

The consternation of the Government is such, that it has not even thought of any preparation for the Festival of the Assumption, which is generally celebrated at Court with great solemnity.

AUSTRIA.—Under date of Vienna, August 19, we find the following:—Since the late events in France there has been a great deal of bustle in our Foreign department. Yesterday there was again a great Ministerial Council. We learn that the garrison of Mayence, as a fortress of the confederation, is to be re-inforced, and that 25,000 Austrian troops have received orders to march to Italy. Not the least notion of war is, however, entertained, and we are fully convinced here, that if the new Government of France remains faithful to the system it has adapted—if it continues to act with moderation, and no new dissensions break out between the inhabitants of France, there will be no obstacle to the acknowledgment of the new dynasty by our Government, and the French Ambassador at this Court, who has for the present ceased to exercise his functions, will soon resume his diplomatic character.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.—It is said that the Samians have declared themselves independent of the Government of Greece, and organized one for themselves. It is also stated that General Sir R. Church has been ordered to leave the Morea, by Capo D'Istria.

OF THE SUN.

On the nature of the sun there have been various conjectures. It was long thought that he was a vast globe of fire, 1,384,462 times larger than the earth; and that he was continually emitting from his body innumerable millions of fiery particles which being extremely divided answered for the purpose of light and heat, without occasioning any ignition or burning, except when collected in the focus of a convex lens or burning glass. Against this opinion, however, many serious and weighty objections have been made, and it has been so pressed with difficulties, that philosophers have been obliged to look for a theory less repugnant to nature and probability. Dr. Herschel's discoveries by means of his immensely magnifying telescope have, by the general consent of philosophers, added a new habitable world to our system, which is the Sun.—Without stopping to enter into detail, which would be improper here, it is sufficient to say, that these discoveries tend to prove, that what we call the sun is only the atmosphere of that luminary; that this atmosphere consists of various elastic fluids that are more or less lucid and transparent; that as in the clouds belonging to the atmosphere itself, so we may suppose that in the vast atmosphere of the sun, similar decompositions may take place, but with this difference that the decompositions of the elastic fluids of the sun are of a phosphoric nature, and are attended by lucid appearances, by giving out light. The body of the sun he considers as hidden generally from us, by means of this luminous atmosphere; but what are called the *maculae* or spots on the sun, are real openings in this atmosphere, through which the opaque body of the sun becomes visible: itself is not fiery or hot, but is the instrument which God designed to act on the caloric or latent heat; and that heat is only produced by the solar light acting upon and combining with the caloric or matter of fire which are heated by it. This ingenious theory is supported by many plausible reasons and illustrations, which may be seen in the paper he read before the Royal Society.

If thou praisest thyself, thou desirest consent, and seekest after others approbation.—If thou blamest thyself, thou seekest for opposition, and desirest thou may'st be contradicted: Now this latter humility is not a jot better than the other pride.

Thou art not the first innocent that hath been persecuted; and if thou canst not bear detraction and slander, thou art more delicate and dainty than princes and heroes, who forbore not doing well, tho' for their well-doing they were evil spoken of.

Generally it is best in company, that thou rather attend to others, than be an eloquent merchant of thy own conceits; for men that are expert and practised, will be likely, out of unguarded words, to pick such consequences as perhaps may not be greatly to thy advantage.

Receive not too many such benefits as thou canst not easily recompense; they are as dangerous as injuries: for, when a man cannot make out his thankfulness, he will judge his benefactor takes him for ungrateful; so first he groweth uneasy at him, and by degrees turns his enemy.

If thou wouldst retain any in thy company, deceive the time with harmless mirth and entertainment; which may draw their attention from being awake to observe how late it is.

If thou fallest upon men, when their thoughts are abroad in their pleasures, they cannot come home to themselves soon enough to stand upon their guard and make resistance.

Have a care of being presumptuously self-sufficient. Many men of large abilities relying wholly upon their own wit, and neglecting advice and ordinary means suffer others less able, but more calve and industrious, to go beyond them.

CHILDRENS DEPARTMENT.

On a pleasant Sunday evening in the month of June, Job Justice took his seat, as was his wont in fine weather, before the door of his cottage, to spend an hour in what had now become the joy and pleasure of his life, the religious training of his little Ellen. He had through a life of what some might have called toil, but what he deemed industry, known the happiness of those who by patient continuance in well doing, seek for "glory and honour, and immortality;" and while he felt it to be his duty, it was also, as I said before, his chief pleasure early to lead his child to the spring and source of lasting happiness, the knowledge and love of God. Ellen soon became very fond of her father's instructions, and whenever he had leisure to teach her, always listened with the most cheerful attention.

On the evening of which I am going to speak, by the time her father had taken his seat, she had put away her shawl and bonnet, and was ready with her Bible to read to him. (I wish all my readers, and especially those who go to Sunday School, would imitate Ellen in her desire to learn; for although the work of giving religious instruction to willing minds is one in which angels might find pleasure: yet I know of scarcely any more irksome than to be obliged to teach a child who is inattentive and careless.) Ellen took her stand between her father's knees, and opening her book, read by his direction, the eighth Psalm. When she had finished, said he, "My Ellen, you see that the good King David, who made these beautiful Psalms, did not look upon the works of his Maker in vain. He was filled with wonder at the beauty and order of those heavens, which are the works of God's fingers, of that moon and those stars, which He hath ordained, and so are most men; but David did not forget that this same God had been mindful of him, had holden him up ever since he was born, had visited him when he was in distress, and "helped him when he was brought low;" and that it was He who had raised him from an humble shepherd to a mighty king; and in the fulness of his heart he asks, 'What is man that Thou art mindful of him? and the son of man that thou visitest him?' And my child, we have even greater cause than David to ask such questions, who have fuller knowledge of that king of glory who came to visit us in great humility, 'who was made flesh and dwelt among us,' and who, though he 'hath set his glory above the heavens,' condescends to accept the praises, and listen to the prayers, and to dwell in the heart, even of a little child! Yes, Ellen, though you are but a child, you may love your blessed Saviour; and, though now you see Him not, if you do but love Him, He will always be mindful of you. He will 'lead you in holiness all your days through this vale of misery,' and will cheer and support you when your dear mother and myself are laid in the cold grave. And, when your work on earth is done, He will take you to that place above the heavens where, as David says, 'he hath set his glory.' Such were the lessons which this little girl heard from her very childhood at the mouth of her good father. By the blessing (always freely granted to those who seek it aright) of Him "without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy," she did not hear in vain. Thus "trained up," she became the stay of her father's old age, the comfort and the solace of his declining years; and not a little was the hour of his departure brightened by the assured hope that his Ellen was in very deed "a member of Christ, a child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven"—that in that "land of pure delight," which is the hope that God hath given to the Christian, both he and his child would find a peaceful, and eternal home.

Childrens Magazine.

J. V.

THE MULE.

The Mule is said to be the most obstinate of animals. Many children are, in this respect, like the Mule. It is the nature of the Mule to be obstinate, and it cannot help it. A child, although obsti-