

King of Naples has fled from his capital; and the liberator, attended only by his staff, has entered it amid the acclamations of the people. In the Papal States an insurrection has broken out; the power of France alone maintains the pope upon his throne, exemplifying the remark of the Grecian sage, that "good kings are guarded by their subjects, while tyrants are guarded by foreigners." May these events be so overruled that "all things may be established upon the best and surest foundations, and that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established" over Italy, "unto all generations."

HOW TO USE THE BAROMETER.

THE following is an extract from Admiral Fitzroy's instructions on the use of the barometer.

The barometer should be set regularly by a duly authorized person, about sunrise, noon, and sunset.

The words on old scales of barometers should not be so much regarded for weather indications as the rising or falling of the mercury; for if it stand at *changeable*, and then rise towards *fair*, it presages a change of wind or weather, though not so great as if the mercury had risen higher; and, on the contrary, if the mercury stand above *fair* and then fall, it presages a change, though not to so great a degree as if it had stood lower: besides which, the direction and force of wind are not therein noticed.

It is not from the point at which the mercury may stand that we are alone to form a judgment of the state of the weather, but from its rising or falling; and from the movements of immediately preceding days as well as hours—keeping in mind effects of change of direction, and dryness, or moisture, as well as alteration of force or strength of wind.

It should always be remembered that the state of the air foretells coming weather, rather than shows the weather that is present—(an invaluable fact too often overlooked)—that the longer the time between the signs and the change foretold by them, the longer such altered weather will last; and, on the contrary, the less the time between the warning and the change, the shorter will be the continuance of such foretold weather.

If the barometer has been about its ordinary height, say near thirty inches at the sea-level, and is steady or rising, while the thermometer falls, and dampness becomes less—north-westerly, northerly, or north-easterly wind, or less wind, less rain or snow, may be expected.

On the contrary, if a fall takes place with a rising thermometer and increased dampness, wind and rain may be expected from the south-eastward, southward, or south-westward.

A fall with low thermometer foretells snow.

When the barometer is rather below its ordinary height, say down to near twenty-nine inches and a half (at sea-level), a rise foretells less wind, or a change in its direction towards the northward, or less wet; but when it has been very low, about twenty-nine inches, the first rising usually precedes or indicates strong wind—at times heavy squalls—from the north-westward, northward, or north-eastward; after which violence a gradually-rising glass foretells improving weather; if the thermometer falls; but if the warmth continue, probably the wind will back (shift against the sun's course), and more southerly or south-westerly wind will follow, especially if the barometer's rise is sudden.

The most dangerous shifts of wind, or the heaviest northerly gales, happen soon after the barometer first rises from a very low point; or if the wind veers gradually, at some time afterwards.

Indications of approaching changes of weather, and the direction and force of winds, are shown less by the height of the barometer than by its falling or rising. Nevertheless, a height of more than thirty (30.0) inches

(at the level of the sea) is indicative of fine weather and moderate winds, except from east or north, occasionally.

A rapid rise of the barometer indicates unsettled weather; a slow movement, the contrary; as, likewise, a steady barometer, which, when continued, and with dryness, foretells very fine weather.

A rapid and considerable fall is a sign of stormy weather, and rain or snow. Alternate rising and sinking indicates unsettled and threatening weather.

The greatest depressions of the barometer are with gales from S.E., S., or S.W.; the greatest elevations, with wind from N.W., N., or N.E., or with calm.

A sudden fall of the barometer, with a westerly wind, is sometimes followed by a violent storm from N.W., or N., or N.E.

If wind sets in from the E. or S.E., and the gale veers by the south, the barometer will continue falling until the wind is near a marked change, when a lull may occur; after which the gale will soon be renewed, perhaps suddenly and violently, and the veering of the wind towards the N.W., N., or N.E., will be indicated by a rising of the barometer, with a fall of the thermometer.



SCALE OF THE BAROMETERS USED AT THE STATIONS OF THE NATIONAL LIFE BOAT INSTITUTION.