came to Falaise, noted as the birth-place of William the Conqueror. His description and remarks are curious:

"Between the castle and the town, William's equestrian statue has been erected, and on the other side of the castle I was shown the tanpits of his mother's father; this was accompanied by the remark that I might see that the business was still carried on 'though not in the same family.'

Since the Saxon invasion, no individual has so influenced the whole course of English history as William; probably at the same time he was the greatest benefactor of England. This will sound strange to some; but let it be remembered that the whole frame-work of Saxon society had become utterly corrupt and degenerate for a cen-The nobles and rich men were sunk in debauchery and sloth; cruelty and oppression were rife; and however much Saxons may have suffered under Norman rule, it was but a part of what they had been accustomed to impose on their own subordinates whom

they held in bondage.

"The benefits conferred by William on the social condition of the English were immense. He laid the foundation of personal freedom in his enactment: "If any slave remains without being claimed for in his enactment: "If any slave remains without being claimed for a year and a day in our cities, or burgs, or castles, from that day he becometh free, and let him be free for ever after from the yoke of servitude.' What Saxon king, or what contemporary of William dreamed of doing so much for removal of slavery? So, too, did he absolutely prohibit the exportation of slaves. 'Let him beware, (he says to the slave-dealer) that he destroys not a soul whom God has redeemed with his blood. Thus the Norman conquest led to the formation of a large free population, strongly attached to the Norman institutions by which they had so much profited; while the Saxons, who could no longer hold their bondmen, but saw them en-Saxons, who could no longer hold their bondmen, but saw them endowed with every privilege of liberty and made their equals, regarded all such measures of right and equity as injustice to themselves. Such were some of the benefits resulting from the day of Hastings. England may feel no shame or regret at the Norman character impressed on so many of her institutions."

2. TABLE OF THE KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

The House of	KINGS AND QUEENS.	Born A.D.	Re	igns	Ве	gan.	R	eigns	Ended.	_
Normandy	William I	. 1027		Dec.	25,	1066	Dec.	Sept	. 9, 1087	
44	William Rufus		" !	Sept.	. 26,	1087	. "	Aug.	2, 1100	4
******	Henry I			Aug.		1100		Dec.		
BLOIS	Stephen			Dec.	26,	1135		Oct.	25, 1154	
Plantagenet.				Dec-	19,	1154	"	July		
***	Richard I			sept.	_3,	1189	**	A pri	l 8, 1199	4
	John	1100				1199	1	Oct.	19, 1216	6
	Henry III		, ,	et.	28,	1216		Nov.	16, 1272	
"	Edward I					1272	I -	July		
	Edward II		٠ ،			1307		Jan.	7, 1327	
	Edward III		•			1327			21, 1377	
•••	Richard II			une	22,	1377	Dep.	Sept.	30, 1399	
ANCASTER	Henry IV								20, 1413	
	Henry V		1			1413			31, 1422	
	Henry VI				1,	1422	Dep.	Mar.	3, 1461	٤
	Edward IV			far.	4,	1461			9, 1483	
	Edward V	[1470]	" 1	pril	9,	1483	Dep.	June	26, 1483	1
***************************************	Richard III		" J	une	26,	1483	Dec.	Aug.	22, 1485	8
UDOR	Henry VII	1456	" A	lug.	22,	1485	"	April	21, 1509	8
***********	Henry VIII	1491	" A	pril	22,	1509	"	Jan.	28, 1547	t
*********	Edward VI	1537	" J	an.	28,	1547	"	July	6, 1553	11
	[Lady Jane Grey	. Dog	umen	ts ar	e ir	ı exist	ence b	oearin	g her sc	al s
	Queen, dated	as ear	iy as i	uly	9, a	nd as i	ate a	July	18, 1558	٠J.
********	Queen Mary Queen Elizabeth	1010	" "	uiy	٠ <u>۴</u> ,	1003	nec.	Nov.	17, 1558.	4
			7,	lov.	34,	1558 1603		Mar.	24, 1603.	6
	Charles I	1600	"	iai.	44, 07	1000	**	Mar.	27, 1625	9
	Commonwealth		" T	iai.	21,	1625		Jan.	30, 1649.	4
			" T	au.	ou,	1049	Enu.	May	29, 1660	12
	Charles II	1630	U	an.	3U,	1649	Dec.	reb.	6, 1685.	5
		1633		eb.	6,	1689	Aou.	Dec.	11, 1688.	
***************************************	William		}" F	eb.	13.	1689 {		Mar.		
4	and Mary)		•				28, 1694	
	Queen Anne			lar.	8,	1702			1, 1714.	
	George I		. Д	ug.	.1,	1714		June	11, 1727.	6
•••••	George II		•	une	11,	1727		Oct.	25, 1760.	7
******	George III		U	Ct.	Z5,	1760		jan.	29 , 1820.	8
******	George IV		J	an.	29,	1820		าิกม _ี	26 , 1830.	6
*******		1765		une :	26,	1830		June	20, 1837.	7
	Queen Victoria		66 T.						PRESER	

The authorities do not agree as to all the dates of birth-Educational Calendar, 1867.

VII. Miscellaneous Beadings.*

1. THE SLEEPING CHILD.

BY LEIGH HUNT.

A brook went dancing on its way,

And by its sunny margin lay A lovely infant sleeping. The murmur of the purling stream,

Broke not the spell which bound him, Like music breathing in his dream A lullaby around him.

It is a lovely sight to view Within this world of sorrow One spot which still retains the hue That earth from Heaven may borrow; And such was this, a scene so fair, Arrayed in summer brightness, And one fair being resting there.
One soul of radiant whiteness.

What happy dreams, fair child are given,
To cast their sunshine o'er thee? What cord unites that soul to heaven; Where visions glide before thee? For wandering smiles of cloudless mirth O'er thy glad features beaming, Say, not a thought—a form of earth, Alloys thine hour of dreaming!

Mayhap, afar on unseen wings, Thy silent spirit soaring, Now hears the burst from golden springs, Where angels are adoring; And with the pure angelic throng, Around their maker praising, The joyous hearts may join the song Ten thousand tongues are raising!

2. JUDGE NOT.

BY ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTER.

Judge not; the workings of his brain And of his heart thou canst not see; What looks to thy dim eyes a stain, In God's pure light may only be A scar, brought from some well-won field, Where thou would'st only faint and yield.

The look, the air, that frets thy sight,
May be a token, that below The soul has closed in deadly fight With some infernal fiery foe, Whose glance would scorch thy smiling grace, And cast thee shuddering on thy face !

The fall thou darest to despise-May-be the slackened angel's hand Has suffered it that he may rise And take a firmer, surer stand; Or, trusting less to earthly things, May henceforth learn to use his wings.

And judge none lost, but wait, and see, With hopeful pity, not disdain; The depth of the abyss may be The measure of the heights of pain And love and glory that may raise, This soul to God in after days!

3. THE QUEEN AND PRINCE.

The following is an extract from the Queen's book :-"It has been already stated that the Queen up to the period of her marriage had indulged strong feelings of political partizanship. Among the happy consequences of the marriage may be included the gradual extinction of any such feeling. The Prince had already shown, in the discussions and correspondence respecting the formation of his household, his own determination to stand clear from all political parties. Lord Melbourne now, most honor-ably to himself, supported the Prince in pressing the same course upon the Queen. He told the Prince that he thought the time was come when Her Majesty should have a general 'amnesty for the tories;' and on being spoken to by the Queen, to whom the

A brook went dancing on its way,
From bank to valley leaping,

NOTE TO TEACHERS.—FRIDAY READINGS FROM THE JOURNAL.—Our Chief motive in maintaining the "Miscellaneous" department of the Journal is mest gratifying success.