

of H. M. S. Cove, under the command of his old and valued friend and messmate Captain (now Admiral) Sir James Clark Ross, when dispatched, in the depth of winter, across the Atlantic—a most arduous and hazardous service—to the assistance of the Whale ships frozen up in Davis's Straits.

On his return from this expedition, his reputation for science, seamanship, and fertility of resource, procured for him at once promotion to the rank of Commander.

Captain Crozier, in H. M. S. Terror, again served as second in command to Sir James Clark Ross, during the expedition sent to the Antarctic Regions, at the recommendation of the Royal Society and British Association, for the purpose of scientific research and geographical discovery. For the first year's successful operations of this voyage, he received the well-earned reward of Post rank. The extremely valuable information obtained by this expedition and the perilous adventures of those engaged therein, are fully detailed in the published narrative of the Voyages of H. M. S. Erebus and Terror.

Shortly after his return from the Antarctic Regions, the national importance of having a further expedition to the Arctic seas, for the discovery of the long sought *North-west Passage*, and for the purpose of making magnetic and other scientific observations, was strongly urged upon the Government by the Royal Society, the British Association, and other public bodies. In the Spring of 1845 it was determined to send out an expedition for this purpose. Captain Crozier was privately offered, by Lord Haddington, then first Lord of the Admiralty, the chief command, but this he declined; subsequently, however, at the urgent solicitation of his friend Sir John Franklin—who fully appreciated his noble character