

convinced that he was entirely beyond the power of his enemies. When she acknowledged what she had done, the commandant was in a furious passion. He detained her in close custody, and treated her very rigorously, until a petition which she addressed to the States-general procured her liberation. Some dastardly spirits voted for her perpetual imprisonment; but the better feelings of human nature prevailed, and the wife was universally applauded for her ingenuity, fortitude and constant affection.

Grotius found an asylum in France, where he was reunited to his family. A residence in Paris is expensive; and for some time he struggled with pecuniary embarrassment. The King of France at last settled a pension upon him. He continued to write, and his glory spread throughout Europe. Cardinal Richelieu wished to engage him wholly in the interests of France; and not being able to obtain an abject compliance with all his schemes, he made him feel the full bitterness of dependence. Thus situated, he was extremely anxious to return to his native country; and in 1627 his wife went into Holland to consult with his friends on the expediency of such a step. He was unable to obtain any public permission to return; but relying on a recent change in the government, he, by his wife's advice, boldly appeared at Rotterdam. His enemies were still on the alert; they could not forgive the man who refused to apologize, and whose able vindication of himself had thrown disgrace upon them. Many private persons interested themselves for him; but the magistrates offered rewards to whoever would apprehend him. Such was the treatment this illustrious scholar met with from a country which owes one of its proudest distinctions to his fame!

He left Holland and resided in Hamburg two years; at which place he was induced to enter the service of Christina, queen of Sweden, who appointed him her ambassador to the court of

France. After a residence of ten years, during which he continued to increase his reputation as an author, he grew tired of a situation which circumstances rendered difficult and embarrassing. At his request, he was recalled. He visited Holland on his way to Sweden, and at last met with distinguished honor from his ungrateful country. After delivering his papers to Christina, he prepared to return to Liibeck. He was driven back by a storm; and being impatient, set out in an open wagon, exposed to wind and rain. This imprudence occasioned his death. He was compelled to stop at Rostock, where he died suddenly, August 28, 1645, in the sixty-third year of his age. His beloved wife and four out of six of his children survived him. Grotius was the author of a number of works in different departments of learning, and his writings are believed to have had a decisive influence in the diffusion of an enlightened and liberal manner of thinking in affairs of science. Much of his learning being merely philological, or referring to a knowledge of the Greek and Latin tongues, is now justly held to have been of little value, and his productions in the belles-lettres are therefore in a great measure forgotten. His fame in modern time rests principally on his great work on natural and national law, written in Latin, and entitled *De Jure Belli et Pacis*—the Law of War and Peace—by which the science of jurisprudence has been ably promoted.

THE WATER MIRROR.

Under the blue and tranquil skies,
Still as a dream, pellucid clear,
The silent water mirror lies
Reflecting beauty far and near;
The delicate grasses at the brink,
The dragon flies on sapphire wings,
The bending ferns that dip and drink,
The whole wide world of lovely things,
Green leaf for leaf, bright spray for spray,
Soft cloud for cloud, fair day for day,
When crash! in bits the mirror goes,
Its fragrances everywhere seem strewn;
Into the charm of its repose
Some idle hand has cast a stone.
Madeline S. Bridges.