



STANISLAUS, THE LAST KING OF POLAND, RESIGNING THE CROWN.

1 Th	O'Connell mortally wounded Mr. d'Esterre in a duel, 1815.	Mn's Age.
2 F	The first Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland held, 1801.	
3 S	The Times fined £200 for libels on the Prince of Wales and Duke of Clarence, 1790.	24
4 S	Sexagesima Sunday.	25
5 M	Beranger, the French poet, convicted and fined 10,000 francs for "bringing the king (Charles X.) and religion into contempt," 1828.	26
6 Tu	Battle of Eylau, 1807.	27
7 W	The "Idées Napoléennes" published by Louis Napoleon, 1839.	28
8 Th	The gallant Major-General Dick killed at the battle of Sobraon, 1846.	29
9 F	Queen Victoria married, 1840.	1
10 S	Shrove Sunday—Quinquagesima.	2
11 M	Stanislaus II. died at St. Petersburg, a state prisoner, 1798.	3
12 Tu	One hundred years ago there were only three newspapers published in Scotland.	4
13 W	Ash Wednesday.	5
14 Th	Partition Treaty of Poland, 1772. "Unhappy Poland, plundered alike by friends and foes!"—Transportation of convicts from England to Australia ceased, 1853.	6
15 F	Sir Charles Napier achieved a glorious victory over the Ameers of Scinde, 1843.	7
16 S	First Sunday in Lent.—Quadragesima.	8
17 M	Siege of Paris ended, 1871.	9
18 Tu	Run on the Bank of England for specie, when £1 and £2 notes were issued, 1797.	10
19 W	[Sydney Smith died, 1845.—"Jesters oft do prove prophets."—SHAKESPEARE.	11
20 Th	Execution in London of five pirates for the murder of the captain of the ship <i>Flowery Land</i> on the high seas, 1864.—	12
21 F	"For murder, though it hath no tongue, will With most miraculous organ." [speak SHAKESPEARE.	13
22 S	Second Sunday in Lent.	14
23 M	<i>Birkenhead</i> lost, 1852.	15
24 Tu	Ultimatum of England and France sent to St. Petersburg, 1854. The Czar "did not judge it suitable to send an answer."	16
25 W	"Leap-year, coming once in four, Gives February one day more."	17
26 Th		18
27 F		19
28 S		20

"Covetousness often starves other vices."

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quar.	.. 2nd, .. 10 min. past 10 morn.
New Moon	.. 9th, .. 52 min. past 1 morn.
First Quar.	.. 16th, .. 24 min. past 6 morn.
Full Moon	.. 24th, .. 56 min. past 10 morn.

Reference to Illustration.

STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS PONIATOWSKI, the last King of unfortunate Poland, was the son of a private gentleman of Lithuania. Being an enlightened person, he gave Stanislaus a liberal education, and sent him upon a course of travel, in the course of which he visited England, where he became intimate with Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, whom he accompanied in his embassy to St. Petersburg. At this court the elegance of his person and his accomplishments recommended him to the favour of the grand-duchess, (the wife of Peter III., and afterwards Catherine II.,) whose intrigues with Soltikoff, chamberlain to the Grand Duke, had become so glaring, that the lover was sent away by the Empress Elizabeth.* This latter personage, who had become daily more openly devoted to pleasure herself, only interfered with the amours of Poniatowski and Catherine when the scandal became so public that she felt herself obliged to do so; and whilst Catherine was forbidden to see the handsome Poniatowski, the Empress made representations to Augustus III., king of Poland, by whom he was recalled. On the death of that monarch, in 1763, Catherine interposed her influ-

* ELIZABETH PETROWNA was the second daughter of Peter the Great, and was placed upon the throne of Russia by the Revolution of 1741. She was extremely beautiful, and this, combined with her exalted rank and large dowry, occasioned her several offers of marriage; but she refused them all, and died unmarried. Her dislike to marriage did not proceed from any aversion to the other sex, for she would frequently own she was never happy except when she was in love! The same warmth of temperament carried her to extremes of devotion, and she adhered to the minutest ceremonies and ordinances of the Church, and expressed the utmost contrition for her numerous transgressions. During the reign of Elizabeth, Ivan, grandson of Peter the Great, and rightful heir to the throne of Russia, was kept by her in strict confinement; but when, in 1762, Catherine came to the throne, he was murdered, it is said, by her orders; and also her husband, Peter III., by strangulation.