

APPALLING SHIPWRECK!

NEARLY ONE HUNDRED PERSONS DROWNED.—British Brig St. John, Capt. Oliver, from Galway, Ireland, Sept. 5th, anchored inside of Minor's ledge, Boston Bay, during the gale of Saturday night. At about 7 A. M. on Sunday morning she dragged her anchors and struck the rocks.

The following are the main particulars of her loss:

The vessel struck about 7 A. M. Sunday. The scene was witnessed from the Glade House, and is represented to have been terrible. The sea ran mountains high, and as soon as she touched the waves swept the unfortunate human beings upon her crowded decks by dozens into the sea. The spectators of this awful sight imagined that they could hear the cries of the victims as they were swept away, but as no boat, save the life-boat, could have lived in the gale, it was found impossible to render aid.

The life-boat left Cohasset early in the morning, and went to the aid of a British brig which was in danger at the mouth of the harbour, and carried her to a place of safety. They did not however visit the wreck, supposing that the long boat which they met going towards the shore, contained all that belonged to her.

When the St. John struck her small boat was got ready, but was swamped at the side by a large number jumping into her. Shortly after the long boat broke her fastening, and floated off from the vessel. The Captain and several others swam to and got on board her, and landed in safety near the Glade House. The second mate two men and two boys of the crew were drowned.

After the ship struck the rocks, she thumped awhile, but shortly went to pieces, holding together not more than fifty or sixty minutes. Four women and three men came ashore on pieces of the wreck, alive, but some very much exhausted. Two dead bodies were also taken from pieces of the wreck.

Early in the forenoon, the news of the wreck began to spread, and in the afternoon, the shore was lined with people, who were active in getting bodies from the surf. Mr. Holmes, railroad conductor, was busy during the entire day in aiding the living and rescuing the dead bodies from the waves. One man, whose name we did not learn, came near losing his life in rescuing a body.

Towards nightfall the bodies began to come ashore in considerable numbers. Some would be thrown upon the rocks, but before they could be reached, the sea would carry them back again.

Quite a number of her passengers, especially women and children, were below when she struck, and were probably drowned there, as a hole was almost instantly thumped in her bottom. The long boat that reached the shore in safety, contained, in addition to the captain and crew, only one passenger. Of 17 first class passengers, who were all lost, were three girls, neices of the owner of the vessel. Great difficulty was experienced in saving those who came ashore on pieces of the wreck, on account of the surf, which would throw them upon the rocks and then carry them to sea again. The poor creatures would cling with a death-grasp to the clothes of those who came to rescue them, and were with difficulty made to release their hold, even after having reached a place of safety.

One woman saved was very badly bruised upon the rocks, and it was thought last night that she would die, but she was more comfortable yesterday morning.

It is stated that one passenger, clinging to a piece of wreck, floated to the rocks, but was so far gone as to be unable to unclench his hand. Finally some one jumped on to the fragment, made fast a rope to him, and he was got ashore. His face of a deep purple, his open mouth, fixed teeth, and deathly eyes, formed a sight long to be remembered.

So far only 25 dead bodies have been recovered; but the surf which yet runs very high is full of them. Before nightfall many more will doubtless be taken out. The shore is strewn with the baggage of the passengers all stove to pieces.

Later Accounts.—Capt. Oliver and his surviving mate reached this City at 12 o'clock. He states that he made Cape Cod Light at about 5 o'clock Saturday evening, scutuate Light near 1 o'clock Sunday morning; then stood away to the northward, to clear the land, for about three hours; then, it being about daylight, tacked ship and stood S. S. W., weather very thick; he came inside of Minor's Light House, and there saw a brig lying at anchor just inside of breakers, at a place called Hockett rock; tried to wear away up to the brig, but found he could not fetch up, and threw over both anchors, which dragged; he then cut away her masts, and she drifted on to Grampus ledge, where she went to pieces.

Previous to breaking up, the jolly boat was hanging by the tackle, alongside, when the stern ring-bolt broke and the boat fell into the water. The captain, second mate and two boys jumped in to get her clear, when about 25 passengers jumped in and swamped her. The twenty-five together with the second mate and two boys, perished; the captain caught a rope hanging over the quarter and was drawn on board by the first mate.

When the long boat was got clear, a number of the passengers jumped over to swim to her, but all perished. The captain, first mate (Mr. Crawford,) and seven of the crew swam to and reached the boat.

The names of the drowned are probably unknown to the captain. He reports 120 souls on board, 21 of whom were saved, leaving 99 lost. The brig was in ballast.

Monday morning, William Elliott, Esq., acting British Consul, went down to the beach and made all necessary provision for the survivors, who we understand, were all cared for on Sunday by the people of Cohasset.

Persons saved from the wreck of the British Brig St. John.

Austin Kearn, Catharine Flanagan, Betsy Higgins, Mary Kane, Michael Fitzpatrick, Michael Gibbon, Barbara Kenelly, Mary Slattery, Michael Redding, Honora Cullen, Honora Burke.

27 bodies had come ashore up to four o'clock yesterday afternoon, 21 females, 3 males, 3 children. They will be buried to-day at Cohasset.

The captain, 1st mate, and eight of the crew were also saved.

It is a painful subject of remark that Captain Oliver of the St. John should have shown so much promptitude in saving himself from his ill-fated ship. And it adds to the disagreeable feeling in regard to him that the passengers saved state the number on board to have been 165 in which case the lives lost must amount to 142! The noblest sort of Captains, in such disasters, have clung to their vessels to the last, and their coolness and resolution have prevented the frightened passengers from destroying their slender means of salvation by swamping the boats.

IMPORTANT ALTERATION IN THE ENGLISH BANKRUPT LAWS.—We learn from the Liverpool *Chronicle* that there is an important alteration in the new Bankruptcy Act with respect to bankrupts whose certificates shall be suspended or refused, or who shall be without a certificate. Hitherto the law has been that a creditor who has proved his debt under an estate had no power of objection; he had made his "election," and could not afterwards take the bankrupt in execution. It was a common practice for creditors to abstain from proving, with the view of taking advantage of a suspension or refusal of a certificate; and they often succeeded in benefiting themselves at the expense of the other creditors. Then there was this anomaly—when an uncertificated bankrupt applied to the Insolvent Debtor's Court, only those creditors who had not proved in bankruptcy could oppose, and those who had been instrumental in depriving him of protection were barred from further opposition. The Legislature have now, by the 257th section of the new act (12 and 13 Vic., cap. 106), provided a remedy. By that section the assignees of a bankrupt, after his accounts shall have become records of one court are to be considered "judgment creditors" for the amount proved, and other creditors after proof, shall also be considered judgment creditors. After the court has refused a bankrupt further protection, or shall have refused or suspended his certificate, it shall grant a certificate under seal to creditors which shall have the effect of a judgment of one of the superior courts, and the holders of such certificate may issue executions against the bankrupt, notwithstanding they have proved their debts, which executions are to remain in force until the allowance of the certificate and conformity. According to the 259th section, a bankrupt taken in execution after the refusal of protection, or after the refusal or suspension of his certificate, shall not be discharged from such executions until he shall have been in prison for the full period of one year, except by order of the court. This last-mentioned enactment is not to take effect until after the expiration of six months from the commencement of the act on the 11th October, and then only against persons adjudged bankrupt under the new act, and for offences committed after the commencement of the same.—*New Brunswick.*

THE FISHERIES OF THE GULF.—We learn that our townsman M. H. Perley, Esq., who has been for the last two months engaged in collecting information respecting the fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, returned to this City yesterday morning, having visited and examined the whole line of coast, from Baie Verte to the Restigouche. Mr. P. has also inspected the rivers on this line of coast, and extended his observations to the Northern side of the Bay of Chaleur, from the Restigouche down to the Paspébiac.

We understand that much useful and interesting information has been obtained by Mr. Perley on his extensive route, and we trust it will be presented to the public in such a manner as to be generally useful.

The development of the great fishery resources of New Brunswick will, we trust, be a leading topic with our Legislature at its next session.—*Id.*

The schr. *Peri*, Davies, Master, at Prince Edward Island, from Bermuda, reports that two days after sailing from Bermuda, discovered that a deserter from the 42nd Regt. had stowed himself away. When passing through the Gut of Canso, he jumped overboard and swam for the shore but the unfortunate man was drowned in the attempt. His body was found a few days after, and an inquest held when it appeared that the man had been seen by several persons on shore, but no boats being at hand, they could render him no assistance. He was also seen by persons on board the *Peri*, who watched his struggles in the waves for some time, and although the weather was fine, no attempt was made to rescue him, or render him any assistance. The Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, and recommended that a further investigation of the matter be made by the proper authorities at Charlotte-town.—*New Brunswick.*

LOSS OF SPECIE.—As one of the crew of the steamer *Maid of Erin* was conveying a box on shore, containing three bags of specie, on Wednesday night, he accidentally slipped, and the box fell on the deck, and was broken in pieces. Two of the bags were saved; but the other, containing about \$5,000 in American gold, burst open, and its contents were scattered in the water between the steamer and the wharf. A portion of the money was recovered yesterday. The bags contained \$12,000, and belonged to the Bank of British North America.—*Id.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Accounts from the Cape to the 10th of July have been received. The greatest excitement prevailed in the Colony, owing to the publication of the order in council making the Cape a penal settlement, and this, coupled with the anticipated arrival of the first vessel with convicts on board, had tended more than ever to incite the inhabitants to combine together and destroy, if possible, the success of the experiment.

AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK.—Amount of sales of foreign and domestic dry goods by auction, in the City of New York, by nine of the principle houses, during the last six months, was \$5,257,494; of which about three-fifths, viz. \$3,152,083, consisted of foreign; and two-fifths or \$2,105,410, of domestic goods.

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.—An idea of the number of emigrants that have reached this city this year,

may be formed from the fact, that between the first of April and the 1st of October this year, the number of arrivals averaged eight hundred and ninety six per day, or a fraction over thirty per hour. This is an increase of about thirty-five thousand on the number of arrivals during the same period last year. When we consider the disturbed condition of Europe for the last year or eighteen months, we must infer that the emigration from that part of the world, during the next twelve months, will be much greater than it has been, or will be this year. Well, let them come. Both sides of continent are settled and the immediate gap is open to the oppressed people of Europe.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE
CARLETON SENTINEL,
AND
FAMILY JOURNAL.
WOODSTOCK, OCTOBER, 23 1849.

ANNEXATION.

We imagined that the Annexation fever having reached its height, and having become dormant again, people had returned to their senses, and that they now saw the folly of being led by the nose by a few frothy demagogues, who, in times of prosperity, led a luxurious life on the hard earnings of the humbler classes of the country, and who, now that business in all its branches, is in a depressed state, and people look twice before they squander their money, find that they have to work for their living, and knowing that it is easier to fleece the people by making a bug-bear of the natural results of the extravagance of the very men who are loudest in abusing British Institutions and in lauding the scheme of Annexation, than to gain an honest subsistence by following some employment which, while it would support them, would also contribute to the general good of their fellow men, raise the cry of Annexation; but we find that the public are just as gullible as ever, and these designing men are still at their unhallowed work, and do not hesitate to invent lying rumours to stir up discontent in the minds of a people whose whole life have been a series of acts of devoted loyalty to the British Throne. We do not intend, at present, to enter into an investigation of the expediency of dissolving the connection between these Colonies and that nation, under whose fostering care New Brunswick, at all events, has advanced from a wilderness to a country in which subsistence is afforded to every man who is willing to labour; but we cannot help remarking that it is most absurd to find journals in this Province which, a year or two ago, were filled with the most fulsome adulation of Great Britain, and the most fervent protestations of loyalty to the British Throne,—journals which could scarcely hear of the importation of an American Clock, without crying "treason,"—we say it is most absurd to find these journals preaching rebellion and advocating Annexation. We have been led into these remarks by perusing an article which we have copied from one of our St. John Contemporaries, into another part of this paper, and in which the following bold assertion is made, only, however, on the authority of private letters:—"It is said a movement is on foot to disband the Orange Lodges in order to relieve them from their oaths." We have no hesitation in saying, in the most positive terms, that this statement is a falsehood, and that the Orangemen of British North America repudiate any such unholy alliance as they are stated, in this paragraph, to have entered into; and we think a very few words will be sufficient to convince the public of the truth of our statement. In the first place, if the subject be one which any Citizen may agitate and discuss, then we declare most positively that there are no private or "peculiar oaths," to prevent any Orangeman giving his attention to it; and if the subject is one that it is not lawful for any Citizen to advocate, then, clearly, the dissolution of the Orange Lodges would not leave their members at liberty to engage in it. For these reasons, and others which could be given, if we deemed it necessary, we repeat that we have no hesitation in declaring the statement which we have quoted above, to be a fabrication.

Signor Blitz exhibited his feats of legerdemain and gave a specimen of ventriloquism to quite a crowded house last evening; and the attention of all was rivited to the astonishing perfection of his performance. It is not only the stupid who find it difficult to conceive of the manner in which his various deceptions are practiced, but the most shrewd are equally at fault to detect them. Supposing it effected by the celerity of his movements, renders the act not in the least less surprising. We cannot conceive any more easily how the change is effected which substitutes one thing for another, without some one among so many, seeing how, or when it was done.

As a ventriloquist, Signor Blitz excites abundance of mirth, and goes through the different parts which he attempts satisfactorily; but in his other feats he excites our wonder, and shows himself to be among the very first of his class of performers. He performs again this evening.