

led downwards to a great depth, and, before I reached the surface a second time, had nearly perished, and had lost my hold on my child. As I again struggled upon the surface of the water, a most awful and heart-rending scene presented itself to my view; women and children struggling together amidst pieces of the wreck of every kind, calling upon each other for help, and imploring God to assist them. Such another appalling scene may God preserve me from ever witnessing.

I was in the act of trying to save my child again, when a portion of the paddle-box came crashing up edgeways, just grazing my head and falling with its whole weight on the head of my darling child. In another moment I beheld him a lifeless corpse on the surface of the water. I succeeded in company with eleven others, in getting on the top of the paddle-box. One, however, finding that all could not be supported on this piece of the paddle-box, left for another which was floating near. The others remained until they were one by one relieved by death. We stood up to our knees in water at the temperature of forty-five degrees, and frequently the sea broke directly over us. We were soon separated from our friends on other parts of the wreck, and passed a terrible night, each one expecting every hour would be his last. At last the long wished for morning came, accompanied by a dense fog, and not a living soul but our own party to be seen, of whom only seven men were left. In the course of the morning we saw some water casks and other things belonging to our ill-fated ship, but could get nothing that would afford us any relief, and our raft rapidly settling, as it absorbed water. About noon, Mr. S. M. Woodruff breathed his last, all the others, M. George F. Allen, of New York and myself, began to suffer excruciatingly for want of water. In this respect, we were very much favored, altho' we had not a drop of water on the raft. The day continued very foggy, except just at noon, as near as we could judge when we had a clear horizon. Nothing could be seen but water and sky. Night again came on thick and dreary, and our minds were fully made up that neither of us would again see the light of day. Very soon three more of our suffering party were washed off, and sank to rise no more leaving only Mr. Allen, a young man and myself.

Feeling myself very much exhausted, I now sat down for the first time, at about 8 o'clock, P. M., on a trunk which had providentially been found among the wreck. In this way, I slept a little through the night, and became somewhat refreshed. About an hour before daylight we saw a vessel's light near us, and all three of us exerted ourselves to the utmost of our strength in hailing her, until we became quite exhausted. In about a quarter of an hour the light disappeared to the eastward of us. Soon after daylight a bark hove in sight to the northwest, the fog having lightened a little. She was apparently steering for us, but in a short time she seemed to have changed her course, and we were again doomed to disappointment; yet, I felt a hope that some of the fellow sufferers might have been seen and rescued by them. Shortly after we had given up all hopes of being discovered and rescued by the bark, a ship was discovered to the eastward, steering directly for us. We now watched her with the utmost intense anxiety as she approached. The wind changing, caused her to alter her course several points. About now, they fortunately discovered a man on a raft near them and succeeded in saving him the second mate jumping overboard and making a rope fast to him, when he was drawn on board. He proved to be a Frenchman, who had been a passenger on board the steamer with which we had been in collision. He informed the captain that others were near on pieces of a wreck, and, on going aloft, he saw us and three others. We were the first to which the boat was sent, and we were safely taken on board about 3 P. M. The next picked-up was James Smith, a second class passenger in the Arctic. The others saved were five of our firemen. The ship proved to be the Cambria, of Quebec, from Glasgow to Montreal, commanded by Captain John Russell, who had commanded the British bark Jessie Stevens, and was rescued from the wreck of that vessel by Captain Nye, of the Collins steamship Pacific, as will be remembered.

#### THE SCENE AT THE OFFICE OF E. K. COLLINS & CO.

At ten o'clock our reporter visited the office of Messrs. E. K. Collins & Co., No 56 Wall street. He found it filled by a large number of our citizens, some of them men of eminence in their respective callings, besides a fair representation from other parts of the Union. Two of the surviving sons of Mr. Collins were present. In one corner of the apartment, behind the railing, a numerous group was gathered around a plainly dressed man of about 38 years of age, who, tho' naturally hardy and vigorous, bore evident marks of excessive fatigue by his careworn look. This man was Thomas Brennan, an attaché to the engineering department of the Arctic, and one of the few fortunate survivors of the sad catastrophe. A deep feeling of anxiety seemed to pervade the minds of all present, and eager questions were propounded to Mr. Brennan in rapid succession. Some described the personal appearance of absent ones bound to them by affinities, and enquired if he had seen them enter any of the boats which left the ves-

sel previous to the last one, on which he was saved. His words were anxiously waited for and in some instances they were sufficient to buoy up an expiring hope, but in others to lead them to despair of ever meeting the loved ones on earth.

At intervals the announcement of the arrival of an instalment of the telegraphic despatch from Halifax would draw all to another part of the room, and, with feelings of mingled hope and fear, they listened in breathless silence to the words of the despatch, read by a gentleman connected with the office. When the reading of the instalments was finished, many were the impatient exclamations, because the names of the saved in the boats which had arrived were not forwarded first, instead of Mr. Baalham's account of the catastrophe. And when, at last, the concluding portion of the despatch contained the names of those who were safe in Halifax, nearly a hundred hearts beat heavily and rapidly as they stood in expectation of the announcement of a name which was to make them rejoice or drive them into a despairing gloom. The reading of the list was commenced—the announcement of several names were received with exclamation of deep joy, accompanied with words of thankfulness to Heaven for the mercy extended to them. As the end of the list was approached the deeper sighs were drawn, and when it was announced that the names had been all read, "Oh God!" "Oh God!" were the words that many uttered in the deep anguish that wrung their hearts. The list was again read, but it only confirmed their worst fears; and after the announcement that no more despatches would be received, those present left the apartment which had been the scene of such exciting interest, and its doors were closed for the balance of the day.—*New York Times.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

The daughter of Mr. Collins was an amiable and intelligent girl of 16, the idol of her parents and the life of the circle in which she moved. Mr. Collins feels her loss more keenly than that of any of the other members of his family; for her chiefly did he live, and her death deprives him of much that made life desirable. The son was a bright boy of 15 years.

Mr. Collins returned on Wednesday morning from Washington, and the sad intelligence was communicated to him as he was crossing from Jersey City, at about 4 o'clock, A. M., on his way home. Overwhelmed by the extent of this calamity, he immediately left the city for his residence in Westchester County.

Among the families the most afflicted by this calamity are E. K. Collins and James Brown, of Brown Brothers & Co. Mr. Collins has lost his wife, his only daughter and a son. Mr. Brown has lost his son W. B. Brown, with his wife, and child, his daughter Mrs. Geo. F. Allen, with her husband and child, and his daughter Miss Maria Brown aged about 18. It is seldom we have to record so many victims of death in one family. The sympathies of the whole community are deeply aroused towards those afflicted families, as well as towards all who have lost relatives and friends by this terrible disaster. [Com. Adv.]

Mr. George F. Allen is one of the members of the Novelty Works Company, and son-in-law of Mr. James Brown of that firm. The latter gentleman had also a son, Mr. W. B. Brown, upon the Arctic, who is supposed to be lost. Mrs. Brown, also drowned, was the daughter of Moulton, Esq., of Paris. Mr. Moulton is now in this city. Seven of Mr. Brown's family were on board the Arctic.

Abner Benedict, brother of E. C. Benedict Esq., President of the Board of Education, was a lawyer of high ability—on his return in company with his wife, from a recreative pleasure jaunt; both are lost.

Mr. R. S. Williams, of Natchez, who together with his wife, are among the lost, had recently come into possession of a large fortune. With his family he recently passed several months in this city.

We learn that Mrs. Asaph Stone, who was in the Arctic for a long time objected to taking passage, because she had a strong presentiment that some disaster would happen. She was however, prevailed upon by her friends, who laughed her ought of her fears.

Mr. Geo. G. Smith, of the firm of C. M. Leupp & Co., leather dresser, Ferry-st., was on board with his daughter, and both were lost. His son, a boy 16 year old, met with an accident at the store and died the beginning of last week, and they kept the body five days in hopes the father would arrive in time to follow him to the grave.

A passenger offered £30,000 if the boats would put back to save him. They turned to do so, but before they reached him nature was exhausted and he sunk.

Sewart Holland, or Hollin, the assistant engineer lost, was from Washington, D. C. We are told that he stuck to his duty to the last, and made no effort to save himself. Two minutes before the ship sank he was seen to fire the starboard gun aft.

The colored stewardess, who was lost, behaved gallantly. She worked at the pumps in the passage aft to the last moment. The white assistant stewardess sat in the cabin almost paralyzed with fear, and there awaited death, saying that "she might as well die there as anywhere else."

Messrs. Brady and Adams, brothers-in-law had engaged passage by the Baltic, to leave Liverpool on the 4th October, but unfortunately they changed their minds, took passage in the Arctic, and were lost.

Among the many whose untimely and lamentable end is calculated to excite a feeling of universal sorrow, is the Duc de Grammont, a young French nobleman of distinguished family, who was despatched to this country as an attaché to the French embassy at Washington. His departure was repeatedly protracted, and after all expectation of his being able to leave by the Arctic had failed, that affairs, as it was thought, took a more favorable turn, and his family were enabled to hurry him off. He was but 21 years of age, and so far as we have been able to ascertain, of exceedingly amiable manners and intelligent mind. His ancestry has occupied a prominent place both in the political and literary history of France.

## Editor's Department.

### MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, OCT. 28, 1854.

TERMS.—New subscribers Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, per annum, in all cases in advance. Old subscribers 12s. 6d. in advance, or 17s. 6d. at the end of the year. We prefer the advance price, and as it effects a large saving, we hope soon to see all our subscribers avail themselves of it.

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### THE LEGISLATURE.

FROM our exchanges and other sources, we collect the annexed summary of the proceedings in the Assembly.

A Correspondent of the Courier says:

"The members of the Legislature assemble today. There were a number of absentees in both Houses. Of the Members of the Assembly the absentees were Messrs. Gray, Hayward, McPhelim, and Tibbitts. There was a good deal of interest felt on the question of the Speakership. It was ascertained, however, that Mr. Hanington was the only candidate, Mr. Fisher having refused to be put in nomination. I believe that however certain of success Mr. F. might have considered himself, his friends, both in and out of the House, were strongly opposed to his being shelved. The only question to be settled then was, whether Mr. Hanington was properly eligible,—his being an office holder under the Government, in the opinion of many, disqualifying him for the Speaker's chair. Meetings of the Members were held, but there appears to have been differences of opinion on this point between those who are otherwise agreed in politics. Nothing definite was settled at two o'clock, when the Governor came down to open the Session.

"Immediately on the return of the Members to their Chamber, Mr. Ryan moved and Mr. Wilnot seconded Mr. Hanington as Speaker. Each of these gentlemen, in brief terms, recommended Mr. H., both on the ground of his experience, and his past conduct in the chair.

"The following are the names and the numbers. Yeas.—Messrs. Street, Partelow, Wilnot, Ryan, Purdy, McLeod, Brown, McAdam, Boyd, Gilmour, Gilbert, Ferris, Lunt, Rice, Fisher, McPherson, Taylor, Connell, English, Tilley, Stevens, McLellan, Landry—23.

"Nays.—End, McNaughton, Smith, Ritchie, Johnson, Harding, Steadman, Sutton, Kerr, Hatheway, Cutler, Montgomery, Botsford—13.

"Mr. Hanington was then conducted to the chair by Messrs. Ryan and Wilnot, when he briefly returned thanks for his election; after which the House adjourned until the following day at 12 o'clock, when the Speaker will be formally approved of by His Excellency, and the Speech from the throne will be delivered.

"It will be at once seen that the above division was altogether irrespective of parties—one of the Government members voting in the minority, and Messrs. Fisher, Brown, Tilley, and other prominent liberals voting with the majority.

On Friday the Lieutenant Governor came down to the Council Chamber and opened the Session with the following Speech:—

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council  
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

It is with great satisfaction that I now for the first time meet you.

Our common feelings of loyal devotion to

Her Majesty's Person and Rule, and the sincere desire which we all entertain to promote the welfare of the people of this part of Her Majesty's Dominions, are sure guarantees for the maintenance of that harmony between us which is essential to the public interest.

I have deemed it necessary to summon you for the despatch of business at an unusual period of the year, but I am confident that in the performance of public duties you do not regard personal convenience.

I commend to your consideration the Treaty which has recently been concluded between Her Majesty and the Government of the United States of America.

A copy of this Treaty, and of the Act passed by Congress in connection with it, will be laid before you.

By the terms of the Treaty, the consent of each of the Legislatures of the British North American Provinces is specially required, before its provisions can have full operation.

You will, in common with the rest of Her Majesty's subjects, rejoice in the assurance afforded by the Treaty, for an uninterrupted continuance of the amicable relations which have so long existed between Great Britain and the United States; and I trust that you will see reason to believe that the large additional facilities of commercial intercourse with the United States, which are now offered for your acceptance, will open to the Trade and Industry of this Province new sources of wealth, and the prospect of increasing prosperity.

Should you entertain these views, I shall readily co-operate with you in removing the impediments which the existing Laws of the Province now present to the full execution of the Treaty.

A few weeks only have elapsed since Cholera prevailed in some districts of the Province, and especially in St. John.

Trade was disturbed, Industry partially suspended, and, in a short period of time, a large number of persons fell victims to the disease.

It has pleased the Almighty to relieve us from this cause for disquietude and alarm; and we owe unfeigned gratitude to Him for the restored health of the community.

An opportunity is now afforded for the timely adoption of those precautionary measures of sanitary regulation and improvement, which may, under Providence, be expected to prevent the recurrence of the Epidemic; and I invite your attention, and that of the People of this Province in general, to this important subject.

You will, I am well assured, at all times, be guided by a spirit of loyalty to Her Majesty, and of zeal for the public good; and I trust that Providence will prosper our united endeavours to promote the welfare of this Province.

By Wednesday's mail we obtained a copy of the following notice of a motion by Mr. Fisher on the 22nd inst., "as an amendment to the 5th Paragraph of the Address in answer to the Speech."

"It is with feelings of loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty's Person and Government, that we recognize in that provision of the Treaty which requires the concurrence of this Legislature, a distinct avowal by the Imperial Government, of their determination to preserve inviolate the principles of self government, and to regard the Constitution of the Province as sacred as the Parent State. We regret that the conduct of the local Administration during the last four years has not been in accordance with these principles, and we feel constrained thus early, most respectfully to state to your Excellency, that your Constitutional Advisers have not conducted the Government of the Province in the true spirit of our Colonial Constitution."

The Fredericton Reporter says "He would not wonder if the present short session were to prove a pretty long one."

The latest intelligence received by mail states that the debate was still progressing, but that the opposition was sure of a victory. Some members of the Government threaten to dissolve the house if the measure is carried.

Late last night we obtained the following Telegraphic Despatch from Saint John.

Question not yet taken—Street spoke three hours this afternoon—finishes to-morrow. Division will be—yeas 28, nays 10. Montgomery has gone home.

### PLOUGHING MATCH AND CATTLE SHOW, OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Secretary of the above society, has furnished us with the following report of the Ploughing Match and Cattle Show, which took place at Douglastown, on the 12th instant.—As the Annual Report of the Society, however, will be published in January, he deems it unnecessary to say much at present.

#### PLOUGHING MATCH.

The field of competition—a lay park belonging to Mr. John Wyse, although, rather remote from the highway, was in excellent