Pouth's Corner.

THE RED CRAVATS.

On a certain evening, about the year 1780, when the celebrated King of Prussia, whom they call Frederic the Great, was governing his country in peace, Sorgeant Aussenher set out on the errand which it was his regular business to do whenever a little boy was born in the city where his battalion lay in garrison; he went with a red cravat which he tied round the child's neck, in token of the King's claiming the

boy for a soldier. The peace which the land was enjoying had been fought for, in many a bloody battle, and through protracted wars. Old Fritz, as the Prussians were fond of calling their King, had raised his king lom to influence in the counsels of Europe; but he also had stirred up great wrath and envy against himself. He found it needful to keep up a great army, and to feed a warlike spirit among his people; so that they might follow him willingly and bravely, if he should have to lead them against the enemy again. He, therefore, made a law that every boy that was born belonged to his army, and that he could require him from his father and mother, as soon as he should be old and strong enough to be of service. The outward and visible sign can be saved but the name Christ Jesus,' of this claim upon the child was the red cravat which the Sergeant tied round the little boy's neck.

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 there were not many of them, after all, that carried their thoughts much beyond the Sergeant's visit to the infant in his cradle. Some, perhaps, thought, it would be pleasant to see their son marching in the line on parade, when he should Lo grown up to be a tell, streight Grenadier, in blue uniform with red collar and cuffs. But when they remembered the Corporal's severe handling of the young recruit at the drill and in barracks, they began to wish that there was no war and no need of soldiers. Still more dreadful to their minds was the very thought of a battle, with its wounds and bruises, with its loss of limbs and of lives. They liked Prussia's battles to be fought and won, well enough; but their own dear boy, they hoped, would not have to be, where he was likely to be hurt. Here and there only were found a father and mother who, as they looked at their boy's red cravat, set their minds at once upon his following the great King into the field of battle, bearing hunger and fatigue, the day's march and the night-watch; and who were honestly concerned about bringing him up, not only to make a show or parade, but to be exact in every duty, to render quick obedience, to encounter hardships, and to face death in Old Fritz's

service. Now Sergeant Aussenher himself was thoroughly devoted to his King, and a perfect drill-muster; in truth he was a man who meant nobly. But he was stiff and cold in his manner; and it was a constant grief to him, as he went about fixing the token of soldiership on the necks of the new-born babes, that so few of the parents were in earnest about the claim which the King intended to set forth by that formali The Sergeant had no skill of tongue and he knew not how to set about talking to the people that they should count their King's service the noblest calling they could wish for their children. He would have become totally discouraged, if he had not had a great comforter and companion in Mr. Innerlich, the Bugle-Major of his Battalion, with whom he lived in close brotherhood. They were natives of the same city, and had been called into the King's service on the same day; they were also highly esteemed by those who knew them well: the Sergeant for strict and punctual spirit which he diffused among the soldiers. The various strains of the band under his orders at one time subdued, at another enlivened the men; the music stilled, or it roused them, and set matters right, when any thing was out of order. As usual. Bugle-Major Innerlich accompanied his friend, Sergeant Aussenher, on the evening of which I am going to tell you.

Two babes had been recently born; one to Mr. Treuherz, the joiner; the other to Mr. Weltlieb, the pastry-cook. The two aub-officers were well received at both the houses; but the pastry-cook, as he accompanied them across the street from his house to the joiner's, said jokingly to them : "My boy may wear the red cravat, with all my heart; but I don't intend that he should ever fall under the Corporal's cane, that I can tell you; and when the swords flash, and the bullets fly, then I hope my son will be far off."

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, but the Bugle-Major was the first to speak, and he was not disposed. any more than his companion, to leave the father's cowardly speech without rebuke. "Nay, Mr. Weldieb," said he, "that is not speaking like a true Prussian. If you are content that your son should wear the sign of being Old Fritz's soldier, surely it would seem half-hearted that his soldier you do not want him to be. The Sergeant and myself will wish, with you, that your son may be so steady in the service as never to deserve punishment; and glad we should be, if the King's enemies could be kept quiet, so that swords need not be drawn, nor muskets fired. But I hope you intend that your son should fill his place worthily in the King's army; and if battles must be fought, you would wish him to stand the fire like a man, and run the same risk as his fellows, your neighbours' sons all around you." &

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

To be continued. [The meaning of the Sergeant's name, Aussender, is " Coming from without." liner

Treuherz means "True-heart." Weltlieb is mother's side, but my father was a Roman, from end to end. If it be not a whole | C. That the plants may grow the better? T. 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 not doing all in his power to ave a sinner from everlasting perdition? Does it not show you that he only makes people believe it, in order to increase his own gains? But it those things or the prayers of saints could save us, or if the sorrow and misery we suffer here, could essen our punishment in the next world, why need Jesus have left all the happiness and glory he had with his Father in heaven. and come down to this earth and suffered a shameful and cruel death upon the cross for us? Dal Ha not know better than we could, what would save us; and it any other way could be found out, would be have suffered in this manner for us; or if any thing could in the smallest degree help our salvation, would the word of God declare to us, that 'there is no other name under heaven given among men whereby they

and that ' the blood of Jesus Christ cleans-eth us from all sin?' " "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 ner Son, for of course he will attend to her."

"Mary, the word of God tells us that there is no 'Mediator, no intercessor between God and men, but the man Christ Jesus? and the Lora himself says, that ' whosoever locta the will of his Father which is in heaven, the same is his mother, his sister, and brother; -thereby showing us that she hath not greater honour, power or glory than any other saint in heaven; for she is not the mother of God, she is only the mother of Jesus Christ, as man. When he humbled simself to take the likeness of itesh upon him, she became his mother; and is therefore not the mother of his divine, but of his human nature. Can you understand what I

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

"But, Mary, can you prove that she hear. you at all? if she does not, then all your prayers are lost; and why not come at once to Jesus Christ, who can and does hear you, and who has promised to give us all hings that we ask for in his name; not in Mary's but in his own name? Who was it sent the famine and destruction upon the people of this land at present?"

"God, to be sure, Sir, for who else could

"Yes, Mary, it is for the sins of its peo ple, that the land is now groaning under the curse of God. We have rejected his laws we have set up other gods to have dominior over us; we liave bowed the knee to saints and angels, and have trusted to masses scapulars, and relics, instead of to the Lore Jesus Christ; we have misspent his sabbaths, disregarded his word, and been guilty of the fearful crime of murder: for senreel a town or district in Ireland, but has had to mourn the loss of some of its inhabitants cut off by the fell hand of the assassin."

"Tis thrue for ye, Sir; for many's the one but had to grieve for their friends and relations that was killed afore their eyes, by

villains and murderers.'' "Mary," said I, "would you read the

Bible, if I made you a present of it?" " Sure, Sir, yer honour knows that I'd do whatever I could at all, at all, that would place ye, and why not; an I'd go on my two knees from this to Lough Derg for vediscipline; the Bugle-Major for the fine if it would do ye my good for soul or body, and little thanks to me for that same. For sure, wouldn't me an my childher be dead Felling timber. this day, only the Lord sint you to es, to feel for us an to nourish us, an' tis my grief ing fruits, &c., &c.

The superintendent explained that this feel for the superintendent explained that this this day, only the Lord sint you to us, to that you did not come afore, an himself an The superintendent explained that this my poor childher wouldn't be now where lesson was on the calendar for October; it though well knowing at the same time that he must be hungry, an small blame to him, during the month of October. for he wouldn't have ate a bit may be for two days afore. Wisha no, father, but we generally during the month of October? I was thinking it was a terrible thing to be hungry,' not liking to tell the father that he Mother, darlin,' says he, will ye help me warm to cold? C .- It is gradual. T .thrifle, to get the lasht bit for him was no ever atc. an sure he never ris up out of Chilly.

T.—You remember that there are two thrifle, to get the lasht bit for him that he the mornings are in September? C .-

thinking that I had said as much to the poor the rest. Generally speaking, it is mild in the gardener compared:

widow as she was able to bear at the time, I October; but towards the end what is it? the earth. T.—What do you observe in gar-suddenly assumed, on the Northern edge, a prepared to leave her to her own thoughts C.—Cold. T.—Yes, it is rather cold. dens in autumn? C.—The flowers are in brilliant crimson dye, and rolling along in no seed. T.—What is the use officed? C.—well defined form, gave a glory to the scene

ich, will be easily recognised-" Inwardly." | seeing as how I was a Protestant be the

"Love-the-world," and also "Dear-to-the an what's more, sir, I'll not let on to the cloud, what do you call it? C ._ "Dis-

sure 'tis no sin to read the word of God.' "Well, Mary," said I, reaching out my have ordered two collins 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 subscrip. tions I can, in order to buy food and clothes for the destitute."

It is needless to say what blessings were called down upon my head from this grateful family, as I took my leave. This account will serve as a description of the whole of Ireland, for it is no isolated case; it is but one out of hundreds, may thousands, which I might add, that in many houses, their state is still worse, for fever has been added to the list of their other sufferings. How truly is it said in the 107th Psalm, "A fruitful land maketh he barren for the wickedness of them that dwell therein." While our philosophers and wise men are vainly endeavouring, in second causes to point out the reason of the failure, they overlook the great first cause, who hath brought this ruin and desolation upon us. Let them trace the evil to its root, which is sin, and the only remedy thereof is repentance towards God, and prayer to Him that days shorter." he would stay his hand and not execute upon us his work, his strange work, of to ourselves? C .- Yes; we put on warmjudgement and of destruction.

A TUESDAY AFTERNOON AT THE HOME AND COLONIAL SCHOOLS, GRAYS INN ROAD, LONDON. Continued.

SKETCH OF A LESSON GIVEN TO THE CHILDREN F THE JUVENILE SCHOOL .- THE MONTH OF

OCTOBER.

1 .- 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 the trees. Another voice. -And they are September, continue through the first week of October; heavy clouds, with bright gleams of sunshine, are seen throughout leaves also begin to fall off; but only very he day. Speak of the brilliancy of their appearance, with the rising and setting sun. falling of leaves. They begin to fall, it is pon the whole, the weather is time; true; and what other important change betwenty fine days are generally reckoned during the month.
II.—Signs of Winter.

1. The days become perceptibly shorter, and the mornings and evenings become gradually more chilly, requiring change of clothing.

2. 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. At no season of the year does nature present us with so many changes. This change of the leaves is chiefly owing to the gradual descent of the sup, which leaves them dry. Having now served their purpose, as far as regards the tree, they fall off; but here their use does not end; when life ceases, they are soon decomposed, and the elements of which they were composed are again returned to the earth, to enrich and prepare it for fresh vegetation.

The gradual disappearance of insects and swallows, and other summer birds together with the silence of the song-birds, though the song of the robin and the blackbird is still heard.

Plocks of water-fowls, and other winter birds of passage, now return, driven from northern climates by the cold, and in search of food. Of these are the duck, the woodcock, the snipe, and others; the latter feeds in soft, marshy places; the former are found in lakes and pouds. Speak of the order of their flight, their instinct, the nature of their covering at this season; and then call attention to the wisdom and goodness of Him who has created, and who watches over the whole.

III .- Farming and Gardening.

1. Ploughing and sowing wheat.

they are. An the Lord only knows what differed from the other lessons in being an something we suffered this time back, sence the factorial continuation rather than a lesson. The of winter. mine an poverty set in, an is often my poor object here was to make the children ob-Neddy, that's now a corp within there, serve the changes which took place in the God rest his sowl, used to come to the fad-ther, an say wisha fadther, 'tis a terrible world. This course of lessons formed a thing to be hungry. Are you hungry, kind of natural history of the year. The avourneen, himself id say to the child, teacher would question the children as to what had been observed by themselves

Teacher .- What sort of weather have Children .- Changeable.

T .- When is the weather most settled ? was so, being afeard that it would pain him, C. In summer and winter. T. What is when he had nothing for him to ate. An the difference between summer and winter? och, Sir, 'twas the bither tears I cried, whin C .- It is warm in summer, and cold in he says to me, after the third day's fasht, winter. T ._ But does it pass at once from on wid my clothes, for I don't know what's Which month of the autumn is October? come over me, but I'm so wake that I can't | C .- The second. T .- What difference put them on myself; and there's a misht would you expect to find between the weaover my eyes, that I can't see a stim of light. ther in July and in October? C-It Wisha, God help ye, avourneen, says I, would be much the warmest in July. Tan all that's in want an poverty an hardship; Yes. October and January would be so wid that, I made him lie down agin on about midway between summer and winter. the sop of straw in the corner, an I carried But suppose we take the beginning of Octohis little jacket an small clothes wid me to ber, what sort of weather do we find then? the pawn, and put 'em in pledge for a small C.-Mild. T.-Do you remember what

Having several other places to visit, and periods of the year somewhat different from thinking that I had said as much to the poor the rest. Generally speaking, it is mild in the gardener employed? C.—In digging up grey line of cirrho cumulus clouds, which widow as she was able to bear at the time, I October; but towards the end what is it? the earth. T.—What do you observe in gar-suddenly assumed, on the Northern edge, a

priest any thing about it in confession, for as persed," " parts of a cloud," T.-What tis only our sins he says we are bound to do we see between the parts? C .- Blue confess, I needle't mintion it at all, at all, for sky. T .- And what besides ? C .- The sun peeping through. T .- Yes, the sun peoping through-We have heavy cloudhand to her, "I must now bid you farewell; scattered through the sky, but here and there we see the blue sky, and the bright sun peeping through. What have you sun peeping through. observed morning and evening near the horizon ? C .- It appears like gold. Another voice .- It is like clouds tinged with gold. A third voice. It is like a sea of gold. T.—Yes; that is better still. Well, then, let me write this down: "The beginning of October is mild; towards the end, it is rather cold;" and throughout the month we have what sort of clouds? C.-Broken clouds. T.-With what peeping through! C.-The sun and the blue sky.

T .- Now we have said that the beginning is mild, and the end cold. What does that denote? C .- The approach of winter. T .- There are several other signs which denote the approach of winter. Let us take them in their order. We begin with the days. What about the days ! C .- They get shorter. T .- The days are not only shorter, but colder. When is the cold chiefly felt? C .- In the evening and in the morning.- The teacher then wrote on the slate, "The weather becomes cold and the

T.-Do we make any changes in respect

er clothing. T.—What does the fact of our being obliged to put on warmer clothing remind us off. C.—The approach of winter. T .- Well, now there is unother important point. We have done with the first; the second is -C .- The berries found in the hedges. T .- We shall come to that presently. How do the fields look in July and August? C.-Everything is green. If we go out in the month of October, what do we see ? C .- The leaves are falling of getting yellower. T .- "The leaves of the trees get yellow:" that is one point. The few. October is not the great month for the gins? C .- They change in colour. A Boy .- Master, what makes the haves change their colour? Is it the cold? T .-Keep that in mind, and ask me agair presentive. What is the colour of leaves in July? C.—Green. T.—What in November? C.—Brown or dark. T.—Wille in their vigour, what are they? C.—Green. T .- And when they fall off? C .- Irown. T.—Do they change at once from given to brown? C.—No, they get brown gradual T .- Yes; and when you go out in October and look at the trees, what do you find with respect to colour? C-There are different shades: yellow, and light treen, and brown. T .- From what colour do they change? C .- From green to brown. They assume a variety of colours as they pass from green to brown.

Now, Thomas Jackson asked me just now why leaves change their colour. Can any one tell me? C.—The sap is purified. T.—What maile the leaves to grow? C.—The sap. T. -If we remove the sap, what takes place? perceptible, as also the flesh tints. A company C.—The leaf begins to take. T.—Does all comprising scientific men of entirence, the the colour go at once? C.—No, gradually, I'.—As the sap leaves it, what becomes of the leaf? C.—It withers away gradually.: T.— What is the office of the leaf? C.—To perify the sap. T .- What becomes of the sap when t is purified ? C .- It goes down the tree. T. -What has the leaf lost? C .- Its nowishment. T.—And when it has no nourishment, what will happen? C.—It must wither and T .- What use is the sap to the tee? C.—It is its nourishment. T.—Yes; the sap being all gone, the leaf falls off; is the leaf of service to the tree any longer? C.—No T.—Is it of any service? C.—Yes; it manures the earth. T.—The leaf decays, and becomes nourishment fr:—what? C.—The earth T. our great Creator. What begon does the study of his works teach us?

Not to be wasteful.

T.—We have mentioned some of the changes which happen in October: Of what does the falling of the leaf remind us? C.—Of the approach of winter. T.—Now let me fiel something more reminding us of the approach of winter. C.—Some birds leave this country; they go to warmer countries. T .- You sail that the mornings and evenings get colder, and warm. T.—Yes; and again we see the ws- skill and science was approximately giving a seried dom and goodness of God in his provision of declared his intention of shortly giving a seried of lectures on the subject. After answering the comfort of those animals. There are some of lectures on the subject. After answering hirds which leave our country, because it is 30 numerous questions, the company separate. the woodcock, the snipe, and several other birds come to us. Why are they obliged to to come? C.—Because the country which they come from is so cold. T.—Yes; but there is another reason. C.—Because they have got no food. T.—Yes; these are the two things which always cause birds to inwe call birds that come to us in water? 400, it suddenly shot

leaves. T .- Now, if we were to go into he gardens

What does he want for them when winter is the troubled sky settled to its wonted rest, approaching? C.—Warmth. T.—Does he Whence sprang all this gorgeous display of phantasmagoric beauty? A few conturies ago.

hem? C .- Moisture. T .- Yes; they evaporate a quantity of moisture, and how do they so much. T .- Right; and when the gardeners ransplant in summer, they shade their plants, that there may not be so much evaporation. approach of winter, which we have mention-

1. The weather becomes cold. 2. The days get shert. 3. The leaves change colour, and begin to fall. 4. The clothing of animals gets

thicker. 5. Birds migrate. The time for this lesson expired before the feacher could work out all the subjects of his sketch.—The visitors went next into the eschers' training-room.]

THE SILVER CHARLE .-- On Saturday a silver casion) was presented to Mr. Hersfall, the Mayor of Liverpool, in compliance with an ancient custom, if not a sumptuary law, of the borough, when the birth of a child blesved the year of mayoralty. "The cradle," says the Liverpool Albion, "is a fairy-like model, of the value of £120, and is a beautiful work of art, placed under a glass shade, forming a magnifi-cent ornament for the drawing-room. The cent ornament for the drawing-room. general form of the body is that of the nautilushell, which was chosen as being appropriate to a scaport lown, on one side of which is chased, in high relief, a group of figures, representing a mother placing in the arms of its father their new-born child. Supporting the modallion on which the figures are placed are two angels, with expanded wings; and issuing from beneath them, and under the medation, are beautiful scrolls of poppies and lilies, emblems of Sleep and Peace. On the top of the scroll or apex sits the genius of Livermol; and at the foot stands the Liver, the ancient bearing in the arms of the town. The cradic was pareliased by subscription among the burgesses It bore, as well as a recital of the presentation and its cause, the following inscription :-

"YE SPIRIT OF YE LEGENDE.
"Gif Leverpooles good mair so everre be Made fatherre inne bys yere off majoraitee. Theme sal be giften bye ve townmenne free, And severre crafte to bys fair ladye."

THE NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT. On Monday evening, the 30th of October we visited the Hanover-square Concert Room to behold this new light; and certainly were amazed at this additional triumph of science. On entering the large room, we found it illuminated by a diffusive white light that showed to perfection the pictures on the ceiling and also some which had been placed in the room to prove the intensity and power of the new light. This test, a severe one, was perfectly satisfactory, for the greys and the yellows were plainly directors of gas companies, the proprietors of patents relating to lights of every kind, and multitude of highly intelligent and respectable neisons had largely assembled. Mr. Straite and Mr. Petrie, the discoverers and patentees were on the platform answering the eager spec-tions of the scientific men; and after a short interval, Mr. Straile gave a brief online of the host prominent characteristics of the new discovery, which was carnestly listened to, and frequently elicited bursts of genuine admiration. He stated that the problem of rendering the electric light permanent, self-regulating, and economical had been accomplished. Its advantages were, that not being combustible, it was harmless. That being without neat, it was not storing the richness that has been drawn or of it could be conveyed by wires as neatly as bell directly the Railroad is opened,) at a small prewites. It was economical, for the light of a hundred wax lights could be furnished for a penny an hour. The outer shade being re-Sherbrooke. moved, an elegant glass vase, about two feet in height, and six inches in diameter, of an arched shape, and on a metal plate, so that no air was admitted, was exposed to view. Wire, conveying the fluid, was all that was to be seen and the light was turned on and off by Mr Petrie, and the transition seemed from day to night, although there were several chandelies alight in the room. The delicate human hand thus controlling the fierce and most appalling we were obliged to change our ciothes. What thus controlling the fierce and most appalling happens to the coverings of animals?

They get thicker. T.—Yes; that we know struck all present, and an involuntary burst of from the study of their natural history. What is the object of this? C.—To keep then with which this matchless triumph of human dom and goodness of God in his arrest was skill and science was appreciated. hirds which leave our country, because it is 30 certainly impressed with amazement at the cold for them. What birds are these? C. certainly impressed with amazement at the The swallow. T.- Yes; and the solon good discovery, and admiration of the gentlemanly and modest bearing of the discoverers.-Jerroid's Paper.

METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENA. On the evening of Friday last, the 17th current, from 10h. 15m. to oh .--30m. of the 18th, the sky presented one of the most brilgrate; want of food, and the necessity of change liant exhibitions of what is commonly, but of climate. What guides the birds in their very incorrectly termed the Aurora Borealis, migrations? C.—Instinct. T.—But who commencing with a discount of the many statements. migrations? C.—Instinct. T.—But who commencing with a dim arch of light, elevating lanted this instinct? C.—God. T.—What ed about 15%, and resting on a base of about C.—Birds of passage. T.—And when we see the mriving, what do they remind as of? C.—The approach of whiter. T.—Vhat else light to a plane reaching from N. N. E. to is there to remind us of it? C.—The days get shorter and the weather colder. A.—What is zenith. At 10 h. 4 p. m. this hecame the in the vegetable world reminds us of the approach of winter? C .- The decy of the light shot forth and overspread the whole celestial vault. On a portion of the sky, reaching from N. to S., with about 15° Westing there might be faintly traced a

take them from sheltered places and put them phanlasmagoric beauty? A few conturies ago, into a field? C.-No. T.-llo knows that and our ancestors would have seen armies, and the winter is approaching, and he provides for traced lines of battle in the aerial diorana, the young and tender plants by putting them The historian, by a chain as airy as the radii under cover, or in places of shelter.

themselves, would have connected them with
There is another reason for transplanting in
the next events of importance that followed in autumn in preference to summer. What passes sequence. The Philosopher, lost in confrom plants when the sun shines much upon jecture, would have repassed the gulf that separated him from the vulgar, and unable to detect the cause would have sought porate a quantity of moisture, and now no they capital to detect the cause would have sought look? C.—Dry and withering. T.—By what only to enlarge, by astrological folly, the means can they replenish the moisture they means can they replenish the moisture they lose? C.—The fibres of the root suck it up of the would? In the nineteenth century from the earth. T.—Now, when a plant is just removed, will the roots, do you think, act our colleges and halls—when the workshop of as well as they did when they were in their the mechanic, and the cottage of the labourer, are the arena where many an obscure principle and find out why it is better to transplant plants in Physics may be involved ;—our actual adin autumn than in summer. You know enough to tell me. C.—Because in autumn they do not get rid of so much meisture, so it is not so much consequence if the roots do not suck up the consequence if the roots do not suck up the consequence if the roots do not suck up the consequence if the roots do not suck up the consequence if the roots do not suck up the consequence if the roots do not suck up the consequence if the roots do not suck up the consequence if the roots do not suck up the consequence if the roots do not suck up the consequence if the roots do not suck up the consequence if the roots do not suck up the consequence if the roots do not suck up the consequence if the roots do not suck up the consequence in the roots do not suck up the consequence in the roots do not suck up the consequence in the roots do not suck up the consequence in the roots do not suck up the roots do no facts, and surely a portion of the intellectual power of our newspaper press scattered through-out the world might be devoted to this end. In Now, go over, with me, the indications of the the Scotch Reformers' Gazette of the 12th October, 1848, we are informed that on the 9th of that month, a similar cerial display oc-curred at Glasgow, when "the influence of the coruscations of light on the needles of the electric telegraph was so eccentric and powerful, as to deflect them in rapid succession through several degrees beyond the range of the instru-ment, sometimes towards the West, and again to the East, so much as to render it almost impossible to read off or transmit any intelli-gence." 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 proxime. In September last there was a similar phenomenon visible here, (Williamstown, U. C.,) but though the arch was perfect, there was no refraction of colour, the whole mass of the bow being one of homogeneous shade, between yellow and orange .- Corr. Montreal Gozette.

anon opened up by the flickering silver.

PRINCE WINDISCHGRETZ,-The Generalissimo of the Austrian troops is exceedingly rich, and descends on the maternal de 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 Wallenstein. At the head of the Grand Duke Constantine's regiment of cuirassiers he greatly distinguished himself on several occasions in 1814, and was decorated with the cross of Maria Therese for resisting successfully for three hours, in a pass, a force of quadruple strength. The Grand Duke timself, whose ungovernable temper is well known, narrowly escaped being killed by him at Vienna, in front of his own Regiment, weatise he insulted the high-spirited Prince. Windischgentz is about sixty two years of age.

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