



HOW THE WRITINGS OF A CELEBRATED AUTHORESS WERE TREATED.

1 Tu	Pheasant shooting begins.	Man's Age.
2 W	Professor Arago (celebrated French physicist and astronomer) died, 1853.	1
3 Th	The Year 5633 of the Jewish era commences.	2
4 F	A false report of the taking of Sebastopol arrived in England, 1854.	3
5 S	From June 17 to Oct. 5, 1849, the deaths from cholera in London were nearly 14,000.	4
6 S	19th Sunday after Trinity.	5
7 M	General Fast and Day of Humiliation in England, on account of the Indian Mutiny, 1857.	6
8 Tu	Napoleon III. visited Bordeaux, and declared "The Empire is peace!" 1852.	7
9 W	"Waterloo-bridge Mystery," 1857	8
10 Th	Battle off Camperdown, and signal defeat of the Dutch by Admiral Duncan, 1797.	9
11 F	Jerome Bonaparte returned to France, after the long exile of thirty-two years, 1817.	10
12 S	Meeting of the Kings of Prussia and Holland with Napoleon III., at Compèigne, 1861.	11
13 S	20th Sunday after Trinity.	12
14 M	Exhibition of 1851 closed, 7,109,915 persons having visited it since its opening on May 1.	13
15 Tu	Bonaparte declared war upon Hamburg, in consequence of James Napper Tandy—accused of seditious practices—having been delivered up to the English, 1799.	14
16 W	General Mack surrendered Ulm to Bonaparte, when 30,000 Austrians, with 60 pieces of cannon, laid down their arms in dejection and disgrace, 1805.	15
17 Th	The formation of the celebrated Bridgewater Canal commenced, 1759.	16
18 F		17
19 S		18
20 S	21st Sunday after Trinity.	19
21 M	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.	20
22 Tu	Sir Cloudesley Shovel and all his ship's crew wrecked on the rocks of Scilly, 1707.	21
23 W	Marshal Junot born, 1771.	22
24 Th	Daniel Webster died, 1852.	23
25 F	National Jubilee in England on account of George III. entering into the fiftieth year of his reign, 1809.— <i>Royal Charter</i> wrecked on the Anglesa coast, 1559.	24
26 S		25
27 S	22nd Sunday after Trinity.	26
28 M	In 1817, an ukase was issued in Russia, forbidding the clergy to speak of the Czar in extravagant or fulsome praise! which it was their constant habit to indulge in.	27
29 Tu	Attempted insurrection at Strasburg by Louis Napoleon, 1836.	28
30 W	Thomas Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald, died, aged 82, 1860.	29
31 Th		

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon	.. 2nd, .. 31 min. past 3 aftn.
First Quar.	.. 9th, .. 4 min. past 9 night.
Full Moon	.. 16th, .. 35 min. past 3 aftn.
Last Quar.	.. 24th, .. 54 min. past 8 morn.

Reference to Illustration.

MADAME DE STAEL was the daughter of M. Necker, the celebrated minister of finance to Louis XVI. She was born in Paris on April 22, 1766, and in a long life passed through one of the stormiest periods of the history of France. Her parents being Protestants, she was educated at home—but her training, although different from that of the convents, was the best that could be obtained, and amply qualified her for the position she subsequently filled. Her unrestrained movements in society, and the position held by her father also gave her an early knowledge of public affairs and popular opinions, so that it began to be whispered among the *littérati* who assembled at M. Necker's, that his little daughter Anne would grow into a celebrity. This promise of excellence she soon fulfilled, and before her twentieth year she was favourably known, not only in the fashionable salons of Paris and at court, but among the writers of the time and by the populace. Through the influence of Marie Antoinette a marriage was arranged between her and the Baron de Staël Holstein, then Swedish ambassador at the French court, and M. Necker being anxious that his vast fortune should not pass into the hands of one differing from himself in creed, readily sanctioned her union with this Lutheran nobleman. The connection was not a happy one. Himself a man of no fortune, Baron de Staël, on coming into possession of his wife's fortune, squandered it lavishly, until even the provision which she had prudently made for her children was likely to be swallowed up, and then she left him. Her clear calculating intellect wisely dictated this step—but when her husband fell ill, her womanly nature asserted itself, and she returned to him, nursed him devotedly, and was with him when he died.

The years just before the great Revolution in France were full of political turmoil and trouble, and not only did Madame de Staël's genius urge her to take part in the discussions which then arose, but her position in society almost forced her into them. Her father had fallen a victim to partisanship, and had been banished for a year. He left Paris disgraced, but returned to it in triumph. The occurrence affected her greatly, and strengthened her love of liberty; but her ideas of liberty were not those of Robespierre and his comrades, whose violent acts she deprecated. When

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