



"WHY! IT HAS A FLAT SURFACE!"

1874—JANUARY—31 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 2nd, 7-3 ev. New Moon, 14th, 8-0 mn.
Last Quar. 16th, 7-53 ev. First Quar. 24th, 12-43 nt.

		Sun Rises & Sets.	Moon Rises & Sets.	App.
1 Th	New Year's Day.	8 8r	Rises P.M.	13
2 F	Hanging criminals in chains was abolished in Great Britain in the year 1834.	4 0s	3 20	☺
3 S	George Monk, Duke of Albemarle (restorer of Stuart dynasty), died, 1670.	8 8r	4 26	15
4 S	2nd Sunday after Christmas.	4 3s	5 38	16
5 M	Sealing-wax was not brought into use in England until about 1569.	8 7r	6 52	17
6 Tu	Epiphany.	4 6s	8 6	18
7 W	Sir T. Lawrence died, 1830.	8 7r	9 17	19
8 Th	"Frugality is an estate alone."	4 8s	10 27	20
9 F	Caroline Lucretia Herschel (astronomer) died at the age of ninety-seven, 1848.	8 5r	11 34	21
10 S	That inestimable boon, the Penny Postage, commenced, 1840.	4 11s	After Mid-	☾
11 S	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	8 4r	night A.M.	23
12 M	In 1822 the winter was so mild that various flowers bloomed through January.	4 14s	1 56	24
13 Tu	Lord Eldon died, 1838.	8 3r	3 12	25
14 W	Queen Elizabeth crowned, 1559.	4 17s	4 29	26
15 Th	"Happy men shall have many friends."	8 1r	5 47	27
16 F	Battle of Corunna, and death of Sir John Moore, 1809.	4 20s	6 59	28
17 S	John Ray (naturalist), d., 1704.	8 0r	8 0	29
18 S	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	4 23s	Sets P.M.	☽
19 M	Tropman executed for the murder of the Kinck family at Pantin, 1870.	7 58r	5 41	1
20 Tu	In 1794 bigamy was declared to be no longer a felony, but to be punished as larceny.	4 25s	7 13	2
21 W	Louis XVI. beheaded, 1793 — His Queen, Marie Antoinette, shared the same fate in October following.	7 56r	8 41	3
22 Th	William Pitt died, 1806. A public funeral was decreed to his honour by Parliament.	4 29s	10 8	4
23 F	Princess-Royal of England married to Prince Frederick-William of Prussia, 1808.	7 53r	11 33	5
24 S	3rd Sunday after Epiphany.	4 32s	After Mid-	☾
25 S	The remains of a Mammoth were found at Harwich in 1803.	7 51r	night A.M.	8
26 M	Dr. Bell died, 1832.	4 38s	2 22	8
27 Tu	"Good cheap, is dear at long run."	7 48r	3 46	9
28 W	George III. (first sovereign of the Hanoverian dynasty born in England) died, 1820.	4 38s	5 3	10
29 Th	The first printing executed in Australia was in the year 1810.	7 48r	6 12	11
30 F	John Ferguson, of Cairnbrock, died, leaving £125,000 to various institutions, 1852.	4 43s	7 6	12
31 S		7 42r	7 47	13

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE, the most celebrated portrait painter of his age, was born at Bristol in 1769, and was the son of an innkeeper in poor circumstances. When but a child of six years, he evinced remarkable aptitude and skill in taking portraits, and his father would often introduce him to the guests in the inn parlour, who were chiefly farmers of the vicinity, that he might turn his gift to profitable account. The lad was able to dash off an excellent likeness in a few minutes, and the good-natured farmers were so pleased to have their "pictures in little"—a luxury procurable only by the rich in those pre-photographic days—that the little artist's fees formed a considerable adjunct to his father's receipts. From that period until about eight years of age the boy went to school, but beyond this, and a few lessons in languages, his education was self-acquired.

During the few years that his father remained at Bristol, Lawrence most industriously used his privilege of admission into many of the galleries of the neighbouring gentry to add to his artistic experience by copying the subjects which commanded his admiration; and a copy of Raphael's "Transfiguration" which he executed, procured him the prize of five guineas and a silver palette from the Society for the encouragement of the Arts. In the year 1782 he removed with his family to Bath, where he actively employed himself in taking portraits in crayon. Luckily for Lawrence, not only was he a painter, but he was handsome in face and in figure, attractive in manner, and cheerful and amusing in company. These advantages, coupled with his facilities for communicating pleasure by the pencil, secured him a welcome reception in private families—to which he was admitted on terms of familiarity and fondness, where, without his good qualities, no professional talent would have introduced him.

When Lawrence came to London in 1787, still but a lad of eighteen, he had no ordinary names to compete with, as Reynolds, Barry, Opie, and Hopper were in the fullness of their celebrity. From 1787 to 1791, the first four years of his residence in London, the gradations of proficiency and the steps of his career are comparatively obscure. But a portrait of Miss Farren, the celebrated actress (afterwards Countess of Derby), which he had painted, brought Lawrence more particularly into notice; and in 1791 he was sent to the Royal Academy by the desire of the Queen, and by the direct command of the King. From that time the tide of business set in, and one happy hit led to another, he left all competitors behind him. He now entered upon an exceptionally brilliant career. Succeeding Sir Joshua Reynolds as painter-in-ordinary to George III., and having the patronage and friendship of the Prince of Wales, very many of the prominent men of the time sat to him. Amongst their number were Louis XVIII. and Charles X. of France, Pius VII., Cardinal Gonsalvi, Blucher, Wellington, and many members of the royal family and the nobility, besides numerous continental celebrities. Knighthood was conferred on him at the instance of the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.), who sat to him several times. In 1820 Lawrence was made President of the Royal Academy, being