

Forest.	Open.	Open forests are generally more valuable than those which are dense.
	Dense.	
Tree.	Large.	Forests have both large and small trees.
	Small.	
Tree.	Valuable.	Oak trees are often tall, branching and spreading. Some trees are bare and twisted; others are low and bent.
	Tall.	
Tree.	Low.	Pine trees are straight and tall.
	Branchy, Spreading.	
Tree.	Bare.	
	Bent.	
Tree.	Twisted.	
	Straight.	

The next series of exercises would be on verbs and adverbs; but the preceding examples are sufficient, I hope, to show the object of such exercises, and how to proceed with them. No kind of exercise I know is better calculated to stock the mind of the scholar with words, give him correct ideas of their varied uses and applications, and increase his store of thoughts.

JOHN BRUCE,  
Inspector of Schools.

(To be continued in our next.)

**School days of Eminent Men in Great-Britain.**

BY JOHN TIMBS, F. S. A.

(Continued from our last.)

THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY AT ETON AND OXFORD.

CXLII.

In the foremost rank of high scholarship at Eton is Richard Marquis Wellesley, the eldest son of the Earl of Mornington, "a person of talents and virtue, and his taste in music being cultivated in an extraordinary degree, he was the author of some beautiful compositions, which still retain their place in the favour of the musical world." Richard was born at Dangan Castle, in the county of Meath, in 1760: his mother, a daughter of Lord Duncannon, lived to an extreme old age: "she saw all the glory of Hindostan, of Spain, and of Waterloo; and left four sons sitting in the House of Lords, not by inheritance, but by merit raised to that proud eminence." (1)

Richard, who, at his father's death, had nearly attained majority, was sent first to Harrow, and there took part in a great rebellion that had well nigh broken up the school. This occasioned his expulsion, and he then, in his 11th year, went to Eton, where, says his biographer, Lord Brougham, "he was distinguished above all the youths of his time."

When Dr Goodall, his contemporary, and afterwards Head-Master, was examined in 1818, before the Education Committee of the House of Commons respecting the alleged passing over of Porson in giving promotion to King's College, he at once declared that the celebrated Grecian was not by any means at the head of the Etonians of his day; and being asked by me (as chairman) to name his superior, he at once said, Lord Wellesley.—*Lives of Statesmen*, by Lord Brougham, who adds in a note, "Some of the Committee would have had this struck out of the evidence, as not bearing upon the subject of the inquiry, the Abuse of Charities; but the general voice was immediately pronounced in favour of retaining it, as a small tribute of our great respect for Lord Wellesley; and I know that he highly valued this tribute."

Dr. Davis was Lord Wellesley's tutor when he entered Eton School; and, in after-life, the Marquis described the Doctor to have always bestowed on his education the solicitude and affection of a kind parent. The pupil greatly excelled in classical studies: some of his verses in the *Musa Etonensis* have great merit, as examples both of pure Latinity and poetical talent: the Lines on Bedlam, especially, are of distinguished excellence. Some of his Latin poems were published about this early period.

On leaving Eton, Lord Wellesley went to Christchurch, Oxford, and here, under Dr. W. Jackson, afterwards Bishop of Oxford, he continued his classical studies. His poem on the Death of Captain

Cook showed how entirely he had kept up his school reputation: it justly gained the University prize. At college he formed with Lord Grenville a friendship which continued during their lives, and led to his intimacy with Lord Grenville's great kinsman, Mr. Pitt, upon their entering into public life. (1) Yet the young minister never deemed it worth while to promote Lord Wellesley, whose powers as a speaker were of a high order, and with whom Mr. Pitt lived on the most intimate footing. The trifling place of a junior Lord of the Treasury, and a member of the India Board, formed all the proformant which he received before his appointment as Governor-General of India, although that important nomination sufficiently shows the high estimate which Mr. Pitt had formed of his capacity. In 1781, before taking his degree, Lord Wellesley was called away to Ireland in consequence of the death of his father; subsequently he attended to the education of his younger brothers. Lord Wellesley (say Pearce, his biographer,) "was deeply attached throughout his long life to Eton. Some of the latest productions of his lordship's pen were dedicated to his beloved Eton; and in testimony of the strong affection which he entertained towards the place where he received his first impressions of literary taste, and in accordance with his desire expressed before his death, his body was deposited in a vault of Eton Chapel."

In his riper years, Lord Wellesley retained the same classical taste which had been created at school and nurtured at college. As late as a few weeks before his death, he amused himself with Latin verses, was constant in reading the Greek orators and poets, and corresponded with the Bishop of Durham upon a favourite project which he had formed of learning Hebrew, so that he might be able to relish the beauties of the Sacred Writings, particularly the Psalmody, an object of much admiration with him. His exquisite lines on the "Babylonian Willow," (2) transplanted from the Euphrates a hundred years ago, were suggested by the delight he took in 137th Psalm, the most affecting and beautiful of the inspired King's whole poetry. This fine piece was the production of his eighteenth year—Lord Brougham.

LORD-CHIEF-JUSTICE TENTERDEN AT CANTERBURY AND OXFORD.

CXLIII.

THE vicissitudes of life, and the contrast presented by great elevation from a very humble origin, are strikingly exemplified in the history of this able and impartial judge.

Charles Abbott, Baron Tenterden, was born in 1762, at Canterbury, where his father was a hair-dresser, "a very decent, well-behaved man, much respected in his neighbourhood," who did his best, with decent humility, to obtain for his son a good education. Young Abbott was sent to the King's School in Canterbury Cathedral, of which he became the captain, and where he so distinguished himself that the trustees of the school came to a special vote to send him as an exhibitioner to the University of Oxford. This assistance he afterwards repaid from his private purse, by opening it to the same trustees in a similar exigency. While he was at Canterbury school, his master, Dr. Osmond Beauvoir, it is said, proud of his proficiency, showed his verses to the clergy of

(1) When Mr. Pitt was a youth, some law-lord (could it be Lord Mansfield?) one morning paid a visit to Lord Chatham at his country residence. Whilst they were conversing, his son William came through the library. Lord——asked who is that youth? Lord Chatham said, "I. it is my second son—call him back and talk to him." They did so, and Lord——was struck by a forwardness of knowledge, a readiness of expression, and unyieldingness of opinion, which even then was remarkable in the future minister. When he had left them, Lord Chatham said: "That is the most extraordinary youth I ever knew. All my life I have been aiming at the possession of political power, and have found the greatest difficulty in getting or keeping it. It is not on the cards of fortune to prevent that young man's gaining it, and if ever he does so, he will be the ruin of his country."—*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, 1825.

Pitt was born in 1759. Lord Brougham gracefully says of Pitt: "At an age when others are but entering on the study of state affairs and the practice of debating, he came forth a mature politician, a finished orator, even, as if by inspiration, an accomplished debater. His knowledge, too, was not confined to the study of the classics, though with these he was familiarly conversant; the more severe pursuits of Cambridge had imparted to him some acquaintance with the stricter sciences which have had their home upon the banks of the Granta since Newton made them his abode; and with political philosophy he was more familiar than most Englishmen of his own age." In honour of this great Statesman there was founded, in 1813, in the University of Cambridge, a Classical "Pitt Scholarship."

(2) *Salix Babylonica*.

(1) The Marquis Wellesley, Lord Maryborough, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Cowley.