

and again in 1701; and though he was rejected in the dissolution of 1705, those who opposed him acknowledged him³ to be "the glory of the University and nation," but considered the question as a political one, and Newton as sent "to tempt them from their duty, by the great and just veneration they had for him." Instruments and other memorials, valued because they belonged to him, are still preserved in his college, along with the tradition of the chambers which he occupied.

The most active and powerful minds at Cambridge became at once disciples and followers of Newton. Samuel Clarke, afterwards his friend, defended in the public schools a thesis taken from his philosophy, as early as 1694; and in 1697 published an edition of Rohault's *Physics*, with notes, in which Newton is frequently referred to with expressions of profound respect, though the leading doctrines of the *Principia* are not introduced till a later edition, in 1703. In 1699, Bentley, whom we have already mentioned as a Newtonian, became Master of Trinity College; and in the same year, Whiston, another of Newton's disciples, was appointed his deputy as professor of mathematics. Whiston delivered the Newtonian doctrines, both from the professor's chair, and in works written for the use of the University; yet it is remarkable that a taunt respecting the late introduction of the Newtonian system into the Cambridge course of education, has been founded on some peevish expressions which he uses in his *Memoirs*, written at a period when, having incurred expulsion from his professorship and the University, he was naturally querulous and jaundiced in his views. In 1709-10, Dr. Laughton, who was tutor in Clare Hall, procured himself to be appointed moderator of the University disputations, in order to promote the diffusion of the new mathematical doctrines. By this time the first edition of the *Principia* was become rare, and fetched a great price. Bentley urged Newton to publish a new one; and Cotes, by far the first, at that time, of the mathematicians of Cambridge, undertook to superintend the printing, and the edition was accordingly published in 1713.

[2d Ed.] [I perceive that my accomplished German translator, Litrow, has incautiously copied the insinuations of some modern writers to the effect that Clarke's reference to Newton, in his Edition of Rohault's *Physics*, was a mode of introducing Newtonian doctrines covertly, when it was not allowed him to introduce such novelties

residence in college appears from the *exit* and *redit* book of that time, which is still preserved.

³ A pamphlet by Styan Thurlby.