SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1849.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 14. "We Hope, We Popple, and Struggle." Number 17.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,
is published every Friday afternoon, by DURANT & Co., at their Office in the Brick Building of L. H. Devober & Son, west side Prince Wm.-st.

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

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Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

Weekly Almanack.
[The time of high water here given is for A. M.]

Dec.		h.	Sun. s	Moon s	h	w
22	Saturday,	7	43 4	15 —	—	3 53
23	Sunday	7	43 4	16 0	17	4 53
24	Monday,	7	44 4	16 1	24	6 5
25	Tuesday,	7	44 4	17 2	33	7 23
26	Wednesday,	7	45 4	18 3	45	8 37
27	Thursday,	7	45 4	18 4	59	9 38
28	Friday.	7	45 4	19 6	11	10 33

Full Moon, 29th 9h. 36m. morning.

MINERVA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
84, *King William street, Mansion house, London*

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Four fifths of the profits given every *five* years to the Assured by the participation scale.

AT the FIRST division of Profits for the five years ending 31st December, 1841, the Reversionary Bonus averaged 31 PER CENT. *on the Premium paid during the preceding five years!* The equivalent reduction of Premium averaged nearly 17 PER CENT. *on the Annual Premiums payable during the succeeding Five Years.*

The SECOND division of Profits, was made on 23d June, 1847, for the five years ending 31st December, 1846. The clear divisible surplus was then £30 269 7s. 9d., four-fifths of which, have been distributed according to the provisions of the Deed of settlement, among the Policy holders an AVERAGE REDUCTION on THE PREMIUMS PAYABLE until the next division in 1852, of 31½ per cent.; or gave an equivalent REVERSIONARY BONUS, averaging £3 13s. 5d. per cent. on the sums assured, on 53½ per cent. on the *Premiums received thereon, during the last five years.*

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Tables and every information can be obtained on application to the Office of
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO., St. John,
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of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £37,000 sterling.

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Every information as to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

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February, 1848.

Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber.
I. WOODWARD.
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
King Street.

THE Subscriber having leased the Premises known as the *Commercial Hotel*, situate in King street, a few doors below the St. John Hotel, is prepared to receive permanent or transient Boarders. The House has undergone a thorough repair, and every attention will be given to the comfort and accommodation of parties patronising this establishment. OLIVER BYRAM.
St John Sept. 7, 1849.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE
ABANDONED BY
Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College, and Charing Cross Hospitals.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

Wm. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street, South park, London, maketh oath and saith, that his deponent was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure here, the deponent sought relief at the three following Hospitals:—King's College Hospital, in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital, at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir BARNSBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment, had told deponent *that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM!* The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician, of Guy's, who, on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "*I am utterly at a loss what to advise for you; but here is half a sovereign, go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again.*" This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a *perfect cure* effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astounded and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be without your arm. I can only compare this cure to a charm!!!"

Sworn at the Mansion house of the city of London, this 8th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.
Before me, JOHN PIRIE, Mayor

IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds, and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles the Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bites of Musquitoes, Sand-flies, Chiego-foot, Yawns and Coco-bay.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

THE PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but, as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In Nervous Affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and ought to be used by all!!!

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.

Sold at PETERS & TILLEY'S, No. 1, King Street, St. John, N. B.

THE DEAN OF DURHAM ON MECHANICS' INSTITUTIONS.

A new building was opened for the use of the Mechanics' Institution of Gateshead. The inaugural address was delivered by the Very Rev. the Dean of Durham, and has since been published. It contains rich materials for thought, and will amply repay an attentive perusal. The old feeling of hostility against such institutions, on the part of the clergy, seems to be dying away, and the beneficial influence of these establishments on the moral, intellectual, and social welfare of the people is more clearly seen and acknowledged. Every earnest advocate and founder of these institutions ought to be known and appreciated by the public; and the distinguished divine who has so ably, in this inaugural address, spoken true words on the subject of popular education, deserves a cordial welcome as another zealous soldier enlisted on the side of the people.

From the inaugural address we make a few extracts:—

MECHANICS' INSTITUTIONS ARE NOT DANGEROUS TO RELIGION.

To say that all progress in knowledge not religious is hostile to religious belief—that to strengthen the intellectual powers is to make men sceptics and infidels—is it not to proclaim that there is something unsound, or at least suspicious, in the foundations of that belief? Is it not a slander on our faith—is it not an insult on God's revelation—to cry, that the more generally we are instructed and informed, the less probably shall we cleave to it? But this is not so. By men of earnestness and gravity it has ever been held that natural and scientific acquirements are only subsidiary to the proper comprehension of divine truth, and that the severest exercise of reason best prepares us for its acceptance. For, indeed, the pursuit of science is no other than the pursuit of truth—pure, naked reality; is the single object of all such researches. And, surely, the mind which has been disciplined to pursue truth under one of its many forms, will be most likely to adhere to it under every other—to become accurate in the perception of it, and zealous and honest in its investigation. And let us confirm this argument by an example:—Among the most perfect intellects that have yet appeared upon earth, was undoubtedly that of Sir Isaac Newton. And not one of you is ignorant that Newton contributed largely to the support of revealed religion—that to this superior purpose he held his sublime discoveries to be subordinate, and applied to it the spontaneous energies of his mighty understanding. Let us, then, dismiss forever a notion exqually offensive to our reason and our faith.

SELF-HELP REQUIRED IN EDUCATION.

The demand for increased facilities for the education of the children of the working classes has been so loud and so general—the duty, the necessity of providing those facilities, has been so vehemently proclaimed—the advantages that will spring from them have been represented as so sure and boundless—and all this in language often very indefinite and exaggerated—that it becomes time to address some wholesome admonition to the classes for whom all these efforts have been made. And to this end I shall place this matter before you simply and precisely as it stand. And, first, I must request you to observe, how very narrow are the limits to which this school-education is confined—at how early an age the child is, almost of necessity, torn away from the school, and hurried into the business and handiwork of life.—Observe, I repeat, for how very short a space even the most judicious exertions of those who provide instruction for your children can act upon them. Now what results from this? That you are to refuse the good that is offered, because it is not all you want? No! far from this! What then? I will tell you. That you must not trust to those scholastic provisions *alone*. You must not imagine that any efforts of others, whether individuals or governments, can secure to you, or to your offspring, the possession of knowledge, or sense, or any high degree of intellectual or moral cultivation. You must trust to yourselves for that. We can do no more than lay the foundation—the superstructure must be the work of your own hands.

At what age, you hear it asked, does education, in its proper sense, end? At twelve—or thirteen—or twenty? No, no, my friends! The wise man's education ends only with his life. Every day adds some new lesson to the day which has preceded it—if not in the arts, in the sciences—if not in sciences, in history, geography, antiquities—if not in any of these, in that at least which is equally important—in conduct—in the art of walking uprightly before God and man—in the science of moral discipline, founded on religious principle. This, indeed, is what is most essential in the education of the boy; but it can only be made perfect by the spontaneous, self-directed perseverance of the man.

Do not deceive yourselves. In throwing open new schools for new children, we profess no more, we can do no more, than sow the more seeds; they must be nourished and ripened by yourselves—by your own diligence—aye, and by your own sacrifices, too. All that we can do is simply to supply the means. We arm you with an imperfect weapon, which you may allow to rust and perish if you please—or which you may so mould and sharpen as to turn it into the instrument of worldly prosperity and everlasting good. All depends on the use you shall make of it. You must not repose, I repeat, on any form of external aid, public or private—but you must throw yourselves on the energies of your own souls, and on the spirit that is within you. Public grants or private benevolence can never impart knowledge, or intelligence, or virtue, to the sluggish, sensual, unaspiring mind. They can, indeed, open to you the prospect of nobler things—they can lend you the wings on which you may reach those brighter regions, if you will—but they cannot lift you up from the dull, torpid clay, if, perversely and stupidly, you will lie and grovel there.

THE TRUE END OF ALL HUMAN KNOWLEDGE.

The proper end of all human knowledge is, not to adorn the understanding or raise the reputation, but to enlarge and ennoble the character—to make you honest and upright—to make you fearless of everything but shame—to remove you far away from every imagination of baseness. Whatever is just, whatever is honourable, whatever is consistent with virtue and truth, court and cherish that, and upon it the principle in your breasts, as the inflexible director of your actions. And be well assured that the labours which have not that effect, whatsoever seeming success may attend them, will be accounted to you as vanity.

But if you will gather along with your knowledge, that religious and moral excellence which it is the light at once of knowledge to impart and nourish them, then, indeed, will you stand forth as examples for the respect and imitation of those around you. And while you display to them a moral self-control, illustrated by habits of virtue, you will possess within you the sense of self-dependence, which is the best guarantee of worldly success, and that self-respect which is one of the surest sources of worldly contentment. Being more moral and intelligent as individuals, you will become more patriotic, and at the same time more powerful as citizens. You will offer inviolable obedience to the laws—you will pay willing reverence to the existing institutions of your country—those, especially, by which the Government, civil and religious, is upheld and directed. Off comes I do not mean a blind irrational reverence. You will seek, no doubt, to amend these institutions—to remove defects and blemishes, which, as you may think, disfigure them. But you will not hastily raise your hand to destroy or wound them. For your reading and reflection will have taught you how difficult and uncertain is the work of reconstruction; and how imperfect, after all, have been the best contrived schemes ever devised by man for the government of his impatient fellow man. Of one thing only you may be assured, my friends. As you advance in life you will attain a conviction, not perhaps very agreeable to the young and ardent mind, but true, that *there can be no important, and at the same time, permanent improvement in the social condition of any people, except through the general progress of intelligence and information.* And this conviction will teach you, that in such cases, the less violent is commonly the more judicious counsel, and that the soundest result of wisdom consists in moderation. At the same time, it is proper to observe, that many beneficial causes are now working in this country—silently and peacefully working, but for that reason the more powerfully and effectively—which will greatly accelerate the progress of which I spoke; so that you, my friends, even in your generation, need not despair to enjoy new and important advantages and privileges, which the ordinary course of events will surely bring you—unless the detested hand of discord should interpose, and cut off the blessing.

HOW TO NURSE OLD AGE.—The vital powers have dropped, and the enfeebled functions have sunk into a state resembling that of infancy; their imperfect action requires assistance, and, if duly afforded, they will go through a progress of renewal for a time, in imitation of the early development of the same process in childhood. But the pristine juices which aided that development are gone; the nutriment, therefore, of old age must possess those stimulating qualities which in the child were needless. An old man's milk must be wine; his pap must be succulent soup, and his diet must be rich and tender meat. The fires that sustained a young constitution are fled, and their place must be supplied by warm clothing; the soft couch and luxurious seat which would have too early promoted the physical capacities, are now essential to prolong their stay, and prevent them from becoming utterly extinct. The bracing cold bath, must be exchanged for one of tepid temperature, that it may penetrate a system now being closed up, and those indulgences, which would have weakened the powers when immature, must likewise be had in subjection in their decay. Air, too, is as necessary now as then; but violent exercise would prove as dangerous as when the powers were immature; the arms of the nurse or the little riding chair, should, therefore, be replaced by an easy carriage; the body strengthened by frequent frictions of the skin; and the loss of natural moisture supplied by scented ointments and sweet unctions. The shocks of the nerves, the sudden inclemencies of the weather, and all the other accidents which the mother so dreaded when he was a child, must now be equally guarded against by the nurse of his senility; and the same tranquility and innocent amusements which alternated the days of his early existence must be restored for the purpose of warding off undue excitement from the hours of his second childhood. With treatment like this, an old man will live to the full end of his natural term. His mind, unobscured, will pour forth all the treasures of memory and which he lacks in wisdom will be supplied by the lessons of experience.—*The Science of Life.*

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.

(From the London Morning Herald.)

We have already announced the unexpected arrival in London of Captain Sir James Ross, and we have also stated that Mr. Kerr, the captain of the whaler Chieftain, the source of the Esquimaux story respecting Sir John Franklin's and Sir James Ross's ships, was on his way to town from Kirkcaldy to afford the admiralty some further elucidation. It is rather singular that both Sir James Ross and Mr. Kerr should thus arrive in England almost at the same moment; but there is a still more remarkable coincidence to be pointed out, and that is—the arrival in this country also, by the last American packet, of the venerable Sir John Richardson, from his overland expedition to trace and succour Sir John Franklin, Captain Crozier, Captain Fitzjames, and their brave and gallant companions. These three gentlemen have not only arrived in England, but they have met at the Admiralty and compared notes; and although neither Sir James Ross nor Sir John Richardson have been so fortunate as to discover any traces of Sir John Franklin, we still rejoice in the hope that the lost ones are yet in safety, on some portion of the extensive coast between the various points visited by the above named officers; and that they may, either by pushing to westward or falling back to eastward, meet with those supplies which the devotedness of Ross and Richardson, Bird and Rae, Kellett, and Moore has provided for them in the frozen regions.

With respect to Franklin, it is pretty generally known that his ships were provisioned for three full years—that is, from July, 1845; but Sir J. Franklin stated in his last letters, that he could extend it to four years without serious inconvenience—that is, up to July last; but if they were fortunate enough to take any seals and birds, of which Sir James Ross obtained an ample supply, it might be said that those provisions could be eked out for longer period.

There can be no question in the mind of any person, however, that if safe in their ships Sir J. Franklin will now abandon them, and push for the nearest point whence he might hope to meet with relief. With respect to the depots of provisions Sir James Ross's expedition has left ample means of support for 12 months, independently of any supplies from the North Stars, should they fall back to the eastward from Cape Walker, or even from Wellington Straits, should they have gone up there. If they should have proceeded westward, the next point of succour have that provided by Dr. Rae at some northern point of Wollaston and Victoria Islands. Should they have got still further to the westward, no doubt Sir John Franklin would make for the Mackenzie, all along the coast of which Sir John Franklin would be quite at home, and where resources are provided by Dr. Richardson's party.

To the westward of the Mackenzie, again, towards Behring's Straits, Captain Kellett and Commander Moore, of the Plover, will have provided succours, independently of which there is a Russian settlement on the noble River Colville, which is two miles wide at the mouth, where supplies may be always had. The only intervals of distance, then, where no provisions have been made, would be from Ross's further point of visitation on the western coast of North Somerset, to Victoria Island, which may be considered the territory of the Hudson Bay Company, whose particular attention we beg to draw to this fact. But here doubtless there are at least some resources in the numerous reindeer said to abound on this coast, as it is also stated that ptarmigan and other birds frequent these localities, and there is also some excellent salmon fishing in these regions.

With the above facts before us we cannot still help feeling that there it still much hope left of the ultimate safety of the Franklin party, and this hope is much strengthed by another fact—namely, that Sir John Ross, in company with Sir James, were absent from England in their Polar expeditions between four and five years, and for four years were not heard of, although they were only at the bottom of Prince Regent's Inlet, during which time they subsisted on their own provisions (three years) and those of the Fury.

From the return of the North Star we do not expect any new intelligence, but we look forward to hear from the Plover in the course of three months.

We subjoin the following portion of some rough notes of the proceedings of Sir James Ross's expedition in search of Sir John Franklin:

The last accounts from the expedition were from Uppernavick, *via* the Danish Consul. The ships started thence on the 20th July, and worked up along the east coast, opposite Melville Monument, in Melville Bay, long 75 35, when they crossed over to the Middle sea, and finally got through it August 13. They then ran down to Pond's Bay, the western coast of Baffin's Bay, the settlement of the natives, and where the whalers annually visit, and arrived there 22d of Aug. No one landed there, but the ships coasting along as far as Possession Mount, reached there on the 26th; and Lieutenant M'Clure and the Surgeon of the Investigator went ashore. Here they accidently discovered under a cairn or beacon a bottle left by Parry, bearing an inscription, Hecla and Griper, of which they took possession, erected another cairn, and deposited a copper cylinder, with information of the object of the expedition—The ships then proceeded towards Cape York, up Barrow's Straits on the western shore, where all was clear water, no ice whatever being visible.—At Cape York a beacon and flag-staff were erected, and cylinders deposited. From this place ice was seen extending right across Prince Regent's Inlet; consequently the ships stood towards the north, for Cape Felifoot, upon the north shore of Barrow's Straits; early in September, and on the 7th of that month, stood across to Leopold, the place rendezvous; and here, getting entangled in the ice, were swept past the island, but subsequently got free and entered Port Leopold, a spacious harbour, with excellent groundings and deep water, Sept. 11th, 1848. Here were immediately deposited three months' provisions for each ship, on shore at Walker's Point, at the entrance of the harbour. The harbour at that time was perfectly clear of ice.

The provisions were deposited with all dispatch under the impression that the expedition would start the next morning, but on the 12th, the significent appearance of the young ice setting in very sharp, and the probability of being frozen in at a more disadvantageous position, Sir James Ross was induced to delay his departure, and ultimately to make his anchorage his winter quarters, this being the most eligible point of departure in the ensuing spring. In the course of a few days Sir James's prediction were verified; the harbour continued to freeze over, alternately freezing and clearing until about the 24th, when the ice became settled.

The crew were now employed to cut a canal 40 feet wide, leading in towards the north east side of the harbour, and protected by Whaler's Point, from any heavy pressure of ice setting in from the inlet, or Barrow's Straits. This harbour was found to be most commodious and safe, with good depth of water and sandy bottom. The ice was perfectly flat and frozen over with as plain a surface as the Serpentine in January. The ships were moored abreast each other, about 200 yards apart. As soon as they were frozen in, they were housed over from the forecastle to the mizen-mast, and the anchors were weighed and stowed.

The crew then commenced building a wall of snow seven feet high from one ship to the other, to facilitate communication, and the next thing was the erecting of an observatory for each ship for magnetic observations. They were composed entirely of snow, with plates of ice for the windows. They were six feet high inside, and built of snow bricks one foot thick and two feet long, cut out with a cutlass and well squared and trimmed, these little houses displaying tasteful, varied, and in some instances fantastic forms of architecture. The wall of communication required great attention from the accumulation of snow. The sun was not seen from the 9th of November until the 9th of February from the ship, but from the top of a hill, N. E. Cape Leopold, a sight was caught of him as early as the 26th of January. During the long evenings, from October till May, schools were formed along the midship part of the lower decks, which were well attended by the young men, who were instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, on board the Enterprise, by the clerk; and a youngster from Greenwich school, named Gransell, second class volunteer, taught the pupils navigation. Many of the scholars made great progress in their studies during the six months.

During the whole of that dreary winter, the only other living animals seen were the white foxes. These were not allowed to be shot, but as many were taken alive as could be trapped, and about 40 were then sent away with copper collars round their necks, upon which was stamped the name of the ships, and the localities of the depots of provisions, &c. As it is well known that these foxes travel an immense distance, this measure was resorted to with the view of making them the possible medium of acquaining the missing parties with the means taken for their relief and succour. The foxes were caught in a barrel converted into a door-trap; and to show the intensity of the cold, it may be stated that the poor little animals, in endeavouring to escape, often attempted to gnaw the iron bars, when in many cases their tongues adhered to the iron, and were frozen off, when they were killed from motives of humanity. The foxes were facetiously denominated "Twopenny Postmen." The thermometer at this time was about fifteen below zero; by the Sylvester stove apparatus, which answered admirably well, always kept the lower decks at a temperature of between 55 and 60 degrees.

Christmas Day and New-Year's Day were kept as seasons of fun and jollity. Double allowance of spirits and provisions were served out, and every one fared sumptuously. The health of the Queen was drunk with devoted loyalty and enthusiasm by the gallant little band; "absent friends," and "sweethearts and wives" were not forgotten; and the dance and song enlivened the festivities. For a few hours the outward world was forgotten in the joyous realisation of the comforts and happiness of home.

The crews during the winter were also employed in making tools and portable apparatus for travelling in the spring, and some parties were employed in laying down gravel on the ice, to facilitate the cutting of the passage out of the ships from the harbour at the proper season. The gravel, which was taken from the shore on sledges, was laid so as to absorb the sun's rays, which, acting upon the ice, predisposed it to rot and melt away. This work very much assisted the arduous task of cutting a canal out of the harbour of fifty feet wide and two miles and a half long. These and other exercises during the winter somewhat acclimated the men, and inured them to sustain the privations which they subsequently encountered in the searching expeditions. All around Leopold Harbour nothing was seen but snow, rocks 1,000 feet high bounded on each side, and a narrow low ridge enclosed the harbour northward. There were very few icebergs seen from this point.

Sir James Ross began to send out detached parties at the early part of the month of April.—From the Enterprise Sir James was the first to go himself, and with Mr. Cheyne and a party of ten men left the ship, and, provided with a quantity of bread, preserved meats, fuel, and skins, went fifteen miles to the westward. He was accompanied by Lieutenant Barnard and a party from the Investigator, the provisions being carried on two sledges. They penetrated as far as Cape Hurd. Another party from both ships, under Lieutenant Robinson (Investigator), and Lieutenant (Enterprise), and Mr. Adams, assistant-surgeon (Investigator), were despatched on similar service, and proceeded about fifteen miles southward.—They deposited their provisions about fifteen miles north of Elwin Bay. Both parties suffered severely from this expedition, being most of them blinded by the snow drifts.

It was arranged that the principal expedition should leave the ships on the 15th of May. The morning did not give any indication of fine weather, for the wind blew high and the snow was a foot and a half deep. About six o'clock, however, in the evening, the weather moderated, and the parties started with three hearty cheers from the ships. It was composed of Sir James Ross, Lieutenant M'Clintock, and twelve seamen of the Enterprise; the first lieutenant, Mr. M'Clure, having been left in charge of the ship. They were absent exactly forty days. They carried with them preserved meats, with supplies of pork, biscuit and rum, and also their sleeping apparatus, which consisted of tarpaulins to spread out on the snow to prevent the heat of their bodies from thawing it, buffalo robes to lay upon their blanket bags in which they they enscorted themselves, and racoon skin blankets to serves as counter-panes; they also had two sledges, six men to each, and two tents. They travelled to the westward, from Cape Clarence around the coast as far as Cape Bunny, about one hundred miles upon the shore of North Somerset. Here, as we have already stated, they found the coast, which had been up to that time unexplored, tending to the southward. They pursued that course about one hundred and forty miles farther, at the extreme point of which they erected a cairn, and deposited cylinders therein, with the usual notices dating them the 5th of June, 1849. They had by this time shortened their provisions, and the men were so knocked up that Sir James was reluctantly compelled to return.—From the extreme point they reached they could see the coast southward for forty miles further.—The ice in this direction was pressed up in some parts to the height of between fifty and sixty feet. They shot in this expedition eight ptarmigan and a few ducks. On the western coast they saw the remnants of an Esquimaux hut, and the relics of a deer's antlers, which were supposed to have been there for at least a century, and from the appearance of the ice in this direction, there was no possibility of any ships having penetrated in that direction—at all events that season. Every one was on the sick list, with the exception of Lieutenant M'Clintock. Many were also frost-bitten. A fatigue party from the Investigator, under Captain Bird, with Dr. Robertson, accompanied this expedition for five days, and then returned, all of whom were pretty well knocked up. In the course of this journey, the whole party were charged by an immense bear. Bruin walked boldly up to them, and was only checked in his advance by an attempt to fire at him. Of the entire number of guns levelled, however, the only one fire went off was Lieutenant M'Clintock's. The ball took effect, but the old gentleman did not seem to care much about it; he merely scratched his head with his paw, stopped within fifteen yards, and then turned his back upon them, and walked off with a most contemptuous air. The track of blood marked his retirement in the snow showed that he was wounded. The fatigue party proceeded just as far as the eastern side of Cape Rennell, about forty miles from the ships, and returned, after supplying the other party with their stock of provisions.

The second party consisted of Lieut. Robinson, of the Investigator and eight men. They proceeded down along the western side of Prince Regent's Inlet, until they arrived at Fairy Point. Here they found the provisions of the Fury, all in a good state of preservation; and Sir John Ross's (Somerset House) standing in good order. A tent was erected inside, in which they lit some fires, and here Lieutenant Robinson was obliged to leave two of his party, who were too much fatigued to go any further. With the remainder he pushed on to Creswell Bay, about twenty-five miles distant, where he erected a cairn, and deposited the usual contents. By order of the captain he destroyed all the gunpowder at Fury Beach.

On returning to the wreck of the Fury, he picked up his two invalids, and came back to the ship after an absence of three weeks, having just one day's provisions remaining. The party saw some young seals and lots of bears, but had no time for sport or pursuit.

The third party, under Lieutenant Bernard, consisted of himself, Dr. Anderson, and four men, (Investigator.) They proceeded to the north shore of Barrow's Straits, as far as Cape Hurd.—A fatigue party under Mr. Creswell, (mate of the Investigator), accompanied Mr. Barnard as far as Leopold Island, where they bivouacked for the night. They endeavoured to procure a supply of fowl for the sick, but did not succeed.

This party witnessed a very natural, and at the