

Never suffer your children to require services from others which they can perform for themselves. A strict observance of this rule will be of incalculable advantage to them through every period of life.

Let all the young members of your family be regularly washed and combed before breakfast; never permit them to treat you with so much disrespect as to appear at your table in a slovenly condition. It should ever be remembered that the highest respect which a child can pay is due to its parent. This respect may be inspired by forming correct habits in youth.

Resist in time—all medicine is but play,  
When the disease has strengthened by delay."

Never overload either the plates or stomachs of your children; give them sufficient and suitable food. Recollect "milk is for babes," and "strong meat for men."

Watch against the practice of leaving portions of food on the plates or throwing them about, which begets a habit of wastefulness highly pernicious. "Waste not, want not," is a good proverb, and should be kept in mind.

Be yourself the judge, both of the quantity and quality of the food your children should eat. There are many things which may appear, to the eye of a child, "pleasant and good for food," which nevertheless contain the seed of disease and death. Entirely refuse them sweet and rich cake. Let neatness and order regulate all your own movements, and then you can insist with propriety, that your children have a place for every thing, and that every thing be kept in its place.

Read to your children, as often as practicable, familiar stories, and explain and illustrate what you read. This plan will both amuse and improve them.

Encourage the natural curiosity of your children. This will, at a very early age, develop the peculiar traits of their character.

Always take care to blend instruction with amusement, so that there be no instruction without amusement—no amusement without instruction. Be methodical in all your domestic arrangements. This adds most essentially to the comforts of a family.

Let the hours devoted to family devotion be held sacred; suffer no visitor or company to put them aside.

Never allow your authority, as a parent, to be disputed; be firm, dignified, mild, and composed.

Be careful to decide justly between your children, when disputes and difficulties occur. Remember the many-colored coat of Joseph.

Never compel your children to commit portions of Scripture to memory as a punishment. This unreasonable practice has ruined many a youth.

Always impress the minds of your children with this truth, that allowing them to learn is a favor.

Never treat as a matter of indifference a disposition to practice cunning or equivocation, which is the first development of a disposition that, if uncontrolled, will form a most degraded character.

Never threaten without punishing; never promise without performing.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE GUILLOTINE.

THE London Quarterly Review, for December, contains an elaborate but interesting article upon the systematized murders by the guillotine, the origin of the barbarous instrument, and other matters connected with this most terrible feature in the history of the French Revolution.—The guillotine, it appears, was not originally designed with any view to what turned out to be its most important characteristic—the great number of victims that it could execute in a short space of time—but, this bloody instrument was at first proposed on a combined principle of justice and mercy, the inventor contending that hanging was a lingering and cruel punishment, while death by decapitation must be immediate.

After giving much information in relation to his sanguinary machine, the writer of the article, speaking of the position it occupied in France, says that the guillotine remained in permanence in the celebrated "Place de la Revolution" until June 8th, 1794, when the inhabitants of the streets through which the sufferers had to pass, being weary of the heart-rending sight, resolved that the cruel instrument should be removed to the "Place St. Antoine," in front of the ruins of the

Bastille. It stood in this new position, however, but five days, the shop-keepers not liking their new neighbour; and having in this brief five days executed ninety-six persons it was removed to the "Barriere du Tione," where it stood from the 9th of June to the fall of Robespierre, 27th of July, 1794.

In the forty-nine days, in which it is said to have stood at the "Barriere du Tione," it despatched twelve hundred and seventy persons, of both sexes, and of all ages and ranks, and it became necessary to build a kind of *sanguinifer* of every all the streams of blood; and on the very day when Robespierre fell, even when the slightest interruption would have sufficed to have stopped the fatal procession, forty-nine persons passed to the place of execution! On the 27th of July, at about half past three in the afternoon, just as this last batch of victims were about to leave the Conciergerie, a considerable commotion in the town took place, caused by the revolt against Robespierre.

Here an event occurred which reflected great credit upon Sanson, the chief executioner. He was conducting the prisoners, but observing the disturbance, and seeing Fauquier, the accuser public, passing the court where the prisoners were ascending the fatal carts, on his way to dinner, he ventured to stop Fauquier, and represented to him that there were rumours of commotion, suggesting whether it would not be prudent to postpone the execution, at least, until the next morning. Fauquier roughly replied that the law must take its course. He went to dinner, and the forty-nine victims went to the scaffold—whither, in due time, he followed them?

The next day the guillotine was removed back to the scene of its longest triumphs—the "Place de la Revolution"—where, on the 28th of July, it avenged humanity on Robespierre and twenty one of his followers; the next day, sixty-nine; and the day after thirteen more of his associates. The writer in the Quarterly justly adds, that though France is naturally anxious to forget these Revolutionary horrors, it behoves the rest of Europe to remember and meditate upon them.—*Presbyterian*.

YOUNG THOLOCK, when at Berlin, became intimate with the celebrated Olshausen, author of a valuable commentary on the New Testament. This individual, at first, was decidedly averse to evangelical religion, and used to rally Tholuck on his pietism. "Young man," said he, one day with a good degree of superciliousness, "Young man, I am sorry to see you throw away your fine talent. You will only destroy yourself with these Moravian notions of yours. These Moravian books you admire so much, are all folly. I say this in charity to you; for I am really sorry to see you throw yourself away." "Have you read those Moravian books?" was Tholuck's reply. "No," said he: "but I know they are full of nonsense." "Permit me, then, in charity to you," was Tholuck's rejoinder, "to request you to read these Moravian books; for if you do so, I am sure you will find that you do not yet know your own heart." Tholuck again visited Olshausen. He was sitting at a table, with his head reclining upon his hand. This was surprising to Tholuck, as Olshausen was of an uncommonly hearty and joyous humour. "Ah!" said he, saluting his young friend gravely, "I have read those Moravian books, and I have found that I do not know my own heart." From this time he read carefully the word of God, and became one of its ablest defenders.

## CIVIL INTELLIGENCE.

### CANADA.

We copy the following from the *Quebec Mercury* of Tuesday:—

"We learn that the Governor General has formed his new cabinet and that the nominations will be promulgated before His Excellency's departure from Kingston. The arrangements in the completion of the ministry are said to be the cause of the delay in the removal of the seat of Government to the new metropolis. We have heard that the Hon. Mr. Morris will be Receiver General, the Hon. Henry Sherwood, Solicitor General West, and that the Hon. S. B. Harrison will not be the Inspector General. Further, rumour saith not."

We may add that it is understood that M. Barnard will not be Solicitor General, as was at one time rumoured; but that he will receive a District Judge-

ship, which will be made vacant by the elevation of one of the present Judges. We cannot say what truth there is in the reports of the *Mercury*.

The great reputation enjoyed by Sir Charles Metcalfe as a statesman has produced a desire that he should proceed to India as the successor of Lord Ellenborough; and his name has been mentioned with Earl de Grey and Sir James Graham. The Morning Chronicle makes the following remark:—

"It would be an unspeakable boon to India, if an ABLE, TEMPERATE, HIGH-MINDED MAN could be chosen for the Governor-Generalship, free from that intimate connection with English parties which has, in respect to Lord Ellenborough, made the controversy regarding his proceedings assume the constant character of mere party defence or recrimination. Would that Sir Charles Metcalfe were not DEEMED NECESSARY TO HIS COUNTRY IN CANADA, or were in such health and vigour as to enable him again to undertake and long discharge the highest Indian office!"

The usual royal alms were bestowed last week. The Maundy of five shillings each, to 800 poor aged men and women, and the Gate Alms of thirteen shillings each, were given on Monday and Tuesday. The oldest recipient was 101 years of age. On Maundy Thursday, twenty-five aged men and women, the number corresponding with the Queen's years, attended at White-hall chapel, and received the men £2 10s., with enough of cloth for a suit of clothes; the women £1 10s., besides twenty-five silver pennies each.

Sir Robert Peel has, unsolicited, sent ten guineas as his subscription to the national testimonial to Mr. Rowland Hill. Amigration from Liverpool promises to be very extensive this season. Three or four vessels, well filled with passengers, have already sailed for New York, and the incoming emigrants are so numerous that the demand for berths quite equals the accommodation.—*Leeds Mercury*.

The Mediterranean Sea is recorded to have been twice frozen over. Once A.D. 869, and again A.D. 1234 and on both occasions the merchants carried their goods over in carts.

The balance-sheet of the national income and expenditure, for the year ending April 5, 1844, just published, shows a surplus of revenue over expenditure of £2,095,427.

On Maundy Thursday, the Emperor of Austria washed the feet of twelve aged men, the oldest 110, the youngest 83 years of age; the Empress performing the same service for twelve aged women, the oldest 109, the youngest 84.

The Duke of Wellington, who continues in the enjoyment of excellent health, will complete his 75th year on the first of the ensuing month.

Emigration from London and Liverpool is increasing. Of the numerous females who are now proceeding daily from Liverpool for America, the greater part are natives of Ireland. There are also a considerable number from the manufacturing districts particularly from the neighbourhood of Sheffield. According to present appearances, it seems likely that there will be as great an emigration from Liverpool this year as ever was known.—*Chas. Willmer*.

The British Association for the promotion of Science will hold its meeting for 1845, according to arrangement, at Cambridge.

REV. R. MOFFATT.—By a letter from South Africa bearing date January 9th, we learn the gratifying intelligence, that the Rev. R. Moffatt, the Rev. W. Ashton, Mrs. Ashton, and their companions, had reached the Kuruman station in safety and peace.

Vast numbers of emigrants, from all parts of the empire, are now flocking into Liverpool, on their way to Canada and the United States.—The majority of the Scotch emigrants are for Upper Canada, whilst those of England and Ireland are for the United States.

Eight hundred and eighty persons, 575 of whom are clergymen, have signed a protest against Tractarianism.

The longest canal communication in the world extends from St. Petersburg to the frontiers of China, over a space of 5,472 miles. It was commenced by Peter the Great.

EXTRAORDINARY EXHUMATION ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.—The ship *Britannia*, Captain A. Wylie, left Ichaboe on the west coast of Africa, whither she had been for guano, on the 7th February, and arrived at this port on Sunday last with a cargo of that article. The captain reports that on the 15th of January a "mummy" was dug out of the guano, and close upon it there was a common oak stave with the inscription "Columbus Delano, 1791," cut apparently with an ordinary scribe for marking wood. It was found only four feet below the surface, and no idea could be formed of the depth at which it had originally been buried; so that supposing it to have been merely covered under the then level, the accumulation of the guano over the long intermediate period of 53 years, could not have much exceeded 2½ to 3 feet. It is remarkable that the body was in a state of perfect preservation and equally so was the canvas in which it was enclosed, being perfectly fresh and strong. The fact