

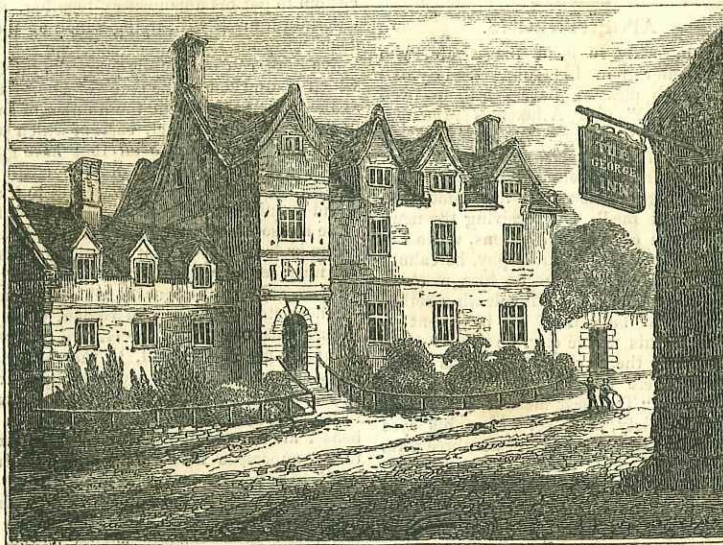
# The Mirror

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GUILSBOROUGH SCHOOL.

GUILSBOROUGH, a small parish in Northamptonshire, has been especially fortunate in its provision for public education. It contains a free school for the instruction of youth in English, writing, &c., and a free grammar-school, the considerable building represented in the above Engraving.

This school was founded by indenture, dated 8th of March, 1688, by Sir John Langham,\* Bart. of Cottesbrook, in this county, and endowed with a salary of 50*l.* a year to a master, 20*l.* to an usher, and 10*l.* for keeping the dwelling house, school, and other premises in constant repair. These several sums are paid out of the manor and lands of Sibertoft, now producing 160*l.* per annum.

The school is *free* for the youth of Guilsborough, Cotesbrook, Thornby, and Cold Ashby, or any other place within the distance of four miles. The government is invested in Trustees, who, when reduced to four, are to nominate others.

"Upwards of half a century ago, many of the sons of the neighbouring gentry were educated here, when Rugby School was less

\* Ancestor of Sir James Langham, who built Langham Place, Regent Street,

eminent than it is now. But for many years past, (until within about the last six years,) the School has been a sinecure, without either Free Boys, or Private Boarders."†

The munificent founder of this school, Sir John Langham, Bart., was the first of his family that received the honour of knighthood. He was a merchant and alderman of London, and with the Lord Mayor, Sir John Gayer, was sent to the Tower in 1647. After being liberated, Sir John was again committed, with Sir Abraham Richardson, Knt. and Mayor, in 1648, for refusing to publish an Act entitled, "An Act for the Exheredation of the Royal Line, the Abolishment of Monarchy in the Kingdom, and the Setting up of a Commonwealth." As a reward for his unshaken loyalty, on the Restoration, he was created a baronet by Charles II.

Sir John Langham and his lady are buried in the south cross aisle of Cold Ashby church. On an altar tomb of black marble are the recumbent effigies of the Knight in his alderman's gown, and his lady dressed in the full costume of the time. The inscription states Sir John to have died May 13th,

† Carlisle's *Endowed Grammar Schools*, 1818.

1671; and Dame Mary, his wife, to have died April 8, 1652.

Besides the school at Guilsborough, Sir John founded and endowed in the year previous to his death, an hospital in Cottesbrook, for two poor widowers and six poor widows.

#### APOPTHEGMS.

He is unworthy to be a magistrate, who is not better than his subjects.—(Cyrus.) "How much pleasure have I hitherto lived a stranger to!" said Artaxerxes Mnemon, when reduced to hunger by the loss of his baggage.—When Anaxagoras was thrown into prison and condemned, he said, "Nature long ago pronounced the same sentence against me." On receiving the news of the death of one of his sons, while delivering a lecture on philosophy, he calmly said, "I knew that I begat him mortal." Being asked just before his death whether he wished to be carried for interment to Clazomene, his native city, he said, "It is unnecessary; the way to the regions below is every where alike open." Anacharsis used to say, "The best method of teaching a youth sobriety, is to set before his eyes a drunken man: the vine bears three sorts of fruit; the first, pleasure; the second, intoxication; the third, remorse." To an Athenian of infamous character, who reproached him for being a Scythian, he said, "My country may be a disgrace to me; but you are a disgrace to your country." As he was one day considering the thickness of the planks of a ship, he cried out: "Alas! those who go to sea are but four inches distant from death." Being asked what was the most secure ship, he replied, "That which is arrived in port." He often repeated, that "every man should be particularly careful to make himself master of his tongue and his belly." Being asked what was the best and what the worst part of a man, he answered, "The tongue." "It is much better," said he, "to have but one friend, if he be faithful to us, than a great number of those who are always ready to follow the change of fortune." He used to compare laws to spiders' webs, and to ridicule Solon, who pretended to restrain the passions of mankind by pieces of writing. Anacharsis was introduced to the society of the principal persons at Athens, and was the first stranger upon whom the Athenians conferred the honour of citizenship.

P. T. W.

#### STENOGRAPHY.

THIS mode of writing was known to the Greeks; and Plutarch, in his life of Cato, informs us that the celebrated speech of that patriot relating to Catiline's conspiracy, was taken in short-hand. Cicero, at that

time consul, placed *notarii*, or short-hand writers, in different parts of the senate-house to preserve the speech. We are also further informed, that Titus Vespasian was remarkable for the rapidity with which he wrote short-hand. He not only applied it to purposes of business, but of diversion; it was his custom to get his amanuenses together, and entertain himself with trying which of them could write the fastest.

Nothing can more fully prove the interest which is attached to the study of short-hand at the present time, than the number of publications on the subject, each of which professes to be superior to all that have gone before. It would be well for the credit of the art, if more attention was paid to those grand requisites, expedition and legibility; some are so short they cannot be read, and others so long they cannot be written. Every one must invent a *new* mode, rather than put forth an old one of unquestionable excellence.

The system, however, of Byrom, who, by his scholars, was called the GRAND MASTER, is rapidly gaining ground, to the delight of every admirer of rational stenography. It is a system so replete with beauty, so ingenious in its contrivance, and the testimonies in its behalf are so numerous, that it must eventually supersede all others. The original work, (a posthumous one,) published in 1767, had long been out of print, when Mr. Molineux of Macclesfield, the reviver of Byrom's system, brought out an edition of the work, accompanied by a stenographical copy-book; since that time, various other editions of Byrom have been published with considerable success, and the demand is still increasing.

In a very interesting lecture on the short-hand of Byrom, lately delivered at Exeter Hall, London, by Mr. G. W. Jones, professor and teacher of stenography, it was well observed that "the immortal Byrom took the three great principles of mathematics for the basis of his system; and thus, on reviewing it, it will be found that a circle, line, and point are the only constituents of which it is composed.

"Of the point he made the vowels, distinguishing each by its locality with the consonant to which it is most nearly connected, and rendering its application such, that wherever it is desirable, every vowel in a word may be expressed so that one can never be mistaken for another. Of the other parts he formed the consonants. First, from the circle he obtained eight simple characters in the following manner:—by describing a square within it, he formed four; these he called D, M, N, and P; by dividing it again by an horizontal line and by a perpendicular, he obtained four other characters, two of which he appropriated to the letter B, and the remaining two to the