



THE LAST MOMENTS OF A ONCE POWERFUL QUEEN !

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| 1 F | Ramadân (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences. | Mn's Age. |
| 2 S | William II. slain in the New Forest, 1100. | |
| 3 S | 19th Sunday after Trinity. | 4 |
| 4 M | In 1804 Sir Sidney Smith unsuccessfully attempted to burn, with "catamarins," the French flotilla lying at Boulogne. | 5 |
| 5 Tu | The streets of Dublin were first lighted with gas in 1825; (London, in 1814). | 6 |
| 6 W | Dr. John George Zimmerman (celebrated author of the treatise on <i>Solitude</i>), died, 1793. | 7 |
| 7 Th | Henry Christophe, King of Hayti, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart during an insurrection, 1820. | 8 |
| 8 F | | 9 |
| 9 S | | 10 |
| 10 S | 20th Sunday after Trinity. | 11 |
| 11 M | Jerome Bonaparte returned to France, after an exile of thirty-two years, 1847. | 12 |
| 12 Tu | The French and Spanish fleets in the port of Vigo taken by Sir George Rooke, 1702. | 13 |
| 13 W | Murat, king of Naples, shot, 1815. | 14 |
| 14 Th | Battle of Jena, 1806. | 15 |
| 15 F | The Isle of Man was annexed to Great Britain in the year 1765. | 16 |
| 16 S | Battle of Leipsic, 1813. | 17 |
| 17 S | 21st Sunday after Trinity. | 18 |
| 18 M | Lord Palmerston died, 1865. | 19 |
| 19 Tu | Dean Swift died, 1745. | 20 |
| 20 W | Catherine Wilson executed in London for poisoning Mrs. Soames, and others, 1862. | 21 |
| 21 Th | Battle of Trafalgar, 1805. | 22 |
| 22 F | Sir William Molesworth died, 1855. | 23 |
| 23 S | Civil War began in England—battle of Edgehill, 1642. | 24 |
| 24 S | 22nd Sunday after Trinity. | 25 |
| 25 M | Accession of George III., 1760. | 26 |
| 26 Tu | <i>Royal Charter</i> wrecked, 1859. | 27 |
| 27 W | In London, in 1785 (the "good old times!") there were 100 persons executed for crimes for which they would now perhaps get but six months' imprisonment. | 28 |
| 28 Th | Edmund Cartwright, inventor of the powerloom, died, 1823. | 29 |
| 29 F | | 30 |
| 30 S | | 31 |
| 31 S | 23rd Sunday after Trinity. | 2 |

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quar. . . 7th, .. 5 min. past 4 aftern.
 Full Moon .. 14th, .. 14 min. past 11 night.
 Last Quar. . . 21st, .. 13 min. past 2 aftern.
 New Moon .. 28th, .. 13 min. past 5 morn.

Reference to Illustration.

MARIE DE MEDICI, Queen of Henry IV. of France (who was assassinated by the fanatic Ravallac), was the daughter of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. She was married to Henry IV. at Lyons in the year 1600, but the union was a most unhappy one, and she rendered his life miserable. She was crowned at St. Denis on the 13th of May, 1610, and the next day the king was assassinated, and she was suspected of having a secret part in the assassination. Being named regent during the minority of her son, Louis XIII., she reversed the policy of his father, and during the seven years in which her regency lasted, France was convulsed with broils, cabals, and intrigues. When Louis was declared of age, Marie's influence gradually declined, and the only friend she ever had—Cardinal Richelieu—forsook her, and joined the king. Marie would have contended with her son in open war, but Richelieu threatened to imprison her for life, and she was forced to seek a refuge in Brussels, where she lived for a period of seven years, supported by a pension from the Spanish court—one of her daughters, Elizabeth, being wife of Philip IV. of Spain.

Marie de Medici was ever foiled by the superior diplomacy of Richelieu, and although she nearly caused a breach betwixt France and Spain, she was strongly urged by Richelieu to return to Italy—and he would have allowed her a liberal pension if she had done so; but this was too much like yielding to circumstances to suit her haughty spirit, and she gained the consent of Charles I. of England (who had married Henrietta, another of her daughters) to allow her to live in England. The queen of Charles, on account of her levity, was barely tolerated at that period, and Charles had been forced by repeated remonstrances of his parliament to dismiss his wife's foreign chaplain and servants; and it was not likely that her mother, who brought over with her a retinue of servants, would be received with favour by the

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