WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B. THE

SUFFERINGS Of Early Canadian Missionaries.

[FOR THE SUN.]

of Anticosti.

BY EDWARD JACK.

preached that famous sermon on Epiphany.

1685, in which, when speaking of the mis-

ionaries to America, he exclaimed: "Behold

these new conquerors who come with no

other arms than the Saviour's cross; not to

bear off the riches and shed the blood of the

vanquished, but to offer up their own blood and to communicate the calestial treasure

The order of the Recollets was instituted

It was to this order that Emmanuel Crespel

belonged. He was born about the year 1703 at Douay, in Flanders. On the termination

of his studies in the famous college of that city, and when but a novice in the Recollet

convent of Avesne, he obtained the permis-

sion of his superiors to pass into Canada to

angage in the work of converting the In-

ingaged at Fort Niagara, as well as in other

on Lake Champlain, where, to his great regret,

aces. In 1735 he was at Fort St. Frederic,

diana

Father Crespel's Shipwreck on the Island FOR RECIPBOCITY.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce at a special meeting held on Monday last, clearly defined its position as in favor of close reciprocal trade relations with Canada. The The traveller on the Pacific railway finds Herald's report of the meeting says there himself, not long after he has left Montreal was a large gathering of the members, all on the way to Ottawa, nearing a rapid, and if he be attentive to the conductor's cry will deeply interested in the question. We hear the name of the station, "Sault au

The Weekly Sun,

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JAN. 6, 1885.

quote After the president had finished some remarks After the president had finished some remarks supplementary to the call, E. T. Russell arose and introduced the following resolution. He spoke of its importance to the merchants of Boston, and moved that a copy of them be for-warded to Washington. G. H. Beaman sec-onded the resolutions and the motion. After further remarks by Messrs. W. H. Eincoln and Isaac E. Brown, the resolutions were passed unanimously. Appended are the resolutions: Whereas, the president, in his message to congress, has recommended the appointment of commissioners charged with the consideration and settlement of the fisheries question and of other questions dependent upon contiguity

other questions dependent upon contiguity and intercourse; And, whereas, the volume and profits of the

And, whereas, the volume and profits of the trade with the Dominion of Canada and prov-ince of Newfoundland have been decreased and hampered by the duties on food products ex-acted by either country, therefore, Resolved, that the chamber of commerce earnestly favors the appointment of such com-missioners, both for the settlement of the fish-ing rights and for the negotiation of an equit-able treatr of regimentity with the Dominion of in 1209 by Jean Bernardon, and first established in Paris in 1605, On the 24th of April, 1615, about four years after the first

Jesuit fathers had landed in what is now Nova Scotia, some of the Recollets embarkable treaty of reciprocity with the Dominion of Canada and the province of Newfoundland, to the end that profitable trade relations with our nearest neighbors may be established, and for the general advantage to the commercial intered from Honfleur for Quebec, and five years later we find that the Recollets of the province of Acquitaine had commenced a mission at or near the month of the Nepisignit river, and that Father Bernardon, one of these missionaries, had died of hungs and ests of the country. Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions by

sent to each of the senators and representa-tives to congress from this state, asking them to use their influence to promote the appoint-ment of the commissioners as recommended by fatigue while traversing the forest on his way from Miscon and Nepisiguit to the river St. John, where they had their principal the president.

HELPLESS IN A HURRICANE.

Awful Peril of the Steamship Persiar Monarch.

SHE HAD A LIST TO STARBOARD, AND THE OFFICERS LEARNED WHY WHEN THE FIRES WERE OUT - PASSENGERS CALLED TO SAVE THE

On the 16th March, 1726, he was ordained a priest at Quebec, after having spent some time as chaplain at Fort Richelieu; in the SHIP-IT WAS VERY BAD GROG-TWO BRAVE SRAMEN year 1728, at the desire of M, de Beauharois, he was associated in the same position

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 .- The steamer Persian with a force sent against the Foxes, a fieroe Indian tribe which resided in Wisconsin, Monarch of the Monarch line arrived at her slip in Jersey city, yesterday morning, after a After the return of this expedition he was stormy voyage of 19 days, the last half of which was made with her hold half full of water Her passengers and crew say that they had a most terrible experience on the voyage. Not one of them had expected to survive the pashe was able to give only a little time, to the conversion of the Indians.

Being ordered to cross over to France, Father Crespel salled from Quebec on the 3rd of November, 1736, in a vessel called La Renommee. On the 14th of the same month, The Persian Monarch left London on Sun day, December 6, with 22 first cabin passengers, one intermediate, and 40 in the steerage There was a mixed cargo in the hold. Al after having experienced a series of gales, this ship struck on a shoal distant about 8 though the weather was very cold, her passage was uneventful until the morning of the 11th leagues from the western point of the island of Anticosti. With great difficulty part of the crew and passengers escaped in the long boat, and here we will allow Father Crespel hindered us from seeing the places where we could have landed, what we saw indeed was very rugged, or rather we saw only death, thinking that it was time to exhort every one to place himself by an act of contrition in a state to appear before God. I had thus far delayed doing this so as not to augment the terror or diminish courage, but it could be deferred no longer, and I wished not to have to reproach myself with not having discharged my duty. Each one said his prayers, and after the confiteor I gave the general absolution. It was a very touching spectacle to see these men working at balling and rowing, while they were praying to God to have pity on them and to parden them the sins which would render them unworthy of participat-

doing this they ate but once in the twenty-four hours. The ship had but two months' provisions, which was the usual supply taken on band for a provision of the the morning they. boiled two pounds of flour in snow water in the sound of a gun. As we had many on board for a voyage from Quebec to France in those days. All of the biscuit had been order that they might have some paste or water pap; in the evening about the sams weight of meat was cooked in a similar man-In those days. All of the blacht had been lost and more than the half of their provi-slons had been consumed or spoiled during the ll days in which they had been at ses; ner. There were seventeen of the party, so that each had four ounces of nourishment a so that with all the economy they could pos- day. On sibly exercise, the party had food sufficient of meat. day. Once a week peas were taken instead for only five weeks. The vessel also soon The occupations of the party had to be

became inaccessible on account of the ice which formed around her. The cold kept the party continually awake, while the sails acarcely sufficed to protect them from the snow which that year fell to the depth of six feet. Meanwhile several of the party were allocated to be a several of the party had to be regulated also, and Fathers Crespel, Leger while others were to carry it and others again to break the road for those at this work. Father Crespel says: "I always took care to work very hard when I found took care to work very hard when I found myself very dull or when I was attacked by were already attacked by fever. They knew that there were Frenchmen at fever. I went every day to the woods and

Mingan wintering there for the purpose of seal fishing and felt sure if they could only reach this point they would receive assist-Recollet," the Recollet's fall, named, as tradition [says, after one of that order who perished in these wild waters years and years ago, perhaps even before Fenelon

In order to reach Mingan, however, the difficulties were very great; there were already three feet of snow on the ground, forty leagues would have to be traversed be-fore the northwest point of the island could be reached. After gaining this point and after making a small descent there would be twelve leagues of open sea to cross. It was determined however that the trial should be made, and as all could not go, twenty-four of the party offered to remain on condition that food be left them, and a solemn promise times to the camp with his load; then the made that assistance would be sent them so soon as the party arrived at Mingan. Father Crespel was anxious te remain, but as he knew the Indian language it was deemed necessary that he should accompany the party who were about to leave for Mingan, since in case de Freneuse and de Senneville, who were with the party abould fall side oon as the party arrived at Mingan. Father who were with the party, should fall sick or die on the journey, he could act as inter-preter were any Indians encountered on the island. Thirteen persons embarked in the small and seventeen in the long boat. It was on the afternoon of the 27th of Novem-ber that they left. By means of their oars

they made three leagues that day. As they could not land they had to spend the night on the ocean suffering the most in-tense cold. The next day they hardly made so great a distance, but had the satisfaction of being able to sleep on shore where, how-ever, they were overtaken by a heavy fall of being able to sleep on shore where, how-ever, they were overtaken by a heavy fall of being beat. Overwhelmed with grief at this of being beat. of mow. On the 29th they were forced to land owing to the head winds, as well as to the snow, which fell in great quantities. After starting out again on the 30th, they were compelled to land again at 9 o'clock in

lie down under a tree and die. This resolu-tion was, however, successfully resisted by Father Crespel. On the 5th of January, as the weather had cleared up, mass was again the weather had cleared up, mass was again in celebrated. Shortiy after this service two of the party offered to go and search for the tong boat, and they had hardly been absent two hours when one of them returned with the good news that they had found on the edge of the woods a little camp and two bark cances, that having entered the camp the morning; they made a goed fire here and, as a luxury, cooked some peas. On the 1st of December they were prevented from putting to sea by the wind and as the sailors complained of weakness, say-isg that they were unable to row. They cooked a little meat, which they ate, after having made use of the liquor bark cances, that having entered the camp in which it had been boiled. This was the best meal they found some seals fat and an axe, which they brought with them. Of this Father Crespel says: "I was in the woods when Sieur de Senneville ran up to announce to me the discovery which M. Vailland and M. that the party had partaken of since leaving. Their ordinary fare had been a little uncooked salt codfish or a small quantity of paste, made from flour and water.

On the morning of the 2nd December, the wind shifting to the S. E, they again set sail. At noon the long boat joined the small Foucault had just made. I hastened to return to the camp and besought our two men to detail to me what they had seen; they After dinner they continued their journey and as the wind increased, the long boat put out to sea towards evening, so as accordingly repeated to me all that they had told to the others; every word spread hope and joy through my heart. I seized upon the occasion to exalt the cares of Providence upon those who abandoned them-selves to it entirely and exhorted everybody to enable her to double a point which laid before them, making signs to the small boat to follow in their track, but which it failed to render thanks to God for the favor which to do and so was soon lost to sight. As they were doubling the point, which they did with great difficulty and after shipprecipice the more gratitude he feels to his liberator. You may judge whether ours was ping many seas, they thought of the small boat. After passing this paint they endeav-ored to land, but night was too far advanced not lively. A few days before we believed ourselves lost without recourse, and while we were despairing of receiving any assis-tance, we learn that there are Indians on the Island and that they could render us aid when they should retarn to their camp to get their cances. On the 10th of January although the to do it, and for two leagues beyond this point the shore was formed by high and rug-ged rocks. When they had passed these, they fortunately came to a small harbor their cances. On the 10th of January, although the weather was very cold, the whole party where they succeeded in landing without wetting themselves very much. So soon as they got on shore they lighted a great fire in order to direct the small boat where to endeavored to put the long boat, which they had found, in a secure place, but it was so loaded up with ice that this was impossible. land. After they had partaken of a little of the When they returned to the camp M. Fou-cault was so overcome with the cold that he died, and on the 23rd the master carpenter paste, each wrapped himself in his blanket and laid down near the fire. At 10 o'clock and faid down near the nre. At 10 o'clock the weather became cloudy and snow con-tinued to fall until the next day. As it fell it melted and wet them through. About mid-night the wind increased in so violent a manner that the long boat was blown ashore doing it much harm as well as injur-thal and the state of the party had the state of the party had manner that the long boat was blown ashore doing it much harm as well as injur-thal and the state of the party had the state of the party had manner that the long boat was blown ashore doing it much harm as well as injur-thal and the state of the party had t ing their provisions. At this place our master gunner fell into a feebleness from they remained some little time, as well which he never recovered, and a man named to ascertain the fate of the small boat Rebert Bosseman was attacked by the disas to repair the damage done to their own. With all that they could do they could find took care to dispose him to make out nothing about the small boat; while re- an abjuration. He was a Calvanist our nothing about the small boat; while re-maining here they made an addition to their supply of food by killing two foxes. On the 7th of December at daybreak the long boat left with a favorable wind; about 10 c'clock they dined off the foxes, five bours later the varable was a calvanist. The Sieur de Sennerville imitated and I avow to you it was not easy for me to make him a Catvalic. Happily the goodness of the cause which I defended took the place of the talents neces-sary to its defence. hours later the weather became cloudy and The pretended Reformed are well instructed; I was astonished at the reasonings of this Robert. What a pity that the base of the wind increasing with the tide, they sought a harbor, but not being able to find one they again kept out to sea. As night Calvanism is supported on a false principle ! advanced it began to hail and rain and the wind blew so violently that it was with dif-That is to say, what a pity that the Calvanwind blew so violently that it was with dif-ficulty that their boat could be steered. In what success would they not defend the this condition they were blown into a bay good cause, since they sustain so vigorously the bad. At last the Sieur Robert compretime to the danger of perishing. The tide which had commenced to fall allowed us to go and take that which we had in the long boat and carry it to the island, a new fatigue for us, but it could not be dewhere they could not land and where, to peated his profession of faith and went to receive in a better life the price of those ills over part of their load, and this work was ired, representing to him that I had no inwhich we had suffered in this. As each one struments proper for this operation, and that died he put him in the snow beside the even if I would risk it, far from relieving his hardly finished when they found themselves among the ice, which pounded and dashed against their bark all night, the darkness died he put him in the snow beside the camp.

times heard the same noise, and could not possibly discover whence it proceeded nor what it was, I paid no attention to it. "About 10 c'clock I returned to the camp to ask Mr. Farst to come and aid me in

telling him while walking along what I thought that I had heard, and was at the same looking about to see if Mr. Leger was ot returning. "We had scarcely got two hundred pace when I saw several persons. I ran to meet them, while Mr. Furst hastened to go and

inform our sick people of this happy news. So soon as I was near enough to distinguish objects I saw an Indian and his wife, which notwithstanding the efforts which were made Mr. Leger was leading to us. I spoke to to remove the snow, we had to walk through it often to the waist. this man; he answered me, and afterwards put many questions to me, which I satisfied

"This (wading through the snow) was not the only disagreeable thing attending this exercise. The trees which were within our reach were full of branches and so loaded with snow that at the first blows of the sxe t knocked down him who gave them. The whole three of us were knocked down by turns and often we each fell down two or

and every moment thanked heaven for the three times, continuing again our work until aid which it was about to send us. our hopes were deceived ; the morning pass-ed and the Indian had not kept his word. rest of our comrades went and brought the Some flattered themselves that he would ome in the afternoon ; for myself, who had suspected the cause of his delay, I said that it would be prudent to go to his camp and ask him why he had not returned as he pro mised us, and if he hesitated in his answer to force him to discover the place where the boat was in which he had crossed. We left. but judge of our consternation when, on our arrival, we found neither Indian nor cance, he had carried it off during the night, and had betaken himself to a place which it was

impossible for us to discover. In order that you may understand the cause of such a proceeding it is necessary to little wine that we had on Christmas day, I celebrated mass. When it was finished I pronounced a short dis-course, exhorting our people to patience. tell you that the Indians dread death more than anyone, and in consequence, disease. The flight of this one seemed to have been the result of that excessive fear which is peculiar to that nation. The display of our dead, the frightful state of our sick, the infection from their wounds had so alarmed this man that in order to avoid being surprised by the bad air, he believed that he ought not to keep his word, and he had changed his abode for fear that we would force him to return to our camp and give us assistance.

Although this disappointment affected us was necessary that measures should be taken to prevent those to whom it belonged from escaping us. We feared lest the Indian who had deceived us should warn his comrade of the danger that there would be in his coming into our camp, and should persuade him to go and take his cance during the night, and leave the place where

we were. This reflection caused us to carry the cance with us, so as to oblige the Indian to come to our camp and to aid us, notwithstanding the repugnance he appeared to have.

Without this precaution we would have been lost. Neither of the two occasions which we had of saving ourselves would have been of any service to us, and our death

up to the spot from whence the sound had preceeded they found that the Indian had gone, leaving his fire and having hidden a part of a bear which he had killed. They followed on his track, arriving in sight of him about evening. They would not have been able to overtaken him had it not been to ask Mr. Furst to come and ald me in that he was accompanied by his child, seven years old. After some urging, the Indian,

January 6, 1888.

years old. After some urging, the indian, after having given them a piece of bear meat which they readily devoured half cooked, accompanied by his squaw and child, fol-lewed them to where they had left M. Furst, whom they found ready to expire. He was, however, restored by some bear meat which they gave him. The night was passed by them with the Indian outside of the camp, without sleep, watching him lest he should leave. They kept the pot con-stantly on the fire making broth, which they ontinued drinking all night,

The Indian set to work in the morning to As I could. "At the sight of our camp he appeared sur-prised and affected at the extremity to which we were reduced, and promised that he would return the next day and bring us come came, as he had been hunting." the sure came of the sure of the sure

savage guide. As they were soon overcome by this work the Indian took the cance on his shoulders Day appeared and seemed to bring us the relief which the evening had promised; but our hopes were deceived ; the morning passfollow the shore.

They did not proceed very far until they came on shore, the Indian taking his cance upon his shoulders, carried it up to the wood, and left it on the snow. After this was done, Father Crespel went down to the shore to bring up the paddles. While he was doing this he saw that the Indian and his squaw had put on their snowshoes and were running off with the child. While he were running on with the child. While he was following them he heard the voice of M. Leger, who joined him in the pursuit. Continuing this for some time they heard a gun discharged three times, and going up to the spot from which the sound came they found an Indian camp, in which was an old man who spoke French, and who received them very kindly. He said that the reason why the other Indians had fied from them was owing to their fear of infection. Here also they found a large boat, and the next morning went back for M. Furst. On the 1st of May they left the Indian camp in a large boat, and at half-past eleven at night reached the French establishment on the main land, where they met M. Volant, a gentleman with whom Father Crespel was well acquainted, and who sent a vessel te

aid the survivors of the party, whom they had left near where the vessel was wrecked much, we would have been much more so who were but four, one of whom also died had we not have had a second cance, but it shortly after help came. The thirteen men shortly after help came. The thirteen men who went in the small boat were found to have died of cold and hunger after having landed, as appeared from a sort of rude camp which they had erected where their bodies were found.

On the 13th of June, 1737, Father Crespel landed at Quebec, to the great astonishment of everybody, as all thought the vessel in which he had sailed had reached France in safety, and it was a long time after his arrival in that city before he was able to resume the duties of his sacred office.

Those Millions in England.

ADAMPEB ON THE CLAIMANTS. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 -A paper on the Janua

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was uneventral until the morning of the 11th, There was a brick breeze blowing at that time, and the knowing ones among the crew fore-told a heavy gale before nightfall. The pro-phecy proved true. At sunset the wind was blowing great guns from the southwest. It steadily increased in force until midnight, when it had become a terrible hurricane, with

when it had become a terrible hurricane, with a dangerous cross see on, and the vessel la-bored as though her last moment had come. She was then about half way between the northeasterly point of Newfoundland and the southwesterly point of Ireland. Under the captain's orders the well had been sounded, to see if the ship was making any water, every four hours, but, for some reason, which re-mains unexplained, at 6 o'clock on the mern-ing of the 12th, the time appointed, no sound-ing was taken. Wirst Officer Cox at that time was in charge of the deck. The captain had was in charge of the deck. The captain had gone below. At 8.45 o'clock the bells rang for breakfast.

For an hour or more previous to that time the vessel had been slowly but steadily heeling vessel had been slowly but steadily heeling over to starboard. The reason for this was not apparent. The passengers slowly came at the saloon to breakfast. Forced to re-main below deck the whole night and morning. nd to hear the continual roar of the mingled with the creaking of the ship, had been subject to the most terrible

At 9 o'clock, when Capt. Wilson came into the dining saloon, the ship had such a list to starboard that the dishes could not be kept on the tables. The passengers could not under-stand this. The captain attempted to sit down, but the ship gave a lurch and he nearly fell to the deck. Suddenly three sailors, en-tirely unmindful of ship etiquette, burst into

the saloon, shouting : "Captain, the vessel is going to pieces. The hold is full of water."

This was the signal for a panic. The capta'n rushed down into the hold. On the deck known as the hollow deck, he found that the water was pouring in by tons. Three big, round port holes on the starboard side forward had been stove in by the force of the ward port noises on the starboard side forward had been stove in by the force of the waves, or else had been carelessly left inscoure, and the ocean was coming in with a velocity that threatened to speedily send the vessel to the bottom. Besides that some of her bow plates had been started. Even while the captain was examining it the water near so wild was examining it the water rose so rapidly that he had to beat a hasty retreat. Word was sent to the carpenter to hurry with his tools and close the port holes. When he came the water had risen so high that it was impossible, without swimming, to get at the port holes, and he refused to risk his life. Second Officer Bush, nothing daunted, plunged in, and Carpenter's Mate Skinner followed. The men with difficulty kept themselves in position to do their work. The settling of the ship to the starboard side was now explained. To get her on an even

I the captain ordered the vessel put about. This was done with difficulty. Orders were then given to start the steam pumps, but they would not work. An investigation in the coal burkors showed that the water had gotten in there, and the wet cool damped the fire. Next the water got into the engine room and put out the fires entirely. Then the engines stopped working and the ship drifted helplessly in the storm, although a little canvas was spread.

All of the crew who could be spared from the hand pumps were ordered below to bail out the water with buckets. The passengers were also invited to lend a hand, and all responded willingly. Bucket lines were formed and each one worked his best. For hours they toiled unceasingly, but apparently without avail, Finally, Bush and Skinner, after narrowly escaping death in the rising water, secured the port holes. Then enough water was bailed out to insure comparative safety. The compart-ment bulkheads had fortunately held firm.

Three of the crew, feeling certain that the vessel would soon go down anyhow, and anxious to drown fear with drink if the oppor-tunity offered, found a bottle floating in the anxious to drown fear with drink if the oppor-tunity offered, found a bottle fleating in the water in one of the compartments which look-ed like a wine bottle. Supposing that it con-tained liquor they each took a long swig. The bottle contained a solution of carbolic acid. When the attention of the crew had been some-what withdrawn from the condition of the ship they found that the three sailors were in a fair What withdrawn from the condition of the ship they found that the three sailors were in a fair way to die even though they had escaped drewning An emetic relieved them of some of the poison, and two of them finally recover-ed. The third, an English sailor named Steele died, and was buried last Wednesday at

They were finally prepared for death and awaited it without a murmur; for myself I recommended my soul to God, I recited the Misererealoud, all repeating it after me. I saw no hope, the long boat was ready to go down, and I had covered my head with my robe so

as not to see the moment of our destruction, when suddenly a gust of wind drove us ashore. You may imagine with what haste we left

the long boat, but we were not immediately out of danger, as several waves at different times rolled over us, some of them threw us down and at high water nearly carried us away. We got rid of them, however, having

swallowed a good deal of water and sand. Our first care was to thank God for having delivered us from so great a danger. We were on a little point of sand separated from the main island by a stream which runs out of a bay a little above the place where we were. It was with great difficulty we cross-ed this, lits depth expesing us for the third

time to the danger of perishing. new fatigue for us, but it could not be de-ferred. We were wet to the skin, all that we had was wet and how were we such a state to kindle a fire? We did this, however, after a considerable time as it was more necessary for us than any other aid, and although we had not eaten for some time and though hunger was pressing us, we could not satisfy this want

until we had warmed ourselves. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the small boat came on shore with but six men. Without this boat we would have been unable to get from the ship the food which the gunner had saved, nor to bring the 17 men who were still on board. No one, however, dared to attempt this that day. We passed the night sorrowfully enough; the fire which we had made had not yet dried us and we

had nothing with which to cover ourselves in so rigorous a season; the wind seemed to us to increase and although the vessel was strong, new and well fastened, we believed that we had cause to fear that it would not hold together until the next day and that those who were in it would perish miserably.

About midnight the wind decreased and the sea fell, and after day break, seeing the ship in the same state as that in which we had left her, several sailors went out to her in the small boat, where they found all of our people in good health. They had passed the night better than we had, since they had enough to eat and drink and were under shelter. Some food was placed in the boat by which the people were landed. This food was very acceptable as hunger was beginning to press us cruelly. We took all that was necessary for a meal; that is to say, bout three ounces of meat each, a little broth and some vegetables which we had out in it. It was necessary that we should nanage so as not to expose ourselves to want of food. We sent a second time to the ves-

increasing the horror of their situation, On the 6th of March Father Crespel's camp was broken in by the snow and he had to take refuge in that of the sailors' where he while every gust of wind seemed to announc their death. Father Crespel says : exhorted every one not to distrust proviremained for nearly three days covered up in dence, but at the same time to put himself in a state to render count to such blankets as he had, without fire or himself in a state to render count to food, during which time four or five of the God of a life which he had given us to serve him and I represented to them that he weather had moderated a little, Father Creswho was the master of it would take it from us when it pleased him to do so." pel, Leger, Basile and Foucault, after par-taking of a little flour, went out to see what could be done. The two latter had their

So soon as day appeared they endeavored through the rocks to reach the head of the bay; in this they succeeded in reaching a spot where they were more at ease. taking of a little flour, went out to see what could be done. The two latter had their hands and feet frozen and died a few days after. As they could not go to the woods on ac-As they could not go to the woods on ac-

count of the depth of snow they were forced Notwithstanding all their efforts they could not bring the vessel to shore, owing to take their flour paste cold, which nearly cogt them their lives. to the shoalness of the water, but had to

wade sometimes up to their waists in water in order to land. They carried their pot On Sunday, the 10th March. Fathe Crespel and two others took advantage of ashore and some flour as they had determin the fine weather in order to get a little ed to remain there until the next day; durwood, they were the only ones who could ing the night, however, the cold increased so much that the whole bay was frozen over and the long boat frozen in on all sides. Each cooked a little food. All the wood they subsequent day the weather became colder, so all that they could do was to bring ashore brought, however, was used up by eight o'clock in the evening, and the night was so cold that Sieur Vaillant, sr., was found dead what little they had in the long boat and stow away their provisions somewhere near the next day. After this they repaired their them. They now built huts which they cov- own little hut and carried their friends into ered with fir boughs, the captain and Father Crespel, who were au fait at this sort of it and placed them upon some fir boughs. On the 19th of March their flour was done work, making a very convenient one for themthere remained but 6 pounds of peas,

selves. Adjoining this the sailors built one pounds of candles, not as much pork, and but 3 peunds of ham. It becoming ab-solutely necessary that more food should be obtained, Father Crespel, Leger and Furst, for themselves, and the provisions were placed in such a position that no one could enter into where they were without being seen by all the rest of the party.

For household purposes they had as fol-lows: The iron pot, which had been used for boiling pitch; one axe, while as a pro-tection against the cold they had enly their clothes and some half-burned blankets. All

When the canoe was brought we fastened t to the branch of a tree so that it could not possibly have been taken away without making noise enough to warn us that some

ing M. C. Vasseur was overtaken with a feebleness from which he never recovered and the two others seeing that the assistance of the Indian even, which we awaited, would be useless to them since they could not walk, set themselves anew to prepare to appear before God. Le Sleur Vaillant died on the tenth,

was his father; his youth did not even appear to him a cause for complaint that he had been so soon carried away from life; in a word he expired with that resignation and courage which characterise the perfect Christian. The Sieur de Sennerville imitated caused me to blush in not having courage enough to console them in their sufferings. With what respect and confidence did they not speak of religion and of the mercy of the

Lord. In what terms did they not express their gratitude to me. They were, indeed, the two loveliest souls, the two best hearts that I have known in my whole life. The latter had many times bescught me to cut off his legs to prevent the gangrene from ascending. You may well judge that his prayers were useless. I constantly refused to do that which he des-

pain it would but increase it without pre-venting his death. He then set his affairs in order, wrote his parents in the most touching manner, and rendered up his soul to God on the evening of the 13th of April, aged about twenty years. He was a Cana-dian, the son of Sieur de Sennerville, who was formerly the page of Madam La Daup hine, afterwards musketeer, and at present lieutepant of the king at Montreal, where he enjoys a considerable property. The death of these three victims of hunger

and cold affected us very much, although their life had been such a charge on us. I had a father's tenderness for them and was paid by a perfect return.

Our feebleness increased from day to day and we could scarcely support ourselves when 'I took the resolution of finding the Indians, whose arrival we were awaiting, and to use their canoe for this purpose.

We got gum from the trees to repair it with, and made with our axe as goed paddles as was possible; I understood canoeing perfectly, which was a great advantage in carrying out our design. This was our last ecourse. When one is working to save his ife he exposes himself willingly to everything.

It was certain that by remaining on this island we had but few days to live; by crossing the sea we would not incur any more risk, and we could have some hope that this attempt might succeed. Everything was ready on the 26th of April. We had cooked the ham, having first used the broth, intending to use the meat for our journey, but the second captain, after searching for two hours up to their knees in water found on a that we were forced to eat it all. The next sand bank a species of oyster with a smooth shell and, when the weather permitted, they endeavored to secure as many as possible, although they exposed themselves to the

subject of unclaimed estates in England, pre-pared under the direction of Minister Lowell, by Henry White, one of the American secre-taries of legation, has been sent by the Pre-sident to congress. "There seems to be no doubt," Mr. White

"There seems to be no doubt," Mr. White says, "that many are led to believe themselves heirs to vast estates in Great Britain, by de-signing persons on both sides of the ocean who, with a view to personal gain, insert notices in the local newspapers in the United States to the effect that a large property by a person of the same name of that of some well known family of the district, or of some exceedingly common name likely to occur anywhere, such as Smith or Jones, or who distribute far and wide lists of unclaimed estates which do not exist.

Large sums of money are annually thrown Large sums of money are annually thrown away by dupes by advertisements and fictitious lists, and a handsome revenue is made by agents, as they call themselves, for the discov-ery of lost heirs and the recovery of unclaimed estates; correspondence being so cleverly con-ducted that several years frequently elapsed before the fraud is discovered. None should contribute a dollar to unknown agents, especi-elly toward are avonas connected with escontribute a dollar to unknown agents, especi-ally towards any expense connected with es-tablishing claims to estates in this country, un-til inquiry has been made of connset here first as to the chances of recovery. I am told by reputable solicitors that not one claim in a thousand of all these referred to them by the legation has any validity whatever, and very few during a long experience of claims from America has been successful." Mr. White says that the archives of the lega-tion show that a considerable portion of its

Mr. White says that the archives of the lega-tion show that a considerable portion of its foreign correspondence is composed of letters on this subject. He describes the result of in-quiries relating to the Jennens estate, to which there were many American claimants, showing that the property went to the heirs at haw long before the American claimants ever heard of it. Moreover had the title been once goed it would long since have become worthless by the operation of statute of limitations. "Any at-tempt, therefore," continues Mr. White, "to recover real estate from the crown or indi-viduals after the lapse of 12 years, which may

viduals after the lapse of 12 years, which may be extended to thirty under certain circum ch may stances, and personal property after the lapse of 20 years, however valid the claim may have

of 20 years, however valid the claim may have been originally, is cortain to end in failure. All members, consequently, of the Jonnens Association of the United States of America may rest assured that their subscriptions are simply money thrown away, if their object be the recovery of the Jennens estate. Similar to this case are toose of the 'Hedges estate,' 'Bradford estate,' 'Hyde estate,' and many others which are described as smong the ordi-nary myths by which so many of our country-men have been beguiled." With regard to the large sums supposed to be awaiting American claimants in the Bank of England, Mr. White cialmants in the Bank of England, Mr. White quotes from a letter written by the chief ac-countant of that institution as follows: "There are large amounts of unclaimed stocks, or dividends, standing in our banks. Speaking generally, without having made ex-haustive research, which would involve some considerable labor, there are very few amounts of one thereard accord, and a weak hill.

consucerable labor, there are very few smounts of one thousand pounds and probably none that exceed this sum by more than one or two hundred pounds." In regard to the fabulous fortunes locked up in chancery he says: "To judge from the letters received at this legation from the United States in reference to unclaim-ed funds in chancery mean of the same state."

ed funds in chancery, many of our country-men must imagine that institution to be the men must imagine that institution to be the repository of uncalculable millions, a goodly share of which can be easily withdrawn upon the mere institution of a claim to the same by the American minister, and without the re-quirement by the court of any particulars as to the name of the suit, relationship of the claim-ant to the parties mentioned therein, or to the original owner of the estate claimed. It is very rarely that in any communication sent us on this subject a smaller sum is men-tioned than several millions, and frequently our correspondents state that they are entitled to twenty, fifty and even more millions. It will

tioned than several millions, and frequntly our correspondents state that they are entitled to twenty, fifty and even more millions. It will doubtless cause some surprise and disappoint-ment to such as these to be informed that the whole amount of money in the custody of the court of chancery at present is about \$84,000,-000 of which \$83,000,000 belongs to owners who are known, leaving about one million dollars only of unclaimed or dormant funds.

Steele died, and was buried last Wednesday at sea. at sea. The fires in the engine room were out for nearly thirty hours, and during that time the ship drifted before the wind. At noon on the 13th the gale broke, and the sea began to calm. Steele died, and was buried last Wednesday at set to save the carpenter's tools, tar neces-tothes and some half-burned blankets. All of their thoughts were based on the thought ship drifted before the wind. At noon on the lish the gale broke, and the sea began to

