

the sea." By looking at a map of Germany, we find that Bohemia is an *inland* Country, surrounded on *all sides* by other *States*, which lie between it and the *sea*. At the opening of the scene, Antigonus says to his attendant: "Thou art perfect then our *ship* hath touched upon the deserts of Bohemia?"

The Mariner answers, "Aye, my Lord; and fear we have *landed* in ill time: the skies look grimly, and threaten present blusters."

And a little further on a Clown ejaculates:

"I have seen two such sights, by sea, and by land;—but I am not to say, it is a sea, for it is now the sky; betwixt the firmament and it, you cannot thrust a bodkin's point. * * * * *

I would you did but see how it chases, how it rages, how it takes up the shore! but that's not to the point: O, the most piteous cry of the poor souls! sometimes to see 'em, and not to see 'em: now the ship boring the moon with her mainmast; and anon 'swallowed in yest and froth, as you'd thrust a cork into a hogshead."

The absurdity which the great Bard has been led into, by taking names of places without any knowledge of their geography, will be evident by glancing at the boundaries of the Country spoken of (an outline map was here referred to)

It will be seen, that Bohemia, is completely surrounded by other Kingdoms and states. The ship mentioned in the Play sailed from Sicily, and the Courtier Antigonus, as if imagining that she could have gone over the mountains and moors of Austria, very simply enquires:

"Thou art perfect then our ship hath touched upon the deserts of Bohemia?"

And the Mariner as sagaciously answers:

"Aye my Lord, and fear we have *landed* in ill time."

While the Clown gives a vivid description of the sea during a tempest, altho he could no more see the great deep from any part of Bohemia, than he could see the Antipodes.

Beside Chronology and Geography, one who reads a general or particular History, with an intent to become master of his subject, should make himself acquainted with the relative value of coins and money generally, and of the prices of commodities at different periods of time. Without attending to this, terms will mislead, and no accurate estimate can be formed of the different classes in a nation, and of their comparative luxury or poverty. neither can we comprehend the change of habits which time slowly introduces; nor the rise and fall in various professions, according to public taste or necessity. An old historical work which I have looked into, gives the following illustration of this part of our subject. In the year 1299, in the reign of Edward the 1st. the salary of the