



"BOTH BURNT AND DROWNED, THEY MET A DOUBLE FATE!"

1873—FEBRUARY—28 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quar. 4th, 10-6 mm. Last Quar. 26th, 11-23 mm.
Full Moon, 12th, 11-53 mm. New Moon, 27th, 3-22 mm.

		Sun Rises & Sets.	Moon Rises & Sets.	Age.
1 S	O'Connell mortally wounded Mr. D'Esterre in a duel, 1815.	7 40r	Sets P.M.	4
2 S	4th Sunday after Epiphany.	4 49s	11 24	5
3 M	The Times fined £200 for libels on the Prince of Wales and Duke of Clarence, 1790.	7 37r	After Mid-night A.M.	6
4 Tu	"Holmfirth Flood," 1852.	4 53s	2 3	8
5 W	"Victoria Cross" founded, to reward the gallantry of persons of all ranks in the army and navy, 1856.—The Queen conferred the honour on 62 persons (of both services) on June 26, 1857; and on many of the Indian army, August 2nd, 1858.	7 33r	3 20	9
6 Th	"Idées Napoléonnes" published by Louis Napoleon, 1839.	4 56s	4 29	10
7 F		7 30r	5 29	11
8 S	Septuagesima Sunday.	5 0s	6 22	12
9 S	George Herbert died, 1633.—"And now, Lord, —Lord, now receive my soul!" were his last words. (Herbert's Life was written by Isaac Walton.)	7 26r	7 2	13
10 M	The first printing executed in Australia was in the year 1810.	5 4s	7 23	14
11 Tu	Trial of Warren Hastings commenced, 1783; terminated April 23rd, 1795.	7 23r	8 11	15
12 W	St. Valentine's Day.	5 7s	9 11	16
13 Th	Transportation of convicts from England to Australia ceased, 1853.	7 19r	10 11	17
14 F		5 11s	11 11	18
15 S	Sexagesima Sunday.	7 15r	12 11	19
16 S	Sir Charles Napier achieved a glorious victory over the Amerees of Scinde, 1843.	5 15s	13 11	20
17 M	Lord Thurlow appointed (second time) Lord High Chancellor, 1783.	7 11r	14 11	21
18 Tu	The Prince sailed from L'Orient, 1752.	5 19s	15 11	22
19 W	Run on the Bank of England for specie, when £1 and £2 notes were issued, 1797.	7 7r	16 11	23
20 Th	Robert Southwell hung, 1595.	5 22s	17 11	24
21 F	In 1794 bigamy was declared to be no longer a felony, but to be punished as larceny.	7 3r	18 11	25
22 S	Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday.	5 26s	19 11	26
23 S	Coleridge's poems pub., 1796.	7 0r	20 11	27
24 M	House of Commons voted for war with France —143 for, 44 against—1809.	5 29s	21 11	28
25 Tu	Ash Wednesday.	6 55r	22 11	29
26 W	Ultimatum of England and France sent to St. Petersburg, 1854.—The Czar, in his reply, said—"He did not judge it suitable to send an answer."	5 34s	23 11	30
27 Th		6 51r	24 11	31
28 F		5 37s	25 11	32

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

AMONGST the most distressing and calamitous disasters that have occurred at sea, the burning of a French East Indiaman, *The Prince*, was perhaps one of the most dreadful, for nearly three hundred persons were either burnt or drowned, and some of whom met a "double fate!"

On the 19th of February, 1752, *The Prince* sailed from port L'Orient, on a voyage outward bound. She suffered greatly during her voyage, from being driven on a sand-bank, and one day in the month of June it was found out that she had caught fire. Perhaps the most distressing and awful circumstance under which a shipwreck can take place is when it is occasioned by fire; it is indeed then that death seems more dreadful, as the chances of escape are so small, and the means of counteracting the danger so limited. The moment the captain on board *The Prince* discovered the outbreak of the fire he went on deck, whilst Lieutenant de la Fond caused some sails to be dipped into the sea, and the hatches to be covered with them to prevent access of air. Every means that could be thought of to procure water was resorted to (pumping, buckets, pipes—all were tried) but ineffectually, the flames baffling every attempt to subdue them, and the general terror increasing. Still, most of those on board continued as active as before. The master made a brave attempt to get down to the hold, but was driven back by the flames, and had not water been thrown over him he would have been severely burnt. They then tried getting the long boat out, but it fell on the guns and could not be righted. The boatswain and three others escaped in the yawl which they took possession of, leaving the rest to their fearful fate, which all now seemed to see was inevitable. Nothing but sighs and groans were heard, and even the animals on board (as if instinct warned them of the coming danger) uttered the most dreadful sounds. All hope was gone—the chaplain cheered and encouraged them all to meet their awful fate bravely, which they did. Self-preservation seemed now the only thing; some plunged into the waves as the mildest death of the two—others tried to save themselves by spars, hen-coops—any thing that came first. Nothing was to be seen but floating masts and yards covered with living beings, all struggling with the waves, many of whom were destroyed by the balls from the guns, discharged by becoming heated by the fire—

"What ghastly ruin then deformed the deep!
Here glowing planks, and glowing ribs of oak,
Here smoking beams, and masts in sunder broke."

Lieutenant de la Fond, who had up to this time borne up with the greatest firmness, was now well aware that he could neither save the ship nor any of his fellow-creatures. His distress at this was so great that he at first thought of sharing the same fate as the others; still, self-preservation was a great, and taking off his things he slipped down a yard, one end of which was in the water, but this was so covered with human beings that he fell into the sea. There he was caught hold of by a drowning soldier. In vain De la Fond tried to get free, twice they went below the surface, and it was only

"In all difficulties, be patient, and overcome them by perseverance."