

forth in his pure white robe,—the Crocus next, with an air of timidity peeps out, and as if afraid to venture, keeps close to the earth—then comes the Violet with her varied beauties, accompanied by the sparkling Polyanthus, and splendid Auricula—afterwards groves of Tulips display their rich and gaudy attire, followed by the Anemone in her spreading robe, Now the Ranunculus expands the richness of his foliage—the Sunflowers shoot forth his golden rays and the beautiful Cornucopia with a numerous train bring up the rear, and close the procession.—Who can reflect upon this passing, yet protracted scene, without being forcibly struck with the wisdom and goodness of God manifested in it?

THE USE OF VEGETABLES.

TREES,

Those stupendous specimens of creating art, spread not their wide extended roots, nor lift their lofty heads in vain, Beneath their cooling shades our flocks and herds find a comfortable asylum from the scorching rays of the summer sun; the wild stragglers of the forest have a place of refuge among their woods and thickets whilst the feathery songsters of the groves build their little dwellings in security, and sing among their branches;—"as for the stork the fir trees are her house."

But in what a variety of respects, besides affording the inhabitants of warm climates an agreeable shelter from the midday heat; do they yield their services, or are made subservient to the use of man. Some, as the bread fruit tree of the Pacific Ocean, the cabbage-tree of East Florida the tea-tree of China, the sugarcane tree of America, the coffee-tree and sugar cane in the West Indies, and the numerous luxuriant fruit-bearing trees scattered over the face of the globe, contribute to our wants in form of food.—The fountain-tree on one of the Canary Islands, is said by voyagers to furnish the inhabitants with a supply of water; while the paper-mulberry-tree of the Southern ocean, and the cotton shrub of America, provide us with materials for clothing.—The candle berry-tree presents the inhabitants of Nankeen, with a substitute for animal tallow.—The salt tree of Chili yields a daily supply of fine salt.—The cinnamon, nutmeg, clove, and pimento, furnish us with a supply of spices.—The Jesuit's bark, manna, senna, and others, produce a variety of simple but useful medicines. Some trees yield a precious balsam for the healing of the nations; some a quantity of turpentine and resin, and others give out their quota of valuable oils and gums.

Nor are trees serviceable only in a natural state:—by the assistance of art, some are converted into houses to protect man from the inclemency of the weather, or are moulded into a variety of forms for the purposes of building, and domestic comfort; others raise the huge fabric of the floating castle or bulky merchantman, by which the articles of industry and commerce are transported, and communication kept up with the remotest regions.

My limits do not permit me to enlarge upon these specimens, or point out the various uses to which a number of other woods in general use may be applied; but the reader's own thoughts may suggest these, as they are sufficiently obvious.

Cheap Magazine.

POETRY.

For the Juvenile Entertainer.

MR. MILNE,

Should the following extract from "The Child's Magazine," be deemed worthy of a place in your interesting little paper, by inserting it you will oblige
A. C.

OLD EDMUND.

Read, Mark, and Learn.

LULL'S in the blissful lap of love,
My earlier moments were beguiled:
How did my wanton childhood rove,
While all around me pleasure smil'd.
But yet methought some brighter joy
Would greet me when a bigger boy.

With rapture sparkling in mine eyes,
At length a bigger boy I grow,
And sprang to seize the glittering prize,
But from my grasp the shadow flew—
Flew from me to return no more,
Till school-boy cares should all be o'er.

Revolting years the moment brought,
That from my bondage set me free;
But when the promis'd joys I sought,
They were not;—still they were to be:
Persuasive hope, with secret power,
Reserv'd them for some happier hour.

I saw unnumber'd pleasures wait,
Which only manhood could obtain;
And when I grew to man's estate,
I sought them, but I sought in vain;
For worldly woes, and worldly care,
In every pleasure, cried "Forbear."

Yet not discourag'd, still my mind
Indulg'd in every fond pretence,
That happiness I yet should find
In the cool tranquil hour of age;
But now, alas, old age I know,
Say, am I free from anguish? No.

A traveller bending 'neath the blast,
Traversing life's unsheltered plain,
There's not a moment of the past
That I would bid return again:
Yet not ungrateful shall my age
Look back upon my pilgrimage.

No murmur from these lips shall flow,
Though thorny paths my feet have trod;
For I have found in every woe,
The mingled mercies of my God;
They have sustained me in my fears,
In youth, in manhood, and in years.

In every stage my hopes were lent
To strengthen me in worldly strife;
The messenger of Mercy! sent
To mitigate the cares of life;
And now, by disappointment driven,
They fly from earth, and fix on heaven.

Exulting in my tresses gray,
The interest draught of life is o'er;
I go, where tears are wip'd away,
And human sorrows rise no more—
Where pleasures reign without alloy
And praise, and everlasting joy!

DAWN OF GENIUS.

ADMIRAL CAMPBELL.—Admiral Campbell, who died in the year 1790, was, when a boy, bound apprentice to the master of a Scottish coasting vessel; and while in this service, the vessel was boarded by a king's officer, then on the impress service, who, as usual, took out

every person except the master and his apprentice.

Among those who were taken, was the mate of the vessel, who happened to have a wife and family; in consequence, his distress was so great, that he wept like a child. The man's situation affected young Campbell to such a degree, that he entreated the officer to take him instead of the mate. 'Aye, my lad, that I will!' exclaimed the king's officer, 'for I would much rather have a boy of spirit than a blubbering man. Come along.' On this circumstance being related to the commander of the king's ship on board which young Campbell was put, it pleased him so much, that he put him on the quarter-deck immediately. From that time his promotion was rapid, and he became vice-admiral of the Red Squadron.

YOUNG EVELYN.—Among the prodigies of genius early developed, which have raised high expectations, that were suddenly blasted by the premature stroke of death, hardly one could be selected more interesting, than the account extracted from Mr. Evelyn's memoirs of his extraordinary son.

At two years and a half old he could read English, Latin and French; and before the end of his fifth year he was able to turn Latin into English; or vice versa, and had a strong passion for Greek. The number of verses he could recite was prodigious, and he had a wonderful disposition to Mathematics. As to his piety, astonishing were his applications of scripture upon all occasions, and his sense of the supreme Being; he learned his catechism early, and understood the scriptures in an extraordinary degree. In his illness, he would select the most suitable passages to be read to him, and declaimed against the vanities of the world before he had seen them. Often he would desire those who came to see him, to pray with him. How thankfully would he receive admonition! how soon he reconciled when offended! In short, though he died at the age of five years and three days, he discovered in his last illness, the meekness of a lamb, and the triumph of a saint.

HISTORY.

From the Juvenile Department of a London Magazine.

DRUIDISM.

At a time when knowledge is more generally diffused than at any former period, it may not be unprofitable to compare the present state of society with that which the earliest records of our history present. The taste for researches into antiquity has recently greatly prevailed; and if indulged in inquiries of importance, it is truly laudable.

The early history of our favoured isle is confessedly involved in obscurity; and it is not intended to attempt a critical investigation of its aborigines: nor could such an investigation gratify the interesting class of readers, which it will be the design of these papers to please and benefit.

As religion and morality are the great objects we desire to recommend, these sketches will tend to illustrate and prove their importance; and the reader, however young, is affectionately invited earnestly to supplicate the blessing of Heaven, who alone can render effectual human ex-