

darker; and lastly, "G" street, seven times the distance from the light, will be forty-nine times darker than "A" street, because $7 \times 7 = 49$. The letters of a piece of writing, in order to be legible there, must cover forty-nine times the surface that our letters cover now.

But the reader will exclaim: "This evil can be remedied. We need but place forty-nine lights on Notre Dame steeple; there will then be sufficient light on "G" street for any newspaper or this sheet to be read." Our young friends will easily perceive, however, that it is more judicious to distribute to forty-nine lights in different places on Notre Dame Street, than to put them all on one spot.

This is sufficient to convince any one and especially our young readers that we may be able to illuminate large public places with *one* light, but not the streets of a city, and still less whole cities.

In our next and succeeding chapters, we may have occasion to notice Edison and his Electric light.

PUBLIUS LENTULUS'S LETTER TO THE SENATE OF ROME CONCERNING CHRIST.

The following beautiful pen and ink picture of our Divine Saviour from a heathen Roman, will be a most acceptable treat to our young readers:—It being the usual custom of the Roman governors to advertise the Senate and the people of such material things as happened in their respective provinces, in the days of the Emperor Tiberius Caesar, Publius Lentulus, at that time being President of Judea, wrote the following epistle to the Senate concerning our Blessed Saviour:

"CONSCRIPT FATHERS,—Here appeared in these our days, a man of great virtue, named Jesus Christ, who is yet living amongst us, and by the Gentiles is accepted for a prophet of trust, but his own disciples call him the Son of God. He raiseth the dead and cureth all manner of diseases. A man of stature somewhat tall and comely, with a very reverend countenance, such as the beholders may both love and fear. His hair of the color of chesnuts full ripe, plain to his eyes, whence downward it is more orient of color, somewhat

waved and curling about his shoulders. In the middle of his head is a seam or partition of the hair, after the manner of the Nazarites. His forehead plain and very delicate. His face without spot or wrinkle, beautiful with a comely red. His nose and mouth so formed as nothing can be reprehended. His beard somewhat thick, in color like his hair, and not of a great length, but forked. His look innocent and mature. His eyes, grey, clear, and quick. In his admonishing, courteous and fair-spoken, pleasant in speech mixed with gravity. It cannot be remembered that any one hath seen him laugh, but many have seen him weep. In proportion of body well shaped and straight, his hands and arms right and delectable to behold. In speaking, very modest and wise, a man for his singular beauty surpassing the children of men."

THE EVILS RESULTING FROM ROMANCE READING.

ROMANCES are a dangerous recreation. A few, no doubt, of the best may be friendly to good taste and good morals; but far the greater part are unskillfully written, and tend to corrupt the heart, and stimulate the passions. A habit of reading them breeds a dislike to history, and all the substantial of knowledge, withdraws the attention from nature and truth, and fills the mind with extravagant thoughts, and too often with criminal propensities. I would therefore caution my young readers against them: or, if they must, for the sake of amusement, and that they may have something to say on the subject, indulge themselves in this way now and then, let it be sparingly and seldom.

PLAYING CARDS.

It is generally believed, that Cards were invented for the amusement of one of the early kings of the line of Bourbon; but this belief is erroneous. Who the man was that first invented these instruments of amusement and folly is not known, neither can we tell in what age they were invented. Our knowledge is limited to the country whence they came, viz., Egypt. The colors are two, red and black, which answer to the equinox. The suites are