



Susanna

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To the Burroughs

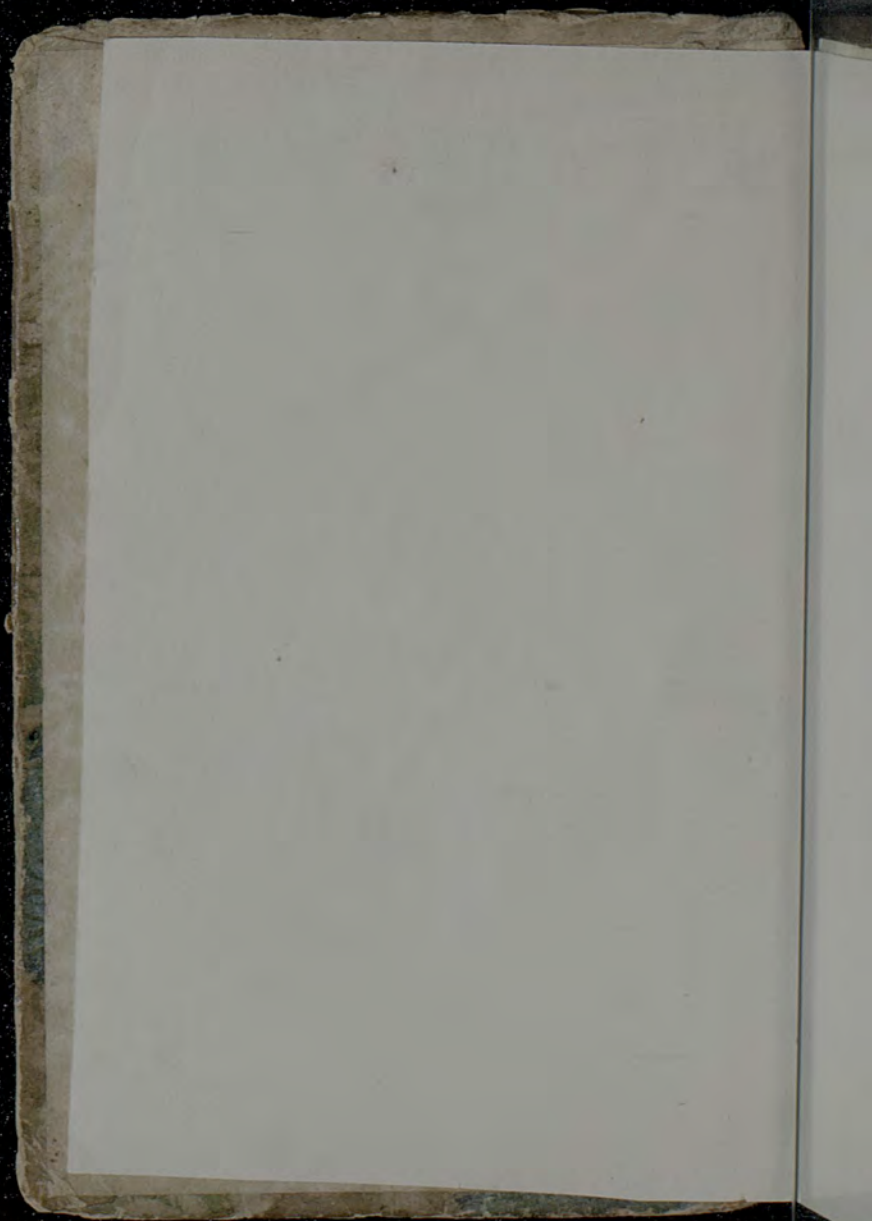
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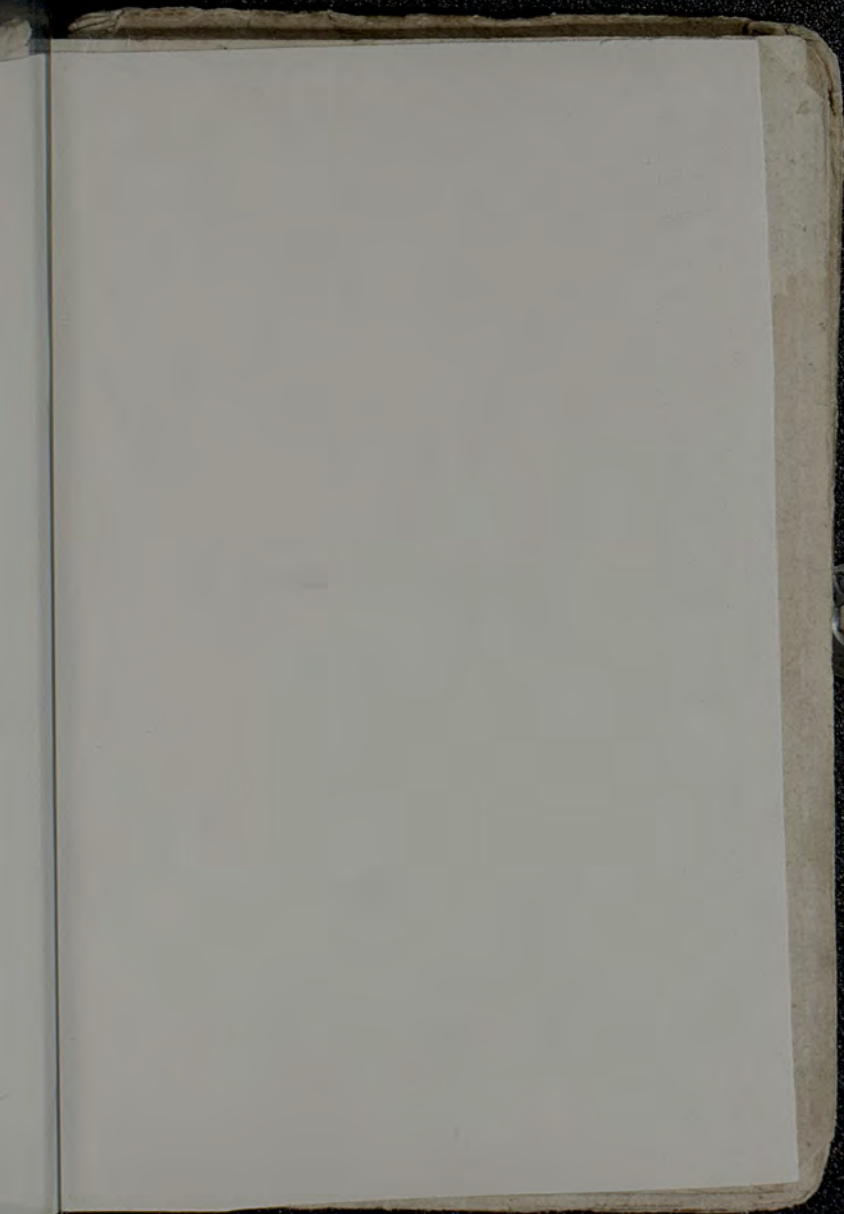
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The History of
GOODY
TWO SHOES;
otherwise called
M^{RS} Margery Two Shoes.
with her means of
acquiring
LEARNING, WISDOM,
and RICHES.


DARTON

Printed & Sold by Darton & Harvey
Gracechurch Street 1793.
Price 6^d







LITTLE GOODY TWO SHOES,
newly dressed.

Little GOODY

JOHN COX. 1828

My Dear Mr. Cox

JOHN COX. 1828

My Dear



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THE RENOWNED
H I S T O R Y
OF
Little Goody Two-Shoes.

PART I.

INTRODUCTION. By the Editor.

ALL the world must allow, that 'Two Shoes' was not her real name. No; her father's name was Meanwell; and he was for many years a considerable farmer in the parish where Margery was born; but by the misfortunes which he met with in business, and the wicked persecutions of Sir Timothy Gripe, and an overgrown farmer called Grasfall, he was effectually ruined.

The case was thus. The parish of Mouldwell, where they lived, had for many ages been let by the lord of the manor into twelve different farms, in

which the tenants lived comfortably, brought up large families, and carefully supported the poor people who laboured for them; until the estate by marriage and by death came into the hands of Sir Timothy.

This gentleman, who loved himself better than all his neighbours, thought it less trouble to write one receipt for his rent than twelve, and farmer Graspall offering to take all the farms as the leases expired, Sir Timothy agreed with him, and in process of time he was possessed of every farm, but that occupied by little Margery's father; which he also wanted; for as Mr. Meanwell was a charitable good man, he stood up for the poor at the parish meetings, and was unwilling to have them oppressed by Sir Timothy, and this avaricious farmer.—Judge, oh kind, humane, and courteous reader, what a terrible situation the poor must be in, when this covetous man was perpetual overseer, and every thing for their maintenance was drawn from his hard heart

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and cruel hand! But he was not only perpetual overseer, but perpetual churchwarden; and judge, oh ye Christians, what state the church must be in, when supported by a man without religion or virtue! He was also perpetual surveyor of the highways, and what sort of roads he kept up for the convenience of travellers, those best know who have had the misfortune to be obliged to pass through that parish—Complaints indeed were made, but to what purpose are complaints, when brought against a man, who can hunt, drink, and smoke with the lord of the manor, who is also justice of the peace?

The opposition which little Margery's father made to this man's tyranny, gave offence to Sir Timothy, who endeavoured to force him out of his farm; and to oblige him to throw up the lease, ordered both a brick kiln and a dog-kennel to be erected in the farmer's orchard. This was contrary to law, and a suit was com-

menced, in which Margery's father got the better. The same offence was again committed three different times, and as many actions brought, in all of which the farmer had a verdict and costs paid him; but notwithstanding these advantages, the law was so expensive, that he was ruined in the contest, and obliged to give up all he had to his creditors; which effectually answered the purpose of Sir Timothy, who erected those nuisances in the farmer's orchard with that intention only. Ah, my dear reader, we brag of liberty, and boast of our laws; but the blessings of the one, and the protection of the other seldom fall to the lot of the poor; and especially when a rich man is their adversary. How, in the name of goodness, can a poor wretch obtain redress, when thirty pounds are insufficient to try his cause? where is he to find money to fee counsel, or how can he plead his cause himself (even if he was permitted) when our laws are so obscure, and so multiplied, that an abridgement of

them cannot be contained in fifty volumes in folio.

As soon as Mr. Meanwell had called together his creditors, Sir Timothy seized for a year's rent, and turned the farmer, his wife, little Margery, and her brother out of doors, without any of the necessaries of life to support them.

This elated the heart of Mr. Grasfall, this crown'd his hopes, and fill'd the measure of his iniquity; for besides gratifying his revenge, this man's overthrow gave him the sole dominion of the poor,



whom he depressed and abused in a manner too horrible to mention.

Margery's father flew into another parish for succour, and all those who were able to move left their dwellings and sought employment elsewhere, as they found it would be impossible to live under the tyranny of two such people. The very old, the very lame and the blind were obliged to stay behind, and whether they were starved, or what became of them, history does not say; but the character of the great Sir Timothy, and his avaricious tenant, were so infamous that nobody would work for them by the day, and servants were afraid to engage themselves by the year, lest any unforeseen accident should leave them parishioners in a place, where they knew they must perish miserably; so that great part of the land lay unutilled for some years, which was deemed a just reward for such wicked proceedings.

But what, says the reader, can occasion all this? Do you intend this for children,

Mr. NEWBERRY? Why, do you suppose this is written by Mr. NEWBERRY, Sir? This may come from another hand. This is not the Book, Sir, mentioned in the title, but the introduction to that Book; and it is intended, Sir, not for those sort of children, but for children of six feet high, of which, as my friend has justly observed, there are many millions in the kingdom; and these reflections, Sir, have been rendered necessary, by the unaccountable and wicked scheme which many gentlemen now give into, of laying a number of farms into one, and very often of a whole parish into one farm; which in the end must reduce the common people to a state of vassalage, worse than that under the barons of old, or of the clans in Scotland; and will in time depopulate the kingdom. But as you are tired of the subject, I shall take myself away, and you may visit little Margery. So, Sir, your servant.

The EDITOR.

CHAP. I.

*How and about Little Margery and
her Brother.*

CARE and discontent shortened the days of Little Margery's father.— He was forced from his family, and seized with a violent fever in a place where medical assistance was not to be had, and where he died miserably. Margery's poor Mother survived the loss of her husband but a few days, and died of a broken heart, leaving Margery and her little brother to the wide world; but, poor woman, it was very affecting to have seen how frequently she heaved up her head, while she lay speechless, to survey with languishing looks her little orphans, as much as to say, 'Do Tommy, do Margery, come with me.' They cried, poor things, and she sighed away her last breath; and I hope is happy.

After their mother was dead, it would both have excited our pity and have done



any one's heart good to have seen how fond these two little ones were of each other, and how, hand in hand they trotted about. Pray see them overleaf, for they loved each other, though they were very poor, and for want of parents or friends to provide for them, they were both very ragged; as for Tommy, he had two shoes, but Margery had but one. They had nothing, poor things, to support them for several days (not being in their own parish) but what they picked from the hedges, being summer time, or got from the poor people, and they lay every night in a barn. Their relations



took no notice of them; no, they were rich, and ashamed to own such a poor little ragged girl as Margery, and such a dirty little curl-pated boy as Tommy. Some people's relations and friends seldom take notice of them when they are poor: but as we grow rich they grow fond. And this will always be the case, while people love money better than virtue, or better than they do God Almighty. But such wicked folks, who love nothing but money, and are proud and despise the poor, seldom come to a good end, or die in peace, as we shall see by and by.

CHAP. II.

How and about Mr. Smith.

MR. Smith was a very worthy Clergyman, who lived in the parish where little Margery and Tommy were born; and having a relation come to see him, who was a charitable good man, he sent for these poor children to come to him. The gentleman ordered little Margery a new pair of shoes, gave the Clergyman some money to buy her cloaths; and said, he would take Tommy and make him a little sailor; and accordingly had a jacket and trowsers made for him, in which he now appears.



After some days the gentleman intended to go to London, and take little Tommy with him, of whom you will know more by and by, for we shall at a proper time present you with some part of his History, his Travels and Adventures.

The parting between these two little children was very affecting, Tommy cried, and Margery cried, and they kissed each other a great number of times. At last Tommy wiped off her tears with the end of his jacket, and bid her cry no



more, for that he would come to her again, when he returned from sea. How-

ever, as they were so very fond, the gentleman would not suffer them to take leave of each other; but told Tommy he should ride out with him, and come back at night. When night came, little Margery grew very uneasy about her brother, and after sitting up as late as Mr. Smith would let her, she went crying to bed.

CHAP. III.

How little Margery obtained the name of Goody Two-shoes, and what happened in the parish.

AS soon as little Margery got up in the morning, which was very early, she ran all round the village, crying for her brother; and after some time returned greatly distressed. However, at this instant the shoe-maker very opportunely came in with the new shoes, for which she had been measured by the gentleman's order.

Nothing could have supported little Margery under the affliction she was in for the loss of her brother, but the pleasure she took in her two shoes. She ran out to Mrs. Smith as soon as they were put on, and stroking down her ragged apron, she cried out, 'Two Shoes, Mame, see two Shoes;' and so she behaved to all the people she met, and by that means obtained the name of Goody Two Shoes, though her play-mates called her Old Goody Two Shoes.

Little Margery was very happy in being with Mr. and Mrs. Smith, who were very charitable and good to her, and had agreed to breed her up with their family; but as soon as that tyrant of the parish, that Graspall, heard of her being there, he applied first to Mr. Smith, and threatened to reduce his tythes if he kept her; and after that he spoke to Sir Timothy, who sent Mr. Smith a peremptory message by his servant, that he should send back Meanwell's girl to be kept by her relations, and not harbour her in the parish.

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This so distressed Mr. Smith, that he shed tears, and cried, 'Oh that the rich could feel for the poor!'

Mrs. Smith was also greatly concerned at being thus obliged to discard poor



little Margery. She kissed her and cried; as also did Mr. Smith, but they were obliged to send her away: for the people who had ruined her father could at any time have ruined them.

CHAP. IV.

*How little Margery learned to read and
by degrees taught others.*

LITTLE Margery, having seen how good and how wise Mr. Smith was, concluded, that this was owing to his great learning, therefore she wanted above all things to learn to read, but then there were no Sunday-schools for children—no, Grasfall held near all the parish, and he cared very little for the welfare of the poor, and Margery was much at a loss at first how to learn, but at last concluded to meet the little boys and girls as they came from school, borrow their books, and sit down and read till they returned from dinner.

By this means she soon got more learning than any of her play-mates, and laid the following scheme for instructing those who were more ignorant than herself. She found, that only the following letters were required to spell all the words in the



world; but as some of these letters are large and some small, she with her knife cut out of several pieces of thin wood ten sets of each of the following.

A B C D E F G H I J
 K L M N O P Q R S T
 U V W X Y Z.

And six sets of these:

a b c d e f g h i j k l
 m n o p q r s t u v w
 x y z.

And having got an old spelling-book, she made her companions set up all the words they wanted to spell, and after that she taught them to compose sentences. You know what a sentence is, my dear; 'I will be good,' is a sentence, and is made up of several words.

The usual manner of spelling, or carrying on the game, as they call it, was this. Suppose the word to be spelt was plum-pudding, and that is a very good thing, the children were placed in a circle, and the first brought the letter p, the next l, the next u, the next m, and so on till the whole was spelt: and if any one brought a wrong letter, he was to pay a fine, or play no more. This was getting instruction at their play; and every morning she used to go round to teach the children with these rattle-traps in a basket, as you see in the print.



I once went her rounds with her, and was highly diverted, as the reader may be, if he please to look into the next chapter.

CHAP. V.

How Little Two-Shoes became a trotting Tutorefs, and how she taught her young pupils.

IT was about seven o'clock in the morning when we set out on this important business, and the first house we came to was Farmer Wilson's, see here it is.



Here Margery stopped, and ran up to the door, rap, tap, rap. Who's there? Only little Goody Two-shoes, answered Margery, come to teach Billy. Oh! little Goody, says Mrs. Wilson, with pleasure in her face, I am glad to see you. Billy wants you sadly, for he has learned all his lesson. Then out came the little boy. 'How do, doody Two-Shoes,' says he, not able to speak plain. Yet this little boy had learned all his letters; for she threw down this alphabet mixed together thus:

b d f h k m o q s u w y z f
a c e g i l n p r t v x j

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and he picked them all up, called them by their right names, and put them in order thus:

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n
o p q r s t u v w x y z.

She then threw down the alphabet of capital letters in the manner we here see them;

B D F H K L M O Q S
U W Y Z A C E G I N
P R T V X J.

and he picked them all up, and having told their names, placed them thus:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

Now, pray, little reader, take this bodkin, and see if you can point out the letters from these mixed alphabets, and tell how they should be placed as well as the little boy Billy.

The next place we came to was Farmer Simpson's, and here it is.



“Bow, wow, wow,” says the dog at the door. Sirrah, says his Mistress, what do you bark at little Two-Shoes? come in, Madge; here, Sally wants you sadly, she has learned all her lesson. Then out came the little one; So Madge! says she; So Sally! answered the other, have you learned your lesson? Yes that’s what I have, replied the little one in the country manner of speaking, and immediately taking the letters she set up these syllables:

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ba be bi bo bu, ca ce ci co cu,
da de di do du, fa fe fi fo fu.

and gave them their exact sounds as she composed them; after which she set up the following:

ac ec ic oc uc, ad ed id od ud,
af ef if of uf, ag eg ig og ug.

And pronounced them likewise. She then repeated a few verses, which are as follow:

I envy no ones birth or fame,
Their title, train, or dress;
Nor has my pride e'er stretch'd to aim
Beyond what I possess.

I ask not, wish not, to appear
More beauteous rich or gay,
But to be wiser ev'ry year,
And better ev'ry day.

After this, Little Two-Shoes taught her to spell words of one syllable, and she soon set up pear, plum, top, ball, pin, puss, dog, hog, fawn, buck, doe,

lamb, sheep, ram, cow, bull, cock, hen, and many more.

The next place we came to was Gaffer Cook's cottage; you see it before you.



Here a number of poor children were met to learn; who all came round little Margery at once: and, having pulled out her letters, she asked the little boy next her, what he had for dinner? Who answered, bread, (the poor children in many places live very hard.) Well, then, says she, set the first letter. He put up the letter B, to which the next added r, and the next e, the next a, the next d, and it stood thus, Bread.

And what had you, Polly Comb, for your dinner? Apple Pye, answered the little girl: Upon which the next in turn set up a great A, the two produced a p each, and so on till the two words Apple and Pye were united and stood thus, Apple Pye.

The next had Potatoes, the next Beef and Turnips, which were spelt, with many others, till the game of spelling was finished. She then left them another task, and we proceeded.

The next place we came to was Farmer Thompson's, where there were a great many little ones waiting for her.

So little Goody Two-Shoes, says one of them, where have you been so long? I have been teaching, says she, longer than I intended, and am afraid I am come too soon for you now. No, but indeed you are not, replied the other; for I have got my lesson, and so has Sally Dawson, and so has Harry Wilson, and so we have all; and they capered about as if they

were overjoyed to see her. Why then, says she, you are all very good, so let us begin our lessons. They all huddled round her, and though at the other place they were employed about words and syllables, here we had little people of much greater understanding, who dealt only in sentences.

The letters being brought upon the table, one of the little ones set up the following sentence :

‘ O that I may be always good, and love my God with all my heart and soul, and my neighbour as myself.’

Then the next took the letters, and composed these sentences :

‘ Lord have mercy upon me, and grant that I may do unto all men as I would have them do unto me, and tell no lies; but be honest and just in all my dealings: that I may honour my father and mother, and love my brothers and sisters, relations and friends, and all my play-mates, and every body, and endeavour to make them happy.’

The third compos'd the following:

'I pray God to bless this whole company
and all our friends and all our enemies.'

To the last Polly fullen objected, and said, truly, she did not know why she should pray for our enemies: not pray for your enemies, says little Margery; yes, you must, you are no Christian, if you do not forgive your enemies, and do good for evil. This was one of the principle doctrines taught by the author of the Christian religion. Polly still pouted; upon which little Margery said, though she was poor, and obliged to live in a barn, she would not keep company with such a naughty, proud, perverse girl as Polly; and was going away; however the difference was made up, and she set them to compose the following

LESSONS

FOR THE CONDUCT OF LIFE.

LESSON I.

He that will thrive,
Must rise by five.

He that hath thriv'n,
 May lay till seven.
 Truth may be blam'd
 But can't be sham'd.
 Tell me with whom you go,
 And I'll tell what you do.
 A friend in your need,
 Is a friend indeed.
 They can never be wise,
 Who good council despise.

LESSON II.

A wise head makes a close mouth.
 Don't burn your lips with another man's
 broth.
 Wit is folly, unless a wise man hath the
 keeping of it.
 Use soft words and hard arguments.
 Honey catches more flies than vinegar.
 To forget a wrong is the best revenge.
 Patience is a plaister for all sores.
 Where pride goes, shame will follow.
 When vice enters the room, vengeance
 is near the door.

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Industry is fortune's right hand, and frugality her left.

Make much of Three-pence or you will ne'er be worth a groat.

LESSON III.

A lie stands upon one leg, but truth upon two.

When a man talks much, believe but half what he says.

Bad company poisons the mind.

A covetous man is never satisfied.

Abundance, like want, ruins many.

Contentment is the best fortune.

A contented mind is a continual feast.

A LESSON in Religion.

Love God, for he is good.

Fear God, for he is just.

Pray to God, for all good things come from him.

Praise God, for great is his mercy towards us, and wonderful are all his works.

Those who strive to be good, have God
on their side.

Those who have God for their friend
shall want nothing.

Confess your sins to God, and if you re-
pent he will forgive you.

Remember that all you do is done in the
presence of God.

The time will come, my friends, when
we must give

Account to God, how we on earth did
live.

A MORAL LESSON.

A good boy will make a good man.

Honour your parents and the world will
honour you.

Love your friends, and your friends will
love you.

He that swims in sin, will sink in sorrow.

Learn to live as you would wish to die.

As you expect all men should deal by
you,

So deal by them, and give each man his
due.

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As we were returning home, we saw a gentleman, who was very ill, sitting under a shady tree at the corner of his rookery. Though ill, he began to joke with little Margery, and said, laughing, So Goody Two-Shoes, they tell me you are a cunning little baggage; pray, can you tell me what I shall do to get well? Yes, Sir, says she, go to bed when your rooks do. You see they are going to rest already.



Do you so likewise, and get up with them in the morning; earn, as they do, every day what you eat, and eat and drink no more than you earn; and you will

get health and keep it. What should induce the rooks to frequent gentlemen's houses only, but to tell them how to lead a prudent life? they never build over cottages or farm houses, because they see that these people know how to live without their admonition.

Thus health and wit you may improve,
Taught by the tenants of the grove.

The gentleman, laughing, gave Margery six-pence, and told her she was a sensible little huffley.

CHAP. VI.

How the whole Parish was frightened.

WHO does not know Lady Ducklington, or who does not know that she was buried at this parish church? Well, I never saw so grand a funeral in all my life; but the money they squandered away, would have been better laid out in little books for teaching helpless children, or for providing meat, drink, and cloaths for the poor.



This is a fine hearse indeed, and the nodding plumes on the horses look very



grand; but what end does that answer, otherwise than to display the pride of the living, or the vanity of the dead? Fie

upon such folly, say I, and I wish that those who want more sense may have it.

But all the country round came to see the burying, and it was late before the corpse was interred. After which, in the night, or rather about four o'clock in the morning, the bells were heard to jingle in the steeple, which frightened the people prodigiously, who all thought it was Lady Ducklington's ghost dancing among the bell ropes. The people flocked to Will Dobbins the Clerk, and wanted him to go and see what it was; but William said, he was sure it was a ghost, and that he would not offer to open the door. At length Mr. Long, the rector, hearing such an uproar in the village, went to the clerk to know why he did not go into the church and see who was there. I go! Sir, says William, why the ghost would frighten me out of my wits. — Mrs. Dobbins too cried, and laying hold on her husband, said, he should not be eat up by the ghost. A ghost, you blockheads, says Mr. Long in a pet,

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did either of you ever see a ghost, or know any one that did? Yes, says the clerk, my father did once, in the shape of a windmill, and it walked all around the church in a white sheet, with jack-boots on, and had a gun by its side instead of a sword. A fine picture of a ghost truly, says Mr. Long, give me the key of the church, for I tell you there is no such thing, whatever may have been formerly. —Then taking the key, he went to the church, all the people following him. As soon as he had opened the door, what sort of a ghost do you think appeared? why little Two-Shoes, who being weary had fallen asleep in one of the pews during the funeral service, and was shut in all night. She immediately asked Mr. Long's pardon for the trouble she had given him, told him she had been locked in the church, and said she should not have rung the bells, but that she was very cold, and hearing Farmer Boult's man go whistling by with his horses, she was in hopes he would have gone to the clerk for the key to let her out.



CHAP. VII.

*Containing an account of all the spirits,
and ghosts, she saw in the church.*

SO unusual a thing as the bells tinkling in the night, greatly alarmed all the village: with open mouths and staring eyes many of the people got round little Margery, but were ashamed to ask her any questions before Mr. Long, but as soon as he was gone, they all got round her to satisfy their curiosity, and desired she would give them a particular account of all that she had heard and seen.

Her TALE.

I went to the church, said she, as most of you did last night, to see the burying, and being very weary, I sat me down in Mr. Jones's Pew, and fell fast asleep. At eleven of the clock I awoke; which I believe was in some measure occasioned by the clock's striking, for I heard it. I started up, and could not at first tell where I was; but after some time I recollected the funeral, and soon found that I was shut in the church. It was dismal dark, and I could see nothing; but while I was standing in the pew, something jumped up upon me behind, and laid, as I thought, its hands over my shoulders. I own, I was a little afraid at first; however, I considered that I had always been constant at prayers and at church, and that I had done nobody any harm, but had endeavoured to do what good I could; and then, thought I, what have I to fear? Yet I kneeled down to say my prayers. As

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soon as I was on my knees, something very cold, as cold as marble, ay, as cold as ice, touched my neck, which made me start; however, I continued my prayers, and having begged protection from Almighty God, I found my spirits come, and I was sensible that I had nothing to fear; for he protects not only all those who are good, but also all those who endeavour to be good.——Nothing can withstand his power, and exceed his goodness. Armed with the confidence of his protection, I walked down the church aisle, when I heard something pit, pat, pit, pat, pit, pat, come after me, and something touched my hand, which seemed as cold as a marble monument. I could not think what this was, yet I knew it could not hurt me, and therefore I made myself easy, but being very cold, and the church being paved with stones which was very damp, I felt my way as well as I could to the pulpit, in doing which something brushed by me, and almost threw me down. However, I was

not frightened, for I knew that God Almighty would suffer nothing to hurt me.

At last I found out the pulpit, and having shut to the door, I laid me down on the mat and cushion to sleep; when something thrust and pulled the door, as I thought for admittance, which prevented my going to sleep. At last it cries, 'Bow, wow, wow;' and I concluded it must be neighbour Saunderson's dog which had followed me from their house to church; so I opened the door, and called Snip, Snip, and the dog jumped upon me immediately. After this, Snip and I lay down together, and had a most comfortable nap; for when I awoke again it was almost light. I then walked up and down the aisles of the church to keep myself warm; and though I went into the vaults, and trod on Lady Ducklington's coffin, I saw no ghost, and I believe it was owing to the reason Mr. Long has given you, namely, that there is no such thing to be seen. As to my part, I would as soon lie

all night in the church, as in any other place; and I am sure that any little boy or girl, who is good and loves their Maker, and keeps his commandments, may as safely lie in the church or church-yard, as any where else, if they take care not to get cold, for I am sure there are no ghosts, either to hurt or to frighten them; though any one possessed of fear might have taken neighbour Saunderson's dog with his cold nose for a ghost; and if they had not been undeceived, as I was, would never have thought otherwise. All the company acknowledged the justness of the observation, and thanked Little Two-Shoes for her advice.

REFLECTION.

After this, my dear children, I hope you will not believe any foolish stories that ignorant, weak, or designing people may tell you about ghosts; for the tales of ghosts, witches, and fairies, are the frolics of a distempered brain. No wise man ever saw either of them. Little Margery, you see, was not afraid; no, she had

good sense, and a good conscience, which is a cure for all these imaginary evils.

CHAP. VIII.

Of something which happened to Little Two-Shoes in a Barn, more dreadful than the Ghost in the Church; and how she returned good for evil to her enemy Sir Timothy.

SOME days after this a more dreadful accident befel Little Madge. She happened to be coming late from teaching, when it rained, thundered, and lightened, and therefore she took shelter in a Farmer's barn



at a distance from the village. Soon after the tempest drove in four thieves, who, not seeing such a little creep-mouse girl as Two-Shoes, lay down on the hay next to her, and began to talk over their exploits, and to settle plans for future robberies. Little Margery, on hearing them, covered herself with straw. To be sure she was sadly frightened, but her good sense taught her, that the only security she had was in keeping herself concealed; therefore she lay very still and breathed very softly. About four o'clock these wicked people came to a resolution to break both Sir William Dove's house, and Sir Timothy Gripe's, and by force of arms to carry off all their money, plate, and jewels: but as it was thought then too late, they agreed to defer it till the next night. After laying this scheme, they all set out upon their pranks, which greatly rejoiced Margery, as it would any other little girl in her situation. Early in the morning she went to Sir William, and told him the whole of their con-

GOODY TWO-SHOES. 43

versation. Upon which he asked her name, gave her something, and bid her call at his house the day following. She also went to Sir Timothy, notwithstanding he had used her so ill; for she knew it was her duty to 'do good for evil.' As soon as he was informed who she was, he took no notice of her; upon which she desired to speak to lady Gripe, and having informed her ladyship of the affair, she went her way. This lady had more sense than her husband, which indeed is not a singular case; for instead of despising little Margery and her information, she privately set people to guard the house. The robbers divided themselves, and went about the time mentioned to both houses, and were surpris'd by the guards and taken. Upon examining these wretches, one of which turned evidence, both Sir William and Sir Timothy found that they owed their lives to the discovery made by little Margery; Sir William took great notice of her, and would no longer let her lie in a barn; but Sir Timothy only said,

that he was ashamed to owe his life to the daughter of one who was his enemy; so true it is, 'that a proud man seldom forgives those he has injured.'

CHAP. IX.

How Little Margery was made Principal of a Country College.

MRS. Williams, who kept a college for instructing little gentlemen and ladies in the science of A, B, C, was at this time very old and infirm, and wanted to decline this important trust. This being told to Sir William Dove, who lived in the same parish, he sent for Mrs. Williams, and desired she would examine little Two-Shoes, and see whether she was qualified for the office.—This was done, and Mrs. Williams made the following report in her favour, namely, that little Margery 'was the best scholar, and had the best head and the best heart of any one she had examined.' All the country had a great opinion of Mrs. Williams, and

this character gave them also a great opinion of Mrs. Margery; for so we must now call her.

This Mrs. Margery thought the happiest period of her life; but more happiness was in store for her. God Almighty heaps up blessings for all those who love him, and though for a time he may suffer them to be poor and distressed, and hide his good purposes from human sight, yet in the end they are generally crowned with happiness here, and no one can doubt their being so hereafter.

On this occasion the following hymn, or rather translation of the twenty-third Psalm, is said to have been written, and was soon after published in the Spectator.

I.

The Lord my pasture shall prepare,
 And feed me with a shepherd's care;
 His presence shall my wants supply,
 And guard me with a watchful eye;
 My noon-day walks he shall attend,
 And all my midnight hours defend.

II.

When in the sultry glebe I faint,
 Or on the thirsty mountain pant;
 To fertile vales and dewy meads,
 My weary wandering steps he leads;
 Where peaceful rivers, soft and slow
 Amid the verdant landscape flow.

III.

Tho' in the paths of death I tread,
 With gloomy horrors overspread,
 My steadfast heart shall fear no ill,
 For thou, O Lord, art with me still;
 Thy friendly crook shall give me aid,
 And guide me thro' the dreadful shade.

IV.

Tho' in a bare and rugged way,
 Thro' devious lonely wilds I stray,
 Thy bounty shall my pains beguile;
 The barren wilderness shall smile,
 With sudden greens & herbage crown'd,
 And streams shall murmur all around.

Here ends the History of Little Two-Shoes. Those who would know how she behaved after she came to be Mrs.

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Margery Two-Shoes, must read the second part of this work, in which an account of the remainder of her life, her marriage and death, are set forth at large according to act of Parliament.

THE RENOWNED
H I S T O R Y
 OF

Mrs. MARGERY TWO-SHOES.

PART II.

INTRODUCTION.

IN the first part of this work, the young student has read, and I hope with pleasure and improvement, the history of this lady, while she was known and distinguished by the name of little Two-Shoes; we are now come to a period of her life when that name was discarded, and a more eminent one bestowed upon her, I mean that of Mrs. Margery Two-Shoes; for as she was now president of the A.

be made happy yourself, delight in making your fellow creatures miserable? Do you think the poor birds, whose nest and young ones that wicked boy Dick Wilson ran away with yesterday, do not feel as much pain as your father or mother would have felt, had any one pulled down their house and ran away with you? To be sure they do. Mrs. Two-Shoes used to speak of those things, and of naughty boys throwing at cocks, torturing flies, and whipping horses and dogs, with tears in her eyes, and would never suffer any one to come to her school who did so. She sometimes read this to those children that seemed inclined to cruelty.

- “ The meanest things that are,
 “ Be free to live, and to enjoy that life,
 “ As God was free to make them at the first,
 “ Who in his sov'reign wisdom made them all.
 “ Ye therefore, who love mercy, teach your sons
 “ To love it too.”

One day, as she was going through the next village, she met with some wicked boys who had got a young raven, which they were going to throw at, she wanted

to get the poor creature out of their cruel hands, and therefore gave them a penny for him, and brought him home. She called his name Ralph, and a fine bird he is. Do look at him,



and remember what *Solomon* says, 'the eye that despiseth his father, and regardeth not the distresses of his mother, the ravens of the valley shall peck it out, and the young eagles eat it.' Now this bird she taught to speak, to spell, and to read; and as he was particularly fond of playing with the large letters, the children used to call this Ralph's alphabet.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

He always sat at her elbow, as you see in the first picture, and when any of the children were wrong, she used to call out, 'Put them right, Ralph.'

Some days after she had met with the raven, as she was walking in the fields, she saw some naughty boys, who had taken a pigeon, and tied a string to its leg, in order to let it fly, and draw it back again when they pleased, and by this means they tortured the poor animal with the hopes of liberty and repeated disappointment. This pigeon she also bought, and taught him how to spell and read, though not to talk, and he performed all those extraordinary things which are recorded of the famous bird, that was sometime since advertised in the Haymarket, and visited by most of the great people in the kingdom. This pigeon was a very pretty fellow, and she called him Tom. Sometimes he would fly a great way from

home, but return again in safety. See here he is.



And as Ralph the raven was fond of large letters, Tom the pigeon took care of the small ones, of which he composed this alphabet.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q
r f s t u v w x y z.

The neighbours knowing that Mrs. Two-Shoes was very good, as to be sure nobody was better, made her a present of a little sky-lark, and a fine bird he is.



Now as many people, even at that time, had learned to lie in bed long in the morning, she thought the lark might be of use to her and her pupils, and tell them when to get up.

‘For he that is fond of his bed, and lays till noon, lives but half his days, the rest being lost in sleep, which is a kind of death.’

Some time after this a poor lamb had lost its dam, and the farmer being about to kill the lamb, she bought it of him, and brought it home with her to play with the children, and teach them when to go to bed, for it was a rule with the wise men of that age (and a very good one, let me tell you) to

'Rise with the lark and lie down with
the lamb.'

This lamb she called Will, and a pretty
fellow he was when he kept himself
clean.

His woolly coat was very soft and white,
Smooth to the touch and pleasant to the
sight.



No sooner was Tippy the lark and Will
the ba-lamb brought into the school, but
that sensible fellow Ralph, the raven,
pointed out the following verse in one
of the little books, which every little good
boy and girl should get by heart.

‘ Early to bed and early to rise,
 ‘ Is the way to be healthy, wealthy,
 ‘ and wife.’

A sly fellow this raven; but it is true enough; for those who do not go to bed early cannot rise early; and those who do not rise early cannot do much business. Pray let this be told at court, and to the people who have routs and rackets.

Soon after this, a present was made to Mrs. *Margery* of a little dog Jumper, and a pretty dog he is. Pray look at him.



Jumper, Jumper, Jumper! He is always in a good humour, and playing and jump-

ing about, and therefore he was called Jumper. The place assigned for Jumper, was that of keeping the door, so that he may be called the porter of a college, for he would let nobody go out, or any one come in, without leave of his mistress. See how he fits, a faucy rogue.

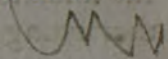
Billy the ba-lamb was a cheerful fellow and all the children were fond of him, wherefore Mrs. Two-Shoes made it a rule, that those who behaved best should have Will home with them at night to carry their satchel or basket across his back, and bring it in the morning.

CHAP. II.

A Scene of Distress in a School.

IT happened one day, when Mrs. Two-Shoes was diverting the children after dinner, as she usually did with some innocent games, or entertaining and instructing stories, that a man arrived with the melancholy news of Sally Jones's father being thrown from his horse, and

thought past all recovery; nay, the messenger said, that he was seemingly dying when he came away. Poor Sally was greatly distressed, as indeed were all in the school, for she dearly loved her father, and Mrs. Two-Shoes and all the children dearly loved her. It is generally said, that we never know the real value of our parents or friends till we have lost them; but poor Sally knew this by affection; and her mistress knew it by experience. All the school was in tears, and the messenger was obliged to return; but before he went, Mrs. Two-Shoes, unknown to the children, ordered Tom Pigeon to go home with the man, and bring a letter to inform her how Mr. Jones did. They set out together, and the pigeon rode on the man's head, having his wings tied, for the man was able to carry the pigeon, though the pigeon was not able to carry the man; if he had, they would have been there much sooner, for Tom Pigeon was very good, and never staid of an errand.





Soon after the man was gone, the pigeon was lost, and the concern the children were under for Mr. Jones, and little Sally was in some measure diverted, and part of their attention turned after Tom, who was a great favourite, and consequently much bewailed. Mrs. Margery, who knew the great use and necessity of teaching children to submit cheerfully to the will of Providence, bid them wipe away their tears, and then kissing Sally, You must be a good girl, says she, and depend upon God Almighty for his blessing and protection; for 'he is a father to the fatherless, and defendeth all those who

put their trust in him.' She then told them a story, which I shall relate in as few words as possible.

*The History of Mr. Lovewell, Father of
Lady Lucy.*

Mr. Lovewell was born at Bath, and apprenticed to a laborious trade in London, which being too hard for him, he parted with his master by consent, and hired himself as a common servant to a merchant in the city. Here he spent his leisure hours, not as servants too frequently do, in drinking and schemes of pleasure, but in improving his mind; and among other acquirements he made himself a complete master of accompts. His sobriety, honesty, and the regard he paid to his master's interest, greatly recommended him in the whole family, and he had several offices of trust committed to his charge, in which he acquitted himself so well, that the merchant removed him from the stable to the counting-house.

Here he soon made himself master of the business, and became so useful to the merchant, that in regard to his faithful services, and the affection he had for him, he married him to his own niece, a prudent agreeable young lady; and gave him a share in the business. See what honesty and industry will do for us. Half the great men in London, I am told, have made themselves by this means; and who would but be honest and industrious, when it is so much our interest and our duty.

After some years the merchant died, and left Mr. Lovewell possessed of many fine ships at sea, and much money, and he was happy in a wife, who had brought him a son and two daughters, all dutiful and obedient. The treasures and good things, however, of this life are so uncertain, that a man can never be happy, unless he lays the foundation for it in his own mind. So true is that copy in our writing-book, which tells us, "that a contented mind is a continual feast."

After some years successful trade; he thought his circumstances sufficient to insure his own ships; or, in other words, to send his ships and goods to sea without being insured by others, as is customary among merchants; when unfortunately, for him, four of them richly laden were lost at sea. This he supported with becoming resolution; but the next mail brought him advice, that nine others were taken by the French, with whom we were then at war; and this, together with the failure of three foreign merchants whom he had trusted, completed his ruin. He was then obliged to call his creditors together, who took his effects, and being angry with him for the imprudent step of not insuring his ships, left him destitute of all subsistence. Nor did the flatterers of his fortune, those who had lived by his bounty, when in his prosperity, pay the least regard either to him or his family. So true is another copy, that you will find in your writing book, which says, 'misfortune tries our friends.' All those

flights of his pretended friends, and the ill usage of his creditors, both he and his family bore with christian fortitude; but other calamities fell upon him which he felt more sensibly.

In this distress one of his relations who lived at Florence offered to take his son, and another, who lived at Barbadoes, sent for one of his daughters. The ship which his son sailed in was cast away, and all the crew supposed to be lost; and the ship in which his daughter went a passenger, was taken by pirates, and one post brought the miserable father an account of the loss of his two children. This was the severest stroke of all, it made him completely wretched, and he knew it must have a dreadful effect on his wife and daughter; he therefore endeavoured to conceal it from them. But the perpetual anxiety he was in, together with the loss of his appetite and want of rest, soon alarmed his wife. She found something was labouring in his breast, which was concealed from her; and one

night being disturbed in a dream, with what was ever in his thoughts, and calling out upon his dear children; she awoke him, and insisted upon knowing the cause of his inquietude. 'Nothing, my dear, nothing,' says he, 'The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord.' This was sufficient to alarm the poor woman; she lay till his spirits were composed, and as she thought asleep, then stealing out of bed got the keys and opened his bureau, where she found the fatal account. In the height of her distractions, she flew to her daughter's room, and waking her with her shrieks, put the letters into her hands. The young lady, unable to support the load of misery, fell into a fit from which it was thought she never could have been recovered. However, at last she revived; but the shock was so great, that it entirely deprived her of her speech.

Thus, loaded with misery, and unable to bear the slights and disdain of those who had formerly professed themselves

friends, this unhappy family retired into a country where they were unknown, in order to hide themselves from the world, when, to support their independency, the father laboured as well as he could at husbandry, and the mother and daughter sometimes got spinning and knitting work, to help to furnish the means of subsistence; which however was so precarious and uncertain, that they often, for many weeks together, lived on nothing but cabbage and bread boiled in water. But God never forsaketh the righteous, nor suffereth those to perish who put their trust in him. At this time a lady, who was just come to England, sent to take a pleasant seat ready furnished in that neighbourhood, and the person who was employed for the purpose, was ordered to deliver a bank note of 100l. to Mr. Lovewell, another hundred to his wife, and a 50 to the daughter, desiring them to take possession of the house, and get it well aired against she came down, which would be in two or three days at most.

This, to people who were almost starving, was a sweet and seasonable relief, and they were all solicitous to know their benefactress, but of that the messenger himself was too ignorant to inform them. However, she came down sooner than was expected, and with tears embraced them again and again: after which she told the father and mother she had heard from their daughter, who was her acquaintance, and that she was well, and on her return to England. This was the agreeable subject of their conversation till after dinner, when she again with tears saluted them, and falling upon her knees asked their blessings.



'Tis impossible to express the mutual joy which this occasioned. Their conversation was made up of the most endearing expressions, intermingled with tears and caresses. Their torrent of joy, however, was for a moment interrupted, by a chariot which stopped at the gate, and which brought as they thought a very unseasonable visiter, and therefore she sent to be excused from seeing company.



But this had no effect, for a gentleman richly dressed jumped out of the chariot, and pursuing the servant to the parlour, saluted them round, who were all astonished at this behaviour. But when the

tears trickled from his cheeks, the daughter, who had been some years dumb, immediately cried out, 'My Brother! my brother! my brother!' and from that instant recovered her speech. The mutual joy which this occasioned, is better felt than expressed. Those who have proper sentiments of humanity, gratitude, and filial piety, will rejoice at the event: and those who have a proper idea of the goodness of God, and his gracious providence, will from this, as well as other instances of his goodness and mercy, glorify his holy name, and magnify his wisdom and power, who is a shield to the righteous, and defendeth all those who put their trust in him.

As you, my dear children, may be solicitous to know how this happy event was brought about, I must inform you that Mr. Lovewell's son, when the ship foundered, had, with some others got into a long-boat, and was taken up by a ship at sea; and carried to the East-Indies, where in a little time he made a large

fortune; and the pirates who took his daughter, attempted to rob her of her chastity; but finding her inflexible, and determined to die rather than to submit, some of them behaved to her in a very cruel manner; but others, who had more honour and generosity, became her defenders, upon which a quarrel arose between them, and the captain, who was the worst of the gang, being killed, the rest of the crew carried the ship into a port of the Manilla islands, belonging to the Spaniards; where, when her story was known, she was treated with great respect, and courted by a young gentleman, who was taken ill of a fever, and died before the marriage was agreed on, but left her his whole fortune.

You see my dear Sally, how wonderfully these people were preserved, and made happy after such extreme distress: we are therefore never to despair, even under the greatest misfortunes, for God Almighty is all-powerful and can deliver us at any time. Remember Job, but I

think you have not read so far; take the Bible, Billy Jones, and read the history of that good and patient man. At this instant something was heard to flap at the window. 'Bow, wow, wow,' says Jumper, and attempted to leap up and open the door, at which the children were surprised; but Mrs. Margery knowing what it was, opened the casement, as Noah did the window of the ark, and drew in Tom Pigeon with the letter, and see here it is.



As soon as he was placed upon the table, he walked up to little Sally, and dropping the letter, cried 'Coo, Coo, Coo,'

as much as to say, 'there' read it.' Now this poor pigeon had travelled fifty miles in about an hour, to bring Sally this letter, and who would destroy such pretty creatures.—But let us read the letter.

My dear Sally,

God Almighty has been very merciful and restored your papa to us again, who is now so well as to be able to sit up. I hear you are a good girl, my dear, and I hope you will never forget to praise the Lord for that his great goodness and mercy to us.—What a sad thing it would have been if your father had died, and left both you and me, and little Tommy in distress, and without a friend. Your father sends his blessing with mine.—Be good, my dear child, and God Almighty will also bless you, whose blessing is above all things.

I am, dear Sally,

Your ever affectionate Mother,

MARTHA JONES.

CHAP. III.

*Of the amazing Sagacity and Instinct of
a little Dog.*

SOON after this, a dreadful accident happened in the school. It was on a Thursday morning, I very well remember, when the children having learned their lessons soon, she had given them leave to play, and they were all running about the school, and diverting themselves with the birds and the lamb; at this time the dog all of a sudden, laid hold of his mistress's apron, and endeavoured to pull her out of the school. She was at first surpris'd; however, she followed him to see what he intended. No sooner had he led her into the garden, but he ran back, and pulled out one of the children in the same manner; upon which she ordered them all to leave the school immediately, and they had not been out five minutes, before the top of the house fell in. What a miraculous deliverance was here! How gracious? How good and kind was Pro-

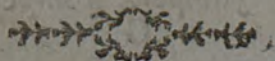
vidence to save all these children from destruction, and to make use of such an instrument, as a little sagacious animal, to accomplish his divine will. I should have observed, that as soon as they were all in the garden, the dog came leaping round them to express his joy, and when the house was fallen, laid himself down quietly by his mistress.

Some of the neighbours who saw the school fall, and who were in great pain for Margery and the little ones, soon spread the news through the village, and all the parents, terrified for their children, came crowding in abundance; they had however, the satisfaction to find them all safe, and upon their knees, with their mistress, giving God thanks for their happy deliverance.

Reflections on the Sagacity of the little Dog.

Jumper, Jumper, Jumper, what a
G

pretty dog he is, and how sensible? Had mankind half the sagacity of Jumper, they would guard against accidents of this sort, by having a public survey occasionally made of all the houses in every parish (especially of those which are old and decayed) and not suffer them to remain in a crazy state, till they fall down on the heads of the poor inhabitants, and crush them to death. Why, it was but a little time since that a house fell down in Gracechurch-street, one in Moorfields, and another in Soho; and many more may tumble before this time twelve months; so friends take care of yourselves, and tell the legislature they ought to take care for you. How can men be so careless? Most of our evils arise from carelessness and extravagance, and yet we excuse ourselves, and lay the fault upon Fortune. Fortune is a fool, and you are a blockhead, if you put it in her power to play tricks with you.



You are not to wonder, my dear reader, that this little dog should have more sense than you, or your father, or your grandfather.

Though GOD Almighty has made man the lord of the creation, and endowed him with reason, yet in many respects, he has been altogether as bountiful to other creatures of his forming. Some of the senses of other animals are more acute than ours, as we find by daily experience. You have heard of the little bird that sings, ' Sweet Jug, Jug, Jug,' 'tis a nightingale. This little creature, after



she has entertained us with her song all the spring, and bred up her little ones, flies into a foreign country, and finds her way over the great sea, without any of the instruments and helps which men are obliged to make use of for that purpose. Was you as wise as the nightingale, you might make all the sailors happy, and have twenty thousand pounds for teaching them the longitude.

Few people think Ralph the raven half so wise and so good as he is. Yet when the prophet Elijah was obliged to fly from Ahab, king of Israel, and hide himself in a cave, the ravens, at the command of God Almighty, fed him every day, and preserved his life.

‘And the word of the Lord came unto Elijah, saying, hide thyself by the brook Cerith, that is before Jordan, and I have commanded the ravens to feed thee there. And the ravens brought him bread and flesh in the morning, and bread and flesh in the evening, and he drank of the brooks.’ *Kings*, Book I. Chap. 17.

And the pretty little dove, when the world was drowned, and he was confined with Noah in the ark, was sent forth by him to see if the waters were abated. 'And he sent forth a dove, to see if the waters were abated from off the face of the ground. And the dove came in to him in the evening; and lo, in her mouth was an olive leaf plucked off: So Noah knew that the waters were abated from off the earth.' *Genesis viii. 8, 11.*

As these, and other animals, are so sensible and kind to us, we ought to be tender and good to them, and not beat them about and kill them, and take away their young ones, as many wicked boys do. Do not the horse and the ass carry you and your burthens? don't the ox plough your ground, the cow give milk, the sheep clothe your back, the dog watch your house, the goose find you in quills to write with, the hen bring eggs for your custards and puddings, and the cock call you up in the morning, when you are

lazy, and like to hurt yourselves by laying too long in bed? If so, how can you be so cruel to them, and abuse the poor dumb creatures? Go, naughty boy, go; be sorry for what you have done, and do so no more, that God Almighty may forgive you. Amen, say I, again and again. God will bless you, but not unless you are merciful and good.

The downfall of the school was a great misfortune to poor Margery Two-Shoes, for she not only lost all her books, but was destitute of a place to teach in; but Sir William Dove, being informed of this, ordered it to be built at his own expence, and till that could be done, Farmer Grove was so kind as to let her have his large hall to teach in.

The house built by Sir William had a statue erected over the door, of a boy sliding on the ice, and under it were these lines, written by Mrs. Two-SHOES, and engraved at her expence,



On SIN. A SIMILE.

As a poor Urchin on the ice,
When he has tumbled once or twice,
With cautious step and trembling goes,
The drop still pendant on his nose,
And trudges on to seek the shore,
Resolv'd to trust the ice no more:
But meeting with a daring mate,
Who often us'd to slide and and skate,
Again is into danger led,
And falls again, and breaks his head
So Youth when first they're drawn to
sin,
And see the danger they are in,

Would gladly quit the thorny way,
 And think it is unsafe to stay;
 But meeting with their wicked train,
 Return with them to sin again;
 With them the paths of vice explore,
 With them are ruin'd ever-more.

C H A P. IV.

*What happened at Farmer Grove's, and
 how she gratified him for the Use of
 his Room.*

WHILE Mrs. Two-Shoes was at Mr. Grove's, which was in the heart of the village, she not only taught the children in the day-time, but the farmer's servants, and all the neighbours, to read and write in the evening; and it was a constant practice before they went away, to make them all go to prayers, and sing Psalms. By this means, the people grew extremely regular, his servants were always at home, instead of being at the ale-house, and he had more work done than ever. This gave not only Mr. Grove, but all the neighbours,

a high opinion of her good sense, and prudent behaviour; and she was so much esteemed, that most of the differences in the parish were left to her decision; and if a man and wife quarrelled (which sometimes happened in that part of the kingdom) both parties certainly came to her for advice. Every body knows, that Martha Wilson was a passionate scolding jade, and that John, her husband, was a surly ill-tempered fellow. These were one day brought by the neighbours, for Margery to talk to them, when they fairly quarrelled before her, and were going to blows; but she stepping between them, thus addressed the husband: John, says she, you are a man, and ought to have more sense than to fly in a passion, at every word that is said amiss by your wife; and Martha, says she, you ought to know your duty better, than to say any thing to aggravate your husband's resentment. These frequent quarrels arise from the indulgence of your vio-

lent passions: for I know you both love one another, notwithstanding what has passed between you. Now, pray tell me John, and tell me Martha, when you have had a quarrel over night, are you not both sorry for it the next day? They both declared that they were: Why then, says she, I'll tell you how to prevent this for the future, if you will both promise to take my advice. They both promised her.—You know, says she, that a small spark will set fire to tinder, and that tinder properly placed will fire a house; an angry word is with you as that spark, for you are both as touchy as tinder, and very often make your own house too hot to hold you. To prevent this, therefore, and to live happily for the future, you must solemnly agree, that if one speaks an angry word, the other will not answer, 'till he or she has distinctly called over all the letters in the alphabet, and the other not reply 'till he has told twenty; by this means your passions will be

fifled, and reason will have time to take the rule.

This is the best receipt that was ever given for a married couple to live in peace: though John and his wife frequently attempted to quarrel afterwards, they never could get their passions to a considerable height; for there was something so droll in thus carrying on the dispute, that before they got to the end of the argument they saw the absurdity of it, laughed at each other, kissed, and were friends.

Just as Mrs. Margery had settled this difference between John and his wife, the children (who had been sent out to play while that business was transacting) returned, some in tears, and others very disconsolate, for the loss of a little dormouse they were very fond of, and which was just dead. Mrs. Margery, who had the art of moralizing and drawing instructions from every accident, took this opportunity of reading them a lecture on the uncertainty

of life, and the necessity of being always prepared for death. You should get up in the morning, says she, and so conduct yourselves, as if that day were to be your last, and lie down at night, as if you never expected to see the world any more. This may be done, says she, without abating of your cheerfulness, for you are not to consider death as an evil, but a convenience, as an useful pilot, who is to convey you to a place of greater happiness: therefore, play, my dear children, and be merry; but be innocent and good. The good man puts death at defiance, for his darts are only dreadful to the wicked.

After this she permitted the children to bury the little dormouse, and desired one of them to write his epitaph, and here it is.

*Epitaph on a DORMOUSE, really written
by a little BOY.*

I.

In paper case,
Hard by this place,
Dead a poor dormouse lies;
And soon or late,
Summon'd by fate,
Each Prince, each Monarch dies.

II.

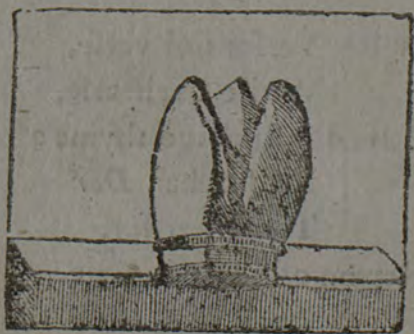
Ye sons of verse,
While I rehearse,
Attend instructive rhyme:
No sins had *Dor*
To answer for,
Repent of yours in time.

H

C H A P. V.

*The whole History of the Considering Cap,
set forth at large for the Benefit of all
whom it may concern.*

THE great reputation Mrs. Margery acquired by composing differences in families, and especially between man and wife, induced her to cultivate that part of her system of morality and œconomy, in order to render it more extensively useful. For this purpose, she contrived what she called a charm for the passions; which was a



considering cap, almost as large as a grenadier's, but of three equal sides; on the first of which was written, I MAY BE WRONG; on the second, IT IS FIFTY TO ONE BUT YOU ARE, and on the third, I'LL CONSIDER OF IT. The other parts, on the outside, were filled with odd characters, as unintelligible as the writings of the old Egyptians; but within-side there was a direction for its use, of the utmost consequence; for it strictly enjoined the possessor to put on the cap, whenever he found his passions begin to grow turbulent, and not to deliver a word whilst it was on, but with great coolness and moderation. As this cap was an universal cure for wrong-headedness, and prevented numberless disputes and quarrels, it greatly hurt the trade of the poor lawyers, but was of the utmost service to the rest of the community. They were bought by husbands and wives, who had themselves frequent occasion for them, and sometimes lent them to their children; they

were also purchased in large quantities by masters and servants; by young folks who were intent on matrimony, by judges, jurymen, and even physicians and divines; nay, if we may believe history, the legislators of the land did not disdain the use of them; and we are told, that when any important debate arose, cap, was the word, and each house looked like a grand synod of Egyptian Priests. Nor was this cap of less use to partners in trade, for with these, as well as with husbands and wives, if one was out of humour, the other threw him the cap, and he was obliged to put it on, and keep it till all was quiet. I myself saw thirteen caps worn at once in one family, which could not have subsisted an hour without them; and I was particularly pleased at Sir Humphrey Huffum's, to hear a little girl, when her father was out of humour, ask her mamma, 'if she should reach down the cap?' These caps, indeed, were of such utility, that people of sense never went without them; and



a witch! upon this she, laughing answered, a conjurer! a conjurer! and so they parted; but it did not end thus, for a warrant was issued out against Mrs. Margery, and she was carried to a meeting of the justices, whither all the neighbours followed her.

At the meeting, one of the justices, who knew little of life, and less of the law, behaved very idly, and though nobody was able to prove any thing against her, asked, who she could bring to her

character? Who can you bring against my character, Sir, says she. There are people enough who would appear in my defence, were it necessary; but I never supposed that any one here could be so weak, as to believe there was any such thing as a witch. If I am a witch, this is my charm, and (laying a barometer or weather-glass on the table) it is with this, says she, that I have taught my neighbours to know the state of the weather. All the company laughed; and Sir William Dove, who was on the bench, asked her accusers how they could be such fools as to think there was any such thing as a witch. It is true continued he, many innocent and worthy people have been abused, and even murdered on this absurd and foolish supposition, which is a scandal to our religion, to our laws, to our nation, and to common sense: but I will tell you a story.

There was in the west of England, a poor industrious woman, who la-

boured under the same evil report, which this good woman is accused of. Every hog that died with the murrain, every cow that slipt her calf, she was accountable for; if a horse had the staggers, she was supposed to be in his head; and whenever the wind blew a little harder than ordinary, Goody Giles was playing her tricks, and riding upon a broomstick in the air. These, and a thousand other phantacies, too ridiculous to recite, possessed the pates of the common people; horses shoes were nailed with the heels upwards, and many tricks made use of, to mortify the poor creature; and such was their rage against her, that they petitioned Mr. Williams, the parson of the parish, not to let her come to church: and, at last, even insisted upon it: but this he over-ruled, and allowed the poor old woman a nook in one of the aisles to herself, where she muttered over her prayers in the best manner she could. The parish, thus disconcerted and enraged, with-

drew the small pittance, they allowed for her support, and would have reduced her to the necessity of starving, had she not been still assisted by the benevolent Mr. Williams.

But I hasten to the sequel of my story, in which you will find, that the true source from whence witchcraft springs is *poverty, age, and ignorance*: and that it is impossible for a woman to pass for a witch, unless she is *very poor, very old*, and lives in a neighbourhood where the people are *void of common sense*.

Some time after, a brother of her's died in London, who though he would not part with a farthing while he lived, at his death was obliged to leave her five thousand pounds, that he could not carry with him. This altered the face of Jane's affairs prodigiously: she was no longer Jane, alias Joan Giles, the ugly old witch, but Madam Giles; her old ragged garb was exchanged for one that was new and genteel; her greatest enemies made their

court to her, even the justice himself came to wish her joy; and though several hogs and horses died, and the wind frequently blew afterwards, yet madam Giles was never supposed to have a hand in it; and from hence it is plain, as I observed before, that a woman must be *very poor*, *very old*, and live in a neighbourhood, where the people are *very stupid*, before she can possibly pass for a witch.

It was a saying of Mr. Williams, who would sometimes be jocular, and had the art of making even satire agreeable; that if ever Jane deserved the character of a witch, it was after this money was left her; for that with her five thousand pounds she did more acts of charity and friendly offices, than all the people of fortune within fifty miles of the place.

After this, Sir William inveighed against the absurd and foolish notions, which the country people had imbibed concerning witches and witchcraft, and having proved that there was no such thing, but that all were the effects of folly

and ignorance, he gave the court such an account of Mrs. Margery Two-Shoes and her virtue, good sense, and prudent behaviour, that the gentlemen present were enamoured with her, and returned her public thanks for the great service she had done the country. One gentleman in particular, I mean Sir Charles Jones, had conceived such a high opinion of her that he offered her a considerable sum to take the care of his family, and the education of his daughter, which however she refused; but this gentleman sending for her afterwards when he had a dangerous fit of illness, she went, and behaved so prudently in the family, and so tenderly to him and his daughter, that he would not permit her to leave the house, but soon after made her proposals of marriage. She was truly sensible of the honour he intended her, but, though poor, she would not consent to be made a lady, till he had effectually provided for his daughter; for she told him, that power was a dangerous thing to be trusted

with, and that a good man or woman would never throw themselves into the road of temptation.

All things being settled, and the day fixed, the neighbours came in crowds to see the wedding; for they were all glad, that one who had been such a good little girl, and was become such a virtuous and good woman, was going to be made a lady: but just as the clergyman had opened his book, a gentleman richly dressed ran into the church, and cried, stop! stop!



This greatly alarmed the congregation, particularly the intended bride and bridegroom, whom he first accosted, and desired to speak with them apart. After they had been talking for some time, the people were greatly surpris'd to see Sir Charles stand motionless, and his bride cry and faint away in the stranger's arms. This seeming grief, however, was only a prelude to a flood of joy, which immediately succeeded; for you must know, gentle reader, that this gentleman, so richly dress'd, was that identical little boy, whom you before saw in the sailor's habit; in short it was little Tom Two Shoes, Mrs. Margery's brother, who was just come from beyond sea, where he had made a large fortune, and hearing, as soon as he landed of his sister's intended wedding, had rode post, to see that a proper settlement was made on her; which he thought she was now intitled to, as he himself was both able and willing to give her an ample fortune.

They soon returned, and were married in tears, but they were tears of joy.

CHAP. VII. and last.

The true Use of Riches.

THE harmony and affection that subsisted between this happy couple, is inexpressible; but time, which dissolves the closest union, after six years, severed Sir Charles from his lady; for being seized with a violent fever he died, and left her full of grief, though possessed of a large fortune.

We forgot to remark, that after her marriage, Lady Jones (for so she was now called) ordered a house in the village to be fitted up for the purpose of a school, and placed a poor man and his wife there, who were well acquainted with the English language, and set good examples to the whole village in sobriety and honesty; here she permitted all the poor children to be taught to read and write, strictly

desiring the school-mistress to instruct the girls in useful needle-work—and the school-master, having been a turner by trade, taught many of the lads his art, to that they could make several useful pieces of household furniture for their parents; some of which are also presented annually to Lady Jones as specimens of good workmanship, and which induced her to recommend several ingenious boys to tradesmen as apprentices, many of whom became good men, and had great cause for thankfulness to God, who had raised them a friend in the late Goody Two-Shoes; and, by her care, had been instructed to fear their Maker, to love their neighbours, and to be kind (not revengeful) to their enemies—and withal, to live soberly and honestly in this world.—She not only furnished the house of the school-master and mistress, but allowed them a competent salary for their support, and supplied the school with books.

About this time, she heard that her kind friend Mr. Smith was oppressed by Sir Timothy Gripe, the Justice, and his friend Graspall, upon which she, in conjunction with her brother, defended him, and the cause was tried in Westminster-hall, where Mr. Smith gained a verdict: and it appearing that Sir Timothy had behaved most scandalously, as a justice of the peace, he was struck off the list, and no longer permitted to act in that capacity. This was a sharp stroke to a man of his imperious disposition, and this was followed by one yet more severe; for a relation of his, who had an undoubted right to the Mouldwell estate, finding that it was possible to get the better at law of a rich man, laid claim to it, brought his action, and recovered the whole manor of Mouldwell; and being afterwards inclined to sell it, he, in consideration of what the said Lady Margery had lent him during his distress, made her the first offer, and she purchased the whole, and threw it into small farms, that the poor

might be no longer under the dominion of two overgrown men.

This was a great mortification to Sir Timothy, as well as to his friend Graspall, who from this time experienced nothing but misfortunes, and was in a few years dispossessed of all his ill-gotten wealth, but Lady Margery desired, that his children might be treated with care and tenderness: "for they," says she, "are no ways accountable for the actions of their father."

She paid great regard to the poor, made their interest her own, and to induce them to come regularly to church, she ordered a loaf, or the price of a loaf, to be given to every one who would accept of it. This brought many to church, who by degrees learned their duty, and then came on a more noble principle. She also took care to encourage matrimony; and in order to induce her tenants and neighbours to enter into that happy state, she always gave the young couple

something towards house-keeping; and was kind to their children, whom she had frequently to her house on a Sunday evening, to instruct them in religion and morality; after which she treated them with a supper, and gave them such books as they wanted, nor did she forget them at her death, but left each a legacy.

There is one request however, to finish, that we cannot help taking some notice of it in this place; which is that of her giving so many acres of land to be planted yearly with potatoes, for all the poor of any parish who would come to fetch them for the use of their families; but if any took them to sell, they were deprived of that privilege ever

after. And these roots were planted from the rent arising from a farm which she had assigned over for that purpose.

In short, she was a mother to the poor, a physician to the sick, and a friend to all who were in distress. Her life was the greatest blessing, and her death the

greatest calamity that ever was felt in the neighbourhood.

On this occasion the following lines were spoken extempore by a young gentleman.

How vain the tears that fall from you,
And here supply the place of dew?
How vain to weep the happy dead,
Who now to happy realms are fled?
Repine no more, your plaints forbear,
And all prepare to meet them there.

THE END.

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