

him and his most powerful friend, the Earl of Warwick, by whose help he had been placed on the throne. So Warwick took part with Henry, and was joined by the king's brother, the Duke of Clarence; and in March, 1470, Warwick actually took the king prisoner, but he escaped, and got back to London, raised an army, and defeated Warwick at Stamford. The earl fled to France, and in about five months' time returned with 60,000 men, and Edward was compelled to leave England for Holland. In November Parliament determined to replace Henry on the throne; and it was the part that he took in this restoration that caused Warwick to be called the King-maker, for he had made Edward king, and now displaced him and set up King Henry. But Edward, being assisted by his brother-in-law, the Duke of Burgundy, landed in England, on the 12th of March, 1471, soon reached London, sent Henry back to prison, and defeated Warwick, with great loss, at the battle of Barnet, the earl himself being killed. Margaret and her son Edward landed at Weymouth, and raised a force to endeavour to release her husband; but Edward gained a great victory at Tewkesbury, and having taken Prince Edward prisoner, caused him to be put to death. About six weeks afterwards Henry was murdered in the Tower. In 1481 the king made war against Scotland, took Berwick, and marched as far as Edinburgh, when a peace was agreed to. At length, in the twenty-third year of his reign, Edward died, some say from having eaten too much, and was buried at Windsor, with great state.

EDWARD V.

(Born at Westminster, November 4, 1471. Died in the Tower, June 26, 1483. Reigned 2 Months.)

When king Edward IV. died, his eldest son, Edward, was only eleven years old. He was at once proclaimed king, but Richard, Duke of Gloucester, the late king's brother, determined on wearing the crown himself. He got young Edward into his power, and Queen Elizabeth, alarmed for her own safety, took sanctuary at Westminster, with her other son, Richard, Duke of York, and five daughters. The Church was so powerful in those days, that any persons seeking its protection within a certain distance of a church were safe from injury, the monarch himself not daring to touch them. But Richard, having contrived to get himself styled Protector, persuaded the queen to entrust him with the little Duke of York, whom, with the young king, he imprisoned in the Tower, and soon afterwards executed Lord Rivers, who was the queen's brother, Lord Hastings, and other of her friends. In June, 1483, by the assistance of the Duke of Buckingham, he usurped the throne, declaring that the sons of the late king had no true title. So the poor little princes, Edward and his younger brother, who was not more than nine years old, were left in the Tower, without friends, and exposed to the malice of their wicked uncle. Their mother could not help them, and those noblemen who would have supported their cause were either banished or had been put to a shameful death. It is a shocking thing to think of these poor little boys, whose father was a king, being in such a sad state. Their uncle Richard, who did not feel himself safe on the throne so long as they lived, for the people and some of the powerful nobles might at length take their part, determined upon killing them; and one night, after they had retired to rest, two wicked wretches, hired by Richard—who had appointed as governor of the Tower a man who was ready to assist in the crime—crept into the room, and strangled the two little brothers, who were sleeping side by side. Their bodies were buried under a flight of stone stairs in the Tower. It is a very pitiable story, but we must mention that a good many persons never would believe that they were really murdered; and afterwards, as we shall see, several young men were brought forward, who were said to be the young King Edward. But we are afraid that terrible murder was really committed, and that their uncle Richard was a very bad man.

RICHARD III.

(Born at Fotheringay, October 21, 1450. Died at Bosworth, August 22, 1485. Reigned 2 Years.)

The very day after Richard, Duke of Gloucester, was proclaimed king, he married the lady Anne, daughter of King maker Warwick, and the widow of the young Prince of Wales, who had been so cruelly murdered after the battle of Tewkesbury. On the 6th of July, 1483, Richard and his queen were crowned at Westminster, and in the next month they were again crowned at York; and as the poor little princes were now dead, the king thought there was no one left to dispute his right to the crown. But the Duke of Buckingham, who had helped him to reach the throne, was not satisfied with the reward he had received, and consulted with the Bishops of

Exeter and Ely, the Marquis of Dorset, and other powerful lords, as to the best manner of dethroning Richard. Buckingham raised an army in Wales, and intended to go into Cornwall to get more men there; but the river Severn rose so high, that there was a flood for ten days, a great many lives were lost, and the duke's army, not being able to cross the river, dispersed, and Buckingham himself hid in the house of one of his old servants, named Bannister, who betrayed him to Richard, who caused him to be beheaded at Shrewsbury. There was at this time living abroad, Henry, Earl of Richmond, who was the grandson, by his father's side, of the widow of Henry V. (who had married Owen Tudor), and, by his mother's side, descended from John of Gaunt, son of Edward III. He always considered that he had a claim to the crown of England, and when he heard of the rebellion of the Duke of Buckingham, he raised an army to invade England, and drive Richard from the throne. He made an attempt, but his fleet was dispersed by a storm. Wishing to unite the houses of York and Lancaster, which had so long been at war, and so combine the power of all Richard's enemies, he solemnly promised to marry the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the late Edward IV. King Richard's wife had died, and he himself offered to marry Elizabeth, who was his niece, but was refused. On the 6th of August, 1485, the Earl of Richmond, who was aided by the King of France, landed at Milford Haven, in Wales, was soon joined by many of the English nobles, and on the 22nd of the same month met and defeated Richard near Market-Bosworth, in Leicestershire. Richard fought very bravely, but was killed, and Henry was crowned king on the field of battle.—*Kings and Queens of England.*

APRIL.

BY MRS. JERNINGHAM.

Month of smiles and showers,
Changeful skies, and flowers,
Hither, hither come!
I have wooed thee long,
These woodland scenes among,—
Hasten to thy home.

Scatter from thy hand,
Upon the teeming land,
Garlands fresh and fair:
Call the swallows back,
From their pathless track,
To meet thee here.

Thou ridest on the gale,
And the lily pale
Uprears its head:
Let thy dew-drops lie
Beneath the changeful sky,
Where Flora's couch is spread.

The cuckoo's voice is clear,
And to the listening ear,
Bright promise brings—
Of flowerets wild and free,
To whom the wandering bee
Its welcome sings.

The rook builds in the wood,
And rears its sable brood
Secure on high:
The lark from upland springs,
And loud its carol rings,
Ascending to the sky.

Sweet month, I bid thee hail!
The winter's coat of mail
No more is seen,—
But on the flowery lea,
And on the budding tree,
Fresh shoots of green.

Correction.—In the fourth line of the first of the verses on the death of Mrs. Glendonwyn, published in our last issue, for *new read grew*.