

gulfs, sounds, inlets, straits and seas. There are extensive tracts and coast lines which are almost a blank on the map of North America. King William Land is but little known; Boothia, where the magnetic pole is supposed to be located, is only a name on an unfamiliar chart; and when the traveler has passed through the Gulf of Boothia past Bellot Strait into Regent Inlet and Lancaster Sound, and beyond it into North Devon, North Lincoln and Ellesmere Land, he will have entered an unknown region which, stretching northwest and westward to Arthur Land (discovered and named by Greeley) will reward his daring with the meed of renown, if he shall succeed in its exploitation. Though no important additions may be made to our geographical or ethnological knowledge—yet an accurate map of that extensive coast and nest of islands, waters and ice-fields; and a description of the natives, animals, grasses, or whatever other signs of life, animate or inanimate, that exist there, would be of manifest advantage to the world. The individual explorers who voluntarily leave the haunts of civilized men to penetrate the inhospitable wilds and outskirts of the earth, will earn and receive greater honor than those who go at the beck of authority or under the auspices of any government. The renown of all great travelers has been achieved without the aid of national appropriations to defray their expenses, guard their lives, and insure their safe return—while the greatest disasters have attended expeditions which have been fitted out with elaborate preparations by great naval power. Col. GILDER, it may be, will stand a better chance of life if accompanied only by the Eskimos of Hudson Bay, and living on the game resources of the country—and may thus reach a farther North—than if he were attended by well-manned, provisioned and armored ships.