



A SCENE FROM THE FIRST FRENCH REVOLUTION.

1873—SEPTEMBER—30 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon, 6th, 9-9 aft. New Moon, 21st, 5-51 ev.
Last Quar. 13th, 3-49 aft. First Quar. 29th, 2-56 aft.

		Sun Rises & Sets.	Moon Rises & Sets.	Age.
1 M	Battle of Sedan, when upwards of 14,000 Frenchmen were slaughtered, 1870. Next day Napoleon wrote to the King of Prussia—"Mon frère, n'ayant pu mourir à la tête de mes troupes, je dépose mon épée au pied de votre majesté.—NAPOLEON."	5 14r	Sets P.M.	9
2 Tu		6 43s	11 42	10
3 W		5 17r	After Mid-night	11
4 Th	Princess de Lamballe murdered, 1792.	6 39s	A.M.	12
5 F	John Home died, 1808.	5 21r	2 31	13
6 S	Sir John Fielding (celebrated London magistrate) died, 1780.	6 34s	Rises P.M.	14
7 S	13th Sunday after Trinity.	5 24r	7 17	15
8 M	Lieutenant Gale (an Englishman) made a balloon ascent with a horse from the Hippodrome, near Bordeaux. He landed safely; but from some mismanagement in detaching the horse from the balloon the latter broke away, and next morning Lieutenant Gale was found, dashed to pieces, in a field; 1830.	6 29s	7 33	16
9 Tu		5 27r	7 49	17
10 W		6 25s	8 7	18
11 Th		5 30r	8 26	19
12 F	Captain Tuckett wounded in a duel by the Earl of Cardigan, 1840.	6 21s	8 54	20
13 S	The Spaniards defeated in their grand attack upon Gibraltar by General Elliott, 1782.	5 33r	9 31	21
14 S	14th Sunday after Trinity.	6 16s	10 18	22
15 M	At Bourbon (France), the vault of the church fell in, and 600 persons were killed, 1775.	5 36r	11 16	23
16 Tu	Lord Bathurst died, 1775.	6 12s	After Mid-night	24
17 W	The ship <i>Kite</i> lost on a sand-bank on the coast of China, when the captain's wife and a part of the crew were captured by the natives, and exhibited in cages; 1840.	5 39r	A.M.	25
18 Th	"Bloody Assizes" held in the West of England by the infamous Judge Jeffries, 1685.	6 7s	1 33	26
19 F	Robert Emmet executed at Dublin for high treason, 1803.	5 43r	2 46	27
20 S		6 2s	3 56	28
21 S	15th Sunday after Trinity.	5 46r	5 5	29
22 M	The Year 5634 of the Jewish era commences.	5 58s	Sets P.M.	1
23 Tu	Sir Frederick Pollock born, 1783.	5 49r	6 39	2
24 W	In 1854 the income-tax was 14d. in the pound, in consequence of the Crimean war.	5 53s	6 53	3
25 Th	"Holy Alliance," in which Austria, Russia, and Prussia ostensibly bound themselves to be guided by Christian principles in all their political transactions; 1815.	5 53r	7 7	4
26 F	Wellington defeated Marshal Massena at Busaco, 1810.	5 48s	7 27	5
27 S		5 56r	7 53	6
28 S	16th Sunday after Trinity.	5 45s	8 32	7
29 M	MICHAELMAS DAY.	5 50r	9 25	8
30 Tu	George Whitefield (celebrated preacher) died, 1770.	5 39s	10 36	9

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

Of all the horrors enacted during the first French Revolution, there was probably none that presented so many fearful features as those which occurred from the 2nd to the 5th of September, 1792, when the prisons of Paris were broken open by the bloodthirsty revolutionists, and the hapless prisoners were ruthlessly butchered in cold blood—among them being a bishop and nearly one hundred priests.* The perpetrators of this massacre have been termed "septembrizers," and it has been computed that they put to death about twelve hundred innocent persons, whose only crime was the misfortune of being found in prison at this particular juncture, labouring under the charge of being Royalists. It may not be uninteresting, therefore, now that France has passed through another revolutionary ordeal, to recall one of the fearful scenes of that epoch, which has been appropriately styled the "REIGN OF TERROR."

Amongst the many who fell victims to the infuriated monsters of this period there was none whose fate has excited more pity than the unfortunate MARIA THERESA, PRINCESS DE LAMBALLE, whose amiable character drew down upon her the odium of the Revolutionary Tribunal, and who, although they dared not cast the slightest aspersion on her good name, yet wreaked their vengeance on her in the most savage way. The Princess was born at Turin, in 1745; and had married the Duke of Bourbon Penthièvre, by whom she was left a wealthy, young, beautiful, and amiable widow. She was a general favourite at the court of Louis XVI., and was devotedly attached to the unfortunate and ill-fated Maria Antoinette—her affection being warmly reciprocated by the Queen, who appointed the Princess intendant of the royal household. When the royal family were obliged to fly for safety to Varennes, Madame Lamballe escaped by another route to England, where, had she thought of herself alone, she could have remained in security, but hearing of her beloved mistress's imprisonment, she immediately went back to Paris to do all she could to alleviate her sorrow. This devotion, however, brought about her own death.

* Alison, in his *History of Europe*, thus describes the assassination of the bishop—"The cries now became loud for the Archbishop of Arles. 'I am he,' said the archbishop, mildly. 'Wretch!' exclaimed they, 'you have shed the blood of the patriots of Arles.'—'I never injured a human being,' replied the prelate. 'Then,' exclaimed a ruffian, 'I will despatch you.' And with that he struck him on the head with a sabre. The archbishop remained motionless, without even raising his hands to his head to avert a second blow. Upon this the assassin struck him across the face with his sabre, and the blood flowed in torrents over his dress; but still he neither moved nor fell; a third stroke laid him senseless on the pavement. Another murderer then leapt on his body and plunged his sword into his breast; it went in so far that he could not draw it out, and he broke it, and paraded the stump, with the watch of the archbishop which he seized from the dead body, through the streets."