



THE MENSCHIKOFF FAMILY ON THEIR WAY TO SIBERIA!

1873—JUNE—30 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quar. 3rd, 6-19 m. | Last Quar. 17th, 3-31 a. |  
Full Moon, 10th, 10-1 n. | New Moon, 24th, 9-12 n.

		Sun Rises & Sets.	Moon Rises & Sets.	Age.
1 S	<b>Whit Sunday.</b>	3 50r	Sets A.M.	6
2 M	(Memorable engagement between the Shannon and the Chesapeake, 1813.	8 7s	0 55	7
3 Tu	William Harvey (discoverer of the circulation of the blood) died, 1657.	3 48r	1 11	8
4 W	Marshall Davoust (Prince d'Eckmühl) and Duc de Angers died, 1821. (He was a fellow-student with Bonaparte at the military school of Brienne.)	8 8s	1 24	9
5 Th	Napoleon I. conferred the crown of Spain on his brother Joseph, 1808.	3 47r	1 37	10
6 F	Bishop Warburton died, 1778.—He was the son of the town-clerk of Newark.	8 10s	1 49	11
7 S		3 46r	2 0	12
8 S	<b>Trinity Sunday.</b>	8 12s	2 16	13
9 M	(The Allied Sovereigns, amidst enthusiastic rejoinders, entered London, 1814.	3 45r	2 33	14
10 Tu	Crystal Palace, Sydenham, opened by the Queen, 1854.	8 13s	Rises P.M.	15
11 W	James III. of Scotland killed near Bannockburn by his rebellious nobles, 1482.	3 44r	9 38	16
12 Th	The Dutch entered the Medway, and destroyed several ships, 1667.	8 15s	10 37	17
13 F	<i>Prince Menschikoff banished, 1727.</i>	3 44r	11 20	18
14 S	The Bastille taken, when the governor and officers were put to death, 1789.	8 16s	11 52	19
15 S	<b>1st Sunday after Trinity.</b>	3 44r	After Mid- night A.M.	20
16 M	(Campbell (poet) died, 1844.	8 17s	21	21
17 Tu	Broadwords forbidden by law to be worn in Scotland, 1784.	3 44r	0 32	22
18 W	Battle of Bunker's Hill, and defeat of the Americans, 1776.—Although defeated, they refer to the battle with national pride, on account of their heroic resistance.	8 18s	0 45	23
19 Th	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.	3 44r	1 2	24
20 F	Siege of Gibraltar commenced, 1793; terminated Feb. 5, 1795.	8 18s	1 16	25
21 S		3 44r	1 33	26
22 S	<b>2nd Sunday after Trinity.</b>	8 19s	1 53	27
23 M	(Battle of Bannockburn, 1314.	3 45r	2 20	28
24 Tu	<b>MIDSUMMER DAY.</b>	8 19s	2 56	29
25 W	Mutilated remains of a human body discovered near Norwich, 1831.—In Jan. 1609, William Sheward, a publican, confessed they were the remains of his wife, murdered by him. He recanted this, but was found guilty and executed on April 29, 1609.	3 45r	Sets P.M.	1
26 Th		8 20s	10 8	2
27 F		3 47r	10 38	3
28 S	Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.	8 19s	11 0	4
29 S	<b>3rd Sunday after Trinity.</b>	3 47r	11 16	5
30 M	In the reign of Henry VIII. land was generally let in England for 1s. per acre.	8 18s	11 30	6

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

THE remarkable career of ALEXANDER MENSCHIKOFF—who rose to the highest office of state in Russia during the reign of Peter the Great—is a remarkable instance of the fickleness of fortune exhibited not only in his rise, but in his downfall. He was born of parents who were so excessively poor that they could not afford to have him taught to read and write. After their death, he went to Moscow, where he found an asylum with a pastry-cook. He had a fine voice, and in short time became well known in that great city by the musical tone of his cry when vending his master's pastry in the street. Having attracted the notice of that eccentric monarch, Peter the Great, he was taken into his service, and soon became a great favourite with him, accompanying him in his travels; and on several occasions he personated the Czar, who appeared as a private person in his train. In the war with Charles XII. of Sweden, Menschikoff greatly distinguished himself, and won great honour at the celebrated battle of Poltava, when Charles was totally defeated, and fled to Bender. Peter now made Menschikoff first minister, and conferred upon him the titles of Baron and Prince of the Russian Empire, and also the title of Duke of Iugra. It was through Menschikoff that the celebrated Catherine (afterwards empress) was introduced to Peter. This remarkable woman was a Livonian of low birth, who, on the morning after her marriage with a sergeant in the Swedish army, found herself a prisoner of war to the Russians. She became the companion first of General Brera; next of Count Schouvaloff; and then of Menschikoff; by whom she was transferred to Peter when she was but nineteen years old. After a time he secretly married her, and when a period of twelve years had elapsed, their marriage was publicly solemnized with great pomp at St. Petersburg (in 1726), on which occasion she received the diadem and sceptre from the hands of her husband. Peter died the following year, and she was proclaimed sovereign Empress of all the Russias.

It is not very surprising that so extraordinary and sudden an elevation should cause Menschikoff sometimes to forget that he was a man, his enemies trembled at his presence; for, as his power was great, so was his revenge. After the death of his imperial master, to whom he was very devotedly attached, he remained faithful to Catherine; and upon her decease, in the year 1762, (which was hastened by intemperance) he placed the crown upon the head of Peter, the grandson to his benefactor, and son of the unfortunate Alexis, whose mother, Eudoxia, was the first wife of Peter the Great, and who was most barbarously treated by him. It is said that Menschikoff had formed the ambitious design of marrying his daughter to the young prince before he ascended the throne as Peter II. The sun of prosperity,

Alexis was tried by a secret tribunal by order of his father on a charge of conspiracy, and was condemned to death, after being made to renounce the succession to the crown. It was stated that he died from apoplexy, but it is doubtful but that he was secretly put to death in the year 1718 by order of his father.

(Continued.)

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