

## FRIGHTENING CHILDREN.

The short extract we give below from the Glasgow Chronicle, is a practical illustration of the evil effects of frightening children. It is a practice too common among mothers, for the purpose of correction, to thrust inobedient children either into dark closets, or put them down cellar : than which nothing can be more prejudicial or dangerous. In the government of a child, every thing calculated to distort the imagination, or make false impressions on the mind, should be cautiously avoided. Early impressions are not easily eradicated, and false notions of fear once fixed on the mind of a child, will continue to "grow with his growth, and strengthen with his strength." But the following speaks volumes on the subject.

"A short time ago in this neighborhood, a girl of seven years of age, whose imagination had been filled with those frightful nursery tales that are conjured up by ignorant servants and others, to frighten children into their obedience, was thrust into a dark closet for some tale she had carried to her parents. The poor thing continued to scream with the most violent apprehension : and when the door was opened to take her from her abode of terror, she was lying on the floor in strong convulsions. The conflict was too powerful for her tender reason, and she now exists one of the most miserable objects of human sympathy. Her parents and friends see their hopes blasted—their interesting little favorite is now an idiot."

## AN ICELAND CHURCH.

The scene at an Icelandic Church on a Sunday, is said by a traveller to be of a singular and interesting kind. The little edifice constructed of wood and turf is situated, perhaps amid the rugged ruins of a stream of lava, or beneath mountains which are covered with never melting snows, in a spot where the mind almost sinks under the silence and desolation of surrounding nature. Here the Icelanders assemble to perform the duties of religion. A group of male and female peasants may be seen gathered about the church waiting the arrival of their pastor, all habited in their best attire after the manner of the country; their children with them, and the horses which brought them from their respective houses, grazing quietly around the little assembly. The arrival of a new comer is welcomed by every one with the kiss of salutation, and the pleasures of social intercourse, so rarely enjoyed by the Icelanders, are happily connected with the occasion which summons them to the discharge of their religious duties. The priest makes his appearance among them as a friend : he salutes individually, each member of his flock, and stoops down to give his almost paternal kiss to the little ones who are to grow up under his pastoral charge. These offices of kindness performed, they all go together to the house of prayer.

*A Young Metaphysician.*—"Tell the truth, Ben," said a mother to her hopeful son of ten or eleven. "How can I mother, when I don't know what truth is?"

The following letters, it is said, were written over the ten commandments in a church in Wales, and remained unexplained more than a century.

PRVRYPRFCT MN  
VRKPTHSRCPRTSN.

To discover the meaning add the vowel E where it is wanted—eight times to the first line, and nine times to the second.

## COMMUNICATION.

MR. Editor,

I certainly must have a depraved taste when I differ with the majority of people in Scotland, who, as a learned public Orator in this Island tells us, have a great dislike to the sound of an Organ in Church. From the same authority, it would appear that we unfortunate ecclesiastical Protestants, are likely to have the Congregation of St. Paul's Church thinned, by the introduction of this offensive machine therein, nevertheless, obstinate habit has that prevalence over good taste that I am unrighteous enough to admit an Organ ; it may be more natural to sing without one, and so it is, and it is still more natural to sing badly without one. Music, I am so stupid as to think, has relation to time and sound, in order to make a delightful harmony ; but new fashions, we all confess, have new charms, and as the formation of an Organ is at least three thousand years old, it may be said that it is out of fashion. There was one at Jerusalem that might be heard at the Mount of Olives, and I believe there is one at the Church of Ulm in Germany, which has sixteen pair of bellows ; how proresterous! David certainly had a bad taste, for he invokes his subjects as well as all other people to praise the Lord in the sound of the trumpet, upon an instrument of ten strings, and upon the lute and harp, upon the cymbals, and the loud cymbals, the tabret and upon a loud instrument.

With gentle psaltry's silver sound  
"With Organ's join'd his praise advance."

And even Dr. Young among hundreds of other foolish writers, speaks of "music lending her elevating sound." But neither David nor (yet I ought I know) Dr. Young had ever been in Scotland, yet in that respect I cannot plead ignorance, for I have attended Divine Service at some of the principle Towns and Cities in North Britain, and could not bring myself to admire either their three Bells, which I believe was the general allowance for a Peel, or their stentorian labours within doors. Discord we are told forms a part of music, and in dissecting a dish at table, it is but fair to allow every person their own choice of a slice, besides we learn patience, which is a most valuable part of philosophy, by listening for a given time to a number of voices attempting to sound the same notes in different keys. I never in a Battle heard the melodious sound of a Bagpipe, but I can conceive that it may have a most inspiring effect to call our latent faculties into action, and I can scarcely persuade myself that the Divine Being who framed the Creation in harmony would not be at least as well pleased to witness our exertions in harmonious singing, and an accompaniment even of an Organ as to hear the loudest howling and screaming that strong lungs could offer. Although it certainly may appear inconsistent with the genuine principles of liberty to limit every man to sing your own way, but we shall have more liberal notions of things when we come to hold this Island as Tenants in common—as to which a word in my next letter.

Yours &c. ALTER.

ERRATA.—In Altier's communication of last week, for the word 'Commus,' read 'Commis.'

## LATE INTELLIGENCE.

From the Glasgow Free Press, July 4.  
London, Saturday Evening half past 7.

Yesterday evening it was very confidently stated on Change that Don Pedro had effected a landing in Portugal. The intelligence was said to have been brought by telegraphic dispatch, and the report created the liveliest anxiety among the Portuguese refugees, especially those who look forward with Don Pedro's suc-

cess, and to return to their long oppressed and long suffering native country. We have not to day heard any thing further, but to morrow we expect a confirmation of the report, and on the 10th of the month from Oporto, Portugal, give full credit to the report, and the delay by the arrival of the Lisbon steam boat, goes certainly to corroborate its correctness. It is said that Don Pedro landed immediately before Lisbon, and without meeting with any thing to excite the indignation of the militia. So generally was the report credited on Change, that immediately the demand increased for the new Registry scrip, and also for Portuguese bonds, each advancing 3—4 to one percent, before the close of the market. I am inclined to credit the intelligence, and cannot doubt that the measures taken by our Government to secure the neutrality of Spain, will give a speedy triumph to the constitutional party. Connected with the events in Portugal, we have to notice that the indefatigable and intrepid Spanish General Misas, having crossed the Spanish frontier, ready to take advantage of the first movement of a popular nature that may occur. A change of affairs in Portugal must unquestionably lead to a change throughout the whole of the peninsula. On this the Spanish Government is well aware; and it is possible, therefore, that the rumours circulated a few days ago, of orders having been given to the Consul in Spain, for the reception of ten sail of the line from Russia, have been founded in fact. The Cabinet of Russia, has often shown great uneasiness at the prospect of freedom gaining a footing in the peninsula, and I consider it as a very likely case, that Russia will make an early demonstration in favour of Ferdinand, in the hope of preserving to despotism the present state of Spain. Russia think that the peninsula once free, all hopes of the Continental powers acting with success against France, would be entirely at an end; and besides, in such a case, the liberation of the whole of Italy would not long continue problematical. Much, very much, undoubtedly depends on the success of the liberal party in Portugal.

We have additional rumours relative to Holland, but little that can be relied upon as authentic. All accounts concur in stating that the Dutch King has refused his adhesion to the various projects in the Protocol, and that he is resolved to resist the forces of the allies in carrying the protocols into effect; that is, should such resistance on his part be necessary. We are now told on the one hand, that the execution of the Protocol will be delayed; and on the other it is said that it is proposed to give up the citadel to the English, and Venlo to the Prussians, till affairs are settled. I doubt this last item of intelligence, and incline to my former opinion, that the King of Holland acts upon a good understanding with more than one of the Continental powers—with Russia especially, I have seen nothing to induce me to change my sentiments of this Protocol business, and conceive that every thing is rapidly approaching to that end which was deemed at the first as the most likely termination which the affair would end in.

From France we have important news, for which I refer you to the Standard's Express of last evening. On all hands it seems apparent that the citizen King

in consequence of the arrival yesterday of Baron de Tinnas with important despatches from France, the whole of the corps diplomatique assembled at the Foreign office, and held a long conference. Two Couriers also arrived from St. Petersburg. We are yet unformed of the nature of the intelligence brought.

To-morrow Lord Durham sets out on his mission to Russia. The objects of the noble Lord's journey, are said to be the obtaining of terms for Poland, and the prevention of the invasion of France, which it is said is in contemplation.

Many rumours are circulated relative to the dissolution of Parliament. It is said it will sit till August, meet again in November, and be dissolved in February. The general opinion I believe is, that Parliament will continue sitting till November, when the dissolution will most likely take place.

Consols closed yesterday at 85 1/8.

Glasgow, July 4, 1832.

## IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

At length the point may be said to be reached in France. What will be the result of the 'Gouvernement?' The Court of Cassation, the French Ju-