

Family Circle.

ADVICE TO A YOUNG MAN ON GOING TO WORK IN LONDON.

My young friend,—You named to me the other day that you purpose going to London shortly. Permit me to offer you a little advice which you may rest assured arises from a cherished interest in your welfare, temporal and spiritual, present and future.

It is well when young persons going to live in that vast place of temptation and wickedness have judicious and pious friends, to warn, admonish and counsel them; and when admonitions and counsels are listened to, pondered and remembered, and, better still, when prayed over, yea, made the subject of humble, fervent prayer; then may we confidently hope they will, under the Divine blessing, prove really and permanently useful.

Allow me then, John, in tendering my advice to throw it into some such metrical form as may aid your remembering and reducing it to practice:

1. On procuring work, resolve to execute it well. Acquire a competent knowledge of your trade, and seek to promote your employer's interest to the utmost of your power.

2. Studiously avoid over intimacies with low-workmen.

3. Secure a lodging with some respectable family.

4. Spend most of your evenings at home, in reading solid, instructive, and really salutary works. Avoid reading novels, with all other light, ensnaring, and demoralizing publications.

5. Sternly resist all temptations to bad company, as you would avoid hell itself! There is no surer way there! Mark this!

6. Dabble not in politics, read no Sunday newspapers, nor suffer yourself so much as to look into infidel publications. Many young men have been ruined thereby!

7. Hear occasionally Temperance and other useful lectures, and attend some evening religious meetings, but all plays, and other entertainments of a dissipating or questionable character, go not near. On this point hearken to Scripture admonition, "My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not. Avoid it, pass by it, turn from it, and pass away."

8. Make your mind up fully to strict, stern, unflinching Teetotalism!

9. Avoid smoking and snuffing, as low, vulgar, silly, expensive and pernicious habits.—How much better to lay out your spare money on books, and store your mind with useful knowledge!

10. Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Consider who has said this. Avoid all rail, river, and other pleasure taking excursions thereon.

11. Attend regularly the house of God—twice in the day, at least. Seek it some faithful, pious, devoted minister. Engage a seat. Be punctual. Make yourself known to some of the elders, and so get introduced to the minister. Ask, covet, and value his counsels.—Moreover, seek to become connected with the Sunday-school—many a young person has had cause to bless God for that!

12. Read your Bible—it is the word of God! Read it daily. Read it with prayer—humble, believing, persevering prayer for the teaching of the Holy Spirit, that you may be made "wise unto salvation," through faith in Jesus Christ.

13. Lose no time in showing kindness to your widowed mother.

14. Don't destroy this letter after reading it. Look at it again and again. Ponder it, pray over it, and may a good and gracious God, for Christ's sake, deign to own and bless it to your good—your temporal and spiritual, present and everlasting good. O cry unto him to be your Father, your God, and the guide of your youth. Such, my dear John, is the heart's desire and prayer of your assured friend,

E. R.

ON NOVEL READING.

"What, Emma, reading still! I thought you intended walking over to widow Thornville's this morning. It is now two o'clock, and you will scarcely have time to go before dinner."

"Really, dear Henry, I was not aware it was so late. I have been so fascinated by this book, that time has flown unperceived. Well, I must put off my visit to the cottage; for you know if I were to go immediately, I could not be back in time to dress for dinner." Thus answered the sentimental Emma Hambury, when addressed by her brother, an amiable intelligent youth, who was spending the vacation at home after his first turn at college.

"And may I ask, Emma," he continued, "what book you have been reading which has proved so irresistibly attractive, as to make you forget the wants of the widow and the orphan?"

Emma blushed deeply at this question; for she felt ashamed to acknowledge that it was a novel which had engaged her attention. She was, however, spared the pain of replying, as her brother, while he spoke, took up the volume; and upon finding to what class it belonged, exclaimed, "Oh my dear sister, you are indeed changed! And is it possible that you have been sitting ever since breakfast (nearly six hours) perusing a fictitious narrative which could only amuse for a time, while

your poor neighbors stood in need of your good offices?"

"Indeed, Henry," she replied, "I have been more than amused; I have entered so deeply into the joys and sorrows of the heroine, that I really seemed to be myself acting the very scenes with her. I have been weeping over many parts of this book; and surely you can see nothing wrong in sensibility!"

"Certainly not, in pure sensibility, my dear; for apathy is very unpleasant to me, and I may say even disgusting. But I should denounce the feelings which have been called into exercise, in your case, SENSITIVISM, and not sensibility. Will you forgive me, my dear sister, if I go on?" continued, Henry, as he saw his sister was much moved by his remarks.

"Oh yes, dear brother, go on; I can bear anything from you, especially as I know I have done wrong, very wrong in suffering myself to consult my own pleasure rather than attend to the wants of those who are in distress. But don't you think I had better run to Sarah, and ask her to send a few necessaries to the Thornville's immediately?"

Emma soon returned. "And now," said she, "will you tell me, Henry, why you so much object to novel reading? I have several times wished to ask you, but thought you would be forced to give such forcible reasons that I must give up the practice; and I own that I am passionately fond of them."

"I object to novels, dear Emma, on several accounts. They are confessedly fictitious; and can it be right, just for amusement, to sit down and read a complete tissue of falsehoods?"

They often represent a person who has been guilty of the most disgraceful actions, and frequently of great crimes, as almost angelic (except in what the writers are pleased to call, these trivial instances), and instead of showing that his crimes meet with a just punishment, he is generally allowed to redeem his character by some mere act of chivalry, and is then rewarded in the most beautiful manner. And is this in accordance with that language which says, "Say ye to the wicked that it shall be ill with him; for he shall eat the fruit of his doings?" Have not works of this nature a tendency to make us dissatisfied with the realities of life, and make us wish, as you said just now, to act the very scenes portrayed by the writer?"

"But my dear sister, do they not make you neglect that most important of all books—the Bible? Can you go from the perusal of a novel to the study of the book of God? If you have ever tried it, you must have found that your thoughts, instead of being fixed on what you were reading, have reverted to the incidents with which you had just been entertained—And is it not the same with regard to prayer? Can you pour out your soul before God, and beg his blessing in sincerity, when your thoughts are wandering from Him?"

Emma replied, "I know, my dear brother, that, with respect to the generality of novels, what you have said is true; but it cannot all be applied to every novel. Sir Walter Scott's, for instance, are purely historical, and therefore, I should think cannot be improper."

"Not purely historical, Emma; the principal parts are, certainly; but there are various characters & events introduced into them which have no foundation in truth, but are merely brought in for the purpose of making the historical parts more interesting. But this is not my most serious objection to the works of this talented man. He holds up to ridicule the good men of former days who stood firm to their faith, and exhibits them as gloomy and morose; indeed, *puritan* seems with Sir Walter only another term for *fanatic*. He also frequently introduces a passage of Scripture, and gives it a far different meaning to the true one; and, in many instances, I consider this misappropriation quite profane."

"That is indeed the case, my dear Henry; and now I clearly see that I have for several months been doing very far from right. You have no idea what a number of volumes of this sort I have read during the time you have been at Oxford. O, Henry, I wish you could always be with me; I am sure to do wrong when you are away."

"My dear sister, there is *One* who is able to keep you from all evil. At one time, Emma, I did hope that you were seeking his guidance; and much has it grieved me, since my return home, to find such alteration in you. O, dear, dear, Emma, let me entreat you to seek the way of peace—you can find happiness nowhere else: and believe me who has tried them, that the ways of wisdom are indeed ways of pleasantness, and her paths are truly paths of peace."

As he concluded these words, seeing Emma was affected, he took leave affectionately and left the room, that his sister might have an opportunity of thinking over the remarks which he had been making; and that he might retire and pour out his heart before his heavenly Father, on the behalf of his beloved relative.

OPINIONS.—If you urge your pupil to define their notions you teach them to think clearly; by making them trace their opinions through all their consequences, they learn to think consequently; and by stating the grounds or reasons which have induced them to form their opinions, to think logically.

Geographic and Historic.

THE MONARCHS OF EUROPE—TERRITORY AND POPULATION.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The excitement in the old world, the revolution, the reforms, and the threatening aspect of affairs at our last accounts, have induced many inquiries as to the names and ages of the reigning sovereigns, the extent and population of their various governments. We have therefore turned to the latest authorities and gathered the following:

Great Britain—Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, was born May 24th, 1819. Ascended the throne, June 20, 1837, at the age of 18—Government, limited monarchy, with two Houses of Parliament. Population, 26,831,105. Territory, 116,700 sq. miles. Religion, Protestant.

France—Louis Philippe, late King of France, was born October 6, 1773. He ascended the throne August 9, 1830, aged 57. Government, late limited monarchy, now a Republic. Population, 34,194,875. Territory, 202,135 square miles. Religion, Catholic.

Nicholas I, Emperor of Russia, was born July 6, 1796. He ascended the throne Dec. 1, 1825, aged 29. The Government is an absolute monarchy. The territory 2,041,809 square miles, and the population (including Poland) 62,500,000. Religion, Greek Church.

Frederick William IV, King of Prussia, was born Oct. 15th, 1795. He ascended the throne, June 7, 1840, aged 45. The Government has heretofore been an absolute monarchy, with a population of 14,330,000. Territory 106,302 square miles. Religion, Evangelical.

Ferdinand, Emperor of Austria, was born April 19, 1793, and ascended the throne March 2, 1835, aged 42. The government has heretofore been an absolute monarchy, except Hungary, &c. with a population of 36,519,560—Square miles 255,256. Religion, Catholic.

Louis King of Bavaria, (now said to have abdicated) was born Aug. 25, 1780, ascended the throne October 13, 1825, aged 39. The kingdom is a limited monarchy, with two chambers. The population 4,315,460. Territory 28,435 square miles. Religion, Catholic.

Oscar I, King of Sweden and Norway, was born in July, 1799. He ascended the throne March 8, 1844, aged 45. Government limited monarchy, with a diet. Population 4,156,900. Religion, Lutheran.

Christian VIII, King of Denmark, was born September 18, 1786. He ascended the throne December 3, 1837, aged 59. Government absolute monarchy. Population, 2,033,265. Territory, 59,762 square miles.

William II, King of Holland or Netherlands, was born December 6, 1792. Ascended the throne October 7, 1840, aged 48. Government, limited monarchy, with two Chambers. Population, 2,915,360. Territory, 13,890 square miles. Religion, Reformed.

Leopold I, King of Belgium, was born Dec. 16, 1790. He ascended the throne July 31, 1831, aged 40. Limited monarchy, with two Chambers. Population, 4,242,600. Territory, 12,569 square miles. Religion, Catholic.

Frederick, King of Saxony, was born May 18, 1797. Ascended the throne June 6, 1836, aged 39. Government, limited monarchy, with two Chambers. Population, 1,652,114. Territory, 5,705 square miles. Religion, Catholic.

Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover, born June 5, 1771. Ascended the throne July 20, 1837, aged 66. Government, limited monarchy, with two Chambers. Population, 1,706,280. Territory, 14,660 square miles.

William, King of Wurtemberg, was born September 27, 1781. He ascended the throne October 30, 1816, aged 35. Government, limited monarchy, with two Chambers. Population 1,634,654. Territory 7,568 square miles.

There are besides, 26 other German Principalities, Grand Duchies, Langravines, Electorates, &c. some in the form of absolute and others of limited monarchies. There are also in Germany, Bremen, Hamburg, Frankfort, Lubec, free cities, which are separate and republican.

Isabella II, Queen of Spain, was born Oct. 10, 1830. She ascended the throne Sept. 29, 1833, aged 3 years. The government is a limited monarchy, with a Legislature (the Cortes). The population is 12,286,941. Territory, 176,480 square miles. Religion, Catholic.

Maria II, Queen of Portugal, was born April 4, 1819. Ascended the throne May 2, 1826, aged 7 years. Government, limited monarchy, with one Chamber. Population 3,550,000. Territory, 34,500 square miles. Religion, Catholic.

Switzerland is a Republic, with a Diet—Population, 2,135,480. Territory, 17,208 square miles. Religion, Catholic and Protestant.

Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, born October 2, 1798. Ascended the throne April 27, 1831, aged 32. Government, absolute monarchy—Population, 4,168,000. Territory, 28,820 square miles. Religion, Catholic.

Leopold II, Grand Duke of Tuscany, born October 3, 1797. Ascended the throne June 18, 1824, aged 26. Government, absolute monarchy. Population, 1,436,785. Territory, 8,302 square miles. Religion, Catholic.

Pius IX., Pope of Rome, is the temporal Sovereign of the States of the Church, born, Dec.

23, 1792. Was elected by the College of Cardinals, June 21, 1846, at the age 54. Elective Sovereignty. Population, 2,732,436. Territory, 17,048 square miles. Religion, Catholic.

Ferdinand II, King of the Two Sicilies, born January 12, 1810. Ascended the throne Nov. 8, 1830, at the age of 20. Government, limited monarchy, with a Council. Population, 7,975,850. Territory, 41,531 square miles. Religion, Catholic.

There are also Duchies in Italy—Parma, Modena, and Massa, and the Principality of Monaco. Neither should we forget the small Republic of San Marino, in Italy, with 7,000 inhabitants, that of Andorre, in the Pyrenees, with 7,000—and that of the Ionian Islands, with 208,100 inhabitants, in the Mediterranean, under British protection. Otto, King of Greece, was born June 1, 1815. He ascended the throne May 7, 1832, aged 27. The Government is a limited monarchy. Population 926,000. Territory, 10,206 square miles. Religion, Greek Church.

Abdul Muid, the Sultan of Turkey, was born April 20, 1823. He ascended the throne July 1, 1839, aged 15. Government, absolute monarchy. Population, 9,545,000. Territory, 183,310 square miles. Religion, Mahometan.

The foregoing outline will be found useful as a matter of reference.

A REMARKABLE CEMETERY.

The Romans buried their dead in the fields, at a distance from their towns. The Jews in the fields, in the gardens, and in the sides of the mountains. Distinguished Jews and also Egyptians had magnificent tombs cut in the mountain rock.

In later times, the dead have been crowded into the narrow precincts of a church-yard, or under the church, as if proximity to a place of worship made the very ground and the bodies there buried sacred. Within a few years the hill sides and the valleys, crowned with young trees, have been selected and beautified as places for the repose of the dead. Mount Auburn, in its tasteful arrangement, its rich simplicity, and grateful quiet, is the model cemetery in America. In one respect all the burying-places are alike, viz: persons of all ages, from the child of an hour, to the man of an hundred years, there sleep. The maiden and the matron are there; the school-boy and the man of business. The chiselled stones in all tell in substance the same story. But not so of the cemetery of which I am about to speak. It is remarkable from the fact that nearly all of its sepulchred tenants are young men. I know of but one grave-yard in the land strikingly like it in this respect—the American burying ground in New Orleans. With what feelings have I wandered among those graves! There is the grave of a young man from the North. He came here for his health; but he came too late. The consumption had its iron hands on his vitals, and there he was laid. Near by are a hundred more just like him. And there is the grave of another young man who came to the South to make money. He was warned to leave before the sickly season; but his eyes were so dazzled with yellow gold, that he could not see the yellow fever; and so with a thousand other young men; and there—there they lie.

But the cemetery of which I speak is broad, deep, and insatiable as the sea. Here is a little strip of it stretching along our own coast—Think of it. More than one vessel every day, and more than two young sailors buried every day in this cemetery, almost in sight of our own doors!

THE SEA IS THE SAILOR'S CEMETERY.

In ten years, nearly four thousand vessels and six thousand five hundred lives lost, principally on our coast; and in other parts of the sea, at least six, perhaps ten times as many more in the same length of time. And most of these young men.—*Sailors' Magazine.*

MIDDLE-AGED ENGLAND.

I observed in England one thing, that the people talk much less of liberty than we do on the Continent, but practise it more. This is quite natural; when we possess a thing we mention it less frequently than when we are in search of it. The young men who play so important a part in Germany, and even in France and in other countries, do not so in England. It is not for want of spirit in the English youth—they have even rather too much; but it is confined to the preparatory sphere of schools and colleges, and does not display itself in public business. Influential institutions satisfy this people. The young men know that their turn will come, and they wait quietly. Among a people deprived of public institutions vigor is often misplaced; it is forced forward in youth, and exhausted in riper years. In England, on the contrary, it is disciplined in youth and exerted in manhood. On the Continent, paternal authority is much shaken; in Britain the parents, generally speaking, know how to keep their children at a respectful distance; and this is a great element of strength for a nation—When the Bible would pronounce a threat against a people, it says, "I will give them children to be their princes, and babes shall rule over them." This curse has been but too well fulfilled among many nations.—*D'Aubigne's Germany.*