

YOUTH'S CORNER.

THE RED CRAVATS.

On a certain evening, about the year 1780, when the celebrated King of Prussia, whom they call Frederick the Great, was governing his country in peace...

The peace which the land was enjoying had been fought for, in many a bloody battle, and through protracted wars...

Old Fritz being exceedingly beloved by his people, they liked the red cravat well enough, and loved to think that their little boy was owned by the King...

But, Mary, can you prove that she hears you at all if she does not, then all your prayers are lost; and why not come at once to Jesus Christ...

Yes, Mary, it is for the sins of its people, that the land is now groaning under the curse of God. We have rejected his laws, we have set up other gods...

Two babes had been recently born; one to Mr. Treubzer, the joiner; the other to Mr. Wellieb, the pastry-cook.

The Sergeant tossed up his head like a man affronted; he would no doubt have said some angry words which would have done no good...

They were now in the joiner's house, and the little babe there was brought forth to have the King's cravat put round his neck.

To be continued.

The meaning of the Sergeant's name, Aussenher, is Coming from without. Innerlich, will be easily recognised.

Treubzer means "True-heart." Wellieb is "Love-the-world," and also "Dear-to-the-world." Fritz is a familiar abbreviation of the name "Frederic."

THE HORRORS OF FAMINE.

A tale of what took place in Ireland last year. Concluded.

"If the Priest," said I, "really believes that masses, anointings, and such things, can save a soul from hell, is he not guilty of a great sin in doing all in his power to save a sinner from everlasting perdition?"

But, Sir, not to talk of the Saints, sure the Mother of God has great power in Heaven, and her prayers will be of great use to intercede for us with her Son...

"Oh! yes, Sir, I do, but still in all, I think that the Virgin has great power in heaven; and she prays to God for sinners, he will hear her."

Yes, Mary, it is for the sins of its people, that the land is now groaning under the curse of God.

"Sure, Sir, yer honour knows that I'd do whatever I could at all; an' I'd go on my two knees from this to Lough Derg for ye, if it would do ye any good for soul or body, and little thanks to me for that same."

"I wish you would," said I, "to tell me that you are not afraid that it would pain him, when he had nothing for him to eat."

"Wish, God help ye, avourneen, says I, an' that's in want an' poverty an' hardship; so wid that, I made him lie down again on the sop of straw in the corner, an' I carried his little jacket an' small clothes wid me to the pavin, and put 'em in pledge for a small thrille, to get the last bit for him that he ever ate, an' sure he never ris up out of that bed after."

My hand and word to you, Sir, rather Priest nor Minister will get this blessed food from me; an' I'll be bound I'll read it for sure, if you wish for me to have a wish for it, seeing as how I was a Protestant be the

mother's side, but my father was a Roman, an' what's more, Sir, I'll not let on to the priest any thing about it in confession, for as 'tis only our sins he says we are bound to confess, I needn't mention it at all, for sure 'tis no sin to read the word of God."

"Well, Mary," said I, reaching out my hand to her, "I must now bid you farewell; I have ordered two coffins to be sent here for your poor husband and child, and I will try to get a soup shop established in the neighbourhood, and collect what subscriptions I can, in order to buy food and clothes for the destitute."

TUESDAY AFTERNOON AT THE HOME AND COLONIAL SCHOOLS, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.

General appearance of Nature. Weather in the beginning of the month sometimes calm and mild; sometimes the gales, which blow during the latter part of September, continue through the first week of October; heavy clouds, with bright gleams of sunshine, are seen throughout the day.

Vegetation begins to lose its colour; some leaves of trees and shrubs begin to fall, and those which remain assume an almost endless variety of colour in their progress from green to brown.

Flocks of water-fowls, and other winter birds of passage, now return, driven from northern climates by the cold, and in search of food.

The Superintendent explained that this lesson was on the calendar for October; it differed from the other lessons in being an examination rather than a lesson.

Teacher.—What sort of weather have we generally during the month of October? Child.—Changeable.

T.—When is the weather most settled? C.—In summer and winter. T.—What is the difference between summer and winter? C.—It is warm in summer, and cold in winter.

T.—You remember that there are two periods of the year somewhat different from the rest. Generally speaking, it is mild in October; but towards the end what is it? C.—Cold.

from end to end. If it be not a whole cloud, what do you call it? C.—"Dispersed," "parts of a cloud," T.—What do we see between the parts? C.—Blue sky. T.—And what besides? C.—The sun peeping through.

T.—Do we make any changes in respect to ourselves? C.—Yes; we put on warmer clothing. T.—What does the fact of our being obliged to put on warmer clothing remind you of? C.—The approach of winter.

Sketch of a Lesson given to the children of the Juvenile School.—The Month of October.

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C.—That the plants may grow the better? T.—Yes; but can you tell me another reason? What does he want for them when winter is approaching? C.—Warmth.

T.—There is another reason for transplanting in autumn in preference to summer. What passes from plants when the sun shines much upon them? C.—Moisture.

THE SILVER CANDLE.—On Saturday a silver candle (as we have mentioned on a former occasion) was presented to Mr. Hershall, the Mayor of Liverpool, in compliance with an ancient custom, if not a statutory law.

THE NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT. On Monday evening, the 20th of October, we visited the Hanover-square Concert Rooms to behold this new light; and certainly we were amazed at this additional triumph of science.

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METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENA. On the evening of Friday last, the 17th current, from 10h. 15m. to 11h. 30m. of the 18th, the sky presented one of the most brilliant exhibitions of what is commonly, but very incorrectly termed the Aurora Borealis, commencing with a dim arch of light, elevated about 15°.

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anon opened up by the flickering silver. And thus it waxed and waned till about 10, 30m (the troubled eye settled to its wonted rest. Whence sprang all this gorgeous display of phantasmagoric beauty? A few centuries ago, and our ancestors would have seen armies, and traced lines of battle in the aerial diorama. The historian, by a chain as airy as the radi themselves, would have connected them with the next events of importance that followed in sequence. The Philosopher, lost in conjecture, would have repassed the gulf that separated him from the vulgar, and unable to detect the cause would have sought only to enlarge, by astrological folly, the darkness that brooded over the masses of the world. In the nineteenth century, when philosophy has ceased to be confined to our colleges and halls—when the workshop of the mechanic, and the cottage of the labourer, are the arena where many an obscure principle in Physics may be involved;—our actual advances in meteorological knowledge are extremely limited. Nothing, however, can better aid in these aerial phenomena, than the careful collection and collation of undoubted facts, and surely a portion of the intellectual power of our newspaper press scattered throughout the world might be devoted to this end. In the Scotch Reformers' Gazette of the 12th October, 1843, we are informed that on the 9th of that month, a similar aerial display occurred at Glasgow, when "the influence of the magnetic telegraph was so eccentric and powerful, as to deflect them in rapid succession through several degrees beyond the range of the instrument, sometimes towards the West, and again to the East, so much as to render it almost impossible to read off or transmit any intelligence." Perhaps it might be possible to ascertain if any of the telegraphic lines in the Province were similarly affected on Friday evening. In the same newspaper there is an account of a Lunar Rainbow which was visible at Glasgow on Sunday the 6th proximo. In September last there was a similar phenomenon visible here, (Williamstown, U. C.) but though the arch was perfect, there was no reflection of colour, the whole mass of the bow being one of homogeneous shade, between yellow and orange.—Corr. Montreal Gazette.

FRANCE WINDSCHNITZ.—The Generalissimo of the Austrian troops is exceedingly rich, and descends on the maternal side from the celebrated Wallenstein. He is chivalrous, and of the greatest bravery; and his devotion to the Imperial family is unlimited, although he has instituted a process against that family for the renewal of the name and restoration of the property of Maximilian. At the head of the Grand Duke Constantine's regiment of cuirassiers he greatly distinguished himself on several occasions in 1811, and was decorated with the cross of Maria Theresia for resisting successfully for three hours, in a pass, a force of quadruple strength. The Grand Duke himself, whose ungovernable temper is well known, narrowly escaped being killed by him at Vienna, in front of his own Regiment, because he insulted the high-spirited Prince. Windschnitz is about sixty-two years of age.

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The Berean.

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