

and skilful seamanship—he was induced to accept the post of second in command, and as Captain of H. M. S. Terror, sailed from the Thames on the 22nd May, 1845, in company with H. M. S. Erebus, Sir John Frankiin.

Thanks to the untiring zeal and devotion of Lady Franklin, it has recently been ascertained by Captain Francis Leopold M'Clintock, R. N., of the Fox, that on the lamented death of Sir John Franklin, in June, 1847, Captain Crozier succeeded to the chief command, and promoted Commander Fitzjames, to be Captain of the Erebus, as his second.—When compelled to abandon the ships in 1848, he conducted the survivors to the coast of America, and thence to the Great Fish River.

He was thus the *first* to prove a continuous water communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans—the long sought for “North-west Passage,”—Captain M'Clure not having accomplished it until the year 1851; and Captain M'Clintock is the person who has given us the knowledge of the circumstances, under which the members of the Franklin Expedition, laid down their lives in the completion of this crowning act of Arctic enterprise and heroism.

In the Obituary of the Royal Society, Captain Crozier is described as “having been distinguished for devotion to his duties “as an Officer, for zeal for the advancement of science—for his “untiring assiduity—and for the exactness of his magnetic and “other observations.”

In conclusion we may remark, that Captain Crozier was of an amiable and cheerful disposition, and his unbending integrity and truthfulness, invariably won the affection and respect of those he commanded as well as the admiration and firm friendship of all