

dite matter, were most acceptable to young men not having access to libraries of any account, and not yet provided with the copious dictionaries of "Antiquities" which are now so familiar. In subsequent editions this work was known as "Dunbar's Lexicon," and was extensively used. To this Lexicon was appended an English-Greek part as well, by Hutchison. But soon this lexicon, as well as Donnegan's, Schrevelius in English, and the rest,

was superseded and displaced by Liddell and Scott's work, based on Passow's Greek-German Lexicon, embracing in its columns, in a condensed form, the principal results of the indefatigable researches of modern German scholars. The absence of an English-Greek division in this lexicon is well supplied by Yonge's "English-Greek Lexicon," a work vastly exceeding in copiousness the vocabularies in Dunbar and Donnegan.

EDMUND BURKE.

BY J. O. MILLER, MADOC.

THE name of Edmund Burke flashes like a beacon-light over the dark and stormy age in which he lived. In literature, the father of a new era, in politics, the tutor of Fox, Sheridan, Windham and even Pitt; in morality, both political and social, surpassing the greatest statesmen of his time, he stands before us, at the interval of three quarters of a century, the brightest example of mental and physical energy, lofty genius, and moral purity. And though he has been reviled as the destroyer of his country, as a political renegade, and as a Popish adventurer, he has survived the attacks of his enemies, and his name is at last finding its place—and that a foremost one—among the great names of the earth. Yet the lustre of his name does not rest altogether upon his marvellous talent and equally marvellous performance; it is as the champion of liberty in an age when the ruling powers sought to restrain the freedom of parliament and the people; it is as the champion

of order in a reign which witnessed the disturbances of the Wilkites, the American Rebellion, and the French Revolution; it is as the champion of morality at a time when Lord Holland was paymaster of the forces, when the Bedfords were in power, and when Charles Fox was gambling away his patrimony, and committing worse sins against society, that Burke claims pre-eminence in a list of names, the most glorious in the history of England.

The exact date of Burke's birth is not known. It is thought, however, that he was born at Dublin in the year 1729 (New Style). Up to the age of twelve, but little is known of his surroundings except that his father was a solicitor, with a large practice. At that age he was sent to the school of Abraham Shackleton, at a village called Ballitore, near Dublin. It was here that the seeds were sown which bore such magnificent fruit in after-days. Burke's affection for his old schoolmaster is one of the most touching incidents of his life. Thirty