

those impressions which the matter that goeth with it leaveth, or is apt to leave, in men's minds, doth rather blemish and disgrace that we do, than add either beauty or furtherance unto it. On the other side, the faults prevented, the force and efficacy of the thing itself, when it drowneth not utterly, but fitly suiteth with matter altogether sounding to the praise of God, is in truth most admirable, and doth much edify, if not the understanding, because it teacheth not, yet surely the affection because therein it worketh much." There is a fine amplitude, and volume, and harmonious rhythm, it will be seen, in Hooker's style, and everywhere we descry, in single expressions, a suggestion or indication of the most amiable mind, and kindly nature, as well as admirable moral principles, inviting the confidence, and inspiring the love of the reader towards the man. We forget the author for the while in the fine human sympathies, and generous feelings, which are ever displaying themselves.

Bacon, it is well known, wrote chiefly in latin, although part of his great work—"*Instauratio Scientiarum*"—was originally published in English under the title, "Of the Proficiency and Advancement of Learning Divine and Human," composed while he was yet a young man, and a practising barrister. The "*Instauratio Scientiarum*" includes, as its second part, the famous "*Novum Organon*"—the first part, "*De Augmentis Scientiarum*," being the latin form of the English work we have just alluded to. The one work—"*Instauratio Scientiarum*"—embracing both parts, contains those views as to the true method of Science which have given Bacon that preeminent place in Philosophy which none can dispute with him, making him the Legislator of Science, if not the actual discoverer—the Bilboa who first looked upon the Pacific which others with their keels were to explore. His "Moral Essays," a volume of small bulk, which one may peruse at a sitting, each Essay being not more than two or three pages in length, is in some respects the most important of his works, and that in which Dugald Stewart truly says "the superiority of his genius appears to the greatest advantage." He there shows himself as prescient in Moral Science as he was in physical. It has almost the far-forecasting views of an inspired work, and yet it is written in the most pleasing and simple style—terse and idiomatic—like a string of aphorisms rather than a series of Essays. The fertility and peculiar character of his imagination, striking out the most unexpected analogies, finely illustrative as well as highly poetic, is conspicuous in every page of the Essays. The work is the more valued too that it gives one an insight into the character of the man—shows what he is, and what he thinks, in his inmost sentiments, when he is most under the view of himself, if we may so speak—the man and not the Judge, or the High Chancellor. It makes us willing to welcome any attempt to throw the shield over his public acts—at least to the extent that Macaulay has done in his celebrated Essay: it affords almost a solution of the paradox condensed in the famous line of Pope, as applicable to Bacon—

'The greatest, wisest, meanest of mankind:

We are willing to hold with Macaulay, that the last of these epithets, taking into account all the circumstances of his public life, in connection with the times in which he lived, cannot be applicable to Bacon.

Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, was brought up at the Court of Queen Elizabeth, who used playfully to call him "her young Lord Keeper;" but he became actually "Lord Keeper" under James the Sixth, and wrote his immortal works in the reign of that Monarch. There perhaps has no such intellect appeared in England either before or since: an intellect so constructive, so