, 1, of *Trinity*-Term last past, and to confess Judgment (*by non sum informatus nihil Dicit*) or otherwise at your Discretion; and for so doing, this shall be your sufficient Warrant in that behalf. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the Eighth Day of *May*, in the Seventh Year of Sovereign Lord *George*, by the Grace of God, King of *Great Britain*, &c. and in the Year of our Lord God, 17

Here take particular Notice, *That tho' the Attorney confesses Judgment, it is the Party's own Act and Deed, and may prove fatal, if he be imposed upon, especially when he that Judgment is entred against, is a Person of Repute.*

A Note of one's Hand for Goods or Money.

June, 5. 1720.

MEmorandum, That I *William Elithe*, Citizen and *Ironmonger* of *London*, upon Consideration of the Sum of fourteen Pounds received in ready Money, and Goods to the Value of Six Pounds, do promise to pay unto *Moyse Edwards*, of the same City, *Goldsmith*, the Sum of Twenty Pounds, of good and lawful Money of *England*, on

on the Third Day of *August* next ensuing the Date hereof. Witness my Hand the Day and Date above-mention'd.

William Blithe.

A Promissary Note of the Hand.

October the 9th, 1719.

I Promise to Pay unto Mr. *Charles Gore*, or Order, the Sum of Five Pounds, Three Months after Date, Value received. Witness my Hand.

Joseph Bew.

A double Note for Goods bought.

March th 4th, 1720.

WE whose Names are here under-written, do jointly and severally promise to pay unto Mr. *George Ford*, Merchant in *London*, or Order, the Sum of Seven Pounds, Seven Shillings, and Seven-pence, Two Months after Date, Value receiv'd *per* twenty Reams of Paper. Witness our Hands,

Edward Wills.
Thomas Brown.

A Note of the Hand for Goods bought, but not delivered to the Buyer.

KNow all men by these Presents, That I *John Coat* of *Queenhithe*, Meal-man, have bargained with *Robert Biscuit*, of *Kingston*, in the County of *Surrey*, for Three Sacks of Meal, Valued and Bargained for, as by Agreement, at Three Pounds, of good and lawful Money of *England*, which Sum I promise to pay unto him the said *Robert Biscuit*, at or upon the delivery of the said Goods so Bargained for and Bought. Witness

my Hand this Thirteenth Day of *June*, 1717.

John Coat.

A Bill with a Penalty.

KNow all Men by these Presents, That I *Theophilus Wing*, of the Town of *Ware*, in the County of *Hertford*, Sadler, do acknowledge my self to owe, and stand indebted to *John Rodin* of *London*, Leatherseller, in the Sum of Twenty-five Pounds, of good and lawful Money of *England*, to be paid unto the said *John Rodin*, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, in or upon the Fifteenth Day of *March* next ensuing the Date hereof, without Fraud or Further Delay; for and in consideration of which Payment, well and truly to be made and done, I bind me, my Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, in the Penal Sum of Fifty Pounds of the like lawful Money, firmly by these Presents. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal this Fifteenth Day of *January*, in the Third Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King *George*, and in the Year of our Lord God 1721

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered in the Presence of *Theophilus Wing*

Jacob Tipper.
Fisher Mount.

The Condition of a single Bond for Money payable at a certain place.

THE Condition of this Obligation is such That if the above-bounded *Nathan Daws*, his Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, shall and do well and truly pay, or cause to be paid unto the above-named *Paul Pindar*, his Heirs, Executors,

tors, Administrators, or Assigns, the full Sum of Thirty Pounds, of good and lawful Monvy of *England*, on the Eighth Day of *March* next ensuing the Date of these Presents, at or in the now Dwelling House of the said *Paul Pindar*, situate in *Coleman-street London*, without Fraud, or further delay, then this Obligation to be void, and of none Effect, or else to stand and remain in full Force and Virtue.

Sigillat & Deliberat.
in præsentie.
Peter King,
Philip Parsons.

Nathan Dawes.

N. B. There's no Difficulty in compleating this or any single Condition, since the *Latin* Obligation of any single Bond may be prefixt to it, having only respect to the Parties Names, Trades, Date, Sums of Money, &c.

An Obligation in English.

KNow all Men by these Presents, That I *John Jarvis*, of the Parish of St. *Giles Cripplegate* in the County of *Middlesex*, Yeoman, am holden, and firmly do stand bound unto *Thomas Pitts* of the Parish of *Islington* in the County aforesaid, Brickmaker, the Sum of Twelve Pounds of good, and lawful Money of *England*, and to be paid unto him the said *Thomas Pitts*, his certain Attorney, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, to them or either of them: To the which Payment, well and truly to be made, I do hereby bind my self, my Heirs, Executors, and Administrators firmly by these Presents, sealed with my Seal, Dated the Second Day of *September*, in the Fifth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign

Lord

Lord *George*, King of *Great Brittain*, &c. and in the Year of our Lord God, 172

A Seaman's Letter of Attorney to his Wife, which will serve with a little Alteration of the Names &c. for any other Person or Business.

KNow all Men by these Presents, That I *John Carpenter* of *Lime-House-Hole*, Mariner, do hereby Assign, Constitute, and Ordain, and in my stead and Place, do put, appoint, and depute my loving Wife, *Sarah Carpenter*, to be my true and lawful Deputy and Attorney, for me and in my Name and to my own proper Use, Benefit, and Behoof, to ask, demand, and require, sue for, recover and receive all such Debts, Duties, Sum and Sums of Money, Rent and Rents, or Arrearages of Rent or Rents, Yearly Payments, Merchandize, Legacies, Moneys due, or to be due upon Pay, Bill or Bills of Exchange, and all other Demands and Dues whatsoever, as now are, or hereafter shall become due and Payable, belonging or to be delivered unto me the said *John Carpenter*, by or from any Person or Persons whatsoever or wheresoever, and to pay Money for me, and to Contract for, Demise and Lett to Farm at the accustomed Rates, or more, all or any of my Messuages, Lands Tenements, or Hereditaments whatsoever; and for fault of Payment, or Delivery of any Rent or Rents, or other Sum or Sums of Money, or other thing or things to me due, or to be due, or belonging to use all lawful Ways and Means, for the recovery thereof, by Action, Suit, Bill, Plaint, Distress, Re-entry, or otherwise, as fully and amply in all and every Respect, as I my self might or could do if I were Personally present; and to Sue, Im-

Plead,

plead, make Answer, Prosecute and Defend in any Court of Law or Equity, and before any Judge or Justice, in any Suit, Matter, or Cause with me, for me, or against me, as the Cause shall require, to deal or intermeddle in all Actions, Suits, Affairs and Business, and Ways touching or concerning me or my Agent, or Factor, or otherwise; giving and by these Presents granting unto my said Attorney, full, whole, and lawful Authority, in the Execution of all and singular the Premisses, and to substitute and appoint one or more Attorney or Attorneys in any of the Premisses, and the same at her pleasure again to revoke and make void; and to make and give any Acquittance, Release, or Discharge, upon the Recovery and Receipt of any Debt, Sum, or Sums of Money, Rent or Rents, or any other thing whatsoever, as the Cause shall require, and generall to say, do, excute, compound, conclude, agree, determine, and finish all and every other Act and Acts, thing and things whatsoever, which in or about the Premisses shall be needful to be had, made or done, and that in as large and ample manner, and as fully and actually to all Intents and Purposes as I my self might, ought or could, if present in my own Person do, ratifying, confirming, and allowing, for firm, effectual, and irrevocable, all and whatsoever my said Attorney shall do, or cause to be done, in and about the Premisses, by Virtue of these Presents. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the Seventh Day of *May*, in the Third Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *George*, by the Grace of God, King of *Great Britain*, &c. and in the Year of our Lord, 171

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered in the presence of, *John Carpenter*

George Waterman.

James Skiff.

An

And whereas the Person granting a Letter of Attorney, may have just Cause, upon Negligence, or Breach of Trust, to revoke his said Letter, then he may lawfully do it in the following manner.

The Form *for Revoking a Letter of* Attorney.

TO all Christian People to whom these Presents shall come, *John Carpenter* of the Parish of *Lime.House-Hole*, Mariner, sendeth Greeting, Whereas I the said *John Carpenter*, upon Trust and Confidence which I had and firmly reposed in *Ezra Hart*, of *Greenwich*, Shipwright, did by my Letter of Attorney, constitute and make, the said *Ezra Hart* (for me, and in my Name, for one Debt of the Sum of Eighty Pounds, due to me from *Richard Wrathen*, of *Deptford* in *Kent*, Sail maker) my full and lawful Attorney; and did give and grant to him my full Power and Authority, to Act and Deal for me, and to my Behoof as touching that matter, as in the Letter of Attorney given and granted to him the said *Ezra Hart*, doth more fully appear. Now know ye, That I the said *John Carpenter*, for that the said *Ezra Hart*, hath by Colour of the said Authority to him given, behav'd himself greatly to my hindrance and damage, contrary to the Trust and Confidence by me reposed in him, have revoked, countermanded, and made void, and by these Presents do revoke, countermand, and make void the said Letter of Attorney so granted, and all the Power and Authority of the said *Ezra Hart*, to him given, as well by the said Writing, as by any other Ways or Means whatsover, whereby he can or may pretend to have any doing or Dealing for me or in my Name, touching or relating

relating to any thing that of Right and Claim appertaineth to me. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, the Second Day of *July*, in the Third Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, *George*, King of *Great Brittain* &c. and in the Year of our Lord God, 172

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered in the Presence &c. *John Carpenter*

Here you must observe, That this Revocation is not to a Wife, (tho' the Husband may, if he see fit) it being presumed the Wife has more Regard for her Husband's Interest. And likewise observe that tho' this Revocation is for a certain Sum of Money, yet you may easily make it otherwise, if you please, by letting it run in general Terms thus For all and singular my Goods, Dues, Debts and Demands whatsoever, &c.

A Bond for the separate Payment of Money, tho' the Payments are included under one Sealing.

N*Overint universi per præsentes me* Wilielmum Hartshorn, *Civum & Tinctor bombycinus* Londini, *teneri & firmiter obligari* Johanni Stevans, *de Civit. prædict' Sericarius Textor, in Centum Libris bonæ & legalis Monetæ* Angliæ *solvend. eidem* Johanni Stevens, *aut suo certo Attornato, Executoribus Administratoribus, vel Assignatis suis; ad quam quidem solutionem bene & fideliter faciendam obligo me Hæredes, Executores, & Administratores meos firmiter per præsentes. Sigillo meo sigillat. Dat. Nono Die* Julii, *Annoq. Regni Dom. nostri* Georgii, *Dei Gratia* Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, *Regis, Fidei Defensoris, Tertio, Annoq; Dom.*

The

THE Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the above-bounden *William Hartshorn*, s Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, all well and truly pay, or cause to be paid unto e above-named *John Stevens*, his Heirs, Executors, or Assigns, the full Sum of Fifty Pounds f good and lawful Money of *England*, in manner and Form following: That is to say, the um of Twenty Pounds, part thereof on the twelfth Day of *June* next ensuing the Date above-entioned, Twenty Pounds on the Tenth Day of *December* next ensuing the said Date, another rt of the said Fifty Pounds; and Ten Pounds on e Fourteenth of *February*, being the residue of e said Fifty Pound, then this Obligation to be id, and of none Effect; but if in any of the be-re-mentioned Payments, default be made of any the said several and respective Sums, or any rt of any of them, on either of the said respe-tive Days or Times of Payment, above-mention-d and limited, contrary to the true Intent and leaning of these Presents, then to stand and re-ain in full Force and Virtue.

Sigillat. & deliberat.
in præsentia, *William Hartshorn.*
Thomas Dee.
John Shorey.

A Bond from Three to Three.

NOverint *universi per præsentes nos* Edvardum Hurt, Johannem Hurt, & Robertum Hills, *de* oraco *in Comitatu* Eboraci *Yeomen, teneri & initer obligari* Ricardo Lovel, Gerhardo Jarvis, Bernardo Fryth, *de eadem Civitate, & Comita-*

tu

tu, in Octogenta l ibris bonæ & legalis Angliæ *Monetæ solvend. eisdem* Ricardo Lovel, Gerhardo Jarvis, & Bernardo Fryth, *vel alicui eorum aut eorum certo Attornato, Executoribus Administratoribus, vel Assignatis suis; ad quam quidem solutionem bene & fideliter faciendam obligamur nos & utrumq; nostri per se pro toto & in solido Hæredes, Executore, & Administratores nostros, & utriusq; nostrum firmiter per præsentes Sigillis nostris sigillat. Dat. Nono Die* Julii, *Annoq. Regni Dom. nostri* Georgii, *Dei Gratia* Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, *Regis, Fidei Defensoris, Tertio, Annoq; Dom.*

THE Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the above-bounden *Edward Hurt*, *John Hurt*, and *Robert Hills*, do well and truly pay, or cause to be paid to *Richard Lovel*, *Gerhard Jarvis*, and *Bernard Fryth*, to them, or either of them, their Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, the full Sum of Forty Pounds, of good and lawful Money of *England*, on or upon the Twenty-fifth Day of *March* next ensuing the Date hereof, without Fraud or further delay, then this Obligation to be void, and of none Effect, or else to stand and remain in full Force and Virtue.

Sigillat & deliberat. in præsentia,	*Edward Hurt.*
Thomas Dee.	*John Hurt.*
John Shorey.	*Robert Hills.*

A Bond from Two to Three.

NOverint *universi per præsentes nos* Willielmum Richards, & Ricardum Hammers, de Parochia *Sancti* Johanni de Wapping, *in Comitatu*

Middlesexiæ, *teneri & firmiter obligari* Stephani Hudson, Roberto Townshed, & Georgio Belcher, *de Parochia* Wapping, *in Comit. præditt.* Yeomen, *in Centum Libris bonæ & legalis* Angliæ Monetæ; *solvend. eidem* Stephani Hudson, Roberto Townshed, & Georgio Belcher, *vel alicui eorum aut eorum certo Attornato, Executoribus, vel Administratoribus vel Assignatis suis; ad quam quidem solutionem bene fideliter faciendam obligamus nos & utrumq; nostrum per se pro toto in solido, Hæredes, Executores, & Administratores nostros & utrumq; nostrum firmiter per præsentes. Sigillis nostris sigillat. Dat. primo Die* Junii, *Annoq; Regni Domini nostri* Georgii, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ *Regis, Fidei Defensoris, tertiò, Annoq; Dom.* 171

THE Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the above-bounden *William Richards*, and *Richard Hammers*, do well and truly pay, or cause to be paid to *Stephen Hudson, Robert Townshed*, and *George Belcher*, to them or either of them, their Heirs Executors Administrators, or Assigns, the full Sum of Fifty Pounds of good and lawful Money of *England*, at or upon the twentieth Day of *May* next ensuing the Date thereof, without Frrud or further delay, then this Obligation to be void and of none effect, or else to stand and remain in full force and virtue.

Sigillat. & deliberat. in præsentia
Toby White.
John Back.

William Richards.
Richard Hammers.

A Bond from Two to Two.

NOverint *universi per presentes nos* Robertum Jesset, & Robertum Withers, *de Parochia Sanctæ* Mariæ Holloway *in Comitatu* Middlesexiæ *Yeomen, teneri et firmiter obligari* Johanni Sloan, & Stephani Sturt, *de Parochia de predict' Generosis, in Sexaginta Libris bonæ et legalis Monetæ Angliæ solvend. eisdem* Johanni Sloan, & Stephani Sturt, *seu eorum alteri vel eorum certo Attornato Executoribus, Administratoribus, vel Assignatis suis; ad quam quidem solutionem bene et fideliter faciendam obligamus nos et utrumq; nostrum per se pro toto et in solido Heredes, Executores, Administratores firmiter per presentes. Sigillis nostris sigillat Tertio Die* Aprilis *Anno Regni Domini nostri* Georgii, *Fidei Defensoris,* &c. *Secundo, Annoq. Dom.* 17

THE Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the above-bounden *Robert Jesset* and *Robert Withers*, they or either of them, do well and truly pay, or cause to be paid unto the abovenamed *John Sloan*, and *Stephen Sturt*, their Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, the full Sum of Thirty Pounds of lawful Money of *England*, upon the Eighth Day of *April* next ensuing the Date hereof; then this Obligation to be void and of none Effect, else to stand and remain in full Force and Virtue.

Sigillat & deliberat in presentia,
Thomas Brant.
William Goose.

Robert Jesset,
Robert Withers.

A Counter-Bond to save Harmless.

NOverint universi per præsentes me Robertum Simpson, *de Parochi sancti* Sepulcherri, *in Civitate* Londini *Generosum, teneri & firmiter obligari* Richardo Ford, *in Quinquaginta Libris bonæ & legalis Monetæ* Angliæ *solvend. eidem* Ricardo Ford, *aut suo certo Attornato, Executoribus Administratoribus, vel Assignatis suis; ad quam quidem solutionem bene & fideliter faciendam obligo me Hæredes, Executores, & Administratores meos firmiter per præsentes. Sigillo meo sigillat. Dat. Nono Die Julii, Annoq. Regni Dom. nostri* Georgii, *Dei Gratia* Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, *Regis, Fidei Defensoris, Tertio, Annoq; Dom.*

THE Condition of this Obligation is such, That whereas the above-named *Richard Ford*, at the especial Instance and Request of *Robert Simpson*, and for his only Debt, Duty, Matter and Cause, is held and firmly bound unto *John Roper* of *London* Merchant, in and by one Obligation, bearing even Date with these Presents in the Penal Sum of Fifty Pounds, of good and lawful Money of *England*, conditioned for the true and just Payment of twenty-five Pounds of the like lawful Money unto the said *John Roper*, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, at or upon the Seventh Day of *March* ensuing the Date hereof, and dated in the said recited Obligation, as by the said Obligation and Condition, relation thereunto being had, doth and may more fully appear: If therefore the said *Richard Ford*, his Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, or any of them, shall and do well and truly pay, or

cause to be paid unto the said *John Roper*, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, the Sum of Twenty Five Pounds of lawful Money of *England*, at or on the said Seventh Day of *March* next ensuing the Date of the Obligation before mention'd in due and full discharge of the said Obligation; then this present Obligation to be void and of none effect, or else to stand and remain in full force and virtue.

Sigillat. & Deliberat *Robert Simpson.*
in presentia
John Wats.
Abel Grimes.

If you are minded that this Bond shall serve for more than one, you have nothing else to do, but say (*nos*) instead of (*me*) and naming their Names, Trades, and places of Abode.

You are also caution'd, not to give Credit to a verbal Declaration that your peincpsl *Bond* is chancell'd, but let your own Eyes be Evidences to the Truth of it; other wise you may be liable to sustain Damage.

A *Bond* for Security, that a Persrn under Age shall enter into *Bonds* for the Payment of Money when he comes to Age.

NOverint universi per præsentes me Davidum Simpson, *de Parochia Sancti* Johanni Wapping, *in Comitatu* Middlesexiæ, *Sissorem, teneri & firmiter obligari* Georgio Sims, *de Parochia* Wapping, *in Comit. prædict. Yeoman, in Centum Libris bonæ & legali* Angliæ *Monetæ*; *solvend. eidem* Georgio Sims, *aut suo certo Attornato, Executoribus, Administratoribus, vel Assignati suis, ad quam quidem solutionem bene & fideliter faciend. m*

oblig

obligo me, Hæredes, Executores, Administratores meos firmiter per præsentes Sigillo meo sigillat. Dat primo Die Junii, *Annoq; Regni Domini nostri* Georgii, Magnæ Britainniæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ, *Regis, Fidei Defensoris, tertio, Annoq; Dom.* 171

THE Condition of this Obligation is such, that if the above bounden *David Simpson*, procure *Richard Simpson*, his Son and Heir Apparent, within one Month after he shall have attained the Age of One and Twenty Years, to enter into an Obligation, together with the said *David Simpson* wherein the said *David Simpson* and *Richard Simpson*, shall be joyntly and severally bound unto the above-named *George Simms*, in the Penal Sum of One Hundred Pounds, Conditionally, for the Payment of Fifty Pounds of Good and Lawful Money of *England*, to the said *George Simms*, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, on the Twenty-Eight Day of *February*, which shall be in the Year of our Lord God, 1721, next ensuing the Date hereof; and if the said *David Simpson*, and *Richard Simpson*, they or either of them, their Heirs Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, do well and truly pay, or cause to be paid unto *George Sims*, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns the full Sum of Fifty Pounds of the said lawful Money of *England*, on the said Twenty-Eight Day of *February*, according to the Date above said, without fraud or further delay, then this Obligation to be void and of none effect, or else to stand and remain in full Force and Vertue.

Sigillat. & deliberat. in præsentia
Toby White.
John Back.

David Simpson.

A Bond for the Performance of Covenants of upon a Bargain, or Articles of Agreement.

NOverint *universi per presentes me* Johanni Timms, *de Sancti* Martini *in Campis, in Comitatu* Middlesexiæ, *Generosum, teneri & firmiter obligari* Simonem Hales, *de Civitate* Londini, *Mercatori, in Centum Libris bonæ & legalis* Angliæ *Monetæ solvend. eidem* Simonem Hales, *aut suo certo Attornato, Executoribus, Administratoribus, vel Assignatis suis; ad quam quidem solutionem bene & fideliter faciendam obligo me, Hæredes, Executores, & Administratores meos firmiter per præsentes. Sigillo meo sigillat. Dat. Primo Die* Augusti, *Annoq; Regni Domini nostri* Georgii, *Dei gratia* Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, *Regis, Fidei Defensoris, Tertio, Annoq; Dom.* 17

THE Condition of this Obligation is such. That if the above-bounden *John Timms*, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, they and every of them, shall and do for his and their parts, in all manner, and every thing or things, well and truly observe, perform, fulfil, accomplish pay and keep all and singular the Covenants, Grants, Articles, Clauses, Provisions, Payments, Conditions and Agreements whatsoever, which on his and their Parts are and ought to be observed, performed, fulfilled, accomplished, paid and kept, and comprized and mentioned in certain Articles of Agreement, indented and bearing even Date with these Presents, made or expressed to be made between *John Timms*, on the one part, and *Simon Hales* on the other part, whose Names are above-mention'd; and that in and by all things, accord-

according to the Contents, Purpose, true Intent, and Meaning of the said Article or Articles, without fraud or covin; then this present Obligation to be void and of none Effect, or else to stand and remain in full force and virtue.

Sigillat & Deliberat in præsentia, *John Timms.*
Thomas Brant.
William Goose.

AND thus you may draw any manner of Single or Double Bond, having regard to the Number of Persons, their Places of Abode, and the different Sums; for all which, the subsequent Pages will furnish you with ample Instructions. But, before you proceed, Observe these following Rules.

1. When you are about to draw a Bond, or other Obligation, the Person's Name that accepts the Obligation or Bond, must be writ in the *Dative* Case; and the Borrower, or Obligor, in the *Accusative.*

2. The Sum in the *Latin* Obligation, must be always double to that in the Condition.

3. That there be no Compulsion used, in obtaining a Bond, for in such a Case it will not stand good.

4. The Person to whom the Bond is given, is termed the Obligee, and he who gives it, the Obligor. The same in Leases, and other Writings; as he that lets a Lease, the Leassee, the Grantor, Grantee, Vendor Vendee, Obligor, Obligee, *&c.*

Having laid down the several Forms of *Bonds*, *Bills*, *&c.* 'tis necessary we should now give Instructions whereby Persons that know nothing of the *Latin* Tongue, may fill up Bonds, or any thing else, without the help of a Scrivener.

Names of Sums of Money in Latin *and* English.

One Shilling	*Unus solidus*
Two Shillings	*Duo solidi*
Three Shillings	*Tres solidi*
Four Shillings	*Quatuor solidi*
Five Shillings	*Quinque solidi*
Six Shillings	*Sex solidi*
Seven Shillings	*Septem solidi*
Eight Shillings	*Octo solidi*
Nine Shillings	*Novem solidi*
Ten Shillings	*Decem solidi*
Eleven Shillings	*Undecem solidi*
Twelve Shillings	*Duodecem solidi*
Thirteen Shillings	*Tredecem solidi*
Fourteen Shillings	*Quatuordecim solidi*
Fifteen Shillings	*Quindecim solidi*
Sixteen Shillings	*Sexdecim solidi*
Seventeen Shillings	*Septemdecim solidi*
Eighteen Shillings	*Octodecim solidi*
Nineteen Shillings	*Novemdecim solidi*
Twenty Shillings	*Viginti solidi*
Thirty Shillings	*Triginti solidi*
Forty Shillings	*Quadraginti solidi*
Fifty Shillings	*Tres libræ*
Three Pounds	*Quatuor libræ*
Five Pounds	*Quinque libræ*
Six Pounds	*Sex libræ*
Seven Pounds	*Octo libræ*
Eight Pounds	*Novem libræ*
Nine Pounds	*Decem libræ*

Ten

Ten Pounds	*Decem libræ*
Twenty Pounds	*Viginti libræ*
Thirty Pounds	*Triginta libræ*
Forty Pounds	*Quadraginta libræ*
Fifty Pounds	*Quinquaginta libræ*
Sixty Pounds	*Sexaginta libræ*
Seventy Pounds	*Septuaginta libræ*
Eighty Pounds	*Octoginta libræ*
Ninety Pounds	*Nonaginta libræ*
One Hundred Pounds	*Centum libræ*
Two Hundred Pounds	*Ducenta libræ*
Three Hundred Pounds	*Tricenta libræ*
Four Hundred Pounds	*Quadraginta libræ*
Five Hundred Pounds	*Quingenta libræ*
Six Hundred Pounds	*Sexcenta libræ*
Seven Hundred Pounds	*Septingenta libræ*
Eight Hundred Pounds	*Octingenta libræ*
Nine Hundred Pounds	*Nonagenta libræ*
One Thousand Pounds	*Mille libræ*
Two Hundred Pounds	*Duo mille libræ*
Three Thousand Pounds	*Tres mille libræ*
Four Thousand Pounds	*Quatuor mille libræ*
Five Thousand Pound	*Quinque mille libræ*
Six Thousand Poundss	*Sex mille libræ*
Seven Thousand Pounds	*Septem mille libræ*
Eight Thousand Pounds	*Octo mille libræ*
Nine Thousand Pounds	*Novem mille libræ*
Ten Thousand Pounds	*Decem mille libræ.*

And thus, if there's occasion (which very rarely happens) you may with great facility specify any Sum of Money whatever; and so we proceed in the Second Place to the *Latin* and *English* Denominations of Time.

But left the Reaber ſhould miſs of full Inſtructions, and neceſſary Precautions, I will interſperſe the following Pages with ſome curious Obſervations, which will hold good in Law.

1. THE Perſon that enters into a Bond or Obligation, for any Sum or Sums of Money, for Goods bought, and ſold, &c. Or in the way of Traffick, and Barter, &c. muſt not be under Age; but muſt be full and compleatly of the Age of Twenty-One Years, or ſomething over, that no Controverſy may ariſe. But if the Occaſion be very immediate and Neceſſitous, the exact Time is good in Law, provided it be fully proved, but to a Day over.

2. However, tho' there is the aforeſaid Prohibition in Law, to prevent the Ruin of Young Heirs, by mercenary Uſurers, and extravagant Sharpers and Gameſters, yet the Law has made Proviſion in ſome Caſes to the contrary; as,

Males of Fourteen Years of Age, and Females of Twelve, have the Priviledge of Contracting for Neceſſaries, as Lodging, Diet, Cloathing, Schooling, Phyſick, and other Appendages, ſuitable to their Quality, in order to embeliſh and improve them in a liberal and advantageous Education.

3. There are Bars againſt entring into Bonds, or Obligations, in many Caſes. Some affirm, That if a Perſon be Deaf, Dumb, or Blind, from the Womb, a Bond in theſe Caſes are void. In caſe of Lunacy, Madneſs, Frenzy, or Idiotry, the Law has made proviſion to exempt 'em from the Penalty of Bonds, &c. as knowing them uncapable of making any diſcretionary Bargain or Contract. Nor can any ſuch Perſon ſuffer judicial Proceſs in any Court, by reaſon he is wholly unable of making

a Defence for himself. It behoves therefore Persons to be Cautious in trusting such Exempts, since they can recover nothing of what they lend.

4. If a Person be constrained to Sign a Bond, it will not stand good in Law.

As, suppose I embark on board a Ship, and in the Voyage she springs a Leak, which obliges her to put into some Port, where the Passenger refusing to run the Risque of the Voyage, is constrain'd to give Bond for his Passage, before he is set on Shore, the Bond here will not prove good in Law.

If a Bond oblige a Person to an Impossibility, or the Performance of any thing unlawful, it is of course void and of none Effect; because Reason plainly dictates, that it is absurd for a Person to be oblig'd to break one Law to fulfil another. Or that a Person should take a certain Sum, to Forfeit a certain Sum, if he does not turn the main Ocean into firm Land; or number the Stars in the Firmament, or Sands on the Sea-shore. Such ridiculous Impositions as these, the Law throws aside. And whereas many vexatious and frivolous Suits have been commenc'd on Impossibilities in a manner, you ought to take a particular Care that when you enter into such trifling Bonds, that the Cause of the Obligation be inserted in the Condition, by which means the Bond will not lye absolutely against you for a Sum of Money, which otherwise would.

Lastly, A Bond, tho' perpetual, can recover no more Interest than the Penalty amounts to, if it remains unpaid forty or fifty Years. And let Persons who give Bonds for Debts, &c. beware to take General Releases, bearing Date before their Bonds, least they chance to pay twice.

Of the Days of the Months.

IF you would specify the Day of the Month in any Writing, you may after the Word *Dat.* for First of *January*, say,

PRimo
Secundo
Tertio
Quarto
Quinto
Sexto
Septimo
Octavo
Nono
Decimo
Undecimo
Duodecimo
Tertio decimo
Quarto decimo
Quinto decimo
Sexto decimo
Decimo septimo
Decimo septimo
Decimo octavo
Decimo nono
Vicesimo
Vicesimo primo
Vicesimo secundo
Vicesimo tertio
Vicesimo quarto
Vicesimo quinto
Vicesimo sexto
Vicesimo septimo
Vicesimo octavo
Vicesimo nono
Tricesimo
Tricesimo primo

JAnuarii
Februarii
Martii
Aprilis
Maii
Junii
Julii
Augusti
Septembris
Octobris
Novembris
Decembris

Example. *Dat. Primo Die Januarii, &c.* for *Dated the first of January, &c.*

Of the Names of Months and Years.

JAnuary	Januarius
February	Februarius
March	Martius
April	Aprilis
May	Majus
June	Junius
July	Julius
August	Augustus
September	September
October	October
November	November
December	December

The Dates of Years in Bonds, &c. to be mentioned after these Words, Annoq; Dom.

MIllesimo septingentisimo decimo nono	1719
Millesimo septingentisimo vicesimo	1720
Millesimo septingentisimo vicesimo primo	1721
Millesimo septingentisimo vicesimo secundo	1722
Millesimo septingentisimo vicesimo tertio	1723
Millessimo septingentisimo vicesimo quarto	1724
Millesimo septingentisimo vicesimo quinto	1725
Millesimo septingentisimo vicesimo sexto	1726
Millesimo septingentisimo vicesimo septimo	1727
Millesimo septingentisimo vicesimo octovo	1728
Millesimo septingentisimo vicesimo nono	1729
Millesimo septingentisimo tricesimo	1730

One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty.

Of Drawing Letters of Credit from one Person to another.

A Letter of Credit, passing from one to another, is drawn variously, according to their various Correspondence and Merchandize abroad.

1. Letters of Commission for Buying and Selling.
2. Letters of Advice.
3. Letters of Freight. And,
4. Letters of Credit.

A Letter of Credit, (as has been said) may properly be called Bills of Exchange, because they are written to furnish Monies by way of Exchange, upon the Credit of them that writes them; and the Person thus draws them, is as much oblig'd to repay the Money received upon such Credit, as if he had given Bonds for the payment thereof, provided the Bills be not Forged, or Counterfeit.

Of Bills of Credit from one to another, there are two sorts.

1. General.
2. Special.

The General is, when an open Letter is writ to any Merchant or Merchants, not named, who shall furnish the Bearer with a certain Sum or Sums, upon Letters of Credit, wherein the Party sending the said Letters, binds himself, that what Monies shall be receiv'd by the said Letters, by the Parties therein-mention'd, within the Time prescrib'd, according to the then Course of Exchange, he will pay, or be accountable for, by remitting other Bills of Exchange. And in case Monies are refus'd upon such Letters of Credit,

Credit, yet they being prov'd to be Written, or Subscrib'd under his own Hand, they are of as much Efficacy, and Force in Law, as if they were under Hand and Seal.

As for the Special Letter of Credit, the Person's Name it is sent to, must be specified, and directed to the Person in particular; it being as strong and binding as the former.

The following is the Form of a Special Letter of Credit, and ought to be written thus.

Laus DEO, *in* Amsterdam, *the* 25*th of* September, 1717. (G)

MY last to you was of the Fourteenth of November *last, wherein I writ to you what was needful, in Answer to yours of the* 17*th of* September, *this serves chiefly to furnish and pay, unto* Thomas Brown, English *Merchant, to the Value of* 5000 *Crowns, at one or more times or payments, according as he shall have occasion, or desire the same of you, taking his Receipt, or Bill, or Bills of Exchange for the Monies so paid by you to him, and put it to my Accompt, and this my Letter of Credit shall be your sufficient Warrant for so doing. Adieu.*

To Mr. *John Russel*,
Merchant *at* Exeter. *Yours*, John Ford.

Observe the Difference of Style; *Great Britain* and its Dominions use the Old Style, and most of the other Parts of *Europe*, the New Style, which is Ten Days before the Old.

Of the several Trades, Arts, and Mysteries, in use with both Sexes.

A

APothecary	APothecarius
Anchor-maker	Anchoræ-faber
Armorer	Armifaber

B

BLacksmith	FErri-faber
Brick-layer	Cœmentarius
Brick-maker	Laterarius
Butcher	Lanius. *vel* Lanio
Baker	Pistor
Barber-Chirurgeon	Chirurgus-tonsor
Bayliff	Baylivus
Bell-founder	Campinarius
Brewer	Potifex

C

CArrier	PLaustarius
Carter	Architectus
Carver	Sculptor
Chandler	Candelarius
Cheese-monger	Casearius
Chirurgion	Chirurgus
Clock-maker	Horologius
Cloth-worker	Pannifex
Clothier	Pannitonso
Collier	Carbonarius
Coachman	Rhedarius
Confectioner	Pectniarius
Comb-maker	Confector
Cook	Coquus

Cooper

Cooper	Dolarius
Copper-Smith	Ærarius
Cross-bow-maker	Balistarius
Currier	Coriator
Cutler	Dultellarius
Cordwainer	Alutarius
Costormonger	Pomarius

D.

DRaper	PAnnarius
Dancing-master	Orchestes
Dial-maker	Automatarius
Dice-maker	Talorum-factor
Drummer	Tympanista
Drugster	Pharmacopola
Dyer	Tinctor
Drover	Armentarius
Distiller	Distillator

E.

FEether-maker	PLumarius
Fell-monger	Pellicari
Fish-monger	Piscarius
Flax-dresser	Linipolla
Fletcher	Sagittifex
Founder	Metalliductor
Fruiterer	Pomarius
Furrier	Pellocator
Farrier	Solearius
Fuller	Fullo

G.

GArdener	HOrtulanus
Glasier	Vitrarius
Glass-maker	Vitrarius

Glover

Glover	Cirothecarius
Grocer	Aromatarius
Girdler	Zonarius
Gunsmith	Faber-bombardicus

H.

HOsier	CAllegarius
Horse-courser	Hippocomus
Horner	Cornuarius
Hatmaker	Galerius
Haberdasher	Minutarius

J.

JOiner	SCriniarius
Jeweller	Gemmarius
Imbroiderer	Acupictor
Inn-keeper	Pandocus
Iron-monger	Ferrarius
Jailor	Ergastularius

L.

LAbourer	OPifex
Lattimer	Oricalcarius
Leatherseller	Pellio

M.

MAriner	NAviculator
Mason	Lapidarius
Mealman	Suffarinarius
Miller	Molito
Mercer	Mercerus
Merchant-Taylor	Mercator Scissor
Millenar	Millenarius

Nailer

N

NAiler Notary	CLali-Faber Notarius

O

OYl man Oculist	OLearius Opthalmicus

P

PAinter-stainer Pavier Perfumer Pewterer Pinmaker Plaisterer Plumber Potter Poulterer Purse-maker Purser	PIctor Pavior Odorarius Stannarius Acicularius Gypsator Plumbarius Figulus Pullarius Crumenarius Bursarius

R

ROpe-maker Refiner	REstio Purgator

S

SAdler Salter Sawyer Scrivener Ship-Carpenter Silk Dyer	EphippiariusSalarius Salarius Serrarius Scriptor Naupegus Tinctor-bombycinus

Silk-

Silk-Weaver	Sericarius textor
Silver-smith	Faber-argentarius
Smith	Faber-ferrarius
Spectacle-maker	Specularius
Spurrier	Calcarius
Stationer	Bibliopola
Stone-cutter	Lapidarius

T

TAllow-chandler	CAndel-rius
Tanner	Byrseus
Tent-maker	Seno factorius
Thatcher	Tector
Trunk-maker	Syrungator
Turner	Tornator

V

VIntner	VIntarius
Upholsterer	Taperiarius

W

WAtch-maker	HOrologius
Wax-Chandler	Ceraius
Weaver	Telarius & Textor
Wheel-wright	Rotifex
Wine cooper	Doliarius Quinarius
Wood-monger	Lignarius

And now having occasion to make use of the several Names of the Counties, as they are in the *Latin*, observe this following Example.

After these Words, In Comitatu, *say as occasion requires, for* Barkshire, *&c.* In Comitatu Bercheria, *in the County of* Berkshire, *&c. And so of the rest.*

Barkshire	*Berkeria*
Bedfordshire	*Bedfordia*
Brecknockshire	*Brechinia*
Buckinghamshire	*Buckinghamia*
Cambridgeshire	*Cantarbridgia*
Cheshire	*Cestria*
Cornwal	*Cornubia*
Cumberland	*Cumbria*
Darbyshire	*Derb*
Devonshire	*Devon*
Dorsetshire	*Dorset*
Durham	*Dunelm*
Essex	*Essex*
Glocestershire	*Gloucestria*
Hampshire	*Southampton*
Hertforcshire	*Hertfordia*
Herefordshire	*Herefordia*
Huntingtonshire	*Huntingtonia*
Kent	*Cantum*
Lancashire	*Lancastria*
Leicestershire	*Leicestria*
Lincolinshire	*Lincoln*
Middlesex	*Middlesex*
Northampionshire	*Northampton*
Nottinghamshire	*Notinghamia*
Northumberland	*Northumbria*
Norfolk	*Norfolcia*
Oxford	*Oxon*
Rutland	*Rutlandia*
Shropshire	*Salopia*

Somer-

Somersetshire	*Somerset*
Staffordshire	*Staffordiæ*
Suffolk	*Suffolciæ*
Sussex	*Sussexiæ*
Surry	*Surry*
Warwickshire	*Warwick*
Westmorland	*Westmoreland*
Wiltshire	*Wiltoniæ*
Worcestershire	*Wigorniæ*
Yorkshire	*Eborum*
Brecknockshire	*Bre knock*
Cardiganshire	*Cardigan*
Carmarthenshire	*Carmarthen*
Carnarven	*Carnarvan*
Denbighshire	*Denbigh*
Flintshire	*Flint*
Glamorganshire	*Glamorgan*
Montgomeryshire	*Montgomor*
Monmouthshire	*Monmouth*
Merionethshire	*Merioneth*
Pembrokeshire	*Pembrochiæ*
Radnorshire	*Radnor*

But as to the Names of the several Cities specified in your Obligations, take them in the *English* and *Latin* as follows.

B*Ath* Baathon. *Bristol*, Bristol. *Canterbury*, Cantauriæ. *Chichester*, Cicester. *Gloucester*, Glocestriæ. *Hereford*, Hereford. *Litchfield*, Litchfield. *Lincoln*, Lincoln. *London*, London. *Norwich*, Norvici. *Oxonia*, Oxford. *Rochester*, Rosse. *York*, Eboraci. *Winchester*, Wintoniæ. *Exeter*, Exoniæ. *Worcester*, Wigorn

The Names of Bishopricks.

Ath and Wells	BAth and Wells
Canterbury	Cantuariensis-Epis-
hester	Cestriæ (copatus
ichester	Cicestriæ
rham	Dunelm
y	Episcopatus Eliensis
ter	Exon
ucester	Gloucestriæ.
eford	Herefordiæ
coln	Lincoln Episcopatus
chfield and Coventry	Litchfield & Coventry
rwich	Episcopatus Norvicensis
ford	Oxon
chester	Roffen
sbury	Sarum
nchester	Wincestriæ

Names and Titles of Honour belonging to Persons of Quality, and others.

Duke, Dux, Ducem, Duci.
Dutchess, Ducissa, Ducissam, Ducissæ.
rquis, Marchio, Marchionem, Marchioni,
rchioness, Marchionissa, Marchionissam, Mar-
rl, Comes, Comitem, Comiti (chionissæ.
ntess. Comitissa, Comitissam, Comitissæ,
scount, Vicecomitissa, Vicecomitissam, Vice-
ron, Baro, Baronem, Baroni. (comitissæ.
roness, Baronissa, Baronissam, Baronissæ.
ight of the Garter, Prænobilis, Ordinis, Peris-
dy, Domina, Dominam, Dominæ. (celidis.
dow, Vidua, Viduam, Viduæ.
ntlewoman, Generosa, Generosam, Generosæ.
nster,
ight Baronet, Miles Baronettus.

Baronet,

Baronet, Baronettus, Boronettum, Baronetto,
Knight of the Bath Eques de Baalneo, Equitem (de Balneo, Equiti de Balneo.
Knight Batchellor, Miles Eques Auratus, Militem Equitem Auratum, Militi Equito Aurato.
Esquire, Armiger, Armigerum, Armigero.
Yeoman.
Gentleman, Generosus, Generosum, Generoso.
Doctor of the Civil Law, Legum Doctor, Legum (Doctorem, Legem Doctori.
Doctor of Divinity, Theo'ogiæ Professorem, Theologiæ Professorem, Theologiæ Professori.
Doctor of Physick, Medicinæ Doctor, Medicinæ Doctorem, Medicinæ Doctori.
Bachelor of Divinity, Theolgiæ Baccalaureus (Theologiæ Baccalaurem, Theologiæ Baccalaureo.
Master of Arts, Magister Artium, Magistrvm Artium, Magistro Artium.
Bachelor of Arts, Baccalaureus Artium Baccalaurem Artium Baccalaureo Artium.
Parson, Clericus, Clericum, Clerico.
Merchant, Mercator, Mercatorem, Mercatori.
Alderman, Aldermannus.
Attorney, Attonatus.
Bishop, Episcopus.
Captain, Dux.
Chamberlain of London, Cameraius.
Chancellior, Cancellarius.
Church-Warden, Guardianus Ecclesiæ
Clerk, Clericus.
Colonel, Colonellus.
Constable, Constabularius.
Coroner, Coronarius.
Corporal, Maripularis.
Councellor, Consiliarius.
Cryer, Præco.

The Form of Drawing an English *Inland Bill.*

Laus Deo, Exeter, the 10th of *April*, 1721. *For* 100l. Sterling.

Sir,

AT Six Days Sight, pay this my first Bill of Exchange to Mr. *Thomas Monson*, or Order, the Sum of Oue Hundred Pounds Sterling, for the Value here received of Mr *Theophilus Jones*; make good Payment, aud place it to Account, *as per* Advice of,

Sir, your humble Servant,

To Mr. *John Doh*,
Merchant *London*. *Henry Castle.*

The Form of a Foreign Bill of Exchange, as it is drawn in English.

Laus Deo *London April* the 2d, 1721. *for* 200l. *at* 36 *s. and Eipht-Pence* Flemish, *per Pound*

Messieur,

AT Usance pay this my first Bill of Exchange to Mr. *Jean Farettes*, Merchant or Order, two Hundred Pounds Sterling, at 36s. and 8 d. *Flemish per* Pound Sterling, for the Value here received of Mr. *Daniel Holt*; make good Payment, and put it no Accompt, as *per* Advice of,

Sir, Your humble Servvnt,

To Mr. *Peter Ferrot*,
Merchant in *Paris*. John James.

The

The several Christian Names of Men in English *and* Latin *in their respective Cases.*

A

ABel, Abel, Abelem, Abele.
Abraham, Abrahamus, Abrahamum, Abrahamo.
Adam, Adam, Adamum, Adamo.
Absolon, Absolon, Absolonem, Absoloni
Aron, Aron, Aronem, Aroni.
Alexander, Alexander, Alexandrum, Alexandro.
Anthony, Antonius, Antonium, Antonio.
Ambrose, Ambrosius, Ambrosum, Ambroso.
Andrew, Andreus, Andreum, Andræ.
Arthur, Arthurus. Arthurum, Arthuro;
Archibald, Archibaldus, Archibaldum, Archibaldo.

B

BArnaby, Barnabias, Barnabiam, Barnabiæ.
Bryan, Bryanus, Bryanum Bryano.
Benjamin, Benjaminus, Benjaminus, Benjamino.

C

CÆsar Cæsar, Cæsaram, Cæsaro
Caleb Caleb Calebem Calebi.
Cristopher Christopher Christopher' Christopher.
Clement Clement Clementem Clementi
Charles Carolus Carolum Carolo.
Cornelius Cornelius Cornellum Cornelio
Constantin, Constanti' Constantinus Constantino.

D

DEniss, Dianasus Dionisum Dioniso.
David, David Davidum Davidum.

he several Christian Names of Women in English *and* Latin *in their respective Cases.*

ANne, Anna, Annam, Annæ.
Annis, Annis, Annem, Anni.
bigal, Abigal, Abigalem, Abigali
rabella, Arabella, Arabellem, Arabellæ.
gnes, Agnes, Agnetem, Agneti
lice, Alicia, Aliciem, Aliciæ
my, Amicia, Amiciam, Amiciæ

B

BRidget, Brigitta, Brigittam, Brigittæ
arbara, Barbara, Barbaram, Barbaræ
eatrice, Beatrix, Beatricem, Beatrici

G

CHristian, Christiana, Christianam, Christianæ
Clara, Clara, Claram, Claræ
assandra, Cassandra, Cassandram, Cassandræ
harity, Charitas, Charitatem, Charitatæ
icely, Cecilia, Ciciliam, Ciciliæ

D

DIana, Diana, Dianam, Dianæ
Dionis, Dionisa, Dionisam, Dionisæ
orcas, Dorcas, Dorcadem, Dorcadi
eborah, Debora, Deboram, Deboræ
orothy, Dorothea, Dorotheam, Dorotheæ

E

ESther, Estra, Estram, Estræ
Eliza, Eliza Elizam, Elizæ,

The Names of Men, English *and* Latin.

Daniel, Daniel Danielem Danieli
Dudly. Dudleius, Dudleium, Dudleio.
Denzil, Denzilius, Denzilium, Denzilio.

E

EVan, Evanus Evanum Evano.
Elias, Elias, Eliam Eliæ.
Edward, Edvardus, Edvardum, Edvardo
Edmuud Edmundus, Edmundum, Edmundo
Ephraim, Ephraimus, Ephraimum, Ephraimo
Elisha, Elisha, Elisham, Elishæ.
Ezekiel, Ezekiel, Ezekielem Ezekieli
Ernest, Ernestus, Ernestum, Ernesto

F

FRancis, Franciscus, Franciscum, Francisco
Fu k, Fulco, Fulconem, Fuiconi
Ferdinand Ferdinandus Ferdinandum, Ferdinando
Felix, Felix, Felicem, Felici
Frederick, Fredericus, Fredericum, Frederico
Fabian Fabianus, Fabianum, Fabiano
Freeman, Freemanus, Freemanum, Freemano

G

GIles, Ægidius, Ægidium, Ægidio
Gabriel, Gabriel, Gabrielem, Gabrieli
Gerard, Gerardus, Gerardum, Gerardo
George, Georgius, Georgius, Georgium
Gregory, Gregorius, Gregorium, Gregorio
Griffith, Griffithius, Griffithium, Griffithio
Gilbert, Gilbertus, Gilbertum, Gilberto
Gamaliel, Gamaliel, Gamalielem, Gamalieli

The Names of Women, English, *and Latin.*

Emma, Emma, Emmam, Emmam, Emmæ
Evadne, Evadne, Evadnem, Evadni
Elinor, Elinora, Elinoram, Elinoræ
Elizabeth, Elizabetha, Elizabetham, Elizabethæ
Edith, Editha, Editham, Edithæ

F

FLorence, Florence, Florentium, Florentiæ
Faith, Fides, Fidem Fidei
Frances, Francisca, Franciscam, Franciscæ

G

GRace, Gratia, Gratiam, Gratiæ
Grisil, Grishilda, Grishildam, Grishildæ,
Gillian, Juliana, Julianam, Julianæ

H

HEster, Hestra, Hestram, Hestræ
Helen, Helenam, Helenæ
Hagar, Hagara, Hagaram, Hagaræ
Hevah, Heva, Hevam, Hevæ
Hanna, Hanna, Hannam, Hannæ

J

JOan, Joanna, Joannam, Joannæ
Jane, Jana, Janam, Janæ
Julia, Julia, Juliam, Juliæ
Joyce, Jocoso, Jocosam, Jocosæ
Jennet, Johanula, Johanulam, Johanulæ
Judith, Juditha, Juditham, Judithæ
Isabel, Isabela, Isabelam, Isabelæ

The Names of Men, English *and* Latin.

Gu:, Cuſlo, Guidonis, Guidon

H

HEnry, Henricus, Henericum, Henrico
Hugh, Hugo, Hugonem, Hugoni
Hoſea, Hoſea, Hoſeam, Hoſeæ
Hercules, Hercules, Herculem Herculi
Hieron, Hieronimus, Hieronimum, Hieronimo
Humphry, Humphridus, Humphridum, Hum-
(phrido

J

IOhr, Johannes, Johannem, Johanni
Job, Jobus, Jobum, Jobo
Jeffery, Galfridus, Galfridum, Galfrido
Joſeph, Joſephus, Joſephum, Joſepho
James, Jacobus, Jacobum, Jacobo
Jacob
Jonathan, Jonathan, Jonathem, Jonathan
Joſias, Joſias, Joſiam, Joſiæ
Jocelin, Jocelinus, Jocelinum, Jocelino
Iſaac, Iſaac, Iſaacum, Iſaaco

L

LUke, Lucam, Lucam, Lucæ
Lazarus, Lazarus, Lazarum, Lazaro
Laurence, Laurentius, Laurentium, Laurentio
Lancelot, Lancelotus, Lancelotum, Lanceloto
Lewis, Ludovicus, Ludovicum, Ludovico
Leonel, Leonelus, Leonelum, Leonelo
Lodowick, Lodovicus, Lodovicum, Lodovico
Leopold, Leopoldus, Leopoldum, Leopoldo
Leonard, Leonardus, Leonardum Leonardo

The

The Names of Women English *and* Latin.

K.

KInulph, Kinulpha, Kinulpham, Kinulphæ
Kinburg, Kinburga, Kinburgam, Kinburgæ
Katherine, Katherina, Katherinam, Katherinæ

L.

LEah, Lea, Leam, Leæ
Lettice, Letitia, Letitiam, Letitiæ
Lucretia, Lucretia, Lucretiam, Lucretiæ
Lydia, Lydia, Lydiam, Lydiæ
Lucy, Lucia, Luciam, Luciæ

M.

MIlicent, Milicentia, Milicentiam, Milicentiæ
Mary, Maria, Mariam, Mariæ
Mertha, Martha, Martham, Marthæ
Margery, Margeria, Margeriam, Margeriæ
Margaret, Margareta, Margaretam, Margaretæ

N.

PEnepole, Penelope, Penelopem
Phebe, Phebe, Phebem, Phebæ
Priſcilla, Priſcilla, Priſcillam, Priſcillæ
Patience, Patience, Patientiam, Patientiæ
Prudence, Prudentia, Prudentiam, Prudentiæ
Phillis, Phillis, Phillidem, Phillidi

R

ROſe, Roſa, Roſam, Roſæ
Rachel, Rachel, Rachelem, Racheli

The Names of Men, English *and* Latin.

M

Milles, Milo, Milenem, Miloni
Moses, Moses, Mosem, Mosi
Mark, Marcus, Marcum, Marco
Martin, Martinus, Martinum, Martino
Michael, Michael, Michaelem, Michaeli
Maurice, Mauritius, Mauritium, Mauritio
Martin, Martinus, Martinum, Martino
Matthias, Matthias, Matthiam, Matthiæ

N

Noah
Nathan, Nathan, Nathanem, Nathani
Nicholas, Nicholas, Nicholaum, Nicholao
Nathaniel, —— Nathanaeli
Nehemiah, Nehemiah, Nehemiam, Nehemiæ

O

Obadiah, Obadiah, Obadam, Obadiæ
Oliver, Oliveris, Oliverum, Olivero
Owen, Oudennus, Oudennum, Oudennæ
Obed
Otho, Otho, Othonem, Othoni

P

Peter, Petrus, Petrum, Petro
Patrick, Patricus, patricum, Patrico
Philip, p hilipus, Philippum, Philippo
Paul, Paulus, Paulum, Paulo
Patrick, Patricus, Patricum, Patrico
Phineas, Phineas, Phineam, Phineæ

The Names of Women, English *and* Latin

Rebecca, Rebecca, Rebeccam, Rebeccæ
Rosamond, Rosamunda, Rosamunda, Rosamundæ

S

SArah, Sara, Saram, Saræ
Sophia, Sophia, Sophiam, Sophiæ
Susan, Susanna Susannam, Susannæ
Sibili, Sibila, Sibilam, Sibilæ

T

THophila, Thophila, Thophilam, Theophilæ
Tabitha, Tabitha, Tabitham, Tabithæ
Theodosia, Thiodosia. Theodosiam, Theodosiæ
Theophila, Theophila, Theophilam, Theophilæ

V U

VEnus, Venus, Venerem, Veneri
Ursula, Ursula, Ursulam, Ursulæ

W

WIlhelmin, Wilhelmina, Wilhelminam, Wilhelminæ
Winefred, Winfrida, Winfridam, Winfridæ

The Names of Men, English and Latin.

R

RObert, Robertus, Robertum, Roberto
Rice, Riceus, Riceum, Riceo
Ralph, Radulphus, Radulphum, Radulpho
Richard, Richardus Richardum, Richardo
Rowland, Rowlandus, Rowlandum, Rowlando
Roger, Rogerus, Rogerum; Rogero,

S

SImeon, Simeon, Simeonem, Simeoni
Samuel, Samuel, Samuelem, Samuel'i
Sampson, Sampson, Sampsonem, Sampsoni
Simon, Simon, Simonem, Simoni
Stephen, Stephanus, Stephanum, Stephano
Saul Saulus, Saulum, Saulo
Sylvester, Sylvester, Sylvestrum, Sylvestro
Solomon, Solomon, Solomonem, Solomoni

T

THomas, Thomas, Thomam, Thomæ
Theophilus, Theophilus, Theophilum, Theo-
Timothy, Timotheus, Timotheum, Timotheo (philo

U V

URiah, Uriah, Uriam, Uriæ (tio
Vincent, Vincentius, Vincentium, Vincen-
Valentine, Valentinus, Valentinum, Valentino
Tristram, Tristramus, Tristramum, Tristramo
Theodosius, Theodosius, Theodosium, Theodosio
Titus, Titus, Titum, Tito.

The

The Names of Men, English *and* Latin.

W

William, Willielmus, Willielmum Willielmo
Walter, Walterius, Walterum, Waltero
Wulstan, Wulstanus, Wulstanum, Wulstano

Z

Zacharia, Zacharias, Zachariam, Zachario
Zacheus, Zacheus, Zacheum, Zacheo
Zephan, Zephanus, Zephanum, Zephano

You must Observe, That in the foregoing Alphabet, *the first Column gives you the proper christian Names of Men, the second Colnmn, the* Latin, *in the Nominative Case Singular; the Third Column shews ee Accusative Case Singular; and the Fourth the Dative Case Singular. The same Rules are to be observed ex the Womens. Alphabet.*

THE Young Secretary's GUIDE,

CONTAINING,

Useful and necessary Dialogues in Love and Business, with the whole Art of Courtship, &c.

THERE is nothing more Agreeable and Taking in Conversation, than an Eloquent Stile, and Freedom of Expression: 'Tis *that* which renders the *British* Gentry so polite and poignant, that their common Discourse and Table-Talk is even Accademical. On this essential Hinge hangs the whole Art of Courtship: So that Persons even of the meanest Capacity, prompted by Nature, engage in this Affair with all the Rhe-

torick

torick of the Tongue, Even amongst the meanest Rural Swain, we shall instead of that Embelishment, find the most exalted Flights from his Oaten Pipe, to Charm that Nymph he'd have Mistress of his Heart and Flock.

To encourage so generous a Disposition, in those whose Education has not been so liberal as to afford them Words at pleasure, we will here conclude this Work with a Miscellany of agreeable Instructions, relating to the whole Art of Courtship. So that by joining *this* to the First Part of the Book, the Reader will have a compleat System on that Subject.

IF the Flames of Love at any time should warm the Breasts of either Sex, and lead 'em in search of a mutual Affection, they may thus proceed.

The first Advances in Courtship, in a Young Gentleman's Address to his Lady. A Dialogue.

MAdam, it is with infinite Submission, that I ask your Pardon, for the Honour of your Conversation, and for assuring your Ladyship, you have made this the most auspicious Hour of all my Life.

Lady.] *Sir, you are extream Complaisant, and much of a Gentleman; and therefore am oblig'd to think it an Honour I have any ways contributed to your Happiness,*

Gent.] Madam, Your Conversation leads me to all that's call'd Happy in this World, and 'tis owing to the many Perfections in your Ladiship, that it's no longer in my Power to conceal the Passion I have for you, and to assure you, I am devoted to your Service.

Madam,

Lady.] *Sir, I am infinitely oblig'd to you for these kind Sentiments; and the more since they are merited by one who thanks you sincerely for the Esteem you have for her.*

Gent.] Excuse me, dear Madam, if I tell you once again, that your many Perfections oblige me to be your Slave; and as such, at your Feet I earnestly beg a Share in your Affections.

Lady.] Sir, *I am willing to grant any thing that's Honourable in our Sex, and therefore refer you for the rest, to those Dictates of Honour which shine and illustrate your Merits.*

Gent.] Madam, I kiss your Hand for this favourable Concession, and beg you to be persuaded, that you have a Man of Honour at your Feet; one that waits eagerly for the Disposition of your Will, to command him to do something in your Service; which will infinitely contribute to his Happiness.

Lady.] *I ask your Pardon, Sir; if have no true Notion of what you say, but presume to Guess, you have no other Intention than that I should pay you those Civilities you truly deserve.*

Gent.] I must be guilty of a very great Error, if I go about to persuade you to Believe without Demonstration. Try me, then, Madam, and see if my Actions will not so far explain the Sentiments of my Soul, and incline you to look upon my humble Service with a favourable Reception; since I must own, I can Love none but yourself.

Lady.] *Can you imagine, Sir, that a Person of my Merits, should command your Affections. You are a Gentleman of Gallantry, and to make your self merry at this time, are willing I should entertain incredible Thoughts of you.*

Gent.] You may, Madam, suppose what you please, but be assur'd that I have, a fervent Affectio-

fection for you; an Affection which proceeds from the inmost Recesses of my Heart, and oblige me to ask the Favour of being your most humble Servant.

Lady.] *Grant your Affections sincere, Sir, yet unhappily are you about disposing of them to one who has it not in her Power to make you Compensation. My Parents only can determine that Affair, and I am willing to conform my self to their Pleasure. However, in the mean time, I return you a thousand Thanks for the good Opinion you have of me.*

Gent.] There is nothing to be with-held from you, Madam, you are so extreamly obliging: And I will lose no time, till I unbosome my self to the happy Parents of so transcendent a Daughter; whose Virtues will shine more illustrious, when Hymen gives you into the Arms of him who loves you as he loves his Soul: In the mean time, 'tis with infinite satisfaction that I take the liberty to kiss your Hand.

A Dialogue betwixt the Father of a Gentlewoman, and a Gentleman that courted her.

Gent.] SIR, 'tis with the greatest submission, I beg your Pardon for askine a Favour of you, which only lies in your Breast to grant.

Father.] *Sir, I am never niggardly in bestowing my Favours, particularly when they are asked by Persons of Merit, of which Number I am willing to suppose you are one.*

Gent.] Sir, as for my own merits, I shall not say much; as to what relates to that Head, I refer you to those who know me: my Name is, and I am the son of such a Gentleman, ——— who, I presume, has had the Honour of being your

your intimate Acquaintance, and Neighbour some Years.

Father.] *I own it, Sir, and am infinitely indebted to his agreeable Conversation; and therefore you have the Freedom of asking anything of me, which is in my Power to grant.*

Gent.] Know then, Sir, the many Virtuous Charms and Accomplishments of your most beautiful Daughter, has inspir'd me with a secret Passion for her: And as my Intentions are Honourable, give me leave to assure you, Sir, that I have the sincerest Love in the World for her. 'Tis therefore, I first ask of so good a Father, the Liberty of making my Addresses to so hopeful a Daughter.

Father.] *You ask indeed, Sir, what only I have a Right to give; and so doing you compleat the Gentleman. But, Sir, tho' I grant this Request, I cannot assure you of Success, her Disposition for Love lying in her own Breast; for I never design'd her Affections should be Chain'd to the Capriciousness of her Father's Will. She is indeed, my only Daughter, and one whose dutiful Carriage to me hitherto, has made me a happy Man: It must then be the greatest Mortification to see her do otherwise than well.*

Gent.] I thank you infinitely, Sir, for the Character you give me; and believe it, (I speak it cordially) my Happiness consists in that of your Daughter; and I have no other View than to compleat both. My Affection consists not in an immense Estate: I have sufficient for us both, if Fortune had not thrown what she deserves in her way: Therefore I wave this Article, and refer it to the Consideration of her Father and mine; and only ask the Liberty of Addressing her.

Father.]

Father.] *You Explain your self so Honourably, Sir, that I must readily grant your Request. I wish you good Success, Sir; and desire you to make bold with my House as often as you please.*

Gent.] You grace me with fresh Favours, Sir, for which I return you most hearty Thanks, and remain, Sir, your most humble, and most obedient Servant.

Father.] *I also remain yours, Sir, very Affectionately.*

The Second Addresses of a young Gentleman to his Mistress.

Gent.] IT is with infinite Pleasure I come (Madam) with your Father's Leave, to give you fresh Instances of that invioable Affection I bear for you.

Lady.] *And 'tis with equal Pleasure, Sir, that I see you here upon that Establishment: But, I hope Sir, tho' my Father has made this Concession in your Favour, he does not insist on an absolute Property in me.*

Gent.] No, Madam, far from it: The Gentleman your Father decries such absolute Power over you.

Lady.] *I believe it Sir; but since 'tis his Pleasure, to give me that Freedom, I will do the best I can to continue that fatherly Affection he has hitherto had for me.*

Gent. Ah, Madam, may I then be the happy Person, your free Agency will think fit to employ in continually serving you.

Lady.]

Lady.] *I am not so Imperious, Sir, as to expect any Person should be under such a perpetual Subjection to me.*

Gent.] I mean, Madam, to do any thing becoming Honour and Justice in your behalf: that you being made sensible I have an entire Affection for it may move some Compassion in your Breast towards me.

Lady.] *I am sensible, Sir of your Affection for me; and (Excuse my Blushes) if I own some secret Warmth inspires my Breast in your Favour But, I am Young and Ignorant; and cannot, as yet, persuade my self, that I can judiciously make a Tender of the Heart, which otherwise might dispose of it self at a maturer Age.*

Gent.] Ah, Madam, may it encrease equal to that Ardor which burns in your Admirer: Your Youth and Innocence can never meet with more suitable Returns and Assiduities, than in one, who will always nourish them with a Love and Tenderness, equal to the Happiness expected from an affectionate and faithful Husband. Say then, Madam, must I Love in vain, or linger these precious Minutes till another time, when, perhaps, some unhappy Turn may separate the Hearts of two of the most affectionate Lovers in the World.

Lady. *I tremble, Sir, to think of the Consequences of a married Life, which if not made up with a Constancy in Affection, must be the only Ruin attending us in this Life. Therefore, Sir, let me persuade you to forget the Thoughts of it for the present.*

Gent.] And I, Madam, being assured of my own Sincerity, cannot be persuaded, that Providence will compleat our Happiness, by rewarding our Constancy in Affection, both in this and the other World; and therefore, excuse me, if, instead of desisting, I tell you, I shall live under

the

the greatest Torments, if (as you are at liberty to do it) you do not give me your Heart.

Lady.] *To give away that to another, which is the only Arbiter of Liberty in this Life, would certainly be my Death, to see it treated with Indifference afterwards. But, Sir, tho' I have a Nobler Opinion of you in this respect, yet a Sence of my own Liberty still inclines me to desire you would wave the Thoughts of it, at least, to say no more of it at this time.*

Gent.] Were not my Intentions Sincere, Madam, I could easily give into such Indifference, and sport my self with your Delays: But, you see the difference, and therefore a Judgment so discretionary as yours, I hope will revoke any Demur in this case, and make me happy in giving me now your Consent.

Lady.] *You are too powerful for me, and I know not what to determin: your Arguments seem to turn the Scale, and I must own, that you are in a fair way of being Mistress of that Heart, which the more you nourish the longer will preserve the Life of yours.*

Gent.] You fill me, Madam, with a Thousand Transports; and be assur'd, that I call Heaven to Witness, I love you above all that is dear to me in this World: And as a Pledge of my Fidelity, I beg you will accept of this Ring, and with it a sovereign Power over my Heart.

Lady.] *I accept your inestimable Presents, Sir, and fancy my self richer than the* Indies; *and assure your self, that this chaste Breast of mine, shall be the eternal Cabinet for such an immense Treasure. Here then is this Diamond Ring in return as a Hostage that I am yours.*

Various

Various Embelishments of the Tongue, in the Art of Courtship.

MAdam, the Fervency of your numerous Vertues, and illustrious Merits, have touch'd my Soul with Love's Flame.

You Fancy you see such a Fire, and by the Strength of Imagination, cry out it burns you.

Certainly Winter dwells upon your coy Lips the Snow is not more cold.

Forgive me Sir, if I say, you have the Power to sway me as you please.

Madam, the Sun never met the Summer with more Joy.

Your Tongue, is as smooth as Oil with amorous Flatteries.

The Vertues of your Mind, Madam, would compel the most stupid Animal to Love you, and devote himself your most humble Servant to Command.

Sir, your generous Actions and Behaviour exceed all Precedents.

Madam, no Rose, Chrystal, or Diamond, is comparable to you.

I prize the Sincerity of your Love, Sir, in this chaste Breast, above all the Wealth in the Universe.

I am under an indispensible Duty of obeying all your Commands.

Your Language, Sir is more Mysterious than an Oracle.

Madam, the Musick of the Spheres is not so ravishing as your Voice.

Adieu,

Adieu, fair Commander of my Soul, whose resistless Charms will yet bind me to perpeutal Gratitude.

Ah Sir, there is no Resistance, you are Fortune's Darling, and you Sleep in her Bosom.

And you are the Glory of your Sex, Madam, who bears the most distinguishing Character among the Female World.

Sir you are perpetually laying Obligations upon me, even to Extravagancy, were you throughly sensible on whom you bestow them: But since you are so diffusively Good, and your Intentions so exemplary Virtuous, I am oblig'd to lodge them in my Bosome, and repose them nearest my Heart.

Madam, when I look up, and contemplate the Stars, I view them with Admiration, but when I behold the glorious Light of your Eyes, I am swallow,d up in Extasy, and am in a manner lost to the World.

So 'tis a Sign, that you are lost, Sir, by the irregular Steps you are taking: But how to reconcile being Lost, when there is so much Light to direct is a Paradox to me.

Madam, I must confess you have the Power to steer me at your pleasure: And I shall do an injury to your Merits, not to Honour you perpetually.

The Last Addresses of a Young Gentleman to his Mistress.

Gent.] I Come now, Madam, with the Welcome News, that our Parents on both sides have agreed to compleat our Happiness; so that I congratulate you upon this Head, by Kissing your Ladyship's Hand.

Lady.] *And, Sir, with a Joy equal to yours, I receive this grateful News, and bid you welcome to that Hand whose Heart is entirely at your Service,*

Gent.] Be for ever bless'd then, Madam, in the Embraces of one, whose Soul shall incorporate with yours, and become one piece of Love in Perfection. Let therefore, no further Delays interrupt the Priestly Rites from uniting two of the faithfullest Hearts, that ever offer'd at the Altars of Love.

Lady.] *I consent, Sir, but leave the Disposition and Time of Marriage to your own Discretion; for I have now thrown my self upon your Protection; so that my Happiness and Welfare depends upon the Care and Tenderness you will have for me.*

Gent.] Be it so, my dearest Fair One; and may Heaven Crown our Nuptial Embraces with a numerous Race of vertuous Children, which may prove Ornaments and Comforts to us in the closure of our Days. The Time is fix'd, and I go now to make such Preparations, as may be suitable to the Occasion: In the mean Time let these Tokens of my Affection, appear as Ornaments on his lovely Bride on her Wedding-Day.

Lady.

Lady.] *And I Sir, in the mean time will retire give such necessary Directions for the Dressing u faithful Bride, with all the Magnificence due so dear a Bridegroom.*

And thus Persons of all Ranks may use this *Method* in Courtship, inlarging themselves as they think fit, according to their Qualities and Circumstances. And here it may not be amiss, to give the Bride and Bridegroom, *Ben. Johnson*'s Advice, viz.

Shrink not, sofa Virgin, you will love
non what you so fear to prove:
This is no killing War
To which you pressed are;
But fair and gentle Strife,
Which Lovers call their Life.
'Tis Cupid calls to Arm,
And this his last Allarm.

Then look, before you yield to slumber,
that your Delights are drawn past number,
Joys got with strife, increase,
Affect no sleepy Peace,
but keep the Bride's fair Eyes
Awake with her own Cries,
Which are but maiden Fears,
And Kisses dry such Tears.
Tis Cupid calls to Arm,
And this his last Allarm.

Complimental Addresses to a Lady by a familiar Way of Courtship.

YOur Presence is so dear to me, your Conversation so agreeable, and your Humour so delightful, that I could live with you perpetually.

Madam, the earnest Desire I have to convince you of my Fidelity, obliges me to aspire to the Happiness of enjoying your sweet Company.

I stand amaz'd at the many Perfections you are endued with; and 'tis a great Difficulty to make me believe, there is any one in the World comparable to you.

'Tis my Opinion, Nature sent you into the World, to punish Mankind for their Ingratitude to your Sex; for she hath so liberally bestow'd her Favours upon you, that you are perpetually making fresh Conquests.

I have now the only thing I desir'd, the Happiness of your Conversation, which is to me an inestimable Blessing.

Forgive me, Madam, this boldness, since your Beauty has drawn me hither, whose Magick I can no ways resist; and therefore I beg the Honour of your Conversation.

Notwithstanding I have not the Honour of being known to you by my Services, yet the Zeal I have for your Interest, obliges me to pay you my Respects.

If you charge me with Rashness, you must also accuse dear own your Charms, which have so fully possess'd me, that my Heart is wholly Ravish'd with the Thoughts of adoring you.

A Dialogue between a Gentleman and Lady, relating to the Nature of LOVE.

Gent.] YOU see, Madam, that I follow you every where, and have so much Satisfaction in your Company, that I cannot take Delight in any other.

Lady.] *Sir, I am much obliged to you; but I fear you trouble your self too much, I do not deserve so much Honour.*

I believe, Madam, your Waiting-Gentlewoman told you that I waited upon you Yesterday to pay you my most humble Service.

Indeed Sir, she is to Blame, for she told me not a Word of it. Do you now come from our Country-Seat? Did she tell you I was in Town?

Gent.] Yes, Madam, I came from thence; she did not tell it me, it was Madam G———, in which she has obliged me; for I cannot Live without you.

Lady.] *Without me? Sir, How so? Have you so soon forgot the Sweetnesses which you confess to have found in the Conversation of that Beauty of* Paris, *whom it tis said you loved so vehemently.*

Madam, were it so, the Water has extinguish'd it, in crossing the Sea. I love none but you, Madam, for you are the only Conqueror of my Heart.

Lady.] *I will not pretend to such a Conquest, for I see well I shall never keep you no more than Water, since Water hath always the same Effects.*

Gent.] Madam, 'tis not the same; I might perhaps, drown my self in my Tears, seeing my self incapable to possess you; but the Fire I have for you, will never be out.

Lady.]

Lady.] *Sir, a Man who drowns himself, his Heart grows cold, otherwise he could not Dye.*

Gent.] Madam, when I speak of the Heart, I mean the Soul; the Love I bear you is in the depth of my Soul; Water cannot put it out, it's impossible.

Lady.] *What Love did you bear to your Mistress in* France, *that the Sea deliver'd you so soon from it? Or, was it such an Affection as this, which you pretend to have for me, or a dissembled one? Answer me, I pray you.*

Gent] Madam, it was not the one, nor the other; I did not love her so well as I do you; nor did I Dissemble with her; but if the Passage between *Calais* and *Dover* has wrought this Operaation towards her, it cannot do the same towards you.

Lady.] *Sir if I should believe what you say, I may be deceiv'd as well as she; for as you you love me above her, you have Wit enough to return Home by the long Sea, where you may find Water enough to put out your new Flames; seeing they are more kindled than the former, they have need of more Water.*

Gent.] Madam, all the Seas in the World are not able to do it. I shall never come to that; for, if you recompence my Passion with a Gallantry, without acknowledging it, you will shortly put an end to my Life: Nevertheless, my Soul being Immortal, I will Love you always in spite of your Severities.

Lady.] *Indeed, Sir, you are to blame, to say that I am Severe with you, since I have shewn you nothing but Civility; but only I take the Intrests of your Mistress; I am of that Humour not to endure Inconstancy; a free Heart can only make Conquests; that which is still in its first Chains, cannot extend it self beyond their length.*

Gent.]

Gent.] Madam, I see well I am so unfortunate s to be dispised by you. I must now retire, and inemy self to Death for you.

Lady .] *I do not despise you, Sir, nor lay any such Injunctions upon you; but only scrutinize the Sincerity of your Affection.*

Gent.] *May I then, Madam, hope that another Opportunity, you will be persuaded that my Love is real.*

Lady.] I cannot assure you, Sir; tho' I bear no Malice, yet I am uot always Mistress of my Hearts; so that dif you can find that critical Opportunity, it's a Hundred to One but you may be Master of it.

Gent.] May Heaven then hear my Wishes, and make our next Conversation more propitious to me Adieu, dear Mistress of my Soul. I will wait the happy Hour.

The beauteous Nymph, that now resists the Swain
And makes return for Love, a cold Disdain,
Yet would the vig'rous Youth but push once more.
Her cold Indiference will resign its Powe'r,
And Love will swiftly with her Pulses beat,
Till Hymen *renders both their Joys compleat.*

A Dialogue between two Friends, touching a married Life.

WHither, I pray Sir, are you going in such haste?

I do not walk, I fly, though I be on Earth.

I am very glad of it, Sir but what gives you Wings? And what is it creates these Transports of yours?

I am going to Marry the most lovely Gentlewoman in the World.

Alas, Sir, have you not already had Evils enough, must you seek for more?

Why, Sir, do you think Marriage so great an Evil?

Yes, without doubt, and the greatest, if we will espouse the Opinions of some Philosophers?

For my part, I do not believe it and am resolv'd to try. But what say the Philosophers, or rather fine Dreamers?

Why Sir, Thales *says*, When his Mother askt him if he would not marry, and that she would procure him a Wife infinitely, accomplish'd, he shook his Head, and did not answer her a Word; but as she press'd him to speak, he said he was too Young.

And when he was older, what he did say?

He said that he was too Old.

He was then very dificult, in matter of Marriage. But what, I pray did he alledge for his Reasons?

Why, thus he would argue? if I should marry a rich Woman, she would be the Mistress; and if I shou'd marry an ugly Woman, I should not love her; and if she were handsome, she would perhaps, be debauch'd.

He was a Fool; his Caprice shall not hinder me from marrying; an honest Woman is always subject to her husband, tho' she be Handsome and Rich.

Sir I would not take you off from your good Design; what I have said, was only a piece of Gallantry to try you?

I believe it, Sir, for I see plainly you will soon follow my Example.

I hope Sir; but the Gentlewoman, your Mistress is full of Merit.

For which reason I think my self the happiest Man in the World, to have the good Fortune to marry her.

'Tis therefore, I wish you both all the Happiness in the World.

Sir, you oblige us infinitely.

As I see you are going to your Spouse, and from thence to Church, 'tis cruel to detain you from her.

You are extreamly obliging, Sir, and I return you Thanks, and bid you Farewel 'till I have the Honour of seeing you again.

Adieu, Sir, and may your Love and Joys be perpetual.

A Dialogue between a Gentlewoman, and a Country Gentlewoman.

SIR, I am very glad to see you, this Summer-time; Lock, did you ever see so fine a Rainbow before;

Yes, Madam, and yet finer than this which you see.

Can you inform me how this agreeable Meteor is formed?

Why, Madam, how will you have it to be formed? Is it not formed in the Air?

I own it, Sir; but am curious to know from whence it draws its Origin; that is, What is the Matter wherewith it is composed?

Do you not see, Madam, that it is composed of several Colours; as Blue, Red, Green, Yellow, *&c*?

It is true, Sir, but that doth not satisfy me, to know that it hath several Colours, except you make me sensible how they are formed in the Air.

Very easily, Madam, for I can now demonstrate the matter.

How? I pray?

Why thus, Madam; I take Water into my Mouth, and turning my [illegible] to the Sun, I spout it directly into the [illegible], and it appears as it were a Rainbow.

O unaccountable Proceeding! Since the *Iris* is formed in the Clouds, but, and not on Drops of Water.

I have [illegible] am, this is mine;

You

You believe what others *tell you, but I know it by Experience.*

Why, Sir, if it were true, it would follow, That it should Rain every time that one sees the Rainbow.

It happens so often, Madam.

But, Sir, I have often observed, that it doth not Rain in the place from whence I perceived the Rainbow.

Do you then think, that two several People may see the Rainbow?

It may be so, sometimes, and sometimes not Madam.

Why then, Sir, you are not sure that the same Object strikes equally the Eyes of all its Spectators.

Madam, it may happen, that what I see may not present it self to me, in the same manner, as to another.

How so, Sir?

Because, Madam, a Neighbour of mine, that has but one Eye, tells me often, that our Meadows are of a gray Colour, when I perceive nothing there but Green,

'Tis not so of the Rainbow.

Believe me, Madam, it's all the very same thing.

Well, I submit to your Judgment, Sir.

Excuse me Madam, then if I've turns our Discourse to a more diverting Subject.

Not yet a while, Sir left you make me submit likewise to your Judgment to maintain in Defence of my own Sex, which I will Argue with you another Opportunity; in the mean time, I bid you heartily farewel.

Madam, I am for ever your most humble Servant; and shall gladly embrace so delightful a Converlation.

A Second Dialogue between a Gentlewoman, and a Country Gentleman.

MAdam, I bid your Ladiſhip, a hearty Good Morrow, and am come to enjoy the Happineſs of your Converſation.

You are Welcome, Sir; I deſire your Opinion about one thing, my Curioſity leads me to enquire into.

Pray, Madam, propoſe it, and if you can reſolve you, I will do it with all my Heart.

Why, Sir, I would fain know, which is the nobleſt Sex, the Man or the Woman?

Sir, 'tis not a convincing Reaſon; its only for Civilities ſake.

Madam, Saint *Paul* commands the Woman to obey her Husband. In the Old Teſtament, great Perſons Wives did call them their Lords; by conſequence then, the Man is Nobler than the Woman.

Sir, Excuſe me, if I ſay, that to Obey one, is not inferior to him to whom he ſubmits himſelf, for our Saviour, as the Scripture ſays, although he be a God, did obey both the Virgin *Mary*, and Saint *Joſeph*, yet nevertheleſs he is far Nobler than them: And if great Mens Wives called them their Lords, it was to pleaſe them, and not thro' Duty.

To ſhew you, Madam, that Man is more Noble than the Woman, obſerve he was Created firſt.

what do you infer from thence, Sir? Nothing but what turns againſt your own Sex; for things which

which were created the first, are not the Noblest, as for Example: The Heaven, the Earth, the Sun, the Stars, the Sea, and all Things, were Created afore Man; yet nevertheless, according to you, he is the Noblest of all earthly Creatures.

Madam, that Man is Nobler than all Creatures, except the Angels, is true: for God with one Word created all, but Man is the Work of his own Hands.

You own then, Sir, that the Creation of Man is more noble than that of Heaven and Earth, because he was created last; by the same Argument I will convince you, The Woman was created after the Man, and a nobler Substance than he; for he was created with Dust, but the Woman with one of his Ribs; and not with Dust. I will give you another Example which ought to convince you. An Infant's Body is first formed in it's Mother's Womb; and a long time after the Soul is infused into it; yet nevertheless she is more Noble than her Body.

Madam, I answer, That the Woman having been formed with one of the Man's Ribs, being created of his own Substance, and having Flesh of his Flesh, and Bone of his Bone, as the Scripture saith, hath no Advantage upon him, neither in regard of her Creation, nor for her Substance sake For when God said, *Let us make Man after our own Likeness*, he did mean the Woman as well for the Word (*Homo*) in *Latin* signifies the Man and the Woman; therefore the Man and the Woman were made at the same time, and the Being of the Woman was but a Multiplication of one Substance already created, and depending of the Men.

Sir, according to you if it be the same Substance created, why will you have one to be more

Noble than the other? Why depending of the Man? Let us make him a Companion, saith God; a Companion doth not obey the other, except it be to please him.

But, Madam, observe never theless, what Saint *Paul* says; *Women obey your Husbands*: But he doth not say unto the Men, *Obey your Wives*. For what you say, that Man, was created of Dust; you cannot carry it away; for they had both the very same Beginning, as concerning the Matter.

Besides, if it were changed, it was as much for the Advantage of the one, as the other; and further, he of them who approach'd nearest to God in Likeness, and to whom alone it belongs to execute the Functions that our Saviour instituted upon the Earth, is to be the Noblest. Saint *Paul* saith, *Women, be silent in the Church*, in which he hath ordained Priests to speak aloud.

Sir, all your Reasons are not able to convince me. I say the Woman is as well formed to the Image and Likeness of God, as the Man; and that if there be some Accidents which puts Distinction between them, yet they are not distinguished in regard of God. I would fain know if there be a Distinction between the Souls of the Blessed in Heaven. If none but the Priests speak out in the Church, 'tis only because Saint *Paul* knew well, that Men are commonly more Learned than Women, because they keep them always in Ignorance, that they may always be under them, but if we did learn, we should be generally greater Scholars than they are; for, without Rhetorick, there is few of us but what Talk more than they do.

A familiar Dialogue between a Shepherd and a a Shepherdess.

TELL me, Juliana, why you chuse to feed your Flocks so far distant from mine, when I would gladly ease my lovely Shepherdess of that Trouble ?

It is because one time my Mother told me, that Men are dangerous Creatures, and that their Conversation would be my *Ruin*.

And can you find in your Heart to fly one whose Tenderness and Love can preserve thee and thy Flocks ? Has Damon been so cruel to thee, that thou shouldest thus follow thy Mother's wrong Advice ?

No, Shepherd, no ; for when I told her that Damon, who fed his Flock not far from mine, was of a gentle and sweet Disposition, she check'd me, and said, he had talk'd to me of Love.

And what did lovely Juliana say ?

I own'd he had.

What said thy Mother then ?

She fetcht a Sigh, and cry'd, Dear Juliana, if thou wouldst be happy, desist in time, and let not Damon talk to thee of Love ; for Damon is as other Shepherds, false.

And dost thou think that Damon will prove false to thee ?

She further said, Witness the ungrateful Man, thy Father, who, when thou wast struggling in my tender Womb, flew from my Arms, and far from these Meads lives cloyster'd in a Hermit's Cell : In vain were all my Tears ; remorseless as the Tyrant Death, he separated his Soul from mine.

A melancholly Crse, 'tis true. But, Juliana, did she say the Cause?

As I remember, not: But strictly bid me fly the Sight of Men; so Damon I must go.

Permit some false; yet, Juliana, Damon is not so. Pan, the great Shepherd of us all, can Witness bear, that Damon's Love for thee, is bound with the Cords of a lasting and sincere Affection. 'Tis Juliana that my Heart desires, for her I Sigh, and without her I cannot be Happy. Come then, let the Shepherd and Shepherdess unite Hearts and Flocks

If Juliana could persuade herself that Damon is sincere, she could resign her Flock and Heart to him.

No Shepherd ever shall more constant and indearing prove.

Nor can there be a Heart in any Shepherdess more true.

What hinders then, that Juliana does not give consent.

Nought but my Fears.

Such groundless Jealousies my Love shall set aside, if that my Juliana will be join'd in Hymens Bands.

If so, then Damon I consent, thou hast my Heart,

A Dialogue between a Gentleman and a Gentlewoman concerning the Nature of the Sun.

IT's very Hot, Madam, the Air seems as if it were all on Fire.

Yet 'tis the Opinion of some Philosophers, that the Sun is cold.

'Tis easy for them to say so, Madam, but what Reason have they to induce them to believe so great a Miracle?

Why a Miracle, Sir?

Because it would be a prodigious thing to see Ice to warm, and Spring-Water to burn.

Do you believe then, that the Sun is a Body of Fire?

Yes, Madam, there's no one can doubt it: For do we not feel his Heat? Has it not all the Qualities of Fire?

which are the Qualities, I pray Sir, of that Element?

The Heat and the Light, Madam, which are peculiar to it.

But the Sun is round, and the Fire is not so; for whoever saw a Candle cast its Fire in Form of a Circle?

This Madam, is easily explain'd, and there is no difficulty to shew that the Sun ought to be round, if you were able to Conceive the Production of It.

Sir, you will oblige me, in discovering your Mind on this Subject.

If you have not studied Modern Philosophy, you'll hardly Credit it.

It's no matter, I am capable of hearing Reason, if you will shew it me.

You

You must imagine then, Madam, that the Body of the Sun is environ'd round with a Matter, of which the purest retires it self into its Center.

I will imagine so; but what follows then?

It follows, that the little Bodies which are shut in its Center, endeavour to get out of it, and to cast into all its Sides, the Matter which invirons them:

Suppose all this: How can you infer from thence, that the Sun ought to be round;

Very well, Madam; for as this Matter enclosed in the Center of the Sun, makes an equal endeavour to come out of it, advances equally every where and by consequence seems round to our Sight.

You have inform'd me rightly, Sir, and I am oblig'd to you highly for it. If you please, we will then Discourse of the Nature of *Love*, which is a Fire more gracious than the Sun it self.

I must beg your Pardon if I consider of that first, therefore Adieu, whilst to Morrow.

Madam, I obey your Commands, and remain your most humble Servant.

FINIS.

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AN EXACT CATALOGUE OF THE *Moveable* Fairs, *with their exact Times and Places.*

AT Northampton from Christmass to June every Wednesday, Monday after Twelfth-day at Buckingham. At Hinkley three Mondays after Twelfth-day. At Melton-Mowbray and Salisbury the Tuesday after Twelfth day for Horses: The Thursday after Twelfth day at Banbury and Lutterworth; and for three Weeks every Thursday after at Litchfield: The Friday after Twelfth-day at Newcastle under-line. On Shrove-Monday at Candene;

Candene. In Glocestershire on Ash-Wednesday and the same day at Dunstable, Chicester, Eaton Exeter, Folkingham, Litchfield, Royston, Tamworth, Tunbridge. On the first Thursday in Lent at Banbury: The first Monday in Lent at Abington, Winchester, Chichester, Chersey: The first Tuesday in Lent at Bedford.

At Charlebury on Michelmass day, St. Thomas's day, second Friday in Lent. On the third Monday in Lent at Stamford for Horses: On Midlent Sunday at Odiham, Saffronwalden and Stamford: The Friday and Saturday before the first Sunday in Lent at Hartford: The Sunday in Lent at Hexcomb Grantham, Sudbury and Salisbury.

The Tuesday after Midlent Sunday at Leominster: The Monday before Lady-day at Wisbich Kendale and Denbigh: Wednesday before Lady-day at Dolton: The Thursday before Ladyday at Yarmouth: On St. Mathew's day at Cricklade.

The Tuesday Saven Night before Palm-Sunday St. Luke's day at New-Market: The Wednesday before Palm-Thursday at Drayton; and the Thursday before it at Landissel.

On Palm-Sunday at Leicester, Nawport, Aylesbury, Wisbich, Skipton and Pomfract: On the same at Bellinsworth, Lancaster, Kodale, Worcaster, Llaundaren: The Tuesday after at Wakefield.

The Monday before Easter at Ledbury: Tuesday before Easter, and St. Barnaby's day at Selby.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before Easter at Marsh, the same day at Ludlow: The Thursday before Michalmass: The Thursday before Easter and the Thursday before St. Thomas's day at Ketteringe

g: The Monday before St. John Baptist at So-
m: The Wednesday in Easter Week at Mass-
ite; Monday, Wednesday and Thursday in Ea-
r Week at S..fings: On Saint Peter and Saint
ul at Ridbury.

On the Eve and Feast of Saint Peter and Saint
ul at Barkstrange; also on the Eve and Feast of
. Martin.

On the Monday in Easter Week, and Monday
fore St. Thomas's day at Thornbury.

At Cateline and Llanvillan on the Wednesday
fore Easter, and the Wednesday and Thursday
fore at Wallingford, Kettering and Sudmin-
er.

On Good Friday at Burnhill, Amptil, Brewer-
n, Charing, Berry, Enfield, Guilford, Hunting-
n, Hatfielh, Ipswich, Melian, Lougher, Nutley,
t. Pombs, Risborough and Roborough.

On Easter Monday at Onay, Buck, Dryfield,
nd Gainsborough: On Tuesday at Ashby-de-
-Zouch, Dantry, Barleis, Dorchester, Oxen.
lorth-street, Hitching, Rotchford and Sambich.

On Easter Wednesday at Wellingborough and
everly: On Friday in Easter in Derby, the next
ay at Skipon in Carven. The second Monday
fter Easter at New Malton.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday after Easter
Chucley, and on the Wednesday at Hereford.

At Lodness every Wednesday after Easter, Mar-
lemass day. At Inglestwait, Monday before Ho-
Thursday. Bucklann, All-Souls day, Tuesday
fter Pentecost.

At Bricklesworth, Evesham and Newcastle-un-
er-line, on Monday after Low Sunday.

At Lough in Lincolnshire the third Sunday after
aster.

At

At Beverly, Englefield, Lanc. Roch in Rogation Week.

On Enmore Green the first Tuesday in every Month.

Green Street on Tuesday before Ascension Day.

At Woebly on Ascension day, and Thursday three Weeks after.

At Ross on Ascension day, and the Thursday after Trinity Sunday.

On Ascension Eve at Abegelly and Darkin.

On Ascension day at Bread-street in Kent, Bewmaris, Bridgend, Brimmingham, Chapel-Frith, Burton on Trent, Ecclesshall, Chapel-Kinnow, Egglestrew, St. Eedes, Hailaton in Leicest. Lutterworth, Kidderminster, Middlewich, Newcastle, Newbury, Penhold, Rone, Ripon, Stopport, Stratford upon Avon, Sudminster, Yarnwigg and the Vizes.

At Burlington and Thaxsted the Sunday after Ascension day.

At Shrewsbury the Wednesday after, and at Rugbin the Friday after.

On Whitson-Eve at New-Inn, Rats-dale, Wibich, Skipton in Craven.

On Whitsunday at Kirk by Stephen, Cribbe, Lenham, Rutsdale, Ryhill and Salisbury.

Whit-Monday at Broomyard, Kingston and Gray Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

At Ormiskirk Monday and Tuesday in Whitsun Week, and on the Monday at Lambiron, Chipping Agmondsham, Appleby, Amersham, Bradford, Bricklesworth, Burton in Lanc. Chichester, Cockermouth, Datterinpton, Evesham, Exeter, Dyfield, Linton, St. Ives, Hearts-Green, Rigate, Owndal, Midlome, Sleford, Salford; Sittingbourn, Whitchurch and Stockeleer.

On Whit-Tuesday at Canterbury, Ashby-de-Zouch, Elesmere, Daintree, Epping, Leighton Buz. Knotsford high. Louguir, Lewis, Llanin

ury, Midhurst, Monmouth, Melton, Mowbray, Iringstock, Rochford, Perith.

On the Wednesday in Whtson-Week at Royston, and-Bar, Pont-Steph, Newark in Trent, Libedon, Llanbedy and Leek.

On Thursday the same Week at Saint Austel, Kingstone and Chacklefield.

On the Friday at Stow in Guillin, Derby and Gogshal.

On Trinity Eve at Skippon in Craven, Rowel inp Pomtract.

On Trinity Sunday at South-Haven, Stockley, St. Mary Awk, Kemdale, Rowel.

On Trinity Monday at Raleigh, Houndslow, Ruilly, Cresswell, Waterford, Usk, the Vizes, Spilsby and Tunbridge.

On Tuesday after at Radnor and Abergavenny, and the Wednesday after at Aberfrow.

On the day of Corpus Christi at Sanbnry, Saint Ann s, Bishop Stratford, Catewid; Brimicham; Hallatan; Eglestiew: Haligh: Kidderminster: Hampstead: Llanwist, Llommerchimeth: Newbury: Neath: Saint Noets: Newgort in Montgomeryshire, Stopport: Prescot and Ross.

On the Friday after at Coventry and Chepstow.

On the Sunday after at Stamford and Bolton.

The sunday after the third of July at Haveril: and the sunday Fortnight after Midsummer at Foheringhay.

On the first sunday after saint Bartholomew's day at sambick and Ashford: And the Thursday before saint Michaels at Kettering, the Monday after saint Mich, at Faseley, saint Faiths by Norwich, saint Michaels, and on the Tuesday after at salisbury: On the Thursday at Banbury, and the Friday before Simon and Jude at Litchfield; and on the Thursday before saint Thomas's day at Kettering, Bifford, saint Peter's day.

Advertisement.

THere is lately brought from Chili in America, a most excellent Natural Balsam, far exceeding that of Peru and Tolu, in curing most Diseases in Human Bodies. 'Tis a Remedy no Man under the Sun can compose, as being a most Odoriferous and Natural Balsam. It cures all Pains proceeding from Cold, corroberates the Stomach, creates an Appetite, and strengthens the whole Body. It is a wonderful Remedy for all internal Sores, Bruises, Ulcers, &c. and mightily helps all Asthmatical Distempers. 'Tis also a great Cephalick, helping most Diseases of the Head, Strengthening the Brain and Nerves. It kills the Worms, provokes Urine, and is good against the Stone. It helps all fluxes of the Belly, is excellent in all Diseases of the Ears. It also cures all manner of Green Wounds.

Note, It is only to be had of Eben. Tracy at the Three Bibles on London-Bridge, at 1s 6 d. The Bottles are Sealed with the Balsam Tree.