

lars have attained a higher reputation, had more admirers, and consequently excited greater envy, than the celebrated Ramus. He was unjustly killed, in a public massacre, when in the fifty-sixth year of his age. His early struggles suggest the following lines:

Let not, O generous youth! thy mind recoil
At transitory pain, or manly toll;
Stay not too fondly in the blooming vale,
Nor crop the flower, nor woo the summer gale;
Headless of Pleasure's voice, be thine the care
Nobly to suffer, and sublimely dare;
While Wisdom waves on high the radiant prize,
And each hard step but lifts thee to the skies.

Selections.

A HIGH EXAMPLE.

The following, from a sketch of Archbishop Leighton, is adapted to encourage and instruct many a humble and devoted Sabbath-School teacher:—

"His aim was not to do great, startling, wonderful things, but to do little every day, retired things, wisely and well. Just the opposite was he of many, in this as in some other respects. What numbers think they cannot serve without doing some deed which shall excite attention, and he largely and loudly talked of! They seem to think they must produce a sensation, or do nothing. They mistake. It is not by accomplishing now and then a brilliant enterprise, but by steady persevering, painstaking endeavours to do God's will at home, in the family, among neighbours and fellow citizens that his servants most eminently glorify him. What is most talked of at present, perhaps, will be least thought of at the last day? What the world, and perhaps the church, now recognize as common-place piety, mere every day doings, will shine out with sun-like lustre at the final hour of reckoning. He is a wise man who had rather be like Leighton, or like the plainest minister and humblest christian, than like some who were looked up to in their day as wonderful oracles, before whom princes bowed down, and nations did their bidding. Important is it (in these times, perhaps, above all times, when there are so many temptations to confound usefulness with publicity, success in service with what is conspicuous in service,) to enforce and encourage the performance of the simple, retired home duties of society. Nor is it necessary to be a minister at all, even of the humblest rank, to imitate Leighton. The tradesman, the mechanic, the laborer, the wife, the mother, the mistress, the daughter—each will be just like that good man in one of the most beautiful features of his character, if they will only do one thing—fulfil their course, and serve their generation day by day in their own humble walk of life, according to the will of God. The river, while it flows in its channel, fertilizes all around. When it bursts its banks and wanders, it does mischief. The former no one remarks; the latter, every one talks of. The oblivion here is incomparably better than the notice. How true this is of many noisy, ambitious professors in reference to duty, that 'in returning and rest, they shall be saved; in quietness and in confidence shall be their strength.'"

HOW TO MAKE DEVOTED SOLDIERS.

From a recent English paper we derive the following pleasing little anecdote of our Sovereign.

Whilst standing on the balcony of St. Mary's Barracks, Her Majesty observed a group of wounded men walking leisurely below. She immediately remarked to the Commandant, Col. Eden, "There is a man I have not previously seen; there is another, and there is a third." The Commandant ventured to suggest that Her Majesty was laboring under a misapprehension, but she persisted in saying that she could not be deceived in the matter. Col. Eden having called up the men, asked if they had not been paraded before the Queen? They replied: "No Sir." The Colonel inquired why they were not there? "Because Sir"—was the answer—"we have only this afternoon arrived from the East, and received no orders." Her Majesty thereupon observed: "I thought I had not seen them."

Victoria, like Napoleon the Great, knows the secret of winning the affections of her troops. Ripely aware was Napoleon of the magical effect which individual recognition by their leader was certain to produce upon his soldiers. Every man in the "grand army," cherished the belief, that personally he was known to the "little Corporal,"—and this idea, though of course in the vast majority of instances a "devout imagination," lent mettle to the legions of France, and rendered them almost invincible.

Who can estimate the amount of chivalrous enthu-

siam, which the graceful incident at St. Mary's Barracks, will engender amongst the men, doing battle in the Crimea? The "Queen's name" is still a tower of strength to the British heart, despite the sordid rationalistic teachings of "democracy"; and in the hour of battle, the thought of Victoria's royal and womanly sympathy, will give pith to many a feeble arm, and animation to many a weary eye!

Our allies manifest an originality in the minor branches of military strategy, says the *Daily News*, which we sadly want. "At the attack of the Mamelon, on the 7th, the signal given was six rockets from the Victoria Redoubt. Under the impression that the betted would probably for the future keep a good lookout for demonstrations of this nature, the French, not many days since, made the same signal, and accompanied it with the roll of drums in the trenches towards the front, and words of command given in a loud tone. The result justified their anticipations, as the Russian bugles sounded the assembly, and their troops were seen crowding into the Malakhoff, ready to repel the supposed premeditated attack. Immediately the guns and mortars bearing on the threatened point poured forth their iron hail. Grape, canister, and shells fell amongst the besieged 'fast and furious,' and only ceased when the fire from the enemy showed that the panic had passed away. On the whole this *ruse de guerre* was satisfactory in the extreme to all concerned, except the sufferers."

Miss Florence Nightingale is the youngest daughter and presumptive co-heiress of her father William Shore Nightingale, Esq., of Lea Hurst, Derbyshire, (England.) She speaks the French, German, and Italian languages as fluently as her native tongue, and has enjoyed all the benefits of a complete education, as well as those of extensive travel, having ascended the Nile to its most remote cataract, and been very generally throughout the continental countries. Wealthy, and surrounded by the attractions of a most agreeable society, it was indeed a great sacrifice to remove to the pestilential halls of a crowded and confused hospital in a foreign land. History will proudly perpetuate the name and memory of one so faithful to the demands of suffering humanity, while the ever green wreath of affection will insure glad thanksgivings for her glorious mission, even in the hearts of the latest generation.

Her self-denial, her prompt disregard of the thousand inconsistencies and absurdities of official assumption, her skilful forethought and masterly planning, her readiness to take the responsibility of doing anything and everything necessary to promote the comfort of her unfortunate fellow-beings, at all hazards of offending the hardened hearts of those around her, her general activity and untiring perseverance, prove her to be amply possessed of that invaluable energy and discretion necessary to confront the demands of every emergency.

EVERY MAN HAS CAUSE TO BE THANKFUL.

Every man hath received some gifts, no man all gifts; and this, rightly considered, would keep all in a more even temper; as in nature, nothing is altogether useless, so nothing is self-sufficient. This, duly considered, would keep the meanest from repining and discontent, even him that hath the lowest rank in most respects; yet something he hath received that is not only a good to himself, but rightly improved, may be so to others likewise. And this will curb the loftiness of the most advanced, and teach them not only to see some deficiencies in themselves, and some gifts in far meaner persons which they want, but beside the simple discovery of this, it will put them upon the use of lower persons, not only to stoop to the acknowledgement, but even withal to the participation and benefit of it; not to trample upon all that is below them, but to take up and use things useful, though lying at their feet. Some flowers and herbs that grow very low are of a very fragrant smell and healthful use.—*Leighton's Commentary on Peter iv. 10.*

FOOLHARDINESS.—"A large shell had been thrown from the Redan into our right attack, and during its passage the fuse had accidentally dropped out. The shell fell, therefore, like a round shot into part of the approach connected with the old advanced or third parallel. Some men of the 47th Regiment were near, waiting for the relief to arrive, and ready to return to camp. One of these soldiers, after examining the unexploded shell, actually had the foolhardiness to jerk the ashes of the tobacco in his pipe, which he had just finished smoking, into the fuse-hole. Another of the men standing by, and observing the action, had only

just time to utter an explanation, when the shell burst. The reckless author of the mischief suffered severely—both his legs were shattered, and he was frightfully scorched about the head and face. Five other men were wounded, but fortunately none were dangerously hurt. It is presumed that the man had no idea of any of the pipe-ash being sufficiently hot to cause ignition of the powder in the shell."

CAUGHT IN A TRAP.—It appears that several young Americans who have taken service under the Czar, as physicians, &c., find it easier to get into the Russian trap than out again. It is said that they cannot resign their positions until the close of the war, as they should impart information to the disadvantage of their employers. In the allied armies there is no restriction upon the personal liberty of physicians.

Probably these young Russian Americans will have a juster idea of the system of government which obtains in Russia, before they are done with the Emperor Alexander.

RUSSIAN BOUQUETS.—"These bouquets consist of a number of small shells or grenades; they are thrown from a mortar, about ten or twelve at one discharge; they burst closely together, and their fragments are scattered in all directions. A constant fire of this kind is going on against the French works on the Malakhoff Hill, and in addition the sharpshooters maintain an unceasing fusillade. The loss of our allies, from casualties of all kinds, is said now to be equal in numbers to a regiment per month, or nearly 100 men per diem."

APPLES AS AN ARTICLE OF FOOD.—With us, the value of the apple, as an article of food, is far underrated. Besides containing a large amount of sugar, mucilage, and other nutriment matter, apples contain vegetable acids, aromatic qualities, &c., which act powerfully in the capacity of refrigerants, tonics and antiseptics; and when freely used at the season of mellow ripeness, they prevent debility, indigestion, and avert, without doubt, many of the "ills which flesh is heir to." The operators of Cornwall, England, consider ripe apples nearly as nourishing as bread, and far more so than potatoes. In the year 1801—which was a year of much scarcity—apples, instead of being converted into cider, were sold to the poor; and the laborers asserted that they could "stand their work" on baked apples, without meat; whereas, a potatoe diet required either meat or some other substantial nutriment. The French and Germans use apples extensively, as do the inhabitants of all European nations. The laborers depend upon them as an article of food, and frequently make a dinner of sliced apples and bread. There is no food cooked in so many different ways in our country as apples; nor is there any fruit whose value, as an article of nutriment, is as great, and so little appreciated.—*Albany Journal.*

GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.—In the interior of Norfolk, England, is a bed of oyster shells, nine miles long about eighteen feet thick. Other shells and bones (some of elephants, &c.) also abound, one hundred feet above the sea level. Alder and hazel bushes are found twenty feet below the surface level. Remains of extensive forests are traced beyond the mouth of wash and under the land, with bones of elephants, oxen and deer. The same forests are found on the opposite coast of Flanders, and it is believed that they once joined.

NEW MODE OF GRAFTING.—An interesting discovery has been made in France with regard to engrafting fruit trees. Instead of making use of a graft, a slip is taken—from an apple tree for example—and planted in a potatoe, so that a couple of inches of the slip remain visible. It soon takes root and develops itself, and finally becomes a handsome tree bearing fine fruit. This method is due to a Bohemian Gardener.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.—The latest, and apparently the fairest, estimate of this we have seen, makes it eleven hundred and fifty millions; viz: Pagans, 676,000,000; Christians, 320,000,000; Mahomedans, 140,000,000, and Jews, 14,000,000. Of Christians, the Church of Rome numbers 170,000,000, the Greek and Eastern Churches, 60,000,000, and Protestants, 90,000,000.

BOLD WORK.—The surgeon, of the steamer Tiger, Dr. Domville, taken by the Russians, proceeded, amidst shot and shell, and while the ship was on fire, to amputate the hip joint!