

tified with their answers, I hired myself to them as a day labourer. —

My first attempts were successful, and my progress so rapid, that at the end of twenty years, being highly distinguished by my master, I became his foreman. He then proposed to admit me to his table, and the son of Richard, who had not disdained to handle the trowel, thought himself very happy to eat at the table of a man who had taught him the use of it. I therefore accepted his proposal with pleasure.

Sir William, for this was the name of my master, had a daughter, who rendered my residence in his house very agreeable. Like Hebe, she was full of graces; her virtue was equal to that of Lucretia, and her countenance was never contracted by a frown.

I lived with the father and daughter till the death of the former, in the most perfect harmony, and without ever thinking of the future; but this unexpected loss, by filling our hearts with sorrow, told us that we could no longer live in a manner that would wound the delicacy of my virtuous companion, and scandalize our neighbours, and that we must either separate, or unite together for life.

The idea of the grandeur I was going to renounce for ever, could not even for a moment prevail over the friendship which I entertained for the daughter of my deceased master; I disclosed my passion to her; she gave me a favorable reception, and when the time of mourning was expired, I married her. By this virtuous spouse I had three children, who are still my greatest comfort. Having succeeded to the employment of my master, I am now become your principal mason. This is my history, which you was so desirous to learn.

Sir Thomas, much surprised by this recital, and filled with respect for the mason, Prince, said he, it does not belong to me to examine whether your highness could do better than assume the situation of your master; but this I know, that as you are the son of my sovereign, I consider myself obliged to offer you a lodging in my castle, with full assurance that you shall remain there unknown, and live in whatever manner you think proper.

Sir Thomas, cried the mason, spare your titles, and look upon me as a man much less unfortunate than you imagine. I have triumphed over the caprice of fortune, and I have rendered myself independent of others. My wife has preserved her honour, which in the world she must have lost; my children do not regret the want of honours with which they were never acquainted; and the labour of their hands procures enough for the subsistence of my family. I shall consent to partake of your bounty, since you require it, but only upon condition that you keep within those bounds which I shall prescribe.

Speak, said Sir Thomas, and be assured that I will grant whatever you may require. Well, said the mason, give me a small corner in your park on which I may build a cot, to defend me and my family from the inclemency of the weather. Nothing more, I beg of you, else I must retract my request.

Sir Thomas, admitting the disinterestedness of his mason, was obliged, with the utmost regret, to give nothing else but a small portion of land, upon which he erected a cottage, where he lived happy, with his wife and his children, till he reached the great age of ninety, and he had the misfortune to survive his wife as well as his three children.

RECEIPT FOR MAKING PARMESAN CHEESE.

[Brought from Italy by Mr. Arthur Young, well known for his Labours in Agriculture.]

THE Lodifan is chiefly low grounds, and mostly watered.

A dairy farm of 100 cows, makes daily a cheese of 75 lb. or 75 lb. of 28 ounces. The cheeses in winter smaller but better. The cows fed only four or five hours a day upon pasture, the rest on hay at home. Eighty cows for the dairy, 20 for calves, and the farm 1000 perches of land, 800 of standing meadow, and 200 in corn and grass. Rotation; the cows milked twice

a day, and give, with one another about 32 cecalls of 30 oz. of milk. The evening's milk is put to the morning's. At 16 Italian hours or so in the morning, the evening and morning's milk, after being skimmed, were put together into a boiler, eight feet diameter at top, five feet three inches deep at the bottom, about 2½ wide, about 272 cecalls, and put under it two logs of wood, which made the milk rather more than lukewarm; then the boiler