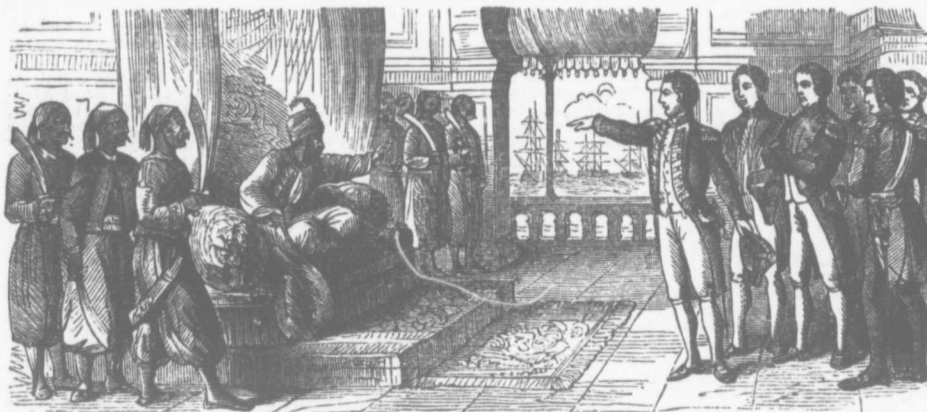




ADMIRAL KEPPEL'S INTERVIEW WITH THE DEY OF ALGIERS.

1 M	"A cold April, much bread and little wine." SPANISH PROVERB.	Man's Age.
2 Tu	<i>Admiral Keppel born, 1725.</i>	25
3 W	Prussia seized Hanover, and closed the Elbe and Weiser to the British, 1801.	26
4 Th	At Leicester Assizes, in 1790, a clergyman was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation for marrying a couple without banns or license.	27
5 F	Bonaparte resigned (for a brief space) his imperial dignity, at Fontainebleau, 1814.	28
6 S	Low Sunday. —1st Sun. aft. Easter	29
7 S	Fire Insurances due.	30
8 M	Act of Parliament passed for retaining Bonaparte at St. Helena, 1816.	1
9 Tu	Wellington defeated Marshal Soult at the battle of Toulouse, 1814.	2
10 W	Four French ships of the line, with many merchant ships, riding at anchor in the Basque Roads, attacked by Lord Gambier and Cochrane, and destroyed, 1809. Lord Gambier was tried for neglecting to support Cochrane, but acquitted.	3
11 Th		4
12 F		5
13 S		6
14 S	2nd Sunday after Easter.	7
15 M	[After much opposition, the Roman Catholic Relief Bill passed, 1829.	8
16 Tu	Battle of Culloden, 1746.—William Broughton, of Neston, who had been at the battle of Culloden, died in 1816, aged 106. He remained a healthy and industrious labourer to the end of his life; and used to call himself one of King George's hard bargains—having drawn his pension more than sixty years.	9
17 W		10
18 Th		11
19 F		12
20 S	Athens made the capital of the kingdom of modern Greece, 1833.	13
21 S	Third Sunday after Easter.	14
22 M	The celebrated naval adventurer, Paul Jones, burnt a sloop in Whitehaven harbour, 1778.	15
23 Tu	Shakespeare died, 1616. <i>St. George.</i>	16
24 W	"After thy death, I'll raise dissension sharp, Loud strife among the herd of little minds; Envy shall seek to dim thy wondrous page, But all the clearer will thy glory shine."— LUDWIG TIECK.	17
25 Th		18
26 F		19
27 S		20
28 S	Fourth Sunday after Easter.	21
29 M	<i>Trial of Lord Melville, 1806.</i>	22
30 Tu	A French privateer and prize worth £1,200,000, taken by the English, 1793.	23

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quar. .. 1st, .. 31 min. past 2 morn.
New Moon .. 7th, .. 32 min. past 12 night.
First Quar. .. 15th, .. 11 min. past 10 night.
Full Moon .. 23rd, .. 37 min. past 1 aftrn.
Last Quar. .. 30th, .. 21 min. past 8 morn.

Reference to Illustration.

THE Algerine pirates have been notorious throughout ancient and modern history for their excessive cruelties, and many have been the sad tales respecting Christians who have been condemned to a life of slavery when captured by the "Barbary Pirates," as they were called. On several memorable occasions they have been chastised by armaments directed against them by Spain, France, and England. On one occasion, the redoubtable Admiral Blake took them in hand and terrified them into pacific measures.

At a later date ADMIRAL KEPPEL was sent to the Dey of Algiers, to demand restitution of two ships which the pirates had taken. Preparation for attack being completed, Keppel boldly sailed with his squadron into the bay of Algiers, and cast anchor in front of the Dey's palace. He then landed, and attended only by his captain and barge's crew, demanded an immediate audience of the Dey; this being granted, he claimed full satisfaction for the injuries done to the subjects of his Britannic majesty. Surprised and enraged at the boldness of the admiral's remonstrance, the Dey exclaimed, "That he wondered at the English king's insolence in sending him a foolish beardless boy." To this Keppel, nothing daunted, made a spirited reply, at which the Dey threw himself into a violent passion, and forgetting the laws of all nations in respect to ambassadors, ordered his mutes to attend with the bowstring, at the same time telling Keppel he should pay for his audacity with his life. Unmoved with this menace, the admiral took the Dey to a window facing the bay, and showed him the English fleet riding at anchor, and told him, that if he dared to put him to death, there were Englishmen enough in that fleet to make him a glorious funeral pile. The Dey was wise enough to take the hint. The admiral obtained ample restitution, and came off in safety.

For continued acts of piracy, on a later occasion (in 1816) Lord Exmouth successfully bombarded the city of Algiers for three days, and compelled the Dey to abolish Christian Slavery in his dominions. In 1830, Algiers, after severe conflicts, surrendered to a French armament, when the Dey