

out as not unwholesome; but the Vatican (with almost every other place within the walls where a man might particularly wish to reside) is among the unblest; and his Holiness, during the summer months, puts on his nightcap in the Quirinal Palace.

The society of Rome is said to be good, and the amusements numerous. I know nothing of either, and console myself under the ignorance of these matters by turning over a portfolio, which had never been filled by an attendance on conversazioni and music meetings. — *Sketches of a Travelling Artist.*

ASCENT OF THE RIVER SCHELDT.—The dykes and their supporting embankments are seen in great perfection along the shores of South Beveland, the Island of Wolcheren, and one of the most beautiful and fertile territories of Holland; that is to say, beautiful for its cultivation and its fertility in all kinds of grain, madder pulse, hemp, rape, and flax; in its abundance of orchards of apples, pears, cherries, and plums; in the number of its villages, situated in the midst of trees, but, to the navigator of the river, known only to exist from the frequent spires and churches that are seen to rise in every direction out of the woods. Even in those villages that are close to the banks, seldom is any part of the houses visible, except the chimneys and the tiled roofs; but a church spire in the midst of trees, and a windmill erected on the bank or some artificial mount, the better to catch the breeze, are sure indications of the co-existence of a little hamlet with those conspicuous objects. — *Family Library.*

FROM MAXIMS OF A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN.

WAITERS.—I always endeavour to be liberal with waiters and 'such small deer,' and I reckon that I save ten pounds a year by so doing; for if you will not pay them they will pay themselves. I get the freshest chops, the best segars, and a civil good night, with the use of an umbrella when it rains, by this simple expedient. whereas I observe that your niggardly rewarders are always 'to seek' for someone or more of these comforts of life. It is the way of the world, from the peer to the post boy; we serve those persons with most pleasure, from whom we derive most profit.

AUTHORS.—Young authors are a very sore race, if you touch one of their faults, though with ever so tender a finger; I know not wherefore. If a man mount a pedestal to attract notice to himself, we should not wonder if, having a hole or two in his hose, he is told of them by the standers by.

Young authors are in general very gluttons of praise and ostriches in the digestion of it: nothing sits uneasily on their stomachs but censure. They will bolt any given quantity of praise you can bring them—'the total grain unsifted, husks and all.' But if you add a morsel or so of dry advice, or hint an amendment, phew! the entire gunpowder of their genius is fired off the instant, and beware of the explosion. Yet indiscriminate praise is certainly the ruin of young ability. As there are some men so cynical, that they will tell you only of your errors, so there are others who will only flatter you for your merits, and conceal your faults. This is like praising the cut of your coat, and winking at the hole in the elbow.

SELF PRAISE.—I never believe in the virtues of a man who makes an inventory of them, and boasts of the items, for these reasons; the first is, I can't.

COMPLAINTS OF LIFE.—Those who most complain of life are those who have made it disagreeable. Some men stuff their beds with the thorns of remorse, instead of the down of repose, and when they lay on them, they roar with the agony they have inflicted on themselves. As reasonably might the ass complain of the thistles which wound his mouth when he persists in chewing them. Those who most feel the load of life complain the least of it.

Our sorest disappointments are made out of our sweetest hopes, as the best vinegar is made from the best wine. It were happier if men would hope less, that they might be less disappointed; but who shall set the mark, and who would keep within it if it were set?

In argument you need not trouble yourself to contradict a positive man; let him alone and he will very soon do it himself. — *Monthly Magazine.*

GLEANINGS FROM BORNE'S WORKS.—'Never was Luther wiser than when he threw the inkstand at the devil's head! For the devil dreads nothing but ink, and betakes himself to his heels as soon as he noses it.' 'Freedom may use her tongue, because speech is both her weapon and her spoils: but despotism is lost from the moment it attempts to vindicate its ways.' — *Literary Gazette.*

An acquaintance of Sheridan's being anxious to obtain some information from him, commenced his speech with the following common-place:—'Now, Mr. Sheridan, I'm about to ask a very impertinent question. 'Don't ask it then,' was Sheridan's reply.

CURIOUS CUSTOM.—In Abyssinia, 'it is the custom to feed their guests by cramming them: and when a man invites a friend to eat with himself and his wife it is reckoned very unpolite if the wife does not feed the guest with her own hands; the husband will also at times cram the guest, male or female without distinction, and the more voraciously the visitor eats, the better bred he is esteemed, except when necessity causes a scanty table, as in a camp or on a march, then, the more gluttonously a person eats, the less he is regarded.' — *Pearce's Travels in Abyssinia.*

NURSERIES OF CRIME IN LONDON.—Were prevention instead of punishment the object pursued, we should not have to wonder and grieve at the nurseries of crime so openly winked at and tolerated in the metropolis, among the most atrocious and fatal of which stands Newgate itself. But, besides this grand school, Mr. W. informs us, 'London abounds with smaller nurseries of petty offences by persons of every age, from infancy to manhood. I had the opportunity of strictly examining more than a hundred thieves, between eight and fourteen years, as to the immediate cause of their becoming thieves; and, in nineteen cases out of twenty, it appeared, that the boy had not committed his first crime spontaneously, but had been persuaded to commence the career of thieving by persons whose business it is to practice this kind of seduction. The most numerous class of such seducers consists of experienced thieves, both men and boys, who look out for boys not criminal, to whom they represent the life of a thief as abounding in pleasure. The object of these representations is to obtain instruments with which experienced thieves may commit robberies with less danger to themselves—participants whose ignorance of the trade subjects them to be put forward into the most dangerous situations, and to be cheated in the division of the spoil. But words are not the only means of seduction employed in such cases; food is given to the hungry, and all kinds of stimulating enjoyments are presented to others who do not want the means of subsistence, I state what I know to be a fact, in saying, that a practised thief often spends as much as ten pounds in the course of a few days, for the purpose of corrupting a youth, by taking him to play-houses and other shows, and allowing him to eat and drink extravagantly at pastry-cooks, fruit-shops, and public-houses. The inevitable consequences of such indulgences is the victims discontent with his previous mode of life, and, when his feeling predominates, he is considered ripe for receiving, without alarm, the suggestions of his seducer. Other means are described, which we need not extract; but another class of seducers consists of both men and women, but principally of old women, the keepers of fruit-stalls and small cake-shops, which stalls and shops they keep but as a cloak to their real trade, that of persuading children to become thieves, and receiving goods stolen by children. The methods of seduction pursued by these people are, for the most part similar to those adopted by the class mentioned above; but they are distinguished from the thieves by some peculiarities. Residing always in the same spot, and, apparently, engaged in an honest calling, they have superior opportunities of practising on children, who, until known to them, were perfectly well disposed. Several instances came to my knowledge of boys, the sons of decent trades-people, carefully educated, apprenticed to some trade, and with every prospect of leading an industrious and honest life, who were seduced by persons of the class in question. The course of seduction is about as follows:—The child buys fruit and cakes at the stall or shop, the keeper of which takes pains to form a familiar acquaintance with him, by conversation, artful it must be called in this case, but such as is used by all good teachers, in order to gain a pupil's confidence; He passes the shop one day without money, and is invited to help himself upon trust. If he yield to the first temptation, it is all over with him. Considering his

previous acquaintance with the temper, it is almost a matter of course that he yields. Once in debt, he continues to indulge himself without restraint, and is soon involved far beyond his means of payment. where is the police to save him? No act of robbery has been committed, and the police, therefore, is absent. Probably his parents or master have impressed on him, that it is wrong to run in debt. He is already criminal in his own eyes. Instead of confessing his difficulty to his friends, he thinks of them with fear. All his sensations are watched by the wretch, who now begins to talk slightly of harsh parents and task masters, and insinuates her own superior affection. By degrees, more or less slow, according to the degree of her art, and the excitability of the boy's temperament, she gets a complete mastery of his mind. At length she guides him to the first step in crime, by complaining of want of money; perhaps, threatening to apply his parents, and suggesting that he may easily repay her by taking some trifling article from his master's shop. The first robbery committed, the chances are a thousand to one that the thief sooner or later be transported or hanged. He goes on robbing his master, or, perhaps, his parent; the woman disposes of the stolen property, giving him only a moderate share of the money obtained; she introduces him to other boys, who are following the same career: he soon learns to prefer idleness and luxuries to labour and plain food; and, after a while, becoming an expert thief, deserts his original seducer, with whom he is no longer willing to share the fruits of his plunder, connects himself with a gang, probably takes a mistress, and is a confirmed robber, on the high road to Botany Bay or the gallows.'—Facts relating to the Punishment of Death, by E. G. Wakefield.

ORIGINAL.

HISTORY OF POLAND.

On the 6th of February, 1794, the Baron d'Inhlestrohm who had succeeded the Count de Sievers as Ambassador at Warsaw, demanded a public annulling of the acts of the Diets of 1788 and 1791, together with the form of the Constitution then established, and the surrender of every paper, whether in public records or private Cabinets, respecting that transaction. The Court of Russia soon afterwards issued its mandate for the reduction of the military force to 16,000 men. This was opposed by several Regiments, particularly in South Prussia, when the dissatisfied troops, headed by the gallant Madalinski, a Polish nobleman, and brigadier of the national troops, peremptorily refused to disband. the spirit of resistance was widely diffused and the Capital assumed a military aspect. In this situation 15,000 troops were sent from Russia into Poland, the ambassador was instructed to deliver to the permanent council an official document, representing the danger that threatened the king, and requesting the Commissioners of War to dispatch an army to oppose Madalinski, and the permanent council was desired to take into custody every suspected person. Both these requisitions were, however, refused; and it was pointedly replied to the latter that, according to the laws of the republic, no Polish nobleman could be arrested without being legally convicted.

The imperious conduct of the Russians, drove the oppressed Poles to desperation. The peasants were compelled to lodge and board the Russian soldiers, and to transport them from place to place, without receiving the least remuneration, or any other reward than brutality and insolence. It could not be expected that a gallant and high-spirited people would long tamely submit to such insult and injury. The patriotic spirit though latent, was not extinguished. It was roused into action by incessant sufferings and continued efforts of the intrepid Kosciusko, who early in February appeared at the head of a considerable body of Polish troops and insurgents attacked the Prussians who had taken possession of their country, forced them to retreat and pursued them to a considerable distance.—The Russian troops having evacuated Cracow on the 23rd of March, Kosciusko entered the town on the night of the 24th and next morning ordered the gates to be shut and declared himself to be the Commander-in-chief of all the Polish forces. He then imposed an Oath of fidelity on all the military in the city, took possession of the public treasure, and proceeded to measures of military sequestration. On the day on which he entered Cracow, he issued a proclamation, couched in the most energetic terms, inviting the nation to shake off their disgraceful fetters, and to unite in forming a new confederation. the proclamation was received with unanimous applause; and long live Kosciusko! resounded from every quarter. He was conducted to the Town house, and presented to the principal nobility, who had assembled there to receive him, and by them he was formally invested with the title of general. Every article for the support of his army was abundantly supplied. On the 26th the different corporations assembled under their respective banners before the Town house, whence the magistrates led them in procession to the Church of the holy Virgin, where the Constitution of the 3rd of May 1791 was publicly read with great solemnity, and an oath taken to defend it. The Polish nobles had no sooner taken the oaths in presence of Kosciusko; than they departed for their respective homes, in order to assemble and arm their vassals. Baron d'Inglebrohm; about the same time surrounded the diet at Warsaw with a military force, and demanded the surrender of the arsenal. This demand was spiritedly resisted, and notice of it having been sent to Kosciusko, he about the end of March, took the rout to Warsaw with his army, and a reinforcement of 4,000 peasants, armed with pikes. On the 4th of April he was met by a detachment of 6,000 Russians, with a park of heavy artillery on their march to reduce Cracow. A fierce encounter