

SECOND SERIES.

II.

Review.

Is this a twitch of remorse? Behold the results of Louis Philippe's reign of seventeen years! Behold the fruits of Monsieur Guizot's eleven years' rule! Everything unsettled. The country committed to the storms of a revolution, the end of which no one can foresee. The revolution of 1848 was the work not of the Republicans but of Guizot and his master. They aspired to rule France by force and fraud, and they succeeded—for a time. But there came a day of reckoning!

Guizot asserts that the chief source of the miseries of France is her 'idolatry of democracy.' Al-

lunch upon his lecture, and made them the foundation of their several systems—M. de Remusat, Durandier de Havranne, Léon Faucher, Goussier—the speakers out and thinkers out of his theories and truths—are still the foremost men of the Republic. And it is plain that 'the doctrine' as it has been affectively termed, will project its influence far down into future times, and live as long as those constitutional governments of which it is far away the ablest defence—appealing like them to reason, and extracting, from a mix of system of checks and balances, the useful and the expedient.

Monsieur Guizot concludes his *jeremiad* by recommending a grand combination of parties and classes, and a system of 'checks and balances,' as (says the *Times*) 'with ourselves.' We might show up a mass of absurdities in addition to those we have already gibbeted; but enough, we have already devoted more space to M. sieur Guizot's 'eighty pages' than such trash deserves. We had hoped that adversity would have made him a wiser man, but he has evidently 'learned nothing, nor forgotten nothing.' So much the worse for himself. This calculating, cold-hearted tyrant and tyrant's

I was very early in life laid down the plan of such a happy
 rate of society, and of which all know I have been publish-
 ing one way or other for many years. And what then I
 have never expect better than the state of things than
 the present. We are not allowed to amuse ourselves with
 the transient joys of happiness! Must we be debased from
 the pleasure of imagination! Are all of us in the present
 state of things only we have hope, we are of all creatures
 the most miserable. I have always been concurring
 with the theory that I thought the intention of the deity in pro-
 viding for a constant, though slow improvement in
 every thing. And having put my hand to the plough I
 will look back.

the title of *Letters to the Citizens of the United States on the Subject of their Society to its Natural State*; in a series of Letters to a *Fellow-Citizen*. With a Preface, &c. &c. The Preface we pass over for the present, that portion of the work being out of place; the matter thereof should have been given in an appendix rather than in a preface. We proceed to extract

LETTER I.

London, July 19, 1830.

CITIZEN.—You see I am not forgetful of your request that I should communicate such reflections as occur to me concerning the means of improving the happiness of mankind, and in doing this it is necessary I should allow myself a sufficient latitude in treating subjects of

And the people in defiance by means of their armed associations. They are now like a warlike enemy quartered upon us for the purpose of raising contributions and William the Conqueror and his Normans were foolish to them in the art of feeding. Therefore any, anything short of total destruction of the power of these Samsons will not do; and that must be accomplished, not by simply behaving, which leaves the roots of their strength to grow again. No; we must scalp them, or else they will soon recover and pull our scalp of liberty about our ears. We must not leave even the first stump in the earth like Nebuchadnezzar, though guarded by a band of iron; for the ill-deserved royalty* and aristocracy will secure to recover and destroy the earth again as before. And when

quainted with by means of his spies; therefore, it ought to be looked on as a mere insincerity, and which naturally presented itself to the mind of N. Buchanan as a never conceived reply to be entitled to my notice in this business; for if the land be held by the people in this manner I propose, it is impossible for the Executive administration, under whatever denomination, to make any inroads into the prerogatives of the public, wherefore the title of king, consul, president, &c., are quite indifferent to us. We know that kings existed in Spain for many centuries, in company with iron-money, and small divisions of land. Therefore let not Royal despots,

a greater share of the produce of the soil which cultivates, and to producers of all sorts a greater share in the direction of the affairs of their respective countries ?

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—We translate from the MONTREAL MINER the following extract of a letter from a Canadian missionary, the Rev. Fath. Tache, dated *Le Lac la Croix*, Hudson's Bay Territory, January 20, 1848 :—' There is nothing new this country, save an expedition which is already on its way in search of Captain Sir John Franklin, who left England in 1845 for the purpose of attempting

crags of Grand and Walnut Streets, New York. A German named Gajzer lived with a German female as his wife. They were visited by another German named Marks, who, it is supposed, seduced or tempted to seduce the affections of the female. Friday a dreadful quarrel occurred between the men, and both were found dead, lying in their blood, and the female so dreadfully stabbed that she is expected to survive. It is supposed that Gajzer went to the house of Marks to obtain satisfaction for the real or imagined injury; that the female first stabbed; and that then a sanguinary duel took place, in which both men were killed.

SHIRAZACK—A Corsic, paper announced, the loss of the ship *Palincois*, 600 tons, Capt. Frederik Geare, homeward bound from Dmyazra, with a full cargo of rum and sugar. She was wrecked during the very strong gale of the 23rd ult. off Sully Island; and there is reason to believe that the captain and the whole of his crew have perished.

EXTORTIONARY FORTUNE.—A labourer named Wotton, employed in the rope yard of Devonport dockyard, has, by the death of his uncle, come into an

week enough to be running his nose into another's
 vitæ again? The King, with his usual cattiness, in
 speaking of any people he disliked, called the bi-bos
 wach-ver he mentioned them in private. — In this con-
 sideration, a parcel of black, canting, hypocritical re-
 cals, and said the government was likely to go on
 well if those soundbodies were to dictate to their
 priees how far he should or should not comply with
 the disposition of his parliament; and to be giving
 themselves those impertinent airs in opposing every
 thing that did suit with their silly opinions.—
Hervey's Memoirs.

EDUCATION UPON INCLUSIVE TERMS.
Lasts conducting a first-class school near London, has now one or two vacancies. The system pursued in this Establishment is calculated to ensure a solid, as well as an accomplished education, as many years' experience, and a careful examination of the most improved methods of instruction, have enabled the Principal to select and combine in his plan of education those advantages which are best calculated to secure to her pupils the highest degree of intellectual, moral, and religious improvement. The sum of fifty guineas a year will include instruction by professors in the following accomplishments:—The piano-forte, French, drawing in various styles, dancing, writing, &c., and the use of the globe, together with books, landrails, &c. French and German conversational reside in the house, and unusual advantages are available for the acquirement of these languages, which are constantly spoken by the pupils. The family arrangements are such as to give the most liberal scale, including wine and port, when necessary. Letters with real name and address alone, will be attended to. Direct to C. A. Mr. Evans's, Old Town, Clapham, Surrey.

On January 20th, will be published, No. 1 of
THE PLAIN SPEAKER:
To be Continued Weekly—Price ONE PENNY.

Edited by THOMAS COOPER,
Author of "The Purgatory of Souls," &c.
The political rights of the whole people who produce, who labour, and who are the head—will be the subjects of discussion; and moral and intelligent means for obtaining the one and redressing the other, will be proposed—in Mother English, so that

"HE WHO KNOWS HIS READ,"
No. 1 will contain a Letter to Richard Cobden, M.P., and the Secretary of the Chartist Association, in aid of the opening of Parliament.—Both by the Editor.
Published by B. STELLER, 29, Paternoster-row, and all Booksellers.

LITERARY INSTITUTION, JOHN STREET,
FITZROY SQUARE,
SUBJECTS OF FOUR ORATIONS
to be delivered by
THOMAS COOPER, author of "The Purgatory of Souls," &c.
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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Any imperfect copies of the 'LABOURER' Magazine must be completed forthwith; all the back numbers are now on sale; but it will not be practicable to perfect copies unless imperfections are called for at once.

ON THE 1ST OF FEBRUARY, 1849,
Will be published, price Sixpence, the First Number of a
New Magazine,
THE COMMONWEALTH:
A MONTHLY RECORD OF
DEMOCRATIC, SOCIAL & INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

Communications for the Editor, Books for Review, &c., to be forwarded to the Office,
16, GREAT WINDMILL STREET, LONDON.
To be had of all Booksellers in Town and Country.

Just Published, price 1s. 6d., forming a neat volume,
EVIDENCE TAKEN BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE
Appointed to inquire into THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY; with a review of the same, and an Outline of the Propositions for amending the Constitution of the Company, so as to comply with the Provisions of the Law.

Watson, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row, London: A. Heywood, Manchester: and all Booksellers in Town and Country.

DEFENCE FUND.
MY FRIENDS,
Every week I see announced in the "Star," so much sent to this person, and so much to that person, for the Defence Fund, and I do not understand what it means; not a farthing of it finds its way to me, while all should be sent to Mr. Rider, to the "Star" office. How do those parties who receive it know what to do with it?—while perhaps you are not aware that Mr. Macnamara—the gentleman whom Mr. Jones selected to defend him and four others—after receiving over 200l., has brought an action against me for 130l., and Mr. Nixon, who most ably defended Mr. Vernon, is yet unpaid to the amount of 70l. or 80l.; while a large sum is due to Mr. Roberts, to whom I have paid 170l. for the defence of the London, Chester, York, and Liverpool prisoners.

Now, then, let me ask you—at the commencement of this year 1849—how long these things are to continue? how long am I to be the paymaster of the National Land Company, and of the Chartists of the empire? I tell you I cannot stand it, and I will not stand it. I tell you that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Roberts are well entitled to their costs, most of it being money paid out of your pockets, and you are pretty fellows, well deserving your rights, when you are not willing to protect me against those several wrongs. I trust I have said enough to protect me against grating solicitors, and I ask you, as honest men, whether it is just that a gentleman, whose greatest pride is that he has never accepted a penny of your money, nor ever travelled a mile or eaten a meal at your expense, should be thus daily harassed and annoyed by your positive dishonesty and neglect of duty.

Your unpaid, but persecuted friend,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

POOR LAW.
On Saturday, the 3rd of February, our subscribers will receive their portraits of William Smith O'Brien, and we venture to assert, that a more splendid portrait, or a more correct likeness, was never published. None but subscribers will receive the portrait.

THE NORTHERN STAR.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1849.

IRELAND.
Under no circumstances should we consider an apology necessary for continuously illustrating the state of Ireland; while at the present moment, when the condition of that country constitutes the stock-in-trade of the press, the pamphleteer, the letter writer, the Government, and the frightened of all classes, her grievances and remedies are legitimate questions for consideration.

Although Ireland constitutes a portion of the British dominions, and is said to be an integral portion of the British Empire; and notwithstanding the facilities of communication now existing between the two countries, nevertheless, we venture to assert that the majority of the English people are better acquainted with the history of any foreign country than they are with the history of Ireland. And the cause of this ignorance is not at all unnatural, while its effects constitute the "great difficulty" with which the English Government has now to contend; and the "great difficulty" which it has become the interest as well as the duty of all to correct.

Far be it from us to travel over the seven centuries of oppression which has so long and so unhappily constituted the stock-in-trade of trafficking politicians, and whose incessant practice has been to array Celt against Saxon, by continuous repetition of barbarous atrocities, of barbarous times, without introducing one single practical measure for the correction of existing ills, or without the slightest endeavour to heal existing national wounds, from which would have resulted a much better understanding between the people of both countries; and the consequence is, that the Irishman's horror of the Saxon is as fresh and green in the Irish mind as it has been in the darker days of her melancholy history; and as well may the physician hope to restore the patient to perfect health without removing the cause of his distemper, as the English Government may hope to correct Irish abuses without first destroying those causes which have led to their perpetration; while their principle is the attempt to ally angry national feeling by brute force, without administering any remedy for the mitigation or removal of national hostilities. While the people of a country are in a state of absolute starvation, nothing can be more unchristian, uncharitable, or unfair, than to make the question of their suffering the grounds of political agitation.

The Irish are continuously taunted with the venality, the corruption, and prostitution of their own Parliament, and the justice of its dissolution is based upon those charges; while the English reader should bear in mind, that the Irish people, from the period of the English conquest, never were represented in Parliament. He should understand, that more than nine-tenths of the population were Catholic, while a Catholic was not eligible to sit in Parliament; and that patronage, secured by request, and the emolument paid by the Catholic people, was distributed amongst the Protestant conquerors, and constituted their test of allegiance to the British Crown; and that this Protestant Parliament sold itself to the British monarch.

Thus far we absolve the Irish people from all crimes chargeable upon the Irish Parliament; and now, throwing over the seven centuries of barbarism, we shall trace the woes of the Irish, and the ignorance of the English, from the Act of Union—not by any means seeking to charge the present Government, or the

English people, with the ills daily resulting from that measure, and which will require both time and capacity to correct, but with the hope that, even yet, the latent mind of Ireland may be roused to a sense of its people's sufferings, and their country's capacity.

When the Act of Union was passed, and when English education, English patronage, and the representation of Ireland in the English Parliament, constituted the pride and ambition of the Irish, heretofore resident, all local thought of Ireland, with the exception of patronage and distinction, was abandoned. No longer was popular favour courted; no longer could national acts be locally considered; no longer could the domestic representatives receive the smiles of their constituents as the reward of virtue, and their frowns as a punishment for vice. They fled their country—took their families with them, and abandoned agriculture for patronage. As long as they were residents they were magistrates, possessed local authority, and vied with each other in works of national or local improvement; but as soon as the more fashionable and seductive port was opened to them they left their estates to grating middlemen, who sub-let at an enormous profit, and became the representatives of those from whom they rented their properties; and hence the upstart grating middleman, as if by magic, became a magistrate, grand juror, captain of a yeomanry corps, and distributed amongst his family and friends all that local patronage which, previously, was administered by the lord of the soil, and by the equitable administration of which his character was measured.

We are not contending that in the old boroughmongering time, patronage was equitably administered, but we do contend that it was more equitably distributed by the lord of the soil than it was by his tenant representative; and to this substitution of pride and ignorance for character and responsibility, we will now trace British ignorance of the Irish character.

During the period of war from 1800 to the peace of 1815, high prices not only diminished but destroyed the English Minister's Irish difficulty. After that period, however, when prices fell, and middle-men saw more profit in continuous ejections, and continuous relettings, receiving more than the just rent by fines, these middle-men became Irish historians, and each urged agrarian disturbance and Irish disloyalty as his inability to pay war rents; and through this channel the Irish members sitting in the English Parliament, received and communicated the state of Irish feeling; and hence the statute book shows that from that period down to the present time, every act of English aggression has been based upon the representations of Irish middle-men, enforced in the English House of Commons by Irish landlords—those landlords being only too happy to justify their own neglect of duty by the foulest calumnies upon their countrymen, while every abuse was consequent upon their own abandonment of duty; and hence we find the English Minister of that day securing the support of those deserters by the most extensive and shameful patronage; and we find those landlords merging all thought of territorial possession and cultivation of their land in Governmental patronage.

We believe that the strong animosities of the Irish people towards the Saxon might be very easily dispelled, if even now the Government of this day, taking example from the folly of its predecessors, would say to the Irish people, in the words of Mr. Harcourt, the President of the Prussian Election Committee, "HE WHO MUST TAKE CARE OF HIMSELF, HAS NO TIME TO TAKE CARE OF YOU;"

and, therefore, as your landlords have neglected their duties, and in taking care of themselves have neglected to take care of you, we have tried the experiment of making their estates answerable for the support of the poor—poverty being a consequence of their own neglect; and, if that is not sufficient, we will try further and more stringent remedies for the correction of this national malady and crying evil; and the remedy—the only remedy—will be in enforcing the system of PERPETUITY OF TENURE; and then we shall hear no more of Irish emigration—even in search of gold in California; we shall hear no more of Irish destitution and poverty competing with the English labourer in his own market; we shall hear no more of Irish rebellion, treason, and sedition—no more of Irish intemperance, laziness, and improvidence, when the field of remunerative industry is open to the Irish people; and all the rubbish about the "area of taxation," the responsibility of landlords, and their destitution consequent upon their own neglect of duty, will pass away as so much moonshine, when the field of Labour becomes more profitable and honourable than a lodging in the workhouse. And again, we say to the English Ministers: "Do not, in the name of justice and common sense, hope to crimp the votes of Irish landlords by skinning over a wound, which, if not probed to the core, will make Ireland not only your real difficulty, but the cause of English bankruptcy, as the English people will not consent to maintain expensive armaments rendered necessary by the non-performance of landlords' duties."

THE FINANCIAL REFORM MEETING IN MANCHESTER.
We recommend the report of the proceedings in the Free Trade Hall, in Manchester, to the working classes, and from it they will gather more than the mere attempt to reduce Whig patronage by the amount of ten millions a year. They will see that Mr. Cobden proposes a return to the expenditure of 1835; merely as the first step in the march of progress, and then, he says, he will go farther. The reader must understand that the affairs of a country, long based upon the principle of patronage, cannot be altered, as if by magic; and that the Reform Bill being the foundation of middle class ascendancy, it required time for that class to muster its strength against the old Country Party, whose power, though shaken, has been temporarily upheld by the Chandos clause, which gave to the 50l. tenants-at-will of the landlords a right to the vote; and that class of voters constituting 108,000, or more than a fourth of the whole agricultural constituency, is a pliant and docile reserve, which must march at the bidding of the Protectionists, and which, though the minority, constitutes the balance of power of that Party.

What we glean, then, from the new development of Free Trade strength is, that now the battle—the real battle—must be fought between the upper and the middle classes—between the owners of land and the owners of machinery—and this is the very phase in which we have long viewed the coming struggle. Not that we base the hope of the employed upon the political success of the employer, but that we found the future prospect of the Labourer upon the good old maxim,
"WHEN ROGUES FALL OUT, HONEST MEN COME BY THEIR OWN."

and the worker may rest assured, that the sluggish, inactive, and once-depended Protectionists, will now open their ears to what is passing around them, and will be prepared, in the approaching struggle, to outbid their competitors for popular favour.

To us, who have long foretold this day of action, it matters not who may make the bid, provided it comes up to our price; whether Peel or Russell, we will knock the lid down the moment the "reserved bid" is offered; and that bid is ANNUAL PARLIAMENTS, UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, VOTE BY BALLOT, EQUAL REPRESENTATION, NO PROPERTY QUALIFICATION, AND PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

We are not prepared to take exceptions to a single sentence spoken at this meeting, as regards its intended influence upon the people; but, as we may hereafter be called upon to refer to the old book of prophecies, we cannot acquiesce in Mr. Cobden's doctrine—that any of the proposed reductions of taxation will better enable the farmer to pay his rent, as the whole amount, if chargeable upon the land directly, and if the land was directly and entirely relieved from it, would be but as a drop of water in the ocean, compared with the indirect tax imposed upon the land by foreign competition.

The competition of foreign grain is not like the competition of foreign shoes, foreign silks, foreign ribbons, or foreign manufactured articles of any description; foreign competition of grain is competition with the staple commodity of the country, which establishes the standard value of gold, of exchange, of discount, and all manufactured articles. But we merely recite these facts lest Financial Reform should stop with the acquisition of the proposed reduction, and lest our pupils should then say, "You urged us on to acquiescence in those propositions, and led us to believe that, NAKEDLY and PER SE, they would correct the several abuses of which we complained." We do not view them in this light, but we do look upon the as the garter, over which the belligerents are to fight, and to the result as promising and sure to realise a great advantage to the millions.

It is something refreshing to find the Extension of the Suffrage now constituting a portion of the middle-class agitation; and although the forty-shilling freehold scheme may be intended as a scabbard for the Chandos dagger, things do not always stop where their projectors contemplate, and, therefore, we look upon this very narrow political franchise as the miniature and distant view of John Bull's labour-field and cottage; nor should we be at all astonished to find our friends of the League outbidding us with a new and more fascinating Land Scheme; and, so far from feeling disappointed, we should hail the conversion with shouts of joy, and look with delight upon the son of the Sussex farmer in his jack-boots, apportioning a dunghill to the several allotments, while our friend John would be employed in the pleasant duty of assigning the several locations:—"This is thine, friend Timothy, and this thine, friend Moses." And then his colleague, Milner Gibson, might be president, instead of subordinate, of the Board of Trade, overlooking and managing the co-operative department, seeing to the lighting of the ovens, the boiling of the wash-house boiler, the arrangement of the soap, and the just application of the mangle.

But, all badinage apart, we should much more respect those gentlemen in the situations we have assigned them, and so would the people, and they would be more profitably employed, than in filling the highest government situations.

To the Financial Reformers, therefore, we say: Go on, bid away; who bids more? Bid again, sir, it is against you; you will lose the lot. I had a Protectionist nod, and we, as faithful auctioneers, will proclaim our reserve bid, and, if the value is not offered, we will postpone the auction to another day. What pleases us most in the Manchester proceedings is, that no Chartism opposition was manifested when the object of the agitators was to clip the Whig wing of its patronage, the thing—the only thing—upon which Whig weakness and inability has been enabled to base its pretensions to office; and, ere long, we hope to see the "HAPPY FAMILY" abandoning their old house in Downing Street, their old seats—their worn-out seats—upon the Treasury Bench, and betaking themselves to their comfortable lodgings and the bleak side of the House, and no exertion on our part shall be wanting to aid in this Christian endeavour. Of course the Press gang, that lives upon patronage, is open-mouthed in its hostility to Cobden and his associates; but, to the people, we say, "Let their value be estimated by the abuse of the Press, as the censure of slaves is adulation."

THE VICTIMS.
We direct the attention of our readers to an address from the Manchester Victim Committee, concerning, and in behalf of, the imprisoned patriots West, White, Leach, Donovan, and others, confined in Kirkdale. We have before commented on the peculiar position of these victims of Whiggery, and shown the disgrace it would reflect on the Chartist party, and the working classes generally, were our suffering friends left unprovided with the means of subsistence. The address above alluded to, states that the imprisoned Democrats have, hitherto, obtained support, but are likely to be reduced to want unless funds are immediately placed at the disposal of the Committee. The case is an urgent one. We have reason to believe that the Committee has already had to borrow money to supply the sufferers with food and the barest necessities.

The imprisoned patriots are best known in Lancashire, and, naturally, have first claims on the Chartists of that important district. We suggest to the Manchester and Liverpool Committees, the propriety of convening a South Lancashire delegate meeting, for the purpose of concerting measures for obtaining a regular and sufficient sum for the maintenance of the men in prison.

Each delegate, attending the said meeting, should come with authority to name the sum his town or district would supply monthly or weekly in advance. The first week's or month's contribution brought at the same time, would render the meeting more effective.

We have received several letters concerning the family of Dr. McDouall. Mrs. McDouall has four young children, one born about the time that her husband was sentenced to two years' imprisonment; the situation of his family would before this time have been desperate but for the real philanthropy of Mr. Farrell, and other Liverpool friends: it is, however, unjust and impossible that one or a few persons should perform the duty due from the many. We understand that Mrs. McDouall is anxious for assistance, to enable her to commence some line of business by which she might support herself and children. We believe the general Victim Committee would be happy to vote that assistance if the funds existed, but the funds do not exist.

Week by week we make these appeals. When will the multitudes who have adopted, or pretended to adopt, Chartist principles, save us from the shame of making these appeals, and rescue the victims from their present condition of unmerited suffering.

MAGISTRATES' LAW.
As first-class misdeameanants, the Manchester Chartists confined in Kirkdale, are supposed to enjoy among other privileges that

THE WRECK OF HER MAJESTY'S SLOOP
MUNINE.

MURKIN.

The following particulars of the wreck of the *Murkin*, have been communicated by a young officer of that ill-fated ship to his parents:—

My Dear ———,—I must now relate what I know
will at least interest you—viz., the wreck and total
loss of the poor little *Mutine*. Yes; she now lies
about four miles from this place, a hopeless wreck,
little more than one-half of her symmetrical frame,
holding together. By the blessing of God, we
were all saved except five. But now for the full
particulars.

the 10th. Calms and baffling winds so detained us that we did not anchor at Venice until Tuesday night. The captain, with the surgeon and purser, had left the ship two nights previously, when about twenty mites off (with despatches), and the fog continuing, they were prevented from returning to the vessel, but on Wednesday, the 20th, it cleared, when immediately a gale of wind succeeded. The captain tried to come off in his own boat, but was nearly swamped three times. He then offered £50 for any boat that would convey him on board his ship, but all in vain; no one was hardy enough to accept it. The steamers, too, tried to get out, but could not.

Meantime, finding it was likely to blow hard, we weighed, and leaving our anchorage off Lido, the north entrance to the Lagoon of Venice, ran down to that of Malamocco, some miles to the southward, trying to get a pilot to take us inside the Lagoon, where we should have been all safe; but it came on to blow so hard that no pilot could reach us; and, the wind shifting a point or two, we were now on a dead lee shore, with a tremendous sea, and no chance of being able to beat off, even if we made sail. By eleven o'clock that night, two out of our four cables parted, and as we were then, half an hour after midnight, we were sent ashore, between our

the twin cable, a round iron one, not pine, snapped in two. We were at the mercy of the remaining anchor, with 150 fathoms of chain on it; and the next coming hour, there was nothing for it but to cut away the masts. The foremast went first, but that failing to stop the drifting, the mainmast went too, and the little *Mutine* lay a hulk upon the troubled waters. I was—of that middle watch, (though, of course, all hands were on deck), and I shall never forget the scene—a frightful sea and surf—the sea surging and drifting fast, and a rocky coast astern of us. We awoke with some difficulty how overboard our two shell guns, weighing about four tons, with a strong hawser bent on each, and, greatly

to our satisfaction, we then, assisted by the stream-
anchor, with 100 fathoms cable, held on for some
time. We remained in this awful position until
four o'clock on Thursday morning, when we began
firing minute guns of distress, and as soon as day
broke we hoisted the engine jack downwards on the
stump of the mainmast. But, alas! it was a forlorn
hope; for soon after this she began again to drift,
the sea making clean breaches over us, and the
cold so intense that the icicles from the sea water
hung on all the bows, netting, and even on our
clothes.

"At half-past four, sick, worn out with hard work
and overcome with cold and wet, I went down and

turned into the first lieutenant's bed, taking off my wet clothes, and rolling myself up in his blankets. I slept for about an hour, when the first lieutenant came down to say I had better come on deck. I immediately got up, but as I could not get into my wet clothes, I slipped on a flannel, a shirt, a pair of drawers, and a large cloak, with an old pair of stockings and shoes. When I arrived on deck, I found the ship had drifted much closer in, and the first lieutenant observed it would be a miracle if any were saved. At length, when about a mile from the shore, she struck (about 12.30 p.m.) and we with all possible despatch have overboard the remaining ten guns, with the shot, water, &c., and about the 2.00 p.m.

hating all our efforts of no avail, and as we all thought, certain death awaiting us—wary, friz-z, exhausted, we made one more, one last dying attempt to save ourselves; so, sending all hands to the fore-castle to the wind, we slipped our cables and contriv-ing by this means to get her head before the gale, we ran rapidly in for the shore.

Being very light from the loss of guns, she the sea and wind ran us so rapidly over the rocks that the ship struck with frightful violence; but at last she was carried so close in that we were enabled to get a line on shore, and by means of it hawser; but still, however, poor Whiting, one of our master, but his life in attempting to help her, the ship

which was pitched over the side; fortunately, the rest of the boat's crew were saved, but the boat having been capsized they were frightfully knocked about. I now went down, having previously thrown off my cloak, and having strongly tied a handkerchief round my neck, fastened in one corner of it all the stock of money I could at the moment reach, and by means of this hawser, a bowline knot round it, and a line from the shore, I assisted in landing the men, until finding that at last I could not stand on my feet from the state of acid, I was myself put into the boat, and was hauled along the hawser. By mere instinct, I must have held on, for I only remember having, at that time, said to myself, "I must hold on."

most, being terribly knocked about upon the rocks, nearly drowned, and being then seized by half-dozen men, who conveyed me to the nearest house—a hut of a slobber—where I was put me to bed, one of them (as recommended by the Royal Humane Society) turning in with me. After some time I returned to consciousness, when, my attendants having dosed me with sundry tumblers of hot grog, and warmed my feet, which were very painful, and my fingers, which are still frostbitten, I began to feel something like myself. I must say I never experienced such kindness as from these people; the whole family vied with each other as to who could do most—luckily, we in the end, making

'Next day (Friday) we were almost all removed on board her Majesty's steam-vessel Ardent, lying under the Laroon, and I am now writing this in bed, with feeble fingers, and my toes so badly bitten, that the doctor fears I shall lose one of my big toes, and perhaps one or two others. I think, however, I shall get over it, but I fear I shall not be able to walk for some time.'

There is no chance of saving anything from the brig. We have lost all in her; the only things I have in the world are one shirt, one flannel, and one pair of drawers.

'God bless you all, is the earnest prayer of
'Yours, &c.,'

REPRISAL OF RADOLIFFER—In the last number of this journal we announced the reprisal of Radoliff from his unjust sentence. Since then the MANCHESTER EXAMINER says, that 'Joseph Constantine (who was sentenced to transportation for life) has made a confession, which throws considerable light

upon the melancholy affair. According to his statement, Radcliffe was not present when Bright was attacked. Constantine considers that the fatal deed was perpetrated by a publican or beer-house keeper who had a grudge against Bright, in consequence of some information which he had laid against him at a preceding period, and who took that opportunity of revenging himself. On Tuesday a deputation from Ashton waited upon Baron Alderson, and also on Mr Waddington, at the Home Secretary's office. On calling at that office on the following day the deputation were informed by Mr Waddington that Sir George Grey had thought fit to recommend that prisoner to the merciful consideration of the Government.

COUNTRY BANK NOTES.—(Trademen cannot be too much on their guard in taking the notes of provincial banks, of the character of which they are ignorant. Last week a tradesman in Bristol was victimised by a respectable-looking person, who described himself as a small purchaser, and entered into conversation on free port matters with much ease and gentlemanly bearing, ultimately tendering a £10 note of the Gloucester Old Bank, dated Nov. 1842, against which he received £3 14s. in cash. The Gloucester Old Bank stopped payment some 30 years since, and, unfor-

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.—Upwards of 90 towns and places having petitioned the General Board of Health to send down a Superintendent Inspector to make a survey of public inquiry, with the view to the application of the Public Health Act, the board has been under the necessity of appointing two additional inspectors for the service from among the candidates who have sent in papers setting forth their experience and qualification, in reply to the board's letter.

Upon the proposition of M. Victor Hugo, and as the mark of respect to the memory of M. de Chateaubriand, the Academie Française, at its last sitting decided that it would not hold on one and the same day the elections of new members to replace M. de Chateaubriand & M. Vatout, and appointed Thursday the 11th for the one, and Thursday 18th for the other.—Paris *opos.*

How the Successors of the Apostles are Lodged.—Great things were expected in the way of reform and retrenchment from the Ecclesiastics and Communioners: how these expectations have been frustrated, at the following amounts, of which the following table has authorized.

domesticated the expenditure on 85
copied residences show:—Palace at Ripon, £13,089;
Purchase of land and house for Bishop of Gloucester,
£11,000; alteration of house for him, £11,800;
Purchase of estate and house for Bishop of Lincoln,
£39,400; alteration of house for him, £13,300;
Purchase of estate and house for the Bishop of Rochester, £25,537. Alteration of residence
of Bishop of Worcester, £7,000. Alteration of residence
of Bishop of Oxford, £6,468.

[illegible]

