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#### THE

## Lady's New-years Gift:

# ADVICE

## DAUGHTER,

Under these following Heads: Viz.

Religion,
Husband,
House and Fall Vanity and
mily.
Servants,
Behaviour and
Conversation,

Religion,
Friendships,
Censure,
Vanity and
Pride.
Diversions,
Dancing.

The Third Edition Corrected by the Original:

London, Printed for Matt. Gillystower in Westminster-Hall, and James Partridge at Charing-Cross. 1688.

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Jan. 9.

Rob. Midgly.

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

His Book being sent to a Scrive-This Book being form
ner to be Copied out, the Scrivener surreptitiously took another Copy of it for himself, and disposing it to a Person that knew not what to do with it, and ignorant of its worth, he sold it us: We getting a Licence for it, as a Book of an unknown Author, put it to the Press; but finding such a multitude of Faults in it, as bath made us ashamed and troubled that so excellent a Piece (according to the Universal Judyment) (hould be so mangled and abused, we have made all the haste we could to get the Original Manuscript it self, which the said Person had, and Printed this new Edition. The Reader shall know this right Copy from the other by the Engraved Figure before the Title.

Matthew Gillyflower. James Partridge.

## THE

Lady's New-Years Gift:

OR,

## ADVICE

T O A

## DAUGHTER

## INTRODUCTION.

Dear Daughter,

Find, that even our most pleasing Thoughts will be in B motion;

motion; and the Mind can have no rest whilst it is posfess'd by a darling Passion. · You are at present the chief Object of my Care, as well as of my Kindness, which sometimes throweth me into Visions of your being happy in the World, that are better suited to my partial Wishes, than to my reasonable Hopes for you. At other times, when my Fears prevail, I shrink as if I were struck at the prospect of Danger, to which a young Woman must be expos'd. By how much the more Lively, fo much the more Liable you are to be hurt; as the finest Plants are foonest nipped by the Frost. Whilst you are play-

ing full of Innocence, the spiteful World will bite, except you are guarded by your Caution. Want of Care therefore, my dear Child, is never to be excus'd; since, as to this World, it hath the same effect as want of Vertue. Such an early sprouting Wit requireth to be so much the more sheltred by some Rules, like something strew'd on tender Flowers to preserve them from being blasted. You must take it well to be prun'd by so kind a Hand as that of a Father. There may be some bitterness in meer Obedience: The natural Love of Liberty may help to make the Commands of a Parent harder to go B 2 down.

down. Some inward resistance there will be, where Power and not Choice maketh us move; but when a Father layeth aside his Authority, and persuadeth only by his Kindness, you will never answer it to Good Nature, if it hath not weight with you.

A great part of what is faid in the following Difcourse, may be above the present growth of your Understanding; but that becoming every day taller, will in a little time reach up to it, fo as to make it easie to you. I am willing to begin with you before your Mind is quite form'd, that being the time in which it is most ca-

pable

pable of receiving a Colour that will last when it is mix'd with it. Few things are well learnt, but by early *Precepts*: Those well insus'd, make them *Natural*; and we are never sure of retaining what is valuable, till by a continual *Habit* we have made it a Piece of us.

Whether my Skill can draw the Picture of a fine Woman, may be a Question; but it can be none, That I have drawn that of a kind Father: If you will take an exact Copy, I will so far presume upon my Workmanship, as to undertake you shall not make an ill Figure, Give me so much Credit as to try, nd I am sure that neither B 3

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your Wishes nor mine shall be disappointed.

## RELIGION.

He first thing to be considered, is Religion: It must be the chief Object of your Thoughts, since it would be a vain thing to direct your Behaviour in the World, and forget that which you are to have towards him who made it. In a strict fense, it is the only thing necessary: you must take it into your Mind, and thence throw it into your Heart, where you are to embrace it

so close, as never to lose the Possession of it. But then it is necessary to distinguish between the Reality and the Pretence. Religion doth not consist in believing the Legend of the Nursery, where Children with their Milk are fed with the Tales of Witches, Hobgoblins, Prophecies, and Miracles. We fuck in fo greedily these early Mistakes, that our riper Understanding hath much ado to cleanse our Minds from this kind of Trash: The Stories are so entertaining, that we do not only believe them, but relate them; which makes the discovery of the Truth fomewhat grievous, when it makes us lose such a Field B 4

of Impertinence, where we might have diverted our felves, besides the shame thrown upon us for having ever receiv'd them. This is making the World a Feast, and imputing to God Almighty, That the Province he affigneth to the Devil, is to play at Blind-mans-buff, and shew Tricks with Mankind; and is so far from being Religion, that it is not Sense, and hath right only to be call'd that kind of Devotion, of which, Ignorance is the undoubted Mother, without competition or dispute. These Mistakes are therefore to be left off with your Hangingfleeves; and you ought to be as much out of countenance to be found with them about you, as to be feen playing with Babies, at an Age when other things are expe-

cted from you.

The next thing to be obferv'd to you, is, That Religion doth as little consist in loud Answers and devout Convulsions at Church, or Praying in an extraordinary manner. Some Ladies are fo extreme stirring at Church, one would swear the Worm in their Conscience made them fo unquiet. Others will have fuch a Divided Face between a Devout Goggle and an Inviting Glance, that the unnatural Mixture maketh even their best Looks to be at that time ridiculous. These 10 Advice to a Daughter.

affected Appearances are ever suspected, like very strong Persumes, which are generally thought no very good Symptoms in those that make use of them. Let your earnestness therefore be reserved for your Closet, where you may have God Almighty to your self: In Publick be still and calm, neither indecently Careless, or Affected in the other Extream.

It is not true Devotion, to put on an angry Zeal against those who may be of a differing Persuasion. Partiality to our selves makes us often mistake it for a Duty, to fall hard upon others in that case; and being push'd on with Self-conceit,

we strike without mercy, believing that the Wounds we give are Meritorious, and that we are fighting God Almighty's Quarrel; when the truth is, we are only fetting out our selves. Our Devotion too often breaketh out into that Shape which most agreeth with our particular Temper. The Cholerick grow into a hardned Severity against all who distent from them, fnatch at all the Texts of Scripture that suit with their Complexion; and because God's Wrath was some time kindled, they conclude, That Anger is a Divine Vertue; and are so far from imagining that their ill-natur'd Zeal requireth an Apology, that

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they value themselves upon it, & triumph in it. Others, whose Nature is more Credulous than ordinary, admit no Bounds or Measures to it; they grow as proud of extending their Faith, as Princes are of enlarging their Dominions; not considering, that our Faith, like our Stomach, is capable of being over-charg'd; and that as the Last is destroy'd by taking-in more than it can digest, so our Reason may be extinguish'd by oppressing it with the weight of too many strange things; especially if we are forbidden to chew what we are commanded to swallow. The Melancholy and the Sullen are apt to place a great part of their Religion

Religion in Dejected and Illhumour'd Looks, putting on an unsociable Face, and declaiming against the Innocent Entertainments of Life, with as much sharpness as they could bestow upon the great-est Crimes. This generally is only a Vizard, there is feldom any thing real in it. No other thing is the better for being Sowre; and it would be hard that Religion should be so, which is the best of things. In the mean time it may be faid with truth, That this furly kind of Devotion hath perhaps done little less hurt in · the World, by frighting, than the most scandalous Examples have done by infecting it. Having

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Having told you, in these few Instances, to which many more might have been added, what is not true Religion; it is time to describe to you, what is fo. The ordinary Definitions are no more like it, than the common Sign-posts are like the Princes they would represent; the unskilful Dawbers in all Ages have generally laid on fuch ill Colours, and drawn such harsh Lines, that the Beauty of it is not easily to be discover'd: They have put in all the forbidding Features that can be thought of; and in the first place, have made it an irreconcileable Enemy. to Nature; when, in reality, they are not only Friends,

but Twins, born together at the same time; and it is doing violence to them both, to go about to have them separated. Nothing is so kind and fo inviting as true and unsophisticated Religion: In stead of imposing unnecessary Burdens upon our Nature, it easeth us of the greater weight of our Passions and Mistakes: In stead of subduing us with Rigour, it redeemeth us from the Slavery we are in too our selves, who are the most severe Masters, whilst we are under the Usurpation of our Appetites let loose and unrestrain'd.

Religion is a chearful thing, so far from being always at Cuffs

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Cuffs with Good Humour, that it is inseparably united to it. Nothing unpleasant belongs to it, though the Spiritual Cooks have done their unskilful part to give an ill Relish to it. A wise Epicure would be Religious for the sake of Pleasure: Good Sense is the Foundation of both; and he is a Bungler who aimeth at true Luxury, but where they are joyn'd.

Religion is exalted Reason, refin'd and sifted from the grosser parts of it: It dwelleth in the upper Region of the Mind, where there are no Clouds or Mists to darken or offend it: It is both the Foundation and the Crown of all Vertues: it is Morality

Morality improv'd and rais'd to its height, by being carried nearer Heaven, the only place where Perfection resideth. It cleanseth the Understanding, and brusheth off the Earth that hangeth about our Souls. It doth not want the Hopes and the Terrors which are made use of to support it; neither ought it to descend to the borrowing any Argument out of it self, since there we may find every thing that should invite us. If we were to be hired to Religion, it is able to out-bid the corrupted World, with all it can offer to us, being so much the Richer of the too in every thing where Reason is admitted to be Judge of the Value. Since this is so, it is worth your pains to make Religion your choice, and not make use

of it only as a Refuge.

There are Ladies, who finding by the too visible decay of their good Looks, that they can shine no more by that Light, put on the Varnish of an affected Devotion, to keep up some kind of Figure in the World; they take Sanctuary in the Church, where they are purfued by growing Contempt, which will not be stopt, but followeth them to the Altar: such late penitence is only a disguise for the tormenting grief of being no more handsom. That is the killing thought which draweth the sighs and tears, that appear outwardly to be applied to a better end.

There are many who have and Aguish Devotion, Hot and Cold Fits, long Intermissions, and violent Raptures; this unevenness is by all means to be avoided: let your method be a steady course of good Life, that may run like a smooth Stream, and be a perpetual Spring to furnish to the continued Exercise of Vertue. Your Devotion may be earnest, but it must be unconstrained; and like other Duties, you must make it your Pleasure too, or else it will have but very little efficacy. By this Rule you may best judge of your own Heart;

Heart. Whilst these Duties

are Joys, it is an Evidence of their being sincere; but when they are a Penance, it is a fign that your Nature maketh some resistance; and whilst that lasteth, you can

never be entirely secure of your self.

If you are often unquiet, and too nearly touch'd by the cross Accidents of Life, your Devotion is not of the right Standard, there is too much Allay in it. That which is right and unnixt, taketh away the Sting of every thing that would trouble you: It is like a healing Balm, that extingusheth the sharpness of the Blood; fo this softneth and dissolveth the Anguish of

the Mind. A devout Mind hath this Privilege, of being free from Passion, as some Climates are from all manner of venomous kind of Creatures; it will raise you above the little Vexations to which others for want of it, will be expos'd, and will bring you to a Temper, not of stupid Indifference, but of such a wise Resignation, that you may live in the World, so as it may hang about you like a loose Garment, and not tied too close to you.

Take heed of running into that common Error, of applying God's Judgments upon particular Occasions. Our Weights and Measures are not competent to make the Di-

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stribution either of his Mercy or his Justice: He hath thrown a Veil over these things, which makes it not only an Impertinence, but a kind of Sacrilege, for us to give Sentence in them without his Commis-

sion.

Asto your particular Faith, keep to the Religion that is grown up with you, both as it is the best in it self, and that the reason of staying in it upon that Ground is somewhat stronger for your Sex, than it will perhaps be allow'd to be for ours; in respect that the Voluminous Enquiries into the Truth, by Reading, are less expected from you. The Best of Books will be direction enough to you

not to change; and while you are fix'd and sufficiently confirm'd in your own Mind, you'l do best to keep vain Doubts and Scruples at such a distance, that they may give you no disquiet. Let me recommend to you a Method of being rightly inform'd, which can never fail: it is in short this: Get Understanding, and practise Vertue; and if you are so Blessed as to have these for your Share, it is not furer that there is a God, than it is, that by him all Necessary Truths will be revealed to you.

## HUSBAND.

HAT which challengeth the next place in your Thoughts, is, How to live with a Husband: And though that is so large a Word, that few Rules can be fix'd to it which are unchangeable, the Methods being as various as the several Tempers of Men to which they must be suited 5 yet I cannot omit some General Observations, which, with the help of your own, may the better direct you in the part of your Life upon which your Happiness most dependeth.

It is one of the Disadvantages belonging to your Sex, that young Women are feldom permitted to make their own Choice; their Friends Care and Experience are thought safer Guides to them, than their own Fancies; and their Modesty often forbiddeth them to refuse when their Parents recommend, though their inward Consent may not entirely go along with it: In this case there remaineth nothing for them to do, but to endeavour to make that easie which falleth to their Lot, and by a wife use of every thing they may dislike in a Husband, turn that by degrees to be very supportable,

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which, if neglected, might in

time beget an Aversion.

You must first lay it down for a Foundation in general, That there is Inequality in the Sexes, and that for the better Oeconomy of the World, the Men, who were to be the Law-givers, had the larger share of Reason bestow'd upon them; by which means your Sex is the better prepar'd for the Compliance that is necessary for the better performance of those Duties which feem'd to be most properly affign'd to it. This looks a little uncourtly at the first appearance; but upon examination it will be found, that Nature is so far from being unjust to you, that she

is partial on your fide: She hath made you fuch large Amends by other Advantages, for the seeming Injustice of the first Distribution, that the Right of Complaining is come over to our Sex 3 you have it in your power not only to free your selves, but to subdue your Masters, and without violence throw both their Natural and Legal Authority at your Feet. We are made of differing Tempers, that our Defects might be mutually supplied: Your Sex wanteth our Reason for your Conduct, and our Strength for your Protection: Ours wanteth your Gentleness to soften, and to entertain us. The first part of our Life is a good  $C_2$ 

deal of it subjected to you in the Nursery, where you Reign without Competition, and by that means have the advantage of giving the first Impressions; afterwards you have stronger Influences, which, well manag'd, have more force in your behalf, than all our Priviledges and Jurisdictions can pretend to have against you. You have more strength in your Looks, than we have in our Laws; and more power by your Tears, than we have by our Arguments.

It is true, that the Laws of Marriage, run in a harsher stile towards your Sex. Obey is an ungentle word, and less case to be digested, by ma-

king

king fuch an unkind distinction in the Words of Contract, and so very unsuitable to the excess of Good Manners, that generally goes before it; besides, the universality of the Rule seemeth to be a Grievance, and it appeareth reasonable, that there might be an Exemption for extraordinary Women, from ordinary Rules, to take away the just Exception that lieth against the false measure of general Equality: it may be alledged by the Council retained by your Sex, as there is in all other Laws, an Appeal from the Letter to Equity in Cases that require it, It is as reasonable, that some Court of a larger Jurisdiction might

be erected, where some Wives might resort and plead, especially, and in such Instances, where Nature is so kind, as to raise them above the level of their own Sex, that they might have Relief, and obtain a Mitigation in their own particular, of a Sentence which was given generally against Woman-kind.

The causes of Separation are now so very course, that few are consident enough to buy their Liberty at the price of having their Modesty so exposed, and for disparity of Minds, which above all other things requireth a Remedy, the Laws have made no provision; so little resin'd are numbers of Men, by

whom

whom they are compil'd. This, and a great deal more might be said to give a colour to this Complaint; but the Answer is, in short, That the Institution of Marriage is too sacred to admit of a Liberty of Objection to it; that the Supposition of your being the weaker Sex, having without all doubt a good Foundation, maketh it reafonable to subject it to the Masculine Dominion; that no Rule can be so perfect, as not to admit some Exceptions; but the Law presumeth there would be fo few found in this Case, who would have a sufficient Right to such a Privilege, that it is safer some Injustice should be connived

at in a very few Instances, than to break into an Establishment, upon which the Order of Humane Society doth fo much depend. You are therefore to make the best of what is setled by Law and Custom, and not vainly imagine, that it will be changed for your fake. But that you may not be discouraged, as if you lay under the weight of an incurable Grievance, you are to know, that by a wife and dexterous Conduct, it will be in your power to relieve your felf from any thing that looketh like a disadvantage in it. For your better direction, I will give a hint of the most ordinary Causes of Dissatisfaction between Man,

and Wife, that you may be able by such a Warning to live so upon your Guard, that when you shall be married, you may know how to cure your Husband's Mistakes, and to prevent

your own.

First then, you are to confider, you live in a time which hath rendred some kind of Frailties so habitual, that they lay claim to large Grains of Allowance. The World in this is somewhat unequal, and our Sex feemeth to play the Tyrant, in distinguishing partiality for our felves, by making that in the utmost degree Criminal in the Woman, which in a Man passeth under a much gentler Censure. The Root C 5

and Excuse of this Injustice is the Preservation of Families. from any Mixture that may bring a Blemish to them: And whilft the Point of Honour continues to be fo plac'd, it seems unavoidable to give your Sex the greater share of the Penalty. But if in this. it lieth under any Disadvantage, you are more than recompens'd, by having the Honour of Families in your keeping. The Confideration so great a Trust must give you, maketh full amends; and this Power the World hath lodg'd in you, can hardly fail to restrain the Severity of an ill Husband, and to improve the Kindness and Esteem of a good one. This

being fo, remember, That next to the danger of committing the Fault your self, the greatest is that of seeing it in your Husband. Do not feem to look or hear that way: If he is a Man of Sense, he will reclaim himfelf; the Folly of it, is of it self sufficient to cure him: If he is not fo, he will be provok'd, but not reform'd. To expostulate in these Cases, looketh like declaring War, and preparing for Reprifals; which to a thinking Husband would be a dangerous Reflexion. Besides, it is so course a Reason which will be asfign'd for a Lady's too great Warmth upon such an occafion, that Modesty no less than-

Prudence ought to restrain her; since such an undecent Complaint makesa Wife much more ridiculous, than the Injury that provoketh her to it. But it is yet worse, and more unskilful, to blaze it in the World, expecting it should rise up in Arms to take her part: Whereas she will find, it can have no other Effect, than that she will be served up in all Companies, as the reigning Jeast at that time; and will continue to be the common Entertainment, till she is rescu'd by some newer Folly that cometh upon the Stage, and driveth her away from it. The Impertinence of fuch Methods is fo plain, that it doth not deserve

deserve the Pains of being laid open. Be affur'd, that in these Cases your Discretion and Silence will be the most prevailing Reproof; and an affected Ignorance, which is seldom a Vertue, is a great one here: And when your Husband feeth how unwilling you are to be uneasie, there is no stronger Argument to perswade him not to be unjust to you. Besides, it will naturally make him more yielding in other things: And whether it be to cover or redeem his Offence, you may have the good Effect of it whilst it lasteth, and all that while have the most reasonable Ground that can be, of prefuming, such a Behaviour at laft

last will intirely convert him. There is nothing so glorious to a Wise, as a Victory so gain'd: A Man so reclaim'd, is for ever after subjected to her Vertue; and her bearing for a time, is more than rewarded by a Triumph that will continue and a Life.

tinue as long as her Life.

The next thing I will suppose, is, That your Husband may love Wine more than is convenient. It will be granted, That though there are Vices of a deeper dye, there are none that have greater Deformity than this, when it is not restrain'd: But with all this, the same Custom which is the more to be lamented for its being fo general, should make it less un-

easie

easie to every one in particular who is to suffer by the Effects of it: So that in the first place, it will be no new thing if you should have a Drunkard for your Husband; and there is by too frequent Examples evidence enough, that fuch a thing may happen, and yet a Wife may live too. without being miserable. Self-love dictateth aggravating words to every thing we feel; Ruine and Misery are the Terms we apply to whatever we do not like, forgetting the Mixture allotted to us by the Condition of Humane Life, by which it is not intended we should be quite exempt from trouble. It is fair, if we can escape flich

fuch a Degree of it as would oppress us, and enjoy so much of the pleasant part as may lessen the ill taste of such things as are unwelcome to us. Every thing hath two Sides, and for our own ease we ought to direct our Thoughts to that which must be least liable to exception. To fall upon the worst side of a Drunkard, giveth so unpleasant a Prospect, that it is not possible to dwell upon it. Let us pass then to the more favourable part, as far as a Wife is concern'd in it. I am tempted to say (if the Irregularity of the Ex-pression could in strictness be justified) That a Wife is to thank God her Husband hath Faults.

Faults. Mark the seeming Paradox, my Dear, for your own Instruction, it being intended no further. A Husband without Faults is a dangerous Observer; he hath an Eye so piercing, and seeth every thing so plain, that it is expos'd to his full Censure; and though I will not doubt but that your Vertue will disappoint the sharpest Enquiries; yet few Women can bear the having all they fay or do represented in the clear Glass of an Understanding without Faults. Nothing softneth the Arrogance of our Nature, like a Mixture of some Frailties; it is by them we are best told, that we must not strike too hard upon others, because we

our selves do so often deferve Blows: They pull our Rage by the Sleeve, and whisper Gentleness to us in our Censures, even when they are rightly applied. The Faults and Passions of Husbands bring them down to you, and make them content to live upon less unequal Terms, than Faultless Men would be willing to stoop to; so haughty is Mankind till humbled by common Weaknesses and Defects, which in our corrupted State. contribute more towards the reconciling us to one another, than all the Precepts of the Philosophers and Divines; so that where the Errors of our Nature make amends

amends for the Difadvantages of yours, it is more your part to make use of the Benefits, than to quarrel at the Fault.

Thus in case a drunken Husband should fall to your share, if you will be wife and patient, his Wine shall be of your side; it will throw a Veil over your Mistakes, it will set out and improve every thing you do, that he is pleased with. Others will like him less, and by that means he may perhaps like you the more, when after having dined too well, he is received at home without a Storm, or so much as a repreachful Look, the Wine will naturally work out all in Kindness, which a Wife

a Wife must encourage, let it be wrapped up in never fo much Impertinence: On the other fide, it would boil up into Rage, if the mistaken Wife should treat him roughly, like a certain thing called a kind Shrew, than which the World, with all its Plenty, cannot shew a more Senceless, Ill-bred, forbidding Creature. Consider, that where the Man will give such frequent Intermissions of the use of his Reason, the Wife insensibly getteth a Right of Governing in the Vacancy, and that raiseth her Character and Credit in the Family, to a higher pitch than perhaps could be done under a sober Husband, who never putteth

teth himself into an Incapacity of holding the Reins. If these are not Intire Consolations, at least they are Remedies to some Degree: They cannot make Drunkenness a Vertue, nor a Husband given to it a Felicity; but you will do your felf no ill office in the endeavouring, by these means, to make the best of such a Lot, in case it should happen to be yours, and by the help of a wife Observation, to make that very supportable, which would otherwise be a Load that would oppress you.

The next Case I will put is, That your Husband may be Cholerick or Ill-humour'd. To this it may be said, That

passionate

passionate Men generally make amends at the Foot of the Account: fuch a Man, if he is angry one day without any Sense, will the next day be as kind without any Reafon; so that by marking how the Wheels of such a Mans Head use to move, you may easily bring over all his Pasfions to your Party; in stead of being struck down by his Thunder, you shall direct it where and upon whom you shall think it best applied. Thus are the strongest Poisons turn'd to the best Remedies; but then there must be Art in it, and a skilful Hand, else the least bungling maketh it mortal. There is a great deal of nice Care required

quired to deal with a Man of this Complexion; Choler proceedeth from Pride, and maketh a Man so partial to himself, that he swelleth against Contradiction, and thinketh he is lessened if he is opposed; you must in this Case take heed of increasing the Storm by an unwary Word, or kindling the Fire whilst the Wind is in a Corner which may blow it in your Face: You are dextroufly to yield every thing till he beginneth to cool, and then by flow degrees you may rise and gain upon him: Your Gentleness well timed, will, like a Charm, dispel his Anger ill placed; a kind Smile will reclaim, when a Brill

shrill pettish Answer would provoke him; rather than fail upon fuch occasions, when other Remedies are too weak, a little Flattery may be admitted, which by being necessary, will cease to be Criminal: If Ill-Humour and Sullenness, and nottopen and sudden Heat is his Disease, there is a way of treating that too, so as to make it a Grievance to be endured: In order to it, you are first to know, that naturally good Sence hath a mixture of *Jurly* in't; and there being so much folly in the World, and for the most part fo triumphant, it giveth frequent Temptations to raise the Spleen of. Men who think right; therefore that

which may generally be call'd Ill Humour, is not always a Fault; it becometh one, when either it is wrong applyed, or that it is continued too long, when it is not fo: For this Reason, you must not too hastily fix an ill name upon that which may perhaps not deserve it; and though the Cafe should be, that your Husband might too fowrly refent any thing he disliketh, it may so happen, that more Blame may belong to your Mistake, than to his ill Humour. If a Husband behaveth himself sometimes with an Indifference that a Wife may think offenfive, she is in the wrong to put the worst sense upon it,

if by any means it will admit a better. Some Wives will call it his Humour, if their Husbands change their Style from that which they used whilst they made their first Addresses to them: Others will allow no intermission or abatement in the Expressions of Kindness to them, not enough distinguishing Times, and forgetting that it is impossible for Men to keep themselves up all their Lives to the height of some extravagant Moments. A Man may at some times be less careful in little things, without any cold or disobliging Reasons for it; as a Wife may be too expecting in smaller matters, without drawing upon herfelf the Inference of being unkind: And if your Husband should be really sullen, and have such frequent Fits, as might take away the Excuse of it, it concerneth you to have an Eye prepared to discern the first Appearances of Cloudy Weather, and to watch when the Fit goeth off, which Teldom lasteth long if it is let alone; but whilft the Mind is fore, every thing galleth it, and that maketh it necessary to let the Black Humour begin to spend it self, before you begin to come in and venture to undertake it.

If in the Lottery of the World you should draw a Covetous Husband, I confessit

will not make you proud of your good Luck; yet even such a one may be endured too, though there are few Passions more untractable than that of Avarice. You must first take care that your Definition of Avarice may not be a Mistake; you are to examine every Circumstance of your Husband's Fortune, and weigh the Reason of every thing you expect from him before you have right to pronounce that Sentence: The Complaint is now fo generally against all Husbands, that it giveth great suspicion of its being often ill-grounded; it is impossible they should all deserve that Cenfure, and therefore it is cer-

tains

tain, that it is many times misapplyed: he that spareth in every thing is an inexcusable Niggard, he that spareth in nothing is as inexcusable a Madman; the mean is, to spare in what is least necessary, to lay out more liberally in what is most required in our several citcumstances; yet this will not always satisfie, there are Wives who are impatient of the Rules of Oeconomy, and are apt to call their Husbands Kindness in question, if any other measure is put to their expence than that of their own Fancy; be fure to avoid this dangerous Errour, fuch a partiality to your Self, which is so offensive to an understanding Man, that he will very

very ill bear a Wife's giving her felf such an injurious preference to all the Family, and whatever belongeth to it:
But to admit the worst, and that your Husband is really a Close-handed Wretch, you must in this, as in other Cases, endeavour to make it less afflicting to you; and first you must observe seasonable hours of speaking.

When you offer any thing in opposition to this reigning Humour, a third hand and a wife Friend, may often prevail more than you will be allowed to do in your own Cause: Sometimes you are dextrously to go along with him in things, where you see that the niggardly part of his Mind

is most predominant, by which you will have the better opportunity of perswading him in things where he may be more indifferent : Our Passions are very unequal, and are apt to be raised or lessened, according as they work upon different Objects; they are not to be stopped or restrained. in those things where our Mind is more particularly engaged: In other matters they are more tractable, and will sometimes give Reason a hearing, and admit a fair Dispute. More than that, there are few Men, even in this instance of Avarice, so intirely abandoned to it, that at some hours, and upon some occasions, will not forget their natures, and for D 4

that time turn Prodigal; the same Man who will grudge himself what is necessary, let his Pride be raifed and he shall be profuse; at another time his Anger shall have the same effect; a fit of Vanity, Ambition, and sometimes of Kindness, shall open and inlarge his narrow Mind; a Dose of Wine will work upon this tough humour, and for the time difsolve it: Your business must be, if this Case happeneth, to watch these critical moments, and not let one of them slip without making your advantage of it; and a Wife may be faid to want skill, if by these means she is not able to secure her self in a good measure against the Inconveniencies this **fcurvy** 

feurvy quality in a Husband might bring upon her, except he should be such an incurable Monster, as I hope will never fall to your share.

The last supposition I will make, is, That your Husband should be weak and incompetent to make use of the Privileges that belong to him; it will be yielded, that fuch a one leaveth room for a great many Objections; but God Almighty feldom fendeth a Grievance without a Remedy, or at least such a Mitigation as taketh away a great part of the sting, and smart of it. To make such a Misfortune less heavy, you are first to bring to your Observation, That a D 5

Wife very often maketh the better Figure, for her Husbands making no great one, and there seemeth to be little reason, why the same Lady that chuseth a Waiting-Woman with worse Looks, may not be content with a Husband with less Wit; the Argument being equal from the advantage of the Comparison: If you will be more ashamed in some Cafes, of such a Husband, you will be less afraid than you would perhaps be of a wife one; his Unseasonable Weakness may no doubt sometimes grieve you, but then fet against this, that it giveth you the Dominion, if you will make the right use of it; it is next to his being dead, in which

which Case the Wife hath right to Administer; therefore be fure, if you have fuch an Ideot, that none, except your felf, may have the benefit of the forfeiture: Such a Fool is a dangerous Beast, if others have the keeping of him; and you must be very undextrous if when your Husband shall resolve to be an Ass, you do not take care he may be your As; but you must go skillfully about it, and above all things, take heed of distinguishing in publick what kind of Husband he is; your inward thoughts must not hinder the outward payment of the confideration that is due to him; your flighting him in Company, besides that, it would,

would, to a discerning By-stander, give too great encouragement for the making nearer application to you, is in it self such an undecent way of affuming, that it may provoke the tame Creature to break loofe, and to shew his Dominion for his Credit, which he was content to forget for his Ease: In short, the surest and the most approved method will be to do like a wife Minister to an easie Prince; first give him the Orders you afterwards receive from him; with all this, that which you are to pray for, is a Wife Husband, one that by knowing how to be a Master, for that very reason will not let you feel the weight of it; one whose

whose Authority is so soften'd by his Kindness, that it giveth you ease without abridging your Liberty; one that will return so much tenderness for Just Esteem of him, that you will never want power, though you will seldom care to use it; such a Husband is as much above all the other Kinds of them, as a rational subjection to a Prince, great in himself, is to be preferr'd before the disquiet and uneasiness of Unlimited Liberty.

Before I leave this Head, I must add a little concerning your Behaviour to your Hustands Friends, which requireth the most refined part of your Understanding to ac-

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quit your self well of it; you are to study how to live with them with more care than you are to apply to any other part of your Life; especially at first, that you may not stumble at the first setting out; the Family into which you are grafted will generally be apt to expect, that like a Stranger in a Foreign Country, you should conform to their Methods, and not bring in a new Model by your own Authority; the Friends in such a Case are tempted to rise up in Arms as against an unlawful Invasion, so that you are with the utmost Caution to avoid the least Appearances of any thing of this kind; and that you may with less difficulty

culty afterwards give your Directions, be sure at first to receive them from your Husbands Friends, gain them to you by early applying to them, and they will be so satisfied, that as nothing is more thankful than Pride, when it is complyed with, they will strive which of them shall most recommend you; and when they have helped you to take Root in your Husband's good Opinion, you

means of preserving it. You are to consider, that a Man govern'd by his Friends, is very eafily inflamed by them; and that one who is

will have less dependance upon theirs, though you must not neglect any reasonable

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not so, will yet for his own sake expect to have them consider'd. It is easily improved to a point of honour in a Husband, not to have his Relations neglected; and nothing is more dangerous, than to raise an Objection, which is grounded upon Pride; it is the most stubborn and lasting Passion we are subject to, and when it is the first cause of the War, it is very hard to make a secure Peace: your Caution in this is of the last importance to you; and that you may the better succeed in it, carry a strict Eye upon the Impertinencies of your Servants; take heed that their ill humour may not engage you to take Exceptions, or their

too much assuming in small matters, raise Consequences which may bring you under

great disadvantage.

Remember that in the case of a Royal Bride, those about her are generally so far suspected to bring in a Foreign Interest, that in most Countries, they are insensibly reduced to a very finall number, and those of so low a Figure, that it doth not admit the being Jealous of them. In little, and in the Proportion, this may be the Case of every New-Married-Woman, and therefore it may be more adviseable for you, to gain the Servants you find in a Family, than to tye your self too fast to those you carry into it; you

are not to overlook those fmall Reflections, because they may appear low and inconsiderable; for it may be said, that as the greatest streams are made up of the small drops at the head of the Springs from whence they are derived, fo the greatest circumstances of your Life, will be in some degree directed by these seeming trifles, which having the advantage of being the first acts of it, have a greater effect than fingly in their own nature they could pretend to.

I will conclude this Article with my Advice, that you would, as much as Nature will give you leave, endeavour to forget the great *Indulgence* you have found at home, after

fuch

fuch a gentle Discipline as you have been under; every thing you dislike will seem the harsher to you, the tenderness we had for you, My Dear, is of another nature, peculiar to kind Parents, and differing from that you will meet with at first in any Family into which you shall be transplanted; and yet they may be very kind too, and afford no justifiable reason to you to complain. You must not be frighted with the first Appearances of a differing Scene; for when you are used to it, you may like the House you go to, better than that you left; and your Husband's Kindness will have so much advantage of ours, that we

fhall yield up all *Competition*, and as well as we love you, be very well contented to Surrender to fuch a *Rival*.

# HOUSE, FAMILY, and CHILDREN.

JOU must lay before you, My Dear, there are degrees of Care to recommend your felf to the World in the several parts of your Life, in many things, though the doing of them well, may raise your Credit and Esteem, yet the omission of them would draw no immediate reproach upon you; in others, where your duty is more particularly applyed, the neglect of them is amongst those Faults which are

not forgiven, and will bring you under a Censure, which will be much a heavier thing than the trouble you would avoid; of this kind is the Government of your House, Family and Children, which fince it is the Province allotted to your Sex, and that the discharging it well, will for that reason be expected from you, if you either desert it out of Laziness, or manage it with want of skill, instead of a help you will be an Incumbrance to the Family where you are placed. I must tell you, that no respect is lasting, but that which is produced by our being in some degree useful to those that pay it: where that faileth, the Homage and the Reverence

verence go along with it, and fly to others where fomething may be expected in exchange for them; and upon this principle the respects even of the Children and the Servants will not stay with one that doth not think them worth their Care, and the old House-keeper shall make a better Figure in the Family, than the Lady with all her fine Cloths, if she wilfully relinquish her Title to the Government; therefore take heed of carrying your good Breeding to such a height, as to be good for nothing, and to be proud of it: some think it hath a great Air to be above troubling their thoughts with such ordinary things as their House and Family; o-

House, Family, &c. 71 thers dare not admit Cares for fear they should hasten Wrinkles; mistaken Pride maketh some think they must keep themselves up, and not descend to those Duties, which do not feem enough refined for great Ladies to be imploy'd in; forgetting all this while, that it is more than the greatest Princes can do, at once to preserve respect, and to neglect their business; no Age ever erected Altars to infignificant Gods; they had all some quality applyed to them to draw worship from Mankind; this maketh it the more unreasonable for a Lady to expect to be consider'd, and at the same time resolve not to

will not do, they are not fuch a lasting Tenure, as to be relyed upon; and if they should stay longer than they usually do, it will by no means be fafe to depend upon them; for when time hath abated the violence of the first liking, and that the Napp is a little worn off, though still a good degree of kindness may remain, Men recover their fight which before might be dazell'd, and allow themselves to object as well as admire; in such a Case, when a Husband seeth an empty airy thing that sails up and down the House to no purpose, and looks as if she came thither only to make a Visit, when he findeth,

eth, that after her Emptiness hath been extream busy about some very senseless thing, that she eats her Breakfast half an hour before Dinner, to be at greater liberty to afflict the Company with her Discourse; then calleth for her Coach, that she may trouble her Acquaintance, who are already cloy'd with her: And having some proper Dialogues ready to display her Foolish Eloquence at the top of the Stairs, she fetteth out like a Ship out of Harbour, laden with trifles, and cometh back with them; at her return she repeateth to her faithful Waiting-Woman, the Triumphs of that day's Impertinence, then wrap'd up in Flattery and clean Linen, goeth to Bed so satisfied, that it throweth her into pleasant Dreams of her own Felicity; such a one is seldom serious but with her Taylor; her Children and Family may now and then have a random thought, but she never taketh aim but at something very

Impertinent.

Is ay when a Husband, whose Province is without Doors, and to whom the Occonomy of the House would be in some degree Indecent, findeth no Order nor Quiet in his Family, mesteth with Complaints of all kinds springing from this Root, the Mistaken Lady, who thinketh to make amends for all this, by having a well-chosen Petty-Coat, will at last be con-

vinced of her Error, and with grief be forced to undergo the Penalties that belong to those who are wilfully Insignificant; when this scurvy hour cometh upon her, she first groweth Angry; then when the time of it is past, would perhaps grow wifer, not remembring that we can no more have Wisdom than Grace, when ever we think fit to call for it; there are Times and Periods fix'd for both; and when they are too long neglected, the Punishment is, that they are Irrecoverable, and nothing remaineth but an useless Grief for the Folly of having thrown them out of our Power; you are to think what a mean Figure F. 2

a Woman maketh, when she is so degraded by her own Fault; whereas there is nothing in those Duties which are expected from you, that can be a leffening to you, except your want of Conduct make it fo.: You may love your Children without living in the Nursery, and you may have a competent and discreet care of them, without letting it break out upon the Company, or exposing your self by turning your Discourse that way, which is a kind of Laying Children to the Parish, and it can hardly be done any where, that those who hear it will be so forgiving, as not to think they are overcharged with them. A Wo-

mans tenderness of her Chil-'dren is one of the least deceitful Evidences of her Vertue; but yet the way of expressing it, must be subject to the Rules of good Breeding: And though a Woman of Quality ought not to be less kind to them, than Mothers of the meanest Rank are to theirs, yet the may distinguish her self in the manner; and avoid the course Methods, which in Women of a lower fize might be more excusable. You must begin early to make them Love you, that they may Obey you: This Mixture is no where more necessary than in Children; and I must tell you, that you are not to expect Returns of E 3 Kind-8912111

Kindness from yours, if everyou have any, without Grains of Allowance; and yet it is not so much a defect in their good Nature, as a shortness of Thought in them; Their first Insufficiency maketh them lean so entirely upon their Parents for what is necessary, that the babit of it maketh. them continue the same Expectations for what is unreasonable; and as oft as they are denied, so often they think they are injured; and whilst their Desires are strong, and their Reasons yet in the Cradle, their Anger looketh no farther than the thing they long for and cannot have; and to be displeased for their own good, is a Maxim

Maxim they are very flowto understand; so that you may conclude, the first Thoughts of your Children will have no small Mixture of Mutiny; which being to natural, you must not be angry, except you would increase it 5 you must deny them as feldom as you can, and when there is no avoiding it, you must do it gently, you must flatter away their ill Humours, and take the next Opportunity of pleasing them in some other things, before they either ask or look for it: This will strengthen your Authority, by making it soft to them; and confirm their Obedience, by making it their Interest.

You E 4 ..

You are to have as strict a Guard upon your self amongst your Children, as if you were amongst your Enemies; they are apt to make wrong Inferences, to take Encouragement from half Words, and misapplying what you may fay or do, so as either to lessen their Duty, or to extend their Liberty farther than is convenient: Let them be more in awe of your Kindness than of your Power, and above all, take heed of supporting a Favourite Child in its Impertinence, which will give Right to the rest of claiming the same Privilege. If you have a divided Number, leave the Boys to the Fathers more peculiar Care,

Care, that you may with the greater Justice pretend to a more immediate Jurisdiction over those of your own Sex: You are to live so with them, that they may never chuse to avoid you, except when they have offended; and then let them tremble, that they may distinguish; But their Penance must not continue so long as to grow fowre upon their Stomachs, that it may not barden in stead of correcting them: The kind and fevere Parts must have their several turns seasonably applied; but your Indulgence must have the broader mixture, that Love, rather than Fear, may be the Root of their Obedience.

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Your Servants are in the next place to be considered; and you must remember not to fall into the mistake of thinking, That because they receive Wages, and are fo much Inferiour to you, therefore they are below your Care to know how to mannage them. It would be as good Reason for a Master Workman to despise the Wheels of his Engine because they are made of Wood. These are the Wheels of your Family's and let your Directions be never fo faultless, yet if these Engines stop or move wrong, the whole Order of your House is either at a stand, or discomposed: Besides, the Inequality which is between you,

you, must not cause you to forget, that Nature maketh no such distinction, but that Servants may be looked upon ... as humble Friends, and that Returns of Kindness and good Osage are as much due to fuch of them as deserve it, as their Service is due to us when we require it. A foolish haughtiness in the Style of speaking, or in the manner of commanding them, is in it self very undecent, belides, that it begetteth an Aversion in them, of which the least ill Effect to be expected, is, that they will be flow and careless in all that is injoyned them, and you will find it true by your Experience, that you will be so much the more obeyed

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obeyed as you are less Imperious. Be not too hasty in giving your Orders, nor too angry when they are not altogether observed; much less are you to be loud, or too much disturbed; an evenness in distinguishing when they do well or ill, is that which will make your Family move by a Rule, and without Noise, and will the better set out your Skill in conducting it with Ease and Silence, that it may be like a well-disciplin'd Army, which knoweth how to anticipate the Orders that are fit to be given them. You are never to neglect the Duty of the present Hour, to do another thing, which though it may be better in

it self, is not to be unseasonably preferred. Allot well chosen Hours for the Inspection of your Family, which may be so distinguished from the rest of your Time, that the necessary Cares may come in their proper Places, without any Influence upon your good Humour, or Interruption to other things. By these Methods you will put your felf in possession of being valued by your Servants, and then their Obedience will naturally follow.

I must not forget one of the greatest Articles belonging to a Family, which is the Expence: It must not be such, as by failing either in the Time

or measure of it, may rather draw Censure than gain Applause. If it was well Examined, there is more Money given to be laughed at, than for any other thing in the World, though the Purchafers do not think so. A wellstated Rule is like the Line, when that is once pass'd we are under another Pole; so the first straying from a Rule, is a step towards making that which was before a Vertue, to change its Nature, and to grow either into a Vice, or at least an Impertinence: The Art of laying out Money wisely, is not attained to without a great deal of thought; and it is yet more difficult in the Case of a Wife, .

a Wife, who is accountable to her Husband for her mistakes in it: It is not only his Money, his Credit too is at Stake, if what lyeth under the Wife's Care is managed, either with undecent Thrift, or too loose Profusion; you are therefore to keep the Mean between these two Extreams, and it being hardly possible to hold the Balance exactly even, let it rather incline towards the Liberal side, as more suitable to your Quality, and less subject to Reproach; of the two, a little Money mispent is sooner recovered, than the Credit which is lost by having it unhandsomely saved; and a Wise Husband will less forgive a shameful piece of Par-Simony,

simony, than a little Extravagance, if it is not too often repeated; his Mind in this must be your chief Direction; and his Temper, when once known, will in a great meafure justifie your part in the management, if he is pleased with it.

In your Cloths avoid too much Gaudiness; do not value your self upon an Imbroidered-Gown; and remember, that a reasonable Word, or an obliging Look, will gain you more respect, than all your fine Trappings. This is not said to restrain you from a decent Compliance with the World, provided you take the wifer, and not the foolisher part of your Sex for your

your Pattern: Some distinctions are to be allowed, whilst they are well-fuited to your Quality and Fortune, and in the distribution of the Expence, it seemeth to me, that a full Attendance, and well-chosen Ornaments for your House, will make you a better Figure, than too much glittering in what you wear, which may with more ease be imitated by those which are below you; yet this must not tempt you to starve every thing but your own Apartment; or in order to more abundance there, give just cause to the least Servant you have, to complain of the want of what is necessary: Above all, fix it in your thoughts, as an unchangeable

changeable Maxim. That nothing is truly fine but what is fit, and that just so much as is proper for your Circumstances of their several kinds, is much finer than all you can add to it; when you once break through those bounds, you launch into a wide Sea of Extravagance, every thing will become necessary, because you have a mind to it; and you have a mind to it, not because it is fit for you, but because some body else hath it: This Lady's Logick setteth Reason upon its Head, by carrying the Rule from things to Per-Sons, and appealing from what is right to every Fool that is in the wrong; the word necess Sary is miserably applyed, it

disordereth Families, and overturneth Governments by being so abused: Remember, that Children and Fools want every thing; because they want: Wit to distinguish: and therefore there is not a stronger Evidence of a Crazy Underflanding, than the making toolarge a Catalogue of things necessary, when in truth there are so very few things that have a right to be placed in it; try every thing first in your Judgement, before you allow it a place in your Desire, else your Husband may think it as necessary for him to deny, as it is for you to have whatever is unreasonable; and if you shall too often give him that advantage,

the habit of refusing may perhaps reach to things that are not unfit for you; there are unthinking Ladies, who do not enough consider, how little their own Figure agreeth with the fine things they are so proud of; others when they have them, will hardly allow them to be visible; they cannot be seen without Light, and that is many times so fawcy and so prying, that is like a too forward Gallant to be forbid the Chamber to. Some, when you are ushered into their Dark Ruelle, it is with such solemnity, that a Man would swear there was something in it, till the Unskilful Lady breaketh filence, and beginneth a Chat, which discovereth it is PuppitPlay with Magnificent Scenes; many esteem things rather as they are hard to be gotten, than that they are worth getting: This looketh as if they had an Interest to pursue that Maxim, because a great part of their own value dependeth upon it. Truth in these Cafes would be very often unmannerly, and might derogate from the Prerogative, great Ladies would assume to themselves, of being distinct Creatures from those of their Sex, who are inferiour, and of less difficult access in other things too. Your Condition must give the rule to you, and therefore it is not a Wifes part to aim at more than a bounded Liberality; the farther extent of

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of that Quality (otherwise to be commended) belongeth to the Husband, who hath better means for it.

Generosity wrong placed becometh a Vice, and it is no more a Vertue when it groweth into an Inconvenience. Vertues must be inlarged or restrained according to the differing Circumstances 5 A Princely Mind will undo a private Family, therefore things wust be suited, or else they will not deserve to be Commended, let them in themselves be never so valuable; and the Expectations of the World are best answered when we acquit our selves in that manner which seemeth to be prescribed to our several CondiConditions, without usurping upon those Duties, which do not so particularly belong to us.

I will close the consideration of this Article of Expence, with this short word, Do not fetter your self with such a Restraint in it as may make you Remarkable; but remember that Vertue is the greatest Ornament, and good Sence the best Equipage.

#### BEHAVIOUR and CON-VERSATION.

T is time now to lead you out of your House into the World. A Dangerous step; where your Vertue alone will not serve you, except it is attended

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tended with a great deal of Prudence: You must have both for your Guard, and not stir without them; the Enemy is abroad, and you are fure to be taken, if you are found stragling: Your Behaviour is therefore to incline strongly towards the Reserved part: your Character is immovably to be fixed upon that Bottom, not excluding a mixture of greater freedom, as far as it may be innocent and well-timed. The Extravagancies of the Age have made Caution more necessary; and by the same reason that the too great Licence of Ill Men hath by Consequence in many things restrained the Lawful Liberty of those who did

# BEHAVIOUR, &c. 97

not abuse it, the unjustifiable Freedom of some of your Sex have involved the rest in the Penalty of being reduced. And though this cannot so alter the Nature of things, as to make that Criminal, which in it self is Indifferent; yet if it maketh it, dangerous, that alone is insufficient to justifie the Restraint. A close behaviour is the fittest to receive Vertue for its constant Guest, because there, and there only, it can be fecure. Proper Reserves are the Outworks, and must never be deferted by those who intend to keep the Place; they keep off the possibility not only of being taken, but of being attempted; and if a Woman

feeth Danger at never so remote a Distance, she is for that time to shorten her Line of Liberty: She who will allow her felf to go to the utmost Extents of every thing that is Lawful, is so very near going farther, that those who lie at watch, will begin to

count upon her.

Mankind, from the double temptation of Vanity and Defire, is apt to turn every thing a Woman doth to the hopeful side; and there are few who dare make an impudent Application, till they discern something which they are willing to take for an Encouragement: It is fafer therefore to prevent fuch Forwardness, than to go about to cure it : It gathereth Strength

Strength by the first allowances, and claimeth a Right from having been at any time fuffered with Impunity: Therefore nothing is with more care to be avoided, than such a kind of Civility as may be mistaken for Invitation. It will not be enough for you to keep your self free from any criminal Engagements; for if you do that which either raiseth Hopes, or createth Discourse, there is a Spot thrown upon your Good Name; and those kind of Stains are the harder to be taken out, being dropped upon you by the Man's Vanity, as well as by the Woman's Malice. Most Men are in one sence Platonick Lovers,

F 2 though

though they are not willing to own that Character; they are so far Philosophers, as to allow, that the greatest part of Pleasure lieth in the Mind; and in pursuance of that Maxim, there are few who do not place the Felicity more in the Opinion of the World, of their being prosperous Lovers, than in the Blessing it self, how much soever they appear to value it. This being so, you must be very cautious not to gratifie those Camelions at the price of bringing a Cloud upon your Reputation, which may be deeply wounded, though your Conscience is unconcerned. Your own Sex too will not fail to help the least Appearance

pearance that giveth a Handle to be ill turned; the best of them will not be displeafed to improve their own Value, by laying others under a Disadvantage, when there is a fair Occasion given for it; It distinguisheth them still the more, their own Credit is still the more exalted, and, like a Picture set off with Shades, shineth more when a Lady, less Innocent, or less Discreet, is set near, to make them appear so much the brighter. If these lend their Breath to blast such as are so unwary as to give them this Advantage, you may be fure there will be a stronger Gale from those, who, besides Malice or Emulation, have

an Interest too, to strike hard upon a Vertuous Woman: It seemeth to them, that their Load of Infamy is lessened, by throwing part of it upon others; so that they will not only improve when it lieth in their way, but take pains to find out the least mistake an Innocent Woman committeth, in Revenge of the Injury she doth in leading a Life which is a Reproach to them. With these you must be extream wary, and neither provoke them to be angry, nor invite them to be intimate.

To the Men you are to have a Behaviour which may fecure you, without offending them: No ill-bred affected

Aed Shiness nor Roughness, unsuitable to your Sex, and unnecessary to your Vertue ; but a way of Living that may prevent all course Railleries or unmannerly Freedoms; Looks that forbid without Rndeness, and oblige without Invitation, or leaving room for the fawcy Inferences Mens Vanity suggesteth to them upon the least Encouragements. This is so very nice, that it must engage you to have a perpetual Watch upon your Eyes, and to remember, that one careless Glaunce giveth more advantage than a bundred Words not enough considered; the Language of the Eyes being very much the most fignificant, and the most F. 4 observed.

observed. Your Civility, which is always to be preserved, must not be carried to a Compliance, which may betray you into irrecoverable Mistakes. This French ambiguous word Complaisance hath led your Sex into more blame, than all other things put together: It carrieth them by degrees into a certain thing called a good kind of Woman, an easie Idle Creature, that doth neither Good nor Ill but by chance, hath no Choice, but leaveth that to the Company she keepeth. Time, which by degrees addeth to the fignification of Words, hath made her, according to Modern Stile, little better than one who thinketh it a Rudeness

to deny, when civilly required, either her Service in Person, or her friendly Assistance, to those who would have a meeting, or want a Confident. She is a certain thing always at hand, an easie Companion, who hath ever great Compassion for distressed Lovers: She cenfureth nothing but Rigour, and is never without a Plaister for a wounded Reputation, in which chiefly lieth her Skill in Chirurgery: She seldom hath the Propriety of any particular Gallant, but liveth upon Brokage, and waiteth for the Scraps her Friends are content to leave her.

There is another Character not quite so Criminal, yet not less Ridiculous; which is that

of a good-humour'd Woman, one who thinketh the must always be in a Laugh, or a broad Smile; and because Good-Humour is an obliging Quality, thinketh it less illmanners to talk impertinently, than to be filent in Company. When such a prating Engine rideth Admiral, and carrieth the Lanthorn in a Circle of Fools, a cheerful Coxcomb coming in for a Recruit, the Chattering of Monkeys is a better noise than such a Concert of senceless Merriment: If she is applauded in it, she is so encouraged, that, like a Ballad singer, who, if commended, breaketh his Lungs, she letteth her self loose, and overfloweth upon the Compa-

ny. She conceiveth that Mirth is to have no Intermisfion, and therefore she will carry it about with her, though it be to a Funeral; and if a Man should put a familiar Question, she doth not know very well how to be angry, for then she would be no more that pretty thing called a Good humour'd Woman. This necessity of appearing at all times to be infinitely pleased, is a grievous mistake; since in a handsom Woman that Invitation is unneceffary; and in one who is not so, ridiculous.

It is not intended by this, that you should forswear Laughing; but remember, that Fools being always painted

in that posture it may fright those who are wise from doing it too frequently, and going too near a Copy which is so little inviting, and much more from doing it loud, which is an unnatural Sound, and looketh so much like another Sex, that few things are more offensive. That boistrous kind of Jollity is as contrary to Wit and Good manners, as it is to Modesty and Vertue; besides, it is a course kind of quality, that throweth a Woman into a lower Form, and degradeth her from the Rank of those who are more refined. Some Ladies speak aloud and make a noise to be the more minded, which looketh as if they

beat their Drums for Voluntiers, and if by misfortune none come in to them, they may, not without reason, be a good deal out of Countenance.

There is yet one thing more to be avoided, which is the Example of those who intend nothing farther than the Vanity of Conquest, and think themselves secure of not having their Honour tainted by it. Some are apt to believe their Vertue is too Ob-Scure, and not enough known, except it is exposed to a broader Light, and set out to its best advantage, by some publick Trials; these are dangerous Experiments, and generally fail, being built up-

on so weak a soundation, as that of too great Considence in our selves; it is as safe to play with Fire, as to dally with

Gallantry.

Love is a Passion that hath Friends in the Garrison, and for that reason must by a Woman be kept at such a distance, that she may not be within the danger of doing the most usual thing in the World, which is conspiring against her Self, else the humble Gallant, who is only admitted as a Trophy, very often becometh the Conquerour; he putteth on the style of Victory, and from an Admirer groweth into a Master, for so he may be called from the moment he is in Possession.

The

The first Resolutions of stopping at good Opinion and Esteem, grow weaker by degrees against the Charms of Courtship skillfully applyed. A Lady is apt to think a Man speaketh so much reason whilst he is Commending her, that fhe hath much ado to believe him in the wrong when he is making Love to her, and when besides the natural Inducements your Sex hath to be merciful, she is bribed by well-chosen Flattery, the poor Creature is in danger of being caught like a Bird listening to the Whistle of one that hath a Snare for it. Conquest is so tempting a thing, that it often maketh Women mistake Mens Submissions; which with all

all their fair Appearances, have generally less Respect than Art in them. You are to remember, that Men who say extream fine things, many times fay them most for their own fakes, and that the vain Gallant is often as well pleased with his own Compliments, as he could be with the kindest answer; where there is not that Ostentation you are to suspect there is a Design; and as strong perfumes are seldom used but when they are necessary to fmother an unwelcome scent ; fo Excess of good Words, leave room to believe they are strewed to cover something which is to gain admittance under a Disguise: You must be therefore upon your Guard,

and confider, that of the two, Respect is more dangerous than Anger, it puts even the best Understandings out of their place, till the time of their fecond thoughts restore them; it stealeth upon us insensibly, throweth down our Defences, and maketh it too late to relift, after we have given it that advantage, whereas railing goeth away in found, it hath so much noise in it, that by giving warning it bespeaketh Caution. Respect is a slow and sure Poison, and like Poison swel= leth us within our selves, where it prevaileth too much, it groweth to be a kind of Apoplexia in the Mind, turneth it quite round, and after

it hath once seized the understanding, becometh mortal to it: For these reasons, the safest way is to treat it like a sly Enemy, and be perpetually upon the watch against it.

I will add one Advice to conclude this head, which is, that you will let every seven years make some alteration in you towards the Graves side, and not be like the Girls of Fifty, who resolve to be always Young, what ever Time with his Iron Teeth hath determined to the contrary; unnatural things carry a Deformity in them never to the Difguised; the Liveliness of Youth in a riper Age, looketh like an old patch upon a new Gown;

so that a Gay Matron, a chearful old Fool may be reafonably put into the List of the Tamer kind of Monsters: There is a certain Creature call'd a Grave Hobby-Horse, a kind of the Numps, that pretendeth to be pulled to a Play, and must needs go to Bartholomew-Fair, to look after the young Folks, of whom she onely feemeth to take care, when in reality she onely taketh them for her excuse; fuch an old Butterfly is of all Creatures the most ridiculous, and the soonest found out. It is good to be early in your Caution, to avoid any thing that cometh within distance of such despicable Patterns, and not like some Ladies, who defer

defer their Conversion, till they have been so long in possession of being laughed at, that the World doth not know how to change their style, even when they are reclaimed from that which gave the first occasion for it; the advantages of being reserved are too many to be set down, I will only fay, that it is a Guard to a good Woman, and a Disguise to an ill one. It is of so much use to both, that those ought to use it as an Artifice, who refuse to practise: it as a Vertue.

### FRIENDSHIPS. 117

#### FRIENDSHIPS.

I Must in a particular man-ner recommend to you a strict Care in the Choice of your Friends; perhaps the best are not without their Objections, but however, be fure that yours may not stray from the Rules which the wifer part of the World hath fet to them; the Leagues Offenfive and Defensive, seldom hold in Politicks, and much less is Friendships; the violent Intimacies, when once broken, of which they scarce ever fail, make such a Noise, the Bag of Secrets

Secrets untied, they fly about like Birds let loose from a Cage, and become the Entertainment of the Town. Besides, these great Dearnesses by degrees grow injurious to the rest of your Acquaintance, and throw them off from you: There is such an Offensive Distinction when the Dear Friend cometh into the Room, that it is flinging Stones at the Company, who are not apt to forgive it.

Do not lay out your Friendship too lavishly at first, since it will, like other things, be so much the sooner spent; neither let it be of too quick a growth; for as the Plants which shoot up too fast are not of that continuance, as those which take more time for it; so too swift a Progress in pouring out your Kindness, is a certain Sign that by the Course of Nature it will not be long-lived. You will be responsible to the World, if you pitch upon such Friends as at the same time are under the weight of any Criminal Objection; in that case you will bring your felf under the disadvantages of their Character, and must bear your part of it. Chusing implieth Approving; and if you fix upon a Lady for your Friend against whom the World shall have given Judgment, 'tis not so well natur'd as to believe you are altogether averse to her way of living,

since it doth not discourage you from admitting her into your Kindness; and Resemblance of Inclinations being thought none of the least Inducements to Friendship, you will be looked upon at least as a well-wisher if not a Partner with her in her Faults: If you can forgive them in another, it may be presumed you will not be less gentle to your felf; and therefore you must not take it ill, if you are reckoned a Croupiere, and condemned to pay an equal Share with such a friend of the Reputation she hath lost.

If it hapneth that your Friend should fall from the State of Innocence after your Kindness was engaged to her,

you

#### FRIENDSHIPS, 121

you may be flow in your belief in the beginning of the Discovery; but as soon as you are convinced by a Rational Evidence, you must, without breaking too roughly, make a fair and quick Retreat from such a Mistaken Acquaintance; else by moving too. slowly from one that is so tainted, the Contagion may reach you so far as to give you part of the Scandal, though not of the Guilt. This Matter is so nice, that as you must not be too hasty to joyn in the Censure upon your Friend when she is accused, so you are not on the other side to defend her with too much warmth; for if the should happen to deserve the Re-

port of Common Fame, besides the Vexation that belongeth to such a mistake, you will draw an ill appearance upon your felf, and it will be thought you pleaded for her not without some consideration of your felf. The Anger which must be put on to vindicate the Reputation of an injured Friend, may incline the Company to suspect you would not be so zealous, if there was not a possibility that the Case might be your own: For this reason you are not to carry your dearness so far, as absolutely to lose your Sight where your Friend is concerned: Because Malice is too quick-sighted, it doth not follow, that Friendship must be blind:

### FRIENDSHIPS. 123

blind: There is to be a Mean between those Extreams, else your Excuse of Good Nature may betray you into a very ridiculous Figure, and by degrees may be preferr'd to fuch Offices as you will not be proud of. Your Ignorance may lessen the Guilt, but will improve the Jest upon you, who shall be kindly follicitous to procure a Meeting, and innocently contribute to the Ills you would avoid; whilft the Contriving Lovers, when they are alone, shall make you the Subject of their Mirth, and perhaps ( with respect to the Goddess of Love be it spoken) it is not the worst part of their Entertainment, at least it is the G 2

most lasting, to laugh at the believing Friend, who was so

easily deluded.

Let the good Sense of your Friends be a chief Ingredient in your Choice of them; else let your Reputation be never so clear, it may be clouded by their Impertinence. It is like our Houses being in the Power of a Drunken and Careless Neighbour; only so much worse, as that there will be no Insurance here to make you amends, as there is in the Case of Fire.

To conclude this Paragraph; If Formality is to be allowed in any Instance, it is to be put on to resist the Intrusion of such forward Women as shall press themselves

### CENSURE. 125

into your Friendship, where, if admitted, they will be either a Snare or an Incumbrance.

#### CENSURE.

Consideration, how you are to mannage your Censure; in which both Care and Skill will be a good deal required, to distinguish is not only natural but necessary; and the Effect of it is, That we cannot avoid giving Judgment in our Minds, either to absolve or to condemn as the Case requireth. The Difficulty is,

to know where and when it is proper to proclaim the Sentence. An Aversion to what is Criminal, and a Contempt of what is ridiculous, are the inseparable Companions of Understanding and Vertue; but the letting them go farther than our own Thoughts, hath so much danger in it, that though it is neither possible nor fit to suppress them intirely, yet it is necessary they should be kept under great Restraints. An unlimited Liberty of this kind is little less than sending a Herald to proclaim War to the World, which is an angry Beast when so provoked: The Contest will be unequal, though you are never so much in the right; and if you be-

# CENSURE, &c. 127

gin against such an Adversary, it will tear you in pieces, and with this Justification, That it is done in its own defence. You must therefore take heed of Laughing, except in Company that is very fure; it is throwing Snowballs against Bullets; and it is the disadvantage of a Woman, that the Malice of the World will help the Brutality of those who will throw a Sovenly Untruth upon her. You are for this Reason to suppress your Impatience; for Fools, (which besides that they are too strong a Party to be unnecessarily provoked ) are, and of all other the most dangerous. In this Case, a Blockhead in his Rage will return

a dull Jest, which will lie heavy, though there is not a Grain of Wit in it. Others will do it with more Art, and you must not think your self secure because your Reputation may perhaps be out of reach of Ill will; for if it findeth that part guarded, it will feek one which is more exposed; it flieth, like a corrupt Humour in the Body, to the weakest Part: If you have a tender Side, the World will be fure to find it, and to put the worst Colour on all you say or do, give an Aggravation to every thing that may lessen you, and a spiteful turn to every thing that might recommend you. Anger laieth open those Defects which Friend-

Friendship would not see, and Civility would be willing to forget. Malice needeth no such Invitation to encourage it, neither are any Pains more superfluous than those we take to be ill spoken of. If Envy, which never dyeth, and seldom sleepeth, is content sometimes to be in a Slumber, it is very unskilful to make a noise to awaken it: Besides, your Wit will be misapplied in it, if it is wholly directed to discern the Faults of others, when it is so necessary to be so often used to mend and prevent your own. The fending our Thoughts too much abroad, hath the same Effect. as when a Family never stayeth at home; Neglect and Dif-

order naturally followeth; as it must do within our selves, if we do not frequently turn our Eyes inwards, to fee what is amis with us, where it is a fign we have an unwelcome Prospect, when we do not care to look upon it, but rather seek our Consolations in the Faults of those we converse with. Avoid being the first in fixing a hard Censure, but let it be consirmed by the general Voice, before you give credit to it: Neither are you then to give Sentence like a Magistrate, or as if you had a special Authority to bestow a good or ill Name at your discretion. Do not dwell too long upon a weak Side, touch and go a-

### CENSURE, &c. 131

way; take pleasure to stay longer where you can commend, like Bees that fix only upon those Herbs out of which they may extract the Juice of which their Honey is composed. A Vertue stuck with Bristles is too rough for this Age; it must be adorned with some Flowers, or else it will be unwillingly entertained; so that even where it may be fit to strike, do it like a Lady, gently; and affure your self, that where you take care to do it, you will wound others more, and hurt your self less, by soft Strokes, than by being harsh or violent. The Triumph of Wit is to make your good Nature subdue your Censure; to be quick

in seeing Faults, and slow in exposing them. You are to consider, that the invisible thing called a Good Name, is made up of the Breath of Numbers that speak well of you; so that if by a disobliging Word you silence the meanest, the Gale will be less strong which is to bear up your Esteem: And though nothing is so vain as the eager pursuit of empty Applause, yet to be well thought of, and to be kindly used by the World, is like a Glory about a Womans Head; 'tis a Perfume the carrieth about with her, and leaveth where ever she goeth; 'tis a Charm against Illwill; Malice may empty her Quiver, but cannot wound 3 the the Dirt will not stick, the Jest's will not take: Without the consent of the World, a Scandal doth not go deep; it is only a slight stroke upon the Party injured, and returneth with the greater force upon those that gave it.

#### VANITY and AFFEC-TATION.

I Must with more than ordinary earnestness give you Caution against Vanity, it being the Fault to which your Sex seemeth to be the most inclined, and since Affectation for the most part attendeth it, I do not know how to divide

divide them: I will not call them Twins, because more properly Vanity is the Mother, and Affectation the Darling Daughter: Vanity is the Sin, and Affectation the Punishment; the first may be called the Root of Self-Love, the other the Fruit; Vanity is never at its full growth till it spreadeth into Affectation, and then it is compleat. Not to dwell any longer upon the definition of them, I will pass to the means and motives to avoid them: In order to it, you are to confider, that the World challengeth the right of distributing Esteem and Applause; so that where any assume by their single Authority, to be their own Carvers 3 it groweth

# VANITY, &c. 135

groweth angry, and never faileth to seek Revenge; and if we may measure a Fault by the greatness of the Penalty, there are few of a higher fize than Vanity, as there is scarce a Punishment which can be heavier than that of being laughed at. Vanity maketh a Woman tainted with it, so top-ful of her felf, that the spilleth it upon the Company; and because her own thoughts are intirely imployed in Self-Contemplation; she endeavoureth, by a cruel Mistake, to confine her Acquaintance to the same narrow Circle of that which only concerneth her Ladiship, forgetting that she is not of half that Importance to the World, that

she is to her self, so mistaken she is in her Value, by being her own Appraiser; she will fetch such a Compass in Discourse to bring in her beloved Self, and rather than fail, her fine Petty-Coat, that there can hardly be a better Scene than fuch a Tryal of ridiculous Ingenuity: It is a Pleasure to see her Angle for Commendation, and rise so dissatisfied with the Ill-bred Company, if they will not bite. To observe her throwing her Eyes about to fetch in Prisoners, and go about Cruizing like a Privateer, and so out of Countenance, if the return without Booty, is no ill piece of Comedy: She is so eager to draw respect, that she always mis-

feth it, yet thinketh it so much her due, that when she faileth she groweth waspish, not confidering, that it is imposfible to commit a Rape upon the will. That it must be fairly gained, and will not be taken by Storm; and that in this Case, the Tax ever rifeth highest by a Benevolence. If the World instead of admiring her Imaginary Excellencies, taketh the Liberty to laugh at them, she appealeth from it to her self, for whom she giveth Sentence, and proclaimeth it in all Companies: On the other side, if incouraged by a Civil Word, she is so obliging, that she will give thanks for being laughed at in good-Language: She taketh a Com-

a Complement for a Demonstration, and setteth it up as an Evidence, even against her Looking-Glass; but the good Lady being all this while in a most profound Ignorance of her felf, forgetteth that Men would not let her talk upon them, and throw so many senceless words at their heads, if they did not intend to put her Person to Fine and Ransome for her Impertinence. Good words of any other Lady, are so many Stones thrown at her, she can by no means bear them, they make her fo uneasie, that she cannot keep her Seat; but up she riseth, and goeth home half burst with Anger and Strait-Lacing; if by great chance she saith

any thing that hath sence in it, the expecteth such an Excessive rate of Commendations, that to her thinking the Company ever riseth in her Debt; she looketh upon Rules as things made for the common People, and not for Persons of her Rank; and this Opinion sometimes provokes her to Extend her Prerogative to the dispencing with the Commandments: If by great Fortune she happeneth, in spite of her Vanity, to be honest, she is so troublesome with it, that as far as in her lieth, she maketh a scurvy thing of it; her bragging of her Vertue, looketh as if it cost her so much pains to get the better of her Self, that the Inferences are

very ridiculous. Her good Humour is generally applied to the laughing at good Sence. It would do one good to see how heartily she despiseth any thing that is fit for her to do. The greatest part of her Fancy is laid out in chusing her Gown, as her Discretion is chiefly imploy'd in not paying for it. She is faithful to the Fashion, to which not only her Opinion, but her Senses are wholly religned; so obsequious she is to it, that she would be ready to be reconciled even to Vertue with all its Faults, if the had her Dancing-Master's Word that it was practis'd at Court,

To a Woman so compos'd, when Affectation commeth in

to improve her Character, it is then raised to the highest Persection. She first setteth up for a Fine thing, and for that Reason will distinguish her felf, right or wrong, in every thing she doth. She would have it thought that she is made of so much the finer Clay, and so much more lifted than ordinary, that she hath no common Earth about her: To this end she must neither move nor speak like other Women, because it would be vulgar; and therefore must have a Language of her own. since ordinary English is too course for her. The Lookingglaß in the Morning dictateth to her all the Motions of the Day, which by how much

the more studied, are so much the more mistaken. She cometh into a Room as if her Limbs were set on with illmade Screws, which maketh the Company fear the pretty thing should leave some of its artificial Person upon the Floor. She doth not like her self as God Almighty made her, but will have some of her own Workmanship; which is so far from making her a better thing than a Woman, that it turneth her into a worse Creature than a Monkey. She falleth out with Nature, against which she maketh War without admitting of a Truce, those Moments excepted in which her Gallant may reconcile her to it, when

The hath a mind to be foft and languishing: There is fomething fo unnatural in that affected Easiness, that her Frowns could not be by many degrees so forbidding. When she would appear unreasonably humble, one may see she is so excessively proud, that there is no enduring it. There is such an impertinent Smile, such a satisfied Simper. when the faintly disowneth fome fulsom Commendation a Man hapneth to bestow upon her against his Conscience, that her Thanks for it are more visible under such a thin Disguise, than they could be if the should print them. If a handsomer Woman taketh any liberty of Dressing out

of the ordinary Rules, the mistaken Lady followeth, without distinguishing the unequal Pattern, and maketh her self uglier by an Example misplaced; either forgetting the Privilege of good Looks in another, or presuming, without sufficient reason, upon her own. Her Discourse is a sensless Chime of empty Words, a heap of Complements so equally applied to differing Persons, that they are neither valu'd nor believ'd. Her Eyes keep pace with her Tongue, and are therefore always in motion; one may discern that they generally incline to the compassionate side, and that, notwithstanding her pretence to Vertue, she is gentle to distreffed.

# VANITY, &c. 145

stressed Lovers, and Ladies that are merciful. She will repeat the tender part of a Play so feelingly, that the Company may guess, without Injustice; she was not altogether a disinteressed Spectator. She thinketh that Paint and Sin are concealed by railing at them; upon the latter the is less hard, and being divided between the two opposite Prides of her Beauty and her Vertue, she is often tempted to give broad Hints that some body is dying for her; and of the two she is less unwilling to let the World think she may be fometimes profan'd, than that she is never worshipped. Very great Beauty may perhaps

fo dazle for a time, that Men may not so clearly see the Deformity of those Affections: But when the Brightness goeth off, and that the Lover's Eyes are by that means-fet at liberty to see things as they are, he will naturally return to his lost Senses, and recover the Mistake into which the Lady's good Looks had at first engaged him; and being once undeceived, ceaseth to worship that as a Goddess, which he feeth is only an artificial Shrine, moved by Wheels and Springs to delude him. Such Women please only like the first Opening of a Scene, that hath nothing to recommend it but the being New: They may be compared to Flies,

that have pretty shining Wings for two or three hot Months, but the first cold Weather maketh an end of them; so the latter Season of these fluttering Creatures is dismal: From their nearest Friends they receive a very faint Respect; from the rest of the World, the utmost de-

gree of Contempt.

Let this Picture supply the place of any other Rules which might be given to prevent your resemblance to it. The Deformity of it, well considered, is Instruction enough, from the very same reason, that the sight of a Drunkard is a better Sermon against that Vice, than the best that was ever preach'd upon that Subject. H 2 PRIDE.

#### PRIDE.

A Fter having said this against Vanity, I do not intend to apply the same Censure to Pride, well placed, and rightly defined. It is an ambiguous Word; one kind of it is as much a Vertue, as the other is a Vice: But we are naturally so apt to chuse the worst, that it is become dangerous to commend the best side of it. A Woman is not to be proud of her fine Gown; nor when she hath less Wit than her Neighbours, to comfort her self

that she hath more Lace. Some Ladies put so much weight upon Ornaments, that if one could see into their Hearts, it would be found, that even the Thoughts of Death are made less heavy to them by the Contemplation of their being laid out in State, and honourably attended to the Grave. One may come a good deal short of such an Extream, and yet still be sufficiently Impertinent, by setting a wrong Value upon things which ought to be used with more indifference. A Lady must not appear sollicitous to ingross Respect to her self, but be content with a reasonable Distribution, and allow it to others, that she H 3

may have it returned to her. She is not to be troublesomly nice, nor distinguish her self by being too delicate, as if ordinary things were too course for her; this is an unmannerly and offensive Pride, and where it is practifed, deserveth to be mortified, of which it feldom faileth. She is not to lean too much upon her Quality, much less to despise those who are below it. Some make Quality an Idol, and then their Reason must fall down and worship it; they would have the World think, that no amends can ever be made for the want of a great Title, or ancient Coat of Arms: They imagine, that with these Advantages they **stand** 

stand upon the higher Ground, which maketh them look down upon Merit and Vertue, as things inferiour to them. This Mistake is not only senceless, but criminal too, in putting a greater Price upon that which is a piece of good Luck, than upon things which are valuable in themselves. Laughing is not enough for fuch a Folly; it must be severely whipped, as it justly deferves. It will be confessed, there are frequent Temptations given by pert Upstarts to be angry, and by that to have our Judgment corrupted in these Cases; but they are to be refifted, and the utmost that is to be allowed, is, when those of a new Edition will

forget themselves, so as either to brag of their weak side, or to endeavour to hide their Meanness by their Insolence; to cure them by a little seasonable Raillery, a little Sharpness well placed, without dwelling too long upon it. These and many other kinds of Pride are to be avoided. That which is to be recommended to you, is, an Emulation to raise your self to a Character, by which you may be distinguished, an Eagerness for precedence in Vertue, and all such other things as may gain you a greater share in the good Opinion of the World. Esteem to Vertue is like a cherishing Air to Plants and Flowers, which maketh

maketh them blow and profper; and for that reason it may be allowed to be in some degree the Cause as well as the Reward of it. That Pride which leadeth to a good End, cannot be a Vice, since it is the beginning of a Vertue; and to be pleased with just Applause, is so far from being a Fault, that it would be an ill Symptom in a Woman, who should not place the greatest part of her Satisfaction in it. Humility is no doubt a great Vertue; but it ceaseth to be so, when it is afraid to scorn an ill thing. Against Vice and Folly it is becoming your Sex to be haughty; but you must not carry the Contempt of things to Arrogance towards Person

Persons, and it must be done with fitting Distinctions, else it may be Inconvenient by being unseasonable. A Pride that raiseth a little Anger to be out-done in any thing that is good, will have so good an Effect, that it is very hard to allow it to be a Fault. It is no easie matter to carry even between these differing kinds so described; but remember, that it is safer for a Woman to be thought too proud, than too familiar.

#### DIVERSIONS.

HE last thing I shall recommend to you, is a wise and safe method of using Diversions; to be too eager in the pursuit of pleasure whilst you are Young, is dangerous; to catch at it in riper Years, is grasping a shadow that will not be held; besides, that by being less natural it groweth to be indecent; Diversions are the most properly to be applied, to ease and relieve those who are Oppresfed, by being too much Imployed; those that are Idle

have no need of them, and yet they above all others give themselves up to them. To unbend our Thoughts, when they are too much stretched by our Cares, is not more natural than it is necessary, but to turn our whole Life into a Holy-day, is not only ridiculous, but destroyeth pleasure instead of promoting it; the Mind like the Body is tired by being always in one Posture, too serious breaketh it, and too diverting looseneth it: It is Variety that giveth the Relish, so that Diversions too frequently reaped, grow first to be indifferent, and at last tedious; whilst they are wellchosen and well timed, they are never to be blamed; but when

# DIVERSIONS. 157

when they are used to an Excess, though very Innocent at first, they often grow to be Criminal, and never fail to be Impertinent: Some Ladies are bespoken for Merry Meetings, as Bessus was for Duels; they are ingaged in a Circle of Idleness, where they turn round for the whole Year, without the Interruption of a ferious hour; they know all the Players Names, & are Intimately acquainted with all the Booths in Bartholomew Fair 3 no Souldier is more Obedient to the found of his Captain's Trumpet, than they are to that which fummoneth them either to a Puppit-Play or a Monster; the Spring that bringeth out Flies, and Fools maketh them Inhabitants

Inhabitants in Hide-Park; in the Winter they are an Incumbrance to the Play-House, and the Ballast of the Drawing-Room; the Streets all this while are so weary of these daily Faces, that Mens Eyes are over-laid with them; the fight is glutted with fine things as the Stomach with sweet ones; and when a fair Lady will give too much of her self to the World, she groweth lushious, and oppresseth instead of pleasing.

These Jolly Ladies do so continually seek Diversion, that in a little time they grow into a Jeast, yet are unwilling to remember, that if they were seldomer seen they would not be so often langhed at;

besides,

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besides, they make themselves Cheap, than which there cannot be an unkinder word bestowed upon your Sex. To play sometimes, to entertain Company, or to divert your felf, is not to be disallowed, but to do it so often as to be called a Gamester, is to be avoided, next to the things that are most Criminal. It hath Consequences of several kinds not to be indured; it will ingage you into a habit of Idleness and ill hours, draw you into ill mixed Company, make you neglect your Civilities abroad, and your business at home, and impose into your Acquaintance fuch as will do you no Credit. To deep Play there will be yet greater Objections; it will give

give Occasion to the World to ask Spiteful Questions, how you dare venture to lose, and what means you have to pay such great sums. If you pay exactly, it will be enquired from whence the money cometh; if you owe, and especially to a Man, you must be so very Civil to him for his forbearance, that it layeth a ground of having it farther improved if the Gentleman is so disposed, who will be thought no unfair Creditor, if where the Estate faileth he seizeth upon the Person; befides, if a Lady could fee her own Face upon an ill Game, at a deep Stake, she would certainly forswear any thing

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that could put her looks under such a Disadvantage.

#### DANCING.

O Dance sometimes will not be imputed to you as a fault, but remember that the end of your Learning it, was, that you might know the better how to move gracefully; it is only an advantage fo far; when it goeth beyond it, one may call it excelling in a Mistake, which is no very great Commendation: It is better for a Woman never to Dance, because she hath no skill in it, than to do it too often.

often, because she doth it well; the easiest as well as the safest Method of doing it, is in private Companies, as amongst particular Friends, and then carelessy, like a Diversion, rather than with Solemnity, as if it was business, or had any thing in it to deserve a Months preparation by serious Conference with a Danceing-Master.

Much more might be faid to all these heads, and many more might be added to them; but I must restrain my thoughts, which are full of my Dear Child, and would overslow into a Volume, which would not be fit for a New-Years-Gift. I will conclude with my warmest Wishes for

all that is good to you, that you may live fo as to be an Ornament to your Family, and a Pattern to your Sex, that you may be bleffed with a Husband that may value, and with Children that may inherit your Vertue; that you may shine in the World by a. true Light, and silence Envy by deferving to be esteemed, that Wit and Vertue may both conspire to make you a great Figure 5 when they are feparated, the first is so empty, and the other so faint, that they scarce have right to be commended: May they therefore meet and never part; let them be your Guardian Angels, and he fure never to stray out of the distance of

their joint-protection: May you so raise your Character, that you may help to make the next Age a better thing, and leave Posterity in your Debt for the advantage it shall receive by your Example: Let me conjure you, My Dearest, to comply with this kind Ambition of a Father, whose thoughts are so ingaged in your behalf, that he reckoneth your Happiness to be the greatest part of his own.





Redono N. Graho. Given by Annie Brown to have dear the southern Brown Booker In the Law me by my verthy cosen Danke

