LEAVING HIS CHILDREN IN THE HANDS OF SO GOOD A MOTHER.

After the execution Lady Russell seemed strong and found the thing almost lost her faith in God, but soon she sought for patience and strength not to place too much dependence on any earthly happiness. She resolved to bring up the children in the way that would make them up to be worthy of their father. She now undertook the sole charge of her daughter’s education. She impressed upon them the necessity of constant study of the Holy Scripture, and advised them to follow her example of diligent self-examination. She taught her children to remember their father with the tender memories of his love, that they may keep sacred the anniversary of his death. She did not however, let her great sorrow cast a gloom on their youth, but did her best to enter into all their pursuits and amusements. In this way she spent a few quiet peaceful years.

Early in 1688 a proposal of marriage was made between her elder daughter and the young Lord Cavendish, the son of Lord Russell’s dearest friend, which on account was most acceptable to her. The marriage took place in June of the same year, and she was present at her daughter’s marriage with earnest congratulation, and a cordial letter from the Princess Mary of Orange. On William and Mary’s accession to the throne of England, Lord Russell was everywhere treated with the greatest deference and respect, everyone appeared anxious to do her honour, but the gaieties of that world were not to her taste, and she gladly returned to her quiet home.

The second act of Willian’s reign was the renewal of the Attainder of Lord Russell, and in 1694, his father, the Earl of Bedford, was created a duke. In 1693 the marriage of Lady Russell’s second daughter with Lord Ross, son of the Earl of Orkney, was arranged, and the wedding took place in London. Lady Russell held aloof, chiefly on account of her failing eyesight, for she was threatened with one of total blindness. She spoke of this in her letters with perfect clearness and resignation.

A year or two later she underwent an operation for cataract, which in some measure restored her sight, but it was always afterwards impaired.

It was about this time that her only son began to give her great uneasiness. He spent a great deal of his time in idleness, and squandered much money in gambling. His mother treated him with the greatest gentleness, and urged him to change his habits. With some success he had not gone for nothing, for in spite of many backward slips he eventually became a good and honourable man.

It seemed now as if her troubles were over, and her declining years might be spent in peace; but there were yet some drops in her cup of sorrow. In 1717 she witnessed the death of her second son-in-law, and in the same year her second daughter died in her confinement. She must indeed have found the world—she had grown older—very hard and very poor thing; but she patiently awaited the death which she had once so eagerly desired. It was long delayed: she lived to see her great-grandchildren, and the marriage of the only surviving child, in the presence of her only surviving child, who hastened to her on hearing of her illness. She was laid beside her husband in the church of St. James, and her mother was torn to pieces—her life was almost as much a public calamity as her death. Her character was truly great because it was truly good. Her celebrity was not gained by...
the sacrifice of any of those qualities which most adorn a woman, but by the conscientious discharge of every duty from the highest to the humblest; therefore she is one of the best models for the young and unwise. Lady Russell has been said by one of her descendants, "The peculiarity which is most striking in Lady Russell is that she was esteemed and consulted by her contemporaries, and has been admired and revered by posterity, without any ambitious effort of her own. She neither sought to shine in the world by the extent of her capacity nor in the world of fashion; but her memory has been cherished not only by her but by those who cannot claim her as a countrywoman. Mr. Curtis has written of her, "Ellen est point particulier dans le calme;
Sea sentiments me touchent; son sort me préoccupe, comme elle (la), vivante ou morte, sa vertu, sa douceur, elle est "Lady Russell" not the peculiar property of one nation or country; it is an honour to the whole world. It is, as the wise woman wrote ages ago, "Favor is deceitful and beauty is vain; but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised."

LOUEY EAGLESTON (16).

VARIETIES.

CRABBE'S TALES OF LITERATURE.-A young boy could have seen Crabbe's Tales. She said she did not know that crabs had tails.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

To sailors home returning
Half-spent with toil and pain,
What joy to see the burning
Of my bright light again!

A century ago this name was giv'n
To him who gave his heart to health,
Three years of toil and terror hast'rin
To gather for himself great Eastern wealth.

A little town between two rivers stands,
And Friedel took it in his first campaign;
Without a shot, it fell into his hands,
Thereafter to Prussia's realm to appertain.

A skill'd musician, train'd in arts to please,
Who could in clerkly penmanship excell;
But, sed't by ravens at his sovereign's knees,
A prey to savage jealousy, he fell.

A town in France where fruity vines abound,
And glowing clusters tempt the traveler's
The wine-presses produce a wine renown'd,
Whose sparkling virtues cannot be extoll'd
too much.

A FIELD FOR CONQUEST AND CONTROL. Every river of her nature should be finely controlled and kept within its own proper province, and the whole brought into sub-

SOLUTION OF DOUBLE ACROSTIC (P. 533).

P A C I F I C

A C H I R I N

S T O A D

P. C. A.—Thank you much for your kind letter and offer of assistance, which, however, we do not require.

L. O. V.—We should admire your writing to the "Tozer's Educational Record," in the New York, 3. Morpeth-terrace, Victoria-street, N. S. This society takes a careful view upon certain conditions, to prevent the publication of work which is deemed to be not the best interests of the subject, and to which are亲爱的, who are desirous of improving their education for the purpose of self-support in life. We are hardly old enough to be a governor, and it appears that many of the good qualities of education to be unfitted when by aid of a little position in a year of age.

L. V. W.—Your letter is not sufficiently clear to me. I cannot understand your object or meaning.

Write and obtain full particulars from the "Tozer's Educational Record," 3. Morpeth-terrace, Victoria-street, N. S.