

effort Mr. Boyle should observe "that his der dwell not so much on Nature's stock as patches."—in several kinds of these creatures, invisible before to mortal eyes, it is not easy to discover by means of a good magnifying glass, the external appearance of their mouths, horns, their trunks, and other members, the very motion of their heart and lungs, as it has been remarked, as these little animals are discovered to be organised bodies, fine and subtle must be the several parts compose them? How difficult to conceive the minuteness in the muscles necessary for the motion of the heart, the glands for the retention of the fluids, the stomach and bowels, the digestion of the food, the fineness of tubes, nerves, arteries, veins, and above all, the blood, the lymphic, and animal spirit, which must be infinitely more so than any of these! Here the utmost stretch of imagination brought to the test, without being able to form any adequate conception; but these inconceivable wonders instead of conveying any idea of perfection as to the skill of the artist, must, what they make to appear, inspire the attentive observer with very different emotions, force him to exclaim

"Thyself, how wondrous thou art!"

the beauty and symmetry of some of those minute objects so viewed, are surprising indeed. At a metamorphosis do they seem to undergo the magic-working gnat? Creatures before seemed small and despicable, now appear the pride of nature, wherein she has lavished more nice and delicate art, and displayed more profuse the rich embroidery and brilliant beauties and garniture of colours than any of the larger species of animals." Even dust that adheres to the Butterfly's wing, to which it owes the beautiful tints and iridescent hues which adorn it, is said to be an admirable collection of extremely small feathers, as perfect in the structure and symmetry of arrangement as they are beautiful in the spring.

at this is not all, the very circumstances which are marked as imperfection in the insect; viz. their being enabled to live for some time after being deprived of those organs necessary to life in the higher ranks, and their long numbers, ought rather to be considered arguments to the contrary. The former is no doubt essentially necessary for the preservation of a species exposed to so many casualties as those in particular who live in the mud, and cannot, therefore, partake of a long life, without giving their enemies notice of their presence; and the latter to prevent the extinction of a short-lived race, which come into existence at a time when there are so many mouths ready to devour them.

Without these two characteristic distinctions in the insect tribes, although they may be deemed imperfections by the more imperfect powers of mortals, it is probable that long now some of those exquisite pieces of Nature's workmanship must have disappeared from creation, and for want of those connecting links the whole beautiful fabric of the universe would have fallen to decay; for trifling as some of these minute or imperceptible objects may appear, the language of philosophy is

"Each crawling insect holds a rank

important in the plan of Him who from'd
This scale of beings; holds a rank, which lost
Would break the chain, and leave a gap
That Nature's self would rue."

MORALITY.

BEGINNING THE WORLD.

"There is nothing that distracts the slumbers of young men so much as setting up business. Beginning the world brings with it many serious thoughts, the hope of success, the fear of disasters, the ligaments of tenderness, the feelings of rivalry, all work deeply upon the youthful mind and render its nights restless and uneasy. There are some tempers however, that are always delighted with what may be called beginning the world. I knew a man who began business half a dozen times in the course of a few years, and each time with a different set of rules. He had been every thing for a time, but nothing long."

There is much truth and some point in the above little sketch. Beginning the world, choosing a profession, and choosing a wife, are three things connected with life, of much difficulty and of more importance. Young men seldom give either of them that deliberation which is their due. The happiness of this world and the hopes of futurity, are connected with their decisions, whilst prosperity and reputation or adversity and infamy are their attendant consequences. As far as regards a profession, a man should never be too hasty in his determinations. Almost every individual of the human family has by nature a particular talent, which when brought into requisition and applied to some exclusive object, cannot fail to be attended with a commensurate success. But the man who vainly conceives that he can succeed in every thing, seldom becomes eminent in any. It is absurd in policy, to commence a dozen projects together, or even to begin a second before the first has been rendered permanently successful.

Franklin particularly endeavored to convince young persons of the necessity of fore thought, integrity, and frugality, in the early career of business. I was never discouraged, said he, by the seeming magnitude of my undertakings, as I have always thought that one man of tolerable abilities, may work great changes, and accomplish great affairs among mankind, if he first forms a good plan: and cutting off all amusements and employments that would divert his attention, makes the execution of that plan his sole study and business. To be sure, it requires some little philosophy for a young man with a taste for pleasure, to forego all the amusements of youth and health, for the sake of business, or profession; yet if he aspires to become eminent, such a course is actually necessary.

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POETRY.

TO A FRIEND IN DISTRESS.

Who, when Henry reasoned with him, calmly asked
"If he did not feel for him."

"Do I not feel?" The doubt is keen as steel,
Yea, I do feel, most exquisitely feel;
My heart can weep, when from my downcast eye
I chase the tear, and stem the rising sigh.
Deep buried there I close the rankling dart,
And smile the most, when heaviest is my heart.
On this I act, whatever pangs surround.

"The magnanimity to bide the wound,
When all was new, and life was in its spring,
I lov'd an unlov'd, solitary thing;
E'en then I learnt to bury deep from day,
The piercing cares that wore my youth away;
E'en then I learnt for other's woes to feel;
E'en then I wept I had not power to heal;
E'en then deep sounding through the nightly gloom,
I heard the wretch's groan, I mourn'd the wretch's doom.

Who were my friends in youth? the midnight fire,
The silent moon beam, or the starry choir;
To these I plac'd or turned from outer sight,
To bless my lonely taper's friendly light,
I never yet could ask, howe'er forlorn,
For vulgar pity, mix'd with vulgar scorn;
The source of woe I never open,
My breast's my collar, and my God my hope.
But that I do feel, time, my friend, will show,
Though the cold crowd the secret never know,
With them I laugh, yet when no eye can see,
I weep for nature, and I weep for thee.
Yes, thou dost wrong me, for I fondly thought
I'd see I'd found the friend my heart had sought;
I fondly thought that thou couldst at once pierce the guise,
And read the truth that in my bosom lies.
I fondly thought e'er Time's last days were gone,
Thy heart and mine had mingled into one;
Yet and they yet will mingle. Days and years
Will fly, and leave us parting in our tears.
We then shall feel that friendship has a power
To soothe affliction in her darkest hour.
Time's trial o'er shall clasp each other's hand,
And wait the passport to a better land.

Henry Kirke White.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUVENILE AMUSEMENTS.

A careful master, on being informed that an unfortunate accident had befallen a young gentleman, at one of our public schools, from an arrow shot into his eye at play, summoned his pupils together, and after expatiating on this sad misfortune, addressed them in the following terms:

Young gentlemen, the love of play is natural to you—it is suited to your years, and salutary to your health; far be it from me, then, to abridge you of pastime properly selected, and seasonably used. It is my wish to regulate your pleasures, not to restrain them. Whatever is likely to be attended with danger, ceases to be an amusement. Did I not caution you on this head, you might, in case of misfortune, have reason to reflect on me. Think on the melancholy accident I have mentioned, and be warned.

"All kinds of play, likewise, where too violent exertion is required, where you risk the extremes of heat and cold, should be avoided, as inimical to health. How often is misery entailed on age by a single act of imprudence in youth? Whenever, no labour, it should be to forward some useful end; to do good to ourselves, or to benefit others.

"When danger and excess are guarded against, the field is open to you; and the ingenuity of youth, in so many preceeding ages, has invented numerous sports to exercise without fatigue, and to amuse without endangering. Chuse which you will, under the above restrictions—vary them as often as you please—for variety is a source of pleasure; from me you shall have no obstruction. To see you happy shall be my delight—but to see you safe is my duty.

There are, however, occasionally many hours, after you have obtained a passport to play, by punctually performing your tasks, in which several kinds of relaxation will be agreeable to an ingenious youth, which cannot be collectively