

**Chapter 1 : The Works of the REV. Sydney Smith : Sydney Smith :**

*DETAILS. A set of religious works by the Rev. Sydney Smith. Complete in three volumes. Third edition. With a frontispiece of the Rev. Sydney Smith in the first volume.*

His father, described as "a man of restless ingenuity and activity", [ citation needed ] "very clever, odd by nature, but still more odd by design", [ citation needed ] owned, at various times, 19 different estates in England. Smith himself attributed much of his own lively personality to his French blood, his maternal grandfather having been a French Protestant refugee a Huguenot named Olier. He was the second of four brothers and one sister, all remarkable for their talents. Two of the brothers, Robert Percy known as "Bobus" and Cecil, were sent to Eton College , but he was sent with the youngest to Winchester College , where he rose to be captain of the school. He and his brother so distinguished themselves that their school-fellows signed a round-robin "refusing to try for the college prizes if the Smiths were allowed to contend for them any more". Career[ edit ] Smith planned to read for the bar, but his father disagreed and he was reluctantly compelled to take holy orders. He was ordained at Oxford in and became curate of the village of Netheravon , near Amesbury in Salisbury Plain. Smith did much for the inhabitants; providing the means for the rudiments of education and thus making better things possible. The squire of the parish, Michael Hicks-Beach , invited the new curate to dine and thrilled to find such a man there engaged him as tutor to his eldest son. It was arranged that they should go to the University of Jena in Germany, but war prevented them and "in stress of politics" said Smith, "we put into Edinburgh" in While his pupil attended lectures, Smith studied moral philosophy under Dugald Stewart as well as medicine and chemistry. He also preached in the Episcopal chapel, attracting large audiences. In , Smith published his first book, Six Sermons, preached in Charlotte Street Chapel, Edinburgh, and in the same year married, against the wishes of her friends, Catharine Amelia Pybus. They settled at 46 George Street, Edinburgh , where Smith made numerous friends, among them the future Edinburgh Reviewers. The motto I proposed for the Review was Tenui musam meditamur avena. Smith left Edinburgh for good in , and settled in London, where he rapidly became known as a preacher, a lecturer and a society figure. His success as a preacher was such that there was often not standing-room in Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair , where he was morning preacher. He lectured on moral philosophy at the Royal Institution for three seasons, from to ; and treated his subject with such vigour and liveliness that the London world crowded to Albemarle Street to hear him. His views were seen as radical but are now thought of as progressive and far-sighted, being in favour of the education of women, the abolition of slavery and the teaching of practical subjects rather than the classics. His lectures were original and entertaining, but he threw them in the fire when they had served their purposeâ€”providing the money for furnishing his house. His wife rescued the charred manuscripts and published them in as Elementary Sketches of Moral Philosophy. His Whig friends came into office for a short time in , and presented Sydney with the living of Foston-le-Clay in Yorkshire. Nine other letters followed before the end of , when they appeared in collected form. The special and temporary nature of the topics advanced in these pamphlets has not prevented them from taking a permanent place in literature, secured for them by their vigorous, picturesque style, generous eloquence, and clearness of exposition. In his country parish, with no educated neighbour nearby, Smith settled down to his new circumstances and won the hearts of his parishioners. There had been no resident clergyman for years. He even took on temporarily the Rectory of nearby Londesborough â€” as "warming-pan" for his neighbour, William George Howard, 8th Earl of Carlisle who was training for the Church with the Rectory of Londesborough in mind. All these things were attended to beside his contributions to the Edinburgh Review. He continued to speak in favour of Catholic emancipation, his eloquence being specially directed against those who maintained that a Roman Catholic could not be believed on his oath. One of his most vigorous and effective polemics was A Letter to the Electors upon the Catholic Question After twenty years in Yorkshire, Smith obtained preferment from a Tory minister, Lord Lyndhurst , who presented him with a prebend in Bristol Cathedral in , and enabled him to exchange Foston for the living of Combe Florey , near Taunton , which he held conjointly with the living of Halberton attached to his prebend. From this time he discontinued writing for the Edinburgh Review. It was

expected that when the Whigs came into power Smith would be made a bishop. He had been most sedulous as a parochial clergyman. However, his religion was of a practical nature, and his fellow-clergy were suspicious of his limited theology. His scorn for enthusiasts and dread of religious emotion were vented in his bitter attacks on Methodism as well as in ridiculing the followers of Edward Pusey. He was as eager a champion of parliamentary reform as he had been of Catholic emancipation, and one of his best fighting speeches was delivered at Taunton in October, when he made his well-known comparison of the House of Lords with Mrs Partington of Sidmouth, setting out with mop and pattens to stem the Atlantic in a storm. With characteristic philosophy, when he saw that the promotion was doubtful, he made his position certain by resolving not to be a bishop and definitely forbidding his friends to intercede for him. His eldest daughter, Saba, married Sir Henry Holland. His eldest son, Douglas, died in at the outset of what had promised to be a brilliant career. This grief his father never forgot, but nothing could quite destroy the cheerfulness of his later life. His Three Letters to Archdeacon Singleton on the Ecclesiastical Commission and his Petition and Letters on the repudiation of debts by the state of Pennsylvania are as bright and trenchant as his best contributions to the Edinburgh Review. Lord Houghton recorded that he never, except once, knew Smith to make a jest of any religious subject, "and then he immediately withdrew his words, and seemed ashamed that he had uttered them". Jane Austen expert Margaret C.

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*Sydney Smith (3 June - 22 February ) was an English wit, writer and Anglican cleric.*

## Chapter 4 : The Works of the Rev. Sydney Smith

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## Chapter 8 : The Works of Sydney Smith (3 vols.) - Logos Bible Software

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## Chapter 9 : Sydney Smith - Wikipedia

*Sydney Smith () was born in Woodford, Essex, England, to a wealthy merchant family. Smith attended Winchester College as a boy and earned an MA from New College, Oxford, in Smith attended Winchester College as a boy and earned an MA from New College, Oxford, in*