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From the Limerick Star.

HORRIBLE NARRATIVE OF THE WRECK OF THE SHIP FRHNCIS SPAIGHT.

BY ONE OF THE CREW.

The Français Spaight of 345 tons, laden with timber, sailed from St. John's, New Brunswick, on the 24th November, bound for Limerick. The crew amounted to fourteen men, with the captain and mate; they had fine weather for a few days, but it afterwards blew so hard, that they were obliged to drive before the wind. At three in the morning of December 3d, the vessel, through the carelessness of the helmsman suddenly broached to, and in less than an hour she lay on her beam ends, the greater part of the crew saving themselves by climbing to the rigging. Patrick Cusack and Patrick Behane were drowned in the forecastle, and Griffith, tne mate, in the after cabin. The captain and Mulville got to the fore and main masts, and cut them away; the mizentopmast went with them over the side, and the ship immediately righted. As soon as she righted, she settled down in the sea, and there was scarcely any of her to be seen, except the poop and bulwarks. No situation could be more miserable than that of the unfortunate crew, standing ankle Ideep on the wreck, in a winter's night, and clinging to whatever object was nearest, as sea after sea rolled successively over them. On the dawn they discovered that their provisions had been washed overboard, and they had no means of coming at any fresh water. The gale continued unabated, and for safety and shelter they gathered into the cabin under the poop. Even here, she was so deep with water, a dry plank could not be found, and their only rest was by standing close together. At ten in the forenoon, a vessel was descried to the westward, but she stood far rway beyond the reach of sigral, and was soon out of sight. That day and the next passed away without any change in the weather. On the third it began to mederate.-There were thir en hands alive, and not one had tasted a morsel of food since the wreck, and they had only three bottles of wine; this was served out in wine glasses, at long intervals. There was some occasional rain, which they were not prepared at first for saving, but on the fourth or fifth day they got a ristern under the mizen masts, where it was filled in two days. The periods in which little or no rain fell were, however, often long, so that they stinted themselves to the smallest possible allowance. In seven days after the appearance of the first vessel, another was seen only four miles north. An ensign was hoisted, but she bore away like the former, and was soon lost to their view. Despair was now in every countenance .-How they lived through the succeeding five days it would be hard to tell; some few endeavoured to eat the horn buttons of their jackets. Horriole as this situation was, it was yet worse by the conduct of the crew towards one another. As their sufferings increased, they became cross and selfish-the strong securing a place on the cabin floor, and pushing aside the weak to shift for themselves in the wet and cold. There was a boy named O'Brien, especially who seemed to have no friend on board, and endured every sort of cruelty and abuse. Most of by the crew, and the latter eventually bled the men had got sore legs from standing in the salt water, and were peevish and apprehensive of being hurt; as soon as O'Brien came near them in search of a dry berth, he was kicked away, for which he retaliated in

On the nineteenth day of December, the sixteenth day since the wreck, the Captain said they were a length of time without sustenance, that it was beyond human nature to endure it any longer, and that the only question for them to consider was, whether one or all should die; his opinion was, that one should suffer for the rest, and that lots should be drawn between the four boys, as they could not be considered so great a loss to their friends, as those who had wives and . children depending on them. None objected to this, except the boys, who cried out

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against the injustice of such a proceeding. O'Brien, in particular, protested against it; and some mutterings were heard amongst the men, that led the latter to apprehend that they might proceed in a more summary way. Friendless and forlorn as he was, they were well calculated to terrify the boy into acquiescence, and he at length submitted. Mulville now prepared some sticks of different navigation, and amazing in its resources The answer was, " for little Johnny Shehen." nouncement without uttering a word. The | nial Monarchy. The cook cut his veins across with a small knife, but could bring no flow of blood: the boy himself attempted to open the vein at the bend of the elbow, but like the cook he failed in bringing blood. The captain then said-" This is of no use, 'is better to put him out of pain by bleeding desideratum I will endeavour to supply. him in the throat." At this, O'Brien for the first time looked terrified, and begged that they would give him a little time; he him lie down and sleep for a little, he would get warm and then he would bleed freely To this there were expressions of dissent from the men, and the captain said, 'twas better to lay hold on him, and let the cook cut his throat. O'Brien, driven to extremity, declared he would not let them: the first man, he said, who laid hands on him, 'twoud be the worse for him; that he'd appear to him another time, that he'd haunt him after death. There was a general hesitation amongst them; when a fellow named Hatrington, seized the boy and they rushed in upon him-he screamed and struggled violently, addressing himself, in particular, to Sullivan, a Tarbert man. The poor youth was, however, soon got down, and the cook, after considerable hesitation, cut his throat with a case knife, and the tureen was put under the boy's neck to save the blood.

As soon as the horrid act had been perpetrated, the blood was served to the men .-They afterwards laid open the body and separated the limbs; the latter were hung over Lords) chosen periodically by popular electhe stern, while a portion of the former was allotted for immediate use, and almost every one partook of it .- This was the evening of night; but the thirst which was before endurable, now became craving, and they slaked it with salt water. - Several were raving, 3. - An Executive Government, wholly deand talked wildly during the night, and in the morning the cook was quite nad. His gislature thus constituted. raving continued during the succeeding night and in the morning to this end seemed to be approaching, the veins of his neck were cut, and the blood drawn from him. This was the second death. On that night Behane was mad; and the boy Burns on the following morning; they were obliged to be tied to death by cutting his throat. Behane died unexpectedly or he would have shared the same fate. Next morning Mahoney distinguished a sail, and raised a shout of joy .-A ship was 'clearly discernible, and bearing her course towards them Signals were hoisted, and when she approached the; held up the hands and feet of O'Brien to excite commisseration. The vessel proved to be the Agenoria, an American. She put off a boat to their assistance, and the survivors of the Francis Spaight were safely put on board the American, where they were treated with the utmost kindness.

LETTERS ON THE CANADAS.—(No. 1)

TO JOSEPH HUME AND JOHN ARTHUR BOE-BUCK, ESQUIRES, MEMBERS OF

PARLIAMENT.

Sirs,-The possession of the Canadas has been acquired and maintained by Great Britain at the expense of a vast amount of British treasure and blood. They embrace a territory of 360,000 square miles, the greater part of which is mild and healthy in climate, fertile in soil, unexcelled in internal lengths for the lots. A bandage was tied production, trade, and commerce. Those over O'Brien's eves, and he knelt down rest- provinces, so extensive, so valuable, so greating his face on Mulville's knees. The latter Iv improved, and so rapidly improving, are had the sticks in his hand, and was to hold on the verge of being lost to the British them up, one by one, demanding whose lot | Crown :- of being lost, not on account of it was. O'Brien was to call out a name, and disaffection in the minds of any considerawhatever person he named for the shortest | ble portion of the inhabitants to British Gostick was to die. Mulville held up the vernment, but by means of inculcation, diffirst stick and demanded who it was for .- fusion, and adoption of political theories (under the name of civil rights) which inand the lot was laid aside. The next was volve the annihilation of every prerogntive held up, and the demand was repeated, "on of the King and British Parliament, a changemyself," upon which Mulville said, that was | in the entire character of the social instituthe death lot-that O'Brien had called it for | tions of the country, and the substitution of himself. The poor fellow neard the an- an independent democracy, for British Colo-

men told him he must prepare for death, That this is the state of things in the Caand the captain proposed bleeding in the nadas is now matter of notoriety; but the to accomptish already in resp extent to which this state exists, who are the colleney Sir Francis Head, so lately appointauthors of it, and the influence which it is likely to exert upon the mutual interest of Great Britain, together with the remedies it demands is not so well understood-is indeed but little known in this country. The

And at the outset, I do not hesitate to affirm, nor do I doubt to be able to domon strate, that you, been, are the principal auhe was coid and weak, but it they would let thors of that unsettledness which shakes the throne of British power in the Canadas; and if those fine Colonies be virtually or rudely severed from the parent State, upon your heads will rest the responsibility and

> The first part of the subject resolves itsel into two parts. First, what are the demands of the Canadian parttes that you patronize and represent? Secondly, did these demands originate with them or with you?

I refer not to them all; I refer only to those demands which distinguish them as parties | tical nature, but are directing their whole atfrom the rest of the inhabitants of the inhabitants of the Canadas, and which dis tinguish you as their advocates. The nature of those demands I trust will not be disputed, as they are stated at great length in a recent address of the Lower Canada House of a transfer of the revenues, property and pow-Assembly to the King, which has already appeared in several of the British Journals .-

I will, therefore, only state them briefly:-1 .- A Legislative Council (or House of tion, instead of its members being elected for life by the Crown.

2.-Absolute controul by the local assemthe sixteenth day. They are again late at blies of all colonial revenues-those which arise from the sale of Crown lands, as well as all others.

> pendant upon, and responsible to, a local le-4.-The abolition of the Canadian Land Companies.

5.-The entire management by the local legislature of the Crown lands. 6.-The establishment of the local institutions and the appointment to public offices

upon principles or popular election. Such are the leading objects of the Canaally and officially identified, and whose mea- lous crisis, sures you publicly advocate. I will here pause, and respectfully request the British reader to re-examine the foregoing paragraph and will then ask him, what will the objects therein enumerated involve? Do they not Canadas, when the Executive Government ately recommenced.

together with its officers, is made directly responsible to the local elective assemblies, instead of being responsible to the King and British Parliamont? I again ask the intelligent reader, what these avowed objects of yourselves and your Canadian confederates imply? even apart from the proposed abolition of British Companies, incorporated by roval charters and acts of Parliament, and herefore having the pledge of the British nation for the security of their property and interests. Is it not your colonial reform, then, unqualified republicanism, nay, downright democracy? Is not your colonial "self-government" complete independence? And supposing your objects to be accomplished, I ask wherein has England an iota more control or power over the Canadas than she has over any State of the American Republic? In such a case will not the Governor himself be the poor powerless creature of a local assembly, instead of being the representative of the King's Government? The omnipotent twofold elected assembly would indeed send back a Brench Governor in a trice, as the parties von reporsent are now striving by popular meetings. ed Governor of Upper Canada. And would yon, would any Englishman of common sense, vote hereafter for the appropriation of a sixpence for the commercial and police tical protection and detence of a contract over which wither the King nor Pathanean has a show of controll, in which Com-Britain has not a penny of revenue or pro-

perty? But be it remembered, then, Sirs, that your present abjects are not the correction of real and asserted abuses in the administration of the Canadian Government; for it is admitted that the utmost efforts of Ilis Majesty's Government and its Representatives in the Canadas have, for several years past, been directed to the investigation and correction (as far as the adverse complaining party has permitted) of every practical evil heretofore complained of. So much so, As to the demands of the Canadian parties | that your confederates in Upper Canada can scarcely invent a single grievance of a practention to theoretical questions. Your objects, therefore, are not improvement in the practice or administration of the established government, but they are in every instance, changes too which in every instance involve er of the Crown and British Parliament to the local assemblies, or, in other words, changes which involve the annihilation of British dominion, and the establishment of an independent republic in the Canadas.

> Will the reader, will any British heart sanction such a project? Shall the thousands and tens of thousands who have settled in those noble provinces, under the pledged faith of British national honor, and who have fought in the defence of British authority and interests, he rudely or clandestinely severed from the land of their fathers and be sacrificed to the cupidity of an adventurous party of agitation traders in the Canadas, and their commissioned advocates and partizans in England? I trow not.

I do not wish, Sirs, to trouble you or the reader long at a time; I will therefore conclude this letter by remarking that in my next, I will show how far you have contribuiled to originate the present agitations in dian parties with which you stand individu- the Canadas, and to bring them to this peri-

> I am, &c. A CANADIAN.

FALL OF THE LANDER COLUMN AT TRUES -The Column which was last year cominvolve a total subversion of British power | menced at Truro to the African Traveller and authority in the Canadas? Is not a large Richard Lander, fell down with a tremenportion of the power of the British Crown | dous crash on Saturday morning last. A extinguished by wresting from it the election settlement had lately been observed at the or appointment of one co-ordinate branch of base, and an experiment was made to put the legislature? Is not a great part of the the strength of the foundation to the test, rest of the Royal power destroyed by the when it gave way under the operation. The proposed annihilation of the controll of the escape of the architect and workmen was al-Crown over all Crown revenues, and even most miraculous, They had barely time to the Crown lands themselves? And is not leap from the scaffold before the whole was British power completely annihilated in the | a heap of ruins. The work will be immedia