

# The Analytical Review, Or History of Literature, Domestic and Foreign, on an Enlarged Plan

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[ANALYTICAL REVIEW, o s HISTORY OF LITERATURE, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN, ON AN ENLARGED PLAN. CONTAINING SCIENTIFIC ABSTRACTS or Important And Interesting WORKS, PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH; A GENERAL ACCOUNT OF SUCH AS ARE OF LESS CONSEQUENCE, WITH SHORT CHARACTERS; , NOTICES, Or REVIEWS or Valuable Foreign BOOKS; CRITICISMS On New Pieces Of MUSIC And WORKS Of AN B T H E t ~ . j k \* LITERARY INTELLIGENCE OF CUROI.E, tttst, -( / 7o J 9 \*a "At h;c omnia ita tractari pr;cipimus, ut non, Criticorum more, in lau;d%t; "censiira tempus teratur; fed plane *historice Res Ips; narrentur, judicium "farcius interponatur."* Bacon *dt biflor;ia litiraria conscnitn/a.*

r . - \* â€¢ f ANALYTICAL REVIEW, ; for SEPTEMBER, 1789. Art. 1. *Enquiry into the Hickory of Scotland preceding the Reign of Malcolm III. or the Year 10561 Including the. authentic Hickory of that Period.* By John. Pinkerton. Ia two cols. 1028 p. Price 1st. in boards. Ni col. 1789. Mr. Pinkerton, about two years ago, published a dissertation on the origin and progress of the Scythian s or Goths, which was originally intended as a part of this work. But as many readers may not, perhaps, choose to begin their perusal of this publication from such remote periods^ that dissertation is annexed to the second volume. And it is left to the reader, either to begin with this, or to peruse it aster his curiosity may have been excited

by the references which point out its connexion with our own history. The object of Mr. Pinkerton, in this dissertation, was to shew, that almost all Europe is, at present, possessed by the descendants of the Scythians, Get, or Goths, who were one people; who were also, he says, the progenitors' of the ancient Greeks and Romans. The reader, he observes, in order to obtain a clear and precise view of this subject, must bear in mind, that there were in ancient Europe only four grand races of men: 1. The Celts, the most ancient inhabitants that can be traced; and who were to the other races what the savages of America are to the European settlers there. 2. The Iberians of Spain and who were Mauro, and had past from Africa. These two races, he thinks, were few in number; the Celts being mostly destroyed by the Scythians; and few of the Iberians having come into Europe. 3. The Tartars, who were, in all appearance, originally possessors of south-west Tartary, but expelled by the Tartars. 4. The Scythians, who originated from present (he means *modern*) Persia; and spread from thence to the Maxine, and almost over all Europe. So much, by way of analysis, of our author's dissertation 1 the first of his Works in time, as well as natural order; though the last in the arrangement observed in the volumes before us. As to his work more particularly under our consideration, as railing within the period of our literary journal, Mr. Pinkerton V. B prefixes prefixes to his Enquiry into the History of Scotland, besides the dissertation just described, a preface and an introduction, in which he speaks with great contempt of most other writers on the subjects which he prophesies to treat, and with considerable respect of himself. Struck with the deplorable state of the ancient history of his country, at a time so enlightened as the present, and when most other kingdoms have weighed their antiquities in the sober scales of criticism, the author has devoted years of labour to this pursuit, in which great literary experience is required to guard against mistakes. The neglect of learning in Scotland, he lays, is the real and only cause of the ruin of the ancient Scottish history. This neglect of learning in his native country, which he takes for granted, is owing to three causes: i. To remote situation: 2. To want of wealth: 3. To want of public libraries. \* The exclamation of Montesquieu, in his letters, (says Mr. Pinkerton) *Vouch eyes to us def Charlatans, Messieurs Jntiquaires!* may be applied to those of Scotland with peculiar justice. The weakest writers in the country have generally assumed this province, which became them as well as if a mule should pretend to carry the tower of an elephant. While the best seem to despise the name and province of an antiquary, forgetful of the examples of Cato, Vary, Cesar, in ancient times, and of Luther, Spelaeon, Du Leibniz, Muratori, and many others, confessedly men of great talents in modern.' Mr. Pinkerton goes on, in his preface, consisting of forty-three adages, to accuse the Scottish nation in general of a fervor and impatience of temper, which accords but ill with a spirit of investigation; and he particularly accuses the Scottish antiquaries of a want of patience and industry, of puerile prejudices, and a contempt of truth. But our author, who, (according to his own account) 1 has had considerable reading, previous experience in such matters, much leisure and love of the subject, and no great desire of wealth or fame, has attempted to redeem the early history of his country from total annihilation.' Mr. Pinkerton, having concluded his preface with acknowledgments to many of different countries, proceeds to his introduction, in which he gives a succinct view of what has been done in Scottish antiquities. He finds very little to praise In the Scottish *antiquity*, (antiquaries) whose writings he enumerates, \*but a great deal to censure: and on the two Macpherfons he pours a torrent of asperity. It is, a most striking feature, indeed the most striking in Mr. Pinkerton's writings, that he entertains a contempt,, aversion, and almost an abhor-' Terence of all Celtic, or remains of Celtic nations\* Our author, having finished his introduction, goes on to his inquiry. That the Celts, the ancient inhabitants, of Europe,

Europe, of which we have any accounts, were in particular, the earliest inhabitants of Scotland, he infers both from historical records and from a fact which he considers as ' equipollent to the best authorities, viz. that the names of rivers and mountains, all over Scotland, even to the furthest western (he means idles) are very often, in that dialect of

the Celtic, called the Welch, or Craig. He gives an account of the Roman walls in Britain, in which he adds nothing of the least consequence to what has been written on the same subject by Mr. Innes, in his Critical Essay on the Ancient Inhabitants of North Britain. He arrives, in the progress of his Enquiry, to what he considers as \* the most obscure and difficult part of the Scottish history, ' the kingdom of Strathclyde; which is generally supposed, by antiquarians, to have been the same with that of Cumbria. This Mr. Pinkerton on very probable grounds, thinks an error; and is of opinion, that the kingdom of Strath-Clyde, (which he places not in Wales, where also there is a Clyde, as some have done, but in Scotland) included only Dunbarton, Renfrew, and the upper part of Lanarkshire That of Cumbria comprised Cumberland and Westmorland in England. 'A space of only sixty miles lay between them; and it is no wonder that this proximity has occasioned their being confounded, as the materials concerning them are so barren.' He then endeavours to shew, that the northern Britons, Macedonians, and Oiks, (Picts) were one and the same people. This he thinks as incontrovertible, as that the same people who called themselves *Hellenes* were called Gracii by the Romans. This opinion naturally leads our author into a controversy with Camden, Lloyd, and the two who affirm that the Picts were of Celtic origin. Here we shall extract a passage from his Enquiry, which will exhibit at once his leading ideas, *as well as* Passions too, on the subject of it. \* That they (the Picts) were Goths, shall be (shown in the next chapter, from the consent of all the ancient writers, and from other arguments. That they were Celts is the opinion now to be confuted. The authors who assert the Oiks to have been Celts, are divided in their sentiments: for I. Camden, writing his Britannia, consulted some silly Welch antiquary about etymologies, and other matters, as he did not understand Welch himself\*. This same Welch prophet, wishing to make all great folks Welch, as his countrymen delight to do, tho' the honour be generally rejected, thought he might lay violent hands on all the fame of the Oiks; and thus led Camden into a blunder, which a Welch mind could alone originally form. This opinion Mr. Lloyd, another Welshman, also gave it. Innes fell into it, and it forms the radical blemish of his book. II. The two led This appears from Camden's Map. in the British Museum. - + In the Preface to his 1707.

by the same wife Celtic ideas, desire we shall in future, know that Oiks to be Gaelic, \* of own dear blood and bone: and they say; believe otherwise at your peril; for are not we skilled in old Celtic, and new, in nonsense and nonentity? And what are Tacitus, and Bede, and all these old fools to us? Do not we know more than them? Are not we tea new wise men of quite a new school? The first opinion that the Oiks were Welch, I shall seriously examine, as such men as Camden and Innes have adopted it. But I shall first say a very few words to the second, as soon as laughter will permit me to go on; for it is impossible to preserve one's muscles, when one meets with utter absurdity and ignorance in the garb of wisdom and learning. Were I seriously to argue in the present state of alienation, that the Oiks were not merely a branch of the Gaelic race, who went from Ireland to the west of Scotland, where they were known in all ages, as at present, for a set of Celtic savages, incapable of any progress in society; I should be in as awkward a situation as when shewing against Mr. that the Dalmatians were not Germans, and that a Ruffian is not an Englishman. Dr. and Mr. assert that the Scottish Highlanders are the real Macedonians, and the Oiks a part of them; the only distinction being that the former lived on the north and west; while the latter lived on the east and south. Such opinions have attended, and of themselves fully mark, the utter decline of learning in Scotland; for every man who has read much on the subject, knows them to be absolutely ignorant and false, and contradictory to all authorities and facts. In the dark *Arrange phantoms appear*, but in the light we view only real objects. When the tide of learning again flows in Scotland, it will swallow up for ever those weeds and vermin, which its ebb has left on the shore. Superficial dabblers talk of opinions: men of experienced learning talk of authorities and facts. An ignorant writer will advance any opinions that soothe his sickly fancy, or

gratify his prejudice; because he is ignorant of the ignorant of his danger, ignorant of the contemptuous thoughts entertained of him by others. « Why should I produce the whole writers, ancient and modern, from the first century to the eighteenth, to shew that the Oiks were quite a different people from those Irish Highlanders? In the next part it will be shewn, that the later passed from Ireland in the year row, and were long confined to Argyle, as the Attacks had been before them: and that even the Attacks, the first Irish colony that ever set foot in Parkland, did not arrive there till Z. I need not produce all the ancients whom Mr. McPherson fays, with so much modesty, that he has examined and confuted. Mr. O Co nor well observes that he has done this by the second sight; and he accordingly bears the superb epithet of *second-sighted* among the Irish antiquaries. The next chapter of this work, and the Fourth Part, in which the origin of the Old Scots is treated, will sufficiently shew from all ancient authorities that the opinions of the two are truly Celtic, foolish, and ignorant in the extreme. Heaven forbid that a regular answer should be given to such weak visionaries, who are five or six centuries behind the rest of mankind, and not, so knowing now as Geoffrey of Monmouth, their brother, was in the Twelfth â– tel But this whole is one answer to them, tho most unintentionally; for in it is shewn, from facts and authorities, that neither Oiks, nor Scots, were the earliest known inhabitants of Scotland; that the Macedonians or Oiks were Goths, and differed as widely from the or Highlanders who were Celts from Ireland, as a Dane from a wild Irishman.' Passionate, and, in a question of mere speculation, absurd as this tone erg writing must appear to- every person, who has received the education of a scholar and a gentleman, we acknowledge that our author has the advantage over his more elegant and polite adversaries, in argument. He shews, with a force that seems irresistible, that the Pict s were not Celts, but Tents, both some the testimony of authors, and the names of places. Having expatiated on this last topic, in a copious and convincing manner, he fays, \* To sum up these remarks on the names of places in Scotland, which, tho pr-rhaps they may little interest the reader, have cost me great labour, let it be observed, I. That two thirds of the names i^ He bud and highlands are infallibly Gothic; This is owing to three causes, i. That-the Oiks, a Gothic people, possessed these countries down to the sixth century, when a small part was given up to the Irish, who gradually multiplied and seized on the and highlands,, regions despised by the Pickax, who crowded into the more fertile parts, the sooth of Scotland, and north of England. 2. That the Norwegians in the ninth century seized on the He bud and parts of the opposite -shore, which they held four centuries. 3. That the highlanders, being a savage people, always engaged in petty emotions, many grams of forfeited lands among them were given to lowlanders. II. That almost the whole names of the North, East, and South of Scotland Å«re Gothic, owing to, the Oiks, a Gothic people possessing these countries; as at times the Norwegians, another Gothic people, held the North; and >the Saxons, -another Gothic people, the South. But there are, orÅ» at least seem, two exceptions to this general rule, 1. That a few are, Cumraig, owing to the being the first possessors of all Scotland: and (to the churchmen who founded churches, around which towns rose, being often and giving the places Craig names. 2. That -a few â€¢are Gaelic, owing to :the Irish â€¢churchmen, who swarmed in Parkland, from the at Hyena, and from Ireland, down to the eleventh and twelfth centuries; and who denominated their churches, villages,, and lands, in their own language; nay, as being the sole literati in Parkland, bestowed names perhaps even on large tracts, which passed tiptop .charters, and among the people. 'I have with great care looked over the large Atlas of Scotland, by and find the above remarks universally applicable, and sufficient to account for all the names in Scotland. It is indeed curious to observe that in Aberdeenshire, for instance, the name of one village (hall be absolute Gothic with *burgh*, another within a mime with *ab er*, and another at same distance *invert*. But the single circumstance of the clergy among the Oiks being down to the eleventh or twelfth century entirely Welch and Irish, will sufficiently account for thus; if the *aim* and *invert* be indeed Welch and Irish. B 3 \* *Kilt*

« *Kith* are also common in Scotland; but the word in Gothic signifies a *spring*, or *fountain*, as in Irish it implies a *cell*, or *chapel*, so that, nothing can be sounded on such names which are also common in England.; *Can* as *Barberry*, &c. have seldom if ever any connexion with the }relch *Carr*, a town, as they are frequent over all the globe. In Wales *Lion* is very frequent, signifying a *church*; and in Scotland it also occurs, tho rarely: one instance there is so far north as *Moray*, where *Lab-bridge* surely implies the church of St. Bride, or Bridget, and it must have been founded by some Welch clergyman. For as at, first Ionian, and other early teachers of the Oiks, were Welch; so in after times the regions of Stray-Clyde and Cumbria proceeded, in conjunction with Columbia's seminary at Avon, to furnish clergy to the Oiks; and not one name of a faint, or churchman, can be found. i He that would build any argument upon the Welch names in Scotland is desired to reflect that the names of places in Scotland maybe about twelve thousand; and of them not above thirty at the most even seem Welch. On the north, east, and south, not above fifty are: Irish; while on the west about two thousand are Gothic; and the Gothic names in Scotland amount in all to about Ten Thousand. As for the Irish interpretations of these Gothic names, which any highland seer is ready to furnish, such as that a plain English name *Arthur's, feat* is formed of three or four Erse words, &c. it seems doubtful whether they who advance such nonsense, or they who believe it, have most imbecility. These Irish etymologies are mere second sighted delusions. Swift's mock etymologies of *Andromache* from, *Andrei a Mackie*, &c. are rational in comparison of them. Were a Chinese or; to ask one of these Celtic dreamers the meaning of any name in his respective country, the seer would tell him it was Gaelic, and all about it. The Celtic is so soft, unfixed, and nonsensical a speech, that from it you may make what you will of any thing. Thus the Irish word pronounced *sive*, for instance, and signifying *law*, is spelt *Ash, ah, sch, ah*, at pleasure. In other tongues a vowel is sometimes changed; but the consonants, which give a determinate form to the word, remain. What reliance can by any man of sense be placed on the meaning of names, when no one knows from what cause of ten thousand the name was given, or whether from any at all? What reliance, when a name will, in two centuries, totally alter" its form? What reliance, above all, on etymologies from the Celtic, a speech which alters its consonants, its very essence, at pleasure, and , which declines its nouns by changing their beginnings? These Celtic; dreamers commonly catch at some locality, or descriptive attribute, which sits the spot, and then cook their etymologies accordingly.' This gives them a plausible air to the superficial, who never reflect that any spot may have a hundred descriptive attributes all equally fitting. M. Bullet, in his *Memoires fur la language Critique*, has derived the plainest English, names from the Celtic, as *Oakland* from *Ox*, a little hill, a river, *d* from \$>, *Ntwo*, &c. &c. Is not this lunacy? But such are all Celtic etymologies; and when a man of science erred so grossly, what must we expect from our shallow highland dabblers Let us for ever leave those second-sighted seers to enjoy their own madness; and, as madness is said to be catching, let us keep them at a distance,

'Even in Gothic, a fixed speech, a sensible writer will hardly venture to hint at the etymology of a name now and then; for nothing can be more uncertain. *London* means, we are told, a town in a grove, from *Lund* grove, and *dun* town: yet the name might with equal plausibility be derived from Sarcastic, Tartaric, Chinese, or Arabic. What do we know about the origin of the name? Who was present when the name was given? Do even the Indians know the meaning of their names of places, tho certainly imposed by their ancestors in the lame language they still use, tho modernized? Are not names often mere jumbles of letters? A few Greek and Roman names of men had, and have, meanings; but produce, if you can, two names of places in Greece, or Italy, whose meaning is known. What is the meaning of Rome? What of Athens? What of ? What of Corinth? Look into the best

Lexicons, are you not told that such are proper names, and admit of no explanation? Ask an Indian savage the meaning of the name of his town, he will tell you he knows it not; it was so called by his fathers. Are our Celtic etymologists of names of places more wise than the Greeks and Romans? Are they not more foolish than the Indians? Did ever any Indian enjoy the second sight? Must not our Celtic neighbours have a remarkable defect in their understandings, and be lost in the frenzy of disordered fancy? What shall we say of those who trust them in points of science, when they cannot even be trusted in points of common sense? I have dwelt a little on this matter because Celtic etymology is the frenzy of this shallow age. And shall only observe, before quitting it, that by Gothic names I mean such whose form is Gothic, and may be traced in the Northern kingdoms, Germany and England. I have above produced a small hasty note of identical names in the Northern kingdoms and in Scotland. And tho the present English certainly came from Denmark, and the German shore; yet I cannot trace half that number of identical names in those countries and England. In Ireland most of the towns were built by the Danes and English; but names of villages are often Irish, and in Wales most towns and villages have Welch names, so that Celtic names of towns have sure marks. For examples of what I call Gothic names in Scotland, take on the west *Dun son, Campbelltown, Southend, Mumford, Braccadale, Ann on, Dunjaffnage, Hipness, Ever dale, Burg, Sea forth, Limeholder, Bar-vie, Snowfield, &c. &c.* From all that has been said the reader will observe, that they, 'who infer the Oiks to have been Welch, because thirty Welch names, or at least names in *Aver* and *Lab*, occur in Scotland, reason not more accurately than he who would prove the Germans Welch, because names in *Aver* and *Lab* occur in Germany. That the argument is in itself absolute Celtic and childish; for that granting these thirty names Welch, what is to be said to the ten thousand Gothic names in Scotland, which by this truly Celtic ratiocination are utterly forgotten? And that these few Welch names in Scotland are most easily accounted for, because they are either very ancient, as those of rivers and mountains especially, and perhaps of some towns, and in that case remains of the old Celtic inhabitants; or less ancient as some 'of towns and villages which arose from churches founded by Welch clergymen.' i ',

He traces the origin of the Picts to *Scandinavia*, that large peninsula tract including Norway, Sweden, and a part of Denmark. As to the epoch of the Pictish settlement in Scotland, he concludes, from various circumstances, and particularly from the direct authority of two writers, *Genius* and *Samuel*, that the 'settlement of the Oiks in the Hebrides (meaning the Isles, or the Hebrides) may be dated, with as great certainty as any event in the earliest Greek and Roman History, at 300 years before Christ. And their possession of all Scotland, north of *Fur* and *Tay*, at a century after, or 200 years before our era. And that all authorities, facts, and reason, warrant us to believe, that the Belg entered the south, and the Oiks the north of Britain, about one and the same time.' Mr\* *Pinkerton* proceeds to enquire into the province *Vepafiana*, the Pictish tribes, and kingdom: and, having successfully, in our opinion, combated many childish fables concerning the *Old Scots* or proceeds briefly to consider the nature of the Pictish succession, and the extent of the Pictish kingdom. The succession was clearly elective; and as to the extent of the kingdom, which was different, at different periods, it was gradually extended from north to south; from the Orkney Isles and the northern point of Scotland to the river *Humber* in England. We are, after this, very agreeably entertained by our learned author with dissertations on the Pictish language, manners, and antiquities in Scotland. Here we shall give another quotation, which strongly marks our author's views, and turn of thought and expression. 'Every one, who has been in North Britain, knows that the Lowlanders of that country are as different from the Highlanders, as the English are from the Welch. The race is so extremely distinct as to strike all at first sight. In person the Lowlanders are tall and large, with fair complexions, and often with flaxen, yellow, and red hair, and blue eyes; the grand features of the Goths, in all ancient writers. The Highlanders are generally

diminutive, if we except some of Norwegian descent; with brown complexions, and almost always with black curled hair, and dark eyes. In mind and manners the distinction, is as marked. The Lowlanders are acute, industrious, sensible, erect, free. The Highlanders stupid, indolent, foolish, fawning, slavish. The former in short have every attribute of a civilized people. The , later-are absolute savages: and, like Indians and Negroes, will ever continue so. For a people, which has continued savage from their origin till now, will infallibly remain so till the race be lost by mixture. Their savage indolence forbids all ideas of cultivation. Their want of industry is the cause that they have no towns: their want of towns, the cause that they have no industry. These causes act reciprocally and infinitely. If towns were built for them, they would not inhabit them. In vain do we dream of building towns in their territories. If peopled with Highlanders they will be in ruins in half a century. Norway is not a superior country to the Highlands of Scotland.

Scotland. But what a difference! The one swarms with industry and towns: the other is a desert. Had all these Celtic cattle emigrated five centuries ago, how happy had it been for the country! All we can do is to plant colonies among them; and by this, and encouraging their emigration, try to get rid of the breed.' The real Gael, or Celts in Scotland,' Mr. Pinkerton computes to be four hundred thousand, about a quarter of its people. \* These Gael, he says, are most (lavish and poor, as their savage indolence must necessarily make them.' After these, and many other expressions of bitterness and spite, against the Scotch Highlanders, we listen, with great doubt and reserve, to many things asserted concerning the ancestors of that people, in the account which our author gives of the progress of the or Old Scots, from Ireland to North Britain; their settlement there, their kings, the extent of their kingdom, their union with the Macedonians or Pict s, their manners, language, antiquities, &c. &c. The great scope and end of his Enquiry, appears to be nothing else than to magnify the virtues, talents, and power of the Goths, and particularly the Scottish Goths, at the ex pence of the Celts, and especially the Scottish Celts. Mr. P. in a chapter on the ancient ecclesiastical history History of Scotland, from the earliest accounts till the feign of Mary, in Two Volumes Quarto, divided into forty books!' , So that this complainer of the bulk of books, this friend to abridgments, goes on to expand instead of abridging his own writings in a geometrical proportion: multiplying one very small into two large octavos, and two large octavos into two enormous quartos. of Scotland, offers a few remarks on the conversion of the people of North Britain -to Christianity; and hints at the few events which can be recovered in chronological order. And, in another chapter, he states the causes which, he thinks, may sufficiently account for the very late appearance of learning among the Pict s, or present (meaning modern) Scots. To render this work more complete, he has judged it necessary, in a supplement, \* to consider the of the Angles, and those of the Norwegians, in present Scotland.\* In an appendix to each volume, he has<sup>1</sup>\* published a great variety of scarce and curious papers, or extracts from them, that serve to illustrate his subject. He has farther illustrated it by several well engraved maps. He has presented us with most copious indexes to all that he has written; lists of kings and epochs; and of the books he has principally used in his investigations. }n short, nothing within the compass of industry has been wanting on the part of our author to do justice to his subject and to the purchasers. Mr. Pinkerton has read, or consulted, a vast variety of books, and applied them to his theory with address. Though it be an easy matter, amidst the darkness of remote times, and the multitude of contradictions to be found in different records, to furnish plausible arguments for almost any system, yet we are clearly of opinion, that Mr. Pinkerton has refuted many fabulous stories that have recently gained credit concerning the Gael or Celts; that he has almost demonstrated, that the 2 Macedonians Macedonians and Pict s were one people, and of Scandinavian or Gothic, not of Celtic origin; that he has brought to light many curious and interesting particulars relative to the history History of Scotland, from the earliest accounts till the feign of Mary, in Two Volumes Quarto, divided into forty books!' , So that this complainer of the bulk of

books, this friend to abridgments, goes on to expand instead of abridging his own writings in a geometrical proportion: multiplying one very small into two large octavos, and two large octavos into two enormous quartos. of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and, on the whole, done good service to the republic of letters and science.

This just praise must not pass unaccompanied with a decided reprobation of Mr. Pinkerton's stile and manner of writing, which are indeed a disgrace to literature. Were every writer' as great liberty with the *us us et* which constitutes the genius of the English, as of other languages; to offend as frequently and as grisly against grammatical construction, and to introduce as many uncouth and unauthorized modes of expression and of orthography, the English language of these times would become unintelligible in less than a century. The most important quality in stile is purity.. It is this alone which gives it stability, and renders it a channel of communication between different and distant ages. In what author of 'reputation do we find the verb *condescend* used synonymously with the verbs to *inane*, to *point out*, to *particularize*, to *specify*? Yet it is thus used by Mr. Pinkerton in his preface, page xi. 'But if we were to *condescend* on any learned books.'â€”In the fame preface, page xiv. 'Remedies can never be found, till the disease be *condescended on*' page 409, vol. 1. 'has *condescended* on the following as Druidical monuments.'â€”In short, this is the verb that he generally uses for those just mentioned. He has, in like manner, chosen to substitute the word *present* for *modern*: as, *present* England, *present* Scotland, *present* Galloway. He frequently changes an active into a passive, and a passive into an active verb: thus, in-page 13, vol. 1. 'The Scythian s were, as the ancients inform, [meaning us] the fame with the In page 185, vol. 1. 'If my memory *serves* [me!.' As he omits nouns and pronouns, so he omits verbs, participles, and â– â€¢articles. Thus, in preface, page xxx. 'Though every other country can begin its history History of Scotland, from the earliest accounts till the feign of Mary, in Two Volumes Quarto, divided into forty books!' , So that this complainer of the bulk of books, this friend to abridgments, goes on to expand instead of abridging his own writings in a geometrical proportion: multiplying one very small into two large octavos, and two large octavos into two enormous quartos.at the time it was converted to Christianity, and Scotland was [here some participle wanting] in the fifth and sixth centuries.' In page 265, vol. 1. 'Yet these kingdoms continued [*to be*] elective to [the] last century.' We might point out innumerable other instances in which Mr. P. has been wholly regardless of grammatical construction.â€”â– Astor the author's practice of writing *He* for *island*, *island* for *Iceland*, *i* for *1*, and other changes of orthography, we do not think them worthy of farther notice. We find, throughout the whole of Mr. P.'s writings, a vulgar phraseology, and puerile attempt at wit and smartness. 'But prejudice,' fays he, in, his introduction, page 59, 'joined with a *plentiful lack* of learnr inf, is invincibleâ€”Maitland's History of Scotland was printed at London, in two folio volumes. Another hot writer, for *heat* *beat* was, till lately, so usual among us, that some pretended to know a book written by a Scottish author by its *warmth*: some wags even judged by the parched brownness of the leather cover, arising from the heat of the pages. Angry and hot is Maitland; work, sacred to Vulcan, is not only hot but , lame\*.' How well it becomes Mr. Pinkerton to ridicule, in his barbarous manner, the warmth of any writer, the reader will judge from the specimens here produced of his compositions. But this is not the present point. Among other vulgarities and barbarisms in Mr. Pinkerton's compositions, we find quotation on quotation from Greek, Latin, Italian, and French writers, that can serve no -other purpose than to shew that he has read, or looked into them. After mentioning that the Scottish writers seemed to shrink from a certain enquiry, why add that 'none of them, in the words of Homerâ€” Having observed that it is now universally allowed 'that the Macedonians and Oiks were one and the fame people,' does he, in the smallest degree, confirm or illustrate the truth of this portion by introducing the story of the 'ancient Spartan thatv said to him who had composed an eulogy on Hercules, \* *does any one dispraise him ?%*' If

Mr. P. had recollected the author and words of this Anecdote, he would have been sure to have savoured his readers with the mention of both: "We therefore remind him, for the improvement of any future edition of his Enquiry, that the words are *Murat 4*;" and the author Thucydides. He sometimes, without any reference to any person, circumstance, or anecdote, in the whimsical wantonness of a school-boy, gives us the same sentence in two different languages. 'As to the etymology of Celt, Gael, they shall be left to those, *quiz omni asciunt et plus*, who know every thing and more.' Mr. Pinkerton, in the fifth page of the preface to his Dissertation, speaking of that piece, says, 'Perhaps a more arduous *f.a* (k never was undertaken than what is here submitted to the reader. A vast volume might have been written in half the time employed in these few pages; but great advantages attend the progress of science, [meaning, that the progress of science is greatly facilitated] from concentrating into one strong focus a number of scattered beams. 1 Would to heaven we had fewer large books, and more small ones!' But what does Mr. Pinkerton say in the preface to his Enquiry, page 40, 'Before this preface be closed, the reader must be informed, that it is the author's intention to give a regular' \* See Pinkerton's Introduction, page 60. t Pref. j>. xxxviii. J Vol. I. p. 105. Â§ Vol. I. p. 1 y. history

As all that is valuable in his Enquiry is to be found in his Dissertation; so all that is valuable in his projected history, up to the year 1056, even according to his own account\* in his Enquiry! It is quite clear that Mr. P. according to his opinion concerning the utility of Short books, would be better employed in abridgment than in dilatation: for never yet was any book given to the world in which there was a greater number of disgusting repetitions, and unnecessary digressions. If he had confined himself to the illustration of the important points that he seems to have clearly proved, and which we have already stated, and reduced his arguments to a clear and concise order, he would have done greater honour to himself, and more acceptable service to the public. We cannot avoid observing, farther, that the inveterate prejudices of Mr. Pinkerton have led him Frito many palpable errors and inconsistencies. He expressly excludes *Buchanan* the greatest . poet, philologist, and historian of his times, and the correspondent of the illustrious *Ty rho Brace*, on the subject of astronomy and natural philosophy, from the list of learned men in Scotland, which according to him is composed of only two names. One Dumpster who wrote notes on *Erasmus* and *Etruria Regalis*; and Blackwell, the author of an Enquiry into the Life and 'Writings of Homer. See pref. En q. p. 11." In page 13 of the same preface he affirms, that there is a natural impatience in the character of the Scots inconsistent with the genius requisite to progress in literature. In page 16, Where he is led to J peak of the scarcity of libraries in Scotland, he says, 'In few countries are youth more curious in literature than in Scotland; but they want opportunities and choice.' What is the principle that animates the researches of the studious, if not curiosity, or a desire of knowledge? On the same subject, of the scarcity of books in Scotland, which he has by the bye greatly" exaggerated J, he says, that "few foreign books come to it, , -1 , , , \* â- f Who asserts the Celtic origin of the Scotch nation. X Mr. Hume was wont to say, that when he had a mind to pursue his studies, he was obliged to leave London, for want of books and to £0 to Edinburgh,

except the most light and, superficial, which float on the breath of popular fame/\* Is it then the worst books that float on the breath of popular fame? No: the converse of this truth. There must be merit in a book universally popular. Such a book must accord with the general sense and common feelings of human "ligature. That Homer and other excellent writers have been handed down to us, through so long a series of ages, is owing to their natural influence on the minds and hearts of all men. They have been wafted safe to these times, amidst many barbarous storms, on the breath of popular fame. In the fifth and sixth pages of the preface to his Enquiry, he observes, that 'the early history of any country,, the foundation upon which the rest stands, should, above all, be carefully examined; but that

in subjects of this kind, the greatest labour is absolutely necessary. *No theory can be admitted nor is it even allowed to argue from one fail to another. Those points, which in theory have Moll will, upon laborious examination of the fails, prove to be entirely false; and those which seemed false in theory will prove true in fail.* Not\* withstanding these strictures on analogical reasoning in antiquarian investigation, Mr. Pinkerton, when he finds it to his purpose, holds quite a different language: 'There is nothing new,' lays he, 'under the fun, and antiquaries might avoid many errors by recourse to analogy f.' Is it necessary to bring another proof of the assertion, that Mr. Pinkerton's prejudices have led into errors and inconsistencies? On the whole, we allow that Mr. P. possesses both industry and natural acuteness; the first in an extraordinary, the second in a considerable degree: and that, from various and extensive reading and observation, he has shewn the dominion and influence of the Goths to have been greater, and those of the Celts less than they have been supposed by many writers. But this discovery he might have made in a quarter of the space which it now occupies; and without putting himself in a passion, and in a tone of the utmost peevishness, petulance, and scurrility, vilifying many respectable individuals, and even whole nations of men. To that elegance and gentleness of manner, which a conservancy with the finest models of composition naturally inspires, he is an entire stranger: and he seems studious to honour the memory of his favourite Goths, by a contempt of all propriety, politeness, and decorum. H. H. \* \* See Pref. En q. p. xv. + See Vol. I. p. oh.  
Art.

*Art. Ii. A Tour through Sweden, Szvcdijb-Lapland, Finland and Denmark. In a Jeri cs of Letters, illustrated with engram* By Matthew Consent, Esq; who accompanied "Sir H. G. Bart, and Mr. Bowes in this Tour. 4 to. pa. 157, and 8 plates, pr. 1st. in boards. Johnson. 1789<sup>^</sup>  
Travelling is now become so general a passion, and so many travellers favour the public with what they have written occasionally for the amusement of their friends, that those who are condemned to sit at home, cannot fail of becoming intimately acquainted with the customs and manners of foreign nations. The tour to the northern kingdoms, is not indeed so common as that to France or Italy; however and Cox e have afforded us ample information on these countries; and we have been brought acquainted even with the remote Lapland, by means of the elegant and animated accounts scattered through the *Flora Laconic* of the late celebrated Linn e. The letters now before us, will not add much to our stock of knowledge, derived from these and other sources: they may however answer the unassuming hopes of the author, 'in filling up a leisure hour and if the reader does 'not find much to applaud, his time will at least be innocently employed.' The letters are 41 in number. Our travellers departed from castle, the feat of Sir H. G. Lidded, on the 24th of May 1786; embarked at Shields the fame evening, and on the 27th were safely moored in the harbour of Gotten burg. \* This town is clean and well-built; the streets are regular and uniform; the houses chiefly of wood painted so as to resemble brick and stone. Part of it is intersected, like the Dutch towns by canals; the other part is on the declivity of an hill. It has en creased considerably, by an East India company, and an herring fishery. The markets are well supplied, and for moderate prices\* 'To Stockholmâ€"sine gravel roadsâ€"the common posting 9 or 10 â€¢ miles an hourâ€"bad accommodations at the inns;â€"Lake i co miles long, and 75 broad.â€"The horses do not lie on straw, but or i â€"boards; a lame or foundered horse seldom seen in Sweden and Denmark, which the author imputes to this management. 'Stockholm well built, but badly payed.â€"The king's palace maghincent. The exchange, a good and spacious building. The churches superbly decorated with a great variety of splendid ornaments.â€"The opera house, handsome and magnificently lighted; dresses of the actors superb.â€"Citadel ancient: the armoryâ€"Charles XII. dress which he had on at his deathâ€"the hat shot through above his right eye; blood on his gloves, and the mark of his fingers on his sword-belt. The author is that he fell by one of his own army. The ladies possess no small share of vivacity, wit

and affability, with the greatest delicacy of manners. Music is one of their most polite accomplishments, and is almost general in Sweden. "Great attention shewn to the education of the inferior classes of people; and when when any one discovers particular marks of genius, he is reported to the king, who orders him to receive an education suitable to it. . ' Upsale, the chief university, in a pleasant and >n" in the lower part a fine square, which forms the market-place" i an, eminence, the castle, commanding an extensive view of the gulf of Boronia; the buildings mostly of wood.

'Halt at Tornado, the chief town of West Boronia, on the confines of Finland"it is well built; great quantity of salmon of uncommon weight and size"principal trade consists of tar, and fun's brought from the high country by the Laplanders. 'These people, who are well known to be below the middle stature^ have flat faces, high cheek bones, long black hair, and a mahogany | complexion. Their habitations are portable, and extremely dirty\* The high Laps, that is the mountaineers, have not quite forgot their original paganism. Augury and witchcraft make a part of their belief; they still whisper to their rein-deer, and address their idols. Their conjuring-drum is of an oval form, made of the bark of the fir, pine or birch; one end covered with parchment dressed from the rein-deer sein: it is loaded with brass rings."The conjurer beats it upon his breast with a variety of frantic postures: after this he besmears it with blood, and draws upon it some rude figures. He then informs his credulous audience of what he pretends to have been communicated to him. Like other fortune tellers, his answers are generally of a favourable kind, for which he receives presents of brandy. " The wealth of the Laplanders consists chiefly in the number of rein deer; which draw their fledges in winter. In summer they lose their vigour and swiftness. The fledge is formed like a boar, with a convex bottom; it is square behind, but pointed before: the traveller is tied in, and manages his carriage by means of a stick with a flat end, to remove stones, &c. The Laplander is his own carpenter and boat builder. The females embroider their garments brass wire, tin, &c. they adorn their heads, neck and shoulders with glass beads; and their girdles are embroidered and fringed with large tufts at the ends, and are tied in large knots. The ladies of superior rank, wear frequently, a very superb and costly dress, whimsically loaded with gold and silver, rings, diamonds, pearls, &c. The vest is of the richest brocade, trimmed with ribbons; and the cap is of blue or white fat tin embroidered. The young women wear a gold ring on the middle finger of the right hand: when, they marry, it is changed to the left. 'Few dogs in Lapland"small, with cur tails and pointed ear swell trained, and wonderfully sagacious in finding game. \* Woodcocks breed both in Lapland and Sweden. The scarcity sf this bird in England accounted for, from the reputation which the eggs have lately acquired as a delicacy for the table in Sweden." Many clusters of swallows, in their torpid state, found by fishermen among reeds and bushes, in the lakes of Norway and Sweden. 'The Flanders at and near Tornado, appear less civilized in their manners; more uncouth in their figures, and less intelligible in their language, than the natives of Lapland. They are low in stature, but stout and active, living to very great ages. The country is mountainous, with rich vales, and extensive beautiful lakes, which communicating with the gulf of Finland, might easily be made the feats of a good trade. Ships of a very large bur then are built here, and during J the the late war, French agents visited Tornado, to purchase tar and other naval stores."The fair here continues a week: the mountain Laplanders and Flanders resort to it in great companies, to barter furs, &c. for hardware and other necessaries. When they depart for their own mountains, the arrangement of their deer and loaded or fledges makes a very singular appearance. They travel with much regularity; precedence is always claimed by, and allowed to the Senior, and the procession extends from 7, to 8 or q miles in length.

" Return towards Sweden"complain much of the poverty of the country"enjoy a good dinner with the hospitable dean of Bode, who must needs have entertained a high

opinion of our travellers latinise, from their two phrases of *bonus in um* and *pone cir cum*, the latter of which we presume means in English, *put about* the bottle. "Arrive at Stockholm" it is usual here<sup>^</sup> previous to dinner, for the company to assemble round the side-board, and to regale themselves with bread, butter, cheese, &c. which preface is regularly followed in both sexes by a bumper of brandy. "Low-priced brandies are made from the large black or wood ant. These insects are also eaten. "Architecture, as well as other arts and sciences, is at least a century behind England. "Their method of constructing bridges is curious. The thickest end of a thick piece of timber, like the mast of a large ship, is fastened to the rock or mountain, the other end extended on the water; -a second timber of the same length is placed upon it, extending a fathom beyond it, and so a third, and fourth, to the middle of the stream, where it meets with another series of timbers from the opposite side; these merely rest upon each other, and the swing is sometimes so great, that when a carriage comes into the middle of the stream, the bridge dips into the water. "From Stockholm to across the sound to Elf more, and so to Copenhagen. "Handsome and well built" the kings palace striking; churches neat" women fair and well made. Denmark greatly Sweden in the cultivation of land, and their breed of horses. The people are phlegmatic and obstinate. Posting is. only at the rate of 5 miles an hour, and the drivers stop when they please. "The prince conducts himself with great affability and judgment: his chief amusements are military manures, but literature is not without a share of his attention. "The soldiers are well chosen ; the officers polite and well bred. "The king has seven palaces" he generally resides in the winter at Copenhagen, and in summer at Fredericks burg. Since the Prince has taken a mare in the government, the Queen Dowager has not been allowed to appear at court, except upon public days. It is said, that when she complained of being obliged to reside in the castle of Cronenburg, her grandson replied, *that there had been a time, when she did not think it an improper place of residence for hi? mother.* Copenhagen is intersected with canals, so that merchandise can be brought to the doors of the warehouses. Commerce flourishes exceedingly, and the harbour, which is a good one, is generally filled with ships. The Danes are punctual in the performance of religious duties, and attend public worship with uncommon assiduity. They are strict in their police, and the streets may be walked in, at all hours without molestation. The oppression which the farmer meets with from his lord, damps the spirit of improvement in agriculture. "Literature flourishes. "The military establish' is about 40,000 men" The laws are contained in volume of no great bulk; and the determination of a fruit cannot be protracted beyond a year and a month.' Return to Gotten burg July the 2th, after a journey of 3784 miles, chiefly over a barren unfrequented tract of country. Embark on the 12th of August, and arrive at Shields oh the 17th. The work concludes, with an account of the two Lapland girls<sup>^</sup> who were the principal object of the expedition. That were natives of Jock mo Lapland, and were met with by our travellers at The gentlemen had no difficulty in persuading them to undertake the journey; and their parents consented to it, without any consideration, besides the promise of the baronet, that they should be sent safely back again. They walked near 600 miles to Gotten burg, where they met our travellers, and embarked for England. On their arrival, they were visited all ranks of people; were lively and cheerful, graceful and unaffected; their tempers were steady, and they were particularly easy in their address. During their stay they lost none of their natural charms: though introduced to persons of distinction, they preserved their modesty and humility; though distant from their native country, and possibly uncertain of their return, they did not of their liveliness. "After a stay of several months, they re-embarked in the ship which brought them, and safely reached their native land. "They raised much curiosity at Stockholm in their way; the king of Sweden's brother sent for them, and asked them many questions: their replies all tended to the honor of the English nation, and they did not scruple to inform him of their reluctance to leave that land of hospitality. "They returned possessed of fifty pounds in English coin, which to them was opulence, besides many valuable trinkets. The importation of these

two female Laplanders, was in consequence of a bet. It is of much more consequence to the public, that Sir H. G. Liddel has successfully brought over five rein-deer: that these animals have bred since their arrival in England, and are likely to become very prolific notwithstanding naturalists have affirmed that they will never thrive or breed in any country but Lapland. At Ellington-castle in the N. part of Northumberland, are several large fir plantations, besides very extensive moors, abounding in the white moss (*Lichen rangiferinus*) which they are so fond of. Besides the figure of the rein-deer, and a landscape, in which the two Lapland women are introduced, there are six other plates a view of the midnight fun at Tornado, as a frontispiece the entrance into Lapland sledge, and figures of four species of birds, viz. the Adder, male and female. Tetra o cock of the wood, or wood of Pennant.) Vol. V\* G The The Orr e, male and female.

(T. or Black Cock.) The Herpes, (T. Bonanza.) and the (T. Lagopus or Ptarmigan:) both in one plate. The drawings are life, and the engravings are accurate. M. T. Art. III. *Voyages de M. P. S. Pall as en differentes Provinces de l'Empire de Russie et Septentrionale; traits de par Al. Gautier de la Tome I. pa. 773. 4.to. Paris.* Travels of M. P. S. Pall as in different provinces of the Russian Empire, and in Northern Asia; translated from the German: By M. Gautier de la The travels of Mr. Pall as are well known by the original German edition. This translation, which is very well executed, will be comprised in five quarto volumes, with a separate volume of plates. An advertisement is prefixed mentioning that this work of Mr. Pall as 'contains exact observations, interesting and curious facts in natural history, astronomy, &c. and relative to manners, customs, religions, languages, traditions, ancient monuments, These travels however contain very little to interest the philosopher, the man of science, or even readers in general; but they will afford the botanist, and lover of natural history, great instruction, and entertainment. The author left Petersburg on the 21st of June 1768, passed through Moscow, Volodimer, Mourn, Asama, Kazan; examined the latter province; and passed the winter at He resumed his journey in March 1769 passed by Samara and Oldenburg; arrived visited the shores of the Caspian sea; returned to the province of Oldenburg, and arrived at Offal, where he wintered. After having examined the neighbouring countries, he departed on the 6th of May, 1770, passed the mountains of Oral to Yekaterinburg, visited the mines of that district; went to Tcheliabinsk; and arrived at Tools in the month of December. In 1771 he crossed the Altai an mountains; followed the course of the Irtysh to Om sk and Bolivian; went, to Tomsk; and arrived at Krasnoyarsk, a town upon the river under the 66th degree of latitude. He left that town on the 7th of March, 1772; proceeded to Irkutsk; passed the lake Baikal to go to and He coasted the rivers Ingot and Argon, and went to that called Amour; then returned to and passed a second winter at Krasnoyarsk. He there felt a degree of cold so violent, that he saw four ounces of mercury freeze on the sixth day of December. The summer of 1773, he employed in visiting the more Southern countries passed to Tara, Astraeon, and Here, resumed his progress the following spring; and arrived at Petersburg on the 30th of July 1774, after an absence of six years and one month.

Of the on the Volga, the author gives the following account. \* The features of the denote a marked mixture of Tartaric blood. One never sees among them yellow, red, or chesnutcoloured hair; but generally, as among the Tatars, of a deep brown, approaching to black. The women have agreeable enough features, and are more cleanly than the women. So are also their houses; which much resemble those of They have no clods courts; they are scattered; and placed upon rising grounds: and surrounded with little hovels, where they stow their provisions. The doors are turned to the east, according to the ancient custom: they have commonly a porch on the outside covered with a roof, where they sleep in summer. The inside of the house is furnished, as among the Tatars, with large benches, which serve them as beds; and the stove is placed on the right hand beside the door. It has often a chimney, and cover. The have commonly good feather beds;

the poor sleep upon mats made of reeds, which also serve them for many domestic uses. 'The Pagan, "feast on Friday, called or the day of the week: they know nothing of our Sunday. It appears that this custom, as well as their horror for pork, has been transmitted to them by the Tatars; from whose religion they have only borrowed these articles. In the villages, where ancient customs are still preserved, the *Sputnik*, or captain of a hundred, go A round every Thursday evening to announce to-morrow's feast. Nobody works: the domestics, and above all the women, who dare not assist at the solemn sacrifices, make their morning prayers, before a sacred bundle of rods, called *i rich* or *it rich*: the remainder of the day is passed in idleness and dissipation. The bundle is composed of fifteen twigs of the wild rose tree, about four feet long, and tied together in the middle with a band of bark, to which is hung a small piece of tin. Every house has its bundle; which is placed in one of the side chambers, kept very clean, and in the most visible corner. No one dares to touch it till autumn, when they go to seek another, at the time when all the leaves are fallen; and the old one is thrown, with great devotion, into some running stream.' Bulgari on the Volga, the ancient capital of Bulgaria, is thus described . \* Bulgari stands in a pretty elevated situation, â- near a marshy ground scattered with bushes. It is surprising that a town so considerable, and so populous, as ancient Bulgari was, should have been built in so disadvantageous a situation, deficient in water," and where it is impossible to procure any. The wells dug in the marshy soil form the only resource of the present village. The Volga is at the distance of nine versets, in a straight line; and although the land declines from south C 2 - ' to \* So the name is now spelt in all books published on the continent. The old orthography *Tartar* was a corruption. The word is *Tatar*.

(o north down to the river, it is not probable that the river should have suffered so great a change in its bed, as to have anciently pall near the town. The present village contains more than a hundred good houses, belonging to labourers: it has be err resumed by the crown, as well as many other estates of the church. It is ninety verses from Kazan. To the south of Bulgari is a pretty level plain, surrounded with forests of resinous trees, and scattered with some thickets of birch. This plain, now almost entirely converted into fertile fields, was formerly the site of the town: it is still surrounded with a rampart and ditch, which although ruined, is three fathoms broad in many places. This entrenchment formed an irregular half-oval, at least six verses in circuit: it extends to the border of the ground rising from the plain, upon which the present village is built. There is likewise another dry ditch of some depth, which appears formed by nature. It pastes the oval from south west to north east, and pastes near the eastern extremity of the village. The greatest part of the ruins of ancient buildings are within the rampart. Snow, and excessive cold, prevented my making other observations.' The account of the music of the deserves transcription. Â« The gave us a concert. A pretty enough â- voice sung several gallant songs in Kalmyk : they consist commonly in dissonances, and in plaintive and drawling tones. The voice was accompanied by a pocket-violin, with four strings; and by a very curious flute, made of the hollow stem of an plant, dried and covered with" gut. They pierce three holes in the smaller end, which they stop or open with three fingers; as the tones require; they also vary the tones, by stopping the other end of the flute, with the other hand. They apply the opening at the other end, which is left wider, against the upper teeth; and press it between the upper lip, and the tongue, which must be well exercised to form the tones.' Few parts of this work are more interesting than the observations on the Their laws, in particular, form a curious article. No crimes are punished by death, but all by fines, as among the Gothic ancestors of the present nations in Europe. Mr. Pall as is surprised that these laws fix the penalty to be paid for the breaking a tooth, cutting off an ear, or any singer of the hand: but these penalties occur in most of the ancient barbaric codes of Europe. What *is* really surprising is, that even parents who beat their children, without cause, are punished. A singular law, but worthy of the most humane nation. His other observations on the and those-on the Kirghiz, are curious and interesting. This volume

closes with an appendix, containing Latin' descriptions of animals and plants, observed in the years 1768 and 1769. As soon as the other volumes are published, and reach this country, we filial present our readers with accounts of them. A. E. Art. IV. *Brief Account of the Island of Antigua, together with the Customs and Manners of its Inhabitants, as well white as black: black: as alga an accurate Statement of the Food, C loathing, Labour, and Punishment of Slaves.* In Letters to a Friend. Written in the Years 1786, 1787, 1788. By John Luff men. limo. 180 p. with a Map of the Island. is. sewed. Ca dell. 1789.

These letters contain some information, which traders to Antigua may find useful; the unadorned matters of fact gave us a distinct view, of the island, and such an air of truth runs through the whole series, that we read with perfect confidence the plain account of the treatment of slaves. Far from being led astray by his imagination, the author, simply and dispassionately, relates what he has seen, nor do warm comments suggest the idea of exaggeration. T.

Art. v. *Public Virgil ii Maroons Opera, variegata et perpetual annotation* A Che. Gotta. Heine, Georgia; August Prof. &c. Accredited index Berri nus. Edition alters emendation et auction. Tom. iv. 3117 pages, 1788-9. *The Works of Virgil, with various Readings and Notes, is V.* By Professor of Dettingen. Vol. The erudition, judgment, and taste, of Mr. have long been known, and universally admired. To his skill in Grecian literature his editions of Epictetus, and, Pindar, will furnish abundant testimony; add what he had repeatedly done for one Latin poet, he hath now performed for another. But as in the latter edition of Bibulous, he considerably improved on the former; so his first edition of V Virgil will be found to be excelled by the present. In both, indeed, the leading object has been precisely the same, which was to supply those who should wish to study his author, with such a commentary as might, without the assistance of a master, form their taste; habituate them to the art of interpretation; and furnish them with a variety of information to facilitate their acquaintance with other ancient writers. But finding from experience, the difficulty of explaining the language of a poet, according to grammatical principles, without injury to the poetic character; instead of dwelling so minutely, as before, on the former, he has now allowed himself a wider scope, in order to investigate each composition as a whole} to point out the symmetry of its coir parts; the ground-work of its materials; the skill discovered in applying them; and the truth and continuity of the images with which they abound, Render this impression, therefore, it has happened, that scarce a page of the former edition can be found in the present, without some omissions, substitutions, or additions. As the union of precision wish per-r 3, has been ever in view, it will be seen in referring to authorities, that though the substance of each is given, yet such examples and illustrations will be found in the authors referred to, as may well deserve particular consultation.

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It was long a doubt with Mr. whether, or not, to subjoin, the Linkman names of the plants, &c. which occurred in his author; but after consulting several scholars, and finding them of different opinions, he resolved to follow those who had elucidated the names of the ancients, and, particularly, *Martin*. Being principally concerned to illustrate not the language alone, but also the judgment, invention, and address of the poet, it became a primary consideration to inspect the ancient and chiefly and Julius Sabin us, as well as Theocritus again, for the Bucolics; and the Scriptures Rei Rustic an cl writers, for the Georgians; whilst for the Aeneid, Homer lay constantly open. To render Virgil still more intelligible, the arguments also through the Aeneid have been more accurately traced, and new ones prefixed to the Georgians and Pastorals, both of which have been more elaborately explained than before. The *Excursuses*, which, where required, were so judiciously introduced in the former edition, are here new modelled, retouched, And augmented. 'To the Bucolics are added the following four: 'I. *Ecology* IV. *Grace 'versa*, II. *de Varot* III. *dee. Cornelia Gallo et* iv. *de Scylla*. To the Georgians: lib. iv. Ex c, â- >!. *de Pleads* II.

*de donor et Penne* And to the lib. i. Ex c. I.\* *de in \\* de Anteuore*; lib. ii. Ex c. iv.\* *de Palamae*; lib. ix. Ex c. i. *Karratha de Inca et ante b. temporal* lib. xii. Ex c. v. *Censure geom qua: in Oneidas reprehend\* fount* To produce the work accurate from the press uncommon pains have been taken, and that it might not be deficient in external ornament, the large paper copies, to the number of a hundred, have been elegantly decorated with seventy-five engravings, the subjects selected from antiques with the nicest discrimination. In the former edition the text of Heinous, as given by Burman, had been followed, unless where evidently erroneous; but as in the latter books of the *Aeneid*, the edition of Burman, was neither accurate nor uniform, (the printer perhaps having taken them from a different copy) it was resolved to return to the Hessian edition. Yet, since no absolute standard of orthography exists in any, and especially in a dead language; since the Roman in this respect, is much less determinate than the Greek; since, from the more ancient coins and marbles, when, compared with, those of later date, it is evident, that neither etymology nor authority can afford an uniform practice, the subject must be liable to great indecision. Scholars indeed have adopted, as far as they were able, the more ancient manner of writing, and Heinous in particular fancied, that, by means of the Median MS. he had restored the genuine orthography of Virgil. But, before he had yielded to this persuasion, ought he not to have shewn, that the orthography which prevailed when this copy was written, was certainly that of the age of Augustus? And should it be asserted that in this MS the more ancient mode of writing was adopted; it would be obvious at once to reply, that the Vatican fragment which claims to be the elder, exhibits instances of the common and vulgar mode of spelling; for example, '*attrabere, collapjus,*' &c. Indeed the truth is, that as neither of these MS is uniform and consistent, the rule of the editor has been, after having fixed on such principles of the language as are determinate in themselves, to adjust its orthography by them. A consideration with Mr. of much has been the article of punctuation; in which province, as neither books nor MS were of any authority, he has had the more room for exercising his judgment, and it is but just to observe, that his improvements in this department, are too numerous to be easily counted, and too important to be hastily valued.

In altering the ordinary text, Mr. has been less scrupulous than before; but let us add, he has nowhere done it at random; nor once admitted a change, against which the fastidiousness of criticism can conjure up a cavil. In other respects a greater severity has been exercised; especially in detecting mutilations and pointing out obtrusions: and the rather, not only as former editors had been too heedless of both, but also from the approbation with which his communications of this sort to Brunch were received. The example, however, of Brunch in exterminating, has not been followed, both because Mr. had more modesty, and was also unwilling, for the sake of reference, to disturb the numerical order of the text. The body of various readings which had been collected before is here considerably augmented, as well for the sake of bringing them into one point of view, as that young students might learn their use, and be familiarized with the slips and blunders of transcribers. Mr. Heine's disquisitions on this part of his work are entitled to the highest commendation. In addition to these resources, he has been favoured with the emendations in MS of the acute *Schroeder*, and the original strictures of our ingenious *Bryant*; both which have been applied with judgment and success. To these Mr. has added whatever might subserve his purpose in the communication of friends, notices in books, and, sometimes, even in translations.

The very valuable prolegomena to the former edition are materially enriched, and the work is closed with additional and mandatory observations, illustrative remarks on the subjects of the prints, and indexes which are no less useful than large. On a general review of this edition of Virgil, we cannot help congratulating the admirers of the poet; nor shall we apprehend a dissentient opinion, when we declare that in our judgment, this, on the

whole, is the best publication of any classic k we have hitherto seen. Our editor, at the end of his work, has subjoined an emblematical device of the *Altar of Tranquility*, which exhibits a vessel steering to its port; and accompanied it with a wish that reaches the heart: "Ara ad quam et mihi la bore exhausto configure, et, quid super est Vito tot consume reliceat!" "Sit utinamseneÆies? Sit modus' lasso Iâ€" a wish that implies, alas! the consciousness of neglect, and where the neglect of Such A Mfg ought never to have been charged. Nor is the aggravation a flight one, that Denmark could suppose the offer of Kell might tempt Mr. in the eve of his days, to forego his present situation. To solicit from Him an edition of Homer would be an honour to his Ssveraign; but, a far greater honour, to place him in the. state he so long hath deserved, and which would preclude the power of refusal. It mould not be omitted, that this edition of Virgil is intro-i duced by the following dedication: "ERNESTO AUGUSTO, ACCUSTOMFRIDERICO, ADOLPHO. FREDERICO, M. REGIS AUG. FAUSTUS. INVENT, PRINCIPE, . \* domes quern,' Censer et probavit: " . ..Quern vat em maxima Roma sum; Cuss divine Carmen, cu perennial, Sensible ingenues pectoral vestry rig'at: Progenies, Faustus or ta, Hie audit tester forts;' "" Pro Que uni tern us stratus Jules, 'Quos Iqaluit magnify insular feta virus, et, n oh in Fame Ur seafarer, Deere mi hi Magnanimous Juvenal facts vide re Fortify mobile egos surgery under mi hi. Non t amen a Laura vent finis Gloria; laudem Non minus sternum Palladio are-r habet. Frontiers hinc vestries eternal septa. 1 ah dicta n omen ab Arte vent Tune ibis, tune nutria Augusta Georgia plaudit. 1 Hoc decor e, hoc magus nulls abut. Art.

*Art. Vi. A new and literal Translation of Juvenal and Ptrjiits; with copious explanatory Notes, by which these difficult are rendered easy and familiar to the Reader. By the Rev. M. Madam. 2 cols. 914 p. Price 1st. is boards. Printed for the Editor, at Mr. Lewis's, N\* 157, {Swallow-street. 1789. After giving the few well-known outlines of Juvenal's life and character, and some cursory remarks on his usefulness as a writer, Mr. M. in his preface, informs us, that \* This translation was begun some years ago, at hours of leisure, for the editor's own amusement: when, on adding the notes as he went along, he found it useful to himself, he began to think that it might be so to others, if pursued to the end on the same plan. The work was carried on, till it increased to a considerable bulk. The addition of enlarged it to its present size, in which it appears in print, with a design to add its assistance in explaining these difficult authors, not only to school-boys and young beginners, but to numbers in a more advanced age, who, by having been thrown into various scenes of life, remote from classical improvement, have Lb far forgotten their Latin, gs to render these elegant and instructive remains of antiquity almost inaccessible to their comprehension, however desirous they may be to renew their acquaintance with them.' Having obviated the old objection, 1 that translations of the classics tend to make boys idle,' he procevd to tell us, that the present one is to answer three purposes: first, \* that the reader should know what the author says; next, Haw he fays it, and after that what he means: the first he has endeavored to do by making the translation literal; the second, by printing the original text j and the third, by adding notes, selected in part from the commentaries of others, \* partly, and those no inconsiderable number,' supplied by himself; according to this arrangement, we shall now proceed to enable our readers to judge of the work, by laying before them specimens of the translation, with the original text, and is the notes, with our remarks.'*

'Omne In PrÃ¡cipiti Vitim Stet: utter Toto s panda sinus: divas hie " under" - . "Ingenious par materiel ? under ilia prior um "Scribendi anima fragrance libeler "Simplicity, cuss non Auden dice re n omen? \*' Quid refer t dict is Mutinous, an non? ^ "Pone in ilia, \*\* Quiz stances ardent, quiz fix o guttural fum ant, "Et Tatum media succumb deduces arena. "Quiz d edit ergo aconite, \*' plumps, antique ill inc nos?" JÃ« Cum contra, digit o labellum; "Accusator writ, quiz verb um he est. ff Secures licet Inseam, Committal \*\*â€¢ Comrnittas: null i gravid est percusses Achilles:

**\*\*â€¢ Comrnittas: null i gravid est percusses Achilles: "Au t multi Hulas, succubus. "Ens e velum strict, quotes Lucius \*' rube t auditor, cu i frigid a mend est â€¢ â€¢\* tacit a Sudan praecordia culpa "Ind e Ir, & Te cum Prius ergo Volta '\* anima ante tubas; screw Penitent." quid in illis, Quorum antique Latina. All Vice is At The HiIcht. Use sails, Spread their whole bosoms open. Here, perhaps, you'll fayâ€¢ "Whence "Is there genius equal to the matter? Whence that simplicity â€¢\* Of former (writers), of writing whatever they might like, with "A burning mind, of which I dare not tell the name. "What signifies it, whether Mutinous might forgive what they said, or "not? "" \*\* Set down and you will shine in that torch, '\* In which standing they burn, who with fixed throat smoke; "And you draw out a wide furrow in the midst of sand. \*\* Shall he, therefore, who gave wolf's-bane to three uncles, be "carried "With tensile feathers, and from thence look down on us?" • \* \*\* When he shall come opposite, restrain your lip with v our fingerâ€¢" "i There will be an-accuser (of him) who shall say the wordâ€¢\*\* "That's he," Though, secure\* Aeneas and the fierce Reptilian "You may match: smitten Achilles is grievous to none: "Or Hulas much sought, and having followed his pitcher. .\*\* As with a drawn sword, as often as Lucius ardent "Ragedâ€¢"the hearer reddens, who has a mind frigid ".With crimes; the bosom sweats with silent guilt: "Hence anger and tears. Therefore first revolve, with thyself, â€¢\* These things in thy mind, before die trumpets: the helmeted late "of a fight I'll try what may be allowed towards those, Whose allies are covered in the and Latin way. If words placed carefully to answer words, can convey the title of close' translation, Mr. may fairly challenge it; whether it be such a translation as can delight an English ear, is not the question, however obscure by transposition of words, disgusting by the distortion of phrase, and barbarous by the confusion of idiom; how tame, bald, poor soever a reader of plain sense and taste may find this translation, in consequence, perhaps, of the author's plan, it will not in the least affect that fidelity which prophesies only to tell us *what* the original said, and for the manner and meaning refers us to the text and the notes. We have given a specimen of the text, let us now consult she notes. i The □  
 . The most interesting of those the author has added to illustrate the passage produced, is, that on the lines relative to and especially on the line 157,**

***Et Tatum media succumb deducts arena,* for this the author reads and translates *And you draw out a wide furrow in the middle of sand,* which explication he thus defends in the note: **Â« After all the danger, which a satirist runs of his life, for attack\* inf or any other minion of the emperor'sâ€¢"all his labour w ill be in vain; there is no hope of doing any good. It would be like ploughing.in the barren sand, which would yield nothing to reward your pains.; , 'Commentators have given various explanations of this line, which is very difficult, and almost unintelligible, where the copies read deduce t, as if relating to the fum ant in the preceding line; but this cannot well be, that the plural should be expressed by the third person singular. They talk of the'sufferers making a trench in the sand, by running round the post, to avoid the flamesâ€¢"but how can this beÂ» when the person has the combustibles fastened round him, and must be in the midst of fire, go where he may ?â€¢"Besides, this idea does not agree with fix o guttural, which implies being fastened, or fixed, so as not to be able to stir. 'Instead of deduces, or deduct, I should think deduces the right reading, as other? have thought before me. This agrees, in number and person, with 1. 155, and gives us an easy and natural solution of the observation; viz. that, after all the danger incurred, by satirizing the emperor's favourites, no good was to be expected; they were too bad to be reformed. 'The Greeks had a proverbial saying, much like what I contend for here, to express labour in vainâ€¢"viz. met iris, you measure the sandâ€¢"i, e. of the sea. 'Juvenal express the fame thought, Sat. vii. 48â€¢"9, as I would suppose him to do in this line: 1 Nos t amen ho c animus, technique in pulverize & litmus sterile versus This note, at first sight, seems to be the result of learning, and to have an air of sense: on consideration, however, it will be found, that its claim to either is but slender. Can it be supposed, that after the infernal punishment threatened, in consequence of an attack on****

the poet should end so tamely? that he should put that last, which, if at all admissible, ought to have been put first, or that he should, from a dreadful reality, leap instantly to a cold and far-fetch'd metaphor? that he should say: 'you will be treated like a public incendiary, will be tied to a stake and burnt alive, and you will thresh straw, or plow barren sand?' Of such preposterous trifling, even the train of common thought can never be supposed guilty, much less the fervid vein of Juvenal, who constantly rises in the importance of his images.

But if the poet could not say this, what then does he lay? We are surprised that Mr. M. when he knew so much, should not have been acquainted with the following passage of Joseph Scalier, which sets the whole in the clearest light. 'Stantibus ad palom destination mutation wapitis, pic em cadent em declinarent:) guttural suffix o, e lamina ardent e fum vocal Imp. M. Aurelius:) pix unguent in ca put its it riv i human\* per arena m amphitbeatn fulcrum J Juvenal ad hoc tormentum historian alludes: Pone in ilia, Qua stances ardent, quiz fixo guttural fum ant. Et Tatum media fulcrum deduct arena. Leg e: 'Et lat us median fitlcns arena m. Pone uni stances ad alligator suffix o guttural, lamina dependent fum ant, & tots art us its it pinged ducat arena m Julio faff; I. e. till drop by drop dissolved, their melting substance subside in a wide furrow, and dis part the sand.' By this interpretation, so intuitively true, that by one acquainted with the facts, it might have been deduced from the vulgar texts, without the emendation of Scalier, or the discovery of spirit of the poet is vindicated, history illustrated, and the image raised to its climax. Having given a specimen of Mr. M.'s literal translation and notes, we now select one of the most inoffensive passages, amongst those, where delicacy obliged him to be more a paraphrase than a translator. \* Sum quad eunuch ac Mollie temper Osceola &c desperation barbie, Et quid abortive, non est opus. Sum ma t amen, quid jam calico mantra junta Inguinal medicos, jam pectin e nigre. Ergo expectations, ac cusses crescent prim um ease calibres, Tonsorial dam no tan turn rap it Conspicuous notability int rat Baleen, neck dubiety custody visit & dhoti Provo cat, a domino cactus spade : doormat ill e â– Cum domino: fed tu jam durum, eunuch o Chromium committer e Â« There are some whom weak eunuchs, and their soft kisses Will always delight, and the despair of a beard, f Sc. Rom. t Taking arena in the nominative, and granting a common poetic licence. A small Amsterdam edition of Juvenal and Perseus, with the notes of Barnaby, 1648, reads and in the note tells us that discovered ti; emendation of Scalier in Cod. Vet. though none but Scalier seem\$ to have penetrated this meaning.

Also that there is no need of an abortive. But that Pleasure is the chief, that adults, now in warm youth, Are delivered to the surgeons, now bearing signs of puberty. the surgeon, performs the operation When all is full grown, all but the beard, Which is the barber's loss only. Afar off conspicuous, and observable ht all, he enters The baths, nor does this eunuch, made so by his mistress, Doubtfully vie with the keeper of the vines and gardens: Let him sleep with his mistress: but do you, Post humus, Take care how you put your boy Bromides in his power.' We are not so squeamish as to enquire into the expediency of raking such dunghills of enormities as the Greek and Roman satirists, to collect here and there a pearl:â€”nor is our taste so primitive, as to expect, or exact, purity of instruction whilst we are foundering amid the dregs of Romulus and Alfred.â€” He who means to remain ignorant of the enormities of human debasement, must remain ignorant of literature, history, and poetry; the images of Ezekiel are as bold as those of Juvenal: â€”to point out these excrescences, is to mark the rocks and whirlpools that endanger lifeâ€”the intention of the writer is easily discovered from the spirit with which he treats his subject j and we applaud the caution with which Mr. M. has treated, and the antidotes which he has administered, against the infection of vice and crime, both in his paraphrase and notes. Before we quit Juvenal we would just remark, that Mr. M. changes to whom the xv Sat. is addressed, to a Bithynian; he might as well transform Pontiffs, Persicise, and Valorous Asiatic us, to Pontoons, Persians, and Asiatics. . . We now proceed to Perseus, a writer

much more obscure, perhaps less energetic, though not less bold than Juvenal, and certainly breathing more of the Augustan age: he never forgets himself in such turgid puerilities as '*Volvitur a prim d qua proximal*, or if he had made his friend cry louder than Stentour, would go on 'Vel potions, quantum gradings and though he gropes for vice in its darkest recesses, with a hand as eager as Juvenal, is, as has been observed, at least his equal in rectitude, of intention.. , , We shall present our readers., as before, with a specimen of the text, Mr. M.'s literal translation, and some of his notes, with our remarks.

'Mess e ten us gran aria (fas est) Emile; quid metals? coca, Sc alters in herbs est. \* At vocal officious. erupt, sax a \* in ops: remake Romney, vita, \* Conduit Ionic jacket in lit tore, & una \* Intent Â« Ingenues de tippet die; ob via merges,

\* Costa rat is lacer 'Nun c, & de despite vivo, Grange a liquid; largish inept; p ictus beret Cerulean in Â« Sed Annam funerals \* Negligee, stratus quid rem curtaveris: urn \* On.i dab it: fey cinnamon surd um, \* Se u cerise percent Casio, apparatus, â- \* Tune bona bullies urge t \* Doctor cs Grains: its fit, sap ere turbid, \* Cum pip ere & palm is, vent nostrum ho c, experts, \* crab beguine pulses. cine re ulterior metals? At tu, me us Eris, pablum a turbo seduction Audi: O bone, signora? est a laurels, Insignia ob clad em Germans pubis; & Frigid us ac jam posties arms, Jam chlamydias re gum, jam lutes capt is, lo cat Rhinos. Di is ducts, cent um p aria, ob res gestae, Quid vet at? aide. V, noisy connivesâ€œOleum Largish: an probes? die Clare. Non ado, age r junta est.\* 'Live up to your own harvest: and your granaries (it is right) Grind out. What can you fear ?â€œHarrowâ€œand another crop is in the blade. "But duty calls. With broken ship, the Bruneian rocks \*\* A poor friend takes hold of, and all his substance, and his unheard " VOWS , c He has buried in the Ionian: himself lies on the shore, and to "gether [with him] "The great gods from the stern: and now obvious to the sea-gulls Â« Are the sides of the torn ship."â€œNow even from the live turf bestow it on the poor man, lest he should wander about Painted in a cerulean table. "But your funeral supper your heir "Will neglect,. angry that you have diminished your substance: ." To the urn "He will give my unperfumed bones: whether cinnamons may "" breathe insipidly, V "Or Cassia offend with cherry-gum, prepared to be ignorant."Safe can you diminish your goods ?">â€œBut Bestirs urges The Grecian teachers: "So it is, after to the city, "With pepper and dates, came this our wisdom void of manliness, "The mowers have vitiated their puddings with thick oil." Â«Â« Do you fear these things beyond your ashes ?â€œBut thou, my "heir, "Whoever thou shalt be, a little more retiree from the crowd, hear. "O good are you ignorant? A laurel is sent from Cesar Â«â€œ On account of the famous slaughter of the German youth, and "from the altars \* The cold ashes are shaken off; and now, to the posts, arms, "Now "Now the garments of kings, now sorry on the captives, '\* And chariots, and huge Germans, places. "To the gods therefore, and to the genius of the general, an hundred "pair, "On account of things eminently achieved, I produce: Who for "bids ?â€œDareâ€œ" "Woe! unless you conniveâ€œOil and pasties to the people "I bestow: do you hinder ?â€œ"-speak plainly."â€œ" Your field hard by, "Say you, is not so fertile." Clear as the general tenor of this passage appears, it retains, after the lucubrations of and others-, and probably will retain, after those of future commentators, who shall endeavour to render it '*easy and familiar,*' '*dignly* sufficient for classic controversy: die '*Nostrum, expersy*' and '*exoffatus age r,* will probably remain enigmas; these we mail not pretend to solve, and thank they have not been solved by our translator in his notes, though he examines them with much versatility and learning; we shall content ourselves with remarking on the translation and the notes he has given on the easiest part of the passage.â€œWithout stopping at the '*Lutea* military vests of a crocus colour translated sorry mantles; we object to Mr. M.'s rendering '*rhenos ingentes,* huge Germans, so called,' he fays, because they inhabit the banks of the Rhine:' this, though it has been said before, and even Suetonius is quoted by Barnaby in support of it, ought to have been proved. We believe it writ be difficult to find an example of '*Rubens* being used as an adjective; we are inclined to think, from the word itself, the context, and the customs of antiquityâ€œthat Perseus meant Colossal statues, of the Rhine,

the tutelary god of the conquered nations, exposed in different parts of the road through which the triumphal procession was to pass. Our next objection is to his note on 'wife,' he says, \* of Caius Caligula, who afterwards, in the reign of Claudius, was proposed to be married to him, after he had executed the Empress Messalina for adultery, but he would not have her, 'â€" in support of this he quotes Ant. Univ. Hist. Vol. XIV. p. 297. . â– We are not at leisure to look into the book; nor is it worthy of any consideration, what a set of compilers may say against the explicit text of Suetonius, who tells us f, that immediately on the death of Caius, perished by the sword of a centurion, with her infant-daughter, who was \* But Suetonius only talks of '*procerijimum queue gallium*, whom he forced to tinge their hair in the German manner, learn that language, and take barbarous names. + Sueton. Caius Caligula, c. 59, T. Claudius Cesar, c. 26. dashed dallied against the wall; and that *Claudius*, after the execution of Messalina, proposed to retake *Lilia Retina* whom he had formerly repudiated, and even *Paling*, who had, before Colonial, been married to Caius Cesar.

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