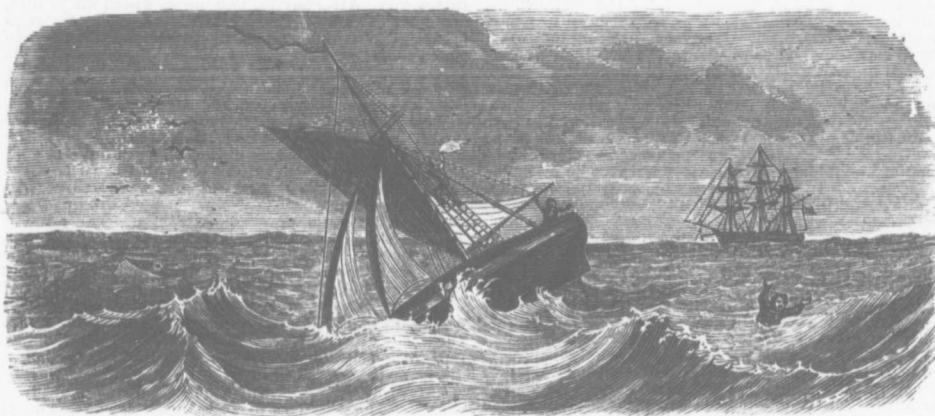




THE UNFORTUNATE FATE OF THE POET SHELLEY.

1 M	Louis Bonaparte (father of Napoleon III.) abdicated the throne of Holland, 1810.
2 Tu	Sir Robert Peel died, 1850.
3 W	Dr. Lyell murdered in the streets of Patna by the Indian mutineers, 1857.
4 Th	America declared "free, sovereign, and independent," 1776.
5 F	Algiers surrendered to a French armament, when the Dey was deposed, 1830.
6 S	Sir Thomas More bhd., 1535.
7 S	6th Sunday after Trinity.
8 M	<i>Pulteney (Earl of Bath) d., 1764.</i>
9 Tu	<i>[Shelley drowned, 1822.</i>
10 W	The first paper-mill erected in England was at Dartford, Kent, 1588.
11 Th	Louis Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria met at Villa Franca (after the battle of Solferino), and by mutual arrangement agreed to a treaty of peace, 1859.
12 F	On this day, 1772, Captain Cook departed from Plymouth on his second voyage of discovery.
13 S	7th Sunday after Trinity.
14 S	Earl Stanhope and 600 gentlemen celebrated the anniversary of French Revolution, 1790.
15 M	The Great Salt Lake chosen by the Mormons for an "everlasting abode," 1847.
16 Tu	In 1794, John Swinden, a letter-carrier, was executed in London for secreting a letter containing Bank of England notes to the amount of fifteen pounds!
17 W	George the Fourth crowned with great pomp and ceremony, in Westminster Abbey, 1821.
18 Th	Spanish Armada defeated, 1587.
19 F	8th Sunday after Trinity.
20 S	Battle of Shrewsbury, 1403.
21 S	Captain Warner sank the <i>John O'Garra</i> off Brighton, in an experiment with his invention for destroying ships, 1844.—Lord Kill-warden assassinated by an Irish mob, 1803.
22 M	Mr. Cocking killed in making a descent in a parachute from a balloon at Lee, 1837.
23 Tu	Dreadful earthquake at Frosolone, Naples, when 6,000 souls were destroyed, 1805.
24 W	Marshal Turenne killed at the battle of Salzbach, 1675.
25 Th	9th Sunday after Trinity.
26 F	(Battle of Talavera, and defeat of the French by the British and Spanish armies, 1809.
27 S	Mrs. Hicks and her daughter executed at Huntingdon, for witchcraft, 1716.
28 S	£10,000 awarded to Captain Johnson for making the first steam voyage to India, 1825.
29 M	
30 Tu	
31 W	

Mo's Age.

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THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon	.. 5th, .. 25 min. past 6 even.
First Quar.	.. 13th, .. 48 min. past 7 even.
Full Moon	.. 20th, .. 53 min. past 1 aftrn.
Last Quar.	.. 27th, .. 19 min. past 7 morn.

Reference to Illustration.

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY, one of England's most distinguished poets, was the son of Sir Timothy Shelley, the representative of an ancient family, and was born at Field Place, near Horsham, in 1792. In his early life the future poet was well nurtured, well educated, and, in addition to these great advantages, he was well cared for all his life through—forming a marked contrast to the men who have sung pleasant rhymes in the midst of privations and pressing cares.

In his fifteenth year, Shelley was sent to Eton, where he refused, with scorn and indignation, to submit to the "fagging system;" and as his spirit was not to be bent or broken, he had his way. Naturally shy and diffident, he did not join in the sports of his companions—and even as an Eton boy, was dreamy and imaginative, spending his leisure in making verses. Before leaving Eton, however, he fell in love with his beautiful young cousin, Harriet Grove, the daughter of a clergyman in Wiltshire. The families of the lovers looked favourably on the match; and at the age of eighteen Shelley was sent to Oxford. But Oxford was less kind than Eton, and cast him off for having written "*A Defence of Atheism*;" and the match was broken off, as the tone of Shelley's sceptical mind alarmed Miss Grove's parents. His father's indignation was also roused, and he, too, expelled him from his house. A brief sojourn in London followed, during which time Shelley composed his "*Queen Mab*." Sir Timothy soon became reconciled to his son; but the erratic poet having chosen to unite himself to a hotel-keeper's daughter, by a Gretna Green marriage, the wrath of the baronet was again aroused, and father and son became more at variance than ever. The union proved ill-assorted, and after three years of misery to both, Shelley separated from his wife, and his father allowed him £800 per annum. Not very long afterwards Shelley was agitated into temporary derangement by learning that his wife had destroyed herself. Two children had been the fruit of Shelley's marriage with his first wife, and these he failed in obtaining possession of after a protracted and painful lawsuit—Lord Eldon deciding that Shelley was not a fit and proper person to take care of them, by reason of his marked atheistical opinions. His poem, the "*Revolt of Islam*," which appeared soon afterwards, bears traces of

the excited state of mind that an injury to his health, this, Shelley, Wolstoncroft Shelley continuing the acquisition of Spezia, drowned during the circumstance.

In conjunction named William they named to Leghorn to Shelley, she immediately reading a volume from his pocket. He also, along with her, perished. After were all traces of Shelley's. But he burned, at Williams, we ashes were a Protestant burial place. The place.

Shelley's wife wrote her own death poem success. She



Ad

(8.)—WILLIAM commenced his Robert Walpole and consisted when party felt an intimation the intention of menace he received complacence, ing, and win-

"Nil co With his usual observed—"the Latin whom he had palest culpe tation was cor-

* She was the Williams," a well known by