

dred pieces of cannon, five hundred have been employed." And such was the effect produced by that introduction of first-class talent into the field of periodic literature with which we associate the name of Jeffrey. The "Edinburgh Review" was a Whig periodical; and the interests of the opposite party imperatively demanded that its park of artillery five hundred strong should be met by an antagonist park, in which the guns should be as numerous and their calibre as great. And hence the origination of the "Quarterly Review," edited by Gifford, and to which men such as Southey and Sir Walter Scott contributed. And then the magazines caught the high tone communicated by the Review; and in this race, as in the other, Scotland assumed the lead. The "Christian Instructor," edited by Dr Andrew Thomson, and supported by Dr M'Crie, Dr Chalmers, and Dr Somerville, started first on the new table-land of elevation; though its theological character, and its restriction to the old Presbyterianism of Scotland, served greatly to limit both its influence and its fame. "Blackwood" followed, and took at once a place in literature which no magazine, at least as a whole, had ever taken before. It was supported by the contributions of Lockhart, Galt, De Quincey, Moir, and Alison, and conducted, it was understood, for many years by Professor Wilson. The "New Monthly" followed, with Thomas Campbell at its head; and about much the same time, Byron, Shelley, and Leigh Hunt originated their short-lived periodical the "Liberal." The newspapers had partaken at even an earlier period of the induced elevation. Like the magazines and reviews, they had been the occasional vehicles of very powerful writing at a comparatively earlier period. The "Letters of Junius" had appeared in the "General Advertiser." Coleridge had, for a short time about the beginning of the present century, conducted the "Morning Post." Sir James Macintosh had, at a rather earlier date, written copiously for