solves itself into a world. And then, while informing his readers, that Elizabeth encouraged enterprise and extended her dominions, our author hunts down the artifice of personification! Science becomes a guide, Territory a retreating chimera, and Obscurity some power in whose recesses we established dominions. However "fancy free" Elizabeth's "maiden meditations" might have been, we suspect that she never saw what she was about according to Mr. Cooney's translation of her acts.

The paragraph which follows that respecting Columbus, has rhetorical ornament of another description. It contains three sentences, and five examples of Antithesis. Ornate enough certainly. We have England, neither acknowledging an obstacle, nor recognizing a difficulty;—neither calculating danger, nor measuring distance;—she is taught the value of commerce, and the necessity of its cultivation;—she saw powers enriched by possession, and she determined to rival them; the decree went forth, and the monopohy was destroyed. Here, in one small clause, we have half a dozen pair of balances, carefully adjusted, no doubt, as any steelyards, in the country; but what do they weigh?—This loose, sketchy, verbose style, to speak within the bounds of moderation, is surely too meritricious a garb for the chaste and dignified histrionic muse.

Succeeding paragraphs, of this introductory chapter, are couched in similar terms; and the grain of information is so hidden among the verbiage, that we would be led to think the latter was all important with the author; and that the sentiments which he wished to convey, were merely dovetailed in as a very secondary and inconsequential matter.

We necessarily pass over a heap of fulse ornament—paste where even gems would be unsuitable; but cannot refrain from quoting one or two specimens which immediately follow. What would Martin Scriblerus think of such metaphors as these: speaking of the French Court and Revolution, our author says, "bloated with pride, remonstrance could not reach their vanity," "Louis reclined upon his Throne, unconscious of the bloody grave that was yavning at his feet," "murder became a science, and every ruffian a professor." Wading through several tautologous and feebly-fine paragraphs, we come to Napoleon; and the dead Lion is indeed sadly used by our Goliath of the pen. Hear him. "Napoleon aspired to universal dominion, and the withering curse of his cupidiity descended upon every thing, and blighted all it touched." This is scarcely magnanimous, Mr. Cooney; altho handling a dead Emperor of the French in an English history, having no fear of contradiction, or of libel before your eyes, still, still truth and some-