



"THE CHILD IS FATHER OF THE MAN."

1 W	Prince Alfred born, 1819.	Min's Age.
2 Th	Mary Innes died, at the advanced age of 137, in the Isle of Skye, 1814.	26
3 F	Bourbon dynasty restored, and Louis XVIII. entered Paris, 1814.	27
4 S	Sir Humphry Gilbert born, 1539.	28
5 S	Rogation Sunday.	29
6 M	The great Battle of Prague (the first in the Seven Years' War), 1757.	1
7 Tu	Marshal Suwarow died, 1800.	2
8 W	In France, in 1792, the military revolutionary watchword was—"War against castles; peace to cottages."	3
9 Th	HOLY THURSDAY.	4
10 F	Treaty of Peace betwixt Germany and France signed at Frankfurt, 1871.	5
11 S	Battle of Fontenoy, 1745.	6
12 S	Sunday after Ascension.	7
13 M	The English Government having determined to send convicts to Australia, a fleet sailed from Plymouth, carrying 558 male and 218 female convicts, 1787. [The convicts in one of the ships made a futile attempt to possess themselves of the vessel.]	8
14 Tu	Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugenie visited Q. Victoria at Windsor Castle, 1855.	9
15 W	Sir Thomas Fairfax born, 1611.	10
16 Th	France formed into an empire, and Bonaparte proclaimed Emperor of the French, 1804.	11
17 F	Whit Sunday.	12
18 S	In 1774 the remains of Edward I. were found nearly entire in Westminster Abbey.	13
19 S	Island of St. Helena discovered, under Juan de Nova Castilla, on St. Helena's day, 1502.	14
20 M	The Dutch afterwards held it until 1600, when they were expelled by the English.	15
21 Tu	Battle of Kilcullen, and defeat of the British by the Irish, 1795.	16
22 W	Queen Victoria born, 1819.	17
23 Th	"Long may she reign o'er us!"	18
24 F	Trinity Sunday.	19
25 S	A London Gazette extraordinary forged, with a view of affecting the funds, 1787.	20
26 M	The Life-Guards were first enrolled in 1788, on the disbanding of four troops of horse.	21
27 Tu	Restoration of Charles II., 1660.	22
28 W	Corpus Christi.—The Dauphin of France, (afterwards Louis XVI.) married to Marie Antoinette, 1770.—Defeat of the Austrians at the battle of Palestro, 1859.	23
29 Th		24
30 F		
31 S		

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon	.. 7th, .. 19 min. past 1 aftrn.
First Quar.	.. 15th, .. 6 min. past 4 aftrn.
Full Moon	.. 22nd, .. 8 min. past 11 night.
Last Quar.	.. 29th, .. 12 min. past 2 aftrn.

Reference to Illustration.

IN the year 1539, HUMPHRY GILBERT was born in the fine old Manor-house of Greenaway, near Dartmouth. He lost his father at an early age, and his mother married Mr. Raleigh, by whom she became the mother of the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh. The manor-house in which Gilbert first saw the light commanded an enchanting view, being delightfully situated in front of a splendid bay, the waters of which almost reached to the steps of the hall-door, although within a stone's throw vessels of heavy burden could ride safely at anchor. Here, on lawn and beach, "many a time and oft" sported Humphry and his younger brother, Walter Raleigh. Here did the boys often listen to the wonderful stories of old navigators, who told them of that newly-discovered land which lay beyond that line of light which marks the marriage of the sun with the sea! How the lads must have yearned for a sight of the rolling rivers—the mighty mountains—the primeval forests—the lakes of ocean size—and the extent of plains so vast that no eye could reach their boundaries; all of which had existed from the beginning, and until now, unknown to the western world! How they must have wondered what manner of men inhabited that marvellous land; and how their hearts must have beat and their blood fired as they heard of the red-skinned man hunting down the buffalo and catching the wild horse. Wordsworth has written that "the Child is father of the Man"—and tales such as these no doubt had the effect of fixing the future career of the two young heroes. For a time the brothers must part. Humphry was sent to Eton, and afterwards to Oxford—and both at school and at college he acquitted himself most creditably. He then went, in a military character, to Ireland, where, for his services, he was knighted in 1570. Returning to England, he married a rich heiress, but lost the greater part of his fortune in a joint speculation with Sir Thomas Smith for converting iron into copper. Gilbert having exhibited, in his early life, a strong taste for mathematics, he now applied himself to the correction of mathematical instruments and naval sea-cards. These studies led him to ponder the question of a north-west passage to the New World, with visions of which his mind was continually filled, till he became

firmly impressed he felt that the most material World and the to prove the pr China; and his Sir Francis Wa municated the sagacity for w saw the import Gilbert appear of that exami schemes, altho speculative, an with ridicule; great amount o too much admi

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