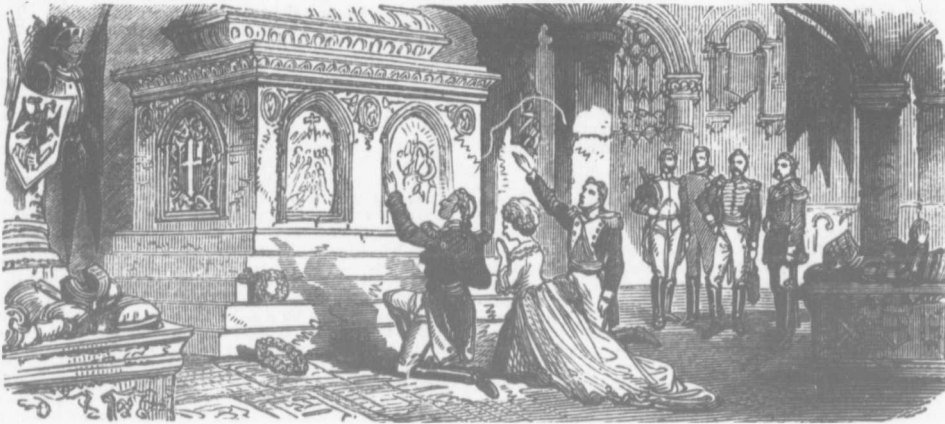




A SCENE AT THE TOMB OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.

1 S	1st Sunday in Advent.
2 M	Louis Napoleon declared Emperor of France, 1852.—Abdicated, 1870.
3 Tu	Battle of Hohenlinden, and defeat of the Austrians by the French, 1800.
4 W	Cardinal Richelieu died, 1642.
5 Th	Independence of the United States acknowledged in the king's speech, 1782.—England lost about 50,000 men, and about £130,000,000 sterling on this war. The war cost America 135,193,700 dollars, to say nothing of thousands of lives.
6 F	
7 S	
8 S	2nd Sunday in Advent.
9 M	Bramah (inventor of the Bramah press, &c.) died, 1814.
10 Tu	The Dey of Algiers assassinated by a soldier, 1754.
11 W	<i>James II. abdicated, 1688.</i>
12 Th	The Royal title, "King of Great Britain," first assumed, 1604.
13 F	Dr. Johnson, the "Leviathan of Literature," died, 1784.
14 S	Prince Albert died, aged forty-two, 1861, to the inexpressible grief of the nation.
15 S	3rd Sunday in Advent.
16 M	Wilhelm Grimm (writer of fairy tales, &c.) died at Berlin, 1839.
17 Tu	Maria Louisa (second wife of Bonaparte,) died, 1849.
18 W	Sir Robert Sale mortally wounded at the battle of Moodkee, in India, 1845.
19 Th	Turner (celebrated landscape painter) died at Chelsea, 1851.
20 F	England (being at war with America, France, and Spain) declared war with Holland, 1780.
21 S	<i>St. Thomas.</i>
22 S	4th Sunday in Advent.
23 M	Antwerp taken by France, 1832.
24 Tu	<i>Queen of Prussia married, 1793.</i>
25 W	—CHRISTMAS DAY.—
26 Th	[The 25th of December, 1796, was the coldest day ever known in England, the thermometer standing seventeen degrees below zero.]
27 F	
28 S	Queen Mary (wife of William III.) died, 1694.
29 S	1st Sunday aft. Christmas.
30 M	"Farewell! old year, we meet no more, Thy end draws on apace; Yet since thy birth how short it seems, How very brief a space."
31 Tu	

Min's Age.

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THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quar.	.. 7th, .. 36 min. past 11 morn.
Full Moon	.. 14th, .. 44 min. past 9 night.
Last Quar.	.. 23rd, .. 12 min. past 2 morn.
New Moon	.. 30th, .. 36 min. past 6 morn.

Reference to Illustration.

LOUISA AUGUSTA WILHELMINA AMELIA was the daughter of Charles, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and she was born at Hanover, in 1776. In 1793 she and her sister were presented at Frankfort to the King of Prussia, when the Prince-Royal was struck with her grace and beauty, and they were married on December 24, 1793, the union being one of mutual affection. In 1797 the prince ascended the throne as Frederick William III., and his consort became the model of a wife, a mother, and a queen—alleviating misery wherever she could, and rewarding merit whenever it was brought to her notice; and she was almost worshipped by the people, as well as by her husband and those around her.

Throughout the long period of the wars made by Bonaparte against Germany, Prussia—the state that should have done most to promote unity throughout the Fatherland—from a feeling of jealousy and cupidity, held aloof from her natural allies, and thus gave Bonaparte an opportunity of humiliating, piece by piece, the great country which, had it but held together like the bundle of sticks in the fable, might have resisted his power. There were two persons who saw this, and whilst bitterly regretting it, they had the misery of beholding the humiliation of their country with bitter indignation and sorrow, which deepened at last into despair. These were Queen Louisa, and the minister, Von Stein. Prussia, unhappily dazzled by a vain hope of territorial acquisition, failed at the proper time to join with Austria to repel the invader; and when at length Bonaparte established his brother-in-law, Murat, in the very heart of the Westphalian provinces, and demanded a contribution of £160,000 from the city of Frankfort, and £240,000 from Hamburg, popular indignation was aroused, and no words can paint the feelings of shame and patriotism which animated all ranks in Prussia when the rapid course of events left no longer any doubt, not only that their rights and interests were totally disregarded by France—in favour of whom they had made so many sacrifices—but, that they had sunk to this depth of degradation without any attempt to assert their dignity as an independent power.

At last the feeling of honour decided. Prussia could no longer endure the scorn of the insolent