

and iron employed in fortifying the ship could have withstood. As it was, the vessel strained in every direction. Feb. 18. Early in the morning—thermometer at 33° below zero—a disruption of ice took place, and waves of ice thirty feet high were rolled towards the ship, which complained much, the decks were separated, the booms were raised off their shelf pieces, lashings and stones used for supporters gave way, iron bolts partially drawn, and the whole frame of the ship trembled so violently, as to throw some of the men down. Yet this was not our worst disaster. On the 10th of March, while drifting to the south eastward, off the long point—since appropriately named Terror Point—a tremendous rush of ice, from the north west, took the ship astern, and although buried to the flukes of the anchor in a dock of the ice, such was the pressure, that she was forced upon it, at the same time, thrown over to starboard; the stern-post was carried away, and the stern lifted seven feet out of the water. The same night, another rush of ice tore up the remnant of our floe, and forced the ship on the ice, so that her forefoot was quite out of the water; her sunken stern was threatened by an overhanging wave of ice, full thirty feet high, but which, providentially, stopped as it touched the quarter of the ship; the water poured in through the stern-frame, and the ship strained in every direction; provisions were got on deck, the boats lowered, and every preparation made for the worst extremity; and in the darkness and silence of the night, we calmly awaited the anticipated coming of another shock, which, to all human appearance, must have been the last.

“Heaven ordained it otherwise, and in this large cradle of ice we were drifted, without further injury, to Sea Horse Point. The ice that bore us was ascertained to be seventy feet thick, and it was not until we had sawed through long lines of 25 feet thick, at a future day, that the ship was freed from this situation. The position of Sea Horse Point was ascertained to be 63, 42 long. 80, 10 west, variation 49 degrees westerly; the lowest temperature was 53 degrees below zero, when both mercury and brandy were frozen.

“On the first of May the ship, still on the ice, was drifted near Mill Island, thence to the southward of Nottingham Island, between it and Cape Wolstenholme, a perpendicular cliff of 1000 feet high, thence to the northward of Charles’ Island, which we reached on the 21st June. The ice now showed symptoms of disruption, and we set all hands to work with a 30 feet ice saw, worked by shears, and on the 11th of July, having sawed to within three feet, the floe split in a fore and aft direction and liberated the larboard side. We immediately made sail in the ship, but found we could not extricate her from an iceberg between the fore and main chains, we again had recourse to the saws and purchases, when the lump of ice still fast to the ship rose to the surface of the water and threw the vessel on her beam ends, the water rushing in with frightful rapidity. All hands were instantly set to work again, and laboured day and night unremittingly at the fatiguing but indispensable operation of sawing, till, exhausted by their exertions, I was obliged to call them in from the ice for rest and refreshment. Not a quarter of an hour had elapsed from quitting the work when a disruption ensued, and the mass crashed with terrific violence against the ship’s side, snapping, apparently without effort, the lashings and spars that had been placed, fearing this occurrence; and, but for the merciful interposition of Divine Providence, all would inevitably have been crushed by the mass of ice on which they had just been labouring.

“As the ice separated, the ship righted and drifted along. Finding it impossible to hang the old rudder, a spare one was fitted, and sail made on the ship;—it was an anxious moment as we waited to see if she would answer her helm—and as she bore up before the wind, with her head towards England, a cheer of gratitude burst from all on board.

“I had hoped to the last moment that the damages

sustained might not be so great as to prevent my pushing for Wager Inlet by Sir Thomas Roo’s Welcome, and there to beach the ship and repair damages, while some in boats carried into effect the object of our expedition; but when I found that she required two pumps to keep her free, that both outer and inner stern posts were gone, the keel seriously damaged, besides various other casualties. I felt it became my duty however reluctantly, to make the best of our way homewards. Fortunately, the early part of our passage across the Atlantic was favourable, but subsequently the weather became boisterous, and the ship’s leaks increased very much, so that we could barely keep her free with incessant pumping. To secure the ship also, we were obliged to strap her together with the stream chain cable.

“On the 6th of August, we again passed through Hudson’s Straits, and on the 3d of September arrived in Lough Swilly, not having let go our anchor since June 1836.

“To speculate on what might have been the result of this expedition, had I reached either Repulse Bay or Wager River, would now be idle. But I cannot resist the opportunity of recording my unaltered opinion, as to the practicability of the service, when once a party should have reached either of the before mentioned starting places.

“The northeastern shore of Southampton Island has been now surveyed for the first time by Lieutenant Owell Stanley, who has also made various views of the coast, and a chart showing the tract of the ship, the remarkable position in which the ship was placed among the ice, is admirably illustrated by Lieutenant Smyth, in a series of spirited and characteristic drawings.

“I cannot conclude this brief account without bearing testimony to the great assistance I have invariably received from Lieutenant Smyth, and all the officers and crew under my command in this expedition, to the cheerful obedience with which all orders were obeyed, and to the steadiness of behaviour evinced in circumstances of no common trial.

“I have the honour to be, &c.

“GEORGE BACK.

“To Captain Washington, R. N.
Secretary, R. G. S.”

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF LAND IN THE TOWN OF PICTOU,

(Adjoining the Property of Mr John Lorrain;)

MEASURING on Church street about forty feet, and extending north along James’ street about one hundred and fifty feet.

Terms easy; apply to

ABRAM PATTERSON,
if

Pictou, 11th October, 1837.

REMOVAL.

MRS MILNES returns thanks for the patronage she was favored with in her former residence on Church street, and hereby intimates that she has now removed to that commodious House on Water street, lately occupied by J. R. Kitchen, where she intends carrying on Business in the Millinery and Grocery lines.

A few Boarders can be accommodated; and she can let Lodgings for a genteel family either furnished, or not, as wanted.

Pictou, 13th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE TO LICENCED TEACHERS.

THE several Licenced Teachers throughout the County of Pictou, are again reminded of the necessity of forwarding their Half-yearly School Returns, to the Board of School Commissioners, by the first of December next.

M. T. SMITH,
Com’rs Clerk.

Pictou, November 1, 1837. if

VALUABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Having fully determined to wind up their business at Richibucto, as soon as possible—offer for sale the following Properties in Real Estate, viz.—

No. 1.—That large and well known commodious HOUSE in the centre of the town, fronting on Water-street, designated as the “King’s Arms Inn,” and occupied by Mr Dounely for several years.—This House is forty feet by thirty-eight feet basement—two stories high, and finished in good order to the garret; under which is a frost proof cellar, (double wall) as large as the House, well built with stones and lime, seven feet clear of the Joists, and a never failing well of water pumped up in the kitchen. On said basement story to the rear of his House is a large Shed or building, extending to the barn, forty-five feet, said Barn is thirty six feet, by thirty feet, and commodiously fitted with stalls and other improvements for stabling purposes—in the rear of, and connecting with these buildings, is an Acre of land running back to Pagan-street, under the highest cultivation as a garden.

No. 2.—A property in rear of number One, fronting on Pagan-street, in the highest cultivation, containing one acre and two perches.

No. 3.—A property in front of the King’s Arms Inn, with a building thereon, bounded on Water-street, in extent about seventy-five feet, with a wharf from high water mark, extending into the harbour fifty-six feet by seventy feet.

No. 4.—A building occupied by the subscribers as a Dry Good Shop and Warehouse, thirty-seven feet by forty-seven feet, two stories high on a wharf, extending into the Harbour ninety-six feet in length, by twenty-eight feet in breadth.

No. 5.—A property in the town, well known as formerly belonging to Mr Patrick Fahey, on which is a large two story House, well adapted for a tavern with an acre of land.

No. 6.—A property, at Ball’s Creek, (so called) on the Richibucto River, in the neighbourhood of Mr Ford’s Mills, formerly owned by Mr James Shirley, containing two hundred acres, on which upwards of thirty acres is under cultivation.

No. 7.—A property on the St. Nicholas River, well known, formerly as the property of Curran & Brown, a part of which is cleared land with a house thereon.

No. 8.—A property once owned by Mr Turnor Ward, fronting on the Harbour of Buctouche, bounded on the north by lands formerly owned by Thomas Ostle, Esq containing fifteen acres, all cleared land.

ALSO:

A Mill Property on the East branch of the St. Nicholas River—in excellent order, now in operation at the head of the tide, and foot of, and across said branch—with all the advantages of the standing timber on said branch, which is principally young White Pine, and in the greatest abundance, from ten to twelve miles up. This is one of the most desirable situations in that part of the country; there is 200 acres of land, a great part of which is under cultivation, with a good House and out-houses thereon, and the premises extend across the branch to the proportion of about one third of the property, and only about nine miles from the town. Application of this property to be made to Mr John Curran, on the premises, as well as to the subscribers, as directed.

For rate and terms of properties, Nos. 1 to 8, please apply to the subscribers at their office, at St. John and Richibucto. Sales will be positive, without reserve, and advantageous bargains may be expected on accommodating terms.

N. B. The above Store and Town Property is a desirable situation for parties wishing to enter the timber and deal trade. The business of the store, from its being an old stand, is very important.

Terms of Payment made easy.

They also request all persons to whom they are indebted in this concern to present their accounts for adjustment and payment; and those indebted to them to make payment or satisfactory arrangements by the end of this year, without which compulsory steps may be taken.

MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.
St. John, October 17, 1837.

SOLE LEATHER,
Of a very superior quality, for sale by
ROSS & PRIMROSE,
October 25.