



"VIVE LE ROI!"

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| 1 | Th | Battle of the Nile, 1798.—"Victory or Westminster Abbey!" exclaimed Nelson. |
| 2 | F | Charles X. abdicated the throne of France, 1830. Louis Philippe then accepted the throne.—[In this revolution 800 persons were killed, and 5,000 wounded.] |
| 3 | S | |
| 4 | S | 10th Sunday after Trinity. |
| 5 | M | Tangiers bombarded by three ships of the line, under the command of the Prince de Joinville, 1844.—Eugene Aram executed at York, 1789. |
| 6 | Tu | |
| 7 | W | Queen Caroline died, 1821. |
| 8 | Th | George Canning died, 1827. |
| 9 | F | Bonaparte sailed in the <i>Northumberland</i> for St. Helena, 1815, and was thereby prevented from further disturbing the peace of the world. |
| 10 | S | |
| 11 | S | 11th Sunday after Trinity. |
| 12 | M | Grouse Shooting begins. |
| 13 | Tu | Bomarsund surrendered unconditionally to the allied English and French fleets, 1854. The Governor Bodisco, and the garrison, about 2,000 men, became prisoners. |
| 14 | W | |
| 15 | Th | The French, after being repulsed three times, ultimately succeeded in entering Smolensko, and found the city, which had suffered a severe bombardment, burning, and in ruins, 1812.—Frederick the Great died, 1786. |
| 16 | F | |
| 17 | S | |
| 18 | S | 12th Sunday after Trinity. |
| 19 | M | Lords Balmerino, Kilmarnock, and others executed at the Tower of London for aiding in the Scotch rebellion, 1746.—Adrianople taken by the Russians, 1829. |
| 20 | Tu | |
| 21 | W | Defeat of the French by the British at the battle of Vimeira (Portugal), 1808. |
| 22 | Th | Toulon besieged and taken by the English, in the name of Louis XVII., 1793. |
| 23 | F | Longwy taken by the allied army of Austrians and Prussians, 1792. |
| 24 | S | Comte de Paris born, 1838. |
| 25 | S | 13th Sunday after Trinity. |
| 26 | M | [A Revolution commenced at Brussels, 1830. |
| 27 | Tu | Algiers bombarded by the English, under Lord Exmouth, 1816. |
| 28 | W | The Texel (Dutch) fleet, of twelve ships of the line, with thirteen Indiamen, surrendered to Admiral Mitchell, without firing a gun, 1799. |
| 29 | Th | |
| 30 | F | Convention of Cintra, 1808.—By this ill-advised compact the defeated French army, under Marshal Junot, was allowed to evacuate Portugal in British ships. |
| 31 | S | |

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THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon .. 4th, .. 46 min. past 9 morn.
First Quar. .. 12th, .. 52 min. past 5 morn.
Full Moon .. 18th, .. 53 min. past 8 even.
Last Quar. .. 25th, .. 35 min. past 8 even.

Reference to Illustration.

MANY times has Longwy, a frontier town in the north-east of France, been destined to witness an enemy parleying at its gates, and frequently to receive one inside them. The history of the fortress has been a dreary story of military glory from the earliest period in history to the present time; and the alternate struggles of Germany, of Spain, and of France to possess and retain the Duchies of Bar and Lorraine, form a melancholy catalogue of the miseries endured by the inhabitants of the district.

In the year 1670 Longwy was conquered and annexed to France by Louis XIV. Vauban—the celebrated engineer, who, during his lifetime, had been present at one hundred and forty battles, and erected thirty-three fortresses, to say nothing of renewing three hundred old ones—was next summoned to create a fortress of the second class upon the old mediæval site, and which was inspected several times during its construction by his ambitious master. In the war of the Spanish Succession which followed, Longwy was the scene of successive ravages by the French-Austrian and Anglo-Dutch armies, the latter under the command of the Duke of Marlborough.

In the wars of the Republic and the Austro-Prussian invasion of 1792, the hapless Longwy was the first fortress to succumb to the Duke of Brunswick. After a bombardment of five days, in which the town greatly suffered, the garrison revolted, and installed themselves in the cabarets, and maltreated the inhabitants. When the news of its surrender arrived in Paris, in the Assembly the inhabitants of Longwy were declared "infamous traitors to the country," and their habitations ordered to be razed. Its commander, M. de Lavergne, was carried to Paris and sentenced by the Revolutionary Tribunal to the guillotine. His wife entreated that she might partake his fate. She had followed him from prison to prison during three years; before his judges she became his advocate, but her tears, her moving eloquence, were fruitless. Sentence of death was uttered: vainly she begged to be permitted to die with him; then, rising up with the courage of despair, she denounced in impassionate language the tribunal; the chamber rang with her outcries of "*Vive le Roi!*" a cry most odious to the ears of those who had murdered their king. And when it

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Carpets

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