

Sir Philip Sidney, at the battle near Zutphen, displayed the most undaunted courage. He had two horses killed under him, and whilst mounting a third was wounded by a musket shot out of the trenches, which broke the bone of his thigh. He returned about a mile and a half on horseback to the camp—and being faint with the loss of blood, and most probably parched with thirst, through the heat of the weather, he called for drink. It was presently brought him—but as he was putting the vessel to his mouth a poor wounded soldier who happened to be carried by him at that instant, looked up to it with wishful eyes—The gallant and generous Sidney took the bottle from his mouth just as he was going to drink, and delivered it to the soldier, saying, ‘Thy necessity is greater than mine.’

Richard Cromwell, son of Oliver Cromwell, is said to have fallen at the feet of his father to beg the life of his sovereign Charles I. In the same spirit of humanity, when Colonel Howard told him, on his father's death, that nothing but vigorous and violent measures could secure the protectorate to him, and that he should run no risk, as himself would be answerable for the consequences, Richard replied, ‘‘Every one shall see that I will do nobody any harm—I have never done any, nor ever will. I shall be much troubled if any one is injured on my account; and instead of taking away the life of the least person in the nation for the preservation of my greatness, (which is a burthen to me,) I would not have one drop of blood spilt.’’

An anecdote is told of the late Beau Nash, of Bath. When he was to give in some official accounts, among other articles he charged, ‘For making one man happy 10l.’ Being questioned about the meaning of so queer an item, he frankly declared that happening to overhear a poor man say to his wife, and a large family of children, that ten pounds would make him happy, he could not avoid trying the experiment. He added, that if they did not choose to acquiesce in his charge he was ready to refund the money. His employers, struck with such an uncommon instance of good feeling, publicly thanked him for his benevolence, and desired that the sum might be doubled as a proof of their satisfaction. In the severe winter of 1729 his charity was great, useful and extensive. He frequently, at that season of calamity, entered the

houses of the poor whom he thought too proud to beg, and generously relieved them. But of all the instances of Nash's bounty none does him more real honour than the pains he took in establishing a hospital at Bath. It is with pain we add that, after this, in the evening of his life, he stood in want of that charity which he had never refused to any one.

Dr. Johnson most beautifully remarks, that ‘when a friend is carried to his grave, we at once find excuses for every weakness, and palliation for every fault—we recollect a thousand endearments, which before glided off our minds without impression, a thousand favours unrepaid, a thousand duties unperformed; and wish for his return, not so much that we may receive, as that we may bestow happiness, and recompense that kindness which before we never understood.’

ORIGINAL DEPARTMENT.

FOR THE INSTRUCTOR.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS—No. II.

To the Pious portion of the Young Persons of Montreal, who are not hitherto engaged as Sunday School Teachers.

DEAR FRIENDS.—Many of you, doubtless, have yourselves received instruction in these institutions; to such, I feel deeply conscious it would be unnecessary to say any thing in order to convince you of their utility. Although years may have rolled away, and you, perhaps, may be far from the scenes of childhood and the persons who taught you in the Sunday School, yet, sure I am, the remembrance of all is vivid, and fraught with grateful feelings to God and those who were the humble instruments employed by him to give you a knowledge of divine things and to store your minds with those truths which, it is more than possible, may, in a great measure, form the principles by which you regulate your conduct. May I not, then, call upon you to endeavour to impart a portion of the benefit you have received on those who are now rising into active life, and will shortly assume situations which will give them an influence in society—which will either benefit or bring evil on those around them. You would not refuse to give your mite to further the missionary cause, or any other evangelical purpose; hesitate not, then, to come forward and instruct