

ties in the air, for man to dwell
 Cambridge at this period boasted
 herself as the living fountain of
 science, from which many of the
 greatest men in the world of litera-
 ture, had drawn their intellectual be-
 verage, and it so happened that at
 the time of which we are now writing,
 Waller, Butler, Suckling and many
 other of her poetical pupils, met
 there, and finding Milton on the eve
 of departing for the continent, per-
 suaded him ere he took leave of his
 native land, to spend a few days in
 their society where they then were.
 During this festive period in which
 Bacchus and the Muses alternately
 received the devotion of their favour-
 ite children, our hero generally con-
 vived to obtain much of the society
 and converse of Milton, to whom he
 soon became greatly attached, and
 Fitz Aubert acquired those revolu-
 tionary principles which were fated
 to give a determination to his future
 footsteps through life. Waller had
 every quality of a great mind, except
 consistency, was of the same party in
 politics, though more favourable in
 his sentiments to episcopacy, (the
 reform and not the subversion of
 which was his wish.) With him our
 hero cultivated an acquaintance,
 partly from a reverence for his tran-
 scendant abilities, and partly because
 he was the kinsman of his beloved
 Catharine Hambden. Although the
 greater part of their literary friends
 were conscientiously opposed to
 their views of political reform, this
 difference of opinion did not in any
 instance sever or even relax the ties
 of kindness, that a congeniality in
 dispositions and in pursuits had pro-
 duced. While the royalist students
 elevated their Cowley, their Dave-
 nant, their Suckling to the highest
 seats of Parnassus, they felt a noble
 pride that England, nay their own
 university, could also claim a Waller
 and a Milton.

Having thus retraced our hero's
 earlier days, in order to shew how he
 became attached to the republican

cause, little of his history remains to
 be told, until the eventful crisis in
 public affairs, in which we introduc-
 ed him to the notice of the reader as
 an active partisan in getting up peti-
 tions to the house of commons, and
 afterwards pursuing his journey to
 Hull, on a special mission from the
 revolutionary committee. He spent
 his time at college from 1638 to 1642,
 when he took the degree of Bachelor
 of Arts, and made but an ordinary
 progress in the studies enjoined on
 him, as his mind was incessantly oc-
 cupied with historical and political
 reading, impressed as he was with
 the idea that in the troubled times so
 manifestly approaching, the best ser-
 vice he could render to the country,
 would be to assist in liberating the
 land from the vassalage under which
 she groaned. In the vacations he
 generally spent his time in Mr.
 Bradshaw's family, either in London
 or at the house in Kent, and some-
 times met Catharine in company—sel-
 dom by herself. She however, as she
 grew up, appeared to become gradual-
 ly more and more distant and reserved
 in her manner, and as Fitz Aubert's
 delicacy of feeling taught him to di-
 vine the true cause of this change,
 he at length appeared also to have
 forgotten the romance of their child-
 ish love, while the impression re-
 mained on his heart in its original
 and ineffaceable strength. He felt
 that she was right in not encouraging
 the display of feelings that had better
 be suppressed or smothered, until
 they should both arrive at a time of
 life when judgment might confirm
 or annul the dictates of fancy and
 early passion; and he followed her
 example by efforts of fortitude and
 self-denial, which none but lovers
 can properly estimate. But while
 in her presence he thus forbore to
 manifest his ardent affection, he
 could not so far suppress it, as to
 check the amatory effusions of his
 muse. His faithful verse consecrat-
 ed the charms of the budding flower-
 et, that wins more the observer by
 its delicacy and freshness, than the