

sary to be understood, especially by the Readers of English Poetry." And, on the whole, this is declared to be "a Work useful for such as would understand what they read, speak what they mean, and write True English." This second volume, moreover, is an early instance of an illustrated Dictionary. Into its text are worked "above five hundred Cuts (woodcuts), giving a clear idea of those Figures not so well apprehended by Verbal Description."

A Latin Dedication is prefixed to each volume. The first is "to the most illustrious prince, Frederick Louis, duke of Gloucester, and to the most serene princesses, Anne, Amelia, Sophia, Elizabeth, and Caroline, the most renowned offspring of the most serene George Augustus and Wihelmina Charlotta, of Wales." The prince and princess of Wales, here named, are the personages who afterwards became king and queen of Great Britain, as George II. and Caroline, Charlotte and Caroline being synonymous. Bailey refers, in exceedingly loyal terms, to the advent of the first George, under whose most gentle and just rule, he says, the country still enjoys in their integrity, its Liberty, its Laws, and its Religion; and he rejoices that in the numerous progeny of the heir-apparent visible pledges are given of a long continuance of such blessings. He then singles out the heir-apparent in the second degree, Frederick Louis, and he prays, when, at a future time, it shall be the Divine will that his father and grandfather (*i.e.*, George I. and George II.), after being sated with this life and terrestrial felicity, shall exchange the British crowns for celestial ones—that then, happy Britannia and delighted Posterity may rejoice at seeing him (Frederick Louis) wielding the sceptre of his two immediate ancestors. Hoc animo pientissimo exoptat oratque. (This Frederick Louis

was the father of George III., and never wielded his father's or grandfather's sceptre.) Bailey expresses the hope that his Dictionary—all unworthy though it be of such honour—will minister help in some humble degree to the young princes and princesses in the prosecution of their English studies.

The second volume is addressed to the same serene princes and princesses as the first; but now ten years have slipped by, George I. is dead; and George Augustus and Wihelmina Charlotta are king and queen of Great Britain. Bailey briefly recalls the fact of the presentation of a former volume, to which the book now offered is a supplement; and he prays for the princes and princesses long life, uninterrupted happiness, and an admission at last (*quamvis sero*) to a blessedness that shall be eternal.

The English Prefaces to both of Bailey's volumes are very interesting, embracing, as they do, a history, as he speaks, of "the steps and gradations by which the English Tongue has arriv'd to what it now is." He, of course, is not in advance of his age, and does not handle his subject after the philosophical manner of a modern philologist. Nevertheless, Bailey did good service in his day and generation. He speaks modestly of his labours, and gracefully retires from the presence of the reader under cover of the well-worn Horatian couplet: *Siquid novisti rectius istis, Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.*—It was on the title-page of this book, by the way, that I observed for the first time, as a lad, the epithet "philologos" appended to a name—"N. Bailey, philologos" (in Greek characters). There always seemed to be something mystical about this; like "philomath" or "philomathes" after the name of almanac-makers. (On the title-page of the "Upper Canada Almanac," printed aforetime