

of the fourteenth of January, 1811, occurs to his mind. It is a document, however, that every teacher of statistics ought to put into the hands of his pupil.

It is grateful to see with all this, that the lofty mind of the noble Marquis is not inflexible. And his manners, we all know, are those of a perfect gentleman.—In the Times of the seventeenth ult. he is reported to have said, (on an India subject too where he is so paramount) that “though he had been anxious to extend the measure in question without delay; he now believed that the sentiments which prevailed in other quarters, among persons with whom he had often differed, were a proper correction of his opinions.”—This is really very pretty: one step further, in the acknowledgment that he had been chastised into conviction, (the *pas chrétien*,) would place the noble Marquis on the pinnacle of magnanimity.

There is another great man,—a very great man,—on whom the following sheets have not been sparing of animadversion. Yet the man is hardly to be found that has more strenuously defended Sir William Scott, than the author, according to the measure of his influence and ability.—If, therefore, he can defend him no longer, it is, because, against all the bias of prejudice, and all the pride of consistency, he finds the late decisions of the learned Judge, not less incompatible with his former doctrines, than with those of the original fountain of equity, that flows in the heart of man.—In this secession, the Author is countenanced by a very excellent discussion of the subject, in an unparalleled periodical publication, the *Edinburgh Review*, of February, 1812, No: xxxviii. Although, in that critique, the writer has put a construction on the words of the learned Judge which he has since denied, and surely had right to deny, for