

he completed his course of divinity, and received holy orders. It was now that his ability for teaching the higher studies of philosophy and divinity were to be tested, and the singular efficiency he displayed obtained for him the appointment of vice-president.

Notwithstanding his arduous avocations, the active mind of Dr. Lingard employed itself upon the development of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, and the result of his extensive and laborious researches was his "History and Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church," which was given to the world in 1806, from the Newcastle press, and which was published in two octavo volumes. This work reached a second edition in 1810, and a third edition was published in 1846, by Mr. Dolman.

The agitation of the Catholic question gave full activity to Dr. Lingard's pen. In 1807 he published in the *Newcastle Courant* a series of letters on Roman Catholic loyalty; and his tracts on the Charges of Dr. Shute Barrington, the Bishop of Durham, and his replies, amongst others, to Dr. Philpotts (now Bishop of Exeter), with his reviews of Protestant, or Anti-Catholic, publications by Dr. Huntingford, Bishop of Gloucester, by Dr. Tomline, and by Kenyon, were read extensively at the time.

But the great work of Dr. Lingard, and by which his name will be familiarly known to posterity, is his "History of England, from the first invasion by the Romans to the accession of William and Mary in 1688." The first two volumes of this work were published in 1819, and it was completed a few years later. It was materially altered, improved, and enlarged as it passed through three editions, but the best edition is the last, which was published by Dolman, in the winter of 1849, and is in ten octavo volumes.

For the last forty years of his life Dr. Lingard held the small preferment belonging to the Roman Catholic Church in the village of Hornby, near Lancaster, where, on the 17th of July of the present year, after a lingering illness, he breathed his last, at the age of eighty years.

Dr. Lingard's private virtues were worthy of his eminent abilities. His habits were attractively simple, his disposition was affectionate, and his nature most benevolent. Many profitable hours might of course be passed in the society of a man of such varied knowledge; but many pleasant hours were likewise spent by those who had the happiness of his acquaintance, for his fund of anecdote was inexhaustible, and his conversation at all times pervaded by pleasantry and good humour.

The house in which Dr. Lingard lived for so many years was a most unpretending residence, having a small chapel behind it, a door of communication opening into it from the house. In his garden, which was a long strip taken off a small grass field, he passed much of his time. It was the chief recreation of his leisure to attend to his fruit trees, which were trained and pruned by his own hand. His garden was the burial-place of his favourites,—his spaniel *Ætna*, his cat, his tortoise, and his horse, which last was laid beneath the shade of a flourishing oak tree, reared from an acorn brought by himself from the shores of the Lake of Thrasymene in 1817. Over the grave of "*Ætna*," his faithful companion of many years, the doctor, it is said, has been seen to stand until his eyes were suffused with tears, and he would exclaim, "Ah, poor Etty!" No anecdotes are trivial when, as in this instance, they display so clearly the nature of the man.

We have now to speak, which we must do very briefly, of the works of Dr. Lingard. The "History of the Anglo-Saxon Church" is, undoubtedly, the fruit of great labour and research, containing a vast amount of most curious information which had lain buried for centuries. Others have since laboured in this field, or rather, worked in this mine, but they have added little to the mass which had been accumulated by the patient assiduity of our author.

To Lingard's "History of England" too much praise cannot be awarded; and it has already had no ordinary share. It is, unquestionably, the very best, not only because it is the most impartial, but because it is the fullest and the completest history of this country that has ever been given to the world. As a more writer, Lingard is certainly not equal to Hume, whose style, so easy, so simple, so idiomatic, is inimitable, and perhaps hardly to be excelled; but it is small praise of Dr. Lingard, that in all the higher qualities of an historian, in his "knowledge of the spirit of antiquity, in exactness and circumstantiality of narration," he is immeasurably superior to the great Scotchman.

In his preface, Dr. Lingard says, "It is long since I disclaimed any pretensions to that which has been called the philosophy of history, but might with more propriety be termed the philosophy of romance. Novelists, speculatists, and philosophers, always assume the privilege of being acquainted with the secret motives of those whose conduct and characters they describe; but writers of history know nothing more respecting motives than the little which their authorities have disclosed, or the facts necessarily suggest. If they indulge in fanciful conjectures, if they profess to detect the hidden springs of every action, the origin and consequences of every event, they may display acuteness of investigation, profound knowledge of the human heart, and great ingenuity of invention; but no reliance can be placed on the fidelity of their statements. In their eagerness they are apt to measure fact and theory by the same visionary standard; they dispute or overlook every adverse or troublesome authority, and then borrow from imagination whatever may be wanting for the support or embellishment of their new doctrine. They come before us as philosophers who undertake to teach from the records of history; they are in reality literary empirics, who disfigure history to make it accord with their philosophy. Nor do I hesitate to proclaim my belief that no writers have proved more successful in the perversion of historic truth than speculative and philosophical historians."

We cannot do better than close this short paper with a passage of such masterly sense and manly eloquence.—*Bentley's Miscellany*.

EFFECT OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION IN SARDINIAN ITALY.—MOVEMENT IN FAVOUR OF FREE SCHOOLS.

The Genoese correspondent of the *Newark Daily Advertiser* speaks thus of the effect of the Industrial Exhibition upon the interests of popular education in Southern Europe. He remarks:—The London Exposition has produced a sensible effect upon the public mind in this comparatively free country, which was probably more numerous represented in London during the exhibition than any other on the continent, except France. I learn from an official source that over 2000 passports for London were issued at the Foreign Office in Turin during the last two months of that great fair. Every town and settlement of the country had its representatives there, and the effect has been an awakening of public attention to the importance of giving new energies to home industry—the essential condition of national independence and prosperity.

One of the fruits of this awakening is the organization of a "*National Society of Workmen for mutual Aid and Instruction*." This association was inaugurated in the capital (Turin) on the 19th inst., with great solemnity. The Mayor and municipal authorities attended in official costume, and many manufacturers of high standing gave the sanction of their presence. After the ceremonies of the inauguration, a procession with music and banners, and an address by Mr. Brofferio, an eminent member of the Sardinian bar, who is also a member of the popular branch of the Parliament, the whole Association with its distinguished guests, participated in a rural feast. Upwards of 3000 members were present, including 35 deputations from auxiliary associations in different parts of the kingdom. This is believed to be the first association of mechanics and workmen ever formed in Southern Europe, and such an institution could not be tolerated in any other country this side the Alps. The augury is for good. It is but the beginning of the end.

The friends of education are also moving under the inspiration of the new light that is breaking upon the country, and a large deputation has gone from this city to meet a "Congress of Educators and the Friends of Free Instruction," in one of the Palaces of the King at Alexandria, which has been liberally offered for its use by the King himself.

THE REWARD OF DILIGENCE.—"Seest thou a man diligent in his business?" says Solomon, "he shall stand before kings." We have a striking illustration of this aphorism in the life of Dr. Franklin, who, quoting the sentence himself, adds, "This is true; I have stood in the presence of five kings, and once had the honour of dining with one." All in consequence of his having been "diligent in business" from his earliest years. What a lesson is this for our youth, and for us all!