

STARTLING EXPERIMENT.

"In 1851, Dr. Cartwright, of New Orleans, in the presence of eminent physicians, and other scientific persons, resuscitated an alligator which had been killed by tying the trachea. After an hour, when neither fire nor the dissecting knife produced signs of pain, Dr. Dowler laid bare the lungs and the heart. Then a hole was cut in the trachea, below the ligature, and a blow-pipe was introduced, which Professor Forshey worked with violence. At length, a faint quivering of moving blood was seen in the diaphanous veins of the lungs. The inflating process being continued, the blood began to run in streams from the lungs into the quiescent heart. The heart began first to quiver, then to pulsate; and signs of life elsewhere appearing, the animal began to move; and soon strong men could not hold him. Again they bound him to the table, and kept the trachea tied until life was apparently extinct; when, again inflating his lungs, he so thoroughly revived that he became dangerous, snapping at everything, and breaking his cords. For the third time the trachea was ligatured—the animal expired and was resuscitated.

"Dr. Ely, of New Orleans, was one who had opposed and written against the theory of "circulation dependent upon respiration," an all important discovery made by the distinguished authoress Emma Willard. In the meantime, his infant son had cholera, and expired. His medical friends had left him, and crape was tied to the handle of the front door. Standing by the side of his lifeless babe, Dr. Ely said to himself 'If this theory should be true, I might yet save my child.' And profiting by the example of Cartwright in restoring the dead alligator, he restored his child to life. Remitting his efforts too soon—again the infant ceased to breathe. And again, and yet the third time, the father restored him—when the resuscitation proved complete; and months after, the child was living and in perfect health. Dr. Ely then came promptly forward, and, like a noble, honest man, reported the case as convincing evidence of a truth which he had formerly opposed."—*Theory of Circulation by Respiration. By Emma Willard.*

THE MORAL STANDARD.—To wrestle vigorously and successfully with any vicious habits, we must not merely be satisfied with contending on the low ground of worldly prudence, though that is of use, but must take our stand upon a higher moral elevation. Mechanical aids, such as pledges, may be of service to some; but the great thing is to set up a high standard of thinking and acting, and endeavour to strengthen and purify the principles, as well as to reform the habits. For this purpose, a youth must study himself, watch his steps, and compare his thoughts and acts with this rule. The more knowledge he gains of himself, the humbler will he be, and perhaps the less confident in his own strength. But the discipline will be found most valuable which is acquired by resisting small present gratification to secure a prospective greater and higher one.

BE A GENTLEWOMAN.—"I cannot forbear pointing out to you, my dear child," said Gen. Jackson, once to a lady, in whose welfare he felt a deep interest, "the great advantages that will result from a temperate conduct and sweetness of manner to all people on all occasions. Never forget that you are a gentlewoman, and all your words and actions should make you gentle. I never heard your mother, your dear, good mother, say a harsh or hasty thing to any person in my life. Endeavor to imitate her. I am quick and nasty in my temper, but it is a misfortune, which, not having been sufficiently restrained in my youth, has caused me inexpressible pain. It has given me more trouble to subdue this impetuosity than anything I ever undertook."

A GOOD HINT.—Send your little children to bed happy. Whatever cares press give it a warm good-night kiss as it goes to its pillow. The memory of this, in the stormy years which fate may have in store for the little one, will be like Bethlehem's star to the bewildered shepherds.