

fraying his expenses, and with letters of introduction to the Hon. Lewis Cass, then our minister to the Court of France. He was introduced to Louis Philippe, and in the presence of the king and nobles, and plenipotentiaries, this American youth demonstrated his problem, and received the plaudits of the court. He received the prize, which he had early won, besides valuable presents from the king.

He then took letters of introduction, and proceeded to the Court of St. James, and took up a similar prize, offered by the Royal Society, and returned to the United States. Here he was preparing to secure the benefit of his discovery by patent, when he received a letter from the Emperor Nicholas himself, one of whose ministers had witnessed his demonstrations at London, inviting him to make his residence at the Russian Court, and furnishing him with ample means for his outfit.

He complied with the invitation, repaired to St. Petersburg, and is now Professor of Mathematics in the Royal College, under the special protection of the Autocrat of all the Russias!

RULES FOR YOUNG MEN TO RISE IN BUSINESS.

The history of commerce is fraught with principles of deep practical value to young men. He who wishes ultimately to be a master, should be something more than a servant. If he carries to the extreme length the simple question of hours, minutes, and money, the chances are fearfully against him that he will never come to much. The first for rising is, that a young man shall make common cause with his employer, that he shall entirely identify himself with his interests. We have frequently heard of individuals in manufactories, as being noted for a sort of selfish decision, boasting to the effect, that were a hammer, mallet, or other tool lifted when the clock began to strike, they would not bring it down. The men who talk in this style think it is very grand—very independent; and foolish boys who hear it, are too apt to admire, and, in their turn, to repeat the boast, and to imitate the folly. Mark these men, and see what comes of them!

But the matter does not end here. They who do this will do more—they will drag, drawl, idle, and while away their time, longing for the hour that shall set them free, careless of the concern in hand, and reckless of the interests of their master. Now, as the tendency of one passion is to produce another, so the tendency of indifference is to produce indifference. They who pursue such a course have no claim to consideration beyond legal demands; and as they mete it shall be measured to them again.

We could give a young man rules whereby without fail, he could rise in any commercial establishment whatever. Let him show all the zeal of a partner; let him be first at the factory in the morning, and last out at night. Let it be with him a study how to please customers, to improve the character of the house, to give cohesion and fixity to everything that comes under his influence. Such virtue as this will not long escape the notice of an employer; and it cannot be noticed without being felt, nor felt without being at length rewarded. The result will be the increase of emolument, and, when circumstances admit of it, advancement in place. He will rise step by step, till you find him an overseer—in all probability very soon a junior partner, and, in process of time, the whole concern may come into his own hands. Such things have resulted scores and hundreds of times in the commercial world.

Now, if the youthful reader will take this council, and act upon it, before ten years pass over his head he will find his account in it to an extent which will redound more to his benefit than if we had made him a present of hundreds, perhaps of thousands of pounds. This is a divine plan—it is sowing as a servant to reap as a master. The reader who is conversant with the Scriptures will remember some striking passages which bear upon this point. There he will find men exhorted to serve, "not with eye-service, as men pleasers," but to serve God with a willing mind; and whatever they do, to "do it as unto the Lord, and not unto man." Nothing is more offensive to generous men than this species of eye-service, although few things are more common. Perhaps the reader remembers the well known proverb; "A master's eyes are worth both his hands." This is severe reproach to human nature! It ought not to be so. The master's ought to be worth nothing—absolutely nothing; or, rather, they ought to be a disadvantage.

How beautiful are the words of the Apostle to one of the churches, bringing out this idea, where he speaks of their excellent conduct in his presence, and expresses the confidence, that for this they will be distinguished much more in his absence. This is as it ought to be. Oh! it is painful to hear a mistress complaining of servants, that she cannot go abroad on works of faith and labours of love, without domestic neglects; or a master complaining, that, if absent, there is nothing done, no interest, all is neglected; and where something is done, from sheer carelessness it is often done wrong. These things ought not so to be; and we trust that the reader will make it a point, that he, at least, for one, will diminish the number of the multitude who constitute this truthless, trustless, and dishonorable fraternity.
—*American paper.*

SEEK USEFUL INFORMATION.

No man who would be wise for himself, who desires to march upwards and onward with an honourable name for sound sense and general intelligence, can either possess the qualification spoken of, or gratify his desires, if he has not a taste for reading, and selects that kind of food for his mental appetite, which, with all his knowledge, will enable him to "get understanding." History can instruct and poetry can charm, but ignorant indeed must that man be at the present day, be he rich, or the poorest of the poor, who seeks no instruction, in scientific literature, and finds no pleasure in some kind of scientific pursuit. A knowledge of the passing events of the day—the actions of nations and men, are essential to the intelligent man; but along with this kind of knowledge, it is impossible for a man to lay claim to the possession of general intelligence, unless he reads often and attentively some periodical devoted to a diffusion of that knowledge which relates to the progress of science and art. Men of scientific taste are generally distinguished for strength of mind. They are shining lights, that dazzle and attract the attention of those who come within the sphere of their influence. That mechanic who possesses the greatest amount of useful knowledge, and is best acquainted with the inventions and improvements of the day, always exerts the greatest influence in his sphere and commands the highest wages. Every person knows this to be true, and it is equally true that such a person is ever found to be a great reader.

The man who reads not, is ever found to be one who believes that the moon is "no bigger than his grandsire's shield." It is quite possible for some of our working people to be far more *learned* than some of those who have a great name for extensive *learning*. A man may be able to pronounce *steam engine*, in twenty different languages, but if he knows nothing about its nature, construction and operation, he is but a very ignorant man, after all, in comparison with a man who possesses a full knowledge of these things.—This same comparison may be well applied to every other branch of useful knowledge. A knowledge of the nature of things is a grand object—an object which every man should continually bear in mind. But how are people to acquire this knowledge which you speak of, some will say. We will answer. It is not possible for any one man to acquire a knowledge of all the sciences, in one short life; but if every man would spend his spare moments in reading *useful* books or papers, and would make a habit of classifying the knowledge he acquires, the growth of information and the grasp of his mind would increase with his existence; and no man who has the least experience in the world, but has felt at some time or other the supremacy of his mind, when discoursing upon some subject with which he was well acquainted, in the company of those who were ignorant of the same. The more intelligent a man is, the more self-respect he feels; he understands his own just rights better and maintains them with a commensurate dignity.

POWER OF MEMORY.

Facts compel the writer to believe that the powers of memory are bounded only by the extent of its *cultivation*. Of the extent of its natural capabilities, he has the highest ideas. Indeed, he regards its powers as almost infinite. Innumerable facts tending to establish this conclusion, he has witnessed and experienced. On requesting the South Boston omnibus drivers to do errands in Boston, he observed that they took no memoranda, yet committed no errors, though they often do a score of errands at a trip. The second time I went to the Boston Post Office, the delivering clerk, without looking over the letters or papers, said there was none for me. I requested him to look, which he did, meanwhile remarking that it was useless, but found none; and scores of times, the moment he saw me, said there was nothing for me, without my being able to detect a single mistake. To be able thus to remember whether or not there was something for any of those thousands of citizens and strangers continually applying, requires an extraordinary retentive memory; and yet every reader might have attained, probably can yet acquire, one quite as efficient. Mr. Worthen, baker, Manchester, N. H., serves three hundred customers, about two-thirds of whom take more or less every morning; but he sets down nothing till he returns home, after having visited one-half of them; yet he forgets not a loaf. A man in Halifax, Nova Scotia, can tell at once the name and age of every inhabitant in town, young and old. After delivering a lecture at Clinton Hall, on the improvement of the memory, one of the audience stated, that an acquaintance of his, a cattle drover of New York, who could neither read nor write, after having sold out large droves to different butchers, kept the number, price, and every thing in his mind, and could go round months afterwards, even after having bought up and sold out several other droves, and settle from memory, without ever having been known to forget any thing. Those who think this too marvellous for belief, will find it abundantly confirmed by converging and collateral evidence throughout this work. The Gaboon merchants accomplish by memory what is still more extraordinary. The fact is remarkable in itself, and furnishes a practical proof of the correctness of this doctrine