

your next convenient number, the following explanation of WIND, as mentioned in the sublime and metaphorical style of the Sacred Scriptures; extracted from the works of a most worthy author (late of Haddington) which I presume, will be instructive to many of your readers, viz. :—

WIND

I “Isa sensible tossing of the air, by means whereof a large quantity of it flows from one place to another. The trade-winds are such as blow constantly from east to west, and Monsoons are those which blow three or six months at once from one point, and as long from the opposite.”

Where the air by the heat of the Sun or otherwise is most rarified, thither the denser part of the distant air bends its course; and so a very rarified air bodes a storm. The trade-winds which are met with on the vast Ocean, chiefly on the Pacific, blow not directly from East to West, but incline towards the equator, where the air is most rarified. This rarefaction of the air under the equator, I suppose is also the reason why so much rain happens in the torrid zone in the summer season, the clouds from other places pouring themselves into that region, where the heat has so exceedingly rarified the air. Winds blow almost constantly from off the sea in places exceeding hot. Winds from the sea are warmest in winter, and coldest in summer, and all land-winds are coldest in winter and hottest in summer. Winds blowing over hills covered with Snow, or over cold countries, are hereby rendered colder. In different countries the wind is often in different, or opposite points at the same time; and the North and South winds, are wet or dry. Prov. XXV. 23. At Aleppo in Syria, the winds from the north, and especially the north-