

families, would naturally make a deep impression upon his mind, and excite his apprehensions for his own concerns; but his habitual caution, and his former experience would naturally induce him to move with deliberation, and to adopt no important measures rashly.

The Netherlands.—The Prince of Orange, by an arrangement with the authorities of Brussels, entered that city on the first September. He came there, apparently, with full expectation of quelling all disturbances, and even the spirit of uneasiness, without difficulty. But he found more obstacles in his way than he apprehended. He treated the deputations which had been sent to him haughtily, declining all concessions, and threatening to enter Brussels at the head of his troops. But he soon found it a more serious matter than he had supposed. He finally came to terms, and entered only with his staff, ordering the march of his troops to be suspended. Had his Royal Highness pursued his way, at the head of his forces, into Brussels, the probability is that very sanguinary scenes would have followed, for a large body of the inhabitants had prepared to resist him at all hazards. He afterwards made a speech to the people, in which he promised to satisfy their reasonable wishes, and appointed a commission to consider their grievances; and a proclamation was published on the same day, containing the names of the Commissioners.

It was said by the last advices from Brussels, that the Prince of Orange was to set out for the Hague with proposals, the object of which was to require that Holland and Belgium should form two distinct administrations, under a federate government.

At Liege, Tournay, Mons, Bruges, and Namur, disturbances to a greater or less extent broke out on the latter days of August. At Bruges, eighteen prisoners took advantage of the departure of the troops to escape from goal.

France.—England has fully recognised the new French government. By the Paris papers of the 5th, it appears that the emperor of Austria had followed the example of England and acknowledged the new French government.

The latest Paris papers state that public tranquility, which was disturbed during two days by assemblages of operative printers, or persons so calling themselves, is nearly established.

The commission having for its object, the recognition of the states of South America, and of establishing political and commercial relations with them, is composed of M. M. Coust Mole, Lafitte, Mauguin, and Lafayette.

A grand review of the National Guards took place at the Champ de Mars, on the 29th August. There were about 40,000 citizen soldiers under arms, to whom the king presented four standards through the hand of Gen. Lafayette.

The Daily of Christ.—"The most exalted angels," says J. G. Herdier, "worship the incarnate son. If, then, Jesus be not God, the eternal God, the Christian religion, is the most impudent idolatry that ever existed." There is deep meaning in this bold remark of the German critic. In all the systems of idolatry which prevailed in the world, men only, creatures of earth, frail and perishing, have bowed down to false deities; but the Bible commands not only men, but all the Angels of God, the most glorious and perfect of all created intelligences, to worship the Son. An impudent idolatry indeed, if the Son be not a proper object of worship; if he is not what the Apostle Paul declares him to be, *God over all blessed for ever*—*Boston Recorder.*

In judging of others let us always think the best and employ the spirit of charity and candour; but in judging of ourselves we ought to be exact and severe.

CHILDRENS' DEPARTMENT.

THE AIR.

You gave me, said Robert to his father, a very pretty account the other day of *Water*, and you taught me by it to admire the wisdom and goodness of God in making things so convenient and useful. But I have since been thinking that you omitted one cir-

cumstance about the *rain*, in which the wisdom of God is very plain. You know papa, that in the summer when the crops are growing we do not have so much rain as in the spring and fall, before they are planted, and after they are harvested.

You are entirely right, Robert, said his father. God sends the heavy rains, with which he designs to feed the great and long rivers, at a time when the produce of our farms will not be injured by them.

Now, replied Robert, do tell me something about the *Wind*. I feel it, but I cannot see it. Has it as many uses as *Water*?

Yes, Robert, it has, and wonderfully shows the power and wisdom and goodness of God. You cannot see it, because it allows the light to pass through it almost as readily as if there was nothing at all in the way. It is thin and light, and admits of the free motions of other things with but little interruption; and yet, when put violently in motion, it is very strong, and will blow down trees and even houses.

But pray tell me what it is that gives the wind such a swift motion?

Among other causes, heat and cold. Heat makes the air swell and become larger, and cold makes it smaller. When it is heated, it is lighter, and the heavy cold air presses it upward and forms a current, as you see in the chimney when the fire burns. You see the use of the wind when you see it driving vessels on the river, and turning windmills to grind wheat. The wind also carries about the clouds which water the earth and make springs and rivers. It has the power of dissolving the water that it dries up, so that the light of day can easily pass through it. You see how convenient a fresh drying breeze is when things are wet and uncomfortable.

Yes to be sure, and I always like to go out and play in the fresh pleasant air, and see the grass and grain wave before it when it blows. I always think it make the birds and the butterflies very happy after damp weather.

It does, Robert: and since you mention them, I will call your attention to another good property of the air. Its thinness allows the birds and butterflies to move their wide wings in it with great ease, and its weight keeps them from falling down when they fly. Recollect also that the air keeps you alive. If you quit breathing, you will die directly. Even the *fishes* live by it.

You astonish me papa! What, do the fishes get air under the water?

They certainly do, my son. The water itself is full of air. Do you not recollect seeing the fishes constantly moving their gills? Now these gills serve them as lungs; and they attract the air out of the water as it passes through them. If you tie a fish's gills with a String so that they cannot move, the fish will die presently for the want of air.—But see how soft and smooth the air is, and how fine its particles. If the least dust gets into your throat with your breath, it hurts you and makes you cough. But the air not only goes into your lungs, but by its softness and smoothness runs into every little hole, and mingles itself with your blood, and gives a very pleasant feeling. The air also is the means of *hearing*, amidst its other excellent uses. It conveys sounds from one place to another; by which means we are enabled to talk to one another; and read, and hear every thing.

Yes papa, and there is nothing that I hear that is half so pleasant as the beautiful music in the Church. I shall tell all this to cousin James the next time I see him. And whenever I go to Church and hear the Gospel, and the Psalms, and the Minister, and the beautiful music, I shall bless God for making the air, and for giving me a good pair of ears.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

We are glad to perceive that this subject is assuming an importance which it so seriously demands. A physician observed to us not long since, that the custom formerly was, when he visited his patients, to be presented with a decanter of brandy, gin or wine, as a matter of course; but that now, in the whole circle of his practice, this custom is laid aside. This is an achievement worthy of being celebrated.

But the work of temperance is but half done, when ardent spirits