

DISASTERS AT SEA.

We copy from the *Sailor's Magazine*, a valuable periodical, published in *New York*, and devoted to the interests of seamen—a summary of shipwrecks, &c., in 1839:

"A record has been kept at the office of the American Seamen's Friend Society, during the year just closed, as in past years, of disasters at sea, so far as they are ascertained, which resulted in a total loss of the vessel. The following is the result:—

The whole number of vessels lost, was 442. Of these there were:—

Ships and Barques	74
Brigs	124
Schooners	187
Sloops	16
Steamboats	9
Unknown	32

Of these there were lost towards the close of the year 1838, but reported in 1839, 52.

Wrecked in—

January	26
February	27
March	32
April	21
May	29
June	18
July	15
August	29
September	64
October	30
November	27
Dec., (previous to the 15th)	8
Time unknown	64

Added to the above entire and known losses, there have been reported thirty seven missing vessels during the year, which, with their crews, have most probably been entirely lost. Five hundred and thirty seven lives have been reported as lost, but the loss of life is undoubtedly much greater than this, as many vessels were reported as abandoned, or bottom up, where the crews were missing and no intelligence has been received from them. The above facts speak a language concerning the sorrows of seamen, not to be misunderstood, and they should be most solemnly pondered by those who have a heart to feel and a hand to relieve.

In 1838, there were lost:—

Ships and Barques	94
Brigs	117
Schooners	169
Sloops	11
Steamboats	17
Unknown	18
Total	427

Of these 45 were lost in 1837, but reported in 1838; 27 vessels were reported as missing, and the loss of life during the year is known to have been 756.

In the year 1837, there were lost:—

Ships and Barques	100
Brigs	135
Schooners	234
Sloops	12
Steamboats	18
Total	400

Of these, 43 were lost in 1836, but reported in 1837; 30 vessels were reported as missing; and the loss of life during this year is known to have been 1295.

In 1836, there were lost:—

Ships and Barques	56
Brigs	67
Schooners	121
Sloops	12
Steamboats	39
Total	316

Twelve vessels were reported as missing, and the loss of life during the year is known to have been 826.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE—THE VERY REV. THEOBALD MATHEW IN LISMORE.

At an early hour this morning, our ancient town was the scene of unparalleled animation, owing to the visit of the Great Temperance Apostle, who drove in from Tallow with the Rev. Eugene Condon, P. P., and several of the clergy. The Very Rev. Gentleman arrived at 12 o'clock and proceeded immediately to the Parochial House, where he had been invited by the respectable and learned pastor, the Very Reverend Dr. Fogarty, and where he was met by Sir Richard Keane, Baronet, Vice Lieutenant of the County Major Curry, agent to Lord Duncannon, F. C. Curry, Esq., agent to the Duke of

Devonshire, J. Gumbles, Esq., of Courtwilliam, Lord W. Hill, Scots Greys, W. Slattery, Esq., C. C. M. Crofton, S. M., and many others of the local and neighbouring gentry who attended to pay their personal respects to Mr. Mathew, and to express their admiration of the triumph of the great principle of Temperance.— Having partaken of refreshment, the Apostle proceeded through the dense crowd that occupied the streets to the Court-House, leaning on Sir R. Keane, and Dr. Fogarty, and accompanied in his way by the enthusiastic acclamations of the people.

The Court-house was thronged in every nook; and on the motion of Dr. Fogarty, seconded by Mr. Gumbleson, Sir Richard Keane, Bart., was called amid protracted cheering to the chair.

Sir Richard emphatically declared that he felt highly honored by being called upon to preside over such a meeting.— He need not assure his hearers how cordially he concurred in the present inadequate tribute of heartfelt respect towards Father Mathew. From personal observation he was able to bear testimony to the salutary effects in the moral and social condition of the people produced by the great temperance movement (cheers). He trusted that those blessings would soon be universal, and appreciated as they deserved to be by all parties and classes without religious or political distinction. An address which he had seen, would be submitted for their adoption by his much respected friend, Dr. Fogarty, and to every word of that address he gave his cordial and unqualified assent (loud cheers).

The Very Rev. Dr. Fogarty, spoke with his usual eloquence and effect. He commenced by paying a well-deserved compliment to the Right Honourable Baronet who presided on the occasion, and who had so many strong claims on his gratitude on several former occasions, but in an especial manner on that most auspicious one. Mr. Curry, the youthful and promising agent of the Devonshire estates, also claimed his highest respect for lending the sanction of his exalted rank and wide spread influence to the good cause in which they are all so cordially engaged (cheers). He praised the other landed proprietors for their generous co-operation and after alluding in forcible language to the glorious exertions of Mr. Mathew, and vindicating the Clergy of the people for the active part they were taking in the movement, he concluded by proposing the adoption of the address.

Francis Currey, Esq., of Lismore Castle, observed, that he felt proud of the opportunity afforded him of paying the humble tribute of his approbation to the exertions, of Father Mathew, in the great cause of temperance; the beneficial effects of which were evident to all present (cheers). He had great pleasure in seconding the address proposed for their adoption by Dr. Fogarty (cheers).

The Right Honourable Baronet after appropriate observations in which he again took occasion to compliment Mr. Mathew, put the question, which was carried amidst shouts of applause.

The Very Rev. THEOBALD MATHEW (who was standing on an elevated platform, prepared to administer the pledge to the thousands who pressed forward, turning towards the Chairman, said—I feel quite unprepared for the honour you pay me, which I can say, was quite unexpected. But I am aware that the compliment is not intended for me, but for the cause which I have espoused. I am but a humble instrument in the hands of Providence, and therefore do not merit the applause which you bestow upon me. I need not however, say, that I experience a species of pride at the exhibition which your meeting presents. I see here the wealthiest as well as the poorest—the exalted as well as the humble—the Protestant as well as the Catholic (cheers). And such being the case, I can have no fear for the success of my weak exertions, but feel fully confident that they will be crowned with success, the object dearest to my heart (continued cheers)—as I am well aware that intoxicating liquors have been the cause of many crimes which would have never been committed had the people refrained from their use (cheers). They were not, he said, mere fair words which he held out to induce the people to embrace the temperance cause; he spoke from experience; the society of which he was the chief had been now nearly two years in being, and the most beneficial results had been produced by its means. Riots, faction-fights, resistance to the law, and domestic strife had disappeared, and public order with domestic comfort and tranquillity had succeeded; and the people seemed to vie with each other in fidelity to the laws of God and of society, and seemed animated with a spirit of self-respect of which they were entirely ignorant before; and he

could not help breathing a hope that by going on thus in the way of order and righteousness, that the wounds inflicted on this country by religious and political dissensions would soon be healed and that all sects and parties, being children of the same Omnipotent father, the Great God of all, redeemed by the same Saviour, believing in the same Gospel of peace and love, would forget their jars and turmoils and spend the days that remained to them in the blissful bonds of charity and concord.

EXTRACT FROM THE DIARY OF AN AGITATOR.

In the last year I have committed perjury 39 times, and have told 16,482 simple lies.

I have pocketed 621 degrading insults and 2,400,000 pence, wrung from wretched beings, who had not a farthing to spare.

I have eaten my words 1,116 times, and 13 times I have pleaded my wcv in heaven.

I have attended 432 seditious meetings, and made as many treasonable speeches.

I have pronounced 317 flaming panegyrics on the administration which gives me so much profitable patronage, and I have spoken of the same administration 43 times in private as imbecile, coxcombical, and idiotic.

I have caused 23 incorrigible Protestants to cease from their labours, and be at rest, besides disposing of 218 who appeared to be likely to bear witness against the faithful.

All this time I have been very rich in want of £1,000—say "one thousand pounds."

Radical and Whig League.—We were told by a friend who has access to the best sources of information, towards the close of last Session, that the Radicals compacted to support the Whig Administration on the promise of four concessions: 1. *Corn Laws*, an open question. 2. *Ballot*, ditto. 3. The carrying out of the *Penny Postage*. 4. The removal of *Spring Rice* from the House of Commons and the Cabinet. These enforcements, it will be observed, have been put into complete execution. It might be added by way of elucidation, and let our agricultural friends ponder well on the fact, that *Spring Rice* had rendered himself obnoxious to the Movement Party by being the sole Minister who voted for keeping the *Corn Laws* as they are! Hence the Radical spleen against him, the Radical influence used upon a plastic and unprincipled Government, and hence the dirty job which gave to *Spring Rice* a poke with the peerage pitchfork, and a pension for the injury he had inflicted on the financial relations and conditions of the State. It is now the rule to reward men for services not rendered, as *Macaulay* got his Indian Appointment for damaging the Government by speeches fluent but ill digested, clever as Ministerial essays, but injurious as Ministerial arguments. As *Fleming* got his Appointment at Greenwich, "because he was a Whig," saith the *Globe*. As *Shiel* was made Vice-President of the Board of Trade, because the least fitted of any man in Parliament for the fit discharge of such a function. As *Thomson* was sent to Canada and *Colborne* recalled. As *Lord Normanby* has been made Lord Lieutenant of Ire-

land, Colonial and Home Secretary because he is only fitted to be an actor of the 5th rank in a strolling company. As *Abercrombie* was made a Lord not because fit to be a Peer but unfit to be a Speaker of the House of Commons. As, but to give all the *as-ses* would be to lengthen out our list to the "crack of doom."

Yet we have given proof that Ministers complied with these Radical exactions to the letter.

From the same credible source we have the information, not of the details but of the broad fact, that on *Sir J. Y. Buller's* motion of "want of confidence in Ministers," a similar form of treaty was sent to the Home Office,

"Where Normanby in jet Hyperion curls,
Perfumed like Araby, doth sit and rule."

offering to support the Administration if, and threatening to vote with the Tories on *Buller's* motion unless— Need we add that the "IF" was acceded to, and the "UNLESS" rendered harmless by instant and unconditional compliance.

And thus is "confidence" to be obtained for a Government which has pronounce the solemn sentence of its own inefficiency, but, like a half-drowned suicide, is rubbed back into life and hope by the hands of "Humane Society" Radicals, amongst whom, be it noticed, are from 20 to 30 who know that, unless they vote in a majority, and for their seats, they must be extinct at a Dissolution of Parliament, their Constituents having worthily resolved to replace them by Conservatives on the first opportunity.

Thus are the destinies of Great Britain at this moment ruled and at this crisis directed! Surely a day of fearful reckoning must come, and be close at hand!

New Taxes.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has a lamentable deficit to make good in his revenue, and his last scheme to supply it was by a tax on salt and gas-lights! We know not whether Whig wisdom will persevere in this intention, for each day brings its new-fangled schemes to Government Office and Cabinet, but should such taxes be propounded, we hardly know any two articles which it would be more unpopular to fetter with an impost.

How to earn a Peerage. C. C. Cavendish, Esq., voted for Prince Albert's £50,000 a-year. This is Whig economy! Sir Harry Verney spoke most energetically in defence of Ministers on Sir J. Y. Buller's motion. This is Whig expectancy! Mr. Cavendish has no change again of being returned for Sussex and no hopes for Bucks: Sir Harry Verney has no chance again for Buckingham and no hopes for Bucks. Surely, then, the Government "pitchfork" will be in immediate and grateful requisition, and these two enlightened Senators be forthwith dubbed Lords Latimer and Fermanagh. Then Lord Latimer can devote his time in attempting to get his son, William George (not Compton) Cavendish, into the Lower House of Parliament; and Baron Farmanagh can renew the motion for removing the Bishops from the House of Lords, which, as Sir Harry Verney, he so consistently supported in the House of Commons.

If the Ministers delay to "pitch-