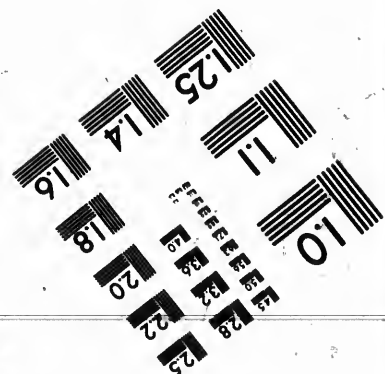
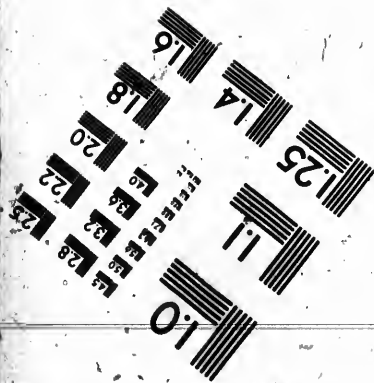
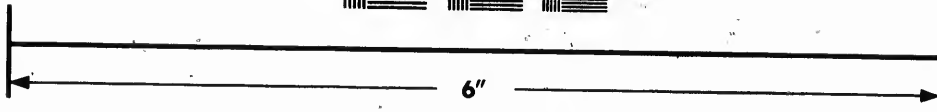
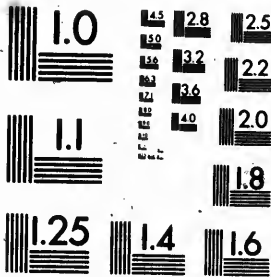


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

**CIHM
Microfiche
Series
(Monographs)**

**ICMH
Collection de
microfiches
(monographies)**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1992

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear
within the text. Whenever possible, these have
been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

- Additional comments:
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

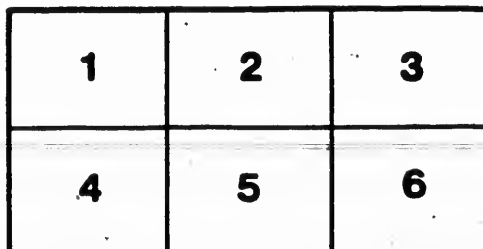
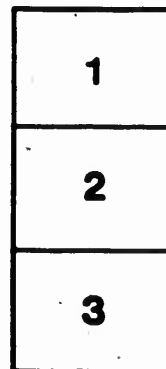
Library of the National
Archives of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

La bibliothèque des Archives
nationales du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

qu'il
cet
t de vue
ge
ation
ués



32X

SIR W

MEMOIRS
OF
REAR-ADMIRAL
SIR W. EDWARD PARRY, KT
F.R.S. ETC.

Front

LONDON:
Printed by SPOTTISWOODE & Co.
New-street Square.

Sec 0710



G. H. Colburn del.

W. Harvey

SIR

Sir

T

DOMES

LONGMAN, P

London Longman & Co

MEMOIRS
OF
REAR-ADMIRAL
SIR W. EDWARD PARRY, KT
F.R.S. ETC.

LATE
Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

BY HIS SON,
THE REV. EDWARD PARRY, M.A.
OF BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD; AND
DOMESTIC CHAPLAIN TO THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

"Both sex's virtues were in him combined:
He had the firmness of the manliest mind,
And all the tenderness of woman-kind.
He never knew what envy was, nor hate;
His soul was filled with worth and honesty,
And with another thing, quite out of date,
Called modesty."

VILLIERS, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM,
of Sir Thomas Fairfax.

FIFTH EDITION.

LONDON:
LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, LONGMANS, & ROBERTS.

1858.

The right of translation is reserved.

635
P3P3+
1858

880038

72639

THIS

TO
THE OFFICERS AND SEAMEN
OF THE
Royal Navy
THIS MEMOIR OF A NAVAL OFFICER
IS DEDICATED
WITH MUCH RESPECT
THE AUTHOR.

THIS Edition
the suggestion
the Appeal
in behalf
the Memorial
paper entered
one of the
with Sir J

London
April

PREFACE

TO

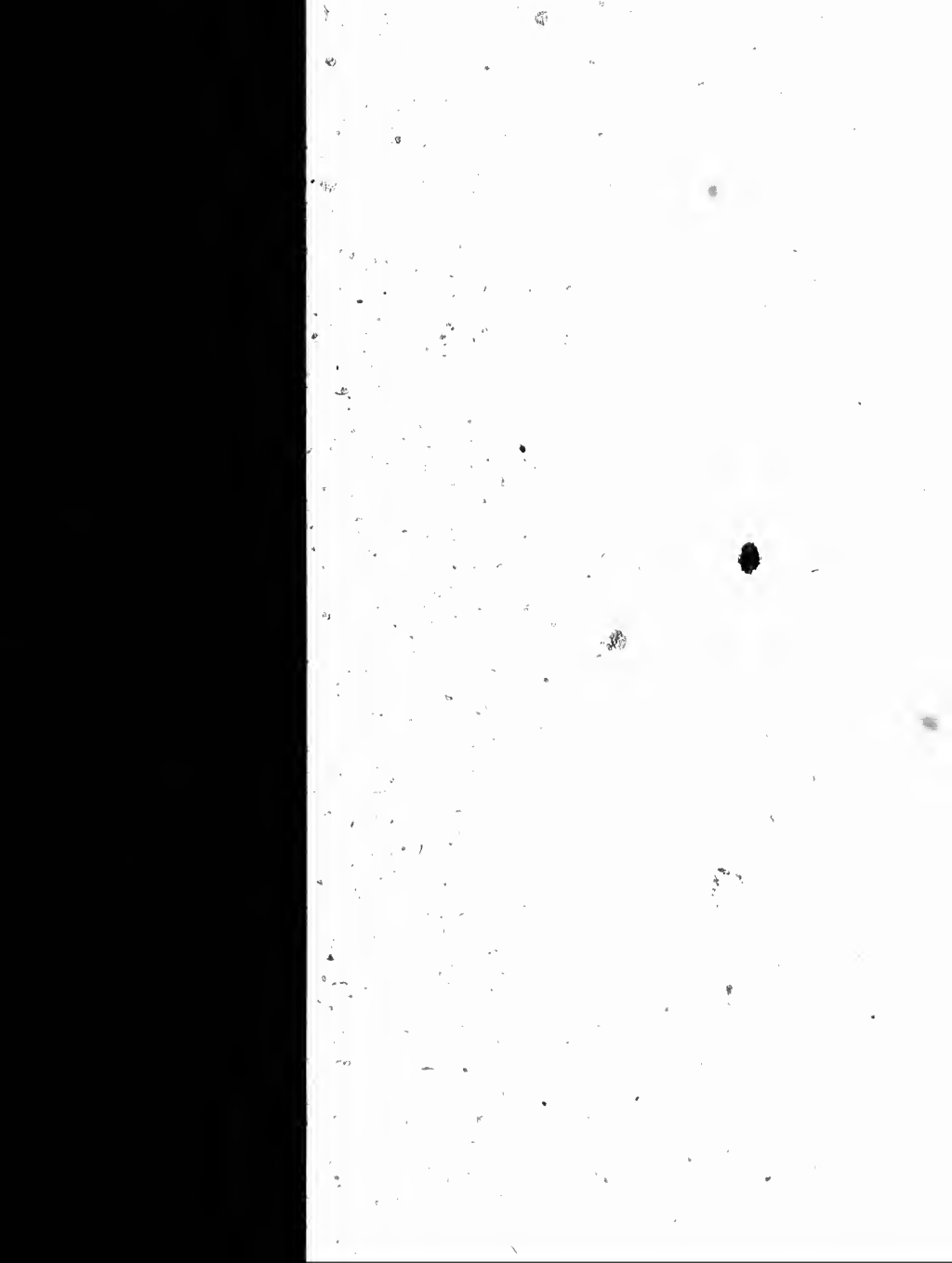
THE SECOND EDITION.

THIS Edition varies little from its predecessor. At the suggestion of a naval officer, I have added, in the Appendix, the "Proposal of Union for Prayer in behalf of the Navy," to which allusion is made in the Memoir. I have thought it best to print the paper entire, in its original form, although more than one of those, whose names stand at the end, have, with Sir Edward Parry himself, now passed away.

E. P.

London,

April 6th, 1857.



In add
which a
have be
Edward
interest,
before th
of Arcti
ment ap
zealous p

Those
subject o
public ca
life, will
circumsta
velopmen
admire or

PREFACE

TO

THE FIRST EDITION.

IN adding another to the numerous biographies which are almost monthly issuing from the press, I have been induced to hope that the Memoir of Sir Edward Parry may not be without its peculiar interest, as the life of one whose name has long been before the public, not only as the successful pioneer of Arctic enterprise, or as holding important Government appointments, but also as the constant and zealous promoter of the welfare of his fellow-men.

Those who were personally acquainted with the subject of this memoir, either in the course of his public career, or more particularly in his private life, will, it is hoped, be interested in tracing the circumstances which led to the formation and development of a character they may have been led to admire or to love.

In dedicating this volume to seamen, it is my earnest desire that those of that profession into whose hands it may fall may find benefit and encouragement in the history of a naval officer, whose first endeavour was to "serve God in his own generation," and to "adorn the doctrine of God his Saviour in all things." Of his unceasing anxiety to promote the highest welfare of the service, to which he ever felt it an honour to belong, sufficient proof will be found in the following pages.

It may be thought by some, that certain portions of Sir Edward Parry's life have been passed over in too rapid and cursory a manner. In all such cases, the object has been to mention only such circumstances as serve to maintain the thread of the narrative, or to exhibit the main features of his character, as illustrated in letters or otherwise.

In conclusion, I take this opportunity of heartily thanking all those kind friends who have contributed material for this memoir, as well as those to whose advice and judgment, in preparing it for the press, I feel myself largely indebted.

E. P.

Sonning, Berks.
Jan. 14th, 1857.

Birth and
Paris."
—First
—Dan
tion re

Joins the
Astron
voyage
necticu
Return
Captain

Brief sk
in the p

it is my
sion into
t and en-
eer, whose
own gene-
God his
anxiety to
, to which
cient proof

in portions
ed over in
such cases,
ch circum-
ad of the
res of his
rwise.

of heartily
contributed
se to whose
the press, I

E. P.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

1790—1810.

Birth and parentage.—Childhood.—School life.—“Ville de Paris.”—Attachment to home.—Early religious character.—First sea-fight.—“Tribune.”—A prize.—“Vanguard.”—Danish gun-boats.—Recreation and study.—A temptation resisted.—Lieutenant’s commission - - Page 1

CHAP. II.

1810—1817.

Joins the “Alexandria.”—Danish gun-boats.—Polar ice.—Astronomical studies.—Appointment to “La Hogue,” and voyage to Halifax.—Boat expedition up the River Connecticut.—Leaves “La Hogue.”—Illness.—Bermudas.—Returns home.—Appointment to the “Alexander” under Captain Ross - - - - - 25

CHAP. III.

Brief sketch of arctic discovery previously to 1818.—Life in the polar regions - - - - - 48

CHAP. IV.

1818.

- The "Alexander" fitted out at Deptford.—Lieut. Franklin.
 —Sailing of the expedition under Ross.—Baffin's Bay.—
 Lancaster Sound and Croker Mountains.—Return to Eng-
 land.—Parry appointed to the command of a new expedi-
 tion - - - - - Page 66

CHAP. V.

1819—1820.

- Parry's first voyage.—"Hecla" and "Griper" pass through
 Lancaster Sound.—"Westward, Ho!"—Winter at Mel-
 ville Island.—Return home.—Promotion to commander.—
 Freedom of Bath, &c. - - - - - 89

CHAP. VI.

1820—1823.

- Second voyage.—"Fury" and "Hecla."—John Gordon.—
 Repulse Bay.—First Winter at Winter Island.—Esquimaux.
 —Iigliuk.—Discovery of the Strait of Fury and Hecla.—
 Second Winter at Igloolik.—Return to England.—Illness.
 —Appointed Hydrographer to the Admiralty - 120

CHAP. VII.

1824—1825.

- Third and last voyage for the discovery of a North-West
 Passage.—Winter at Port Bowen.—Masquerade.—Loss
 of the "Fury."—"Hecla" returns home.—Development
 of religious character - - - - - 161

Interest in
 of an ex
 North E
 The "F
 journey
 Homewa
 of his eld

Appointmer
 Company.
 Sydney.—
 in the co
 death.—E
 at Carrin

Appointment
 —Death
 Poor Law
 steam-mac
 Kayat.—
 God "

CONTENTS.

XV

CHAP. VIII.

1826—1828.

Interest in religious societies.— Appointment to the command of an expedition for the purpose of attempting to reach the North Pole.— Marriage.— Sailing of the expedition.— The "Hecla" left at Spitzbergen.— Boat and sledge journey to the northward.— Return to the "Hecla."— Homeward voyage.— Short tour on the continent.— Death of his eldest child - Page 186

CHAP. IX.

1829—1834.

Appointment as Commissioner of the Australian Agricultural Company.— Honorary degree at Oxford.— Voyage to Sydney.— Life at Port Stephens.— Improvements effected in the colony.— Excursions into the interior.— Mother's death.— Building of a Church at Stroud.— Farewell sermon at Carrington.— Return to England 214

CHAP. X.

1835—1840.

Appointment as Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.— Congham.— Death of eldest daughter.— Resignation of office of Poor Law Commissioner.— Appointment as Comptroller of steam-machinery.— Death of youngest child.— Assaad Y. Kayat.— Death of Lady Parry.— "Parental character of God" 247

ut. Franklin.
Affin's Bay.—
return to Eng-
new expedi-
- Page 66

pass through
nter at Mel-
ommander.—
- 89

n Gordon.—
- Esquimaux.
and Hecla.—
nd.— Illness.
- 120

North-West
rade.— Loss
Development
- 161

CHAP. XI.

1841—1845.

Second marriage. — Caledonian Canal. — Removal to Hampstead. — Religious character. — Views on the importance of prayer. — Rugby. — Public meetings. — Religious influence. — Lowestoft. — Homburg. — Resignation under anxiety and suffering. — Duties at the Admiralty. — "Erebus" and "Terror." — Letter from Franklin - - - Page 265

CHAP. XII.

1846—1852.

Haslar - - - - - 282

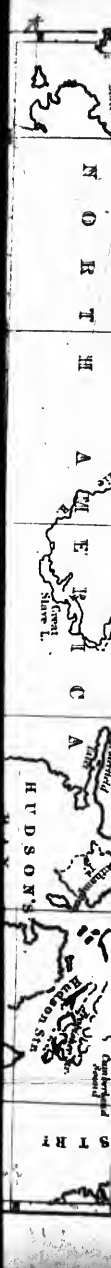
CHAP. XIII.

1852—1855.

Summer at Keswick. — Bishop's Waltham. — Speech at Lynn. — Bellot testimonial. — Greenwich. — Lecture at Southampton. — Illness. — Voyage to Rotterdam, and up the Rhine. — Ems. — Death. — Conclusion - - - 322

APPENDIX A - - - - - 349

APPENDIX B - - - - - 353



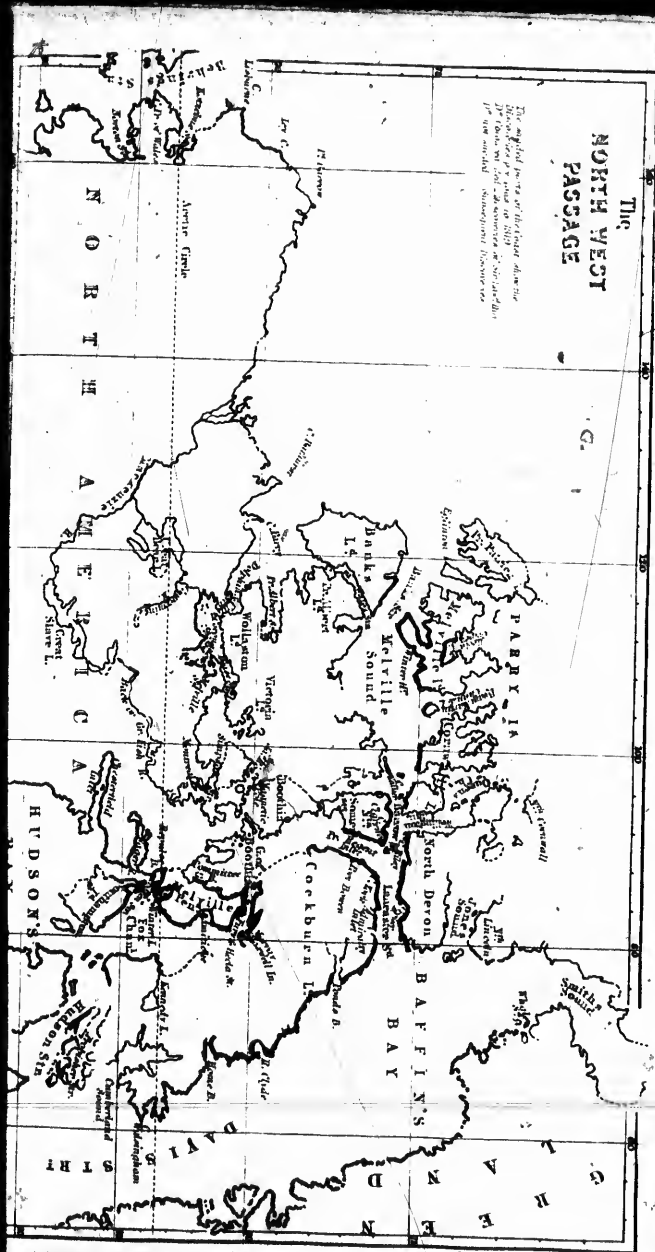
val to Hamp-
importance of
ious influence.
er anxiety and
"Erebus" and
- Page 265

282

peech at Lynn.
ure at South-
, and up the
322

349

353



BIRTH AND
—“VILLE
RELIGIOUS
—A PRIZE
CREATION
LIEUTENAN

WILLIAM F
Hillier Parr
December 1
of considerable
writings on p
His mother v
of Lancaster
of Norwich,

* A memoir of
British Physici

MEMOIRS,

&c. &c.

CHAPTER I.

BIRTH AND PARENTAGE. — CHILDHOOD. — SCHOOL LIFE.
—“VILLE DE PARIS.”—ATTACHMENT TO HOME.—EARLY
RELIGIOUS CHARACTER.—FIRST SEA FIGHT.—“TRIBUNE.”
—A PRIZE.—“VANGUARD.”—DANISH GUN-BOATS.—RE-
CREATION AND STUDY.—A TEMPTATION RESISTED.—
LIEUTENANT'S COMMISSION.

1790—1810.

WILLIAM EDWARD PARRY, fourth son of Dr. Caleb Hillier Parry, and Sarah, his wife, was born at Bath, December 19th, 1790. His father was a physician of considerable celebrity, and the author of numerous writings on professional and other scientific subjects.* His mother was the daughter of John Rigby, Esq., of Lancaster, and the grand-daughter of Dr. Taylor of Norwich, well known as a Hebrew scholar, and

* A memoir of Dr. Parry of Bath, is to be found in the “Lives of British Physicians.” Family Library, No. IV.

the writer of several theological works. It is needless to trace back the pedigree further; but, "Sitric of the Silken Beard,"* whose name stands over the crest of the family, was no unfitting ancestor for one who encountered perils worthy of an old seaking, and who adopted for his watchword in life their other brief but expressive motto, — "TRY."

Edward, as the boy was always called, received the first rudiments of education in the Grammar School of Bath, under the tuition of Dr. Morgan, then head master. That he did not, even at an early age, neglect the opportunities of improvement there afforded, may be inferred from his knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, which was by no means contemptible, and which must have been, for the most part, acquired before leaving school; for, though he continued the perusal of classical authors afterwards, it was apparently only to a limited extent, the chief portion of his time being then devoted to mathematics, and other branches of study more immediately connected with the naval profession.

For the history of his boyish years we are mainly dependent on the recollections of his youngest sister. "He was," she says, "a very forward child; and showed great aptitude in acquiring and retaining knowledge. His love of music, and excellent ear for time and tune, were also early manifested. I have heard his mother say, that, at four years old, he

* Preface to Gray's poem, "The Fatal Sisters."

would ca
he would
and ener
old, being
lady of th
the house
discovered
globe.

hostess, "
yes," repli
and uprais
it!" Aln
by those v

He is r
among Dr
understand
that to ex
sition, he u
of every
often fail i
unaccompa
active amu
to admire
sical superi
was found
thing," see
years, as w

We find
some boy, v
plexion tann

would catch any air after once hearing it, and that he would sing 'Rule Britannia' with all the spirit and energy of a man." When he was five years old, being taken by his parents to pay a visit to a lady of their acquaintance, and allowed to run about the house in search of amusement, he was shortly discovered alone in the library, astride on a large globe. "What, Edward!" exclaimed his kind hostess, "are you riding on the globe?" "Oh, yes," replied the delighted boy, with glistening eyes and upraised arms, "*how* I should like to go round it!" Almost prophetic words, and never forgotten by those who then heard them.

He is represented as enjoying great popularity among Dr. Morgan's pupils; and this we can well understand to have been the case, when we know, that to extreme gentleness and amiability of disposition, he united a remarkable delight in boyish sports of every description. However school-boys may often fail in appreciating the excellence of a character unaccompanied by a readiness to engage in the more active amusements of boyhood, they are never slow to admire mental worth, when combined with physical superiority. Such a happy union of qualities was found in young Parry. "A time for everything," seems to have been his motto in his earliest years, as well as in later life.

We find him pictured to us at this time a handsome boy, with a profusion of golden curls, his complexion tanned by constant exposure to the sun, and

good-nature beaming in every glance of his dark hazel eye. Tall and athletic beyond his years, he was never known to abuse his strength in persecuting those weaker than himself, but was, on the contrary, the willing champion of the oppressed. His sister relates that, on one occasion, he came to his father, as was always his custom under any difficulty, and said, "Father, I want your advice; I can't bear to see that big boy G — beating and ill-treating little H —. I have rescued him once or twice, and this morning G — turned upon me, and we fought, and I think I should have beaten him if the school-bell had not rung. He has challenged me on Saturday on Lansdowne, and all the big boys are to be present. Do you think I should meet him?" His father, after a few moments' reflection, asked him the age of his antagonist. "Fifteen," was the reply. "And you are not yet twelve? Try all you can to avoid a battle, and by expostulation to prevent his tormenting your little friend; but, if nothing else will do, you must fight; but be cool, and do not give way to anger." He went, and returned victorious, but with a dislocated finger; for this, however, he cared little, "for now," said he, "little H — will be safe!"

He was not originally intended for the naval profession, but for that of a physician, and, indeed, until within a few days of going to sea, had never himself had any other view. The decision which finally fixed his future course was made very sud-

denly.
Parry a
solicited
a sailor
tastes w
descripti
wallis, th
the Char
de Paris
leaving
it was y
should be
for one
professed
wished, a
the kindn
de Paris,
The ev
it so happ
the memb
charitable
siderable t
aid of his
and Mrs. L
sion his ser
school-fello
acting; an
tained thro
applause f
been surpr

of his dark
his years, he
n persecuting
the contrary,
His sister
to his father,
difficulty, and
can't bear to
treating little
vice, and this
e fought, and
ne school-bell
on Saturday
e to be pre-
him?" His
n, asked him
was the reply.
y all you can
n to prevent
t, if nothing
cool, and do
and returned
er; for this
id he, "little

he naval pro-
and, indeed
ea, had never
cision which
de very sud-

denly. Miss Cornwallis, an intimate friend of Dr. Parry and his family, had often advised, and even solicited, that Edward should be allowed to become a sailor; feeling confident that his character and tastes were well adapted for an active life of that description. Admiral the Honourable W. Cornwallis, this lady's near relative, was in command of the Channel fleet, off Brest; and when the "Ville de Paris" (Captain Ricketts) was on the point of leaving England to join that fleet, as the flag-ship, it was yielded to her representations that the boy should be allowed to make trial of a sea-life, at least for one cruise. When asked his own choice, he professed himself ready to do whatever his parents wished, and was accordingly, in June, 1803, through the kindness of the Admiral, appointed to the "Ville de Paris," as a volunteer of the first class.

The evening before he left home to join his ship, it so happened that a play was to be performed by the members of Dr. Morgan's school in aid of some charitable object. Edward had always shown considerable talent in this line, and frequently, with the aid of his sisters, would act scenes from Shakspeare, and Mrs. H. More's sacred dramas. On this occasion his services were called into requisition by his school-fellows, who were well aware of his skill in acting; and, in the course of the evening, he sustained three different characters, each with great applause from the spectators. They would have been surprised, could they have foreseen the strange



use to which this talent was to be turned in the future scenes of the profession on which he was about to enter.

Early the next morning he left Bath, accompanied by an old and faithful servant of the family, with whom he travelled to Plymouth, and who did not leave him till he saw him finally settled in the "Ville de Paris." To Parry all was new. He had never before beheld the sea, and his experience of naval matters had been confined to the small craft on the river Avon. Thomas B——, on his return to Bath, described how his young master seemed almost struck dumb with astonishment at his first sight of the sea and of a line-of-battle ship, but how, after a while recovering himself, he began eagerly to examine everything around him, and to ask numberless questions of all who were inclined to listen. While so engaged, he saw one of the sailors descending the rigging from aloft, and, in a moment, before the astonished servant knew what he was about, he sprang forward, and, with his wonted agility, clambered up to the mast-head, from which giddy elevation he waved his cap in triumph to those whom he had left below. When he regained the deck, the sailors, who had witnessed the feat, gathered round him, and commended his spirit, telling him he was "a fine fellow, and a true sailor, every inch of him." We can well imagine with what gratification the various members of his family would receive the account of this and every other incident connected

with h
eagerly
as a ha

He r
writing
his lett
ingness
sea life,
him.

"We
ship, "ev
that, if
cannot th
board a
be. In m
without f
take a w
for half a
up to the
will do y
Bath, to S

Parry
trial of a
who were
and affecti
volunteer,
kindness
ship. "T
writes, "e
doing som

urned in the
which he was

Bath, accom-
of the family,
and who did
settled in the
w. He had
experience of

e small craft
on his return
aster seemed
at his first
ip, but how,
gan eagerly
to ask num-
ed to listen.
e sailors de-
n a moment,
hat he was
his wonted

from which
mph to those
regained the
eat, gathered
elling him he
very inch of
gratification
d receive the
nt connected

with his first entry on his new career, and how eagerly they would hail his conduct on this occasion as a happy omen of future success.

He never allowed an opportunity to pass without writing to those most interested in his welfare; and his letters, from the first, breathe throughout a willingness to disregard the necessary discomforts of a sea life, and to be pleased with all he saw around him.

"We have," he writes, shortly after joining the flag-ship, "everything to make us happy; and, I assure you that, if we are not so, it is our own fault. . . . You cannot think how many little conveniences there are on board a ship, which you would not suppose there could be. In many of the cabins we can read, write, draw, &c., without feeling the motion of the ship. If you want to take a walk, you have only to walk the quarter-deck for half an hour; if you want any violent exercise, run up to the main-top-gallant-mast-head, and I am sure it will do you as much good as walking from 27, Circus, Bath, to Summer Hill."

Parry was peculiarly fortunate in making his first trial of a sailor's life under the command of officers who were desirous and capable of winning the esteem and affection of those placed under them. Our young volunteer, in his letters, speaks most warmly of the kindness he experienced from the officers of his ship. "The Admiral and Captain Ricketts," he writes, "are most kind to me. They are always doing something to make me comfortable." He

found a true friend in one of the lieutenants of the ship, the Hon. Charles Powys, of whom he thus speaks:—

“January 4, 1804. ‘Ville de Paris.’

“ “You cannot imagine how kindly I have been treated by Mr. Powys. Ever since I have been in this ship he has left nothing undone to make me happy, in which he has certainly succeeded. If he ever sees me the least melancholy, he is uneasy till he has discovered the cause. He is always displeas'd if I do not ask him for anything I want, as he says it shows a want of confidence in him. In short, in him I have found a friend to whose kindness I am in great measure indebted for my present happiness, and whom, I trust, I shall never forget as long as I live. I look on him as a kind of prop and support to me in my first setting out. By going into his cabin—by his instructions in seamanship (which he is always ready to give me)—by reading English and Latin with him, &c. &c.—I really believe that I learn as much in a day as, without him, I should do in a week.”

This officer, whose kindness had so won the heart of his young shipmate, left the “Ville de Paris” in the course of this year (1804), and, not many months after, was carried off by fever in the West Indies. The tidings of his death were received by his youthful friend with the liveliest feelings of sorrow.

“Oct. 10, 1804.

“ “I am sorry to say I have received very melancholy news. My dear friend Mr. Powys is no more.

This ac
feel it s
kindnes
time he
little ad
whom,
well as

From
the “V
adhered
hinder h
the pros
the wat
officers
ship, aft
at Green

He w

“I am
beginning
first wri
with whic
French.
and, thoug
now (by M
of my tim
trigonomet
branch of
earnt out
and that I
hat I can

RY. [1804.

enants of the
whom he thus

Ville de Paris.'

y I have been
e been in this
me happy in
ever sees me
was discovered
o not ask him
want of con-
ound a friend
e indebted for
I shall never
as a kind of
ting out. By
in seamanship
—by reading
really believe
him, I should.

won the heart
de Paris" in
many months
West Indies.
by his youth-
sorrow.

Oct. 10, 1804.

ived very me-
ys is no more.

1804.]

"VILLE DE PARIS."

9

This account the Admiral has just received. Few people feel it so much as myself, as nothing could exceed the kindness with which he treated me during the whole time he was on board. . . . To him I owe almost every little advantage I have had since I have been here, of whom, when I think, and while I write, my heart as well as my eyes are brim full."

From the day when his servant left him on board the "Ville de Paris," in Plymouth Harbour, he adhered firmly to his resolution of letting nothing hinder him in a diligent attention to his studies. In the prosecution of these, he was much indebted to the watchful care paid to the education of the junior officers by the Rev. W. Morgan, Chaplain of the ship, afterwards Chaplain of the Royal Naval School at Greenwich.

He writes:—

"April 7, 1804.

"I am going on with my French and navigation, and beginning to make use of my 'Dictionnaire Marine.' I first write down in English any part of the ship's duty with which I am acquainted, and then translate it into French. At the same time I go on with navigation; and, though I have for some time left off Euclid, I shall now (by Mr. Morgan's advice) continue to devote part of my time to it, as it gives me an insight into plane trigonometry, which is connected with almost every branch of navigation, and may, therefore, as well be learnt out of one book as another. I have been glad to find that I have forgotten very little of my Latin, not that I can say as much of my Greek. I find, however,

that I can translate the Greek Testament pretty tolerably. My father says that amongst other books which he intends to send me is a Greek Testament. I have one already, but it is so small that they have been obliged to make use of the old abbreviations, which, in learning Greek, I had never known."

During the whole of his service on board the "Ville de Paris," this ship was employed in cruizing about the Channel, being chiefly occupied in blockading the French coast in the neighbourhood of Brest and Ushant. The eyes of England were at this time fixed upon Boulogne, in expectation of an invasion by Buonaparte, and the movements of the French fleets were anxiously watched by the British Admirals. Parry joined, with all a sailor's ardour, in the enthusiastic longing felt by all for a collision with the enemy, and his youthful eagerness for such an event displays itself in many of his letters. "No more news of *Mr. Bony* yet, and the wind has been fair for him lately. If he does not make haste, he will lose all the balls and plays, and he will not like that!"

Not the least attractive part of his youthful character is to be seen in his constant clinging to home ties. His almost childish delight at receiving letters and parcels from Bath, and the eagerness which he showed for intelligence respecting those most dear to him, are early signs of his appreciation of domestic enjoyment, and the value of family union. We can scarcely doubt that the recollection of those days had their share in the unfailling punctuality observed by

him, in
member
that de
fession
sample

"My

"

long lett
been good
know how
frequently
that offers
satisfactio
without c
been in th
that 'Par
proverb, a
offers, nex
could tell y
I know wi
near from
as possible
most partic
is my great
are nothing
business of th

This str
intimately
character,
favoured.

pretty tolerably.
looks which he
t. I have one
been obliged to
ch, in learning

on board the
ed in cruizing
ed in blockad-
hood of Brest
re at this time
an invasion by

French fleets
ish Admirals.
in the enthuse-
sion with the
such an event

"No more
has been fair
haste, he will
not like that!"

youthful cha-
ging to home
ceiving letters
ness which he
ose most dear
on of domestic
on. We can
nose days had
observed by

him, in after life, in corresponding with the absent members of his beloved family circle, especially with that dear son, whose lot was cast in the same profession as his own. The following letter is only a sample of many to the same effect: —

"My dearest Mother,

"I have again been made truly happy by a dear long letter from my dear mother, and my sisters have been good and regular correspondents, for which I do not know how to thank them. Whilst I see others on board frequently hoping to receive letters by every opportunity that offers, and almost as often disappointed, I have the satisfaction of receiving three or four, and never going without one. Indeed, so happy and fortunate have I been in this respect ever since I have been in the navy, that 'Parry's receiving letters' has become quite a proverb, and my not receiving any, when an opportunity offers, next to a miracle. I wish, my dear mother, I could tell you anything worth telling. One thing, which I know will delight you as much as anything you can hear from me, is, that I am as happy and comfortable as possible. Happy, I certainly am, as to my situation; most particularly so, as to my dear, dear relations — that is my greatest happiness. My own immediate comforts are nothing in comparison with what I feel for the happiness of those I love."

This strong tie of home affection was doubtless intimately connected with the growth of his religious character. In this respect Parry was singularly favoured. His home was not merely a happy one,

but he had been trained under the watchful eye and judicious care of an affectionate and pious mother, to whom he, in his turn, was devotedly attached, and whose Christian influence he knew well how to appreciate. "If," he used to say to his sisters, "we are not what we ought to be, it is not for want of our dear mother's prayers, for we are the children of prayer—of never-ceasing prayer." The religion of his early years was, indeed, widely different in character from that of his later life; and of the expansion and enlightenment of his views, which afterwards took place, we shall have occasion to speak at a later period. Meanwhile, the influence for good, resulting from youthful training, is manifested in many of his early letters, which exhibit a conscientious wish to follow the good for its own sake, and a seriousness of feeling not often found in one so young—the germ of the earnest desire of the man to employ all his energies of mind and body for the furtherance of God's glory, and the spiritual welfare of his fellow-men. This may be seen in the following, penned the year after he went to sea, on the occasion of the death of one of his brothers:—

"My dearest Father and Mother,

"You may well imagine my feelings on receiving this morning the account of dear Frederick's death. I hope that God, of His infinite mercy, will give us all fortitude to bear so great a misfortune. I trust that whenever we

begin to
will enab
affliction
done it,
our good.

On on
engaged
her. On
vious to
Napoleon
Brest left
line, to
Admiral
French an
arrive from
of the Br
reinforcen
taken refu
and Ganth
out having
batteries in
lish Admi
general act
aged for a
Of this, his
hus speaks

ave given y
ainly was t

begin to relapse into grief, He will be our support, and will enable us to make the reflection, 'God who laid the affliction on us will give us power to bear it.' *He* has done it, and what He does must turn out eventually for our good."

On one occasion only was the "Ville de Paris" engaged in action during the time he belonged to her. On the 22nd August, 1805, a few weeks previous to the battle of Trafalgar, in obedience to Napoleon's positive orders, the French Admiral in Brest left that harbour with twenty-one sail of the line, to attack the sixteen under the command of Admiral Cornwallis, in hopes that the combined French and Spanish fleets under Villeneuve would arrive from the southward, and insure the destruction of the British blockading squadron. The expected reinforcements, however, never appeared, having taken refuge in Cadiz, after Sir R. Calder's action; and Gantheaume returned to Brest Harbour, without having ventured beyond the protection of the batteries in Bertheaume Roads. Although the English Admiral was unable to bring the enemy to a general action, some of the ships were actually engaged for a short time, and among these the flag-ship. Of this, his first experience in actual warfare, Parry thus speaks:—

"The account which the newspapers have given you is rather exaggerated. . . . It certainly was the prettiest sight I ever saw in my life. It

is astonishing how little fear one feels after the very beginning of an action. Every one is busy thinking of injuring, not of being injured."

In the early part of 1806 he left the "Ville de Paris," bearing with him the highest character at the end of this, the first stage of his professional career. The opinion entertained of him by Admiral Cornwallis is recorded in the following terms:—"Parry is a fine, steady lad. I never knew any one so generally approved of. He will receive civility and kindness from all while he continues to conduct himself as he has done, which, I dare believe, will be as long as he lives."

His next appointment was as midshipman of the "Tribune" frigate, Captain (afterwards Sir Thomas) Baker. This second period of his nautical experience shows an unabated energy and perseverance in fitting himself for the requirements of his profession, by a zealous discharge of duty and attention to the improvement of his time.

It was not long before his good resolutions were put to the test. He had not been many days on board his new ship, when his Captain paid him the compliment of selecting him to perform the duties of day-mate, which position seems to have prevented him from giving so much of his time to his books as formerly. It gave him, however, a practical insight into that portion of a naval officer's duties which otherwise he could not have had

"I am
Early to
I find, ho
time of m
not be su
sent for o
I have, in
my situati
often regr
which is c
constantly
However,
while I ca
of address
the happin
me the reli
ament the
My more q
ny duty to
shall be en
officers and
of tracing a
me through
nd effects.
ood from
edging tha
nanking, ir
at very un
which is a
ould mentio
strong imp

after the very
 busy thinking of

the “Ville de
 character at
 is professional
 m by Admiral
 ving terms:—
 knew any one
 receive civility
 ues to conduct
 believe, will be

hipman of the
 is Sir Thomas
 ical experience
 rance in fitting
 profession, by a
 ion to the im-

solutions were
 many days on
 paid him the
 form the duties
 have prevented
 to his books a
 ractical insight
 s duties which

“‘Tribune,’ off Belle Isle, June 21, 1806.

“I am going on very comfortably in my new situation. ‘Early to bed, and early to rise,’ is my maxim at present. I find, however, that I have not, on the whole, so much time of my own as when I kept watch; for now I cannot be sure of a minute in which I am not liable to be sent for on a hundred different occasions. . . . I have, in a former letter, given you a true account of my situation with regard to the duty I have to do. I often regret our not having any church or prayers here, which is one of the comforts to which I have been so constantly accustomed on board the ‘Ville de Paris.’ However, the outward show is not of much use; and while I can enjoy the comfort of a good conscience, and of addressing myself, when I please, to my Creator, and the happiness of reading books, which will serve to teach me the religion I profess, I do not see much reason to lament the want of a black gown, a pulpit, or an organ. My more quiet and composed hours shall be employed in my duty to my Maker and Heavenly Father, whilst I shall be endeavouring, on occasions of duty, to please my officers and companions. I have lately got into a habit of tracing any little uneasiness I may experience at any time throughout, from the causes to their consequences and effects. By this means, I always can derive some good from it, and I never leave off without acknowledging that ‘everything is for the best,’ or without thanking, in my heart, the goodness of my Creator for that very uneasiness (as I was at first pleased to call it), which is always but a real blessing in disguise. I could mention fifty instances of this, as they have made a strong impression on me, and I now make it my usual

plan. I am determined never, if possible, to be angry or discontented at any of these things, which every day take place; for that is only, in other words, to call in question the goodness of God."

At this period he speaks of an expected action and vividly describes his own feelings under the immediate prospect of battle.

"Off Belle Isle, June 3, 1806.

"Yesterday, at dinner, the Captain said he expected an action every day, as the 'Regulus' (74) and two other French ships (frigates) are expected here; so you can imagine how anxiously we are looking out for them. I am, for my own part, prepared in every way, both in my duty as a Christian and as an officer. The former will be my comfort in the idea that God is always present, and that (should it please Him to save my life through these dangers) my trust will be in Him; and the latter will, I know, not fail me, unless the former does. I assure you, that whenever I may go into action I shall never do so thoughtlessly. I shall always carry in my mind who is my Protector and my Friend; while my body is doing my duty as an officer, my heart shall be raised much higher, and shall be secretly (at least to the world) imploring a blessing from my Heavenly Father. Thus prepared, what have I to fear on such an occasion as going into action? I am not naturally coward, and this, added to the knowledge of the Being who protects me, should make me bold indeed!"

After having discharged the duties of "day-mate" for nearly three months, he was advanced to the

able, to be angry
 which every day
 words, to call it
 expected action
 under the im

Isle, June 3, 1806.

said he expected
 us' (74) and tw
 ted here; so yo
 ing out for them
 ery way, both in
 er. The forme
 God is always
 to save my life
 be in Him; and
 unless, the forme
 ay go into action
 all always carry

y Friend; while
 , my heart sha
 cretely (at least
 n my Heaven
 o fear on such a
 a not naturally
 ge of the Bein
 indeed!"

of "day-mate
 dvanced to the

als, a post more to his taste than the former,
 and one which he had before filled in the "Ville de
 aris," where his attention and quickness of eyesight
 had already earned him distinction. He does not
 fail to express his gratitude to "good Captain
 Baker" for his kindness. The following anecdote
 further illustrates the good understanding between
 them. He had been invited in his turn to dine with
 the captain, and, in the course of conversation, a
 difference of opinion arose between them respecting
 one of the rigging attached to the mainyard. After
 the little discussion, Parry apparently yielded to
 the judgment of his superior officer; but, after about
 an hour's interval, when the guests returned to the
 cabin for coffee, he produced a small rough model of
 the points in dispute, which he had prepared in the
 mean time. This gave such certain evidence that
 he had been in the right, that the captain good-
 naturedly acknowledged himself fairly beaten by his
 shipman.

For two years the "Tribune" was employed, as
 the "Ville de Paris" had been, in cruising off the
 French coast. He displays the same anxiety as
 before to meet the enemy, and have his name men-
 tioned in the home despatches. At one time he
 fell on the disappointment caused by the escape
 of a large fleet of French merchantmen, off the coast
 of Brittany; and, subsequently, with proportionate
 success on the capture of a French vessel, on board of
 which he was himself placed as prizemaster. Such

a charge was a position of no small gratification to a youngster of seventeen, and he always retained a lively recollection of the event. The cargo of the captured vessel consisted of salted sardines and French wines; and he used to relate, with his wonted humour, how he and his prize crew feasted on the former, till their excessive thirst drove them to the wine, as a dire necessity under the circumstances!

In the spring of 1808, Captain Baker was promoted from the command of the "Tribune" to that of the "Vanguard" (74), which belonged to the Baltic fleet. Though, for many reasons, Parry would have preferred remaining in a frigate serving in a line-of-battle ship, he was anxious to follow his own captain. To his great delight, the desired exchange was effected without difficulty.

The "Vanguard" returned to the Medway in November, and, having obtained leave of absence, he spent Christmas at his father's house in Bath. He writes on his return to his ship:—

"Well! it is indeed just like a dream! It seems impossible that a day or two should be sufficient to change one's situation so completely; yet I am very happy. I am myself possessing a thousand blessings, of which many others are almost ignorant, or of which they know not sufficient to be convinced that they want them!"

In the spring of 1809, the "Vanguard" sailed once more for the Baltic, but not under her former commander. Captain Baker relinquished his com-

gratification to
always retained
The cargo of the
ed sardines and
, with his wonte
y feasted on the
rove them to the
circumstances!

Baker was pro
"Tribune" to the
belonged to the
reasons, Parry
in a frigate
was anxious

great delight, th
ut difficulty.

the Medway
ave of absence
house in Bat

—

m! It seems in
fficient to chan
n very happy.
gs, of which ma
h they know on
nt them!"

"Vanguard" sail
nder her" form
ished his com

and, in consequence of his marriage, and Captain
lyn was appointed to succeed him. Sorry as our
young sailor was to lose one who had always treated
him so kindly, it was not long before he attached
himself to his new captain, with feelings of respect
and gratitude. They were soon engaged in active
work. It required all the vigilance of the British
captains to protect their convoy from the formidable
squadrons of gun-boats which had been prepared by the
Danes. During this summer, Parry commanded a
gun-boat attached to the "Vanguard," and came
frequently into collision with the enemy, whose
power of annoyance he knew how to respect.

"I only wish," he writes, "the people in England
could be convinced that these Danish gun-boats are *not*
gun-boats, or would give them some more respectable
name; for they really are the only kind of vessels which
the English navy has reason (not to dread, but) to
stand against. It is a shame that a British squadron
should be obliged to confess themselves annoyed by
gun-boats! But they are not gun-boats, and there the dis-
tinction ends."

His taste for music proved to him at this time a
source of great pleasure, in the hours of relaxation
from duty. His violin, on which instrument he was
anxious to become a proficient, was his companion
during this summer cruise in the Baltic.

"I have been practising three or four hours to-day on
my fiddle. I don't know whether I improve or not, but



I will do all I can, for there are so many scraping and blowing constantly about me, that the idea of playing as badly as they makes me quite sick. Music is a delightful thing, and I would sacrifice almost everything, except my other duties, to become a good or tolerable player. I have never forgotten what I have been told, viz. that 'musicians are often great heathens.' I therefore never suffer the fiddle to utter a syllable of complaint more than six days out of seven. On the seventh, it must keep its groans to itself."

It was, doubtless, in reference to the musical discord, here described as reigning in the "Vanguard's" gun-room, that he was accustomed, in after life, to relate a jesting remark, intended as a compliment to his own instrument, made to him by one of the senior officers of the ship, that he constantly heard from below "the notes of many *fiddles*, and one *violin!*"

The following letter on the same subject, is interesting from the characteristic feeling which it also displays for another's sorrow.

"'Vanguard,' Great Belt, Aug. 13.

... "I am sorry to say I am just on the point of losing the most pleasant and amiable companion I have had in this ship, viz. Lieut. B——. I have had so many pleasant evenings in playing the violin, accompanied by the flute, which he plays very prettily indeed that I shall often miss him. His health is so very bad and his constitution so extremely weak, that he is obliged to go to England by the first opportunity

Every one lamented. appearing agree with this world with his particular riners' Hy beautiful one or both from his e to leave of the latter p

Music, which he tioned in t out life, an as the chief

"I have never was s Though I l tered into a would split ecstacies wi and with say hian he must mankind!"

These lig taste, he ne fessional du

Every one esteems him, and he will be universally lamented. His complaint has, indeed, more of the appearance of consumption than any thing else, and I agree with himself in supposing that he is not long for this world. He has neither father nor mother, but is, with his sisters, under the care of guardians. We are particularly fond of a tune called 'The Sicilian Mariners' Hymn,' which is one of the most solemn and beautiful I ever heard. It was played at the burial of one or both of his parents. I could see the tears gush from his eyes as we were playing it, and he was obliged to leave off. I could not help keeping him company in the latter part of his performance."

Music, however, was not the only recreation in which he indulged. His love for Cowper, mentioned in the following, remained the same throughout life, and he often declared that he regarded him as the chief of poets.

"I have just been going on with Cowper's Poems. I never was so much delighted with any thing in my life. Though I have read them before, yet I never fully entered into and understood them properly. I am sure you would split your sides, sometimes, to see me when I am in ecstasies with reading them. I laugh, I cry, and always end with saying, 'What a most excellent man and Christian he must have been, and how well acquainted with mankind!'"

These lighter pursuits, though so congenial to his taste, he never permitted to interfere with his professional duties. He speaks with real pleasure of

the appointment of an efficient naval instructor, under whom he might improve himself in the study of mathematics and navigation; and he always showed a similar anxiety to exert himself in the acquisition of every species of knowledge which can be of advantage to a seaman.

“My dear Father,

“It gives me the most sincere pleasure to know, that your thoughts on the subject of pilotage coincide exactly with what appears to me so reasonable. I have often taken great pains to make the inquiries you mention, viz., the marks, shoals, dangers, and methods of avoiding them, and have been as often astonished to find that few, or none, seemed the least inclined to assist me in these occupations, though, thereby, they would be instructing themselves. The fact is exactly as you say, that they are too lazy to attend to this most necessary branch of sea-knowledge, because they are not expected to know it. Yet, to see the situation in which ships are sometimes placed, you would suppose that no man, in his senses, would fail to make himself master of so invaluable a knowledge as that of pilotage.”

The age of nineteen, according to the regulations of the naval service, was the earliest period at which a lieutenant's commission could be held. It seems, however, to have been a common practice to forestall the requisite age by a false representation, and this Parry was repeatedly urged to do, the six years of his service having expired some months

before h
such sol
upright
a practic
and untr
decision
following

fortably
day. It i
abused by
examinati
years. T
or more, i
there is se
seems muc
nothing m

And ag

“Six m
which is
granted by
from Engl
age, and I
many other
expect to s
but I do n
wait.”

The tim

val instructor,
f in the study
nd he always
imself in the
dge which can

before he reached his nineteenth birthday. To all such solicitations he turned a deaf ear, being too upright and straightforward to take advantage of a practice, which, however usual, was still unfair and untruthful. His determination to abide by the decision of his better judgment is shown in the following:—

“‘Vanguard,’ Belt, June 4, 1809.

asure to know,
lotage coincide
nable. I have
inquiries you
and methods of
astonished to
clined to assist
they would be
tly as you say,
most necessary
e not expected
which ships are
no man, in his
of so inval-

“I have made up my mind very comfortably to wait six months, till my nineteenth birthday. It is very astonishing to me, that I am every day abused by somebody or other, for not going to pass my examination at once, as soon as I have served my six years. They tell me I could certainly pass for nineteen or more, if I chose to try; all this I know very well, but there is so much to be said in opposition to it, which seems much more sensible, that they may as well say nothing more about it.”

And again,—

he regulations
eriod at which
d. It seems,
ctice to fore-
entation, and
do, the six
some months

“Six midshipmen have passed their examinations, which is not a customary thing at sea, but has been granted by the Admiral, as we are at so great a distance from England. One or two of them were much under age, and I have been not a little railed at, on this and many other occasions, for not having done the same. I expect to see all these receive commissions before I pass, but I do not care for that, I am very well satisfied to wait.”

The time, however, at length arrived. The “Van-

guard" returned to the Downs in December, and Parry went up to town, where he remained in lodgings until the ordinary examinations were concluded. He passed for lieutenant on the 3rd of January, 1810, and through the kindness of Lord Lowther, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, obtained his commission two days after. "I have at length," he wrote to Bath, "the happiness of telling you that you may now call me **LIEUTENANT PARRY!**"

JOINS THE
ICE.—A
HOGUE,
UP THE
—ILLN
MENT T

EARLY in
to Sheern
ain John
smaller cl
necessarily
fficer the
he can call
nce. Par
his, his "

"I think
our after b
ay cabin, w
was about s
pens into th

December, and remained in London. His operations were continued in the 3rd of the month of the illness of Lord Liverpool. In the Admiralty, obliged to resign. "I have at length the business of telling the truth." LIEUTENANT

CHAP. II.

JOINS THE "ALEXANDRIA."—DANISH GUN-BOATS.—POLAR ICE.—ASTRONOMICAL STUDIES.—APPOINTMENT TO "LA HOGUE," AND VOYAGE TO HALIFAX.—BOAT EXPEDITION UP THE RIVER CONNECTICUT.—LEAVES "LA HOGUE."—ILLNESS.—BERMUDAS.—RETURNS HOME.—APPOINTMENT TO THE "ALEXANDER" UNDER ROSS.

1810—1817.

EARLY in February, 1810, Lieut. Parry proceeded to Sheerness to join the "Alexandria" frigate, Captain John Quilliam. This vessel being of the smaller class of frigates, a lieutenant's cabin would necessarily be of very limited size; but to a young officer the possession, for the first time, of a retreat he can call his own, is a matter of no small importance. Parry's first business was the furnishing of his, his "castle," as he termed it.

"'Alexandria,' Sheerness, February 19, 1810.

"I think I cannot better employ myself, for half an hour after breakfast, than by giving you a description of my cabin, which is now nearly complete. I told you it was about six or seven feet square. Its door (which opens into the gun-room, where we dine, &c.) is in the

middle of one of its sides, and on the right is a small window, looking also into the gun-room; facing you, as you go in, is a very pretty chest of drawers, and over it is my library, which makes no shabby appearance, I assure you: Just over the middle of the drawers is a small window, not a foot square, from which proceeds all the light which my cabin possesses. Upon the back row of books stands a small oval looking-glass, 'neat but not gaudy.' The bed-place is converted in the day-time into a very convenient and pretty sofa. Next the washing-stand is a small table, which, like the table in the hall at the *Circus*, lets up and down. Let not the table in the *Circus* think itself degraded by such a comparison, for, be it known, mine is made of cedar; Lebanon itself never produced a finer piece of stuff! for the sake of distinction, call this table 'Lebanon.' Under 'Lebanon' are boots, &c.,—over it are hung my sword, dirk, work-bag,—and immediately over the middle of it is the brass branch candlestick, which, you may remember, I got at Bath; and last, though not least, over the candlestick is hung the little picture of the '*Alexandria*,' which, among other things, serves constantly to remind me of the happiness I have enjoyed at Bath."

In March the "*Alexandria*" left the Nore, with a convoy for the Baltic. After a long continuance of unfavourable winds, they reached the Great Belt, where they received information that the Swedish ports were closed against them. "The very name of Belt," writes Parry, "suggests the idea of gun-boats;" and it was not long before these formidable foes showed themselves as much on the alert as

ever.
with th
being a
than a
frigate.
to come
but it v
the loss
The boa
detection
under th
those of
and inat
no night
surprise,
should be
the diffic
capture b
During
andria" v
Swedes, t
land, wer
by sea and
be incline
fleet in th
line, and th
"That flec
been in Ya
The "A
winter, and

right is a small
facing you, as
ers, and over it
appearance, I
e drawers is a
ich proceeds all
on the back row
s, 'neat but not
the day-time
fa. Next the
like the table
down. Let not
ded by such a
made of cedar;
ce of stuff for
banon.' Under
ung my sword,
the middle of it
ou may remem-
least, over the
e 'Alexandria,'
antly to remind
th."

e Nore, with
g. continuance
ne Great Belt,
the Swedish
he very name
idea of gun-
ese formidable
the alert

ever. The "Alexandria" was frequently engaged with the Danish schooners and gun-boats, which, being armed with 32-pounders, were often more than a match for the 12-pounders of the British frigate. It was seldom, indeed, that they ventured to come to close quarters with the men-of-war, but it was not possible for the latter to prevent the loss of some of their convoy on a dark night. The boats of the enemy were so small as to escape detection for some time, and the merchant vessels under the protection of the British flag, especially those of foreign nations, showed great carelessness and inattention to orders, in many cases keeping no night-watch. It was therefore no matter of surprise, that, on the first alarm, some of the convoy should be seen already "taking their leave," while the difficult navigation of the Belt rendered a recapture by night next to impossible.

During the first part of this year, the "Alexandria" was stationed off Carlsrona, where the Swedes, though not yet actually at war with England, were making active preparations for defence by sea and land, "in case," says Parry, "we should be inclined to *Copenhagen* them." The Swedish fleet in the harbour consisted of thirteen sail of the line, and the entrance was secured by a chain across, "That fleet," he writes, in May, "ought to have been in Yarmouth Roads by this time!"

The "Alexandria" returned to the Thames in the winter, and in January of the next year was placed

on the Leith station, under the command of Captain Cathcart, for the protection of the Spitzbergen whale fishery. During the two years spent on this service, they were again continually annoyed by the gunboats of the enemy.

In the winter of 1811-12, the "Alexandria" remained for some weeks at Cromarty. The hospitality of the Scotch rendered this stay pleasant to the officers of the ship, especially to Parry, who, in company with the captain and surgeon, enjoyed a "cruise" of several days in the neighbourhood. He was much delighted with Inverness, and the new Caledonian Canal. This he pronounced "a truly grand undertaking," little thinking that his own name would one day be officially connected with it.

In the course of the year 1812, being still engaged in the protection of the fisheries, Captain Cathcart received orders to proceed as far as 76° N., and to return with the last of the whalers at the close of the season.

"We must," writes Parry to his sister, "in anticipation of this freezing cruise, make up our minds to cheat the summer as comfortably as we can among the bears and seals on the ice. What curiosities shall I bring you back? Would you like an island of ice? a few white bears as pets, or half a dozen seals? Of all these we shall perhaps see plenty before we return."

In the preceding autumn he had recorded, as worthy of especial remark, that phenomenon, with

which h
ance of
in this s
the ice o
their cou
between
gress wa
of floatin
steering
frozen m
further ad
their atte
towards I
ground d
bleak out
was hailec
solate exp
"The very

"On the
or eight sm
got them ou
had a few l
in Lapland
which our l
such as cou
mind. Fron
prospect of
little in appe
"The sea
distinguished

nd of Captain
zbergen whale
n this service,
by the gun-

Alexandria”
y. The hos-
ay pleasant to
arry, who, in
on, enjoyed a
ighbourhood.
and the new
ed “a truly
hat his own
cted with it.
being still
ries, Captain
far as 76° N.,
halers at the

“in anticipa-
inds to cheat
ong the bears
shall I bring
? a few white
all these we

recorded, as
menon, with

which he afterwards became so familiar, the appear-
ance of the sun above the horizon at midnight, and
in this summer he made his first acquaintance with
the ice of the Northern latitudes. While holding on
their course towards Bear Island (which lies midway
between Spitzbergen and North Cape), their pro-
gress was suddenly arrested by immense quantities
of floating ice. For a few hours they persevered,
steering a devious and difficult course between the
frozen masses, but it soon became evident that
further advance was out of the question. Baffled in
their attempts to reach Bear Island, they turned
towards North Cape, which had been their cruising
ground during part of the former year. Even the
bleak outline of the snow-capped hills of Lapland
was hailed as an old and welcome friend, after the de-
solate expanse of the ice-fields they had just quitted,
“The very snow itself seemed familiar to us.”

“On the 26th of June,” he writes, “we observed seven
or eight small vessels lying in a narrow harbour. We
got them out the same evening without opposition, and
had a few hours’ run on shore into the bargain. This,
in Lapland was a new thing to me. The whole scene,
which our little expedition presented to the eye, was
such as could not fail to make an impression on the
mind. From the top of this hill we had an extensive
prospect of the surrounding country, which differed
little in appearance from the sea coast.

“The sea was smooth, and scarcely a sound could be
distinguished, but now and then the voices of some of

our party, who were busily employed below. To make the whole more romantic, the hour was that of midnight, and, what does not often happen, I believe, in modern romances, the sun was two or three degrees above the horizon. Close to the shores of the harbour stood a little hut, in which the door could barely be distinguished from the windows, or the chimney from either. The hut was composed principally of turf, and its top was as green as could be expected, at so short a distance from the North Pole. Its inhabitants consisted of an old Norwegian woman, two or three children, one cow, and two sheep. We begged a little milk, and this she cheerfully gave, in a vessel which might be a pattern of cleanliness to the dairies of southern and more refined countries. I can scarcely imagine human nature in a condition much lower than this, at least in Europe; yet, if happiness be truly defined, the poor Norwegian woman has, probably, as large a share of it as we, who think ourselves so much more highly favoured."

The following was written to his sister, after his return from the coast of Norway:—

"August 25, 1812.

..... "I have a little way of thinking seriously now and then, and if such moments can, with propriety, be called melancholy, that melancholy is the most delightful sensation I experience. Trust me, my dear —, if some folks could read my thoughts on death, and on the glorious prospect of eternity, they would not believe I was a sailor. I fear our profession is not unjustly taxed with deficiency in this important point,—nay, an English sailor and his religion are, proverbially, about as opposite

as Calais
anecdote,
at Gotter
mitted to
a person
positions
sitting do
took up th
read for
(and, as I
the kind o
to my soul

In the
taken gre
Septembe

.....
have seen t
proud on th
before rece
elsewhere.
surgeon of t
eclipse of
owing to th
and I only
was no plan
magnitude i
On the nigh
days after,
moon has be
more beautif
independentl

ow. To make
at of midnight,
ve, in modern
rees above the
harbour stood a
e distinguished
her. The hut
its top was as
distance from
ted of an old
, one cow, and
his she cheer-
a pattern of
l more refined
a nature in a
Europe; yet,
vegian woman
who think our-

er, after his

at 25, 1812.

seriously now
propriety, be
most delightful
—, if some
and on the
not believe I
unjustly taxed
y, an English
at as opposite

as Calais and Dover. This puts me in mind of a little anecdote, which, when I was left behind the other day at Gottenberg with some prizes, I intended to have committed to paper. . . . I was on shore in the office of a person whose business it is to take the oaths and depositions of the captors of the enemy's vessels. I was sitting down, waiting till my turn came, and accidentally took up the Testament which was lying on the table. I read for a few moments, when the man of law gravely (and, as he thought, wittily) remarked, 'That is not the kind of book, sir, that exactly suits you!' It went to my soul!

In the study of astronomy Parry had always taken great pleasure. The following is dated Leith, September, 1811:—

. . . . "It is a fashionable question to ask if you have seen the comet. You must know that I am rather proud on this subject, for I discovered it, at sea, some days before receiving any intelligence of its having been seen elsewhere. I first saw it, and pointed it out to the surgeon of the ship, on the night of the beautiful central eclipse of the moon. It was not then very distinct, owing to the superior brilliancy of the moon at her full; and I only then remarked, that I was confident there was no planet, or any fixed star of the first or second magnitude in that spot, directly under the Great Bear. On the night after, I again saw it more clearly, and, two days after, the paper mentioned it. Since then, as the moon has been gradually waning, it has been more and more beautiful. . . . Astronomy is a delightful science; independently of the knowledge it conveys as a science,

it carries with it, to the mind of a human creature, the strongest lessons of humility; at one view it sets forth the incomprehensible and infinite power of his Creator, and his own insignificance."

For some time past, he had employed the tedious hours of a night-watch in studying the situation of the fixed stars in the northern hemisphere. The importance of being able to obtain the latitude and longitude by night as well as by day, "of observing by more suns than one," could not, he thought, be too highly estimated. The result of his observations afterwards appeared in a small volume, entitled "Nautical Astronomy." His own experience had convinced him of the want of some elementary work on this subject, and this he desired to supply. "I have seen," he says, "two or three books on the subject, but from the manner their authors have treated it, they must have considered their readers as so many Herschels. They take so much knowledge for granted, that, if the learner possess it in reality, he will not thank them for their instruction."

On several occasions, also, he occupied himself with preparing accurate charts of the northern navigation. Surveys of different localities on the shores of the Baltic had been sent by him to the hydrographer of the Admiralty; and, while on the Leith station, he forwarded to the same quarter charts of Balta Sound and Voe, a harbour on the north-east coast of Shetland.

In Jan
andria,"
from Lon

"I mean
evening.
ays, as I
settling a
three year
another, ne
experiencin
ected with
ensibly att
variety of g
ne may wi
something i
know eve
now the let

He was r
74), Captai
During the
procure for
sir F. Lafo
ould this b
ccurred, an
vacancy, ret
ander.
While the
convey him t
y contrary w

n creature, the
w it sets forth
of his Creator,

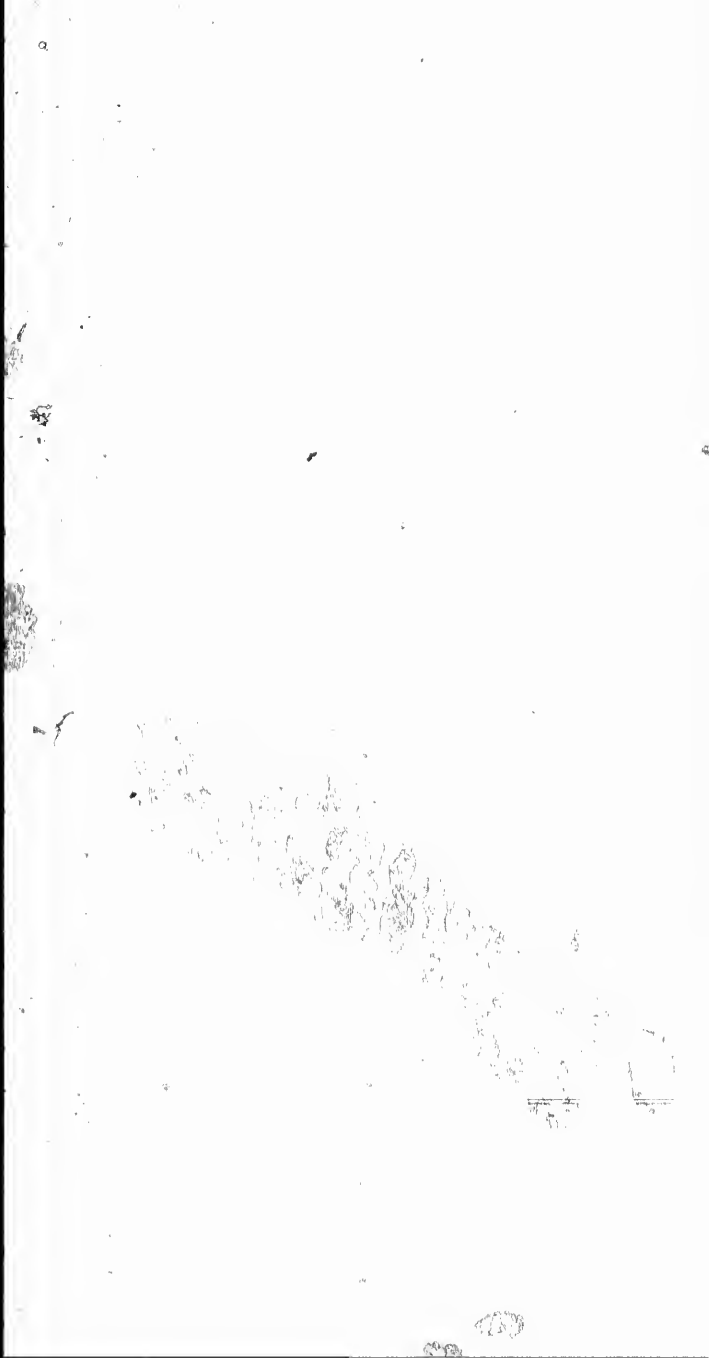
In January, 1813, Lieut. Parry left the "Alex-
andria," not without considerable regret. He writes
from London:—

ed the tedious
e situation of
phere. The
e latitude and
' of observing
e thought, be
s observations
me, entitled
perience had
mentary work
supply. "I
ooks on the
authors have
their readers
much know-
possess it in
instruction."
pied himself
rthern navi-
on the shores
the hydro-
n the Leith
er charts of
e north-east

"I mean to go down to the 'Alexandria' again this
evening. I cannot well leave her these three or four
days, as I have lots to do in the packing way, besides
settling a hundred little things, which a residence of
three years in one *house*, and a sudden removal to
another, necessarily bring with it. Nobody, without
experiencing it, can conceive the peculiar feeling con-
nected with this kind of change. One becomes so in-
sensibly attached to a ship, in which one has seen such a
variety of good, bad, and indifferent, that, however much
one may wish, for good reasons, to leave her, there is
something inconceivably gloomy in the act of doing so.
I know every plank in the 'Alexandria' as well as I
know the letters of the alphabet."

He was next appointed to H. M. S. "La Hogue"
(74), Captain the Hon. Bladen Capel, then at Halifax.
During the past year, exertions had been made to
procure for him an appointment to that station,
Sir F. Laforey having promised him his patronage,
should this be effected. No opportunity, however,
occurred, and another officer received the expected
vacancy, returning home with the rank of com-
mander.

While the "Sceptre" (84), which was now to
convey him to Halifax, was detained at Portsmouth
by contrary winds, Parry, for the first time, beheld



4.

a steam-engine at work, in the dockyard of that port.

“Portsmouth, Feb. 26, 1813.

“I have, this morning, been to see the block machinery worked by steam in the dockyard. I cannot express to you how I have been delighted with this masterpiece of human invention. I never before saw a steam-engine; but was rather pleased with myself in finding that, with the previous knowledge I had acquired of this wonderful moving-power, I could point out to my companion the uses of its several parts as soon as I saw them, having several good plates of it in Ferguson, Imison, Gregory, &c. The extent to which it is here applied in the formation of blocks, &c., does not strike me as anything more than a tolerable knowledge of mechanics might naturally have suggested, when once the steam was made to perform its office in so wonderful and perfect a manner as it there does. The whole, however, conveys the most grand idea of the indefatigable industry of man. . . . I am confident that, if we live twenty years, we shall see steam applied to a hundred different purposes on board a ship; I may be wrong in the method of applying it, but I am sure that much is to be done by steam in a ship.”

This, his first voyage across the Atlantic, was performed quickly, owing to favourable winds.

“We have,” he writes, “taken frequent and excellent observations on our passage, by night and day, and have had a famous opportunity of using my instruments which I may safely pronounce to be excellent. The

theodolite
is a sweet
just about
sublime I
is, I suppose
sphere.
passage, and
made with
observation
that I have
there is a
writing the
knows how
have only
mend as I
with a brot
he knows n
gether in o
Euclid agai
lar duets to
have not be
knowledge,
sciences.”

At Barb
Laforey; b
command t
his power t
that Parry
for, in that
a command
but regret v

kyard of that

Feb. 26, 1813.

to see the block
ard. I cannot
ted with this
r before saw a
with myself in
I had acquired
point out to my
s soon as I saw
t in Ferguson,
hich it is here
does not strike
nowledge of me-
when once the
wonderful and
hole, however,
defatigable in-
at, if we live
to a hundred
y be wrong in
e that much is

Atlantic, was
e winds.

t and excellen
nd day, and
ay instruments
xcellent. The

theodolite I have, of course, had no occasion to use ; it is a sweet little instrument. The sight of a full moon, just about sunset, in these latitudes, is one of the most sublime I ever saw : the clearness with which it is seen is, I suppose, to be attributed to the rarity of the atmosphere. We did not alter a sail during the whole of our passage, and we made the shortest, but one, that was ever made with a convoy. . . . Independently of our nautical observations, I can safely say, with a clear conscience, that I have not been idle on the passage. I don't think there is a lieutenant in His Majesty's navy more fond of writing than I am, and I am sure there is not one who knows how to make a worse pen ; but, like Sterne, I have only commenced my tour in the world, and I shall mend as I go on. I have been so happy as to meet with a brother officer, who, like myself, 'knows only that he knows nothing,' and we have gone hand in hand together in our occupations. We have been going through Euclid again. He plays the flute, and we have our regular duets together : astronomy, mechanics, and chemistry have not been neglected, as far as reading will convey knowledge, without experiments in these delightful sciences."

At Barbadoes, he was kindly received by Sir F. Laforey ; but the latter, being now superseded in his command by Sir J. B. Warren, no longer had it in his power to serve his young friend. He regretted that Parry "had not come out twelve months sooner, for, in that case, he would have been twelve months a commander." This was a great disappointment, but regret was useless.

"H. M. S. 'Sceptre,' Barbadoes.

"April 23, 1813.

"You will believe me when I say, that I do not repine at having missed what, to *us*, seems to have been a golden opportunity. We know not what might have happened, had I been promoted eighteen months ago, instead of six months hence; I might have proved one of those intolerable little-great-upstart captains, which on *very strict examination*, are to be found in our navy. I might, I say, have been so: I will not answer for myself that it would not have been the case. I consider this (and every other event of my life) as one of the innumerable means which an unseen Providence employs to educe great good from little evils; we see it in a thousand instances, and, if we cannot always trace out the good which results, it is because the creature cannot follow the Creator."

The "Sceptre" arrived at Halifax the 2nd of June, 1813. On the day previous, "the glorious 1st of June," the celebrated action between the "Shannon" and the "Chesapeake," off Boston, had taken place; and, a few days later, Captain Broke, who had been severely wounded, entered the harbour of Halifax with his prize, anchoring amid loud cheers from the ships and spectators on shore. "Halifax," writes Parry, "is in such an uproar, that I doubt whether the folks will ever recover their tranquillity."

The greater part of this autumn was spent in cruising off Nova Scotia. In November, a violent hurricane visited Halifax, driving from their anchors all the men-of-war and merchantmen in the harbour,

which p
seldom v

"The
ample, an
driving fr
out, but f
quick suc
went on si
indeed so
might, tha
were on
next morn
have been
tures, beca
make my d

In the f
in a succe
siderable c
enemy had
by means
machine;"
of this kin
off New I
smoke, or
effect was

the column
At the s
'Maidstone
ended to h
provisions.

e, Barbaboes.
 April 23, 1813.
 at I do not re-
 to have been a
 at might have
 n months ago,
 ave proved one
 captains, which
 l in our navy.
 not answer for
 se. I consider
 one of the in-
 dence employs
 ve see it in a
 ways trace out
 reature cannot

which presented a scene of desolation and distress seldom witnessed.

"The merchant-vessels," he says, "first set the example, and, in a few minutes, every man-of-war was driving from her anchors. I think we should have held out, but for other vessels that came upon us in pretty quick succession; at length our turn came, and away we went on shore, in a very soft, convenient place. It was indeed so soft, and the rain so violent, with a pitch-dark night, that I did not know for some minutes that we were on shore. We lay there that night, and got off the next morning, having received no damage whatever. I have been thus circumstantial in 'La Hogue's' adventures, because I know that it will amuse my father, and make my dear mother easy."

2nd of June,
 orious 1st of
 e "Shannon"
 taken place;
 who had been
 r of Halifax
 ers from the
 ifax," writes
 oublet whether
 ility."

In the following spring, Lieut. Parry was engaged in a successful boat-expedition, attended with considerable danger. On more than one occasion, the enemy had endeavoured to destroy the British ships by means of "torpedos," a species of "infernal machine;" and, during one night in April, an attempt of this kind was made on "La Hogue," then lying off New London. "This," he writes, "ended in smoke, or rather in no smoke at all, for all the effect was the ducking of half-a-dozen people by the column of water forced up in the explosion."

as spent in
 er, a violent
 heir anchors
 the harbour,

At the same moment, a boat was detected by the "Maidstone" frigate, containing one man, who pretended to have come off for the purpose of selling provisions. The lateness of the hour, however, and

his muffled oars, combined with something uncommon in the appearance of the man himself, raised the suspicions of the Captain, who detained him in irons. The man would not allow that he had any share in the attempt to blow up the ship, but, after a few days, offered, in consideration of being set at liberty, to pilot the boats of the squadron up to Pettipague Point, in the river Connecticut, where several American privateers and letters of marque were lying. "Torpedo Jack," as the sailors had dubbed their captive, was willing to prove the honesty of his intentions, by going himself, handcuffed, in one of the boats. An expedition was planned accordingly, consisting of six boats from "La Hogue," "Maidstone," and "Endymion," under the orders of Captain Coote, of the "Borer" brig. Parry commanded one of the boats, being third in seniority of the officers engaged; and the account of this gallant exploit, for which a medal was afterwards awarded, may be given in his own words:—

"We proceeded in the 'Borer' to the mouth of the river, where she anchored, and we left her, at 10 o'clock at night, in six good boats, containing 120 men, of whom 40 were marines. We had only six or eight miles to row, but, on account of the tide, which at this season of the year always runs out of the river, did not get up to the shipping till break of day, and landed without opposition, after warning the inhabitants, that if a single shot were

fired in
burnt.
ployed i
half-past
the strea
that were
eating an
in order
tions whi
lo, and be
coming o
the oppos
part, and,
grand rem
stop our
schooner,
burnt the
officer, b
of or sav
wrongly s
style in w
make us l
which the
was suffici
land, befor
most expr
mand; and
mind amor
determined
schooner t

thing uncom-
himself, raised
detained him
that he had
the ship, but,
tion of being
the squadron
Connecticut,
nd letters of
as the sailors
to prove the
himself, hand-
pedition was
k boats from
rmion," under
Borer" brig-
being third
d the account
a medal was
in his own

o the mouth
we left her,
s, containing
We had only
t of the tide,
ays runs out
shipping till
osition, after
le shot were

fired in the neighbourhood, the town should be burnt. To make a short story of it, we were employed in burning vessels from daylight, at about half-past four, till noon, when we hauled off into the stream of the river, in two of the finest vessels that were afloat. In these we lay four hours longer, eating and sleeping, within pistol-shot of the woods, in order to refresh ourselves for any further exertions which it might be necessary to make; when, lo, and behold! we saw a boat, with a flag of truce, coming out from Lyme, which place, with a point on the opposite side of the river, formed its narrowest part, and, we could perceive, was destined to be the grand rendezvous of their force, in their attempt to stop our going back. The boat came alongside the schooner, where we were now all assembled (having burnt the brig which had grounded); and *such* an officer, bearing *such* a letter, nobody ever heard of or saw, — a cobbler's hand, and many words wrongly spelt! It was to demand a surrender. The style in which this was demanded was enough to make us hold it in the greatest possible contempt, which the answer that Captain Coote gave him was sufficient to show. Three cheers for old England, before the boat was out of hearing, was the most expressive answer to their presumptuous demand; and I verily believe that there was but one mind amongst us upon the occasion. Captain Coote determined upon our remaining where we were in the schooner till dusk, then to set fire to her, and push

down the river. She made the twenty-seventh which we destroyed. Whilst daylight lasted, they were afraid to bring anything against us where we then lay, for we should have landed immediately, and dispersed them; but as soon as it was dark, and we were just on the point of leaving her, they commenced a heavy fire of field-pieces and musketry from the woods close abreast of us. The tide was running at the rate of three or four miles an hour in our favour, and we were soon away from the schooner. The grand point, at which their chief force was collected, as I before mentioned, was near Lyme, and its opposite bank (about two miles and a half below us), and thither we drifted silently, without rowing, which would have warned them of our approach. We observed them lighting their fires on the beach, which enabled them to see when we passed the ferry, not by the light which they threw on the water, which was inconsiderable, but they could see when any object passed between them and the fires opposite. This was very quickly the case with us, and a heavy fire commenced. We pulled rapidly past them in a few minutes, and then considered ourselves safe enough. When we went up the night before, we landed at a fort at the mouth of the river, and, finding no guns, merely threw down the flagstaff, to let them know we had been there. We knew, however, that they would have had time enough to get guns here now. When we came abreast of it,

they op
only los
been tw
one wor
which v
were de
ton, the
50,000.
were als
to value
not yet
we hear
of the st
this plac
of drivin
chorage s
they must
a large f
cut us of
were a da
little, but
soon see th
In the
succeeded
a more vig
commenced

* The brave
afterwards los
than Parry, wh
His Majesty's

-seventh which
 ted, they were
 where we then
 iately, and dis-
 dark, and we
 er, they com-
 and musketry
 The tide was
 iles an hour in
 ay from the
 h their chief
 entioned, was
 (about two
 er we drifted
 have warned
 them lighting
 bled them to
 by the light
 hich was in-
 n any object
 osite. This
 and a heavy
 ast them in
 urselves safe
 t before, we
 river, and,
 e flagstaff, to
 knew, how-
 e enough to
 breast of it,

they opened a third fire, but with no effect. Our
 only loss, in this truly well conducted retreat, has
 been two killed belonging to the 'Maidstone,' and
 one wounded of 'La Hogue.' Several privateers,
 which would very soon have been ready for sea,
 were destroyed. Reckoning at the rate of 10*l.* per
 ton, the value of the damage done would be near
 50,000*l.*; and, as an immense quantity of stores
 were also burnt, it will not be above the mark
 to value the whole at 60,000*l.* sterling. We have
 not yet seen the New London account of it, but
 we hear that they are astonished. Independently
 of the stir we made there (five or six leagues from
 this place), we have also been actually the means
 of driving the American squadron from their an-
 chorage several miles up the river. We imagined
 they must have gone up for the purpose of sending
 a large force from thence round to Sayboro', to
 cut us off in our retreat; if they did go, they
 were a day behind. Such is the outline of this
 little, but well conducted affair, of which you will
 soon see the official account."*

In the summer of 1814, Sir J. B. Warren was
 succeeded in his command by Sir A. Cochrane, and
 a more vigorous blockade of the American ports
 commenced. "La Hogue" was still stationed off

* The brave leader of this expedition, Captain Coote, was shortly
 afterwards lost at sea, greatly regretted by all, and by none more
 than Parry, who spoke of him as a "pattern to all the Captains of
 His Majesty's Service."

New London, and, with the rest of the squadron, kept the whole coast in a state of alarm. Little, however, was actually done, the American ships of war in the Connecticut river not venturing out to sea. At length Commodore Decatur, finding it had been impossible to break the blockade, even in the winter, and despairing of effecting it in the summer, prudently relinquished his inactive situation, and sent the crews of his ships round by land to man the "President" and others elsewhere.

The prospect of peace, held out by the abdication of Napoleon, was hailed with joy by Parry, though it seriously impaired his expectations of promotion, so long delayed. He writes, under date of July 20, 1814,—

"How glorious has been the issue of European affairs to our beloved country! She has calmly and resolutely held out, in support of the common cause of nations, against the arm of despotism, which, but for her, might, ere this, have laid Europe under contribution. Heaven be praised! she has been the means of leading back other nations, one by one, to a sense of their true interest, and has brought them to stand forth in defence of everything that should be dear to them. We may now, indeed, boast of being Englishmen, for all Europe is our debtor. I don't much like the Elba business; what say you to it? Buonaparte will never, I think, be in quiet while he lives,—it would be very odd if he were! We don't hear what the Emperor of Austria says to all this. Indeed, we only get scraps of English news from the American papers."

"La
"anxiou
of old E
America
taining h
appointe
Ghent, t
1815, pr
obstacle
letters w
the sick
to quit h
indeed al
cessively
and "Nig

"I am a
so often.
endeavour
we can.
acting on t
adhered, v
stances, see
on this fixe
changes."

The san
appears in
subject of
feature of

"I find I
body else th

the squadron, alarm. Little, American ships of capturing out to finding it had made, even in it in the summative situation, and by land to where.

the abdication Parry, though of promotion, late of July 20,

European affairs and resolutely use of nations, for her, might, tion. Heaven, ling back other e interest, and e of everything now, indeed, is our debtor.

say you to it? quiet while he We don't hear s. Indeed, we the American

"La Hogue" now returned home; but Parry, "anxious" as he was "to visit once more the shores of old England," determined to remain on the North American station, as the most likely means of obtaining his long-desired step. He was, consequently, appointed to the "Maidstone" (36). The Peace of Ghent, the news of which arrived early in January, 1815, proved, as he had anticipated, a still further obstacle to the attainment of his wishes, and the letters written by him at this time show, painfully, the sickening effects of "hope deferred." Unwilling to quit his present station, and so lose the "poor, and indeed almost hopeless, chance of promotion," he successively joined the "Ardent" (64), "Carron" (20), and "Niger" (38). In November, 1815, he writes:—

"I am almost tired of shifting myself and my baggage so often. However, it cannot be helped, and we ought to endeavour to feel contented, when we are doing the best we can. You see, my dearest parents, that I am still acting on that principle, to which I trust I have hitherto adhered, viz., the doing what, under existing circumstances, seems to me to be most right. . . . I have acted on this fixed principle through all my changes and exchanges."

The same conscientious attention to present duty appears in a letter, written at this time, on the subject of punctuality, which formed so marked a feature of his character throughout life:—

"I find I am more punctual to my leave than anybody else thinks necessary. This unpunctuality may be

of serious consequence if anything should happen; and, though a captain may wink at it, it is not he, but I who should suffer from it; besides, it is a bad habit, and a person who stays a week beyond his leave now will the next time probably stay ten days, and so on."

His health, in the early part of his life, was excellent. "As a lieutenant," he has said, "I used to wonder what a headache meant!" Once, however, during this period, while on his way from Bermudas to Halifax, in the "Menai," Captain Pell (now Sir Watkin O. Pell, Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital), he was seized with a severe attack of inflammation. The kindness of Captain Pell, who immediately placed his own cabin at the disposal of the invalid, left a deep impression on his mind, and he always spoke most warmly of the attentions he received from this officer. Upon landing, he obtained three months' sick leave, the first part of which was passed at the hospital. At Halifax he made many friends, and received so much kindness, that he declared when the time came for him to join his ship, that it was like "leaving home." With the admiral's secretary, Charles Martyr, Esq., he, at this time, formed a tie of the closest intimacy. "I know not," he says, "a young man in the world, for whom I have such high esteem and respect. If you knew him for twenty years, I will answer for your discovering in him, every day, something new to admire." The friendship thus formed continued

after the
broken
some ye
the loss
the mea
of his ow

The C
where h
Trinidad
was muc
the 62nd
member

"The a
trees, wh
the milk-
exquisite
thing that
other part
romantic
beauties *
likely to i
poet, too, V
Johnson s
least, the

* "Farev
Of t
May
Wh

"Thes
Like

l happen ; and,
not he, but I
bad habit, and
leave now will
t so on."

his life, was
aid, "I used to
nce, however,
om Bermudas
Pell (now Sir
eenwich Hos-
attack of in-
in Pell, who
he disposal of
his mind, and
attentions he
g, he obtained
of which was
e made many
ess, that he
n to join his
" With the
q., he, at this
y. "I know
ld, for whom
If you knew
or your dis-
ing new to
d continued

after their return to England, and remained un-
broken until Mr. Martyr's death, which occurred
some years later. The sorrow which Parry felt at
the loss of this valued friend proved, as will be seen,
the means of marking the advance and development
of his own religious principles.

The Christmas of 1815 was spent at Bermudas,
where he awaited the arrival of the "Carron" from
Trinidad, and, during his stay in these islands, he
was much indebted to the kindness of the officers of
the 62nd regiment, who made him an honorary
member of their mess.

"The appearance of these islands, covered with cedar
trees, whose bright green is happily interspersed with
the milk-white houses, — the peculiar light colour, and
exquisite clearness of the water, which surpasses any-
thing that can be imagined from having seen the sea in
other parts of the globe, — present a scene uncommonly
romantic and interesting. Moore, who celebrated its
beauties *, could not, certainly, have found any spot more
likely to inspire the imagination of a poet. Another
poet, too, Waller, has touched upon it in his song, though
Johnson says he never was there. Last, though not
least, the immortal Shakespeare has laid the scene of

* "Farewell to Bermuda, and long may the bloom
Of the lemon and myrtle its valleys perfume ;
May spring to eternity hallow the shade,
Where Ariel has warbled, and Waller has staid !"

MOORE.

"These leafy isles upon the ocean thrown,
Like studs of emerald o'er a silver zone." — *Id.*

his 'Tempest' in the 'still vexed Bermoothes.' Still, I think these gentlemen would not have relished a twelvemonth there. There is, positively, nothing eatable to be got, and even a poet would soon have found to his cost, that no substantial beef and mutton is to be found grazing in the 'fairy fields of fancy.'"

Early in 1817, he was recalled to England, in consequence of a severe family affliction. His father had, in the preceding October, been seized with a paralytic attack, which deprived him of the use of his right side, and reduced him, for the remaining six years of his life, to a state of great suffering and helplessness. His father's illness, and his own despair of promotion, combined to render this the gloomiest period of our sailor's life; but, when the cloud which overhung his fortunes seemed most impenetrable, an opening unexpectedly occurred, which threw a gleam of encouragement over his darkened professional prospects, and finally proved the forerunner of success and renown.

At the conclusion of the war, and, consequently, of active service on a foreign station, Parry, while yet on the coast of America, had been anxious for employment in some expedition for the purpose of discovery. A project of exploring the river Congo, in Africa, being in contemplation, he volunteered for this service, but, owing to his detention at Bermuda, was prevented from joining it in time. The travels of Clapperton had interested him much, and his atten-

tion con
African

About
returned
subject.

when his
relative

Northern

to his le

was con

Africa or

was addr

of the A

arctic di

lieutenant

the "Ale

Command

purpose o

the proba

Pacific."

smoothies.' Still, have relished a nothing eatable have found to his n is to be found

to England, in on. His father n seized with a n of the use of e remaining six t suffering and and his own render this the but, when the s seemed most edly occurred, ment over his finally proved

, consequently, n, Parry, while een anxious for the purpose of e river Congo, volunteered for n at Bermudas. The travels of and his atten-

tion continued to be occupied with the subject of African discovery.

About the close of the year 1817, in which he returned to England, he wrote to a friend on this subject. The letter was written, but not posted, when his eye fell on a paragraph in the newspaper relative to an expedition about to be fitted out to the Northern Regions. He seized his pen, and added to his letter, by way of postscript, that, as far as he was concerned, "hot or cold was all one to him, Africa or the Pole." The friend to whom the letter was addressed showed it to Mr. Barrow, Secretary of the Admiralty, and the well-known patron of arctic discovery. In a few days, Parry, still a lieutenant, was appointed to the command of the "Alexander" discovery ship, under the orders of Commander John Ross in the "Isabella," "for the purpose of exploring Baffin's Bay, and ascertaining the probabilities of a North-West Passage to the Pacific."

SP 100

100

100

100

100

100

CHAP. III.

BRIEF SKETCH OF ARCTIC DISCOVERY PREVIOUSLY TO
1818. — LIFE IN THE POLAR REGIONS.

ONE day, early in the month of June, 1576, when Greenwich was a royal residence, three small ships lay moored in the river, opposite the palace. A queen of England stood at one of the windows, waving her hand, in token of farewell, to an officer standing upon the deck of the larger vessel. Nearly three hundred years afterwards, when another queen sat on the throne of Elizabeth, a naval officer, travelling in all haste from the north of our island, arrived at daybreak in London, and announced to the world, that the North-West Passage had been discovered. These three centuries, which elapsed between the departure of Sir Martin Frobisher from Greenwich, and the arrival of Lieutenant S. G. Cresswell in London in 1853, with despatches from Captain M'Clure, form an interesting episode in history, being the time occupied in the solution of that problem, which Frobisher pronounced to be, in his day, "the only great thing left undone in the world."

The discovery of the continent of America, at the

close of the
field for n
of Spain
lated the
passage t
Hope. F
less interv
Passage t
before the
been mad
Henry V.
three year
divine tha
east, wher
flame of c
In those d
continent
between th
that Cabot
under our
pleasure, th
retraced h
Florida, st
which migh
some accou
was stoppe
that he du
"the days

PREVIOUSLY TO
GIONS.

, 1576, when
ee small ships
e palace. A
the windows,
l, to an officer
essel. Nearly
another queen
naval officer,
of our island,
announced to
age had been
which elapsed
tin Frobisher
of Lieutenant
with despatches
esting episode
n the solution
nounced to be
undone in the

America, at the

close of the fifteenth century, opened out a wide field for nautical enterprise. The flourishing trade of Spain and Portugal in the Indian Seas stimulated the merchants of England to seek a shorter passage thither than that by the Cape of Good Hope. Hence a series of expeditions, at greater or less intervals, for the discovery of a "North-West Passage to Cathaia and lands Oriental." Even before the reign of Elizabeth, some attempts had been made towards this object. In the time of Henry VII., Sebastian Cabot, then only twenty-three years of age, considering it "a thing more divine than human, to sail by the west into the east, where spices do growe, felt in his heart a great flame of desire to attempt some notable thing."* In those days, however, so little was known of the continent of America, which lay as a great barrier between the shores of England and the East Indies, that Cabot, after sailing "as far as the 56th degree under our pole," and "finding, to his great displeasure, that the land still continued" to the north, retraced his steps to the southward, as far as Florida, still hoping to come across some opening which might suit his purpose. It is mentioned, in some accounts, that his progress to the northward was stopped by "such coulde and heapes of yse," that he durst pass no further; also, that he found "the days very long, and, in a manner, without

* Shillinglaw. Narrative of Arctic Discovery.

nyghte." On his return to England, Cabot was prevented from prosecuting his discoveries by the rebellion of Perkin Warbeck, and the war with Scotland. The impulse, however, given by his efforts to arctic research, stirred up others to imitate his example. Portugal was, at this time, one of the great naval powers of Europe, and the countrymen of Vasco di Gama were not likely to leave to England the sole enjoyment of the fruits of this new field of enterprise. Accordingly, Gaspar de Cortereal, a Portuguese of high rank, sailed from Lisbon in 1500, and returned to that port the next year, having made his way as far as the coast of Labrador, and bringing back with him several of the natives, as trophies of those hitherto unknown regions. He sailed again the next year to follow up his discoveries, but was never heard of more. His brother Michael went in search of him, but he too, never returned. A third brother offered to follow, but the King Emanuel refused to permit him to tempt a similar fate*, and the loss of the two Cortereals will ever remain one of the impenetrable mysteries of arctic story, a foretaste of that more prolonged tragedy which has been witnessed by our own generation.

Frobisher was the first Englishman who sailed in command of an expedition for the discovery of a North-West Passage, Cabot being of Venetian

* Shillinglaw. Narrative of Arctic Discovery.

extract
under
former
which
results
brought
in appe
on being
vinegar
like wi
prove a
successi
of obtain
bracing
ended i
seems t
particles
other co
Labrado
The l
minds o
consider
explorat
kindle a
long-sou
In the t
last voya
public e
private

d, Cabot was
 veries by the
 the war with
 given by his
 up others to
 at this time,
 urope, and the
 e not likely to
 of the fruits of
 dingly, Gaspar
 h rank, sailed
 o that port the
 as far as the
 ack with him
 those hitherto
 the next year
 never heard of
 search of him,
 brother offered
 used to permit
 loss of the two
 e impenetrable
 of that more
 tnessed by our
 a who sailed in
 discovery of
 of Venetian

extraction, though his nautical fame was gained under the English flag. The first voyage of the former was signalised by the discovery of the strait, which bears his name, but its more immediate results were singular. Among the curiosities brought home by him was a piece of black stone, in appearance much like ordinary sea coal. This on being thrown into the fire, and "quenched with vinegar," sparkled like gold. The news soon spread, like wildfire, that the "New Countrie" was to prove a mine of wealth, and two expeditions were successively fitted out by Frobisher, for the purpose of obtaining ore; the last was on a large scale, embracing a scheme of settlement, which, however, ended in nothing. The supposed precious metal seems to have been, in reality, nothing more than particles of micaceous sand, or, according to another conjecture, the glistening mineral known as Labrador spar.

The bursting of this glittering bubble left the minds of our countrymen, once more, open to the consideration of the less visionary object of arctic exploration. Repeated failures only serve to kindle afresh the "flame of desire" to accomplish the long-sought passage between the two great oceans. In the two centuries which succeeded Frobisher's last voyage, many expeditions were fitted out at the public expense, and many more at the cost of private individuals, who formed themselves into

companies for this purpose.* Among the discoveries to which these gave rise, those of Davis, Hudson, and Baffin, are most worthy of mention. The last was the first to circumnavigate the extensive bay, or rather sea, which bears his name, and to the accuracy of his observations testimony has been repeatedly borne by later navigators. To him we owe the discovery of Smith's Sound, which, there is now every reason to believe, is the passage separating Greenland from the opposite coast, thereby proving the truth of Burleigh's conjecture that "Groynelande is an islande." It was Baffin, too, who laid down on our charts the name of Sir James Lancaster's Sound, the entrance of which remained barred to European enterprise for two centuries, until its icy gates opened to admit the "Hecla" and "Griper" under Lieut. Parry.

In all the northern expeditions of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, England held far the most conspicuous place. At times, however, her example roused the emulation of other countries to enter the lists of arctic discovery. As early as the reign of Francis I., a French squadron, under Cartier, visited the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and gave the first impulse to the colonisation of Canada.

* The first company of merchants ever incorporated by charter in England is said to be one formed in 1553. Their capital was only 6000*l.*, with which three ships were fitted out under the command of Sir Hugh Willoughby, who, with his whole ship's company, was frozen to death off the coast of Lapland, in attempting to force a north-east passage to India.—*Quart. Rev.* viii, p. 125

The D
expediti
northern
Nova Z
seamen,
the succ
expediti
sulted i
who has
the two
also a D
under th
to the c
Empress
under h
wishes o
bed, had
Behring
midst of
ments, an
native co
We n
present
moment t
covery of
of a polar
Mackenzi
at the m
rivers.

* Shi

The Dutch, in 1594, despatched three successive expeditions, under the ill-fated Barentz, along the northern shores of Russia, penetrating as far as Nova Zembla. The Danes, also a nation of brave seamen, in the seventeenth century, stimulated by the successes of Hudson and Baffin, sent out several expeditions in the same direction; all of which resulted in disaster and disappointment. Behring, who has given his name to the strait which divides the two great continents of Asia and America, was also a Dane by birth; but his discoveries were made under the auspices of Russia, and owe their origin to the energetic mind of Peter the Great. The Empress Catherine, in sending out the expedition under his command, was only following out the wishes of her imperial husband, who, on his death-bed, had drawn up instructions for the purpose.* Behring, like Barentz, fell a victim to disease, in the midst of the scene of all his hopes and disappointments, and his crew returned with difficulty to their native country.

We now come to the commencement of the present century; and here we may pause for a moment to see what had been done towards the discovery of the North-West Passage. The existence of a polar sea could not be doubted; for Hearne and Mackenzie † had viewed it from its southern shore. At the mouths of the Coppermine and Mackenzie rivers. The western entrance of this sea had been

* Shillinglaw, p. 142.

† In 1772 and 1789.

opened by Behring; and, towards the close of the last century, Captain Cook crossed its threshold, and penetrated as far as Icy Cape. The eastern door was entirely closed and unknown. Between the west shore of Baffin's Bay and Icy Cape, the chart presented a blank, broken only by the headlands which marked the estuaries of the two great rivers above named.

With the nineteenth century a new era dawned on arctic history. Within a space of thirty-five years, from 1818 to 1853, successive expeditions left our shores, each resulting in varied success, and the contribution of much valuable scientific information; until, at length, the crew of M'Clure's ship passed homeward through Lancaster Sound, having entered the Polar Sea from the western side.

To the late Sir John Barrow, secretary of the Admiralty, is owing the practical revival of this interesting question in the minds of our countrymen. He strongly urged the necessity of accomplishing that discovery to which our old navigators had led the way; and of not allowing others, especially Russia, "a naval power of but yesterday," to snatch from Britain the honour of solving this great problem. But the strongest argument urged was the increased probability of success, arising from the disruption of the vast fields of ice, which, for more than four centuries, had surrounded the shores of Old Greenland. This fact is fully attested by the reports of whalers and others, who, while they found

the high
struction
ice far t

In con
drawn u
sulted i
the prep
the servi

passage
to proce
North P

Having
expeditio
sage, it r
teristics
ships we

It is
when or
Northern
has enco
experien
the ice o
critical m
almost u
every ad
deprived
regarded
day, as he
the earth,

the higher latitudes comparatively free from obstruction, met with icebergs and islands of packed ice far to the southward of their original fastnesses.

In consequence of these considerations, a plan was drawn up by Sir John, then Mr. Barrow, which resulted in orders being issued by the Admiralty for the preparation of four ships, to be appropriated to the service in question, — two, for the search of a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and two, to proceed from the Sea of Spitsbergen towards the North Pole.

Having thus briefly traced the history of former expeditions for the discovery of a North-West Passage, it may be well to consider the peculiar characteristics of the service on which the crews of these ships were employed.

It is a strange life on which the seaman enters, when once his vessel has made the ice of the Northern Seas. Till that moment, the dangers he has encountered have been such as his nautical experience has taught him to avoid or meet; but, the ice once around him, all is changed. At this critical moment, when he feels that the perils of an almost untried and uncertain navigation call for every aid that his skill can suggest, he is, gradually, deprived of that friendly help which he has always regarded as his mainstay in the hour of need. Each day, as he approaches nearer to the magnetic pole of the earth, the compass becomes more sluggish, until,

at length, it is "thrown aside as useless lumber." * The wind rises to a gale, and instead of the rocks and shoals, which, in other seas, offer, if we may so say, only a passive resistance to the sailor's course, here loose frozen masses dash against the vessel's side with a violence which no skill or chart can avoid. Well might the British mariner, two centuries ago, be affrighted by the "very loathsome noise" † so new to his ears, when an arctic navigator of our own days describes it as such, that "the orders of the officers and men could scarcely be heard," ‡ as they toiled through the heavily-laden breakers.

Strange too and magnificent, in approaching the portals of the Northern Ocean, must be the first sight of the huge floating mountains of ice, past which the vessel glides, — their upper snow-capped surface, of alabaster white, sparkling in the sun, and contrasting with the beautiful azure of the base, against which the surf is dashing. § These giants of the north are, at once, the friend and foe of the adventurous navigator. Now he courts their proximity, making fast to them for security, or slowly hauling past their huge sides; while, at other times, he steers wide of the glistening masses, fearing lest, like the fabled rocks of Grecian story, they should

* Parry's Voyages.

† Waymouth's Voyage in 1602; Shillinglaw, p. 76.

‡ The late Admiral Beechey's Narrative of the Voyage of the "Dorothea" and "Trent," in 1818.

§ See accounts of Parry, Scoresby, and others.

meet and
balance,
but shor
voice, th
hook, is c
ments, an
Down in
the moun
then, suc
shooting
to and fro
which, at
water pou
hues in th

Various
these mou
sailor. A
and, half
packet of
his fancy
gold and
land, with
gates,—or
meets his e
some unco
the North,
abode. †

* Journal of

† Ibid.

meet and crush his frail bark, or, perchance, lose their balance, and fall upon him. In this latter case, it is but short warning that is given. The sound of a voice, the firing of a gun, or a blow with a boat-hook, is often enough to detach the loosened fragments, and endanger the equilibrium of the whole. Down into the sea, with a noise as of thunder, falls the mountain, for a moment disappearing from view; then, suddenly, in the midst of a cloud of foam, shooting up again into the air. For a while it rocks to and fro, as if uncertain of its new position, into which, at last, it gradually subsides, while streams of water pour from its surface, glistening with emerald hues in the rays of the sun.*

Various and fantastic are the forms assumed by these mountains of ice, to deceive or amuse the sailor. At times, the cry of "a sail" startles him, and, half doubting, half hopeful, he prepares his packet of home letters, all to no purpose. Again, his fancy spreads before him, gorgeous in tints of gold and emerald, a palace not unworthy of fairy-land, with crystal colonnades, and diamond-studded gates,—or, once more, it is a huge pavilion that meets his eye, from whose entrance he almost expects some uncouth form to issue, to do the honours of the North, and welcome the strangers to his frozen abode.†

* Journal d'un Voyage aux Mers Polaires, par J. R. Bellot.

† Ibid.

In these regions all is rude and colossal. The huge ice-mountain itself hundreds of feet in height, is but a small fragment of a vast glacier on the shore, extending often for two or three miles inland. The separation of the berg from its parent field has been described by an eye-witness of the avalanche.

"This occurred on a remarkably fine day, when the stillness of the bay was first interrupted by the noise of the falling body. We had approached one of these stupendous walls of ice, and were endeavouring to search into the innermost recesses of a deep cavern near the foot of the glacier, when we heard a report, as of a cannon, and, turning to the quarter from whence it proceeded, we perceived an immense piece of the front of the berg, sliding down from the height of 200 feet, at least, into the sea, and dispersing the water in every direction, accompanied by a loud grinding noise, followed by a quantity of water, which, being previously lodged in fissures, now made its escape in numberless small cataracts over the front of the glacier."*

All in keeping too with the scene are the wonders of animated nature. Here, spouting the water from his nostrils, a whale lies basking on the surface of the sea, and, alarmed by the unwonted intrusion on his solitude, he suddenly dives head foremost, lashing the water into foam with his broad-forked tail. There, the scene will be diversified by a

* Beechey's Narrative.

walrus, fo
bulk, recl
moving se
A little f
edge' of a
after a fish
rock, a gr
the seal, a
sound of J
the sea, ov
his visitors
thus easily
usually too
flowed to sh
the eye
and here na
course,
over head.
but of an ov
one sun in
dering gaze
shed their s
past which
course.* A
heavens is il
radiance of
light shoot
ignorant nati

* P

lossal. The
et in height,
on the shore,
inland. The
ield has been
anche.

the day, when
upt by the
proached one
were endea-
sses of a deep
en we heard
to the quarter.

an immense
wn from the
ea, and dis-
accompanied
quantity of
in fissures,
all cataracts

the wonders
water from
e surface of
ed intrusion
d foremost,
road-forked
sified by a

walrus, formidable with its huge tusks and ponderous bulk, reclining leisurely on the brink of the ice, or moving sedately about in one of the pools of water. A little further on, a seal is lying in wait at the edge of a hole, watching his opportunity to dive after a fish; while above, on a ledge of the berg, or rock, a great white bear, himself on the look out for the seal, alarmed by the dip of oars, or the strange sound of human voices, plunges head foremost into the sea, over a precipice many feet in height. Should his visitors be at leisure for a chase, he is not let off thus easily; and the excitement of a bear-hunt is usually too attractive for the opportunity to be allowed to slip.

The eye of the mariner is now directed upwards, and here nature seems, in a manner, to change her course, and work signs and wonders in the heaven over head. Now, the sun appears no longer circular, but of an oval form,—or, perhaps, there is no longer one sun in the sky, but two suns mock his wondering gaze; and, in like manner, at night, two moons shed their silvery beams on the glistening icebergs, past which the vessel glides in her phantom-like course.* Again, the whole of one quarter of the heavens is illuminated with golden rays, dimming the radiance of moon and stars, while flickering shafts of light shoot swiftly upwards to the zenith. The ignorant native of these frozen shores, when he sees

* Parry's Voyages, Bellot's Journal, &c.

these glittering portents, cries aloud to his comrades, that "the spirits of the air are rushing by." The wiser British seaman gazes in scarce less wonder at the sight, but he knows that he is nigh the "birth-place of the Aurora Borealis."*

Onwards speeds the ship,—but now the ice gathers closer, and her situation becomes, each hour, more and more perilous. Once caught in the "pack," she is entirely at its mercy. Instances have been known where a vessel has drifted, helplessly and hopelessly, for scores, nay, hundreds of miles, without possibility of extrication.† At times, she is violently heaved up, high and dry, above the surface of the ice, and then again dashed down into the hollows, her timbers groaning, and her masts quivering with the shock. The skill of the seaman is of no avail. Admiral Beechey relates that in one case, "the motion of the ship was so great, that the ship's bell, which, in the heaviest gale of wind, had never struck of itself, now tolled so continually, that it was ordered to be muffled, for the purpose of escaping the unpleasant associations it was calculated to excite." Often,

* Quarterly Review, xviii. p. 492.

† The American searching expedition under Lieut. de Haven, in 1851, was carried in this way, from the mouth of Wellington Channel, through Lancaster Sound, some way down Baffin's Bay. The "Resolute," abandoned in 1853, a little to the south-east of Melville Island, was afterwards found in Davis Straits, having drifted a distance of about 1200 miles. Sir James Clarke Ross, in 1849, drifted in the pack-ice, from Leopold Island to Pond's Bay, about 300 miles.

when the
reality, m
two ships
in closely-
Channel.
dreamed o
watch on
sudden an
around the
notice to th
they were a
crashing in
minutes fro
was crushed
crew havin
lives.* Th
fleck of the
unusual ha
before their
breeze as she
But, for t
to have been
winter is ne
summer draw
advancing th
gradually arr
ion of the
with all sails

* Sir

his comrades,
ng by." The
ess wonder at
n the "birth-

the ice gathers
h hour, more
"pack," she
e been known
d hopelessly,
ut possibility
ly heaved up,
ice, and then
her timbers
h the shock.
l. Admiral
notion of the
which, in the
of itself, now
lered to be
e unpleasant
te." Often,

at. de Haven, in
ington Channel,
n's Bay. The
-east of Melville
g drifted a dis-
in 1849, drifted
Bay, about 300

when the perilous crisis seems furthest off, it is, in reality, most imminent. On the 21st August, 1853, two ships, a steamer and a transport, were drifting, in closely-packed ice, at the entrance of Wellington Channel. There was scarcely any wind, and none dreamed of danger close at hand. All at once, the watch on board the transport were alarmed by the sudden and unaccountable closing in of the ice around them. There was not even time to give notice to the sleepers in the hammocks below, when they were awakened by the fearful sound of the ice crashing in at the bows. In less than fifteen minutes from the first alarm, the "Breadalbane" was crushed, and engulfed in the heaving ice, her crew having only just time to escape with their lives.* The spectators of the catastrophe, from the deck of the "Phoenix," scarcely knew that anything unusual had occurred, when the transport sank before their eyes, her pendant fluttering in the breeze as she vanished from their view.

But, for the present, let us suppose these dangers to have been avoided, and that the long Arctic winter is now fast approaching. As the brief summer draws to a close, the vessel, still slowly advancing through the intervals of open water, is gradually arrested in her course by the rapid formation of the "young ice" on the surface. Often, with all sails set, and a fair breeze astern, she

* Sir Edward Belcher's Despatches, 1853.

remains motionless, reminding the baffled crew of Gulliver, helpless in the toils of his Lilliputian antagonists.* The warning is not slighted, and a convenient spot is selected for winter quarters. The union jack is hoisted on shore, and the ship is, in a few hours, firmly frozen in, her topmasts struck, and the upper deck securely housed over, with the prospect of well nigh three quarters of a year of helpless durance in her icy fetters. Shorter, and still shorter, grows the scanty daylight. Magnificent hues of gold, purple, and crimson, in the clear sky, attend the rising and setting of the slowly departing sun †, as though to compensate for the long period of darkness now so near at hand. At length, from the masthead, his orb is seen to set for the last time. The dreary, sunless night of three months has begun. Day after day, the cracking timbers of the imprisoned vessel attest the gradual descent of the mercury. Before many days the mercury itself is frozen in the tube, the beer refuses to ferment, and the spirits and vinegar are congealed into a solid mass in the cask.

Beyond the shelter of the vessel, there is little to cheer the already sufficiently depressed spirits. In calm weather, it is possible to stir abroad, without any serious inconvenience. But there is not much to tempt one outside. With the exception of a few gaunt wolves, whose hungry howl is constantly heard near the ships, and the little arctic fox, in the

* Parr's Voyages.

† Ib.

‡ Ib.

LI.
winter coat
might have
the bleak
southern reg
wearing eye
broken, save
here and ther
shore present
the snowdrift
in the "tour
certain death.
succeeds in m
his words ind
drunken man,
the loss of hi
shape of the m
in his hand.*
distance from
neighbouring
quarters. But
atmosphere is a
guide his steps
with his eye wh
some distance, h
a small stone in
is descried, wat
the top of a cliff
themselves with

winter coat of snowy white, the animals, which might have lured the hunter to the chase, have left the bleak inhospitable coast for a more genial southern region. To seaward, all that meets the wearied eye is one monotonous surface of ice, unbroken, save by a few "hummocks" thrown up, here and there, above the general level,—while the shore presents one waste of dazzling snow. When the snowdrift is stirred by the wind, exposure, as in the "tourmente" of the Alps, becomes almost certain death. If the imprudent straggler at length succeeds in making his way back, his looks are wild, his words indistinct and rambling, like those of a drunken man, and he is fortunate if he escape with the loss of his frostbitten fingers, stiffened to the shape of the musket stock, or staff, which he carries in his hand.* For the use of those who venture to a distance from the ship, finger posts are planted on neighbouring heights, pointing towards the winter quarters. But the strange refracting power of the atmosphere is a constant source of deception. To guide his steps in the waste, the traveller singles out with his eye what he conceives to be a lofty rock at some distance, but, after a few paces, stumbles over a small stone in his path. A bear, to all appearance, is descried, watching the ship with hungry eyes from the top of a cliff. A party is hastily formed, who arm themselves with guns and pikes, and rally forth for

* Parry's Voyages.

the chase, dividing into two bands to cut off Bruin's retreat. Meanwhile the animal decamps, and all marvel at the unwonted agility of the unwieldy monster. But the mystery is soon solved. A sailor pursues, and in a few minutes returns, holding in his hand a small Arctic fox, the real object of all these alarming preparations.*

But even a Polar winter has, at last, an end. A seaman climbs a hill, and reports that he has actually seen the sun, whose beams, ere many days, once more fall on the housings of the imprisoned ship. His orb is yet, in reality, below the horizon, and his first appearance is owing to refraction, but it is enough,—the long night is over, and the hearts of all are gladdened. It is long before his rays gain any power, but, when this is once the case, the scene changes rapidly. The snow vanishes from the ground, giving place to beds of the scarlet poppy, and the purple saxifrage, while the constant and cheerful note of the snow-bunting, the “redbreast of the North,” resounding on all sides, reminds his listeners of a brighter country, the fields and hedge-rows of home. Now the reindeer return to their haunts, and the fox is found with his white winter-fur already speckled with gray. Herds of musk oxen frolic, with awkward gambols, in the midst of luxuriant mossy pastures, which almost present the appearance of a pleasant English meadow.† On land, Nature has

* Bellot's Journal.

† Parry's Voyages, Bellot's Journal, &c.

LI
 already bur
 of refuge is
 ever, is telli
 parting mass
 steady progr
 over, ere the
 their work ;—
 prison, at fir
 cramped by
 channel wider
 last look, scar
 cliffs marking
 Three cheers
 icy Cape, or
 more, on their
 Arctic navigat
 Such is a
 features, is life

already burst her chains, but the ice in the harbour of refuge is still many feet thick. The thaw, however, is telling each hour, and the loud reports of the parting masses, every now and then, announce its steady progress. The brief summer is already half over, ere the saw and blasting cylinder have done their work;—but, at length, the ship glides from her prison, at first slowly and half doubtfully, as though cramped by long confinement, and then, as the channel widens, more confidently. Her crew take a last look, scarcely a regretful one, at the well-known cliffs marking the boundaries of their captivity. Three cheers for Old England, and three more for Icy Cape, or Lancaster Sound, and they are, once more, on their way, and all the hopes and fears of Arctic navigation have again sprung into life.

Such is a Polar winter, and such, in its main features, is life within the Arctic Circle.

CHAP. IV.

THE "ALEXANDER" FITTED OUT AT DEPTFORD.—LIEUT. FRANKLIN.—SAILING OF THE EXPEDITION UNDER ROSS.—BAFFIN'S BAY.—LANCASTER SOUND AND CROKER MOUNTAINS.—RETURN TO ENGLAND.—PARRY APPOINTED TO THE COMMAND OF A NEW EXPEDITION.

1818.

OF the two expeditions, fitted out in the year 1818, for the purpose of Arctic discovery, that consisting of the "Isabella" and "Alexander," with which Parry was connected, was intended, as we have seen in the preceding chapter, to explore Baffin's Bay, and to seek an opening in the same quarter, where former explorers had failed; while the "Dorothea" and "Trent," under Captain Buchan, were to take the bolder course of steering for Behring's Straits across the North Pole itself.

The second in command of this latter expedition was Lieut. Franklin, Parry's acquaintance with whom dates from this period, when both were engaged in fitting out their respective vessels at Deptford. Franklin, in age four years his senior, had earned considerable distinction in the late war

1818.]

and both v
the stage o
names wer
quaintance,
the unbrok
for nearly
"Erebus"
than Sir E
prolonged su
friend was i
thoughts," a
morial was
endorsement
July 10th, 1
pression of h
Franklin I h
and I think
cloth, as far
have convers
Lieut. Par
of a vessel,
gaining inform
connected wi
had been cho
kindness of r
duction to Si
invitation to n
of which the
self. "Sir J
not like those

and both were now about to make their entry on the stage of Arctic enterprise, with which their names were to be for ever associated. The acquaintance, thus commenced, afterwards ripened into the unbroken friendship of two kindred natures, for nearly forty years. When the fate of the "Erebus" was yet uncertain, none felt more keenly than Sir Edward Parry the torturing anxieties of prolonged suspense. To use his own words, his lost friend was in "his sleeping as well as his waking thoughts," and among his own most treasured memorials was found one paper with the touching endorsement,—“Dear Franklin's last letter to me, July 10th, 1845.” He thus records his first impression of his friend's character:—“With Lieut. Franklin I have had a good deal of conversation, and I think him the most clever man of our cloth, as far as I can yet judge, with whom I have conversed for some time.”

Lieut. Parry, now for the first time in command of a vessel, set himself diligently to the task of gaining information upon subjects more immediately connected with the peculiar service to which he had been chosen. In this he was aided by the kindness of many influential friends. An introduction to Sir Joseph Banks was followed by an invitation to make free use of his library, a liberty of which the young officer gratefully availed himself. “Sir Joseph's invitations,” he wrote, “are not like those of fashionable life, but are given

from a real desire to do everything which can, in the smallest degree, tend to the advancement of every branch of science."

Of the continued kindness of his warm friend and patron, the Secretary of the Admiralty, he also writes:—

"I called upon Mr. Barrow, who immediately sent for me, and shook hands like a twenty years' acquaintance, and conversed with me, for half an hour, upon the North-West Passage, islands of ice, bears, Baffins, Hudsons, &c. I mentioned to him having seen, while coming from America last April, islands of ice in a low latitude; at which he caught, as an additional confirmation of the reported breaking up of that body to the northward, and desired me to give him a full account of the situation in which I saw them."

His time was now spent chiefly at Deptford, where no pains were spared in rendering the ships as strong as wood and iron could make them, for encountering the pressure of the ice, and in providing for the comfort of officers and men.

"Everybody," he writes, "is desirous to anticipate our wishes in this respect from the highest to the lowest that are employed in our equipment. . . . I do not mind telling you that the 'Alexander' has obtained, among the officers, the name of the 'Yacht,' from the very superior accommodations we have to those of the other ships. Indeed, I never saw anything more snug and comfortable; but this circumstance should not be mentioned, as people might fancy I gave myself the

credit of it
gress of our
principal of
wishes in e
possibly hav

In the m
ceived tidi
Mrs. Eardl
deeply, but
terfere with
mediate dut

"My dear

"If it
letter from n
to tear up th
was, literally,
were at dinne
ever passed in
down quietly
many anxious
our expedition
materials, and
a state as poss
when we retur
I remember m
ago. I shall
my reach, and

* The "Alexa
other ships in Me

credit of it, whereas the truth is, that, during the progress of our equipment, the officers of the dockyard, the principal of whom I knew before, have attended to my wishes in everything, an advantage the others could not possibly have.*

In the midst of these active preparations, he received tidings of the death of his beloved sister, Mrs. Eardley Wilmot. The tidings affected him deeply, but, he did not suffer these feelings to interfere with a vigorous attention to his more immediate duties, as will be seen from the following:—

“Deptford, March, 1818.

“My dearest Parents,

“If it were not that I knew you would expect a letter from me to-morrow, I should have been tempted to tear up that which I despatched to-day, and which was, literally, written chiefly upon a cask, while our men were at dinner. After the most busy day that I think I ever passed in my life, how happy am I to be able to sit down quietly in my lodgings, to attempt to answer the many anxious inquiries you have lately made respecting our expedition! I consider it to be *our* business to collect materials, and to preserve those materials in as perfect a state as possible, for the examination of scientific men when we return; noting down the ‘habitat,’ a precaution I remember my dear father to have given me some years ago. I shall let nothing escape me that comes within my reach, and I hope to be able to produce, on our

* The “Alexander” was fitted out in the Dockyard, and the other ships in Merchant Docks.

return, a tolerable collection for the learned to work upon. I will take care to procure everything, mineral or fossil, that I meet with. My hammer stick, which has been much admired, is hanging up in my cabin, and will, I hope, be often brought into use during the summer. Indeed, I shall never go on shore without it, for it will be useful as a weapon, as well as in the other way.

“The observations upon the magnet will form one of the most interesting objects of the expedition. A variety of compasses are prepared for us, and great expectations are formed of the results we are likely to obtain in high northern latitudes. The connexion observed, in many instances, between magnetism and electricity, and between these and the Aurora Borealis, is very curious, and it is expected that the observations we shall be enabled to make may throw considerable light upon it. There are great speculations on foot, as to what effect may be anticipated upon our compasses, when we approach the Magnetic Pole.

“You will easily believe how deeply I felt the concluding page of my dearest father's letter. Whether it shall please God that I am ever, in this world, to have the happiness of seeing you again, is at the disposal of Him who ‘doeth all things well.’”

The interest excited in the public mind by the contemplated expedition, had attracted large crowds of visitors to Deptford, and the decks were thronged with sight-seers from morning till night. When the ships dropped down to Woolwich, he says, “We have the ‘Alexander’ to ourselves, for the first time since she was put into commission.”

On the first day the ship's room for the crew, except in case

“Seamen, on their headstons. It may be a man-of-war, ‘Alexander’ duce attentio a more order read prayers factory and It really was that nothing constantly attended my crew, it can assure it will do. Let us trust w eye is everyv are equally co regions of the native plains.”

On the 3rd day left behind, a Farewell, the passing, how southward of two vessels, on the passage.

On the first Sunday of the voyage, the "Alexander's" ship's company were mustered, in the gun-room for Divine Service, a duty never omitted, except in cases of urgent necessity.

"Seamen," he writes, "with all their imperfections on their heads, are certainly a very attentive congregation. It may be said, in opposition to this, that, in a man-of-war, they are afraid to be otherwise, but the 'Alexander' is not yet enough a man-of-war to produce attention by any such means; and I never saw a more orderly congregation than that to which I read prayers to-day. Nothing could be more satisfactory and creditable than the attention of my men. It really was delightful, and, you may depend upon it, that nothing but very bad weather shall prevent my constantly attending to it. If it edifies ~~one~~ man only of my crew, it cannot be said to be of no avail; but I am sure it will do more. At all events, I am doing a duty. Let us trust with implicit confidence in that God, whose eye is everywhere, and whose mercy and beneficence are equally conspicuous, whether we traverse the frozen regions of the North, or bask in the sunshine of our native plains."

On the 3rd of May, the shores of Shetland were left behind, and, on the 26th, they rounded Cape Farewell, the southernmost point of Greenland, passing, however, at a considerable distance to the southward of it. The sailing qualities of the two vessels, which had appeared nearly the same on the passage from the Nore to Berwick, were

now proved to be very unequal. The sluggishness of the "Alexander" was a continual source of regret to Parry; not merely from his natural eagerness to press onward towards the field of discovery, but because his ship was unable, like her consort, to spare the time for heaving to, occasionally, for the purpose of obtaining soundings, and making observations on the direction of currents, &c.

In a polar voyage, the sight of the first iceberg is an event of some interest, and, on the same day that they rounded Cape Farewell, they passed a berg at the distance of a few miles. The lively imagination of the "Isabella's" crew traced, in its fantastic peaks, some resemblance to the Lion and the Unicorn of the Royal arms, which was, at once, interpreted as an omen of good luck. A few days later, the ice of Davis' Strait was fairly entered, and the ships, at times, completely stopped. "The masses, or lumps of ice," Parry writes, "sometimes resemble the huge piles of stone at Stonehenge, two upright pieces supporting a third placed horizontally upon them."

Whenever advance was rendered impossible by the state of the ice, the delay was turned to account, for the purpose of making observations. The usual practice was to make the ships fast to one of the many icebergs in the neighbourhood, which was then converted into a site for the temporary observatory. The strange character of the scene, which met the eye at these times, was as though one had entered on a new world.

"The mag
description
that to the e
Greenland, a
miles from u
water was cle
from land ro
masses of ice
tremendous b
fantastic shap
upon the iceb
was to be seen
the requisite o
men, firing a
wakes, &c. I
for water; her
selves in slid
valley below.
ing and novel
of the most in
alone, would h

On one o
break throug
interval was
fight with sn

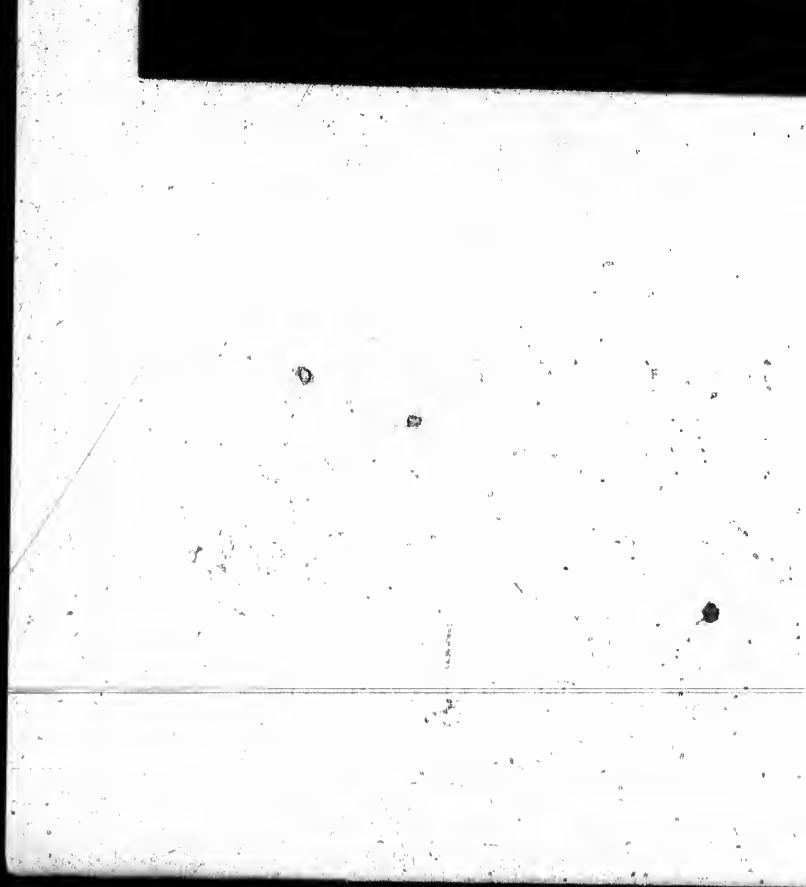
"Some who
which they co
saddle, looki
perhaps 90 or 1
side to that w
to pelt with sn

"The magnificence of the view is far beyond any description I can give of it. One half of the horizon, that to the eastward, was occupied by the bleak hills of Greenland, and some of its islands not more than two miles from us. Within a few miles all round us, the water was clear; but the whole of the western horizon, from land round to land, was covered with innumerable masses of ice packed close together. Here and there, a tremendous berg appeared, each assuming some peculiar fantastic shape. If the scene around were grand, that upon the iceberg was not less interesting. In one part, was to be seen a group attentively employed in making the requisite observations; in another, a party of sportsmen, firing at the numerous loons, mallemites, kittiwakes, &c. Below, were the boats taking ice on board for water; here and there, a sailor or two amusing themselves in sliding down from the top of the ice to the valley below. The whole scene was extremely interesting and novel. We were employed in executing some of the most important objects of our mission, and this, alone, would have made it delightful."*

On one occasion, while waiting for the sun to break through the overhanging veil of mist, the interval was employed by the officers in a mock fight with snow-balls.

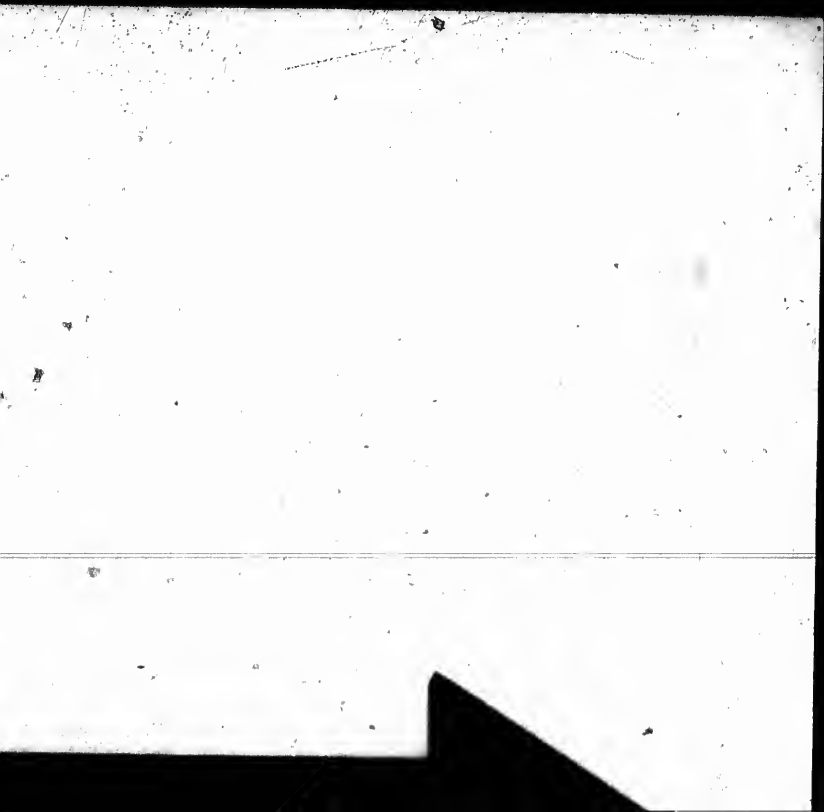
"Some who had gained the summit of the berg, on which they could only just manage to sit, as upon a saddle, looking down an almost perpendicular cliff, perhaps 90 or 100 feet high, into the sea, on the opposite side to that which they had mounted, thought proper to pelt with snow those who had not been so bold, or so

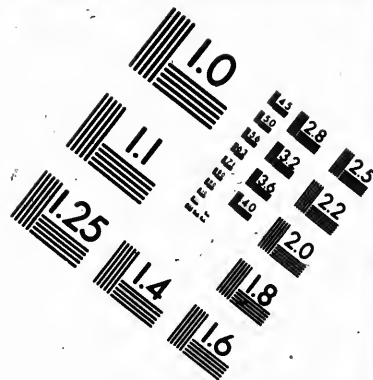
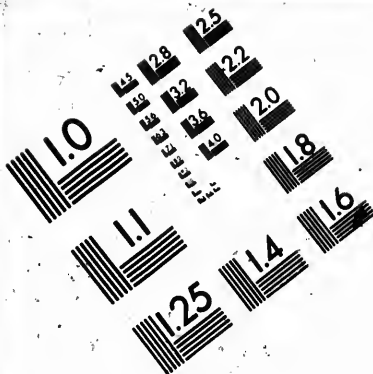
* Lieut. Parry's Journal.



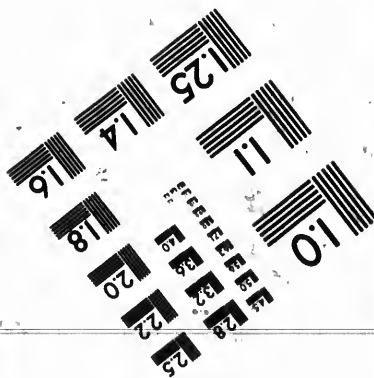
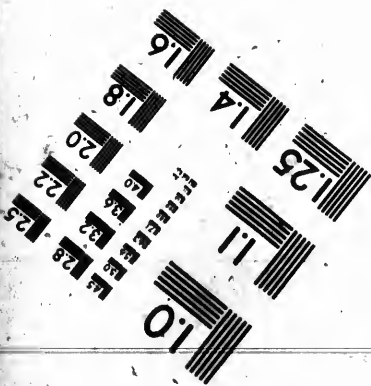
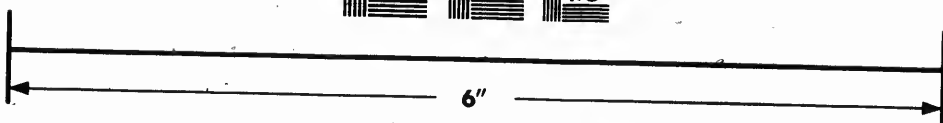
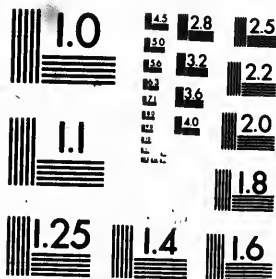








**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

15 128
16 132
17 136
18 20
19 22
20 25

10

quick in ascending. A sharp conflict ensued, the assailants returning the fire, as they continued to mount, till, at length, the summit was gained by all, and a truce proclaimed by both parties. These are trifling incidents, and may, perhaps, be considered by some as unworthy a place in a journal of this kind; but, to one who witnessed the scene, and reflected on it, on the spot, it could not but induce some pleasing considerations. To see the officers of both ships joining with the utmost good humour, in such amusements, was a pleasing proof of the good understanding that existed between us, and the cheerfulness that animated all; and one could not help going a step farther, to consider that the same unanimity which prevailed among us, in partaking of that relaxation which our duty allowed us, might also be expected to extend itself to the most hearty co-operation, whenever those difficulties should arise, which we have a right to anticipate in the execution of the great object of our mission."

At Waygat Island, they fell in with a large fleet of whalers, waiting for the ice to open to the northward.

"Here, a proud sight to an Englishman presented itself to our view; for our surprise may, perhaps in some degree, be imagined, when on opening the land of this island as we ran along it, we saw a fleet of between twenty and thirty sail of British ships at anchor, giving to this frozen and desolate region the appearance of a flourishing sea-port of some great European nation. Every ship cheered us as we passed, and our men returned it."

While detained at Waygat Island, some Esquimaux came on board. John Sackhouse, the interpreter, or "Jack," as he was commonly called, acted

as mas
Scotch
strains
of the
pleased
and ma
and do
among
to be re
their do
for whic
der, and

"To t
told they
the dogs
brought
valent.
the effect
pastors;
that, tho
think it r

The ic
having sp
to advan
escorted
returned.
the poor
his colla
caused by

ued, the assail-
to mount, till,
l, and a truce
iffing incidents,
as unworthy a
who witnessed
ot, it could not
s. To see 'the
e utmost good
asing proof of
een us, and the
could not help
ame unanimity
that relaxation
expected to ex-
whenever those
right to antici-
of our mission."

a large fleet of
the northward.

man presented
ay, perhaps in
ng the land of
eet of between
anchor, giving to
ance of a flou-
nation. Every
n returned it"

some Esqui-
use, the inter-
y called, acted

as master of the ceremonies on the occasion, and Scotch reels were danced on deck, to the merry strains of a Shetland fiddler. The likenesses of some of the party were taken, and they seemed much pleased on being shown the drawings. The behaviour and manners of these poor people were very pleasing, and do high credit to the Danish missionaries residing among them. Some traits of their character deserve to be recorded. Captain Ross, wishing to have some of their dogs, desired they might be brought, in return for which he promised to give them some guns, powder, and shot, which they value highly for killing game.

"To this they willingly agreed; but, when they were told they might take the guns with them *then*, and bring the dogs to-morrow, they would not listen, but faithfully brought the dogs the next day, and received their equivalent. I believe this trait of honesty to be, entirely, the effect of the instruction they have received from their pastors; for every history of Greenland agrees in stating that, though they are honest among themselves, they think it no harm to cheat Europeans."

The ice, at length, began to separate, and, a breeze having sprung up, preparations were once more made to advance. Jack, however, was missing. He had escorted his countrymen on shore, and had not yet returned. A boat was sent in search of him, and the poor fellow was found in one of the huts, with his collar-bone broken. The accident had been caused by the recoil of his gun, which he had over-

loaded on the strength of his own maxim, "Plenty powder, plenty kill."

The ships now advanced slowly along the coast of Greenland. Independently of the many tedious stoppages caused by the closing of the ice, they were continually delayed by the slow progress of the "Alexander." The motion of the ice was so constant and rapid, that a passage, through which the "Isabella" had passed, was often closed before her consort came up in time to take advantage of the same opening. When the wind failed, the ships were towed by the boats, or "tracked" along the edge of the floe, and the services of the "Isabella's" fiddler were again called into requisition, to play to the men as they walked along. Nor was this species of navigation less dangerous than tedious. One of the whalers, which still accompanied them, was crushed between two moving floes, and the crew barely escaped with their lives. The ships, selected for the expedition, had been built so strongly, that they escaped unhurt from the pressure, which would have stove in a weaker vessel. As it was, the violence of these repeated shocks was such, that the whole frame of the vessel trembled from stem to stern. "We ought not," Lieut. Parry writes in his journal, "to complain of the 'Alexander's' sailing, while she stands these squeezes so well; for it would not be easy to make a ship sail, even tolerably, with so much additional timber in her."

On the 31st of July, in lat. 70° 33', a number of

whales, being seen forty-six from the with the "Alexander" discovery along a days of entertain from one before pa

"My de
"T

latitude, f
now 'blow
open for u
here leave
ward, it m
any other ;
them) of th
the appear
will be in t
parently w
when it co
reason, hov
in the next
land ships
business is

whales were seen in all directions, and the boats, being sent in pursuit, succeeded in killing one above forty-six feet in length. On the same day they parted from the last whaler, the "Bon Accord," of Aberdeen, with three hearty cheers. The "Isabella" and "Alexander" had now fairly entered the field of discovery, and were left to pursue their course alone, along a coast unvisited by any European since the days of Baffin. The hopes of ultimate success, entertained by Lieut. Parry himself, will be seen from one of the last letters written by him, just before parting with the whalers.

"H. M. S. 'Alexander,' July 25.

"Davis' Straits. Lat. 75° 30', N.

"My dearest Parents,

"The Greenland ships having at length, in this latitude, found a plentiful harvest of whales, which are now 'blowing' about us in all directions, the ice being open for us to the northward, it is probable that we may here leave them." In regard to our advance to the northward, it may be said that the season has been just like any other; for the *whimsicalities* (as I cannot help calling them) of the ice are such that it is impossible to say, from the appearance of the fields of it at one moment, how it will be in ten minutes afterwards, so suddenly, and apparently without any cause, does it sometimes open, when it could be least expected. There is one great reason, however, for thinking that we shall do wonders in the next two months; all the masters of the Greenland ships allow that at this very time, when their business is finished in these parts, the most favourable

opportunities of getting on to the northward occur, and they all look upon it as a business of little or no difficulty. At this season the ice is very rapidly dissolving. Every field is covered with innumerable *ponds*, or pools of water, which are increasing in size, every moment, from the warmth of the air, which is that of a spring day in England. There is no doubt of our getting much farther than any Europeans ever have been before, and the general opinion among us is (though it should not be publicly expressed), that we shall winter very comfortably, somewhere on the coast of North America; i. e. —if Baffin's Bay be a bay—on the west coast of it. On examining Baffin's own account very narrowly, however, we incline to the opinion, that, however he might have intended to imply that he saw the land all round the north side of this bay, he has never said so.

“I enclose a paper upon the subject of magnetism, which is a copy of duplicate letters I have written to Mr. Barrow. This is a subject which has, of late, proved very interesting. Since I wrote that letter, the variation of the compass has increased to 89° , so that the North Pole of the needle now points nearly due west! The dip of the needle is about $84^{\circ} 40'$. As the needle is supposed to direct itself constantly to the magnetic pole, it follows that this pole must now be west of us; and, as the dip is not far from 90° , it follows, also, that it must be placed somewhere not very far from us in that direction. The greatest variation observed by Baffin here, 200 years ago (and the greatest, as he says, in the world), was 56° , so that an amazing increase has taken place during that interval. I have remarked to you, in a former letter, two or three facts relating to

Baffin's
have yet

“How
of mine
dearly in
ungratifi
are not
He has
all. Th
(I mean
are, in re
water an
would be
together
men like
prevented
I keep a
I never s
circumsta
such unin
present.
God, and
ever affec

A few
two ship
of one an
of their t
material
literally t
trifling in

Baffin's journal, which prove his accuracy, as far as we have yet gone, beyond any doubt.

"How delightful, my dearest parents, is this occupation of mine! If I could know that those whom I love most dearly in England are well, I should not have a wish ungratified. You know that God's mercy and protection are not confined to one particular quarter of the globe He has created, but that they are equally extended to all. The dangers of the service on which I am engaged (I mean danger as estimated by our short-sightedness) are, in reality, nothing, unless sailing in the smoothest water and the finest climate can be so considered. You would be delighted to see our 'two or three gathered together' in our little church every Sunday, which the men like very much, and which the service has only prevented one or two Sundays since we left the Nore. I keep a very regular journal of every occurrence, which I never suffer to go one day behind, but put down each circumstance as it happens. I think I never enjoyed such uninterrupted and excellent health in my life as at present. Adieu! Let us trust firmly and uniformly in God, and that He may ever bless you all, prays your ever affectionate

"W. E. PARRY."

A few days after leaving the fishing-grounds, the two ships, becoming entangled in the ice, fell foul of one another with a terrible crash. The strength of their timbers was such, that they escaped without material damage, but spars, rigging, and boats, were literally torn to pieces. This danger, however, was trifling in comparison with what followed. The floe,

to which the ships had been moored after the last disaster, was found to be drifting towards some stranded bergs, and all hands were set to work to cut a dock*, for the security of the vessels in case of a collision. The ice proved too thick for the saws to make sufficiently rapid progress, and, as the next resource, the ships were warped, with considerable difficulty, along the edge of the floe to some distance. Hardly was this done, when the very part of the floe, where the dock had been commenced, came in contact with the berg with such violence as to be forced some fifty feet up its steep side, and the broken fragments fell back on the ice with a loud crash. Had the ships been docked there, they must have been crushed to atoms, and no human strength and skill could have saved them.

On the 8th of August, a landing was made on a small island, about six miles from the mainland. Here were some piles of stones, such as are commonly found in the Esquimaux burial grounds. The next day, some of the natives were seen advancing rapidly along the ice, in their sledges, towards the ships. After some hesitation, they were induced by Sackhouse to venture on board, and great was their astonishment at all that met their eyes. This tribe, it seems, had never before had any communication with Europeans, and, though their language was a

* To "cut a dock" is to saw out a hole in the edge of a floe, large enough to contain the ship. The use of it is to secure the ship from being "nipped" by the sudden advance of another floe.

dialect of
men of
cut off
thren.
race, the
"Kajak
zuma's I
ships as
of the sa
creatures
from the
while the
they rece
but, at l
barrier, a
clear of i
fell on
novelty,
floe, rene
way they
Sounds o
August, t
the entra
tremity of
ciently ne
only an
beyond.
way was p
west shore
On the

after the last
towards some
t to work to
sels in case of
or the saws to
as the next
considerable
to some dis-
the very part
commenced,
ch violence as
leep side, and
ce with a loud
ere, they must
man strength

as made on a
he mainland.
are commonly
s. The next
ancing rapidly
rds the ships
ced by Sack-
eat was their
. This tribe,
ommunication
nguage was a

dge of a floe, large
cure the ship from
r floe.

dialect of that spoken by Sackhouse and his country-
men of South Greenland, they appear to have been
cut off from all contact with their southern bre-
thren. Unlike the other tribes of the Esquimaux
race, they possessed no canoes, and the very name of
"Kajak" was unknown to them. Like Monte-
zuma's Mexicans before Cortes, they spoke of the
ships as living creatures, and mistook the movement
of the sails for the flapping of wings. "What great
creatures are these?" they cried. "Do they come
from the sun or moon?" During several days,
while the ships were detained by the state of the ice,
they received several visits from their new friends;
but, at length, the wind opened a passage in the
barrier, and the water beyond was found tolerably
clear of ice. Some spray, which now, once more,
fell on the fore-castle, was hailed as a pleasing
novelty, when the ships, so long entangled in the
floe, renewed their usual pitching motion. In this
way they passed the Wolstenholme and Whale
Sounds of Baffin, and, at midnight, on the 19th of
August, the "Isabella" and "Alexander" were off
the entrance of Smith's Sound at the northern ex-
tremity of Baffin's Bay, but did not approach suffi-
ciently near the land to determine whether it were
only an inlet, or a strait leading into the sea
beyond. In the same cursory and unsatisfactory
way was passed the mouth of Jones' Sound, on the
west shore of the Bay.

On the 30th, a wide opening in the land to

the westward was observed, and the water being deep, and entirely free from ice, the ships made for the entrance of LANCASTER SOUND. The expectations of many were now raised to the highest pitch. The "crow's nest" was continually visited throughout the day, and the eyes of all strained to catch a glimpse of the land they eagerly desired not to see at the end. "Here," writes Lieut. Parry, in his journal, "Baffin's hopes of a passage began to be less, every day more than another; here, on the contrary, mine begin to grow strong. I think there is something in his account, which gives cause to suspect he did not see the bottom of Lancaster Sound—*i. e.*, whether it were really a sound or a strait—nor have we yet seen the bottom of it." The next day, they were fairly within the sound, the "Isabella" a few miles ahead of her slower consort. "We continued to run with all the sail we could press on the ship. I never wished so much that the 'Alexander' were a better sailer; for the inlet looks more and more promising, the swell comes from the north-west compass (that is, south-south-west true), and continues just as it does in the ocean. It is impossible to remark this circumstance without feeling a *hope* that it may be caused by this inlet being a passage into a sea to the westward of it." These hopes were still as high as ever, the water as deep and free from ice as before, when, all of a sudden, the "Isabella" tacked, and rejoined the "Alexander." Both vessels retraced their course

and Lancaster board the part of the Parry's journey have been of success; next year, the existence of an imagination conjured up

The private the "Alexander" "Not any seven o'clock clear, land W. and N. the northern leagues, and but, alas! t excited by t but of short afternoon, t surprise in d land at the well calcula great distan tacked, the ahead of us.

During t worthy of

and Lancaster Sound was left behind. To those on board the latter vessel, such a proceeding on the part of the commodore was inexplicable. In Lieut. Parry's journal, not a remark is made on what must have been a severe blow to his confident expectations of success; but his voyage up the same sound, the next year, is the best comment he could make upon the existence of the Croker Mountains, which the imagination of the commander of the "Isabella" had conjured up, as barring all advance to the westward.

The private journal of another officer on board the "Alexander" is more emphatic on this point. "Not any ice was to be seen in any direction, and at seven o'clock, the weather being remarkably fine and clear, land was not to be discerned between N. 21° W. and N. 44° E. At this time, our distance from the northern land was estimated at seven or eight leagues, and from the southern six or seven leagues; but, alas! the sanguine hopes and high expectations excited by this promising appearance of things were but of short duration, for, about three o'clock in the afternoon, the 'Isabella' tacked, very much to our surprise indeed, as we could not see anything like land at the bottom of the inlet, nor was the weather well calculated at the time for seeing any object at a great distance, it being somewhat hazy. When she tacked, the 'Isabella' was about three or four miles ahead of us."

During the homeward voyage, little occurred worthy of mention. In Davis' Straits, the ships

parted company in a heavy gale, but arrived at Lerwick within two hours of each other, on the same day, October 30, just six months since they left that port. Here they heard that the "Dorothea" and "Trent" had returned to England, having failed in accomplishing their object. Both had been roughly handled by the ice, and the former vessel, at one time, was so disabled as to be in a foundering condition.

The following was the first letter written by Lieut. Parry after his return:—

"Nov. 1, 1818. H. M. S. 'Alexander,' Shetland.

"My dearest Parents,

"I am delighted at having an opportunity of conveying to you the intelligence of our arrival. A few moments only are allowed me to write, and we shall be in England, in a few days, ourselves. For the present, therefore, I shall only say, that I have never had one moment's indisposition, and am now in the most perfect health, *and have done my duty*. These are blessings for which I am truly grateful to God, and for which your thanksgivings will, I know, be offered to Him. If I only knew that those I love in England were well, I should be very comfortable. On the subject of our expedition I shall not say anything now, for reasons which, by and by, will be obvious. The unanimity that has prevailed among us, and the excellent health every man has enjoyed, is delightful. Adieu! God bless you all."

The return of the expedition sadly disappointed the hopes of those who had so sanguinely believed in the existence of a north-west passage. Captain

Ross
of Ba
and,
navig
from
of fin
less p
Of the
and Je
been si
as rega
been a
convinc

that mo
"I f
after le
lately w
polar re
quished
chance
shortly a

"That
Passage,
sufficient
not very
not lightl
of our fam
you that e
being kept
condition

ut arrived at
r, on the same
they left that
orothea" and
iving failed in
been roughly
essel, at one
ndering con-
ten by Lieut.

nder, Shetland.

tunity of con-
ival. A few
we shall be
the present,
ever had one
most perfect
blessings for
which your
Him. If I,
vere well, I
t of our ex-
asons which,
ity that has
n every man
ess you all."

isappointed
ly believed,
Captain

Ross had, it is true, found the headlands and sounds of Baffin's Bay to exist as Baffin had described them, and, so far, had restored the credit of that able navigator, whose discoveries had been almost erased from the map; but he had declared the impossibility of finding an opening to the westward, in terms no less positive than those employed by Baffin himself. Of the five sounds particularly named by the latter, and less closely approached by Ross, three have been since proved to be actual passages. But though, as regarded the main question at issue, so little had been accomplished, sufficient had been done to convince some of those engaged in the expedition, that more might easily be effected.

"I feel confident," writes Parry in his journal, after leaving Lancaster Sound, "from all I have lately witnessed, that the attempts at discovery in the polar regions have always, hitherto, been relinquished just at a time when there was the greatest chance of succeeding." In a letter written home, shortly after his return to Shetland, he says:

"That we have not sailed through the North-West Passage, our return in so short a period is, of course, a sufficient indication; but I know it is in existence, and not very hard to find. This opinion of mine, which is not lightly formed, must on no account be uttered out of our family; and I am sure it will not, when I assure you that every future prospect of mine depends upon its being kept a secret. . . . Our ships are in as good condition as ever, and, with a few stores, I should be

content to go again with them next April. I only wish they would let me!"

His opinion of the matter was, however, soon known at head-quarters, and, doubtless, had considerable influence in the measures promptly taken by the Admiralty. He writes: —

"London, November 28.

"In my letter of yesterday, I purposely avoided telling you that, on that day, I had, by Mr. Barrow's advice, sent my card up to Lord Melville, Wednesday being the day appointed for seeing officers. We, that is, Franklin and myself, saw Mr. Hay, who acquainted us, from his Lordship, that he would see us on Friday. . . . About three o'clock, Lord Melville saw us, Franklin, as senior officer, the first. He conversed with me upon our expedition, and, what was more interesting to me, upon what yet remained to be done. You must know that, on our late voyage, we entered a magnificent strait from thirty to sixty miles wide, upon the west coast of Baffin's Bay, and — *came out again*, nobody knows why! You know I was not sanguine, formerly, as to the existence of a north-west passage, or as to the practicability of it if it did exist. But our voyage to this Lancaster Sound, as Baffin calls it, has left quite a different impression, for it has not only given us every reason to believe that it is a broad passage into some sea to the westward (probably that of Hearne and Mackenzie), but, what is more important still, that it is, at certain seasons, practicable; for, when we were there, there was not a bit of ice to be seen. This truth has been fully communicated to Lord Melville by Mr. Barrow, who had, with his usual

discern
informa
convers
passage

Und
the en
allow t
Decemb
and "C
Parry h
and str

"Wh
know ye
in this n
very gra
Office, t
Baffin's l

It wa
confirme
own int
mand of
Liddon
"Griper

"Ther
Mr. Max
finally de
Barrow w
clined tow
mined to

I only wish
wever, soon
ss; had con-
mptly taken

November 28.
voided telling
row's advice,
lay being the
t is, Franklin
us, from his
. . . . About
lin, as senior
pon our expe-
ne, upon what
that, on our
it from thirty
Baffin's Bay,
You know I
xistence of a
bility of it if
caster Sound,
at impression,
o believe that
westward (pro-
what is more
, practicable;
bit of ice to
mmunicated to
with his usual

discernment, immediately discovered it, without any information from me upon the subject. Lord Melville conversed with me, pretty freely, on the probability of a passage there."

Under these circumstances, it was not likely that the energetic Secretary of the Admiralty would allow the great question to rest, and, accordingly, in December of the same year, two vessels, the "Hecla" and "Griper," were selected, under the advice of Parry himself, and taken into dock to be repaired and strengthened for arctic service.

"Who is to command them," he says, "we do not know yet, but it is plain that I shall have some finger in this new pie, which is all I care about. It was also very gratifying to find, on going to the Hydrographical Office, that they were making copies of my charts of Baffin's Bay in preference to any others."

It was not long before his highest hopes were confirmed. On the 16th January, he was, to his own intense satisfaction, appointed to the command of the "Hecla," and of the expedition, Lieut. Liddon being placed under his orders in the "Griper."

"There was a great discussion at the Admiralty, as Mr. Maxwell's letter informed us, before they would finally decide who was to command the expedition. Mr. Barrow was for me, and Sir G. Cockburn was well inclined towards me. The latter, however, being determined to be governed by no feeling but the fitness of the

person he should choose, was requested by Mr. Barrow to take all the journals, and to form a judgment by them. It was on this score that he told Lord Melville that I was the person he should recommend, and I was chosen accordingly. This is very gratifying to me and to you all. I have the account from Mr. Barrow. You will be pleased to hear that all our supplies will be on the same liberal scale as last year's expedition, which is, indeed, taken as a sort of standard, and, as far as regards the material part of the equipment, they cannot do better."

He was not less gratified with the Admiralty instructions, in which he was recommended to attempt the passage, in the first instance, through Lancaster Sound. It will be a matter of surprise to many, as it was, no doubt, to Parry himself, that, notwithstanding the confidence thus reposed in him, promotion was still delayed. For this, however, he now cared comparatively little. "When I look," he said, "at the 'Hecla' and at the chart of Lancaster Sound, oh, what is promotion to this!"

PARRY'S
THRO
WINT
MOTIO

"I have
with abund
in the hig
materially
H. M. S.

THE "I
Deptford
dockyard
missioner
scarcely,
one short
command
proud to
was left
spared in
expedite
light ever

by Mr. Barrow
a judgment by
Lord Melville
end, and I was
ing to me and
Barrow. You
lies will be on
pedition, which
and, as far as
nt, they cannot

the Admiralty
mmended to
ance, through
of surprise to
himself, that,
posed in him,
, however, he
en I look," he
of Lancaster

CHAP. V.

PARRY'S FIRST VOYAGE.—"HECLA" AND "GRIPER" PASS
THROUGH LANCASTER SOUND.—"WESTWARD, HO!"—
WINTER AT MELVILLE ISLAND.—RETURN HOME.—PRO-
MOTION TO COMMANDER.—FREEDOM OF BATH, ETC.

"I have not the smallest doubt, that a ship provided, as we were,
with abundance of provisions, warm clothing, and fuel, might winter
in the highest latitude that we have been in, without suffering
materially either from cold or disease."—*Lieut. Parry's Journal in
H. M. S. "Alexander,"* 1818.

1819—1820.

THE "Hecla" and "Griper" were fitting out at Deptford, the former in the very spot in the dockyard where the "Alexander" had been commissioned by Parry in the preceding year. "I can scarcely," he says, "yet bring myself to believe, that one short twelvemonth has conferred upon me the command in an expedition, of which I was then proud to be second." The equipment of the ships was left entirely to himself, and no pains were spared in following out his instructions. In order to expedite matters, the work was carried on by torch-light every evening, after the usual hours; and it

was said, that the same amount of work had scarcely ever been done in the yard, by an equal number of men, in the same space of time. The confidence placed in his judgment was so great, that no officer was appointed to the vessels under his command, without first consulting him, and without his full consent. With the exception of Lieut. Liddon, an officer, in Parry's opinion, of great promise, and one beside, all had been employed in one or other of the two expeditions of the previous year. Franklin, with whom Parry would gladly have been associated, and under whom he would have been well content to serve, was not of their number, having been appointed to the command of that land expedition to the shores of the North American Continent, which was invested with an interest, if not in its results, at least in its adventures and misfortunes, even greater than that which we are about to describe.

With such officers to serve under him, Parry felt success to be doubly sure.

"I really think" (are his words) "that we are going out under the most comfortable circumstances, in every respect, that can be imagined. How delightful it is that we should all know each other, and, I may add, how much better for the service! All will, I trust, be confidence and good humour. We are all looking to one object, and I am certain there is not an officer on board who will not do his utmost to attain it."

The ships were readily manned. No sooner were they commissioned than crowds of volunteers offered

themselves
selection
the Bri
officers,
fifteen v
on boa
morning
writes F
much (fo
child), b
for this
human a
among th
so well c
he had
leaving h
alone in h
the Nore
been exp
project of
sailing pr
source of
"Alexand
On the
passed the
wards, the
called Roc
"no more
chronomete
a ship may

had scarcely
 al number of
 he confidence
 hat no officer
 his command,
 thout his full
 t. Liddon, an
 mise, and one
 r other of the
 r. Franklin,
 en associated,
 well content
 having been
 expedition to
 tinent, which
 its results, at
 even greater
 be.

m, Parry felt

t we are going
 nces, in every
 htful it is that
 dd, how much
 be confidence
 ne object, and
 board who will

sooner were
 nteers offered

themselves, and the only difficulty was that of selection. When this was complete, no vessels in the British Navy could boast a finer set of petty officers, seamen, and marines, than the fourscore and fifteen who answered to their names at the muster on board the "Hecla" and "Griper," on the morning of the 1st of May, 1819. "Perhaps," writes Parry, "I ought not to praise my ship too much (for it is something like praising one's own child), but she really appears to me to be perfection for this service. I believe she is as complete as human art can contrive. Oh! how I long to be among the ice!" With the "Griper" he was not so well content, and, before the ships left the river, he had actually contemplated the possibility of leaving her behind altogether, and boldly proceeding alone in his favourite "Hecla." On the passage to the Nore, however, she answered better than had been expected, and he abandoned the hazardous project of a solitary arctic voyage: but her slow sailing proved, throughout the voyage, as great a source of hindrance and vexation, as that of the "Alexander" had been in the year before.

On the 11th of May, the ships left the river, and passed the Orkneys on the 24th. Four days afterwards, they were in sight of the small solitary crag called Rockall. "There is, perhaps," observes Parry, "no more striking proof of the infinite value of chronometers at sea, than the certainty with which a ship may sail directly for a single rock like this,

rising like a speck out of the ocean, and at the distance of forty-seven leagues from any other land." In obedience to the Admiralty instructions, bottles were thrown overboard, each containing an account of the situation of the ships, with the date and a request in six European languages, that whoever found it would forward it to the Secretary of the Admiralty. This was done, every day, during this and subsequent voyages, except when the ships were beset in the ice. On the 15th of June, they had a view of Cape Farewell, at the extraordinary distance of forty leagues. This was attributed to the increased transparency of the atmosphere before rain, aided by the well-known effects of refraction in those seas.

As the ships advanced along the east side of Davis' Straits, they found a uniform and almost unbroken sheet of ice to the westward, interspersed with numerous icebergs of a large size. Against these the heavy southerly swell dashed the loose ice with tremendous force, sometimes raising a white spray to the height of more than a hundred feet, "accompanied with a loud roar, resembling the roar of distant thunder, and presenting a scene at once sublime and terrific."* They had now almost reached the latitude of Lancaster Sound, but the barrier of ice which intervened was as obstinate as ever; and, for some time, all efforts to pierce it were vain. At

* Parry's Narrative of a Voyage for the Discovery of a North-West Passage.

night, t
and sail
morning
Once, t
floe and
was driv
only jus
minute a
with the

Convi
the prob
side of B
effort to
time, his
a whole v
tracking,
than four
in a nigh
gained.

open befor
the navig
come, whi
the entran
the events
with feelin
31st of Ju
which had
flag-staff t
the tracks
imprinted y

...n, and at the
 any other land."
 uctions, bottles
 ing an account
 he date and a
 that whoever
 ecretary of the
 ay, during this
 hen the ships
 of June, they
 extraordinary
 tributed to the
 osphere before
 of refraction in

...e east side of
 n and almost
 d, interspersed
 size. Against
 l the loose ice
 ising a white
 hundred feet,
 bling the roar
 scene at once
 almost reached
 the barrier of
 as ever; and,
 ere vain. At
 over of a North-

...night, the fog used to freeze so hard in the rigging
 and sails, that some *tons* had to be shaken off in the
 morning, before the ropes could be properly handled.
 Once, the "Hecla" was nearly nipped between a
 floe and an iceberg, against which a strong current
 was driving the former. The boats were lowered
 only just in time to tow the ship clear; for one
 minute afterwards, the ice came violently in contact
 with the berg, surrounding it on every side.

Convinced, by his experience of the last year, of
 the probable existence of clear water on the other
 side of Baffin's Bay, Parry made one more strenuous
 effort to force a passage to the westward, and, this
 time, his exertions were crowned with success. After
 a whole week, of most laborious and tedious sailing,
 tracking, and towing, sometimes not making more
 than four miles in one day, or a few hundred yards
 in a night, the barrier was passed, and clear water
 gained. Sir James Lancaster's Sound was now
 open before them. The best months in the year for
 the navigation of the northern seas were yet to
 come, while the magnificent range of mountains at
 the entrance of the Sound, recalling forcibly to mind
 the events of the preceding autumn, inspired all
 with feelings of animation and eager hope. On the
 31st of July, a party was sent on shore to a spot
 which had been visited in the former year. The
 flag-staff they had erected was still standing, and
 the tracks of their own feet were as distinct as if
 imprinted yesterday, showing that little or no snow

had fallen for the last eleven months. This, too, was a favourable sign. "We were now," writes the commander of the expedition, "about to enter and explore that great sound or inlet, which had obtained a degree of celebrity beyond what it might otherwise have been considered to possess, from the very opposite opinions which have been held with regard to it. . . . We all felt it was that point of the voyage which was to determine the success or failure of the expedition."

A westerly wind and swell, setting down the Sound, for some time tantalised these ardent expectations of all on board the two vessels, in those days unaided by the power of steam, now so invaluable an assistance to deeds of naval enterprise. At length the wished-for moment came. An easterly breeze sprang up, and a crowd of sail was set, to carry to the westward the impatient and eager discoverers of seas before unploughed by any keel, and of lands on which the eyes of civilised men had never yet rested.

"It is more easy to imagine than describe the almost breathless anxiety, which was now visible in every countenance, while, as the breeze increased to a fresh gale, we ran up the Sound. The mast-heads were crowded by officers and men during the whole afternoon; and an unconcerned observer, if any one could have been unconcerned on such an occasion, would have been amused at the eagerness with which the various reports from the 'crow's-nest' were received—all, however, hitherto favourable to our most sanguine hopes."

Vari
Some
entered
the dis
again, t
their ho
was dis
large ex
that, as
West P
crowned
had, pha
of the "
shore Li
"being a
opportun
transform
the magn
which a
Secretary
terruted
of the oth
nor ice, r
opposed th

* Quarterly
After the r
gram appear

"O
S
B
T

This, too, was
 v," writes the
 bout to enter
 let, which had
 what it might
 assess, from the
 been held with
 ult it was that
 determine the
 ing down the
 ardent expect-
 s, in those days
 y so invaluable
 ise. At length
 easterly breeze
 et, to carry to
 ger discoverers
 l, and of lands
 had never yet

cribe the almost
 e in every coun-
 to a fresh gale,
 were crowded by
 rnoon ; and an
 ave been uncon-
 been amused at
 eports from the
 iver, hitherto

Various were the alternations of hope and fear. Some flattered themselves "that they had actually entered the Polar Sea,"—others "began to calculate the distance and bearings of Icy Cape,"—while, again, the cry of "land" from the mast-head cast all their hopes to the ground, until the dreaded barrier was discovered to be "only an island of no very large extent." Soon, however, it was evident to all, that, as far as finding the entrance to the North-West Passage was concerned, their efforts had been crowned with complete success. Croker Mountains had, phantom-like, faded into thin air before the bows of the "Hecla." To a large opening in the northern shore Lieut. Parry gave the name of Croker's Bay, "being anxious to seize, as it would seem, the earliest opportunity of making some compensation for having transformed, as with a touch of Harlequin's wand, the magnificent and insuperable range of mountains, which a former expedition had assigned to one Secretary of the Admiralty, into a broad and uninterrupted passage (Barrow's Strait), bearing the name of the other Secretary. In fact, neither mountain, nor ice, nor any other obstacle, real or imaginary, opposed the progress of Lieut. Parry."*

* Quarterly Review, xxv. p. 180.

After the return of the expedition to England, the following epigram appeared in one of the morning papers :—

"Old Sinbad tells us, he a whale had seen
 So like the land, it seemed an island green ;
 But Ross has told the converse of this tale,
 The land he saw was — "very like a whale!"

Hitherto, the water had been entirely free from ice, but soon a compact body of floes was found blocking up the passage to the westward. The weather, which had been for some time rather hazy, now cleared up, and a large opening was seen to the southward, over which the dark "water-sky" seemed to promise an open sea. In hopes that this might lead to a clear passage, in a lower latitude than that of Barrow's Strait, the ships stood down the east side of Prince Regent's Inlet, so named in honour of the royal personage, the anniversary of whose birthday fell about this time. As they sailed down this inlet, they were approaching rapidly to the Magnetic Pole of the earth, afterwards visited by Sir J. C. Ross, then a midshipman on board the "Hecla." The sluggishness of the compasses had been gradually increasing ever since they passed Lancaster Sound, and now they "witnessed, for the first time, the curious phenomenon of the directive power of the needle becoming so weak, as to be completely overcome by the attraction of the ship, so that the needle might now be said to point to the north pole of the ship." For the purposes of navigation, therefore, the compasses were no longer of use, and the binnacles were stowed away below, while, for magnetical observations, the compasses had to be removed to the shore or the ice.

The hopes which had been gradually rising with the increasing width of the inlet, were soon rudely

dashed barrier could be to Barrow the barrier entirely their passage August eight le strait. was giv

"The which w impatient had always from the southward appeared the land west, left being an score. E tangled fr Baffin's B the Polar

The se ward, Pa exploring still much

dashed to the ground, by the sight of an extensive barrier of ice before them, beyond which no water could be seen. They retraced their steps, accordingly, to Barrow's Straits, where, to their joy and surprise, the barrier of ice, which had before stopped them, had entirely disappeared. Fogs and light winds rendered their passage slow, but, on the evening of the 22nd August, they were off the mouth of a broad channel, eight leagues in width, on the northern shore of the strait. To this the name of the Duke of Wellington was given: —

“The arrival of this grand opening was an event, for which we had long been looking with much anxiety and impatience; for the continuity of land to the northward had always been a source of uneasiness to us, principally from the possibility that it might take a turn to the southward and unite with the coast of America. The appearance of this broad opening, free from ice, and of the land on each side of it, more especially that on the west, left scarcely a doubt on our minds of the latter being an island; and relieved us from all anxiety on this score. Every one felt that we were now, finally, disentangled from the land which forms the western side of Baffin's Bay, and that, in fact, we had actually entered the Polar Sea.”*

The sea being still sufficiently open to the westward, Parry did not consider himself justified in exploring Wellington Channel. Their progress was still much retarded by fogs, which obscured the

* Parry's Narrative.

view at times so completely, that the "Griper" could not be seen from the "Hecla" at the distance of a cable's length astern. In the absence of the sun, as well as of the compasses, the ship's course could only be regulated by the direction of the breeze, which, fortunately, blew pretty steadily from the eastward. Notwithstanding these difficulties, considerable advance was made in the desired direction, and, on the 3rd September, the cheering intelligence was announced by Parry to his crews, that they had become entitled to the first in the scale of rewards granted by parliament to those who should succeed in penetrating to longitude 110° W. of Greenwich, within the Arctic Circle. A promontory of Melville Island, off which they were at the time, was named by the men "Bounty Cape," and hailed by all as the first fruits of success.

Beyond this point was another cape, to which the ice was so closely attached, that further advance, for the present, seemed impossible. Fortunately, an excellent harbour offered itself, and the ships were brought to anchor in the "Bay of the 'Hecla' and 'Griper.'" This was the first spot where the ships had anchored since leaving Yarmouth Roads, and, as it seemed to mark, in a very decided manner, the completion of one stage of the voyage, the ensigns and pendants were hoisted. "It created in us," writes Parry, "no ordinary feelings of pleasure, to see the British flag waving, for the first time, in those regions, which had hitherto been considered

beyond
world."

It w
for nav
Parry,
which
to exte
The an
and the
Melville
that, de
not ven
two; an
which th
might ha
running
secured,
and, on
caped de
of the pla
the heav
"Griper
ice, and
labour on
was then
him to th
afloat. T
the spirit
be the last
remained,

the "Griper" at the distance absence of the ship's course of the breeze, edily from the difficulties, con- sidered direction, ng intelligence that they had le of rewards should succeed of Greenwich, ry of Melville e, was named iled by all as ape, to which rther advance, rtunately, an e ships were "Hecla" and the ships roads, and, as manner, the , the ensigs eated in us," f pleasure, to first time, in en considered

beyond the limits of the habitable parts of the world." It was now the 7th of September, and the season for navigation was, evidently, fast drawing to its close. Parry, however, felt that every moment of the time which yet remained was precious, and determined to extend his operations to the latest possible period. The anchors were, accordingly, once more weighed, and the ships crept slowly along the south shore of Melville Island. The nights were already so dark that, deprived of the use of compasses, they could not venture to move between the hours of ten and two; and, even in broad daylight, the dangers to which they were every hour exposed, were such as might have daunted the stoutest heart. Once, a floe, running against the ice to which the "Hecla" was secured, turned her violently round, as on a pivot; and, on another occasion, both ships narrowly escaped destruction, being within a few hundred yards of the place where an enormous floe dashed against the heavy grounded ice. A few days later, the "Griper" was driven on shore by the action of the ice, and was only got afloat again after severe labour on the part of both crews. Lieut. Liddon was then very ill, and Parry proposed to remove him to the "Hecla," until the "Griper" should be afloat. To this offer he turned a deaf ear, and, in the spirit of a true British sailor, declared he would be the last, instead of the first, to leave his ship, and remained, throughout the time, seated on the lee

side of the ship, giving the necessary orders. These continued mishaps brought all reluctantly to the conclusion that the time had arrived when it became necessary to look out for winter quarters. With the concurrence of his officers, Lieut. Parry determined to regain, if possible, the "Bay of the 'Hecla' and 'Griper,'" which alone seemed to offer convenient shelter. This, however, was not so easy; — the ice in the bay had increased much since they left it, though only a few days before, and, to add to their difficulties, the young ice was forming rapidly on the surface of the water. Before they could reach the harbour which had been selected in the bay, it was necessary to cut a channel of more than two miles in length, through which the ships were drawn into their winter quarters. For three days, both ships' companies were employed in this arduous task, in which officers and men shared alike; while, foremost among all, ever ready to devise expedients, and, by example and word, to encourage the rest, was Lieut. Parry himself. Up to their knees in water, with the thermometer nearly at zero, not a complaint was heard, and when the ships at length, at three P. M. on the 26th September, reached their station in WINTER HARBOUR, the event was hailed with three as hearty cheers as ever burst from the lips of British seamen.

The most difficult part of Parry's task now began. Hitherto, while the necessity for active exertion remained, and constant watchfulness of eye and hand

were r
voyage
of the
fulness
the res
to prev
want o
of a no
to the e

"Hav
bability,
or nine
see the
and imp
of them
time dev
might, in
whole hi

The s
board, v
housed
warned,
by a cur
deck was
when the
the ships
to run ro
or one of
guard ag

orders. These
stantly to the
hen it became
arters. With
Parry deter-
of the 'Hecla'
to offer con-
ot so easy; —
ch since they
and, to add to
rming rapidly
e they could
lected in the
of more than
ne ships were
r three days,
a this arduous
alike; while,
e expedients,
age the rest,
their knees in
zero, not a
ps at length,
reached their
nt was hailed
rst from the
k now began.
 exertion re-
ye and hand

were requisite in the prosecution of the dangerous voyage, it was comparatively easy for the commander of the expedition to preserve the health and cheerfulness of the crews. Now, however, it needed all the resources of a fertile mind and an active example to prevent the evil consequences likely to arise from want of regular employment, during the dreary hours of a northern winter. But Parry was fully equal to the emergency.

“Having now reached the station where, in all probability, we were destined to remain for at least eight or nine months, during three of which we were not to see the face of the sun, my attention was immediately and imperiously called to various important duties, many of them of a singular nature, such as had for the first time devolved on any officer of his majesty's navy, and might, indeed, be considered of rare occurrence in the whole history of navigation.”*

The security of the ships, and comfort of those on board, was the first concern. Both vessels were housed over with thick coverings, and the berths warmed, as well as the circumstances would allow, by a current of heated air from an oven. The upper deck was cleared, to leave room for active exercise, when the weather should be too inclement to leave the ships. On these occasions, the men were made to run round the deck, to the tune of a hand organ, or one of their own songs; while, as a further safeguard against scurvy, they were obliged to drink,

* Parry's Narrative.

each day, a certain quantity of lime-juice and water, under the inspection of an officer. "This precaution," says Parry, "may seem unnecessary to those who do not know how much sailors resemble children in all those points in which their own health and comfort are concerned."

During the first few weeks after their arrival, hunting parties were sent out, when the weather allowed, and some deer and grouse were added to the common stock, from which all shared alike; but before the end of October, all the animals on Melville Island had migrated to the southward. The tedious monotony of the view beyond the ships may well be imagined.

"When viewed from the summit of the neighbouring hills, on one of those calm and clear days which not unfrequently occurred during the winter, the scene was such as to induce contemplations, which had, perhaps, more of melancholy than of any other feeling. Not an object was to be seen, on which the eye could long rest with pleasure, unless when directed to the spot where the ships lay, and where our little colony was planted. The smoke which there issued from the several fires, affording a certain indication of the presence of man, gave a partial cheerfulness to this part of the prospect, and the sound of voices (which, during the cold weather, could be heard at a much greater distance than usual), served, now and then, to break the silence which reigned around us—a silence far different from that peaceful composure which characterises the landscape of a cultivated country; it was the deathlike stillness of the most

dreary
exister
afford
stone c
in the
became
fixed, a

"Dre
not, ho
especial
liarity c
hither,
sometim
winter
Islands.

to confes
wander
this desc
land whi

With
release
absolute
the ships
fore, to
This pro
auspices
theatre c
to preserv
mour w
amuseme
myself, c

ice and water,
This precau-
ssary to those
mble children
n health and

their arrival,
the weather
ere added to
d alike; but
animals on
thward. The
he ships may

neighbouring
which not un-
he scene was
had, perhaps,
ling. Not an
ould long rest
e spot where
was planted.
several fires,
ence of man,
the prospect,
cold weather,
than usual),
which reigned
peaceful com-
a cultivated
of the most

dreary desolation, and the total absence of animated existence. Such, indeed, was the want of objects to afford relief to the eye, or amusement to the mind, that a stone of more than usual size appearing above the snow, in the direction in which we were going, immediately became a mark on which our eyes were unconsciously fixed, and towards which we mechanically advanced.

"Dreary as such a scene must necessarily be, it could not, however, be said to be wholly wanting in interest, especially when associated in the mind with the peculiarity of our situation, the object which had brought us hither, and the hopes which the least sanguine among us sometimes entertained, of spending a part of our next winter in the more genial climate of the South Sea Islands. Perhaps, too, though none of us then ventured to confess it, our thoughts would sometimes involuntarily wander homewards, and institute a comparison between this desolate region, and the livelier aspect of the happy land which we left behind us."

With so little variety on shore, and no prospect of release for a period of several months, it became absolutely necessary to provide some amusements for the ships' companies. Lieut. Parry proposed, therefore, to his officers to get up a play occasionally. This proposal was readily seconded, and, under the auspices of Lieut. Beechey, as stage manager, the theatre on board the "Hecla" contributed greatly to preserve the general cheerfulness and good humour which had hitherto subsisted. "In these amusements," he writes, "I gladly undertook a part myself, considering that an example of cheerfulness,

by giving a direct countenance to everything that could contribute to it, was not the least essential part of my duty, under the peculiar circumstances in which we were placed."

The first play was performed on the 5th of November, on which day the sun was seen for the last time. These theatrical entertainments took place regularly once a fortnight, and afforded much amusement, though the thermometer on the stage was, usually, many degrees below zero. Even the occupation of fitting up the theatre, and taking it to pieces again, was regarded by the captain as a matter of no little importance; "for I dreaded," he says, "the want of employment, as one of the worst evils that was likely to befall us. As the stock of plays on board was rather scanty, consisting of only one or two odd volumes, our authors set to work, and produced, as a Christmas piece, a new musical entertainment." This had special reference to the service in which they were engaged, being called the "North-West Passage: or, the Voyage Finished," and the reader will not be surprised to learn, that the author was none other than Parry himself.

In order still further to carry out his object of providing occupation and amusement, especially for the officers, he suggested the idea of starting a weekly newspaper, of which Captain Sabine should be editor, to be supported by original contributions from both ships. He was aware that, as a general rule, such a paper might be open to objection in a

man-of
good d
to app
issue p
"I can
weekly
ploying
them, a
prospec
the sto
zette an
lic tabl
morning
to, as o
ships re
officers a
contribu
morous i
the pen
Occup
speak m
night, ca
only mar
during w
or two.
"There
of bright
for an hou
creasing,
the meridi

everything that
 least essential
 circumstances in

the 5th of No-
 ven for the last
 took place re-
 much amuse-
 ne stage was,
 ven the occu-
 taking it to
 in as a matter
 ed," he says,
 ne worst evils
 stock of plays
 of only one or
 work, and pro-
 mousical enter-
 to the service
 at the "North-
 ed," and the
 at the author

his object of
 t, especially
 of starting a
 abine should
 contributions
 as a general
 jection in a

man-of-war, but his confidence in the discretion and good disposition of his officers was too great for him to apprehend any serious consequences; and the issue proved that this confidence was not misplaced. "I can safely say," are his own words, "that the weekly contributions had the happy effect of employing the leisure hours of those who furnished them, and of diverting the mind from the gloomy prospect, which would sometimes intrude itself on the stoutest heart." The "North Georgian Gazette and Winter Chronicle" was laid on the public table of the officers' mess-room every Monday morning, and its arrival was eagerly looked forward to, as one of the events of the week. When the ships returned home, the Gazette was printed by the officers at the request of their friends, and of all the contributions, whether of good-natured criticism, humorous invention, or more serious feeling, those from the pen of Parry yield to none.

Occupied in this way, the shortest day, or, to speak more strictly, the depth of the long winter night, came upon them. The return of each day was only marked by a twilight for some time about noon, during which they were able to walk out for an hour or two.

"There was usually, in clear weather, a beautiful arch of bright red light overspreading the southern horizon, for an hour or two before and after noon, the light increasing, of course, in strength, as the sun approached the meridian. Short as the day now was (if, indeed, any

part of the twenty-four hours could properly be called by that name), the reflection of light from the sun, aided occasionally by a bright moon, was, at all times, sufficient to prevent our experiencing, even under the most unfavourable circumstances, anything like the gloomy night which occurs in more temperate climates. Especial care was taken, during the time the sun was below the horizon, to preserve the strictest regularity in the time of our meals, and the various occupations which engaged our attention during the day; and this, together with the gradual and imperceptible manner in which the days had shortened, prevented this kind of life, so novel to us in reality, from appearing very inconvenient, or, indeed, like anything out of the common way. It must be confessed, however, that we were not sorry to have arrived, without any serious suffering, at the shortest day, and we watched, with no ordinary degree of pleasure, the slow approach of the returning sun."

Christmas Day was raw and cold, with a good deal of snow. Divine service was performed in both ships, and, in order still further to mark the day, some addition was made to the usual dinner of the crews, who also enjoyed an extra allowance of grog, to drink the health of friends in England. The officers also met at a social dinner, and the day was distinguished, as far as circumstances would permit, with much of home festivity. A piece of English roast beef, which formed part of their dinner, had been on board since the preceding May, having been preserved without salt, merely by the cold.

Thursday, the 3rd of February, was an eventful

1820.]
 day for
 minutes
 the at
 "Hecla
 beneath
 On the
 some me
 be set fi
 summer,
 This mo
 sence of
 coldest
 spirit in
 almost th
 "Notwit
 ternal at
 usual, th
 must be
 either the
 cially for
 appear in
 this wint
 moreover
 substitute
 banded, i

* A yet lo
 by Sir John
 more recentl
 mean tempera
 -28° 36'!

properly be called
 in the sun, aided
 times, sufficient
 r the most un-
 ce the gloomy
 climates. Es-
 sun was below
 gularity in the
 upations which
 d this, together
 er in which the
 of life, so novel
 convenient, or,
 way. It must
 t sorry to have
 at the shortest
 ary degree of
 ng sun."

with a good
 rmed in both
 ark the day,
 linner of the
 ance of grog,
 ngland. The
 the day was
 ould permit,
 e of English
 dinner, had
 having been
 old.
 an eventful

day for the crews of the imprisoned ships. A few minutes before noon, from the refractive power of the atmosphere, a glimpse was caught, from the "Hecla's" main-top, of the sun, which had been beneath the horizon since the 11th of November. On the 7th, his orb was fully visible, and, though some months must still elapse before the ships could be set free, preparations were made for the coming summer, in the collection of stones for ballast, &c. This month of February, notwithstanding the presence of the sun to cheer them, was actually the coldest they had experienced. On the 15th, the spirit in the thermometer descended as low as -55° , almost the lowest degree that had ever been recorded.* "Notwithstanding the low temperature of the external atmosphere, the officers contrived to act, as usual, the play announced for the evening; but it must be confessed that it was almost too cold for either the actors or the audience to enjoy it, especially for those of the former who undertook to appear in female dresses." The ships, throughout this winter, were insufficiently warmed, and fuel moreover was scarce. The bleak shore offered no substitute, and their own stock was carefully husbanded, in case they might be obliged to spend

* A yet lower degree of temperature was afterwards registered by Sir John Richardson, at Fort Confidence, in 1848-9; and, still more recently, by Dr. Kane, to the north of Smith's Sound. The mean temperature of the three winter months at Melville Island was $-28^{\circ} 36'$!

another winter in the ice. "It is a pleasure to me," Parry would often say in after life, "even to stir the fire; for I have known what it is to have to hide the poker, lest our coals should be made to burn too quickly."

One day towards the close of the month, a fire broke out in the observatory on shore, and, in the exertions made to extinguish the flames, many severe frostbites were incurred.

"The appearance," writes Parry, "which our faces presented at the fire, was a curious one, almost every nose and cheek having become quite white with frostbites, in five minutes after being exposed to the weather; so that it was deemed necessary for the medical gentlemen, together with some others appointed to assist them, to go constantly round, while the men were working at the fire, and to rub with snow the part affected, in order to restore circulation."

The month of March set in mildly, and the solid ice, which had for some time lined the ships' sides, from the accumulated vapour, began to melt. From the lower deck of the "Hecla" more than 500 gallons of ice were carried away, being the accumulation of less than four weeks. In like manner, on opening the deadlights on her stern windows, more than twelve large bucketfuls of ice were removed from between the double sashes. On the last day of April, the temperature rose as high as freezing, or what, to them, might rather be called the thawing point, being the first time such an event had oc-

curred
previou
required
the me
winter c
attended

The

two year

Parry c

allowanc

proportion

tion wa

gratifyin

zealous

conduct

left Eng

The a

12th of

rein-deer

as sure c

laws," as

every an

public pr

any other

sons. Th

was now

and, befor

The ice i

ever, still

Parry con

curred for nearly eight months. The contrast to the previous excess of cold was so striking, that it required all the Commander's authority to prevent the men from imprudently throwing aside their winter clothing, an alteration which might have been attended with serious consequences.

The expedition having been victualled only for two years, of which one had now expired, Lieut. Parry considered it expedient to reduce the daily allowance of food to two-thirds of the established proportion. The cheerfulness with which this reduction was received by officers and men was most gratifying to him, as an additional proof of the zealous principle of duty which had marked the conduct of all under his command ever since they left England.

The appearance of the first ptarmigan on the 12th of May, and the discovery of some tracks of rein-deer and musk-oxen, were hailed with delight as sure omens of returning summer. The "game laws," as the men called them, were now revived, every animal that was killed being regarded as public property, and as such regularly issued, like any other provision, without any distinction of persons. The ice round the ship, six feet in thickness, was now cut through with considerable labour, and, before long, the ships were once more afloat. The ice in the harbour and to seaward was, however, still as thick and as close as ever, and, when Parry considered that in about three weeks the sun

would again begin to decline towards the southward, he confessed that even his most sanguine expectations of the complete success of the enterprise were somewhat staggered. The thaw, however, was nearer at hand than they had reason to suppose. Early on the morning of the 24th, one of the men reported that he had felt a few drops of rain—an event hailed with much satisfaction, nothing being so effectual as rain in dissolving the ice. The same evening a smart shower actually fell. So unaccustomed were all to the appearance of water in a fluid state, that it is stated that every person hastened at once on deck, to witness so interesting a phenomenon.

To occupy the time which must elapse before the ships could be set free from the ice, Parry spent a fortnight on a journey into the interior of the island. Thirty years afterwards, the tracks of his cart wheels were found by Lieut. M'Clintock, as distinct as though they had been made the day before. The ground being still deeply covered with snow, the party suffered much from snow blindness, but the time of their return to Winter Harbour was marked by the rapid progress of the thaw. To seaward the ice was already covered with pools of water, while on shore the change was not less decided, the dreary waste of snow having given place, as though by magic, to large patches of an almost luxuriant vegetation.

On the 30th of June, Thomas Scott, one of the "Hecla's" seamen, died. This was the only event of the kind which occurred during the absence of

the ship seem to time pas

"On S had been mitted to hundred which the our situat were low remains of the grave the perfor circumstan the scene we were p feeling of imagine th wards plac who carved usual inform

It was n ten dreary sufficiently from Wint evident, th through wh between the gallantly p the flocs, w

the southward, guine expecta- enterprise were ver, was nearer ose. Early on e men, reported an event hailed so effectual as me evening a custome were id state, that it once on deck, n.

se before the Parry spent a r of the island. his cart wheels as distinct as before. The ith snow, the lness, but the ir was marked o seaward the water, while on e dreary waste gh by magic, e vegetation. tt, one of the ie only event he absence of

the ships from England, and the seeds of disease seem to have been sown in his constitution for some time past.

“On Sunday, the 2nd of July, after Divine Service had been performed, the body of the deceased was committed to the earth, in a level piece of ground about a hundred yards from the beach, with every solemnity which the occasion demanded, and the circumstances of our situation would permit. The ensigns and pendants were lowered half-mast during the procession, and the remains of our unfortunate shipmate were attended to the grave by every officer and man of both ships. To the performance of this last melancholy duty, under any circumstances sufficiently impressive, the peculiarity of the scene around us, and of the circumstances in which we were placed, could not fail to impart an additional feeling of awful solemnity, which it is more easy to imagine than to describe. A neat tombstone was afterwards placed at the head of the grave by Mr. Fisher, who carved upon it the name of deceased, with the other usual information.”

It was not till the 1st of August, after more than ten dreary months of confinement, that the ice had sufficiently loosened to allow the ships to escape from Winter Harbour; and, even then, it was soon evident, that they had only a very narrow channel through which to work their way to the westward, between the land and the ice. For some days they gallantly persevered in forcing their way through the floes, which seemed to increase in thickness as

they advanced. The ships were often in danger of being crushed to atoms. On one occasion the whole body of ice in the neighbourhood came violently in contact with a piece of a floe close to them. This, at once, split across in different directions with a loud crash, and, presently afterwards, they "saw a part, several hundred tons in weight, raised, slowly and majestically, as if by the action of a screw, and deposited on the top of the field, presenting towards them the surface which had split, and which appeared of a fine blue colour, and very solid and transparent. This mass of ice was forty-two feet in thickness, which will give some idea of the difficulties of this portion of the voyage, and the dangers to which the ships were hourly exposed." Several times, all hopes of saving the "Griper" were given up, and, once, they were on the point of cutting large holes in her decks, in order to allow the casks of provisions to float up out of the hold, instead of sinking with the ship in deep water. Her ordinary bad sailing qualities were now increased tenfold by the large "tongues" of ice, which adhered to the hulls of both vessels, and which had to be constantly cut away, a tedious and most laborious task. All their efforts, however, to get beyond the south-west extremity of Melville Island proved unavailing, and, convinced at length of the impossibility of obtaining the desired object, Parry, after consulting with the other officers of the expedition, determined that any further

attempt
fruitless

On t
heads w
favoured
that in s
Sound.
in the c
Lancaste
regarded
the tidin
the Duk
they took
30th Oc
and, in
without d
Admiralty

"Such w
this time,
season of c
the coast of
not a single
from one or
the happiness
both ships,
native count
after an ab
which time v
sources."

On his ar

n in danger of
 occasion the
 ourhood came
 a floe close to
 s in different
 presently after-
 undred tons in
 y, as if by the
 thé top of the
 face which had
 blue colour, and
 mass of ice was
 will give some
 portion of the
 the ships were
 hopes of saving
 nce, they were
 n her decks, in
 ns to float up
 with the ship
 d sailing qua-
 by the large
 ne hulls of both
 ly cut away, a
 ll their efforts,
 west extremity
 and, convinced
 ing the desired
 e other officers
 t any further

attempt to proceed in that direction would be fruitless.

On the 26th of August, accordingly, the ships' heads were turned to the eastward, and they were favoured with so little interruption from the ice, that in six days they had passed through Lancaster Sound. They now fell in with some whalers, which, in the course of the summer, had actually reached Lancaster Sound, which before had always been regarded as inaccessible. From these they learned the tidings of the death of King George III. and of the Duke of Kent. On the 26th of September, they took their final leave of the ice, and, on the 30th October, Lieut. Parry landed at Peterhead, and, in company with Captain Sabine, proceeded without delay to London, to report his arrival at the Admiralty.

"Such was the excellent state of health which we, at this time, continued to enjoy, that during the whole season of our late navigation from Winter Harbour to the coast of Shetland, being a period of thirteen weeks, not a single case has been entered on the sick list, except from one or two accidents of a trifling nature; and I had the happiness of seeing every officer and man on board both ships, with only one exception, return to their native country in as robust health as when they left it, after an absence of nearly eighteen months, during which time we had been living entirely on our own resources."

On his arrival in Scotland, Parry writes:—

570

(17)

1

2

3

4

5

6

"Haddington, Nov. 1, 1820.

"My dearest Parents,

"I have landed with Sabine, am well, and shall be in London about Saturday. The mail could not carry our baggage, or I should have preferred that conveyance, but I am coming as fast as four horses can carry us. We landed at Peterhead, not far to the north of Aberdeen. Write to me at the Northumberland Coffee-house, and, if it should have pleased God (for which I am quite prepared) to make any alteration in our family, do not hesitate to mention it at once. God's holy will be done! I trust you are well and happy, as I am. I shall steal a day or two to see you, immediately after the first bustle is over. God bless you!

"Ever your affectionate
"W. E. PARRY."

The same day that the result of the expedition was known at the Admiralty, Parry obtained his promotion, so long delayed, to the rank of Commander.

"Admiralty Office, Nov. 4, 1820.

"Sir,

"I have this day received, and communicated to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, your letter, dated in Davis' Straits the 5th of September last, and forwarded to England by the 'Lee,' whaler, reporting that the ships under your orders had, in the summer of 1819, succeeded in discovering a passage, through Sir J. Lancaster's Sound, into the Polar Seas; that they wintered, in lat. $74^{\circ} 47'$ N. and long. $110^{\circ} 47'$ W., near one

of a num
Georgian
season, fr
penetrate
 $113^{\circ} 47'$ V
you had,
the other p
to return
manded by
faction at
which this
Northern r
bation of y
you to the r

Promoti
result of hi

"I know
begin, in tel
from friends
What with
literally ove
son's head m
flattering rec
introduce the

One of th
his return, w

• These

on, Nov. 1, 1820.

ell, and shall be
could not carry
that conveyance,
can carry us
north of Aber-
nd Coffee-house,
which I am quite
family, do not
y will be done!
I shall steal
the first bustle

ctionate
E. PARRY."

he expedition
obtained his
rank of Com-

, Nov. 4, 1820.

municated to
ty, your letter,
mber last, and
aler, reporting
the summer of
through Sir J.
that they win-
W., near one

of a number of islands, which you named the "North Georgian Islands,"* and that not having been able this season, from the quantity and magnitude of the ice, to penetrate further to the westward than the meridian of 113° 47' W., nor to find any opening to the southward, you had, in concurrence with the unanimous opinion of the other principal officers of the expedition, determined to return with the ships to England. And I am commanded by their Lordships to express to you their satisfaction at your return, and at the extensive addition which this voyage has made to the knowledge of the Northern regions, and to acquaint you that, in approbation of your services, their Lordships have promoted you to the rank of Commander.

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"JOHN CROKER."

Promotion, however, was not the most gratifying result of his success in the Polar regions:—

"I know not," he writes to his father, "where to begin, in telling you the congratulations I have received from friends and strangers, since my arrival in town. What with visits, and what with letters, I have been literally overwhelmed; and I only hope that your poor son's head may not be turned, past all remedy, by this flattering reception! Even strangers in the coffee-room introduce themselves, and beg to shake hands with me."

One of the first honours conferred on him, after his return, was the freedom of his native city, which

* These have since been named the Parry Islands.

was duly presented in an oak box, formed of a piece of the "Hecla's" timber. The example of Bath was afterwards followed by the corporation of Norwich; and, in the spring of the next year, the inhabitants of Bath presented him with a valuable piece of plate, as a further proof of the "high sense entertained by them of the perseverance and skill he had evinced, and of the advantages which science, navigation, and commerce might derive from his nautical enterprise and discovery." In February, 1821, he was unanimously elected a member of the Royal Society. "A man," he wrote, "of the name of South* was elected at the same time, and a punster remarked, that it was extraordinary that North and South should meet at the Society in one night!"

At the annual meeting of the Bath and West of England Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c., a motion, that Captain Parry should be honoured with the society's silver medal, was superseded by an amendment, that he should receive, in its stead, the Bedfordean gold medal. The amendment was carried unanimously.

In the midst of all these deserved honours, and while the tide of popularity was yet in full flow, Parry was still mindful of Him, under whose providential care his own exertions had been crowned with so much success. On the arrival of the "Hecla" and "Griper" in the Thames, a public

* Sir James South, F. R. S., &c.

1820. J

thank
Chur
the fo
the ex

"Si

have l
regions
giving
have re
liberty
whether
pearanc
am part
perform
next.

"Sho
believe
ignoranc
cere desi
due.

"I mu
have now

The na
was publi

ARRY. [1820.

med of a piece
ample of Bath
corporation of
next year, the
with a valuable
ne "high sense
ance and skill
which science,
rive from his
In February,
member of the
"of the name
, and a punster
hat North and
ne night!"
and West of
ment of Arts,
should be ho-
was superseded
ve, in its stead,
endment was

honours, and
in full flow,
whose provi-
been crowned
rrival of the
nes, a public

1820.]

PUBLIC THANKSGIVING.

117

thanksgiving was offered for their safe return, in the Church of St. Mary-le-Strand, in consequence of the following letter, addressed by the commander of the expedition to the Rev. Mr. Ellis:—

"Sir,

"London, Nov. 10, 1820.

"Myself, the officers, seamen, and marines, who have lately been employed in discovery in the Arctic regions, are desirous of offering up our public thanksgiving to Almighty God for the many, many mercies we have received at His hands. I trust you will excuse the liberty I have taken, in requesting you will inform me, whether you can, with propriety, and without any appearance of parade or ostentation on our part, which I am particularly anxious, on every account, to avoid, perform that office for us at your church on Sunday next.

"Should there be any objection to this, I trust you will believe that I have solicited this favour in perfect ignorance whether it be proper or not, and with a sincere desire to give the glory where alone the glory is due.

"I must, once more, beg you to pardon the liberty I have now taken, and remain, Sir,

"With great respect,

"Your obedient and humble servant,

"W. E. PARRY,

"Commander of H. M. S. 'Hecla.'"

The narrative of this voyage to Melville Island was published by order of the Admiralty. Previously

to publication, the whole was revised by his father, whose mental activity, in the midst of great bodily suffering, was still unimpaired. "No one," it was said of this work at the time, "could rise from its perusal without being impressed with the fullest conviction that Commander Parry's merits, as an officer and scientific navigator, are of the highest order; that his talents are not confined to his professional duties; but that the resources of his mind are equal to the most arduous situations, and fertile in expedients under every circumstance, however difficult, dangerous, or unexpected."*

In a scientific point of view, the results of this voyage are most important. On the subject of magnetism, especially, the observations, constantly and carefully registered, were the first which had ever been made so near the magnetic pole of the earth. No opportunity was ever omitted of gathering information which the means at hand could supply, and the exertions of the commander were ably seconded by those under him. The labours of Captain Sabine, R.A., who accompanied the expedition as astronomer, speak for themselves, being arranged in a valuable appendix to the narrative.

Of his officers and crews Parry had, throughout, but one opinion, nor were their feelings towards himself less warm.

"You may imagine," he writes, just before the ships

* Quarterly Review, vol. xxv.

y his father,
great bodily
one," it was
rise from its
e fullest con-
as an officer
ghest order;
professional
nd are equal
ile in expe-
ver difficult,

ults of this
subject of
constantly
which had
pole of the
f gathering
uld supply,
re ably se-
of Captain
pedition as
rranged in

hroughout,
gs towards

e the ships

were paid off, "the high gratification I experienced the other day, in being received on board with three hearty cheers. It is this which constitutes my truest satisfaction, not a little enhanced by the happiness of seeing them all safe and well at Deptford, among their families and friends."

That these cheers were no empty compliment he was soon in a position to prove. He had but to hoist his pendant once more, and the first of the eager crowd of volunteers who offered themselves were the old seamen of the "Hecla" and "Griper."

CHAP. VI.

SECOND VOYAGE.—“FURY” AND “HECLA.”—JOHN GORDON.—REPULSE BAY.—FIRST WINTER AT WINTER ISLAND.—ESQUIMAUX.—ILIGLIUK.—DISCOVERY OF THE STRAIT OF FURY AND HECLA.—SECOND WINTER AT IGLOOLIK.—RETURN TO ENGLAND.—ILLNESS.—APPOINTED HYDROGRAPHER TO THE ADMIRALTY.

1820—1823.

OF the actual existence of a North-West Passage it was hardly possible to doubt, after the success which had attended the voyage recorded in the preceding chapter. However, the stubborn barrier of ice to the westward of Melville Island, which had checked the advance of the “Hecla” and “Griper,” seemed to render unadvisable any further attempts to force a passage in so high a latitude, and Parry’s decided opinion was, that any future expedition which might be sent out ought to endeavour to skirt along the northern shore of the Continent of America. Of this coast, it must be borne in mind, that nothing was then known, beyond the fact that Hearne and Mackenzie had viewed the Polar Sea at the mouths of the Coppermine and Mackenzie

1821.] PE

rivers.

was, as a passage the channel east of the extremity never been thought prove to leading in therefore, should be

The “F 21st of D same month mander of Lyon, being Admiralty views on the in fact, four Repulse Bay and, failing was to coast creek or in expected op

“My deare
“I con
day, and have
persons to a

rivers. The north-east angle of the great continent was, as yet, unknown; and, in order to reach it, a passage would have to be sought through some of the channels which existed to the north and north-east of Hudson's Bay. Repulse Bay, at the north extremity of "Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome," had never been fully explored; and, by many, it was thought not improbable that it might, after all, prove to be not a land-locked bay, but a passage leading into the Polar Sea beyond. In this direction, therefore, it was proposed that the first attempt should be made.

The "Hecla" and "Griper" were paid off on the 21st of December, 1820, and, on the 30th of the same month, Parry's commission was signed as Commander of the "Fury;" the "Hecla," Commander Lyon, being again placed under his orders. The Admiralty instructions coincided entirely with his views on the subject of the desired passage, being, in fact, founded on his own earnest representations. Repulse Bay was to be first thoroughly explored, and, failing to find a passage in that direction, he was to coast along to the northward, examining every creek or inlet that appeared likely to afford the expected opening to the westward.

"London, Jan. 2, 1821.

"My dearest Parents,

"I commissioned the 'gallant Fury bomb' yesterday, and have already been overwhelmed with offers of persons to accompany me in all kinds of capacities.

—JOHN GOR-
AT WINTER
SCCOVERY OF
OND WINTER
— ILLNESS. —
IRALTY.

est Passage
the success
in the pre-
a barrier of
which had
"Griper,"
er attempts
and Parry's
expedition
leavours to
continent of
me in mind,
e fact that
olar Sea at
Mackenzie

Two lieutenants are, by my desire, appointed to 'Fury,' Nias and Reid, who were both on the last expedition, and accompanied me on our journey across Melville Island. Lieut. Lyon, who has lately been travelling a good deal in Africa, has been induced to accept the command of the 'Hecla,' with a promise of instant promotion to the rank of commander. He is spoken of, by all who know him, as an exceedingly clever fellow, and his drawings are the most beautiful I ever saw. Hooper of course goes with me. I hope Edwards, the surgeon, will go, but I fear he has had enough of it. I would give 100*l.* to have him, and I know, if he would go with any one, he would go with me. My number of daily visitors is now about doubled, half of them coming to talk about the last, and the other half about the next expedition. 'Fury' came into dock to-day, and our men are beginning to find their way back again, being very desirous of trying a third trip."

While engaged in fitting out his ships, as before, at Deptford, he thus alludes to a Sunday spent at Greenwich, on a visit to his friend Mr. Charles Martyr, of Halifax, of whom mention was made in an earlier chapter.

"I have just returned to town from Greenwich, where I have spent a very pleasant day with the Martyrs. We went to the chapel of the hospital, which is the most beautiful Protestant place of worship I ever saw; and its beauty is not diminished by the association of ideas, produced by looking down from the gallery upon the aged heads of more than a thousand British seamen, worn out

in their
their co

Before
by Lor
From s
his Maj
arctic d
prised w

"The
ease, quit
any other
tulate yo
sorry I h
before, bu
every bod
was very
ourselves
introduced
'Yes,' said
looking to

While
"Hecla"
degree, we
which had
the unknow
an arctic w
applicants
some ackno
had met wi

1821.]

inted to 'Fury,'
last expedition,
across Melville
en travelling a
to accept the
of instant pro-
s spoken of, by
ever fellow, and
r saw, Hooper
s, the surgeon,
of it. I would
would go with
umber of daily
hem coming to
about the next
ock to-day, and
ay back again,

s, as before, at
ent at Green-
arles Martyr,
e in an earlier

enwich, where
Martyrs. We
h is the most
r saw; and its
of ideas, pro-
pon the aged
men, worn out

1821.] "FURY" AND "HECLA" AT DEPTFORD. 123

in their country's service, and for whom the gratitude of their country has thus nobly provided."

Before leaving England, he was presented at Court by Lord Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty. From some cause or other, Parry had thought that his Majesty felt little interest on the subject of arctic discovery, and was, therefore, agreeably surprised with the way in which he was received.

"The king, whose manner instantly set me at my ease, quite as much as if I had been in the presence of any other gentleman, said, 'Captain Parry, I congratulate you on your return from your enterprise; I am sorry I have not had an opportunity of seeing you before, but I am happy now to add my tribute to that of every body else.' Sabine came next, and His Majesty was very civil to him also. Then came Lyon, as we had ourselves arranged, and Lord Melville, who was close by, introduced him as 'about to accompany Captain Parry.' 'Yes,' said his Majesty, 'and to share in his honours!' looking towards me as I was sidling off."

While the ships still remained at Deptford, the "Hecla" excited especial interest, for all, of every degree, were anxious to tread the planks of a vessel which had so recently borne the flag of Britain to the unknown north, and had braved the rigours of an arctic winter. In order to oblige the numerous applicants for admission, and, at the same time, as some acknowledgment of the flattering reception he had met with from the public, Parry determined to

give a grand entertainment on board the "Fury." The idea was hailed with glee by all, and Monday, the 17th of April, fixed upon for the day. Under the direction of the captain himself and his first lieutenant, both of whom enjoyed the "spree" fully as much as the youngest on board, all hands were set to work, and the ships gaily decorated with flags and green branches for the occasion. It was arranged that the upper deck of the "Fury" should be the ball room, while the hulk, outside of which she lay, was tastefully fitted up as a kind of general promenade. The sun shone brightly on the assembled guests, and, aided by the enlivening strains of the Artillery band, the festivities were prolonged so late an hour, that the moon had already risen on the dancers before the first boat quitted the ship.

On the 27th April, the ships were ready for sea, and the wind fair for the Nore; but it was Friday, and Parry, though eager enough to be off, was unwilling to cast even the shadow of an evil omen upon his enterprise, by loosing his sails on that day of the week. The next morning the wind changed, and, after waiting in vain two days for it to shift to a favourable quarter, the ships were towed as far as the Nore, and finally left the river on the 8th of May. His forbearance in not leaving Deptford on an unlucky day was thus rewarded by the curious coincidence, that they bade farewell to the Thames on the same Tuesday of the year as that on which

they ha
pleasing
stitious,
with wh
possible.

While
river, a r
one of th
former e
Melville
instructi
swearing
The rest
lecture d
death.

"I have
stalking a
violence,
inch haws
to make a
ship from
nerve. In
called for,
our return
fitted out,
tion, one of
accompany
one of the
greatly on
my crew.
ordered it o

the "Fury,"
and Monday,
e day. Under
and his first
"spree" fully
all hands were
ated with flags
It was ar-
Fury" should
side of which
ind of general
on the assem-
ing strains of
e prolonged to
already risen
t quitted the

ready for sea,
t was Friday,
be off, was
an evil omen
s on that day
wind changed,
for it to shift
were towed as
ver on the 8th
iving Deptford
by the curious
to the Thames
that on which

they had sailed on the former voyage. "This is pleasing," he writes, "because sailors are superstitious, and have a great fancy for lucky days, with which I always think it best to comply, if possible."

While the ships were on their way down the river, a melancholy accident occurred. John Gordon, one of the "Fury's" seamen, had accompanied the former expedition, and, during the long winter at Melville Island, had derived such benefit from the instruction received on board, that, from a reckless, swearing man, he became an altered character. The rest is given in Sir E. Parry's own words, in a lecture delivered at Southampton the year before his death.

"I have his fine, tall, powerful figure now before me, stalking across the ice, when it was breaking up with violence, almost under his feet, with the end of a six-inch hawser over one shoulder, and an axe on the other, to make a hole in the ice for an anchor, to secure the ship from danger, often requiring unusual activity and nerve. In such cases, John Gordon was the man always called for, and the man always at hand. The year after our return to England, a fresh Arctic Expedition was fitted out, under my command, and, to my great satisfaction, one of the first men who presented themselves to accompany me was John Gordon, to whom I gladly gave one of the best petty officer's ratings. And I reckoned greatly on the example such a man would set to all of my crew. But God, in his mysterious providence, had ordered it otherwise. When the ship had dropped down

to Gravesend, Gordon was sent in a boat, one morning, to lay a kedge anchor. In throwing the anchor out of the boat, one of the flukes caught the gunwale, bringing it to the water's edge. The tide running very strong, Gordon saw that the boat must be swamped, and the crew greatly endangered, if the anchor were not instantly released. He flew from the stern sheets past the other men, and, by the utmost effort of his own muscular power, lifted the anchor clear, just in time to save the boat. But, in so doing, he neglected his own personal safety. As the anchor ran down, the bight of the hawser got round his body, and dragged him out of the boat,—and we have never seen John Gordon from that moment to this! I cannot describe the sensation this melancholy catastrophe occasioned in the ship, for Gordon was respected and beloved by all."

Owing to contrary winds, it was a considerable time before the ships were clear of the Orkneys.

"However," Captain Parry writes, "I do not in the least regret our detention, as I am certain we are too early for commencing our operations in Hudson's Straits, and it gives me an opportunity of confirming the good accounts of myself and our ships to a later date. My dearest mother anticipated, in one of her letters, our having commenced our regular Sunday church-service on board the 'Fury.' This was not the case, however, till to-day. . . . Nothing can, possibly, be more delightful than our little church. We had, while last in England, the Morning Hymn and Hundredth Psalm added to our organ, the former to be played at the commencement of the service, the latter at the end of the Litany,

[1821.]

which ad
as does al
his gown.

Nothing
passage a
qualities
encounter
an advan
on his tw
sorely tr
"Alexan
they fell i
about sev
Hudson's
which ha
dismissed,
letters.
Captain P
of its exp
would hav
deep religi

"My dea
"Th
will finally
letter, whic
mation of c

• The Rev.
lain and Astro

one morning,
anchor out of
vale, bringing
very strong,
ped, and the
not instantly
ast the other
secular power,
ve the boat
ersonal safety.
e hawser got
e boat,—and
at moment to
s melancholy
Gordon was

considerable
Orkneys.

o not in the
n we are too
son's Straits,
ng the good
r date. My
letters, our
urch-service
se, however,
be more de-
while last in
Psalm added
o commence-
the Litany,

which adds a good deal to the solemnity of the whole, as does also a regular chaplain performing the service in his gown.*

Nothing of consequence occurred during the passage across the Atlantic; the ships, whose sailing qualities were well tested in the gales which they encountered, were found to be of very equal powers, an advantage fully appreciated by Parry, who, on his two previous voyages, had had his patience sorely tried by the sluggish movements of the "Alexander" and "Griper." On the 14th June, they fell in with the first iceberg in Davis' Straits, about seven degrees to the east of the mouth of Hudson's Straits. Here, the "Nautilus" transport, which had accompanied them from the Nore, was dismissed, bringing home the last despatches and letters. Among the latter was the following from Captain Parry to his parents, which, though, in some of its expressions, differing materially from what he would have written in later life, exhibits a tone of deep religious feeling:—

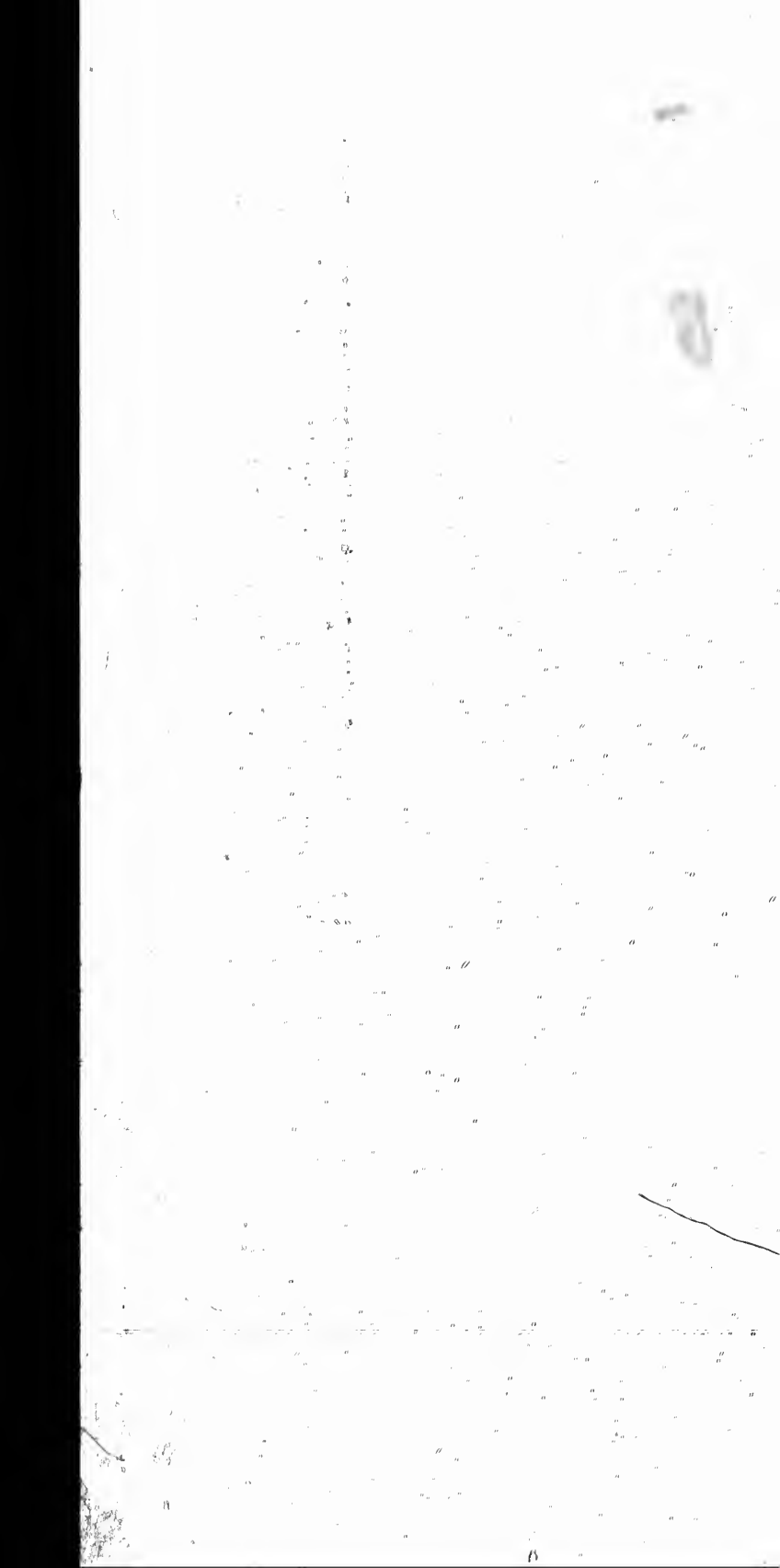
"H. M. S. 'Fury,' off Hudson's Straits.

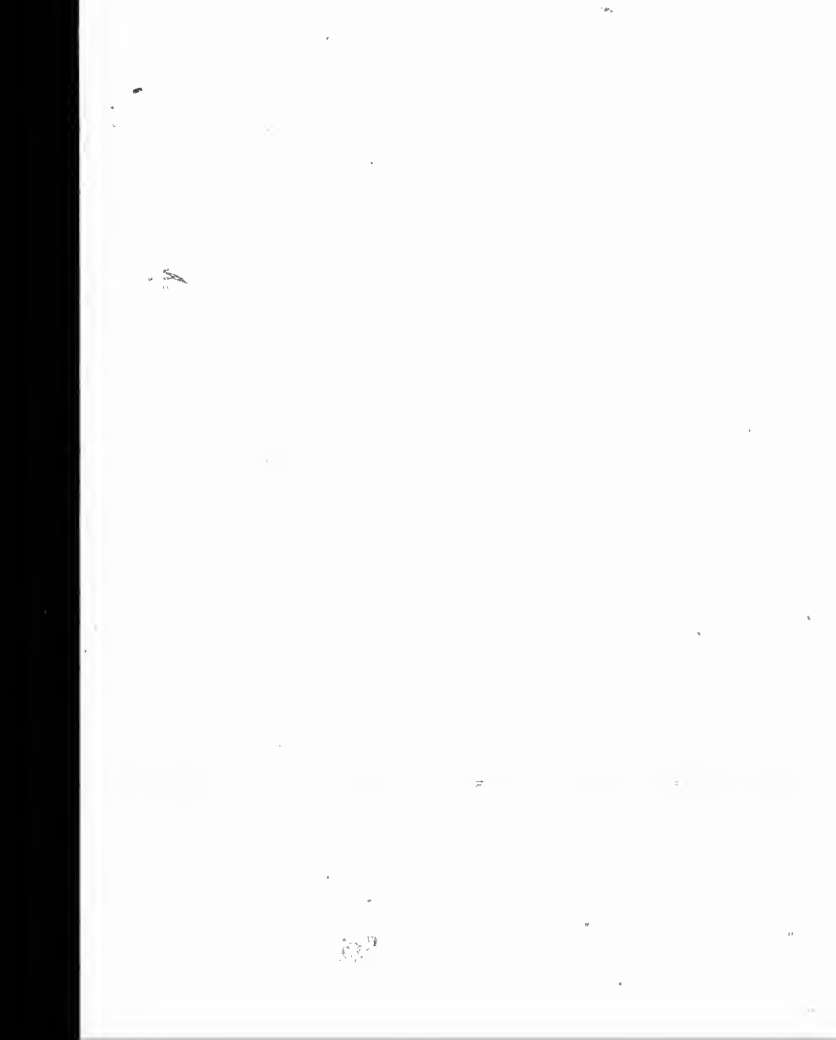
"June 21, 1821.

"My dearest Parents,

"The time being near at hand when the transport will finally leave us for England, I gladly commence my letter, which will probably convey to you the last information of our movements which can reach you for a

* The Rev. George Fisher accompanied this expedition, as Chaplain and Astronomer.





long time. I feel, in this event, as if a second separation were about to take place from those most dear to me in the world; but I also feel that the Being, who has hitherto kept us, will keep us still, however distant we are from each other, and to whatever length of time it may please God to continue our separation. . . . I thank God that I am in excellent health, to enable me to perform, by His gracious assistance, the duties of the station to which He has called me. I trust I am duly thankful for His mercies to me, for the success He has granted me, and for any future worldly prospects; but I am much more thankful that I can safely say I never felt so strongly the vanity, uncertainty, and comparative unimportance of everything this world can give, and the paramount necessity of preparation for another and a better life than this. . . . My dearest Parents, may God, of His infinite mercy, bless, protect, and make you happy! He is my witness, that I would willingly lay down the life He has given me to secure your happiness or comfort, if these can be expected in this life. Whether we are to meet again here, God only knows; but of this He has assured us, that we can, by earnestly imploring His grace and assistance, and by our own best endeavours, secure to ourselves a meeting where shall be joy and happiness, without a single drawback, for ever and ever. Once more, God bless you! He who knows the secrets of all hearts can alone know the deep and ardent affection of your grateful and affectionate son,

“W. E. PARRY.”

On the second day after parting with the transport, the ships entered Hudson's Straits; but their

progress v
which ove
which they

“It requ
amidst scen
the impress
not till them
and the min
and desolati

They we
drifted abo
swell of the
now and th
dash the shi
that no ves
could have v
slowly to th
Esquimaux,
with those of
filthy custom

“On the w
us not to rece
general behavi
this part of H
by an annual
hundred years
attend a first i
out having im
which adorn or

progress was much impeded by ice and dense mists, which overhung the bleak northern shore, along which they made their way.

"It requires," writes Parry, "a few days to be passed amidst scenes of this nature, to erase, in a certain degree, the impressions left by more animated landscapes; and not till then, perhaps, does the eye become familiarised, and the mind reconciled, to prospects of utter barrenness and desolation, such as these rugged shores."

They were, at this time, completely beset, and drifted about at random with the tides; while the swell of the Atlantic, setting down the strait, every now and then separated the masses sufficiently to dash the ships against the ice alongside, with a force that no vessel strengthened in the ordinary way could have withstood. As they worked their way slowly to the westward, they fell in with a tribe of Esquimaux, whose rude manners strongly contrasted with those of any they had before seen, and whose filthy customs disgusted all on board.

"On the whole" (Parry says), "it was impossible for us not to receive a very unfavourable impression of the general behaviour, and moral character, of the natives of this part of Hudson's Strait, who seem to have acquired by an annual intercourse with our ships for nearly a hundred years, many of the vices which, unhappily, attend a first intercourse with the civilised world, without having imbibed any of the virtues or refinements which adorn or render it happy."

The difficult navigation of Hudson's Strait occupied a whole month, for it was not until August 2nd that they reached the north-east corner of Southampton Island. Of the existence of a passage to the north of this island many doubts had been raised. Eighty years before, the name of "Frozen Strait" had been laid down in the charts, upon the authority of Captain Middleton, but some at home had impugned his honesty, and boldly asserted that this strait was a chimæra of his own imagination. Such being the case, it rested now with Parry to choose between Middleton and his accusers; in other words, to decide whether he should at once assume the strait in question to be a reality, or take the more certain but circuitous course round the south of Southampton Island, by which the distance to be traversed before reaching Repulse Bay would be increased to nearly 150 leagues. After the most anxious consideration, he determined to pursue the bolder course of attempting the direct passage of the Frozen Strait; "though," he confessed, "not without some apprehension of the risk he was incurring, and of the serious loss of time which, in case of failure, either from the non-existence of the strait, or from the insuperable obstacles which its name implied, would thus be inevitably occasioned to the expedition." The result proved that he was right in preferring the ocular testimony of his predecessor to the speculations of his accusers. The Frozen Strait, which Middleton had

seen, but
be by no
Slowly,
way thro
dangerou
covery, v
free from
would ha
rate clim
York, hav
Royal Hi
continued
suddenly
immediate
being awa
A boat wa
row round
from the
smallest ho
soon retur
true to it
subject was
The first
the grand o
(as Parry
corner of A
gained, tha
continent it
the mouth
But they w

seen, but not attempted, was found to exist, and to be by no means unworthy of its disagreeable name. Slowly, but surely, the discovery ships made their way through the floes and hummocks, rendered more dangerous by the prevailing fogs. The only discovery, worthy of mention, was a magnificent bay, free from ice, and "possessing many advantages that would have rendered it invaluable in a more temperate climate." This was named after the Duke of York, having been entered on the birth-day of his Royal Highness. Leaving this inviting spot, they continued their course as before, until, the weather suddenly clearing up, they found a continuous shore immediately ahead. They had, in fact, without being aware of it, actually entered Repulse Bay. A boat was at once detached from the "Hecla" to row round the further extremity, where alone, from the overlapping of one or two headlands, the smallest hope of a passage could exist. The party soon returned, and reported that Repulse Bay was true to its name, so that all conjecture on that subject was now set at rest for ever.

The first problem of the voyage being thus solved, the grand object still remained, viz., to "get hold" (as Parry expressed himself) "of the north-east corner of America." This much, however, had been gained, that they had at last "got hold" of the continent itself, and the ships accordingly repassed the mouth of the bay, and proceeded northwards. But they were not yet clear of the strait of ill-

omened name. "The obstructions and difficulties to be encountered were as little known as the geography of this part of the coast of America, along the line of which Captain Parry was directed to keep, in proceeding to the northward, and to examine every creek and inlet, which might afford a practicable passage to the westward. In fulfilling this part of his instructions, never, since the voyages of Vancouver along the north-west coast of America, was a line of unknown coast explored with more indefatigable zeal and perseverance, or with more minuteness, under the most appalling difficulties." "The tides now encountered were so strong, and the ice-laden eddies so violent, that the ships were sometimes completely turned round, to the imminent risk of the rudders, and, indeed, the whole framework of the vessels. But this was not all; for, after having, with infinite labour, advanced some distance to the north, through the labyrinth of ice, the floe to which they were attached drifted southwards, and actually carried them back to the same spot where they had been a month before. Under these vexatious circumstances,

"To consider," (Parry writes,) "what might have been effected in this interval, (which included the very best part of the navigable season) had we been previously aware of the position and extent of the American Continent, about this meridian, is, in itself, certainly unavailing, but it serves to show the value of even the smallest

* Quarterly Review, vol. xxx.

geograph
must be
could w
ton, by
determin
the time
might h
rounding
of Amer
northern

Till t
spent in
the coas
command
occasion,
another,
actually
amounted
from the
testifies t
expedition
his person
mand: —

"Captain
get the ship
more in the
ward until
the ships sh
ics permitted
pared, with e

geographical information, in seas where not an hour must be thrown away, or unprofitably employed. Nor could we help fancying, that had Bylot, Fox, and Middleton, by their joint exertions, succeeded in satisfactorily determining, thus far, the extent of the continent of land, the time, which we had lately occupied in this manner, might have been more advantageously employed in rounding, by a more direct route, the north-east point of America, and even in pursuing our way along its northern shores."

Till the end of September, the whole time was spent in the examination of several deep creeks on the coast. In this difficult and tedious task the commander set a worthy example to all. On one occasion, he was absent from the ships eight, on another, nine days and nights, and the extent of coast actually discovered, and laid down on the charts, amounted to two hundred leagues. The following, from the pen of one of the "Fury's" officers, testifies to his cheerful endurance on these trying expeditions, as well as to the affectionate anxiety for his personal safety, felt by those under his command:—

"September, 1821.

"Captain Parry determined, the moment we could get the ship out of her present situation, to proceed once more in the boats, and examine the coast to the southward until he should reach Gore Bay; directing that the ships should follow in that direction, whenever the ice permitted. A boat from each ship having been prepared, with eight days' provisions, Captain Parry, accom-

panied again by Mr. Ross and Mr. Sherer, in the 'Hecla's' boat, with Mr. McLaren, assistant surgeon of the 'Hecla,' left us at four o'clock, on the 14th September, to pursue his examination.

"On the morning of the 21st, the ships were got under way, and all sail made to the southward, keeping as close to the western, or right hand shore of the inlets, as possible, in order to avoid missing the boats, should they be on the return. On the morning of the 22nd, the wind came from the northward, and gradually freshened to a stiff breeze, continuing throughout the day, with occasional showers of sleet and snow. In the evening the weather became more inclement, and a very heavy fall of snow added considerably to the anxiety we began to feel on account of Captain Parry and his party, who were victualled for eight days, and had been absent seven.

"The whole of the 23rd passed without any sign or appearance of the boats, and (though I felt sure Captain Parry had not neglected such precautionary measures as would enable him to extend his resources for a day or two,) the idea of their being reduced to the necessity of even a short allowance of provisions in such a climate, at this season, exposed, as they were, to all its inclemencies, was sufficient to excite all our commiseration and sympathy, independently of the more fearful consideration, that some serious disaster might be the cause of their delay. With these feelings, we were delighted to hear that Captain Lyon intended to get under way at daylight, and run to the southward to look for them. The weather moderated in the course of the day, and the wind became light, and drew round to the westward. At daylight on the 24th, the ships' anchors were weighed,

and all sail had not become dis- without a increased ice had be and we be off, and wo thousand f disasters v 7.50 P.M., distance fro from the sh in a few min of its being port-fire. I of anxiety, over every c when, at 9 o on board th suffered a w The obstruc cause of freq been obliged land, before tion, Captain and, as they deer, besides vision, and th venison now r

The season rain froze as

Sherer, in the
 tant surgeon of
 4th September,
 were got under
 d, keeping as
 f the inlets, as
 s, should they
 the 22nd, the
 ally freshened
 the day, with
 n the evening
 a very heavy
 ety we began
 is party, who
 been absent

t any sign or
 sure Captain
 y measures as
 for a day or
 e necessity of
 ch a climate,
 its inclemen-
 seration and
 ul considera-
 the cause of
 delighted to
 nder way at
 k for them.
 he day, and
 e westward.
 re weighed,

and all sail made along the land to the southward. We had not gained above six or eight miles, when the wind became directly contrary ; and when the night closed in, without any appearance of the boats, our anxiety was increased to a most alarming degree. A large body of ice had been observed to the southward the whole day, and we became apprehensive that this might cut them off, and would equally prevent our approach to them. A thousand fearful consequences of such, or other similar disasters were haunting our imaginations, when, at 7.50 P. M., the flash of a musket was observed at some distance from us. A blue light was immediately burned from the ships, lights hoisted, and muskets flashed, and, in a few minutes, we had the happiness to be fully assured of its being our boats returning, by their burning a port-fire. It is necessary to be placed in a similar state of anxiety, to understand the joy which diffused itself over every countenance, and which was still heightened, when, at 9 o'clock, Captain Parry and all his people got on board the ships, in excellent health, without having suffered a want, privation, or inconvenience of any kind. The obstruction they had met from ice had been the cause of frequent delays, and they had, on this morning, been obliged to carry their boats for a mile and a half on land, before they could proceed ; but, at the first detention, Captain Parry reduced the allowance of bread, &c., and, as they had been fortunate in procuring two reindeer, besides hares and grouse, there was no lack of provision, and they had sufficient for two days, besides the venison now remaining."

The season was now fast drawing to a close ; the rain froze as it fell, rendering the decks and ropes

as smooth and slippery as glass, while the increasing darkness, added to the rapid formation of the young ice, gave too evident notice that winter was close at hand. Accordingly, a convenient bay in a small island, off the entrance of Lyon inlet, was selected for winter quarters. On the 8th of October, the ships were moved into their places, through a canal cut for the purpose, and, in a few hours, firmly frozen in.

An arctic winter was, by this time, no novelty to the crews of the "Fury" and "Hecla," and the experience of Winter Harbour had taught Captain Parry the best means to be employed, for the preservation of health and comfort. The theatre, from which so much amusement had been before derived, was now "rigged out" afresh, on a grander and more commodious scale, with its decorations much increased; while the improved mode of warming the ships, by means of Sylvester's stoves, prevented the inconvenience they had before experienced from the cold.

"It must not be supposed" (writes one of the officers), "that the pleasure afforded by these exhibitions arose from the great merit of the performers, and the excellence of the acting. The audience were a class ready to be amused by any novelty, and, in an especial manner, to be gratified by seeing the officers, to whom they were in the habit of looking up with respect and obedience, voluntarily exerting themselves for their sole amusement. The exertion was not made in vain; the

men were impossible pressed with expressing of this oc baneful at long and te

Of one
17th of D
performed
a manner,
the men, a
utility of t
tainment
tion of an
the comma
a lady, who
from those
evenings, F
himself, or
in mustering
that of Cap
in which hi
spicuous par
cabin were
outside migh
"More skil
smiled at the
incline them t

the increasing
of the young
r was close
y in a small
was selected
October, the
ugh a canal
ours, firmly

no novelty
a," and the
ght Captain
or the pre-
eatre, from
ore derived,
randr and
itions much
warming the
evented the
ed from the

the officers),
itions arose
l the excel-
class ready
cial manner,
whom they
ct and obe-
r their sole
n vain; the

men were amused, and to their hearts' content. It is impossible to witness such a scene, without being impressed with a full conviction of its value, and without expressing a hope, that nothing might deprive the men of this occasional relief from ennui, the natural and baneful attendant on an uninformed mind, during the long and tedious winter."

Of one play, "The Poor Gentleman," acted on the 17th of December, Parry observes, that "it was performed by the officers in so admirable and feeling a manner, as to excite uncommon interest among the men, and to convince him, more than ever, of the utility of their theatrical amusements." These entertainments were occasionally varied by the exhibition of an excellent magic lantern, presented to the commander, for the use of the expedition, by a lady, who persisted in keeping her name a secret from those whom she was thus serving. On other evenings, Parry, who had no notion of being idle himself, or of allowing others to be so, succeeded in mustering, alternately in his own cabin, and in that of Captain Lyon, a very respectable orchestra, in which his own violin took not the least conspicuous part. On these occasions, the doors of the cabin were thrown open, that the ship's company outside might enjoy the music.

"More skilful amateurs" (says Parry) "might have smiled at these our humble concerts; but it will not incline them to think less of the science they admire, to

be assured, that, in these remote, and desolate regions of the globe, it has often furnished us with the most pleasurable sensations which our situation was capable of affording. Independently of the mere gratification to the ear, there is, perhaps, scarcely a person in the world really fond of music, in whose mind its sound is not, more or less, connected with his far distant home."

For a couple of hours, during those evenings which were not thus occupied, a school for teaching the men reading and writing was established on the lower deck of each of the ships, that in the "Fury" under the superintendence of the purser, Mr. Hooper. Attendance was quite voluntary, but so good a use was made by the seamen of the advantages thus afforded, that, when the expedition returned to England, there was not a man on board who could not read his Bible.

In the midst of these occupations, the shortest day passed over their heads, without any of the interest which it had excited on a former occasion.

"In fact," (as Parry observes,) "our winter was no longer an experiment; our comforts were greatly increased, and the prospect of an early release from the ice as favourable as could be desired. In short, what with reading, writing, making and calculating observations, observing the various natural phenomena, and taking the exercise necessary to preserve health, nobody felt any symptoms of ennui, during our imprisonment in winter quarters."

With o
continued
the polar
use of anti
dition. T
mustard an
owing to
now carrie
amusing in
tion, during
these veget
detained at
with some
carpenter (
belonged to
stow away
to grumble,
article in qu
John P—
mind! Dep
his head, an
sacks were, a
voyage across
for the carpe
dered P—
mere fancy
remembered.
rior was dete
however, into
Days and m

late regions of the most pleasure was capable of gratification to in the world sound is not, t home."

ose evenings for teaching established on , that in the f the purser, oluntary, but ammen of the he expedition nan on board

the shortest any of the former occa-

inter was no re greatly in- ease from the n short, what ating observa- enomena, and ealth, nobody risonment in

With one exception, the health of the crews continued excellent. Scurvy, the great enemy of the polar voyager, was kept at a distance by the use of antiscorbutics, liberally supplied to the expedition. To these was added a regular growth of mustard and cress, in boxes filled with mould, which, owing to the superior warmth of the ships, was now carried on on a larger scale than before. An amusing incident is connected with the preservation, during the voyage out, of the mould in which these vegetables were grown. While the ships were detained at Kirkwall, a boat came off to the "Fury" with some sacks full of earth, which the ship's carpenter (an Aberdeen man, who had formerly belonged to the merchant service,) was ordered to stow away below. At this he ventured somewhat to grumble, and to question the utility of the article in question. "Never mind!" says his mate, John P——, from whom the account comes, "never mind! Depend on it the Captain has something in his head, and it 'll be all right!" The obnoxious sacks were, accordingly, stowed away, but, during the voyage across the Atlantic, they proved too much for the carpenter's patience, and, at length, he ordered P—— to throw the lumber overboard, as a mere fancy on the part of the Captain, no longer remembered. P—— shook his head, but his superior was determined, and away went the bags, not, however, into the sea, but, at all events, out of sight. Days and months passed, and the affair was for-

gotten. Winter Island was reached, and the ships were frozen in. One day, an order was given to the carpenter to provide some long shallow boxes. This done, — “Now then, my man,” says the Captain “for those sacks of earth!” Down comes the unfortunate carpenter to his mate, in a state of ludicrous perplexity, “Eh! P——, but what will we do, man? — Here’s the skipper singing out for the sacks we heaved overboard!” “We, indeed!” says P——, “but never mind, it’s all right; they never went overboard at all!” and, doubtless, many of his messmates had cause, at Winter Island, to be grateful to him that it *was* all right.

Christmas day was now past, and the new year had already commenced, when a circumstance unexpectedly occurred, which served still further to while away the tedium of the yet remaining months of imprisonment, and gave, moreover, to this second voyage a character of its own. On the 1st of February, the look-out on board the “Hecla” reported that a party of strange people were advancing over the ice towards the ship, from the westward. The glass being directed towards them, they were found to be Esquimaux, and some appearance of huts, at the distance of about two miles in the same direction, was then, for the first time, discovered. Parry, with two or three officers, and a few men, at once set out to meet their unexpected visitors, with whom they were, shortly, on most intimate terms. Nothing could exceed their orderly and quiet be-

d, and the ship
was given to the
ow boxes. This
ys the Captain
n comes the un-
a state of judi-
t what will w
ring out for the
We, indeed!
all right; they
doubtless, many
er-Island, to be
l the new year
circumstance un-
still further to
aining months
, to this second
On the 1st of
e "Hecla" re-
were advancing
the westward.
em, they were
appearance of
es in the same
e, discovered.
a few men, at
visitors, with
timate terms
and quiet be-
aviour, contrasting strongly with their brethren of
Hudson's Strait. They appeared, at a distance, to
have arms in their hands, but these proved, on nearer
inspection, to be a few blades of whalebone, intended
as a peace-offering, or for barter. Some of the
women of the party, whose ~~some~~ clothes of
seerskin attracted the notice of the officers, began,
to the astonishment of the latter, to strip, for the
purpose of selling their garments, though the ther-
mometer was at 23° below zero. It soon appeared,
however, that there was nothing very dreadful in the
matter, as each had a complete double suit. Parry
now expressed, by signs, his wish to accompany
them to their huts, with which request they willingly
complied, some going on before to fasten up the
dogs, lest they should run away at the sight of so
many strange faces. The Esquimaux village, if it
may be so called, consisted of five huts, with a com-
plete establishment of canoes, sledges, and dogs,
and about sixty men, women, and children, seemingly
settled as if they had been there for months. It
puzzled Parry, not a little, to divine how they had
escaped notice on board the ships, where so many
eyes were continually on the look out for anything
that could afford variety or interest. But the pro-
blem was solved some days after, when, having re-
quested their newly-made friends to go through the
process of building a hut, it was accomplished so
speedily, as to show that a very few hours would
suffice to complete the whole village as it stood. The



party now entered one of the huts, all of which were formed entirely of snow and ice. After creeping through two low passages, having each its arched doorway, they found themselves in a small circular apartment, of which the roof was a perfect arched dome. From this room three doorways led to as many others of a similar form, lighted by round windows of ice, neatly fitted into the roof. The women were seated on their beds of skins, each with her little fireplace or lamp, and surrounded by her domestic utensils, while the children crept behind their mothers, alarmed at the sound of unknown voices and the sight of so many strangers.

The respectful and good-humoured behaviour of these poor people made a favourable impression on their guests, which was not lessened during the almost daily intercourse which now ensued. With one or two exceptions, their honesty was always strikingly displayed. If a glove or handkerchief were dropped, or left behind in the huts, they would restore it to the owner, often taking the trouble to travel to the ships for the purpose. On one occasion some of the "Hecla's" officers bought two dogs, which made their escape to their old quarters. The next day, after the departure of the Esquimaux from the ships, it was found that they had left the same animals carefully tied up on board. Their integrity will appear the more remarkable, when we consider that nearly all the articles, even those of trifling value, which met their eyes, were

much pri
have bee
music wa
"Hecla,"
of amuse
huts, and
a song, w
remarkabl
name wa
showed so
understan
distinguish
men woul
caring onl
his means,
hammer, a
plainly th
utility and
following
pleasing tr

"She had
canoe, and
marines, the
latter from
she had fail
she immedi
warmth and
prehend her
her words u
wards, when

all of which were
After creeping
each its arched
a small circular
a perfect arched
rways led to as
ghted by round
the roof. The
skins, each with
rrounded by her
rept behind their
unknown voices,

ed behaviour of
le impression on
ed during the
ensued. With
ty was always
or handkerchiefs
uts, they would
the trouble to

On one occasion,
ght two dogs
quarters. The
he Esquimaux
they had left
board. Their
arkable, when
les, even those
eyes, were a

much prized by them, as gold or jewels would have been by civilised people. Their delight in music was unbounded, and the fiddle on board the "Hecla," as well as the organ, were endless sources of amusement. One day, Parry paid a visit to the huts, and prevailed on one of the women to sing him a song, which she willingly did, and displayed a remarkably soft voice, and an excellent ear. Her name was Iligliuk, and, almost every day, she showed some fresh symptom of the superiority of understanding, for which she was so remarkably distinguished. While the majority of her countrymen would stand stupidly at the armourer's forge, caring only to have some spear-heads fashioned by his means, Iligliuk would watch every stroke of the hammer, and each blast of the bellows, showing plainly that her attention was occupied with the utility and apparent simplicity of the process. The following anecdote, related by Parry, displays a pleasing trait of her character.

"She had promised to cover for me a little model of a canoe, and had, in fact, sent it to me by the serjeant of marines, though I had not rightly understood from the latter from which of the women it came. Believing that she had failed in her promise, I taxed her with it, when she immediately defended herself with considerable warmth and seriousness, but without making me comprehend her meaning. Finding that she was wasting her words upon me, she said no more till an hour afterwards, when, the serjeant accidentally coming into the

cabin, she, with the utmost composure, but with a decision of manner peculiar to herself, took hold of his arm to engage his attention, and then, looking him steadfastly in the face, accused him of not having faithfully executed her commission to me. The mistake was thus instantly explained, and I thanked Iligliuk for her canoe; but it is impossible for me to describe the quiet yet proud satisfaction displayed in her countenance, after having thus cleared herself from the imputation of a breach of promise."

It occurred to Parry, that the superior intelligence of this Esquimaux woman might be advantageously employed for the purpose of communicating some knowledge of the geographical outline of the coast, along which they were to make their way when the ice broke up. The first attempt of this kind was made by placing several sheets of paper before her, and roughly drawing, on a large scale, an outline of the land about Repulse Bay and Winter Island. This being done, the pencil was placed in her hand, and she, soon comprehending the nature of her task, continued the outline, naming the principal places as she proceeded. The scale being large, it was necessary, as she arrived at the end of one piece of paper, to tack on another, until she had, at length, filled a dozen sheets, and had completely lost sight of Winter Island at the other end of the table. Her ready comprehension induced Parry to try again on a smaller scale, and this succeeded better. As she traced the windings of the coast to the northward of their present quarters,

"It was
Parry writ
pense depic
group, till
tracings of
Our surpris
degree, be i
paper, Iligli
to the west
to come wit
Bay. . . .
interfere wi
requested h
when she im
knew no mo
The north
found after
sented it. M
the expediti
finding the c
the north of
Iligliuk h
of these was
supposed, wa
she received
is, that, befor
leave Winter
remarks of h

"I am comp
the superior u

but with a de-
took hold of his
en, looking him
not having faith-
The mistake was
Iligliuk for her
scribe the quiet
countenance, at
mputation of a

or intelligence
advantageously
nicipating some
of the coast,
way when the
this kind was
er before her,
an outline of
Winter Island.
in her hand,
e of her task,
ncipal places
arge, it was
one piece of
d, at length,
y lost sight of
table. Her
try again on
ter. As she
northward of

"It would have amused an unconcerned looker-on," Parry writes, "to have observed the anxiety and suspense depicted on the countenances of *our* part of the group, till this was accomplished, for never were the tracings of a pencil watched with more eager solicitude. Our surprise and satisfaction may, therefore, in some degree, be imagined, when, without taking it from the paper, Iligliuk brought the continental coast short round to the westward, and afterwards to the S. S. W., so as to come within three or four days' journey of Repulse Bay. . . . Being desirous of seeing whether she would interfere with Wager River, as we knew it to exist, I requested her to continue the coast line to the south, when she immediately dropped the pencil, and said she knew no more about it."

The north-east point of America was, in fact, found afterwards to be where Iligliuk had represented it. Meanwhile, the spirits of all concerned in the expedition were raised, by the expectation of finding the desired passage at so short a distance to the north of Winter Island.

Iligliuk had, however, her failings, and the chief of these was vanity,—a feeling which, as may be supposed, was not a little increased by the attentions she received from her European friends. The fact is, that, before the time came for the Esquimaux to leave Winter Island, she was quite spoiled. Parry remarks of her:—

"I am compelled to acknowledge that, in proportion as the superior understanding of this extraordinary woman

became more and more developed, her head (for what female head is indifferent to praise?) began to be turned with the general attention and numberless presents she received. The superior decency, and even modesty, of her behaviour had combined with her intellectual qualities to raise her, in our estimation, far above her companions; and I often heard others express, what I could not but agree in, that for Iligliuk alone, of all the Esquimaux women, that kind of respect could be entertained, which modesty in a woman never fails to command in our sex. Thus regarded, she had been always freely admitted into the ships, the quarter-masters at the gangway never thinking of refusing entrance to the 'wise woman,' as they called her. Whenever any explanation was necessary between the Esquimaux and us, Iligliuk was sent for as an interpreter, and she thus found herself rising into a degree of consequence, to which, but for us, she could never have attained. Notwithstanding a more than ordinary share of good sense on her part, it will not, therefore, be wondered at, that she became giddy with her exaltation. In short, Iligliuk in February, and Iligliuk in April, were, confessedly, very different persons; and it was at last amusing to recollect, though not very easy to persuade oneself, that the woman who now sat demurely in a chair, so confidently expecting the notice of those around her, and she who had at first, with eager and wild delight, assisted in cutting snow for the building of a hut, with the hope of obtaining a single needle, were actually one and the same individual."

The end of May had now arrived, but there was, as yet, no prospect of release for the ships. On shore, vegetation seemed labouring to commence, but the

snow still lay
ward, appeara
their former
been, before t
of hard rain, c
to a greenish
its dissolution
now about to l
summer place
had, throughou
and, on more
hunters had ret
the whole party
by supplies of b
barterings, they
like simplicity i
most valuable pe
care that they
now, at the fin
with several valu
of so sudden an i
serious, especial
them into hyste
succeeded by flo
with their sledg
a sufficient num
people greeted th
in the true Kabl
oon out of sight,
lone.

snow still lay thickly in most parts, while to seaward, appearances were even less promising. During their former winter at Melville Island, there had been, before this period of the season, several hours of hard rain, changing the white surface of the ice to a greenish colour, and aiding most effectually in its dissolution. The Esquimaux were, however, now about to leave the ships, and to migrate to their summer place of residence to the northward. They had, throughout, been treated with great kindness, and, on more than one occasion, when the seal hunters had returned empty handed for days together, the whole party had been saved from actual starvation by supplies of biscuit dust from the ships. In their partings, they had showed, from the first, a child-like simplicity in their willingness to part with their most valuable possessions; but Parry had taken good care that they should be no losers in the end, and now, at the final leave-taking, he presented them with several valuable gifts. The immediate results of so sudden an influx of wealth seemed likely to be serious, especially to the women, whose joy sent them into hysterical fits of immoderate laughter, succeeded by floods of tears. As they moved off with their sledges, drawn by themselves, for want of a sufficient number of dogs, these light-hearted people greeted their benefactors with three cheers, in the true Kabloona (English) style. They were soon out of sight, and the voyagers were once more alone.

At length, on the 2nd July, after having nearly completed the ninth month at Winter Island, the ships, partly by means of channels laboriously cut through the ice, and partly by the action of the wind drifting the heavy ice from the land, finally effected their escape, and stood to the north, up Fox Channel. On one side, the shore was completely lined with ice, while, on the other, huge floes were drifting rapidly about with wind and tide, leaving a channel of a few hundred yards in width, which, however, was often quite blocked up. Once, the ships were swept against each other; and, after some grinding and squeezing, they considered themselves fortunate in escaping with the loss of one of the "Hecla's" boats which was torn in pieces by the "Fury's" anchor. On another occasion, the friction of the "Hecla's" hawsers was so great, as nearly to cut through the bitheads, and, ultimately, to set them on fire, so that it was necessary for men to stand by with buckets of water. The pressure, at the same time, made her heel over considerably, and lifted her stern up, with a wedge, several feet above the water. As she righted, the rudder was unhung with a sudden jerk, and the ship drove several miles to the south, before it could be again secured. To these dangers were added the constant fear of again being beset, and drifted back as before, undiminished by weeks of mortification, however, were spared. On the 12th of July, the examination of a wide opening in the shore led to the discovery of a large fresh water river, vegetation, a cataract upon which was honoured with the name of Admiralty. Favoured with no unimportant navigation, which lay through the field ice, the ships were now bound for Ulligluuk and westward, of which not far off they found that they had yet imagined, which some unbroken shore, met that month, they were of the North. Repeated excursions of the shores of Parry thus described. "At half-past we arrived at a high interest, from the coast, the strait

having nearly
er Island, the
laboriously on
on of the wind
finally effected
Fox Channel
lined with ice
drifting rapidly
annel of a few
ver, was often
were swept
grinding and
fortunate in
Hecla's" boat
ry's" anchor
the "Hecla's"
through the
on fire, so that
with buckets
time, made
r stern up, and
ater. As she
sudden jerk
south, before
dangers were
ng beset, on
ur of weeks
spared. On
wide opening
large fresh

water, river, its deep banks richly clothed with
vegetation, and forming, in one place, a magnificent
cataract upwards of a hundred feet in height, which
was honoured with the name of the secretary of the
Admiralty. After leaving Barrow River, they were
favoured with an uninterrupted run of fifty miles,
no unimportant event in this tedious and uncertain
navigation. Here, the large herds of walruses,
which lay huddled together on the loose pieces of
field ice, confirmed them in their belief that they
were now approaching Igloolik, the country of
Iligliuk and her companions. The passage to the
westward, of which she had given promise, could
not be far off; and, accordingly, on the next day,
they found themselves off a wider opening than any
they had yet discovered. Their vexation may be
imagined, when, instead of a navigable channel,
one unbroken sheet of ice, stretching from shore to
shore, met their expectant eyes. For nearly a
month, they were thus stopped at the very threshold
of the North-West Passage. During this period,
repeated excursions were made on foot, to explore
the shores of the strait of which they had so long
been in search, and the first actual sight of which
Parry thus describes:—

"At half-past five on the morning of the 18th August,
we arrived at a peninsula which promised to prove of
high interest, for it appeared to lead to the very spot
where, from the set of the tide and the trending of the
coast, the strait was most likely to be found; and it

presented, at the same time, a geological character differing from any we had before met with. We now turned nearly due north, and, after passing over a mile and a half of rocky country, we arrived, at about 7 A.M., at the ultimate object of our journey, the extreme northern point of the peninsula, overlooking the narrowest part of the desired strait, which lay immediately below us, two miles in width, and apparently very deep. Beyond us to the west, the shores again separated to the distance of several leagues, and, for more than three points of the compass, in that direction, no land could be seen to the utmost limits of a clear horizon, except one island, six or seven miles distant. Over this we could not entertain a doubt of having discovered the Polar Sea, and, loaded as it was with ice, we already felt as if we were on the point of forcing our way through it, along the northern shores of America.

“After despatching one of our party to the foot of the point for some of the sea water, which was found extremely salt to the taste, we hailed the interesting event of the morning by three hearty cheers, and by a small extra allowance of grog to our people, to drink a safe and speedy passage through the channel just discovered, which I ventured to name by anticipation, **THE STRAIT OF THE FURY AND HECLA**. Having built a pile of stones at the promontory which, from its situation, with respect to the continent of America, I called **CAPE NORTH-EAST**, we walked back to our tent and baggage, these having, for the sake of greater expedition, been left two miles behind, and, after resting a few hours, set out on our return.”

A light easterly breeze at length enabled the ship

to struggle
some distance
ever, almost
the “you
already found
remained, and
the masses
raised the
matter. I
in, that it
whether t
course, an
whether t
At length,
ice, for m
anchors, t
October, h
the Island
again amo
recognised
friends. O
tened “Joh
friendly “I
sent, by one
present to
gratitude, w
had ever rec
In this
passed as
prospects of

gical character
with. We now
ng over a mile
at about 7 A.M.,
y, the extreme
oking the nar-
lay immediately
ntly very deep.
eparated to the
ore than three
o land could be
zon, except one
r this we could
ered the Polar
ready felt as if
way through it.

to the foot of
which was found
the interesting
cheers, and by
people, to drink
channel just
y anticipation,
CLA. Having
which, from its
of America, I
ek to our tent
of greater ex-
, after resting

bled the ships

to struggle through the newly-discovered strait for some distance. The main body of the ice was, however, almost as firm and impracticable as ever, while the "young ice," the certain herald of winter, was already forming on the little open water that remained, and was hourly engaged in connecting afresh the masses whose partial disruption had vainly raised their hopes. A few days more decided the matter. So rapidly, in fact, was the season closing in, that it was for some time doubtful, first of all, whether the ships would be able to retrace their course, and get free of the strait again; and then, whether they could escape being frozen up at sea. At length, after beating about, among the floating ice, for many stormy days, and losing several anchors, they were, finally, on the last day of October, hauled into their second winter-quarters, at the Island of Igloolik. Here they found themselves again among the Esquimaux, among whom they recognised the familiar faces of some of their former friends. One of these, whom the sailors had christened "John Bull," was so overjoyed at meeting the friendly "Kabloonas" once more, that he actually sent, by one of the sailors, a piece of sealskin, as a present to "Paree," being the first offering of real gratitude, without expectation of a return, which he had ever received from these people.

In this good company, the dreary winter was passed as cheerfully as the somewhat gloomy prospects of the expedition would permit. As to

their operations during the coming year, Parry was in great perplexity; but the doubts, at length, resolved themselves into a definite scheme of a daring and hazardous nature. This was to send the "Hecla" home, and, taking from her stores a year's provisions, to continue his voyage alone in the "Fury." For the greater part of the winter, he kept his plan to himself, and when, at length, he made it known, not a murmur was heard from any one of the gallant crews he commanded. Each was willing to return, or to remain, as his commander should decide. In a long letter to his parents, written at this time, to be transmitted to them by Captain Lyon, he thus expresses, in simple yet manly terms, his determination not to relinquish the main object of his voyage without one more struggle, and breathes the spirit of that calm reliance on a higher power, in which his resolution had been taken.

"I, yesterday, communicated to all in both ships the determination to which I had long ago come, of sending the 'Hecla' to England, and continuing our efforts in the 'Fury' singly. Nothing can exceed the lively and animated bustle now going on in our little colony; and it is a source of very great gratification to me, at this particular period, to see the good health generally enjoyed by us. May God continue to us His all-merciful guidance and protection; and I cannot despair of still ultimately effecting our object. I am determined, however, with the continued assistance of Providence, to show that perseverance has not been wanting in this enter-

prise; and
it, while a
ever the ev
country, an
What the is
ours to det
story as far
tale, which
England mu
trust may b
feel comfort
guidance of
be, and spie

Probably
fate of the
been foresta
days, howev
circumstance
in his views.
unknown, sa
whose seden
rally attent
made its unv
among the n
his opinion b
keeping eithe
better judgme
of discovery,
Sea, which l
discovered str

Parry was in length, resolved on a daring and the "Hecla" provisions, "Fury." For his plan to be known, not of the gallant to return, decide. In a time, to be on, he thus his determina-

of his voyage the spirit of in which his

both ships the ne, of sending our efforts in the lively and colony; and it, at this par- rally enjoyed merciful guid- of still ulti- ed, however, nce, to show a this enter-

prise; and no consideration shall induce me to relinquish it, while a reasonable hope of success remains. Whatever the event may be, our efforts shall be worthy of our country, and our return, I trust, at least not inglorious. What the issue is to be, is in much better hands than ours to determine. . . . The 'Hecla' will tell you our story as far as it goes. For the concluding part of the tale, which is 'in the womb of time,' our dear friends in England must patiently wait for the next post, which I trust may be *via* Kamtschatka. They will not fail to feel comfort in knowing that we are ever under the guidance of Him, 'who is about our path, and about our bed, and spieth out all our ways.'

Probably, had this intention been carried out, the fate of the "Erebus" and "Terror" might have been forestalled by that of the "Fury." Only a few days, however, before the liberation of the ships, a circumstance occurred, which effected a total change in his views. The scurvy, which had hitherto been unknown, save in a few cases among the officers, whose sedentary pursuits rendered them less generally attentive to habits of regular exercise, now made its unwelcome appearance most unequivocally among the men. The surgeon was consulted, and his opinion being, decidedly, against the wisdom of keeping either of the ships out a third winter, Parry's better judgment prevailed over his zeal in the cause of discovery, and, with a passing sigh for the Polar Sea, which lay at the western gates of his newly discovered strait, he resolved to make the best of his

way home in company with the "Hecla." He was further confirmed in this change of determination by a last sight he took of the strait, where the barrier of ice remained as firmly and apparently as hopelessly fixed as ever. The unexampled lateness of the season also convinced him of the little progress he could hope to make in an onward direction, during the coming summer. As it was, it was not until the end of the second week in August that the ships were finally released; and, even then, the singular mode of their progress southward, from Igloolik to their old winter-quarters at Winter Island, proved how little could have been effected in a contrary direction. The wind failing, and the ice closing in around them, they were, without the smallest possibility of exertion on their own part, drifted at random down Fox Channel, now driven among shoals, with only a few inches of water to spare, now whirling round a headland, at the rate of two or three knots an hour. Nor was this all. The season was so far advanced, that, at one time, it seemed by no means improbable, that, though on their way home, they might be detained for a third winter in the ice, almost within sight of open water. At length, Hudson's Straits were passed, and they bade farewell to the last iceberg in Davis' Strait.

"It can scarcely be imagined," (Parry wrote, on their homeward voyage across the Atlantic,) "by those who have not been similarly situated, with what eager interest

one or two
the first t
space of t

On the
greeted b
back to t

"I feel
express th
three or f
Sound by
our arriva
inhabitant
express th
minated at
son among
the officer
Service on
Mr. Menzi
offered up,
thankgiving
upon us, w
owed to Hi
our bed.'
which we j
exhibited b
walls, toge
preacher, c
can convey
effaced from
occasion."

The joy

...ecla." He was
 ...etermination by
 ...re the barrier of
 ...y as hopelessly,
 ...ateness of the
 ...tle progress he
 ...irection, during
 ...as not until the
 ...that the ships
 ...n, the singular
 ...om Igloodik to
 ...Island, proved
 ...in a contrary
 ...ice closing in
 ...smallest possi-
 ...urt, drifted at
 ...driven among
 ...r to spare, now
 ...ate of two or
 ...l. The season
 ...e, it seemed by
 ...on their way
 ...d winter in the
 ...c. At length,
 ...ney bade fare-
 ...t.
 ...wrote, on their
 ..."by those who
 ...t eager interest

one or two vessels were, this day, descried by us, being the first trace of civilised man that we had seen for the space of twenty-seven months."

On their arrival at Lerwick, they were warmly greeted by the inhabitants, eager to welcome them back to their native country.

"I feel it impossible," (he continues,) "adequately to express the kindness and attention we received, for the three or four days that we were detained in Bressay Sound by contrary winds. On the first intimation of our arrival, the bells of Lerwick were set ringing, the inhabitants flocked from every part of the country, to express their joy at our return, and the town was illuminated at night, as if each individual had a brother or son among us. On the 12th of October, being Sunday, the officers and men of both ships attended Divine Service on shore, when the worthy minister, the Rev. Mr. Menzies, who was before well known to many of us, offered up, in the most solemn and impressive manner, a thanksgiving for our safe return; at the same time calling upon us, with great earnestness, never to forget what we owed to Him, 'who had been about our path and about our bed.' The peculiarity of the circumstances under which we joined the congregation, the warmth of feeling exhibited by every person assembled within the sacred walls, together with the affectionate energy of the preacher, combined to produce an effect, of which words can convey but little idea, but which will not easily be effaced from the minds of those present on this affecting occasion."

The joy of his return to his native shores was, this

time, saddened by a severe, though not unexpected blow. The first letters, which, as usual, awaited him at the Scottish ports, conveyed the intelligence of the death of his father, whose health, already much impaired, had, from the time of the departure of the expedition, gradually declined, until March 22nd, when he died. The news affected him deeply, but his official duties prevented him from at once hastening to his bereaved home; and he posted, as before, in all haste to London, to present his papers to the Admiralty. The letters he had received in Scotland also brought the tidings of his youngest sister's marriage. She was then living near London, and saw him on the day after his arrival in town. As might be expected in one whose affection for home ties was always so peculiarly strong, he was deeply depressed in spirits, and she observed that he could neither eat nor speak. The next day, she was summoned in haste to his hotel, and found him already in the delirium of high fever. For some days he was in considerable danger, and his sister and brother-in-law, with his friend, Mr. Martyr, were constantly with him; but his critical condition was carefully kept from his mother's ear, until the crisis was past. The meeting between the widowed mother and her beloved son was most affecting, as the former lifted up her heart, in solemn thanksgiving, to Him who had mercifully preserved her from further bereavement.

The following letter, one of the first he wrote after his recovery from this illness, was in reply to

the congr
own safe
the year
Sir John
which has
the annals

"My dear

"I c

ordinary fee
letter of con
achievement
enterprise, I
apprehensiv
be conveyed
tion of what
ended to p
performed it
above Park,
mation, be no
in you, and y
lime an instar
of the super
mere brute st
template you
sensation of i
book and hav
letter was put
be ashamed to
tears I shed, I
—pride at

the congratulations of his friend Franklin on his own safe return. The latter had himself returned the year before, from the perilous expedition, with Sir John Richardson, to the shores of the Polar Sea, which has made their names for ever memorable in the annals of arctic adventure.

"Stamford Hill, October 23, 1823.

"My dear Franklin,

"I can sincerely assure you, that it was with no ordinary feeling of gratification, that I read your kind letter of congratulation on my return. Of the splendid achievements of yourself, and your brave companions in enterprise, I can hardly trust myself to speak, for I am apprehensive of not conveying what, indeed, can never be conveyed adequately in words, my unbounded admiration of what you have, under the blessing of God, been enabled to perform, and the manner in which you have performed it. To place you, in the rank of travellers, above Park, and Hearne, and others, would, in my estimation, be nothing in comparison of your merits. But, in you, and your party, my dear friend, we see so sublime an instance of Christian confidence in the Almighty, of the superiority of moral and religious energy over mere brute strength of body, that it is impossible to contemplate your sufferings, and preservation, without a sensation of reverential awe! I have not yet seen your book, and have only read the Quarterly Review. Your letter was put into my hand at Shetland, and I need not be ashamed to say that I cried over it like a child. The tears I shed, however, were those of pride and pleasure; — pride at being your fellow-countryman, brother

officer, and friend; pleasure, in seeing the virtues of the Christian adding their first and highest charm to the unconquerable perseverance and splendid talents of the officer and the man. I have a promise of your book this day from my brother-in-law, Mr. Martineau, with whom (surrounded by all my family) I am staying for a week at Stamford Hill. I cannot, at present, enter into any *shop* business, — I mean geographical details; but I long very much to see the connection between our discoveries. Ours are small, for our success has been small on this occasion. Briefly, (for the doctors insist upon it,) the north-eastern portion of America consists of a singular peninsula, extending from Repulse Bay in $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ lat. to $69\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$, and resembling a bastion at the corner of a fort, the gorge of the bastion being three days of Esquimaux journey, across from Repulse Bay to Akkoolee, one of their settlements or stations on the opposite, or Polar Sea side. This great southern indentation corresponds, I imagine, with your route, which led you into $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, I think, in proceeding eastward; but I have really so vague an idea of your proceedings, geographically, that I can, at present, say very little to gratify curiosity concerning the connection of our discoveries. I shall have volumes to say, or write to you hereafter, but do not be alarmed at the supposition of my expecting volumes from you in return.

“I shall only add that I am, my dear Franklin,

“Your ever faithful, and most sincerely admiring friend,

“W. E. PARRY.”

He had now attained the rank of Post-Captain, having been promoted during his absence, as soon as

the twelve
 expired. Th
 successful
 own what
 r a practic
 ve up the r
 Parry's op
 nce ahead
 which othe
 snatch fro
 wery. It w
 at a third
 Parry would
 recovery fro
 m the situa
 e was, at fir
 ould shut h
 e arctic seas
 on obviated

“Lord Melv
 e Hydrograp
 en for me, e
 ically per fo
 probably this d
 and another eq
 of this I must
 choice. It will
 uttering for th
 another expedi
 soon, I have

the virtues of the
harm to the un-
talents of the
your book this
man, with whom
ing for a week
enter into any
ails; but I long
een our disco-
has been small
ors insist upon
a consists of a
lse Bay in 66½
he corner of a
days of Esqui-
y to Akkōolee,
the opposite, or
entation corre-
h led you into
t I have really
geographically.
ratify curiosity
eries. I shall
eafter, but do
my expecting
Franklin,
erely admiring
PARRY."
Post-Captain,
ce, as soon as

the twelve months of service as Commander had
spired. The result of the late expedition, though
successful as to its ultimate object, had at least
own what route was to be avoided, in the search
for a practicable passage to the westward; while to
ve up the matter, at that stage, would have been,
Parry's opinion, to lose all the benefit of the expe-
rience already gained at the cost of so much toil, and
which other nations might possibly take advantage,
to snatch from England the glory of the great dis-
covery. It was, therefore, soon generally understood
that a third expedition would be sent out, of which
Parry would again take the command. Upon his
recovery from his illness, Lord Melville offered to
appoint him the situation of Hydrographer to the Admiralty.
He was, at first, unwilling to accept an office which
would shut him out from active service, whether in
the arctic seas, or elsewhere, but this difficulty was
soon obviated.

"London, Nov. 26, 1823.

"Lord Melville has said and done so handsomely about
the Hydrographer's situation, insisting on keeping it
open for me, even during an expedition, that I have,
literally per force, accepted it, and shall be appointed
probably this day. How I shall get through the work,
and another equipment, and my book, I know not; but
of this I must make the best I can, having, in fact, no
choice. It will, in short, be a *fag*, but, of course, highly
satisfying for the present and beneficial for the future.
Whether another expedition is not quite determined on, but will
be soon, I have little doubt."

This was written in November; and, before the end of the year, the "Hecla" and "Fury" were again selected to renew the search for the North West Passage, and Parry was once more in his old place, and at his old occupation, fitting out his ship in Deptford Dockyard.

THIRD AND I
NORTH-WES
MASQUERAD
RETURNS H
BACTER.

A FEW days
for the expe
honoured with
In acknowledg
speech of the

"The merits
are such only as
British seaman.
similar circumst
under Providen
labours. To
officers, and the
entrusted to my
(ending care) b
failures have n
benefit to our c
may, in some me

nd, before the
"Fury" was
for the North
more in his d
out his ship

CHAP. VII.

THIRD AND LAST VOYAGE FOR THE DISCOVERY OF A
NORTH-WEST PASSAGE. — WINTER AT PORT BOWEN. —
MASQUERADE. — LOSS OF THE "FURY." — "HECLA"
RETURNS HOME. — DEVELOPMENT OF RELIGIOUS CHA-
RACTER.

1824—1825.

A FEW days before Parry received his commission for the expedition now to be recorded, he was honoured with the freedom of the city of Winchester. In acknowledging the compliments, contained in the speech of the Mayor, he spoke as follows:

"The merits which you have kindly attributed to me, are such only as, I trust, would have been found in every British seaman, and every Christian commander, under similar circumstances. It has, indeed, been my fortune, under Providence, to meet with some success, in my endeavours. To the zealous co-operation of my brother officers, and the exemplary conduct of the faithful men entrusted to my charge, it has (under the same superintending care) been owing, that even our comparative failures have not, perhaps, been altogether without benefit to our country. By these, any future attempt may, in some measure, be directed, and the attainment

of the desired object, to a certain extent, rendered more easy. Should any call be made on our future exertions, the liberal and friendly, nay, affectionate reception we have experienced at home cannot fail to encourage us in our labours."

As soon as it was settled that another expedition should be sent out, the next point to be determined was, in what particular direction the new attempt should be made. Franklin's recent perilous journey to the mouth of the Coppermine River had established beyond a doubt, the position of the northern coast of America, and along this coast it was still Parry's opinion that the passage must be sought, in preference to the higher latitude of Melville Island. But the question was now raised by some at home, whether, considering the difficulties experienced in the late voyages, it would not be wiser to reverse the mode of operations, by seeking to enter the Polar Sea from the west through Behring's Straits rather than from its eastern entrances, as heretofore. Of this proposition, Parry at once signified his unqualified disapproval, and concluded a letter on the subject to Lord Melville with these words: "The information lately obtained makes it less advisable than ever for England to make the attempt from any but the Atlantic side; because it is obvious, that any difficulties of a more than ordinary nature should be encountered at first, while the resources are complete, the ships uninjured, and the energy of the crews wholly unimpaired." This decided opinion

at, rendered more
 future exertions
 ate reception we
 o encourage us in
 other expedition
 to be determined
 the new attempt
 perilous journey
 had established
 northern coast
 was still Parry
 sought, in pre
 Melville Island
 y some at home
 experienced in
 riser to reverse
 g to enter the
 ehring's Strait
 s, as heretofore
 e signified his
 d a letter on the
 e words: "The
 : less advisable
 tempt from an
 is obvious, that
 rdinary nature
 e the resources
 d the energy
 decided opinion

coupled with his own experience of the hopeless barrier of ice near Melville Island, and in the Strait of the Hecla and Fury, reduced the question to very narrow limits. The only other known opening which remained, was that of Prince Regent's Inlet, visited by himself in his first voyage. It is true that the ice to the southward had then presented an unpromising appearance; but the channel was wide, and the well-known rapidity with which, under ordinary circumstances, changes in the state of the ice occur, even from day to day, during the summer, made it not unlikely that it would be found more favourable on a second visit. These views he strongly urged on the Admiralty, and, as might be supposed, his advice was favourably received, and formed, as before, the basis of his instructions for the coming voyage. "The confidence," such were their words, "which we are justified in placing in your judgment and experience, determine us to authorise and direct you to pursue the course which you consider most promising, namely, through Prince Regent's Inlet."

The success which had attended the entertainment on board the "Fury" in 1821, emboldened Parry to repeat the attempt now, on a larger scale than before. This time both ships were gaily dressed out, and the proceedings varied by a concert on board the "Hecla." Several of the best performers of the day, Madame Pasta among the number, had volunteered

their services, and seemed, to their delighted hearers, as though really inspired for the occasion beyond their usual powers of pleasing. As the twilight closed in, a novel and brilliant effect was produced by coloured lamps hung amongst the rigging, and along the bulwarks of the vessels. "It certainly was," writes Captain Parry's sister, "a beautiful sight, and, under other circumstances, we should have thoroughly enjoyed it."

The ships sailed from the Nore on the 19th of May, 1824, and in ten days were off the Orkneys, whence he thus writes to his mother:

"'Hecla,' off the Orkneys, May 30.

"My dearest Mother,

"Being, by a very curious coincidence, off the Orkney Islands, on the same day that we took our departure from them three years ago, an opportunity offered of sending a few lines on shore, and of this I gladly take advantage, though I have only to say that we are well, comfortable, and happy, and about to begin our voyage across the Atlantic with a fair breeze and most charming weather. We shall not put in here if I can help it, and the present wind is so favourable, that there will probably be no occasion for it. Everything is as complete as possible, and I do not know a thing that I want. My own health is perfectly good, and I am sure my dearest mother, that even you, with all your anxiety and affectionate solicitude for me, would, if you could do me, acknowledge that I am, in every respect, as comfortable as your heart could wish. I have only time

add my dear
beloved mot

He took
last words
meditating
former suffer

"God bless
all your nob
and support
you baek in
numerous frie

On the 18

in Davis' St
occurred, str
holness in
forenoon, an
on deck, the
or divine se
chaplain, he
morning serv
clusion of the
astly, down
rried words
my signs of
one, and bac
e-opened his
ough nothin

ighted hearers
 occasion beyond
 s the twilight
 was produced
 e rigging, and
 "It certainly
 "a beautiful
 es, we should

add my dearest love to all that are dear to me, from, my beloved mother,

"Your fondly affectionate son,
 "W. E. PARRY."

n the 19th of
 the Orkneys

rkneys, May 30.

idence, off the
 e took our de
 opportunity off
 is I gladly tal
 that we are a
 t to begin o
 reeze and mo
 n here if I ca
 ble, that the
 verything is
 a thing that
 and I am sur
 ll your anxie
 if you could s
 espect, as co
 ve only time

He took the same opportunity of writing a few last words to his friend Franklin, who was already meditating a second journey to the scene of his former sufferings on the north coast of America.

"God bless you," he concludes, "my dear friend, in all your noble undertakings! May He be your guide and support in every difficulty and danger, and bring you back in health, with renewed honours, to the numerous friends, to whom you are justly dear."

On the 18th of June they fell in with the first ice in Davis' Strait, and, about this time, an incident occurred, strongly illustrative of his great natural coolness in the hour of danger. It was Sunday forenoon, and with the exception of a small watch on deck, the ship's company were mustered below for divine service, at which, in the absence of a chaplain, he officiated himself. He had finished the morning service, and had nearly reached the conclusion of the sermon, when the quartermaster came hastily down the hatchway, and whispered a few hurried words in his ear. Parry, without exhibiting any signs of emotion, asked some questions in a low tone, and bade him return to his post. He then re-opened his book, and continued his sermon as though nothing had occurred, concluding with the

blessing. Then, raising his hand, he said, "Now, my lads, all hands on deck,—but mind, no bustle!" On reaching the deck, it was found that a mist, which had been hanging over them all the morning, had lifted, showing the land right ahead, and now only a short distance off. Parry, whose apparent indifference had only resulted from his persuasion that, according to the quartermaster's report, no immediate danger was to be apprehended, now took up his usual post, and promptly issuing the needful orders, the ship's course was altered, and the danger avoided. "We *knew* we could always trust him!" are the emphatic words of one of his own seamen, present on the occasion; and those who know what seamen are, will scarcely wonder that volunteers were never wanting for any service in which he was engaged. His example was no less conspicuous, in the contempt of fatigue and the power of endurance. "I have known him," says the same seaman, who acted as his steward, "pass hour after hour on the 'spike-plank' without going below, in all weathers, often, for hours together, taking no refreshment of any kind, but a glass of lemonade with one teaspoonful of rum in it. I was often very nearly doubling the allowance, but, thinks I, he is sure to find me out, he's so sharp, and then he'll never trust me again, which I couldn't bear!"

The unusual severity of the season retarded the ships beyond all expectation. The difficulties of the icy barrier, through which they had, on a former

occasion,
now incre
were in f
before th
caster Se
accounts
of the vex
than two
length, h
deserved
and, on th
north-east
they been
weeks ear
they woul
pushed th
inlet, and
of the Am
tion being
to winter
the east co
covered in
This was
lot of our
was, in son
of former
and the spi
hopes whic
inspired; v
presence of

said, "Now,
d, no bustle!"
that a mist,
the morning,
ead, and now
those apparent
his persuasion
's report, no
led, now took
g the needful
nd the danger
s trust him!"
own seamen,
o know what
at volunteers
which he was
nspicuous, in
of endurance.
seaman, who
hour on the
all weathers,
freshment of
with one tea-
very nearly
he is sure to
ll never trust
retarded the
culties of the
on a former

occasion, pushed their way across Baffin's Bay, were now increased ten-fold, and, more than once they were in fear that the winter would overtake them, before they had even passed the entrance of Lancaster Sound. It would be needless, after the accounts of the former voyages, to enter into a detail of the vexatious trials of patience, to which, for more than two months, they were thus subjected. At length, however, these exertions met with their deserved reward; they entered Lancaster Sound, and, on the 27th September, had fairly rounded the north-east corner of Prince Regent's Inlet. Had they been fortunate enough to reach this point a few weeks earlier, as might reasonably have been hoped, they would, in all probability, have been able to have pushed through the ice to the southward of the inlet, and perhaps have wintered on some part of the American coast; but the season for navigation being now almost at an end, Parry determined to winter at Port Bowen, a convenient harbour on the east coast of the inlet, which he had himself discovered in 1819.

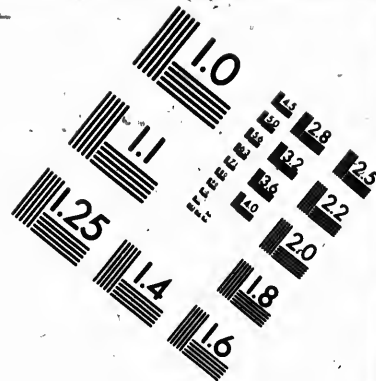
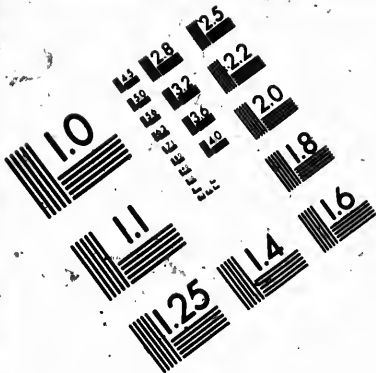
This was the fourth winter which it had been the lot of our voyagers to pass in arctic regions, and was, in some respects, even more dreary than those of former years. At Melville Island all was new, and the spirits of all engaged were buoyed up by the hopes which the success of the voyage so far had inspired; while at Winter Island and Igloodik, the presence of the Esquimaux afforded sufficient interest



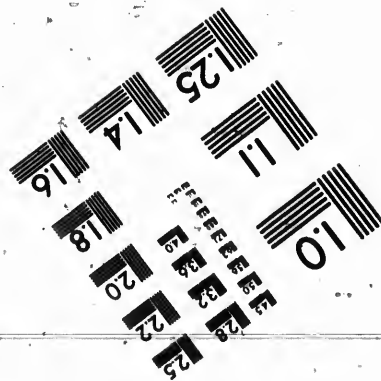
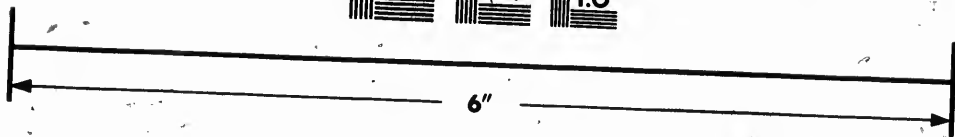
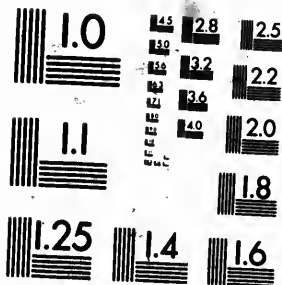








**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

1.0
1.2
1.5
1.8
2.0
2.2
2.5
2.8
3.2
3.6
4.0

5.0
5.6
6.3
7.1
8.0

and amusement to prevent the time from hanging heavy on their hands. At Port Bowen there was a total absence of all human creatures, save themselves, indeed, almost a total absence of animal life, while at the same time they were still on old ground, not having, as yet, passed even the threshold of discovery.

"The account of a winter passed in these regions" (Parry writes in his journal) "can no longer be expected to afford the interest of novelty it once possessed, more especially in a station already delineated with tolerable geographical precision on our maps, and thus, as it were, brought near to our firesides at home. Independently, indeed, of this circumstance, it is hard to conceive any one thing more like another, than two winters passed in the higher latitudes of the polar regions, except when variety happens to be afforded by intercourse with some other branch of 'the great family of man.' Winter after winter here assumes an aspect so much alike, that cursory observation can scarcely distinguish a single feature of variety. The winter of more temperate climates, and even in some of no slight severity, is occasionally diversified by a thaw, which at once gives variety and comparative cheerfulness to the prospect. But here, when once the earth is covered, all is dreary, monotonous whiteness, not merely for days and weeks, but for more than half a year together. Whichever way the eye is turned, it meets a picture calculated to impress upon the mind an idea of inanimate stillness, of that motionless torpor, with which our feelings have nothing congenial, — of anything, in short, but life. In the very silence there is a deadness, with which a human

witness
seems an
desert, v
forsaken

The
the sup
"Hecla,
was not
whose w
tables o
evenings
pany, "r
scene of
witnessed

"I do r
press my
thus prod
very high
the uninter
the extrao
as during

Of one
Hooper w

"I have
by the con
and Captain
then read o
the day, an
After this,

from hanging
even there was a
save themselves,
animal life, while
old ground, not
eshold of disco-

n these regions"
o longer be ex-
it once possessed,
delineated with
maps, and thus,
at home. Inde-
e, it is hard to
other, than two
es of the polar
o be afforded by
the great family
mes an aspect so
an scarcely dis-
e winter of more
o slight severity,
ch at once gives
to the prospect.
d, all is dreary,
lays and weeks,

Whichever way
calculated to im-
ate stillness, of
r feelings have
rt, but life. In
which a human

witness appears out of keeping. The presence of man seems an intrusion on the dreary solitude of this wintry desert, which even its native animals have, for a while, forsaken."

The schools were now again set on foot, under the superintendence of Mr. Hooper, purser of the "Hecla," and it was pleasant to find that the benefit was not confined to the score or so of individuals, whose want of scholarship brought them to the school tables on the "Hecla's" lower deck in the long evenings, but extended itself to all the ship's company, "making the whole," writes Parry, "such a scene of quiet rational occupation as I never before witnessed on board a ship."

"I do not speak lightly," he continues, "when I express my thorough persuasion, that to the moral effects thus produced on the minds of the men, were owing, in a very high degree, the constant, yet sober cheerfulness the uninterrupted good order, and even, in some measure, the extraordinary state of health, which prevailed among us during the winter."

Of one of the Sunday evening schools Mr. Hooper writes in his journal:—

"I have been, this evening, gratified beyond measure by the conduct of my school. We assembled as usual, and Captain Parry read to us an excellent sermon. We then read over three or four times the second lesson for the day, and I expounded it to the best of my ability. After this, we went to prayers, and having closed, I

wished them good night as usual, when my friend John Darke (one of the 'Hecla's' seamen) said he wished to say a few words. He then returned to his knees, and, in a few simple but affecting words, returned thanks for the blessing enjoyed by himself and shipmates in a Christian captain, and a Christian teacher, imploring the blessing of God in behalf of both Captain Parry and myself. After this, he desired, for himself and shipmates, to thank me for the trouble I had taken, and the countenance of every one spoke the same thing, and showed that they had deputed him to do this."

The officers and men of the present expedition having almost all served on the former voyages, it was thought expedient to devise some novelty in the way of amusements, which all acknowledged were "by this time almost worn threadbare." They set their wits to work, and, at length, Captain Hoppner of the "Fury" proposed a general masquerade. The notion was at once eagerly caught up and acted upon, with the utmost zeal, by all parties. None were more delighted than Parry himself.

"It is impossible," (he writes,) "that any idea could have proved more happy, or more exactly suited to our situation. Admirably dressed characters of various descriptions readily took their part, and many of these were supported with a degree of spirit and genuine humour, which would not have disgraced a more refined assembly, while the latter might not have disdained, and would not have been disgraced, by copying the good order, decorum, and inoffensive cheerfulness, which our humble masquerades presented."

When
ships' c
call, and
forward
the diff
amuseme
one wou
and I t
queer!"
result of
tainment
the chief
"the cap
enough
the same
ease in hi
the festiv
by many
and wen
wrapped
be seen w
so curiosi
querade
now the
captain h
the attent
aside, and
with a wo
sit with a
near Chat

my friend John said he wished to kneel to his knees, and returned thanks for the services of his shipmates in a most fervent manner, imploring the assistance of Captain Parry and himself and shipmates to be taken, and the same thing, and so on.

present expedition on former voyages, it was the novelty in the proceedings which were known to them. They set out as a masquerade. The captain Hoppner was caught up and taken by all parties, and by himself.

at any idea could be so suited to our ears of various descriptions many of these in spirit and genuine feeling had a more refined and more refined and more refined and more refined copying the good qualities, which our

When the proposal was communicated to the ships' companies, they heartily responded to the call, and, in their own phraseology, "passed the word forward to prepare for action." The preparation of the different characters was, in itself, a fund of amusement, occupying several days. "Well, Jack," one would say, "I've put my considering cap on, and I think as how I've rummaged up summut queer!" and nondescript enough was the usual result of these cogitations! Before the first entertainment, which was to be held on board the "Fury," the chief topic among the men was, as to what part "the captain" would take. They knew him well enough to expect something worth seeing, and, at the same time, to be sure that they should feel at ease in his presence. Conjectures grew more rife as the festive day approached. He was well scanned by many curious eyes, as he emerged from his cabin and went down the ship's side, but he was well wrapped up in a large boat cloak, and all that could be seen was his violin, which he held under his arm; so curiosity had to wait till all arrived at the masquerade hall, on the "Fury's" lower deck. And now the fun commenced in good earnest; the captain himself, for some time at least, attracting the attention of all. The cloak had been thrown aside, and there stood the facsimile of an old marine with a wooden leg, well known to all, who used to sit with a fiddle, begging for halfpence, on a road near Chatham. The part was admirably sustained.

“Give a copper to poor Joe, your honour, who’s lost his timbers in defence of his king and country!” and then would come a scrape on the fiddle, and a stave dolefully drawled in a cracked voice. The appeal was not in vain, and the coppers fell fast into his hat. In another part of the deck stood a neat public house bar, at which a steady seaman acted as John Barleycorn, and supplied liquor in moderation to those who presented tickets, with which they had been provided for the purpose. Mine host had a ready tongue, and it may be supposed there was no lack of customers at the sign of the “Fury, No. 1, Arctic Street.” The affair ended with a dance, in which the whole of the motley assemblage joined with right good will; Turks, sweeps, Quakers, and old clothes men, footing it as merrily as though the scene of the festival were Portsmouth instead of Port Bowen: and presenting a strange contrast to the dreary waste without, where an arctic winter still held undisputed reign over the desolate shore and frozen waste of waters. At length, four bells (ten o’clock) is struck, the boatswain’s chirp is heard above the din, “Away there, Heclas!” and, in another hour, not a sound is heard on board either ship to break the stillness of the long polar night. Next day, the votes were taken, and it soon appeared that, from the captain’s cabin to the fore-castle, there was but one opinion, viz., that “this time, at least, the right nail had been hit on the head, and no mistake!”

1824.]
During
regularly
both ship
that coul
all weak
superiors
masquera
out exces
During
the office
in the sci
the magr
The obser
as the shi
and the i
that its r
appearanc
houses set
The intere
ast visit i
much as n
attention v
geologica
falling star
month of I
requently
a previous
the sligh
“Once” (and Ross, an

er honour, who's
g and country!"
the fiddle, and a
ed voice. The
coppers fell fast
the deck stood a
a steady seaman
plied liquor in
d tickets, with
or the purpose.
and it may be
mers at the sign
et." The affair
e whole of the
ight good will;
hes men, footing
of the festival
Bowen: and pre-
eary waste with-
held undisputed
frozen waste of
'clock) is struck
above the dim
other hour, not a
ip to break the
Next day, the
eared that, from
e, there was but
t least, the right
d no mistake!

During these entertainments, which took place regularly at stated intervals, alternately on board both ships, not a single instance occurred of anything that could interfere with the regular discipline, or at all weaken the respect of the men towards their superiors. "Ours, in fact," Parry observes, "were masquerades without licentiousness, carnivals without excess!"

During the long winter months of imprisonment, the officers of both ships found ample employment in the scientific observations, which their vicinity to the magnetic pole rendered particularly important. The observatory had been erected on shore, as soon as the ships were secured in their winter quarters, and the interest in these occupations was so great that its neighbourhood, before long, presented the appearance of a small village, from the number of houses set up for the reception of magnetic needles. The interesting fact was discovered that, since their last visit in 1819, the variation had increased by as much as nine degrees, *i.e.* from 114° to 123° . Close attention was also paid, as usual, to the various meteorological phenomena, and it was remarked that falling stars were very frequent, especially in the month of December. The Aurora Borealis, though frequently seen, was not often very brilliant; and, as in previous voyages, the needles were never affected in the slightest degree during its continuance.

"Once" (Parry writes), "while Lieutenants Sherer and Ross, and myself, were admiring the extreme beauty

of this phenomenon, we all, simultaneously, uttered an exclamation of surprise, at seeing a bright ray of the Aurôra shoot suddenly downward from the general mass of light, between us and the land, which was distant only three hundred yards. Had I witnessed the phenomenon by myself, I should have been disposed to receive with caution the evidence, even of my own senses, as to this last fact; but the appearance conveying precisely the same idea to three persons at once, all intently engaged in looking towards the spot, I have no doubt the ray of light actually passed within that distance of us.

The extreme facility with which sounds are heard at a great distance in cold weather has often been remarked, and a well authenticated instance of this occurred during the winter at Port Bowen. Lieutenant Foster, of the "Hecla," had occasion to send a man from the observatory to the opposite shore of the harbour, a distance of 6696 feet, or about one mile and a fifth, in order to fix a meridian mark, and placed a second person half way between to repeat his directions. This he found on trial to be quite unnecessary, as he could easily converse with the man at the distant station. The thermometer at the time was eighteen degrees below zero, and the weather calm and clear.

On the 20th July, the ships were released from their winter quarters, and stood across to the west shore of Prince Regent's Inlet, along which they now coasted to the southward. This land had been named by Parry, in his former voyage, North Somers-

set, in ho
and "Gr
having ke

"Hence
this perio
The labour
winter, we
selves on g
apparent p
as the natu

These l
clouded.

the land, y
process th
the "Hecl
which mi
They wer
unfortunat
four pump
cient to ke
his officer
their ince
for heavin
keel; but,

destroyed
been const
found nec
service the
danger. I

ously, uttered as a bright ray of the general mass which was distant. He expressed the phenomenon disposed to receive on his own senses, as to conveying precisely, all intently engaged. There is no doubt the distance of us.

set, in honour of his native county, but the "Hecla" and "Griper" had not on that occasion explored it, having kept to the east shore of the inlet.

"Hence" (he writes) "it was the general feeling at this period, that the voyage had but now commenced. The labours of a bad summer, and the tedium of a long winter, were forgotten in a moment, when we found ourselves on ground not hitherto explored, and with every apparent prospect before us of making as rapid progress as the nature of this navigation will permit."

sounds are heard. This has often been an instance of this kind. Bowen. Lieutenant Bowen intended to send a man to the shore of the bay, about one mile from the Indian mark, and between to repeat the trial to be quite adverse with the thermometer at the pole, and the vessel released from the ice. Cross to the westward along which they saw land had been seen, North Somers.

These bright gleams of hope, however, were soon clouded. The ice to seaward gradually approached the land, until it drove both ships on shore, in which process the "Fury" was swept irresistibly past the "Hecla," only avoiding, by a few feet, a contact which might have been ruinous to both vessels. They were got off again at high water, but the unfortunate "Fury" was so seriously damaged, that four pumps constantly kept going were hardly sufficient to keep her afloat; and Captain Hoppner, with his officers and men, were almost exhausted with their incessant labours. Preparations were made for heaving her down, to repair the injury to her keel; but, in the very act of so doing, a gale of wind destroyed the basin which had, with great labour, been constructed in the ice to receive her, and it was found necessary to tow her out to sea, in which service the "Hecla" herself was exposed to no little danger. For a few hours the "Fury" was kept

afloat, by means of sails passed under her keel to stop the worst leaks; but on the 21st August, she was once more on shore, and this time hopelessly stranded on an open and stony beach, with her hold full of water. The officers and men of both ships were now so harassed and worn out, as to be scarcely capable of any further exertion without rest, and more than one instance occurred of stupor arising from excessive fatigue, amounting to a certain degree of failure in intellect, rendering the individual so affected quite unable, at first, to comprehend an order, though still as willing as ever to obey it. A survey was held on the stranded vessel, and the unanimous opinion of her officers confirmed that to which Parry had reluctantly come, that she must be abandoned. This was rendered more vexatious by the unusual absence of ice to the southward, as well as the navigable sea, indicated in that direction by a dark "water-sky." The condition of the "Fury," however, forbade all hopes of being able to take advantage of these favourable prospects, and Parry saw that one course only was open to him in this extremity.

"Our resources only being sufficient to hold out to the autumn of the following year, it would have been folly to hope for final success, considering the small progress we had already made, the uncertain nature of the navigation, and the advanced period of the season. I was, therefore, reduced to the only remaining conclusion, that it was my duty to return to England, in

complian
But," he
that I m
to go for
the store

Every
for the a
greater p
on board
length co
"Hecla's"
On the
Peterhea
to prese
he annou
words:—

"My bel

"I

you that I
the expedi
the 'Fury.'
such attem
providence
left the poo
still very r
Hecla's' p
than when v
have been l
incurable in

nder her keel to
21st August, she
time hopelessly
h, with her hold
en of both ships
as to be scarcely
without rest, and
f stupor arising
to a certain de-
g the individual
comprehend an
to obey it. A
vessel, and the
confirmed that
e, that she must
ore vexatious by
thward, as well
t direction by a
of the "Fury,"
g able to take
ects, and Parry
to him in this

to hold out to
ould have been
dering the small
ertain nature of
d of the season.
naining conclu-
to England, in

compliance with the plain tenor of my instructions. But," he adds, "it was with extreme pain and regret that I made the signal for the 'Fury's' officers and men to go for their clothes, which had been put on shore with the stores."

Every spare corner of the "Hecla" being required for the accommodation of a double complement, the greater part of the "Fury's" stores were left either on board her, or on shore. These preparations at length concluded, the boats were hoisted up, and the "Hecla's" head turned to the north-eastward.

On the 12th of October, Captain Parry landed at Peterhead, from which place he posted to London to present his papers at the Admiralty, whence he announced his arrival to his mother in these words:—

"London, Oct. 16, 1825.

"My beloved Mother,

"I have tried every means of communicating to you that I am safe and well, and so are all belonging to the expedition, though unsuccessful, and having lost the 'Fury.' This is one of the accidents to which all such attempts must be liable, and from which God's providence alone has hitherto preserved us. . . . We left the poor old 'Fury' full of water. God has been still very merciful to us, especially to me. All the Hecla's' people return, by His good providence, better than when we left England, and only two of the 'Fury's' have been lost, one by accident, and one by a disease incurable in any place, and under any circumstances."

In compliance with the customary regulations of the service, a court-martial was held, at Sheerness, on the commander and officers of the "Fury." "By a curious necessity," Parry wrote, "there not being captains enough to form the court, I sat as a member myself, although it was, in fact, on myself that the responsibility rested!" The interest excited by the affair was so great, that the "Gloucester," on board of which the court was held, was crowded with persons desirous of witnessing the proceedings, and of learning the particulars of the disaster. After going through the form of acquitting Captain Hoppner and his officers, a flattering encomium was passed on the exertions of all engaged in the expedition. As to the loss of the vessel under his command, Parry remarks, that the only real cause for wonder was his long exemption from such a catastrophe, in a service involving such constant and unavoidable risk as an arctic voyage.

The voyage of 1824, resulting in the loss of the "Fury," was the last expedition in which Parry was engaged for the discovery of a North-West Passage, his next public service having a different end in view, though it led him once more into similar scenes. Still, while the great problem remained unsolved, his own exertions had not been without brilliant results. To him we owe the passage of Lancaster Sound and Barrow Strait,—on the south and north, Prince Regent's Inlet and Wellington Channel,—Melville Island and Banks Land to the

far we
marks
his trac
hitherto
hausted
leaving
the last
just long
sure wor

"I feel
rative of
deemed a
one day of
accidents
must be
prise well
It may be
able and f
its accomp
will ultim
"I should
resting que
ation and
labours of
necessary, c
to the succ
most happy
individual.
lish this u
ake the lea
advancemen

ry regulations of
at Sheerness, on
Fury." "By a
there not being
art, I sat as a
a fact, on myself
e interest excited
'Gloucester," on
ld, was crowded
the proceedings,
of the disaster.
quitting Captain
g encomium was
aged in the ex-
vessel under his
only real cause
on from such a
uch constant and
re.
the loss of the
which Parry was
h-West Passage
different end in
ore into similar
oblem remained
ot been without
the passage of
t,—on the south
and Wellington
ks Land to the

far westward. Even his failures served as landmarks to guide the steps of those who followed in his track, and the extent of his success, on ground hitherto unexplored, had, in a great measure, exhausted the more difficult part of the undertaking, leaving to his successors only the glory of completing the last link in the chain of discovery. He lived just long enough to see this link added, as he felt sure would eventually be the case.

"I feel confident" (he writes, at the close of his narrative of this voyage) "that the undertaking, if it be deemed advisable at any future time to pursue it, will, one day or other, be accomplished; for, setting aside the accidents to which, from their very nature, such attempts must be liable, I cannot but believe it to be an enterprise well within the reasonable limits of practicability. It may be tried often, and often fail, for several favourable and fortunate circumstances must be combined for its accomplishment, but I believe, nevertheless, that it will ultimately be accomplished. Happy" (he adds) "I should have considered myself in solving this interesting question, instead of leaving it a matter of speculation and conjecture; happy shall I be also, if any labours of mine in the humble, though it would seem necessary, office of pioneer, should ultimately contribute to the success of some more fortunate individual; but most happy should I be, to be again selected as that individual. May it still fall to England's lot to accomplish this undertaking, and may she ever continue to take the lead in enterprises intended to contribute to the advancement of science, and to promote, with her own,

the welfare of mankind at large. Such enterprises, so disinterested as well as useful in their object, do honour to the country which undertakes them, even when they fail; they cannot but excite the admiration and respect of every liberal and cultivated mind; and the page of future history will undoubtedly record them, as in every way worthy of a powerful, virtuous, and enlightened nation."

We cannot conclude this chapter without noticing the increased clearness with which Divine truth presented itself to the mind of Captain Parry during this voyage, and its effect upon his religious character. In the case of many persons, there seems to be some turning point, as it were, in the life, dividing the old from the new. Here, the change appears to have been far more gradual, and yet that there was such a change is very evident. While, hitherto, "virtue" had been his watchword, it was, henceforward, a simple, childlike faith in the merits of his Saviour; while, in former years, he had been content to bow reverently before the footstool of the Creator, he was now led to cling confidently, and yet humbly, to the Cross of his Redeemer. Such a statement may, perhaps, seem inconsistent with the high moral character and unmistakable piety of his early years: but, little as he was accustomed to speak of his own inner feelings, no one who knew him can doubt that he, himself, regarded the religion of his early life as widely differing from his later experience. The former was

1825.]

but an
latter w
the per
Corneliu
feared C
hencefor
of God
more tha
developm
have seen
doubtless
into the
inquiries
own hear
has occur
ever read
during the
of Christi
A pocket
Captain P
voyage, cor
in his own
Testament
This is follo
through tw
Testament
amounting
reading thro
did he ascrib
progressive

h enterprises, so
 object, do honour
 even when they
 tion and respect
 and the page of
 hem, as in every
 and enlightened

without noticing
 iving truth pre-
 n Parry during
 religious cha-
 as, there seems
 re, in the life,
 re, the change
 dual, and yet
 very evident.
 en his watch-
 childlike faith
 ile, in former
 verently before
 ow led to cling
 cross of his Re-
 perhaps, seem
 character and
 : but, little as
 inner feelings,
 at he, himself,
 as widely dif-
 the former was

1825.]

but an imperfect, vague, undeveloped service, the latter was as "a light shining more and more unto the perfect day." It might be said of him, as of Cornelius, that he had been a "devout man, one that feared God, and prayed to God always," but that, henceforth, it was given to him to know "the way of God more perfectly." And to the influence of more than one immediate cause may we trace this development. His father's death had had, as we have seen, a strong effect upon him, and would, doubtless, lead him to inquire, with greater anxiety, into the grounds of his own belief. Under these inquiries he was not left alone to the struggles of his own heart, but found in Mr. Hooper, whose name has occurred more than once in these pages, one ever ready to offer sympathy and help; so that, during the winter spent at Port Bowen, a close tie of Christian friendship was formed between them. A pocket edition of the New Testament, which Captain Parry had in his possession during this voyage, contains the following entry on the first page in his own handwriting: "Began to read the New Testament every evening, from June 3rd, 1824." This is followed by a succession of dates, extending through two years, being the days on which the Testament was recommenced in regular order, amounting to seven times in all. To this simple reading through and through of the New Testament did he ascribe, more than to any other means, the progressive change in his religious views, applying

to himself the words of the Psalm, "The entrance of Thy Word giveth light."

The following extracts are from Mr. Hooper's private journal.

January 23rd, 1825.—My esteemed friend is more earnestly alive than ever to the importance of living for another world, and not for this alone. His views become every day more clear. We have much delight in conversing ; and, I hope, under the influence of God's Holy Spirit, in increasing each other's knowledge on religious subjects. I frequently spend half an hour with him after our school, and find some of the time thus passed both precious and delightful."

February 13th.—Captain Parry is most earnest in his desire to awaken the people to the importance of eternity, on which subject his own views have, in the last few months, materially expanded, and, under the divine blessing, I have confident hopes of benefitting many of them by our mutual endeavours."

That these efforts, on the part of these Christian brother officers, were highly appreciated by those for whose benefit they were intended, may be seen from the two following letters from a seaman on board the "Hecla," the first written at the time, and the other addressed to Mr. Hooper, some years afterwards.

"H. M. S. 'Hecla.' Port Bowen, Dec. 1824.

"I must be plain and honest in my declarations. The Lord has been pleased to supply us sinful and unworthy creatures with a Christian and faithful captain, and

preache
wise, a
place, a
as this,
but mos
thing to
should w
alms-giv
left hand
this I ca
write ho
given, as
and with
"

"I res
would wi
I cannot
have such
been the i

Shortly
England,
the death
The follow
fatal illnes
religious v

"Dear C
you are ful
who would

The entrance of

Mr. Hooper's

friend is more
 stance of living
 ne. His views
 e much delight
 fluence of God's
 knowledge on re-
 f an hour with
 the time thus

most earnest in
 importance of
 ave, in the last
 nder the divine
 fitting many of

ese Christian
 ed by those for
 y be seen from
 man on board
 time, and the
 e years after-

ven, Dec. 1824.

arations. The
 and unworthy
 captain, and

preacher of the most sacred and Holy Gospel, and, like-
 wise, a good Christian teacher, in this wild and solitary
 place, and shall we still rebel against such a good God
 as this, and go on in sin? Shall I not, with my small,
 but most grateful acknowledgments, contribute some-
 thing towards the support of religion? This, Sir, I
 should wish to keep secret from the world, for, 'in your
 alms-giving, let not your right hand know what your
 left hand doeth.' But I am so circumstanced now, that
 this I cannot avoid, and if you will have the goodness to
 write how it should be done, the sum of 10*l.* shall be
 given, as you think well of. May the Lord be with you,
 and with my spirit, and I am, Sir,

"Your obedient and very humble servant,

"JOHN DARKE, Seaman."

"I respect you and Captain Parry so far, that I
 would willingly lay down my life freely to serve you.
 I cannot bear to lose sight of the persons in whom I
 have such friends, and who, by the grace of God, have
 been the means of saving my soul.

"J. D."

Shortly after the arrival of the "Hecla" in
 England, in 1825, Parry underwent a severe trial in
 the death of his esteemed friend, Mr. Charles Martyr.
 The following letter, written towards the close of his
 fatal illness, is indicative of the expansion of his own
 religious views.

"Dear Charles Martyr, of whose value, as a friend,
 you are fully aware, is, I fear, no less than dying, and I,
 who would die for him, cannot, as yet, go to Chatham to

see him. Yes, he is, I believe, going to reap his reward, and to receive a crown of glory. He is, my dear friend, the happiest man in England, I believe, at this moment. The calm composure with which he contemplates his dissolution is, I am told, most delightful. He says he is sure the God he has endeavoured to serve will never 'leave nor forsake' his wife and children. He speaks of it, not as many do, in general dependence on God's mercy, but in the sure and certain hope that it will be so. His, in short, is faith, the true scriptural faith, and by this he trusts, through the merits of his Saviour, to enter heaven himself, and feels certain that He, without whose permission not a sparrow falls to the ground, will preserve from want those whom he leaves behind, who are of more value than many sparrows. You, my dear, friends, will forgive my intruding all this upon you, but the object of my present affliction is not unknown to you, and you can deeply appreciate every feeling of mine upon the occasion."

After Mr. Martyr's decease, Parry had the melancholy satisfaction of testifying to the worth of his departed friend, in an article for the "Christian Observer," and the spirit which pervades every page is a still further illustration of the remarks we have ventured to make upon his own religious views. The memoir concludes with these words:—

"At length his happy spirit was released, and returned to God who gave it. Thus at the early age of thirty-three years, this faithful servant of God 'fell asleep in Jesus.' He is now delivered from the bondage of

corruption.
God. Now
fears, he is
happiness,
city. His
of glory, '
Jesus.'"

RY. [1825.

ap his reward,
y dear friend,
this moment.
emplates his
He says he is
ve will never
. He speaks
nce on God's
at it will be
ral faith, and
s Saviour, to
He, without
ground, will
behind, who
ou, my dear,
pon you, but
nown to you,
ling of mine

the melan-
orth of his
" Christian
every page
ks we have
ous views.

and returned
of thirty-
fell asleep
bondage of

1825.] ARTICLE IN "CHRISTIAN OBSERVER." 185

corruption, into the glorious liberty of the children of God. Now, freed from all darkness, and doubts, and fears, he is drinking, from the pure fountain of life and happiness, draughts of unmixed and uninterrupted felicity. His warfare is ended, and he is wearing a crown of glory, 'the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.'

CHAP. VIII.

INTEREST IN RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES. — APPOINTMENT TO THE COMMAND OF AN EXPEDITION FOR THE PURPOSE OF ATTEMPTING TO REACH THE NORTH POLE. — MARRIAGE. — SAILING OF THE EXPEDITION. — THE "HECLA" LEFT AT SPITZBERGEN. — BOAT AND SLEDGE JOURNEY TO THE NORTHWARD. — RETURN TO THE "HECLA." — HOMEWARD VOYAGE. — SHORT TOUR ON THE CONTINENT. — DEATH OF HIS ELDEST CHILD.

1826—1828.

IMMEDIATELY after his return from the expedition recorded in the last chapter, Parry resumed his duties as hydrographer at the Admiralty. On the 15th February, 1826, the freedom of the borough of Lynn was voted to him by the corporation, "in testimony of the high sense they entertained of his meritorious and enterprising conduct."

At this time, his interest in religious societies seems to have been first awakened. The Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, the Church Missionary, and the Naval and Military Bible Societies, are frequently mentioned in his

letters,
the annu
an activ
Chatham

"I hav
"when p
the friend
even its e
moment h
deck. Th
pany grad
the word
individual
literally,
I cannot ex
mind the i
tions arisin
lection wil
may truly
simply this,
—those, I r
especial diff
those who l
subjects; a
were to be
without hesi
nently Chris
observation
a similar ser
select, I wou
then we shou
in the power

letters, the latter especially, for which he spoke at the annual May meeting of this year, besides taking an active part in the formation of an association at Chatham.

"I have often wished" (he remarked on this occasion), "when paying my usual visits to our little schools, that the friends of the Naval and Military Bible Society, or even its enemies (if any such there can be), could for a moment have been transported to the 'Hecla's' lower deck. They would there have seen a whole ship's company gradually drawing round the school tables, to hear the word of God expounded, they would have seen each individual listening with eager and mute attention, and, literally, those who came to scoff remaining to pray. I cannot expect, ladies and gentlemen, to convey to your mind the interest of such a scene, with all the associations arising out of our peculiar situation, but the recollection will ever be to me one of the strongest, and, I may truly say, the sweetest of my life. The effect was simply this, that the very best men on board the 'Hecla,'—those, I mean, who were always called upon in time of especial difficulty and danger,—were, without exception, those who had thought the most seriously on religious subjects; and that, if a still more scrupulous selection were to be made of that number, the choice would, without hesitation, fall on two or three individuals eminently Christian. Such has been the result of my own observation and experience. Should I be employed on a similar service, and were you to ask what men I would select, I would say, 'give me the best Christians,' for then we should be strong indeed, strong in the Lord, and in the power of His might."

POINTMENT TO
OR THE PURPOSE
H POLE. — MAR-
—THE "HECLA"
LEDGE JOURNEY
HE "HECLA."—
THE CONTINENT.

the expedition
resumed his
alty. On the
the borough of
poration, "in
certained of his
gious societies
The Society
the Jews, the
and Military
tioned in his

In thus openly espousing the cause of religion, he felt that he was now, as it were, nailing to the mast the colours of his Christian profession.

“My speech at the Bible Society” (he writes) “has been talked of very sneeringly at this great house (the Admiralty); but oh! how insignificant does all within these walls appear, when the imagination turns, but for a moment, to the assembled host of heaven, and men, and angels! In this I had long ago counted the cost, and am, I trust, ready, in dependence on other strength than my own, to bear much more reproach than this. Pray for me, my dear friend, that my strength fail not, and that I may be encouraged and supported by God’s Holy Spirit, in every humble endeavour to advance His glory, and the salvation of men’s souls!”

After the unsuccessful termination of the recent efforts to discover the North-West Passage, it seemed useless, for the present, to pursue the attempt further; but this did not hinder Parry from turning his attention to another quarter, where success seemed more hopeful. The interesting experiments which had been made, during the late expeditions, in the neighbourhood of the Magnetic Pole, had induced many scientific men to speculate on the possibility of carrying out similar observations at the very pole of the earth itself. Parry employed the few leisure moments he could snatch from the duties of his office in drawing up a statement respecting the practicability of effecting this object by means of

ledge be
friend a
the diffic
aware; h
then hin
covery,
see!”
before Lo
supported
Davy, the
Parry, as
cated his
opposition
further di
and Parr
expedition
the North

“I am in
joiced in the
ment, better
than the pro
yesterday t
went on bo
few trifling
feel very gr
any former
way.”

In the
were, for a

of religion, he
ing to the mast

e writes) "has
reat house (the
does all within
turns, but for
n, and men, and
d the cost, and
r strength than
an this. Pray
h fail not, and
by God's Holy
ance His glory,

of the recent
age, it seemed
empt further;
turning his
ccess seemed
iments which
itions, in the
had induced
he possibility
at the very
oyed the few
n the duties
at respecting
by means of

sledge boats, as had been before proposed by his friend and brother officer, Captain Franklin. Of the difficulties involved in the scheme he was fully aware; but, as he remarked in a letter to Franklin, then himself absent from England on arctic discovery, "the true reply to all doubts is, go and see!" The memorial, when completed, was laid before Lord Melville and the Lords of the Admiralty, supported by a recommendation from Sir Humphry Davy, the president of the Royal Society, to whom Parry, as a member of the Society, had communicated his views. As might be anticipated, some opposition was at first made to the scheme, but, after further discussion, the objections were overruled, and Parry was appointed to the command of an expedition "for the purpose of attempting to reach the North Pole."

"Admiralty, July 8, 1826.

"I am in the highest possible spirits, being quite rejoiced in the prospect of some new and honourable employment, better suited both to my tastes and early habits than the present sedentary occupation of my office. I was yesterday the whole day at Woolwich Dockyard, and went on board my dear old 'Hecla,' to determine on a few trifling alterations which must be made in her. I feel very great interest in this expedition, more than in any former one, as it is my own plan, and unique in its way."

In the autumn of the year, these preparations were, for a short time, interrupted by an event of a

different nature. Among the families who had sought and valued the acquaintance of the arctic navigator, was that of Sir John Stanley, afterwards Lord Stanley of Alderley. His fourth daughter, Isabella Louisa, had, long before her first introduction to Captain Parry, taken a peculiar interest in the subject of polar enterprise; and it will not be a matter of surprise that the friendship, thus formed, soon ripened into a warm attachment on his part. Under the circumstances of the expedition then impending, the question was naturally one of anxious deliberation: but, at length, the sanction of her parents was obtained, and consent given to the marriage, just five months before the "Hecla" was to leave England.

On the 23rd October the ceremony was performed in the parish church of Alderley, by the Rev. Edward Stanley (afterwards Bishop of Norwich), with whom Captain Parry had long been on terms of cordial friendship. A silk ensign, worked for the expedition by the bride herself, was hoisted on the church tower. When hauled down, this was carefully folded up, not to be again unfurled, as they fondly hoped, except at the North Pole itself.

On the 18th of November, the "Hecla" was formally commissioned for the approaching voyage to Spitzbergen.

"November 20, 1827.

"On Saturday, at 10 o'clock, we set off for Deptford, and found Ross there waiting our arrival. The day was

et, but Isal
new that sh
people had c
o her had
The form o
pendant, and
own. I ca
he hoisted, a
y was quit
delight in."

This expe
and so man
Parry's com
select none l
pletely man
her pendant.
have served

Though ol
office, to res
fitting for se
to Deptford
was accompa
took up her
writes:—

"I delight
sentry's 'All'
comfortable in
idea of what i
full of it. T

who had sought
ctic navigator,
erwards Lord
laughter, Isa-
t introduction
nterest in the
will not be a
, thus formed,
on his part.

et, but Isabella does not mind trifles. As everybody knew that she was coming, a great number of our former people had collected on board the ‘Hecla,’ and the access to her had been made very convenient by steps, &c. The form of commissioning is merely hoisting the pendant, and when a ship is paid off the same is hauled down. I cannot express to you the pride with which she hoisted, and I saw her hoist it. Everybody who was by was quite delighted. This is just what seamen delight in.”

ition then im-
ne of anxious
action of her
en to the mar-
“Hecla” was to
was performed
Rev. Edward
, with whom
ms of cordial
the expedi-
on the church
refully folded
fondly hoped,

This expedition was as popular as its predecessors, and so many were found desirous of sailing under Parry’s command, that, with the greatest care to select none but first-rate hands, the ship was completely manned in three days after the hoisting of her pendant, as many men being refused as would have served to man her a second time.

“Hecla” was
ing voyage to
ber 20, 1827.
for Deptford,
The day was

Though obliged, by his duties at the hydrographer’s office, to reside in London while the “Hecla” was fitting for service, Parry found leisure to go down to Deptford from time to time. On one occasion he was accompanied by his wife, who for several days took up her quarters with him on board. She writes:—

“February 22, 1827. H. M. S. ‘Hecla.’

“I delight in having returned to the bells and the sentry’s ‘All’s well,’ at night; there is something so comfortable in the sound. . . . I have now also some idea of what it is to be amongst ice. The river is quite full of it. The first evening I heard the sound of the

ice grating along the ship's side, I could hardly believe the noise, like thunder, was caused by the ice. That sound has now ceased, for the ice is firm and quiet, and the boats are employed in cutting their way through, to open a communication with the shore. They are nearly two hours in getting two boats' length, which will give you some idea of the labour. Mr. Ross and the officers seem to delight in it, and perhaps, if I had seen as much of it as they have, I should not think more of *real ice* than they do of this."

On the 25th of March, 1827, the "Hecla" was ready for sea, and Parry, having bid farewell to his wife in London, went down to Deptford, accompanied by some members of her family, one of whom writes:—

"At half-past nine the carriage was at the door. We sent it across the street to pick up the luggage and Fido*, and followed ourselves. We had a silent, but comfortable drive to Deptford. The boat was waiting for us, and we went on board, where we found the deck crowded with the boats, &c. Parry immediately went into his own cabin, and soon came out again in full uniform, which I had never seen him since I knew and loved him. After breakfast we read his Admiralty instructions, and dwelt with comfort on the page enjoining him not to attempt to persevere, even with the prospect of success, at the risk of life or lives. . . . The door opens, and Mr. Ross's eager face looks in, with an expression of more than

* A favourite spaniel belonging to Mrs. Parry, which accompanied Parry on this voyage to Spitzbergen, and afterwards to Port Stephens, where he died.

usual joy, ready to Boxer, if he can. We v deck, and hands, and rowed along till we arrived. sioners were cheered th By this time on our oar Parry still hand on th his proper composure v I felt then t that were t way in whic and details, much consid he says that going out th

Whilst g attendant on eating to th some of the expressed in may be seen

ould hardly believe
y the ice. That
n and quiet, and
way through, to
They are nearly
which will give
and the officers
ad seen as much
nore of real ice

“Hecla” was
farewell to his
otford, accom-
, one of whom

the door. We
rage and Fido*,
out comfortable
for us, and we
crowded with
his own cabin,
which I had
After
was, and dwell
ot to attempt
uccess, at the
nd Mr. Ross’s
of more than
ch accompanied
erwards to Port

usual joy. “The steamboat is ahead, sir; we are all ready!” In another minute he comes again, with ‘Captain Boxer’s’ compliments, sir, and he is here with his gig, if he can be of any use!’ The offer was accepted for us. We went up, and, taking a hasty glance at the busy deck, and all those happy, sanguine faces, we shook hands, and were seated in the slung chair. We then rowed alongside, cheered by all the crew as we passed, till we arrived opposite Greenwich Hospital. The pensioners were arranged along the shore, and the ‘Hecla’ cheered them first, and they returned the compliment. By this time she was getting ahead of us, so we rested on our oars, and watched her as she gradually left us, Parry still standing in the gangway, leaning with one hand on the side, and looking as if he were, indeed, in his proper place, with that commanding and dignified composure which marks his manner on all great occasions. I felt then as if I did not wish to see him again, and as if that were the proper place to lose sight of him. The way in which he gets through all business, all worries and details, with so few words and such little trouble, so much consideration and decision, is very striking; and he says that, with all he is now leaving, he is happier in going out than he has ever been before.”

Whilst giving this account of the circumstances attendant on his embarkation, it will not be uninteresting to the reader to be made acquainted with some of the more secret feelings of his mind, as expressed in his letters at this time, from which it may be seen how rapidly his religious views were

* Captain Boxer then commanded the “Hussar” frigate.

now maturing. The following were written to his wife, after the "Hecla" had left Deptford.

"Sheerness, April 3, 1827.

"Let God continue to have a place in every thought, and, in exchange, you will be sure to receive His peace 'which passeth all understanding.' Yes, it is indeed His strength, not our own, which has enabled us to bear this trial of separation, and it should; and, I trust, will teach us how utterly unable we are to do anything of ourselves, but that His grace is sufficient for us."

"'Hecla,' at sea, April 4, 1827.

"You will be glad to hear that I leave England without a single letter unanswered. I think I must have written nearly fifty since I saw you; but this, you know, is no new thing. How I shall dwell with delight on the communion between you and L——. Live, both of you, in the constant spirit of prayer. Do everything with prayer flowing from your hearts. In your going out, and in your coming in,—whatever you do, let a little fervent, though silent, prayer ascend to His ear, who never refuses to listen to us. This is not, as some would tell us, gloom and melancholy. Who is—who can be so cheerful as the Christian? None. He has a peace which the world can neither give nor take away. Dwell as much as possible, in your reading, on the very wonderful scheme of redemption by Christ, a scheme which none but God could have devised. Continue, as you now do, to weigh every verse of Scripture which you read, and you will find new beauties, and new proofs of the tender mercies of God displayed in the atonement of the Saviour, as you proceed with this delightful study. You

are quite
but take y
New Testa
may be ex
will be wit
Weigh fre
tion which
lighter tha
you, with w
I am afraid
ever, for I
any book b
ing how v
Ignorant pe
leisure time.
for all I wis
"Good Fr
I wrote my l
tion. It was
in writing m
complete as
the very exp
been endeav
important ev
Saviour, as o
The voya
affected eas
they remain
ing reindeer
dragging the
* These reind
nature of the ice

written to his
tford.

ss, April 3, 1827.
every thought,
ceive His peace
it is indeed His
l us to bear this
trust, will teach
ing of ourselves,

a, April 4, 1827.
England without
ust have written
s, you know, is
delight on the
ve, both of you,
everything with
your going out,
do, let a little
o His ear, who
s not, as some
Who is—who
one. He has a
nor take away.

ng, on the very
a scheme which
ue, as you now
which you read
w proofs of the
onement of the
ul study. You

are quite right in supposing you will have difficulties ; but take your Bible in your hand, and see if the whole New Testament does not predict the very thing which you may be experiencing. Therefore be of good cheer, God will be with you, you need not fear who is against you. Weigh frequently in your mind the enormous disproportion which exists between time and eternity, and how lighter than nothing will all the little trifles appear to you, with which we are so apt to tease ourselves I am afraid you will find me a more unread man than ever, for I do not see a chance of my being able to read any book but one, *our* book, *the* book. It is astonishing how very little I have read on the expeditions. Ignorant people imagine we have such a quantity of leisure time, but I have never found the day long enough for all I wish to do."

"*Good Friday, April 13. 1827.*—On this day last year, I wrote my letter to Lord Melville, proposing this expedition. It was an eventful day; occupied, I well remember, in writing my letter, and making everything about it as complete as I could. To-day, though now employed on the very expedition I was then so anxious for, I have been endeavouring to turn my thoughts to a much more important event, I mean the crucifixion of our blessed Saviour, as on this day."

The voyage to Hammerfest, in Norway, was effected easily, with fair winds. In this harbour they remained some time, for the purpose of obtaining reindeer, which they hoped might be useful in dragging the boats over the ice.* Leaving Hammer-

* These reindeer were not employed, in consequence of the rugged nature of the ice, as described hereafter.

fest, they arrived, on the 12th of May, off the shores of Spitzbergen, where a long and vexatious delay awaited them. To provide for the safety of the ship, as well as that of the boats on their return, it was absolutely necessary to find a safe harbour, in which the "Hecla," with her diminished crew, might be left, and the boat expedition know where to rejoin her. Several convenient bays were passed, but all their efforts to reach them proved ineffectual, from the large fields of thick ice which pressed closely on the shore. So tantalizing was this unlooked-for hindrance to the departure of the boats, that Parry was tempted, more than once, to give up the thoughts of seeing the "Hecla" safe in harbour before leaving; but, perhaps fortunately for all, the rough state of the ice to the northward rendered it impossible for the men to make any progress with the boats. More than a month was thus lost in the attempt to find an accessible anchorage, when, at length, Treurenberg Bay presented itself, in all respects suitable for their purpose. "I cannot," writes Parry, "describe the satisfaction which the information of our success communicated to every individual on board. The main object of our enterprise now appeared almost within our grasp, and everybody seemed anxious to make up, by renewed exertions, for the time we had unavoidably lost." The ship was quickly secured, and every precaution taken to provide against the contingency of her being driven to sea again by the ice. Lieut. Foster was left in

charg
being
the t
respec
Jame
board
nearly
The
fitted
in the
the roy
crew o
of whe
pulled
gather
compel
the act
Unles
the usu
snow w
howeve
stant, a
only re
they ne
whole e
"Wh
day by
dresses,
point of
for-trav

charge at Treurenberg Bay, and, all arrangements being completed, at five P. M. on the 21st of June, the two boats, "Enterprise" and "Endeavour," respectively commanded by Parry, and his lieutenant, James C. Ross, bade farewell to their comrades on board the ship, and, with the usual salute of three hearty cheers, set out for the northward.

The boats employed on this novel service were fitted with strong runners, shod with smooth steel, in the manner of a sledge, to the forepart of which the ropes for dragging the boat were attached. The crew of each consisted of two officers and twelve men, of whom two were marines. For three days they pulled through the open water, but the ice gradually gathered round them, until, at length, they were compelled to haul the boats up on to the floe, and the actual labour of the expedition now commenced. Unless compelled by circumstances to act otherwise, the usual plan was to travel only by night, when the snow was harder than during the day-time. It will, however, be remembered that the daylight was constant, and that the terms "day" and "night" were only relative; indeed, several of the men declared they never knew one from the other, during the whole excursion.

"When we rose in the evening, we commenced our day by prayers, after which we took off our fur sleeping dresses, and put on those for travelling. We made a point of always putting on the same stockings and boots for travelling in, whether they dried during the day or

not, and I believe it was only in five or six instances, at the most, that they were not still wet, or hard frozen. This, indeed, was of no consequence, beyond the discomfort of putting them on in this state, as they were sure to be thoroughly wet in a quarter of an hour after recommencing our journey, while, on the other hand, it was of vital importance to keep dry things for sleeping in. Being 'rigged' for travelling, we breakfasted upon warm cocoa and biscuit, and, after stowing the things in the boats and on the sledges, we set off on our day's journey, and usually travelled about five hours, then stopped an hour to dine, and again travelled four, or five or even six hours, according to circumstances. After this, we halted for the night, as we called it, though it was, really, early in the morning. The boats were placed close along-side each other, with their sterns to the wind, the snow or wet cleared out of them, and the sails placed over them as awnings. Every man then immediately put on dry stockings and fur boots, after which we set about the necessary repairs of boats, sledges, and clothes, and went to supper. Most of the officers and men then smoked their pipes, which served to dry the boats and awnings very much, and usually raised the temperature of our lodgings ten or fifteen degrees."

This, it may be remarked, was the only part of their daily occupation in which Parry himself took no share. He used often to relate, that, when the others produced their pipes, he was wont to regale himself with the scent of a bottle of eau de Cologne, to which, in consequence, the men gave the name of "the captain's pipe."

"This
continue
enjoyme
all their
unsucces
regular
out for
well as t
alternate
cluded o
dresses,
which pe
such circ
we were
were obl
After we
boil the c
of a bug
before de

The r
softness
work ve
lay over
pools of
and haul
quired th
quarter c
upwards
yards, an
above th
sometime

ix instances, at
or hard frozen.
nd the discom-
they were sure
hour after re-
other hand, it
gs for sleeping
akfasted upon
g the things in
on our day's
e hours, then
d four, or five
ances. After
it, though it
ts were placed
sterns to the
and the sails
then immedi-
, after which
, sledges, and
e officers and
ed to dry the
y raised the
egrees."

only part of
himself took
t, when the
nt to regale
le Cologne,
he name of

"This part of the twenty-four hours" (the narrative continues) "was often a time, and the only time, of real enjoyment to us; the men told their stories, and 'fought all their battles o'er again,' and the labours of the day, unsuccessful as they too often were, were forgotten. A regular watch was set, during our resting time, to look out for bears, or for the ice breaking up around us, as well as to attend to the drying of the clothes, each man alternately taking this duty for an hour. We then concluded our day with prayers, and having put on our fur dresses, lay down to sleep with a degree of comfort, which perhaps few persons would imagine possible under such circumstances, our chief inconvenience being that we were somewhat pinched for room, and therefore were obliged to stow rather closer than was agreeable. After we had slept seven hours, the man appointed to boil the cocoa roused us, when it was ready, by the sound of a bugle, when we commenced our day in the manner before described."

The rough nature of the ice, combined with the softness of its upper surface, rendered each day's work very tedious and laborious. Often their way lay over small loose rugged masses, separated by little pools of water, obliging them constantly to launch and haul up the boats, each of which operations required them to be unloaded, and occupied nearly a quarter of an hour. More than once, they were upwards of two hours in advancing one hundred yards, and the snow was often so soft as to take them above their knees at every step, so that they were sometimes five minutes together in moving a single

empty boat with the united strength of the whole party, and the men, in dragging the sledges, were obliged to crawl on all-fours, to make any progress at all. In parts, the ice was composed, on its upper surface, of irregular needle-like crystals, which, becoming loosened by the thaw, rendered it very fatiguing to walk over, beside cutting the soles of the boots, on which account the men called it "pen-knife ice." In all this troublesome work Parry took an active lead. Whenever the boats landed on a floe, he and Ross used to walk on ahead to select the best road. On arriving at any point of more than usual difficulty, they would mount one of the highest "hummocks" near, to obtain a better prospect.

"Nothing could well exceed the dreariness which such a view presented. The eye wearied itself in vain to find any object but ice and sky to rest upon. From want of variety, the most trifling circumstance engaged a more than ordinary share of our attention—a passing gull, or a mass of ice of unusual form, became objects which our situation and circumstances magnified into ridiculous importance, and we have since often smiled to remember the eager interest with which we regarded the most insignificant occurrences."

In the course of one day's travelling, the only notice of animal life consisted in their having "heard a rotge,"* while, at another time, a couple of small

* A species of Arctic bird otherwise known as the "Uria Alle," or "little auk."

flies up
consider
imagine
this sce
boats in
the men
hummo
human
wilderne
Urged
the men,
laboured
will. Al
Parry hin
were now
to the sm
which the
them to ex
after day,
provement
northward
evident to
another ob
had unexp
southerly d
they were l
the wind,
north-west.
the close of
that often le

of the whole sledges, were any progress on its upper parts, which, rendered it very the soles of led it "pen-work Parry ts landed on ad to select f more than the highest, ospect.

which such vain to find rom want of aged a more ng gull, or a s which our a ridiculous o remember d the most

, the only ng "heard le of small

"Uria Alle,"

flies upon the ice were an event in the day's journey considered worthy of notice. It may well be imagined, then, how cheering it was to "turn from this scene of inanimate desolation to the two little boats in the distance, to see the moving figures of the men winding with their sledges among the hummocks, and to hear, once more, the sound of human voices breaking the stillness of this icy wilderness."

Urged on by the example of their commander, the men, in spite of all these discouragements, laboured with the greatest cheerfulness and good will. All hoped, and none more confidently than Parry himself, that the rugged ice, over which they were now toiling, would prove but the introduction to the smooth, continuous plain of the main ice, which the accounts of former navigators had led them to expect to the north of Spitzbergen. Day after day, however, went on, and no signs of improvement were visible for some distance to the northward, when it became, by degrees, painfully evident to both the commander and his officers, that another obstacle to the completion of their purpose had unexpectedly arisen. This consisted in the southerly drift of the whole body of ice, over which they were laboriously tracking their way, owing to the wind, which blew steadily from the north or north-west. The observations carefully made, at the close of each day's hard work, showed too clearly that often less than half of the actual distance tra-

velled could be regarded as progress in a northerly direction. This mortifying truth was, for some time, kept from the knowledge of the men, who used, however, good-humouredly to remark that they were "a long time getting to this 83°!"* For a few days more they persevered, in the face of heavy snow-storms, and torrents of rain, which Parry had never seen equalled, but, the drift of the ice continuing as great as ever, he was, at length, compelled to confess that further labour were useless. Between the 22nd and 26th of July, they had dragged the boats only ten or twelve miles, and were, after all, actually three miles southward of the point they had reached on the first of these days. "In fact," says the author of "Voyages within the Arctic Regions," "the commander of the expedition, the officers and men, had, all of them, been laboriously and uselessly employed for thirty-five days of continuous and most fatiguing drudgery, to be compared in its effect to nothing less than the labour of rolling the stone of Sisyphus, the floe on which they were traversing, as they supposed, ten or twelve miles one day, having rolled them back again ten or twelve miles, and often more, the next."

One day's rest was given, for the men to wash and mend their clothes, while the officers occupied themselves in making observations in the highest lati-

* On reaching the parallel of 83° N. lat., the expedition would have been entitled to a reward of 1000*l.*, by Order in Council.

tude wh
At this e
from the
only 172
versed u
cluding,
forwards
distance
statute m
reached th

It was
and pleas
weather th
and penda
ing the d
having bee
highest lat
perhaps be
in being th
beyond the
record."

"Between
82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° N." (he
on the spot),
boats, and a
God bless hi
extra allowan
a toast, — 'M

* The highest
the 23rd instant,

a northerly
r some time,
who used,
that they

For a few
ce of heavy
h Parry had
he ice con-
n, compelled
s. Between
dragged the
e, after all,
nt they had
n fact," says
ic Regions,"
officers and
nd uselessly
inuous and
in its effect
g the stone
traversing,
s one day,
welve miles,

to wash and
upied them-
highest lati-

pedition would
Council.

tude which had ever been reached, viz. $82^{\circ} 40' 23''$.
At this extreme point of their journey, their distance
from the "Hecla," after five weeks' travel, was
only 172 miles, to accomplish which they had tra-
versed upwards of 290 miles with the boats. In-
cluding, however, the journeyings backwards and
forwards with the stores, they reckoned the whole
distance over which they had gone at about 660
statute miles, "being nearly sufficient to have
reached the Pole in a direct line."

It was now the 27th of July; the day was warm
and pleasant, forming a cheerful contrast to the
weather they had lately experienced. "Our ensigns
and pendants," Parry writes, "were displayed dur-
ing the day; and, sincerely as we regretted not
having been able to hoist the British flag in the
highest latitude to which we had aspired, we shall
perhaps be excused having felt some little pride,
in being the bearers of it to a parallel considerably
beyond that mentioned in any well-authenticated
record."

"Between 8 and 9 P.M. on the 27th July, in latitude
 $82\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ N." (he wrote in a short note addressed to his wife
on the spot), "we dined, with our flags flying in both
boats, and after dinner, when I had given 'the King,
God bless him!' as a toast to be drunk with a small
extra allowance of grog, our friend Ross desired to give
a toast, — 'Mrs. Parry!' Need I say that it was enthu-

* The highest latitude actually reached in this expedition was on
the 23rd instant, viz. $82^{\circ} 45'$.

siastically drunk, with three times three? The serjeant of marines, a very fine fellow, then begged to propose the health of Sir John Stanley, also of Mr. Stanley, whose prayers, he was sure, had been fervently offered up for our safety I am sure you will value this little account, written under such circumstances, even though *not* at the Pole."

The next day, at half-past four in the afternoon, they set out on their return to the southward; and the commander of the expedition spoke the feelings of the whole party, in remarking that, "dreary and cheerless as were the scenes they were about to leave, they never turned homewards with so little satisfaction as on this occasion."

The southerly drift of the ice, which had before retarded their advance, was now, of course, in their favour, but the actual difficulties of each day were the same as ever, and the men suffered much from snowblindness and chilblains, which last became serious from the irritation produced by walking, and made some of them quite lame. Some excitement was caused one day by the sight of a bear, who, however, escaped, to the great disappointment of the hungry travellers, as they "had already, by anticipation, consigned a tolerable portion of his flesh to their cooking kettle, over a fire of his own blubber." To make up for the loss, however, another bear was killed by Lieut. Ross a few days afterwards, when a laughable scene ensued. "The animal had hardly done biting the snow, when one

of the m
knife, and
replied th
to put in
for suppe
dead an h
the merits
followed
men were
persisted
the quant
Notwithst
was really
having ob
not so str
more food
was wound
"escaped."

The sou
fortnight,
morning o
the first ti
swell of th
against the
hour, the b
at Table I
sited for th
eaten all the
the men, in
of those ani

of the men was alongside of him with an open knife, and, being asked what he was about to do, replied that he was going to have some of him put into the pot, which happened to be boiling for supper. In short, before the bear had been dead an hour, all hands were employed in discussing the merits of his flesh." This sumptuous feast was followed by the evils of indigestion, as far as the men were concerned; which they, amusingly enough, persisted in attributing to the quality, rather than the quantity of the meat they had been eating. Notwithstanding these excesses at first, Parry was really glad of this additional supply of meat, having observed for some time that the men were not so strong as before, and would be better for more food. Another bear, attracted by the fire, was wounded, but, "luckily for us," he remarks, "escaped."

The southward journey over the ice occupied a fortnight, when, at a quarter before seven in the morning of the 11th of August, they heard, for the first time for seven weeks, the sound of the swell of the open sea, dashing with heavy surges against the outer margin of the ice; and, in another hour, the boats were again fairly afloat. On arriving at Table Island, where provisions had been deposited for their return, they found that the bears had eaten all the bread, which occasioned a remark among the men, in reference to the quantity of the flesh of those animals they had eaten, that "Bruin is only

square with us!" In sailing to Walden Island, the boats were caught in a severe gale and snow-storm; and when, after reaching the island, they were unloaded, the officers and men, who had been fifty-six hours without rest, had barely strength left to haul them on shore. A day was spent upon the island to recruit the strength of the party; when they re-embarked, and, after some few days of bad weather, finally arrived at Treurenberg Bay, at half-past four P. M., on the 21st of August, after an absence of sixty-one days, and were met with that warm welcome from all on board the "Hecla," which, as Parry truly says, "can alone be felt and not described." Considering the constant exposure to wet, cold, and fatigue, the whole party were in good health, though all had, for some time past, become gradually weak and thin, the day's allowance having proved barely sufficient for persons engaged in the constant and severe labour to which they had been exposed.

On the 28th of August, the "Hecla" weighed anchor for England, but was so long delayed on the north coast of Scotland by contrary winds, that Parry left her anchored at the Orkneys, and proceeded, in H. M. revenue cutter, the "Chichester," to Inverness, and thence by land to London where he lost no time in laying before his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, then Lord High Admiral, a report of his proceedings. By a remarkable coincidence, Captain Franklin returned from his Polar

Expedition the same day that at the Ad and most j the two fri

"You wi the Admira have already pressing his tions. The leave of abs

Letter fro

"My dear
"Tho
ment of the
tainly, been
exertions on
You may, pr
very sanguin
not surprised,
of such a na
rejoice greatl
crew, and I h

Owing to
"Hecla" dic

Island, the
now-storm;
y were un-
een fifty-six
left to haul
the island
men they re-
ad weather,
at half-past
an absence
that warm
," which, as
and not de-
posure to wet,
ere in good
past, become
vance having
gaged in the
ey had been
cla" weighed
g delayed on
winds, that
ys, and pro-
Chichester,"
ondon where
oyal Highness
gh Admiral, a
arkable coin-
rom his Polar

Expedition along the north coast of America at the same time, landing at Liverpool on the same day that Parry reached Inverness. They arrived at the Admiralty within ten minutes of each other, and most joyful was this unexpected meeting between the two friends.

"Admiralty, September 29, 1827.

"You will be delighted to know that the Duke and the Admiralty have received me most warmly, and I have already received a letter from the Secretary, expressing his Royal Highness's satisfaction at our exertions. The Duke himself proposed to me a fortnight's leave of absence, which I have got. . . ."

Letter from Lord Melville to Captain W. E. Parry.

"Melville Castle, 29th September, 1827.

"My dear Sir,

"Though you have not succeeded in the achievement of the main object of your expedition, it has, certainly, been from no want of the most extraordinary exertions on the part of yourself and your boats' crews. You may, probably, have perceived that I was never very sanguine as to the result of the attempt, and I am not surprised, therefore, that the obstacles proved to be of such a nature as even *you* could not overcome. I rejoice greatly at the safe return of the 'Hecla' and her crew, and I have the honour to remain, my dear sir, &c.

"MELVILLE."

Owing to the continuance of southerly winds, the "Hecla" did not arrive in the Thames till the 6th

100

100

100

100

100

100

of October. On the 17th, the Lord High Admiral inspected her, as well as the boats which had been employed on the late expedition over the ice. On the 1st of November the ship was paid off, and for the last time, Parry hauled down his pendant. The attempt to reach the Pole had, it is true, been unsuccessful, but it was still an enterprise, of which all engaged in it might well feel proud. "No successor on the path of Arctic adventure has yet snatched the chaplet from the brow of this great navigator. Parry is still the champion of the north."* At this day, through the graceful compliment of recent navigators †, the land nearest either pole, on which the eye of civilised man has ever rested, bears the name of him who unfurled his country's flag at a higher latitude than any, before or since, have been able to reach.

Immediately after his first interview with the Duke of Clarence, and while the "Hecla" was still detained in the north, Parry, having obtained leave of absence, left London and repaired to Alderley. His arrival was expected, and at Monk's Heath, a short distance from the Park, where the coach stopped, he was met by a large concourse of persons, headed by the Rev. E. Stanley, and other members of his wife's family, who, with a large body of Sir John Stanley's

* Times, January 20, 1856.

† The Parry Mountains were discovered by Sir J. C. Ross, in the Antarctic Regions, in 1841, and the same name was given by Dr. Kane, in 1853, to a mountain visible to the north of Smith Sound.

enantry, h
return. "I
in the mai
meeting, un
coming." T
of Alderley
for some hou
share in the
er husband
met her on
Sir John Sta
Alderley, litt
actually awa
The fortu
return to tow
Prince Leop
etter refers :

"Claremont
extremely. . .
Victoria. Sh
weable child
that you woul
than an ordina
playfulness an
mother sat do
breakfast, and
aste, some bea
sirs, which I h

In the autu
Spitzbergen,

High Admiral
 which had been
 er the ice. On
 paid off, and
 own his pendant
 it is true, been
 rprise, of which
 ud. "No suc
 nture has yet
 y of this great
 mpion of the
 e graceful com
 e land near
 vilised man ha
 ho unfurled his
 an any, before

enantry, had come thus far to salute him on his return. "By this time," he writes, "the people in the mail had found me out, and really this meeting, under such circumstances, was quite overwhelming." Thus, amidst merry peals from the tower of Alderley Church, he reached the Park. It was not for some hours that Mrs. Parry was able to take her share in the general rejoicings. The first tidings of her husband's safe return to the shores of England met her on her journey homewards from Penrhôs, Sir John Stanley's seat in Wales, and she arrived at Alderley, little anticipating the joyful meeting which actually awaited her.

The fortnight's leave over, he was obliged to return to town, and soon afterwards paid a visit to Prince Leopold, at Claremont, to which the following letter refers:—

y with the Duke
 as still detained
 ave of absence
 y. His arrival
 a short distance
 ed, he was met
 ed by the Rev.
 s wife's family,
 John Stanley's

"Claremont is a charming place, and I enjoyed myself extremely. . . . I must not forget the little princess Victoria. She is what you would call a very dear and loveable child, with manners so ladylike and superior, that you would know her, at once, to be something more than an ordinary girl, and yet possessing all the innocent playfulness and simplicity of a child. She and her mother sat down quietly to the piano yesterday, after breakfast, and sang, with remarkable sweetness and taste, some beautiful German duets, and some Tyrolese airs, which I had not heard before."

r J. C. Ross, in the
 e was given by Dr.
 of Smith Sound.

In the autumn of the year after his return from Spitzbergen, he spent a brief holiday, snatched from

the duties of the hydrographer's office, in a short trip to the Continent. His nephew, the Rev. Thomas Garnier, who was his companion, remembered well "the interest which his presence everywhere excited, and the eager rush, at points where it was known he was to appear, to catch even a passing glimpse of the English arctic navigator. At Paris he was anxiously sought out by all the distinguished men who happened to be there, and he regretted much, that the shortness of his stay rendered it impossible to avail himself of more of the flattering invitations he received. One evening was spent with the venerable Cuvier, at whose table he found himself surrounded by a brilliant circle, chiefly composed of members of the Royal Institute of France. At the particular request of the late king of the French, then Duke of Orleans, he paid a visit to the Château of Neuilly, where he was treated with the utmost honour, the Duke alluding particularly, and with evident feeling, to the kindness his brother, the Comte de Beaujolais, had formerly received from Dr. Parry at Bath. In the course of a walk through the grounds, "Mademoiselle," the Duke's sister proposed a boat expedition on the lake, and playfully suggested that the party should consider themselves embarked, under the command of Captain Parry, in an attempt to reach the North Pole! On returning to the house, the Duchess presented her children to him, and, for upwards of half an hour, he was occupied in answering their eager questions about his voyage

"It was,"
stood round
the sight,
their paren
the revoluti
to this scen
during his
these youth
a fugitive fr
victim of th
royal father
Attention
in everywi
and Hollan
says Mr. G
ready admis
portress, pal
to vie with
in no instan
or even ope
the homewar
and skill we
without doub
all on board
uous, that
elow, until
resolved to
that he did s
that the cap
Woodwin san

ce, in a shon
ew, the Rev.
on, remember
ce everywhere
where it wa
even a passing
or. At Paris
e distinguished
d he regretted
ay rendered
f the flattering
ng was spent
table he found
le, chiefly com
ute of France
te king of the
id a visit to the
reated with the
articularly, an
his brother, the
ceived from D
a walk throug
Duke's siste
e, and playfull
sider themselv
aptain Parry,
On returnin
her children
he was occupie
out his voyage

“It was,” he writes, “a delightful group, as they stood round their mother; and I can never forget the sight, associated as it is with all the reverses their parents have suffered, and with the events of the revolution.” Doubtless his memory would recur to this scene, when, just twenty years afterwards, during his command at Haslar, the wife of one of these youthful princes landed at the Clarence Yard, a fugitive from the shores of France, and an innocent victim of the revolution, which had again driven her royal father-in-law into exile.

Attentions of the same gratifying kind awaited him everywhere, during his progress through Belgium and Holland. “The mention of his name alone,” says Mr. Garnier, “was sufficient to secure for us ready admission to every building of interest, whether portress, palace, or museum. Public officials seemed to vie with one another in showing him respect, and in no instance was his travelling luggage examined, or even opened, on the various frontiers. During the homeward passage from Rotterdam his vigilance and skill were called into requisition, and proved, without doubt, the means of saving the steamer and all on board. The night was so dark and tempestuous, that many of the passengers refused to go below, until it was known that Captain Parry had resolved to remain on deck; and well was it for us that he did so. His practised eye soon discovered, that the captain had mistaken the light on the Goodwin sands for that of the North Foreland light-

house, so that the ship was rapidly hurrying towards those terrible shoals, and it required no little firmness on his own part to induce him to alter her course."

Shortly after his return from the Continent, he underwent a severe trial in the very sudden death of his infant son, born soon after his return from the North, and then just a year old. He thus writes at this time, in acknowledgment of a letter of sympathy from a Christian friend:—

"November 12, 1828.

"The blow has been a sudden and severe one. Our beloved child died in his mother's arms, in *two minutes* from the first seizure! We were at first stunned by this dispensation. We had been wrapped up in this darling child,—in short, it was an idol, and God saw that, in the creature, we had not sufficiently kept in view the Creator. We have been brought to feel that it is indeed God's hand, and that it is good for us to be afflicted. God grant that we may be so exercised by this chastening that it may indeed 'yield the peaceable fruits of righteousness!' For my own part, I can already bless God that He has spared him all the sin and suffering his father had gone through, and secured his portion among the angels in heaven."

And again, a few weeks later, after the additional affliction of his wife's critical illness at the birth of a second child, which survived only a week, he writes:—

"Need I say what have been our feelings during all this trial? Need I assure you that it has brought us

much, very
it has taug
without a
kindness of

Many ye
stepdaught
early loss, i

been drawn
for you, in t
few things s
loss of a fir
own, a first
sympathise v
that event,
pressed on m
happened fou
the sorrow,
mother still s
gathered int
and glorious
comforts of C
to you, in thi
It will, I am p
given, and tal
God for it to

arrying towards
o little firmness
r her course."
e Continent, he
y sudden death
return from the
e thus writes at
er of sympathy

much, very much, nearer to God, through Christ,—that it has taught us to feel more assuredly our lost state without a Saviour, and the mercy, the infinite loving kindness of God, in providing such an one for us?"

ember 12, 1828.

vere one. Our
in *two minutes*
stunned by this
in this darling
od saw that, in
ept in view the
that it is indeed
to be afflicted.
y this chasten-
ceable fruits of
n already bless
nd suffering his
portion among

the additional
at the birth of
y a week, he

lings during all
has brought us

Many years afterwards, on the sudden death of his stepdaughter's first child, he thus referred to his own early loss, in a letter to her husband:—

— "Northbrook, January, 1853.

"I need not say that our thoughts have been drawn out towards you, and to our gracious God for you, in this your hour of most bitter trial. I know few things so hard for flesh and blood to bear, as the loss of a first dear child. The experience has been my own, a first lovely babe taken in an instant! I can sympathise with you very keenly in the remembrance of that event, which has perhaps been more deeply impressed on my mind than any other in my life, though it happened four and twenty years ago. But if I remember the sorrow, I remember also the consolation,—the mother still spared, the babe with Christ, another lamb gathered into the Saviour's fold, safe for ever, happy and glorious in the presence of the Lord. May the comforts of God's Holy Spirit be abundantly vouchsafed to you, in this, the first great trial of your married life! It will, I am persuaded, draw you closer to Him, who hath given, and taken away, and, then, you will together bless God for it to all eternity."

CHAP. IX.

APPOINTMENT AS COMMISSIONER OF THE AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY. — HONORARY DEGREE AT OXFORD. — VOYAGE TO SYDNEY. — LIFE AT PORT STEPHENS. — IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED IN THE COLONY. — EXCURSIONS INTO THE INTERIOR. — MOTHER'S DEATH. — BUILDING OF A CHURCH AT STROUD. — FAREWELL SERMON AT CARRINGTON. — RETURN TO ENGLAND.

1829 — 1834.

It was a remark of Sir Edward Parry, in his later years, that the course of his former life reminded him of a series of dissolving views, or the unconnected images of a dream, so varied were the changes, and so strange the contrasts which it presented. Of this nature was the new scene on which he was called to enter at this stage of his history. The desolate ice-fields of the North, and the dreary polar winter, were now to give place to the luxuriant vegetation and burning suns of an almost tropical climate, and, instead of the companionship of a few wandering tribes of Esquimaux, he was about to fix his abode, for upwards of four years, on the outskirts of an Australian forest, amongst the convicts and aborigines of New South Wales.

In consequence of the mismanagement and neglect of the agents resident on the property of the

1829.]

Australia had, for services matters character guaranteed before su post to C Franklin the hono Majesty Edward's

close atten office, and induced h profession assurance the Compa his future 1829, he r of the Au South Wa

A fortn the honora him and h

* The Aus year 1824, und Charter, with for the purpos other agricultu

Australian Agricultural Company*, the directors had, for some time, been anxious to secure the services of some one of sufficient ability to restore matters to a proper footing, and whose known character and name would, at the same time, be a guarantee against the evils from which they had before suffered. With these views they offered the post to Captain, now Sir Edward Parry, for he and Franklin had, on the 29th of April, 1829, received the honour of knighthood at the hands of His Majesty George IV. For some time past, Sir Edward's health had suffered considerably from close attention to the duties of the hydrographical office, and this, combined with other reasons, had induced him to desire some other occupation. All professional difficulties were overruled by the kind assurance of Lord Melville, that his acceptance of the Company's offer should in no way interfere with his future prospects. Accordingly, in the spring of 1829, he received his appointment as Commissioner of the Australian Agricultural Company in New South Wales.

A fortnight before the time of his embarkation, the honorary degree of D. C. L. was conferred on him and his friend Franklin by the University of

* The Australian Agricultural Company was established in the year 1824, under an Act of Parliament, and Incorporated by Royal Charter, with a grant from Government of a million acres of land, for the purpose of promoting the growth of fine merino wool, and other agricultural produce suited to the climate of Australia.

Oxford. Those who have witnessed the saturnalia of an Oxford "Commemoration" will easily imagine the shout of honest congratulation with which the roof of the Theatre would ring, to greet the manly bearing and stout English hearts of these two brave seamen, and how cordially the recitation of the concluding lines of the appropriate prize poem for the year would be received:—

"But fairer England greets the wanderer now,
 Unfading laurels shade her PARRY's brow;
 And on the proud memorials of her fame
 Lives, linked with deathless glory, FRANKLIN's name!"*

He often alluded with gratification to the honour bestowed upon him by this University. "You must not forget," he would laughingly remark, if his scholarship were called into question; "that I, too, am an Oxford Doctor!" and would relate, at the same time, that the gown he wore was the same as that used by Marshal Blucher on a similar occasion.

A few days before leaving England, he received the following letter from Franklin:—

"Gedling Hall, Notts, July 9, 1829.

"My dear Parry,

"I cannot allow you and Lady Parry to leave the shores of England, though it is to embark in a very

* "Voyages of Discovery to the Polar Regions. A Prize Poem recited in the Theatre, Oxford, July 1, 1829, by T. Legh Cloughton, Trinity College." The motto selected for the poem was from Aristoph. Acharn.,

"χειμέρια τὰ πρόγματα" ("Wintry doings these!")

interesting
 you will b
 desires of
 prayers wi
 and grace,
 be especial
 tiful-porti
 mighty's p
 water.' L
 to the sam
 scarcely an
 lightful tha
 effectual pr
 am sure tha
 placed, in a
 dictates of n
 "You wil
 tian virtues,
 of the 'deligh
 provement,
 your comma
 was effected,
 ners of the
 having their
 example of
 during a hast
 feel convince
 moral instruct
 you will be
 evening of yo
 of your time
 warmest feelin

[1829.

1829.]

LETTER FROM FRANKLIN.

217

interesting pursuit, without once more expressing that you will bear with you the hearty good wishes and best desires of Lady Franklin and myself, and that our prayers will often be offered up to the throne of mercy and grace, for every blessing to attend you. We shall be especially mindful of you, when we repeat that beautiful portion of the Litany, which implores the Almighty's protection on 'all that travel by land or by water.' Let us, too, request an interest in your petitions to the same fountain of love; for I feel that there is scarcely any portion of Scripture more cheering and delightful than that which assures us 'that the fervent, effectual prayer of a righteous man availeth much.' I am sure that you will not consider these sentiments misplaced, in a letter addressed to yourself, for they are the dictates of my heart.

"You will have a wide field for the exercise of Christian virtues, and I am sure you will have full experience of the delight arising from contributing to the moral improvement, and consequent happiness, of those under your command. When I reflect on the change which was effected, by my little party, on the habits and manners of the people among whom we found ourselves, by having their various improper acts pointed out, and the example of better conduct shown them, and this, too, during a hasty progress through the wilds of America, I feel convinced that your efforts and attention to the moral instruction of those who will be settled around you will be abundantly rewarded; and that, in the evening of your life, you will look back upon the portion of your time you may spend in Australia with the warmest feelings of gratitude and joy."

ne saturnalia
asily imagine
h which the
et the manly
se two brave
tion of the
ze poem for

ow,
;
IN's name!"

the honour
"You must
if his scho-
, too, am an
e same time,
s that used
).
he received

July 9, 1829.

to leave the
k in a very

A Prize Poem
egh Claughton,
from Aristoph.

ese!")

On the 20th of July, the ship "William," in which Sir Edward and Lady Parry were passengers, left the Thames, and he thus wrote to his mother from the Downs:—

"My dearest Mother,

"You may be assured that we are as comfortable as possible, and go forth in confident assurance of being under the protection of the Almighty, whose tender mercy is over all His works, in all parts of His creation alike. . . . We met, at the inn at Gravesend, several missionaries, English, French, and German, one of whom, Dr. Philip, I knew before, and all of whom are going out to Africa, or the East Indies. They had a dinner for themselves and friends, amounting to about fifty persons, and, after dinner, Dr. P. came to me, and, in the name of all, invited me to come into the room, and see those who were just embarking. I did so. They all stood up, the moment I entered the room, and greeted me cordially. Afterwards they drank my health, and I had to make a little speech, but was too much affected to say much; in fact, it was altogether quite overpowering, when I considered what sacrifices these pious and devoted men were about to make, for the sake of Christ and His Gospel."

"Ship 'William,' at sea, Sept. 3.

"On Sundays we always have our little church service on deck. I stand chaplain, and always use your dear Bible and Prayer-book in one, which I have used in all my voyages for the same purpose. All the passengers and crew attend, and I trust it may be the means of good to some. Our captain is an

amiable, comfortable, possible."

On the Good Hope on the 13th Sydney M "words ca Lady Par Governme from Gene they had after a fe Stephens, dence ther summoned of Lady P daughter. both mother tical conditio the affection hostess Mrs always ascrib little boy's li On the 28 in the "Lan Company, ar voyage of fift in sight, sign afterwards a

William," in
the passengers,
to his mother

s comfortable
ance of being
whose tender
His creation
send, several
one of whom,
om are going
had a dinner
o about fifty
e, and, in the
room, and see
so. They all
and greeted
health, and I
ch affected to
e perpower-
se pious and
ake of Christ

t sea, Sept. 3.
ave our little
, and always
one, which
ame purpose.
trust it may
aptain is an

amiable, kind, and religious man, which is a very great comfort, and everybody on board is as obliging as possible."

On the 20th of October they reached the Cape of Good Hope, where they remained a few days; and, on the 13th of December, the "William" entered Sydney Harbour, "of which," says Sir Edward, "words can never describe the beauty." He and Lady Parry took up their temporary abode at Government House, in consequence of an invitation from General (now Sir Ralph) Darling, to whom they had carried introductions from England; and, after a few days, he proceeded alone to Port Stephens, to arrange matters for their future residence there. At the end of nine days, he was summoned back by an express, bringing the tidings of Lady Parry's confinement with a twin son and daughter. On his return to Sydney, he found that both mother and children had been in a very critical condition, but were now doing favourably under the affectionate and devoted attention of their kind hostess Mrs. Darling, to whose fostering care he always ascribed, under God, the preservation of his little boy's life.

On the 28th of March, they embarked once more in the "Lambton," a small cutter belonging to the Company, and arrived safely at Carrington, after a voyage of fifteen hours. As soon as the vessel hove in sight, signal guns were fired on shore, and shortly afterwards a boat put off, manned by the officers of

the Company, who were desirous of testifying their respect for the new Commissioner by rowing him and his family to land. At the moment of landing, a salute was fired in honour of their arrival, and the Union Jack hoisted on the flag-staff. Such was the welcome to their Australian home.

The harbour of Port Stephens, situated about ninety miles to the north of Sydney, is guarded at its entrance by two conical hills, called by the natives Yacaba and Tomare. The estuary itself is about fifteen miles in length, and, near the centre, is contracted to the width of an English mile. Within these narrows lies Carrington or Carribeen*, the settlement of the Australian Agricultural Company. Half a mile farther to the west stood Tahlee, the residence of the Commissioner. The house, a long low building, with a verandah in front, was on the side of a steep, grassy slope, with lemon and orange trees interspersed, reaching down to the water's edge. The front windows commanded a beautiful view of the harbour, and of several thickly wooded islets with which its surface was studded. The ground immediately around the settlement was irregular and undulating, and more or less covered with trees, which formed the outskirts of one of those forests known, throughout Australia, as the "Bush." Through this there were no regular roads, or even paths, but the native horses were able to make

* Narrative of the voyage of H.M.S. "Beagle," in 1839, by Captain Stokes, R.N.

their wa
equalitie
would sh

Beauti
neighbour
were mor
of the cor
called to
words, "a
of this un
apply all
consisted
and servan
working a
acting as
that of th
lastly, the
and whose
few yards

"There a
natives abo
between us
two pieces
They appear
different fro
and horrible
the appearan
and none of
the women, v
when they ca

testifying their rowing him and t of landing, a arrival, and the Such was the

situated about , is guarded at called by the estuary itself is ar the centre, is mile. Within Carribeen*, the ural Company. od Tahlee, the e house, a long nt, was on the non and orange to the water's led a beautiful thickly wooded studded. The ement was irre- s covered with f one of those as the "Bush." roads, or even able to make

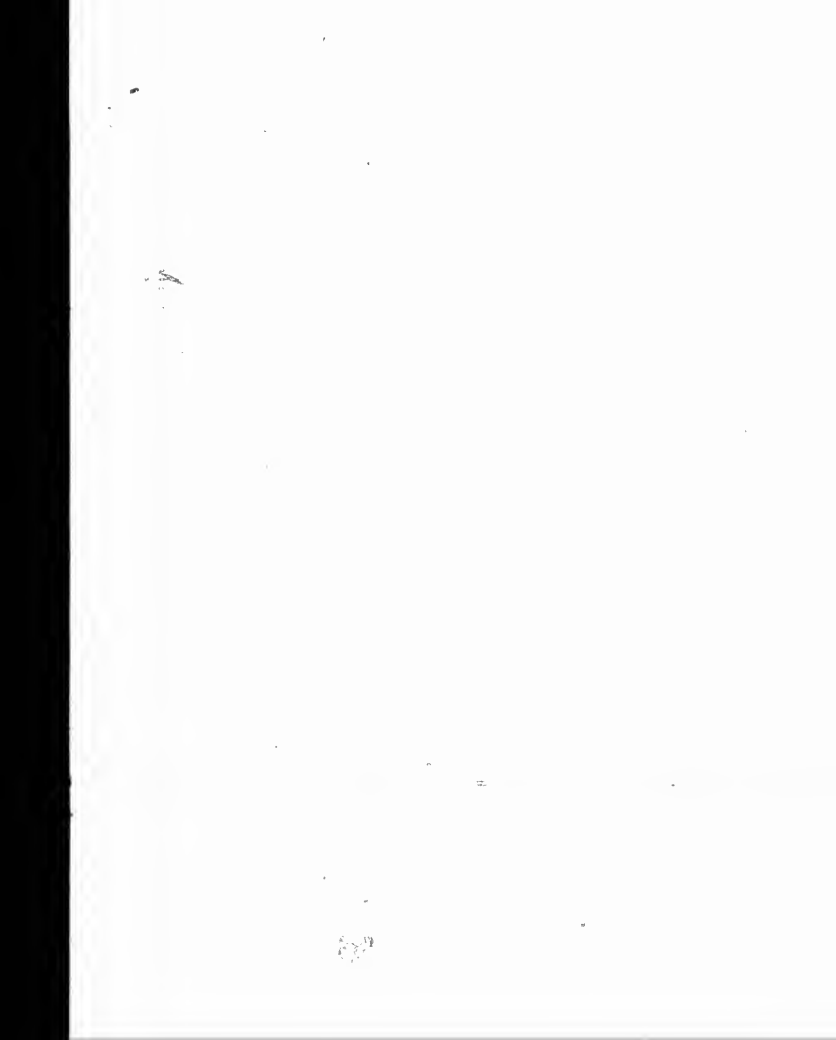
," in 1839, by Cap

their way over the trunks of fallen trees, and inequalities of the ground, such as an English horse would shrink from attempting.

Beautiful as was the country in the immediate neighbourhood of Tahlee, these natural advantages were more than counterbalanced by the moral aspect of the community, over which Sir Edward was now called to preside. It was, in truth, to use his own words, "a moral wilderness;" and to the cultivation of this unpromising soil he and his wife resolved to apply all their energies. The people around them consisted of three distinct classes: first, the officers and servants of the Company; secondly, the convicts, working also in the employ of the Company, or acting as domestic servants in the officers' families, that of the Commissioner himself included; and, lastly, the natives, whose home was in the "Push," and whose encampments were often found within a few yards of the settlement.

"There are," wrote Lady Parry, "a great number of natives about the place, and they have an encampment between us and the village, their huts being formed of two pieces of bark placed upright against each other. They appear to be very harmless, quiet people, quite different from those near Sydney, who are so very bad and horrible-looking. I cannot, indeed, say much as to the appearance of *our* natives, for they are all hideous, and none of them wear any clothing, except some of the women, who throw a blanket over their shoulders, when they can get one. I am now becoming rather more





used to this, and I think I may even learn to admire a little native black child. I often long for—— to see the small black things, running about like little imps."

Owing to the neglected state of this part of the colony during the administration of Sir Edward's predecessors, the condition of the free population, in a moral and religious point of view, was hardly superior to that of the ignorant savages by whom they were surrounded. Immorality and drunkenness prevailed to a fearful extent, schools were a thing unknown, and, at the first establishment of divine service, scarcely a score of persons were found willing to attend, and none of the women.

"It is so new a thing to them," Sir Edward writes, "to have any one to take an interest in them, that they hardly know what to make of it. They have been wholly without instruction, and, I fear I may almost say, without example, either religious or moral, for more than four years, since the first settlement at Port Stephens, literally sheep having no shepherd. It cannot, therefore, be a matter of wonder that they are all running wild. This applies more particularly to the poor children, many of whom have not even been baptized! It is a great pleasure to us to think that we may, with God's blessing, prove instruments of much good to these poor people."

The first step taken towards the introduction of a better state of things was the establishment of a regular service on Sundays. There was no church

nearer
chaplain
circumst
shop in
on cond
says Mr
colony,
was rema
a rich tre
with so
light. H
the readi
usually so
powering.
known on
by degree
of which u
to practise
Parry a so
attended, a
following w
of their resi

La

"I wish y
erial capac
may he does i
would fill suc
ng may be b

learn to admire a
for ——— to see
like little imps."

this part of the
of Sir Edward's
free population,
view, was hardly
vages by whom
and drunkenness
ls were a thing
ment of divine
ns were found
omen.

Edward writes,
them, that they
They have been
may almost say,
al, for more than
Port Stephens,
t cannot, there-
are all running
to the poor chil-
n baptized! It
may, with God's
od to these poor

roduction of a
olishment of a
was no church

nearer than Sydney, ninety miles distant, nor any chaplain belonging to the settlement. Under these circumstances, Sir Edward fitted up a carpenter's shop in the village as a place of worship, and decided on conducting the service himself. "His manner," says Mr. Ebsworth, his friend and assistant in the colony, "in conducting the services of the Church, was remarkable, and those who never heard him lost a rich treat. I scarcely ever heard the liturgy read with so much reverence, feeling, and apparent delight. He seemed at home the moment he entered the reading desk; and when reading some more than usually solemn parts of a sermon, it was quite overpowering. The fruit of his labours will be fully known only in the eternal world." He also managed, by degrees, to form a respectable choir, the members of which used to meet frequently, in his own house, to practise. Under the superintendence of Lady Parry a school was opened, which was soon well attended, and a lending library established. The following were written during the first few months of their residence at Port Stephens: —

Lady Parry to Sir Edward's Mother.

"Tablee House, July 7, 1830.

"I wish you could see your dear Edward in his ministerial capacity on Sunday. It is not necessary for me to say he does it well, for you can easily imagine how he would fill such a situation. God grant that his preaching may be blessed to some of these poor ignorant crea-

tures! For four years they have never heard the word of God preached to them, and they really appear to live 'without God in the world.' There is always now a full congregation, and, I must say, a most attentive one. Our school is also going on as well as we could wish, and we have forty-two scholars. No little heathen could have been more ignorant; but I hope that, in future, God's name and word will be more known and loved than hitherto. Earnestly do we pray that this may be the case. We must expect to meet with disappointments and trials; but when we consider whose work we are doing, no difficulties ought to discourage us. May God give us strength to persevere! You might, perhaps, suppose that our greatest difficulties arise from the convicts, but I must say that we have not found this to be the case. The free people are far the worst, and most difficult to manage, because they think they may do as they like; and, while they set such a bad example, we cannot wonder that the prisoners do not improve. For the latter we have set up an adult school. Some of them wished to learn to read, and we are anxious to encourage them, as a means of keeping them out of mischief and amusing them in the evening."

Sir Edward Parry to W. H. Hooper, Esq.

"Port Stephens, May 13, 1830.

"I trust we are, by God's assistance, making some religious impression. The Bible was sadly neglected, and may say almost unknown, before we came. By the liberality of our excellent Naval and Military Bible Society we have distributed upwards of a hundred Bibles, and many prayer-books from 'The Society for Promoting

Christia
especial
the dem
say hith
take of t
add at p
so fully f
the Spiri
any other
that the p
alone; fo
human me

The ta
one. Th
which ha
rendered i
duce a nev
however, I
there was,
judgment
all obstac
position, a
welfare, ga
regarded no
tion, which
ent enjoym
loser, in li
is people.
a cricke
aturday aft

er heard the word
really appear to
re is always now a
most attentive one.
ve could wish, and
le heathen could
e that, in future,
known and loved
that this may be
h disappointments
ose work we are
ge us. May God
ght, perhaps, sup-
from the convicts,
nd this to be the
st, and most diffi-
y may do as they
ample, we cannot
mprove. For the
e. Some of them
anxious to encou-
a out of mischief

oper, Esq.

ns, May 13, 1830.

e, making some
adly neglected,
e. By the libe-
ry Bible Society
ed Bibles, and
y for Promoting

Christian Knowledge; and the more we distribute, especially among the convicts, the greater seems to be the demand. It has been a great happiness to be able to say hitherto to all around us, 'Whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely!' I can only add at present, *send out more Bibles!* I never before so fully felt the truth of its being indeed the 'sword of the Spirit.' Indeed in this country, almost more than in any other, whatever merit is brought forth, God shows that the praise and glory are, as they ought to be, His alone; for, to all human appearance, and by all merely human means, reformation is impossible."

The task of reformation proved, indeed, no easy one. The almost total want of proper discipline, which had previously existed in the settlement, rendered it a matter of no small difficulty to introduce a new system of order and regularity. This, however, Parry was determined to effect; and though there was, at the outset much to dishearten, his judgment and firmness by degrees triumphed over all obstacles, while the genial kindness of his disposition, and his evident desire for the general welfare, gained the respect and affection of all. He regarded nothing as too trivial to occupy his attention, which could in any way tend to promote innocent enjoyment, but sought, on the contrary, to draw closer, in little things, the bond which united him to his people. He took great interest in the formation of a cricket club, and a game was played every Saturday afternoon, which was a holiday, and as often

in the week as a sufficient number of hands could be mustered. Some of the men were natives of Kent and Hampshire, and were delighted to be thus reminded of home and old times. Occasionally, when business permitted, Sir Edward would take part in the game himself.

Lady Parry's birthday was always a gala day in the settlement, and Sir Edward writes of the first festival of the kind:—

“We had a large dinner and ball of all the Company's servants resident here, being the first time anything of the kind had been given. Isabella and I danced away with them first, to set them going, and then, I believe they would have danced the whole night, if we had allowed them. Our great object is to make them sociable and happy among themselves, which has hitherto been the case.”

The following refer to the Christmas festivities in the first year of their residence at Tahlee.

“December 23, 1833

“Yesterday was the breaking up of our school. To celebrate the day, and reward the little people for their good behaviour, we gave them a dinner, after distributing the prizes. We had a kind of tent rigged up for the occasion, on the middle of the flat at Carribeen, which is a place something like an English common, in the middle of the settlement. The people were all delighted with the idea, having had no fêtes of any kind since they came to the country; and the head carpenter entered

of hands could be into it with great spirit, decorating the place with boughs
 e natives of Ken and bunches of wild flowers, which, to an English eye,
 d to be thus re were greenhouse plants, and some of the rarest kind.
 Occasionally, when There were flags flying at each end, and an ensign upon
 ould take part in a flagstaff a little way off. It had a beautiful effect
 together, with the woody scenery around. Fifty-two
 ys a gala day in children sat down to dinner, and no Cheshire children
 rites of the first ould have done greater justice to the beef and plum
 budding. The parents were all invited to be present,
 and looked as pleased as the children. After dinner, we
 et them to play at different games. They have never,
 s yet, had any among themselves, therefore we had to
 each them; but they are lively children, and soon en-
 ered into everything with great spirit. Races for six-
 ences afforded much amusement, and football, at which
 ames blacks and whites joined, both old and young.
 fr. Ebsworth is an excellent assistant, and was quite
 elighted, himself, to see anything like an English fête.
 This was, I think, the general feeling. They all said it
 eminded them of England, and was the first thing of
 he kind Port Stephens had ever witnessed. We intend
 o have a day for the prisoners, with wheelbarrow
 ces, &c., that they may partake of the pleasures and
 ieties of Christmas; for though they are prisoners, and
 any of them very bad, encouragement is by no means
 rown away upon them, and they feel kindness and
 rove by it as much as other people."

"December 27.

"Christmas Day is passed, and so far, all has gone on
 appily. We have commemorated it with pleasure and
 nterest, though in this distant land, and have endea-
 ured to make it as much like English Christmas as

possible. We did not wish for your frost and snow, though we did wish that the sun had not been quite so hot,—the thermometer being 87° in the shade of our verandah! Our singers had prepared hymns for the season, and on Christmas Eve we had the carols, which they sang very well indeed, going round to all the houses, seventeen in number, where every one seemed quite happy to be once again reminded of England. We also had our church decorated with evergreens; we could not get holly or yew, but there is a shrub which is very common here, like the laurel, only, I think, handsomer, and which quite answered our purpose. It was a beautiful evening, and when we were all sitting out on our lawn, we could not help thinking of the difference of your climate to ours just then."

Towards the close of this first year of his residence at Port Stephens, Sir Edward, in a letter to Sir John Stanley, thus describes the nature of the difficulties he had encountered in the colony, and the result of his exertions:—

"I may truly say that my official duties have been most arduous, demanding all the thought, and temper, and decision, I can muster, and, now and then, a great deal more. I found the Company's affairs, on my arrival, in a loose and disjointed state, as circumstances had led me to expect; and it is only by keeping a tight rein that I can succeed in effecting anything. The consequences of the absence of strict and systematic government for so long a time naturally was, that any attempt to bring things into order, and to put down the innumerable abuses which existed, caused no small *kicking*. I have

however
tion, an
thing
wherev
kind.
many di
I begin
exertion
cannot e
"You
just said,
above me
nothing v
done, or a
of the par
and assist
Christian
gone into
er power
quarrelling
welfare of
mother to
arrived, we
going to r
delightful a
daily receiv
attendance,
structed chi
ve more ch
regular sch
arson have
written one,

er frost and snow,
not been quite so
the shade of our
ed hymns for the
the carols, which
d to all the houses
one seemed quite
England. We also
greens; we could
rub which is very
think, handsomer,
e. It was a beau-
sitting out on our
difference of your

r of his residence
a letter to Sir
ture of the diffi-
colony, and the

duties have been
ght, and temper,
and then, a great
irs, on my arrival,
stances had led
a tight rein that
The consequence
e government for
attempt to bring
the innumerable
kicking. I have

however, a tolerable share of obstinacy in my composition, and have gone steadily on, inquiring into everything myself, and endeavouring to apply a remedy wherever I have found a grievance or an abuse of any kind. I have, of course, had many battles to fight, and many disagreeable things to encounter; but I hope that I begin to see improvement, to encourage and repay my exertions. They begin, at least, to know that they cannot easily 'get to windward' of me!

"You must not, however, imagine, from what I have just said, that all I have been doing is of the character above mentioned. I trust we can both truly say that nothing which kindness could effect has been left undone, or at least untried. In our character of the parson of the parish and his wife, we have visited, admonished, and assisted every body within our reach. In the truest Christian and missionary spirit, my beloved Isabella has gone into every cottage, promoting, by every means in her power, the comfort of every family, peace among quarrelling neighbours, and the temporal and spiritual welfare of every human being around us. She has been a mother to the numerous poor children, who, when we arrived, were running about wild, idling, swearing, and going to ruin as fast as possible; and it is now a delightful and cheering sight to see forty-eight of these daily receiving education, under her directions and superintendence, and becoming well-behaved, and well-instructed children. At a distant station, about twenty-five more children are receiving education, for whom a regular school-house is now building. My duties as a parson have also been somewhat arduous. I have written one, and preached two sermons every Sunday,—

christened a great many children (some of them four years old),—churched numbers of women,—visited the sick,—buried the dead. In all these things, as indeed in everything else, we trust that a new tone, and a beneficial one, has been given."

The success which attended their efforts for the well-being, spiritual and temporal, of those around them, together with the domestic happiness of their Australian home, combined to render the years spent at Tahlee amongst the brightest of their married life. In the regular employment of each day, weeks and months flew so rapidly, that, when the time of Sir Edward's engagement with the Company approached its close, they could scarcely believe that more than four years had passed since they landed at Sydney. One day varied little from another. Sir Edward rose, each morning, between five and six. "It was quite enlivening in the morning," says Mr. Ebsworth, "when all were well, to hear his footsteps, as he came from the nursery, singing and whistling in the highest degree of delight." With the punctuality which he always enjoined on his household, at eight o'clock all who could attend met in the parlour for family prayers,—"no formal ceremony, and few sights more cheering to see." Breakfast followed, and the forenoon was occupied in writing letters, despatches, and general orders, or in giving audience to the officers of the establishment. On the latter he enjoined the same punctuality which marked his own movements. If a gentleman came after the

time wh
humour
the late
seldom t
business
for his c
time, to
officers,
on intim
if fine, v
of the v
large ca
is scarce
depict a
before T
the elde
table, or
which s
the chil
the smo
dq I eve
other ti
drawing
again,
heard p
ought t
Sometin
Sir Ed
with hi
sweetly

e of them four
n,—visited the
ngs, as indeed in
and a beneficial

efforts for the
of those around
ppiness of their
the years spent
f their married
each day, weeks
nen the time of
e Company ap-
ely believe that
ce they landed at
om another. Sir
een five and six
orning," says Mr.
hear his footstep,
ing and whistling

With the punctu-
on his household,
attend met in the
formal ceremony,
see." Breakfast
cupied in writing
orders, or in giving
ishment. On the
ality which marked
man came after the

time which had been agreed upon, he would good humouredly remark, on his entrance, "Here comes the late Mr. ——!" and the gentle reproof was seldom taken amiss. An early dinner separated the business of the morning from that of the afternoon, for his official duties usually occupied him until tea-time, to which meal Mr. Ebsworth, or some of the officers, with whom Sir Edward was anxious to be on intimate terms, were often invited. The evening, if fine, would perhaps be spent on the lawn, in front of the verandah, where the spreading branches of a large castor-oil tree afforded a pleasant shade. "It is scarcely possible," are Mr. Ebsworth's words, "to depict a more delightful family scene than the lawn before Tahlee, on a fine summer evening. Chairs for the elder portion of the family were placed around a table, on which were grapes, melons, and other fruits, which Sir Edward would dispense, not forgetting the children, who were usually playing about in the smooth grass. I never saw such happiness, nor do I ever expect to see it again in this world." At other times, Sir Edward would read aloud in the drawing-room. "No one," says Mr. Ebsworth again, "could excel him in reading, and I have heard people remark, on these occasions, that 'he ought to have been a bishop instead of a sailor!' Sometimes Lady Parry would play on the piano, Sir Edward accompanying her on the violin, or with his fine manly voice, which harmonised very sweetly with hers." At nine o'clock, all assembled

once more for prayers, and shortly afterwards retired to rest.

Sometimes Sir Edward was obliged to leave home for days, or even weeks together, to conduct exploring or surveying expeditions into the interior. At these times, the want of his presence was greatly felt in the settlement, and other eyes than those of his wife would joyfully hail the Union Jack, hoisted on the flagstaff close to Tahlee house as the signal of his return. "It is not only at the Church services," writes Lady Parry, during his absence, "that my husband's presence is wanted. I think it is a general feeling, throughout the settlement, amongst all parties, that nothing seems to go on with spirit when he is away, and no one looks so contented and comfortable as when he is at home, watching over their concerns and interests." Of one of these expeditions she writes again:—

"We heard tidings from our absent party three days after they left us, and they were going on prosperously, having reached the Myall River. They are obliged to make short journeys each day, as they are accompanied by eight pack bullocks, which carry all their goods, and proceed slowly, as they are travelling through an untracked country, and have frequently to cut their way through the bush. Their party consists of twelve, including blacks, of whom they have taken three, as they are of great service in the bush, when they fall in with other natives. They have two tents to pitch at night, and everything was arranged most comfortably. It was like a large caravan moving, when they set out,—all the

bullocks
beast,
shoulder
dressed
selves!
want to
ments to
"We
had no c
been bel
do at th
accustom

On on
castle, w
back, ha
remarked
"No do
already u
at the mo
it yet!"
Another
produced
for the nig
was standi
rising of t
he saw the
wave," and
knees in
them was
washed aw

bullocks in a string, each laden, and a man to every beast, the attendants with guns slung over their shoulders, and the others riding. The blacks were dressed for the occasion, and looked so proud of themselves! They soon get tired of their clothes, but always want to have them at first, and it is one of the inducements to make them go.

"We are now in the middle of winter, but we have had no cold at all as yet, the thermometer having never been below 50°, but it feels colder here than it would do at that temperature in England, from our being accustomed to such hot weather."

On one occasion, on a trip to the colliery of Newcastle, when the party, who were, as usual, on horseback, had to wade through a swamp, the guide remarked that, "there was, after all, a good bottom." "No doubt," replied Sir Edward, whose horse, already up to the girths in mud, gave a fresh plunge at the moment,— "no doubt, but I have not found it yet!"

Another time the party were caught in a flood, produced by the heavy rain. They had encamped, for the night, by the side of a creek, and Sir Edward was standing at the door of the tent, watching the rising of the stream below them, when, all at once, he saw the water coming down "like an immense wave," and, in a few minutes, they were up to their knees in water. The dray which accompanied them was made fast to a tree, to prevent its being washed away, and the bullocks were turned loose to

shift for themselves. Such of the party as were able swam over the creek, and the rest were hauled across by means of a rope secured to a tree on either side. These events were only regarded as interesting incidents in bush travelling, but, in the course of the summer of 1831, a circumstance occurred, sufficiently alarming in its nature, though very characteristic of Australian life.

Lady Parry to Lady M. Stanley.

“December 19, 1831.

“We have lately experienced another disadvantage of a newly cultivated country, and have witnessed what I have only heard of before, and read in Cooper’s novels.— I mean the burning of the woods, and it is, indeed, a fearful and extraordinary sight. For the last fortnight, the whole country around has been in a blaze, and between this place and the Gloucester, a distance of more than seventy miles, there is scarcely a blade of grass left: it is one continued black plain, and the stems of the trees are all scorched and blackened. We were in hopes we should have escaped, near the house, but, after two or three days, we saw there was but little prospect of our avoiding the general destruction. Just as we were coming home from church, last Sunday, a man came running to say that the fire had reached his house, and was rapidly approaching our garden. Immediately all hands were sent off to save the poor garden, and, I am happy to say, succeeded, though it was only by a few minutes. Edward made them set fire to a broad space all round, and this was only just completed when the fire reached the place we had burnt, and, finding no

food to
It was
through
blinded
hills are
shores
the larg
sky all
some tin
burnt tr
for the p

Carrin
which p
sioner a
twenty-f
the river
under th
Lady Pa
place, th
Tahlee.

“On T
one of the
where th
beautiful t
of the bo
vines and
all quite n
an awning,
sun shining
hours, and

PARRY. [1831.

arty as were able
ere hauled across
e on either side.
s interesting in-
he course of the
rred, sufficiently
characteristic of

anley.

December 19, 1831.

r disadvantage of
witnessed what I
ooper's novels.—
I it is, indeed, a
he last fortnight,
in a blaze, and
distance of more
ade of grass left:
he stems of the
Ve were in hopes
but, after two or
prospect of our
ust as we were
y, a man came
d his house, and
Immediately all
arden, and, I am
was only by a
fire to a broad
completed when
and, finding no

1831.]

A CONFLAGRATION.

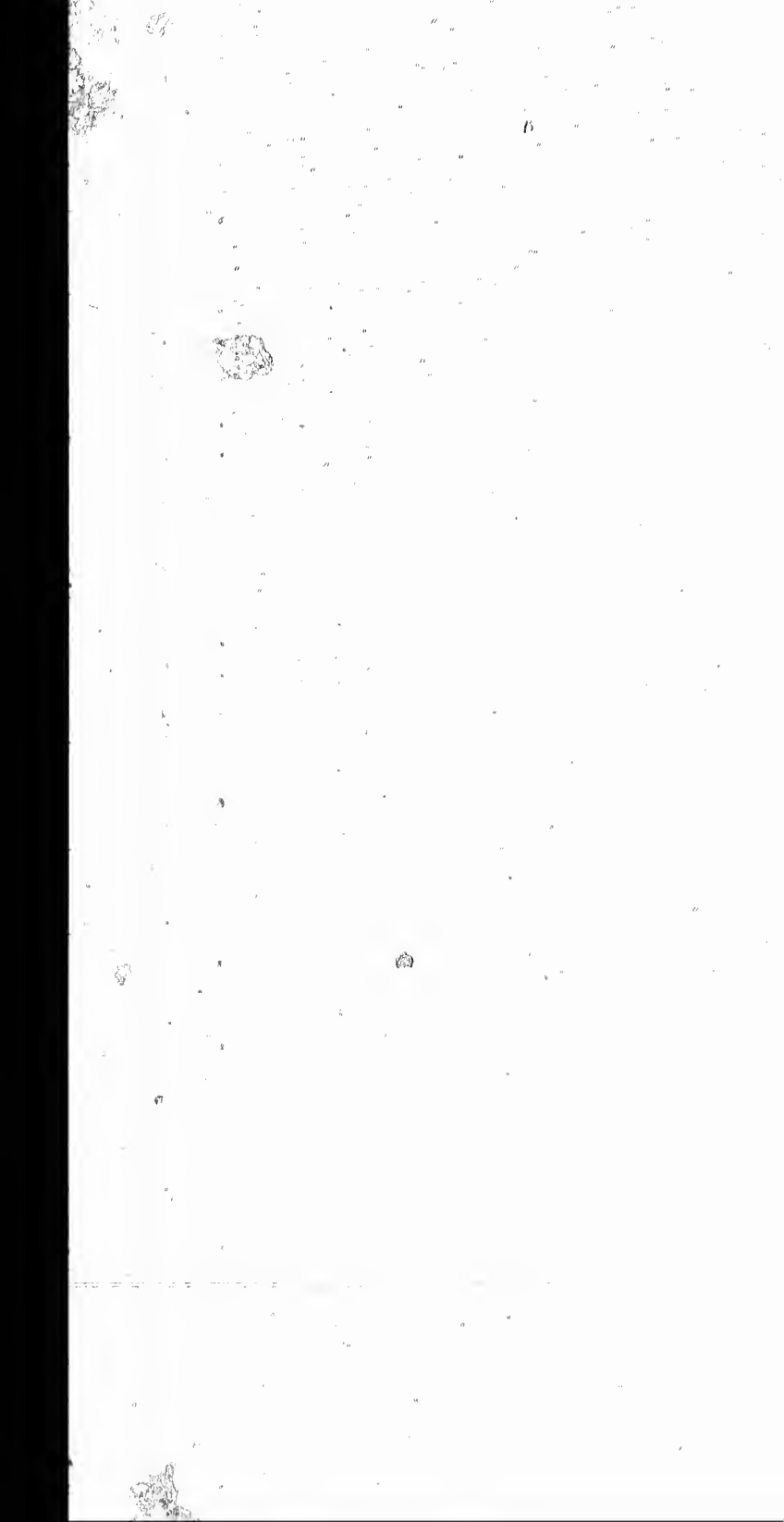
235

food to supply its flames, turned off in another direction. It was fearful to hear the crackling sound as it came on through the bushes, and the volume of smoke nearly blinded us all. While the fires were raging on the hills around, it was a most curious sight at night. The shores of the harbour were brightly illuminated, while the large masses of fire upon the horizon lighted up the sky all round. We shall have plenty of occupation, for some time to come, in cutting down the trunks of the burnt trees, and the beauty of our domain is quite spoilt for the present."

Carrington was not the only part of the settlement which profited from the residence of the Commissioner and his family. At Stroud, a village about twenty-five miles distant, situated on the banks of the river Karuah, a school was also established, under the direction of a master brought from Sydney. Lady Parry thus describes a visit they paid to this place, the beauty of which exceeded even that of Tahlee.

"Tahlee House, March 17, 1831.

"On Tuesday last we set off in a boat for Booral, one of the Company's farms, about twenty miles distant, where the river navigation ends. The scenery is beautiful the whole way, and I quite longed to get out of the boat, every moment, to examine the beautiful vines and plants which were glowing along the shores, all quite new to me. Our boat, the six-oared gig, had an awning, a very necessary comfort with an Australian sun shining full upon us. At Booral we remained two hours, and I met there an old Alderley acquaintance,



Daniel B——, who had been transported for poaching; and when I asked whose pheasants he had been taking, he said, 'Sir John Stanley's!' Even though a convict, I felt quite kindly disposed towards him, and glad to see one whose face reminded me so strongly of old Alderley! The distance from Booral to Stroud is about eight miles, along a most beautiful bush road, and in many parts you might almost fancy yourself in an English park, the trees being not too close, and interspersed with green slopes. I heard, for the first time, many of the birds of which I have read,—the 'bell bird,' and the 'coachman's whip.' The former is always found near fresh water, so that his note is a cheerful sound for travellers. We also saw quantities of cockatoos and parrots. The situation of Stroud is very charming, but I had no wish to live there instead of Tahlee, for the sea is everything. We paid a visit to every cottage, and made the most of our day. I enjoyed my expedition very much, though I was not sorry to return home, for this is not a country where one likes to leave home for long. It is impossible to feel sure that all will continue quiet and without alarm, when surrounded by such characters, though we have never yet experienced any danger."

Reference has frequently been made to the peculiar tie of devoted affection that existed between Sir Edward and his mother. So acutely had she felt the trial of their present separation, that, at first, there seemed danger of her health giving way: but, for two years, he was permitted to maintain the most intimate communications with her, although obliged, by the pressure of official duties, to forego

almost al
hope was
more em
her his c
tation w
month of
shock of
the annou
the priva
the blow
a manne
his mothe

"Be as
much in ou
our happie
and conver
England.
we are to r
restored he
please our
meet again
that He wi
conducive
content to l
servedly, in
age here c
from the b
pilgrims see
To make t
position to

for poaching; and been taking, though a convict, and glad to see of old Alderley! about eight miles, many parts you English park, the sed with green of the birds of the 'coachman's' fresh water, so llers. We also

The situation no wish to live everything. We ne most of our though I was country where possible to feel without alarm, ough we have

e to the pecu- d between Sir y had she felt that, at first, ing way: but, maintain the her, although ties, to forego

almost all other private correspondence. His fondest hope was that, on his return home, he might once more embrace this beloved parent, and present to her his children born in a distant land. This expectation was, however, not to be realised. In the month of May, 1832, he experienced the severe shock of seeing, in the columns of a Sydney paper, the announcement of her death. By some accident the private letters had been delayed, and greatly was the blow aggravated by its coming in so unexpected a manner. Some extracts from his last letter to his mother may not inappropriately be here given.

"Port Stephens, February 1, 1832.

"Be assured, my dearest mother, that you are very much in our thoughts. We may truly say, that some of our happiest moments are those in which our thoughts and conversation turn upon those we love so dearly in England. It is impossible to express how thankful we are to receive such continued good accounts of your restored health; and we pray, as you do, that, if it so please our Heavenly Father, we may all be permitted to meet again in England. But we also feel, as you do, that He will so dispose every event, that it may be most conducive to our good, and to His own glory, and are content to leave all that concerns us, entirely and unreservedly, in His hands. . . . Every day of my pilgrimage here convinces me, more and more, that we should, from the beginning of life to its end, feel and act as pilgrims seeking a 'better country, that is, an heavenly.' To make this our home and rest, is to act in direct opposition to the plain precepts of the Lord and Master

whose name we bear. The first and principal business of life ought, unquestionably, to be a preparation for death, in the manner, and by the means, which God has graciously revealed to us in the Bible: and oh! what unspeakable comfort is to be found in that blessed volume! How wonderful is the scheme of redemption through Christ, and how astonishingly suited to our necessities! What indescribable consolation to the contrite sinner in that one assurance, that 'God was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself, and not imputing their trespasses unto them!' May we all be counted worthy to be written in the Lamb's book of life, and it matters little how few, or how many, the days of our pilgrimage may be here on earth."

The following letters, addressed to his brother and sisters, were in answer to those containing the particulars of his mother's death.

"Port Stephens, July 16, 1832.

"My dear C—,

"I need not say with what deep and solemn interest we have perused, and reperused, every line of your description of our sainted mother's death. Dear, tender, affectionate, pious Parent! as long as we have hearts to feel, thy beloved memory will be fondly cherished by all thy children! Deeply as we have felt this separation (for such it is even to us at this great distance,) we cannot but feel, my dear C—, how selfish is our sorrow, and how indescribable the gain to her for whom we grieve! Could we behold and have communion with her glorified spirit now, what cause should we see for thankfulness and joy on her account! Her long pilgrim-

age is e
finished b
a crown
Judge, sh
infinite n
close our
asleep in

"Hard
blood to l
loveth He
me, more
cipal near
bring us t
is, emphat
my beloved
last, throug
into the l
gratitude s
which are,
which, if
Parent, wi
eternal wei

The wa
coming me
the time d
with Port
take active
that he cou
whose inte
he was no

principal business
a preparation for
s, which God has
e: and oh! what
in that blessed
ne of redemption
ly suited to. our
lation to the con-
hat 'God was in
self, and not im-
. May we
the Lamb's book
r how many, the
earth."

his brother and
maintaining the par-

ns, July 16, 1832.

leep and solemn
d, every line of
s death. Dear,
ong as we have
be fondly che-
ve have felt this
great distance,
w selfish is our
o her for whom
ommunion with
ould we see for
er long pilgrim-

age is ended, she has fought the good fight, she has finished her course, henceforth there is 'laid up for her a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give her at that day.' God, of his infinite mercy, grant that we may thus be allowed to close our lives, whether long or short, and thus 'fall asleep in Jesus,' even as she has done."

"September 12, 1832.

"Hard as the lesson is, my dear sisters, for flesh and blood to learn, it is most certain that 'whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth.' Every day's experience shows me, more and more, that affliction constitutes the principal means which the Almighty is pleased to employ to bring us to Himself, through His son Jesus Christ, who is, emphatically, the way, the truth, and the life. Oh, my beloved sisters, if we are deemed worthy, at the last, through His merits and righteousness, to be received into the blessed flock of Christ, with what joy and gratitude shall we look back on these 'light afflictions,' which are, comparatively, 'but for a moment,' and which, if rightly used, as the infliction of a gracious Parent, will work for us 'a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.'"

The want of a regular church and minister becoming more and more felt each day, especially as the time drew near when Sir Edward's connexion with Port Stephens would cease, he determined to take active measures to supply the need. He felt that he could not leave a better legacy to those over whose interests he had so long watched, and whom he was now about to quit for ever, than a building

consecrated to the service of Him whose glory had been his constant aim. A site was accordingly determined upon, not at Carrington, but at Stroud, as being more central, and the principal settlement in the Company's grant. Monday, April 29th, 1833, was a day long remembered in the colony. At the appointed hour of eleven, a large concourse of people from the different villages assembled together, when the first stone was laid by Sir Edward, and a suitable service, selected for the occasion, read by the Rev. C. P. Wilton, chaplain of Newcastle. "You may imagine," said Lady Parry, "what an impressive occasion it was altogether, and what our feelings were. In dedicating this little chapel to God, earnestly indeed did we pray that He would send down His blessing upon it, and permit His Holy Spirit to dwell in that place, and bring forth the fruits of true holiness, so that peace, and 'the Gospel of peace' may reign throughout this settlement, when we are far away."

"Our little church," wrote Sir Edward, after an interval of two months, "is making rapid progress, and we expect the frame of the roof will be up in another month or six weeks. God grant that some faithful minister of Jesus Christ may be found to preach the word of God within its walls! I think it will cost me nearly —L., but we are not afraid of our ever wanting the money, or our children after us. I wish we were more willing to spend and be spent in God's service. The time is short, even at the best, and we must 'work

while it i
man can

A lett
shows th
realised.

"We h
whom we
imagine th
acquainted
that we ar
minister, a
of our litt
him to all
his manner

In the
engagement
and Col. D
he would
successor.
prepared to

* On the de
ater, Captain
the Company's
and well know
American coast
his death, whic
was very sudden
or, both in pu
ardial regard a

those glory had accordingly de- at Stroud, as l settlement in ril 29th, 1833, olony. At the ource of people ogether, when , and a suitable ad by the Rev. . "You may an impressive t our feelings napel to God, He would send mit His Holy ring forth the ace, and 'the out this settle-

ward, after an d progress, and up in another t some faithful to preach the it will cost me r ever wanting I wish we were God's service we must 'work

while it is called to-day, for the night cometh, when no man can work!"

A letter from Lady Parry, just a month later, shows the pleasing way in which these hopes were realised.

"August 1, 1833.

"We have lately had a visit from a person, towards whom we feel no small degree of interest. You may imagine the interest we have experienced, in becoming acquainted with the Rev. Mr. Price, when I tell you that we are hoping to receive him amongst us as our minister, and are going to deliver up the spiritual care of our little flock to his charge. We have introduced him to all our people, and were very much pleased with this manner to them all."

In the spring of the next year, Sir Edward's engagement with the Company came to a close, and Col. Dumaresq*, a man in all respects such as he would himself have selected, was appointed his successor. The feelings of regret with which he prepared to leave a country, which had been a sphere

* On the death of Colonel Dumaresq, which occurred a few years later, Captain Philip Parker King succeeded to the management of the Company's affairs. Captain King, himself a native of Australia, and well known as the surveyor of the Australian and South American coasts, had reached his Rear Admiral's flag just before his death, which took place February 28th, 1856. This event, which was very sudden, caused unfeigned and universal regret in Australia, for, both in public and private life, Admiral King had secured the cordial regard and respect of all.

of such enlarged benevolence, and the scene of so much domestic happiness, were not, as the following letters show, by any means unmixed. —

From Edward Parry to Sir J. Franklin.

"You will, I am sure, be desirous of knowing whether my coming to this country has answered my expectation. In point of emolument, I answer that it has. But the country is so dreadful an one in a moral point of view, and the duties I have had to perform have been often so painful, that I certainly should not have undertaken the office, had I known what it was. Still, we have, I trust, been the means of doing much good, not only to the worldly concerns in which we have been engaged, but, we hope, to the religious and moral well-being of our little community."

To F. Cresswell, Esq.

"Now that we are about to quit this country for England, it almost looks like a dream that we have been here at all. We can hardly believe that we have been already, nearly four years and a half absent, and you may imagine with what pleasure, and yet with what fear and trembling, we now venture to look forward to seeing our dear friends at home once more. We cannot contemplate our voyage of 16,000 miles, with four little children, without considering it a great undertaking, and we endeavour to commit them and ourselves to God, 'as unto a faithful Creator' and Almighty Friend. You will be gratified to hear that the affairs of the Company, whose concerns I came out to control, are, in every respect, the most cheering and satisfactory aspect. I have the satis-

action of
of clean
seemed h
in this c
years I h

On S
preached
text was
elders at
and affec
for the la
Paul, "I
faithfully
and who
no more'
he urged
eternal l
sought to
ter's shop
himself fr
part. "I
be from I
lected of
eternity!
self-abase
for this,
during me
sincere de
"At the c

HARRY. [1834.

the scene of so
s the followin

Franklin.

knowing whether
my expectations
t has. But the
l point of view.
ve been often s
undertaken th
we have, I trust,
not only to the
en engaged, but
well-being of our

this country for
at we have been
at we have been
ent, and you may
th what fear and
ard to seeing our
annot contemplate
r the children
king, we en-
to God, a
friend. You
the Company
ing the
I the satis

1834.] FAREWELL SERMON AT CARRINGTON. 243

action of feeling that my exertions have been the means of cleansing an Augean stable, which, even to myself, seemed hopeless, for the first two years of my residence in this colony. But it has cost me more than the four years I have spent here, having told on me like ten."

On Sunday, the 9th of March, 1834, Sir Edward preached his farewell sermon at Carrington. The text was from St. Paul's address to the Ephesian elders at Miletus (Acts xx. 32.); and deeply solemn and affecting must have been the words, which, then, for the last time, fell from the lips of one, who, like Paul, "through evil report and good report," had faithfully discharged the trust committed to him, and whose face his hearers were now about to "see no more" in this world. Earnestly and affectionately he urged all to ponder deeply on the words of eternal life, which, by the grace of God, he had sought to impress upon their minds in that "carpenter's shop;" while, at the same time, he humbled himself for what might have been left undone on his part. "How different," he said, "must my language be from Paul's! How many occasions have I neglected of pressing on your attention the concerns of eternity! But, though I desire to be humbled in self-abasement before you, and in the sight of God, for this, I may, perhaps, be permitted to say that, during more than four years, I have entertained a sincere desire to promote your spiritual welfare!" "At the conclusion of the sermon," says Mr. Ebs-

worth, "I was walking from Carrington towards Tahlee with Col. Dumaresq, when the latter remarked to me, 'I have travelled a great deal during my life, and mixed much with men, but (pointing to Sir Edward, who was walking a short distance in front) in all my travels I never met with his equal!'"

In June, 1834, Sir Edward and Lady Parry, with their four children, embarked at Sydney in the "Persian," and arrived at Gravesend in the following November, after a voyage of five months. "I feel it a surprise, every time I see Parry," are the words of one who met him shortly after his return. "There seems to be a power of simplifying whatever comes near him,—an atmosphere in which trifles die a natural death,—a single-hearted steadfastness that does one good to look at. He is like a rock in his firmness and fixedness of purpose, and yet so ready to take into consideration the other side. He spoke with candour and moderation of all the people who differed with him in Australia, like a man who had too much to do with the practical and real parts of things to dwell upon technicalities. I was not surprised to find him in such delight with 'Abbot's Corner Stone,' which he was reading aloud to himself, it is so exactly like his own earnest, simple sincerity. But I was grieved to see the languor of his manner and look, and to hear him talk of not being up to a night journey in the coach, or to business of any kind, for that he had never felt well

since he
feels, to

Tow
of the A
to a pu
some se
they en
upon th

"At
visited t
Parry fo
and pron
with love
be requi
be from
faithful
of an e
higher tr
his Mast
life,' rear
heathen
missionary
tensive es
difficulties
erected a
borders o
gladly ass
prayer and
before; an

since he landed. He looks, indeed, as he says he feels, ten years older."

Towards the close of the same year, the directors of the Australian Agricultural Company invited him to a public dinner, and presented him with a handsome service of plate, in testimony of the high sense they entertained of the benefits conferred by him upon the colony, during his residence there."

Lady Parry, Sydney in the following words. "I feel are the words urn. "There whatever comes trifles die, a selflessness that a rock in his yet so ready e. He spoke the people who man who had and real parts . I was not with 'Abbot's cloud to him- earnest, simple ne languor of a talk of not coach, or to ever felt well

"At Port Stephens" (we quote from one* who visited that place some years later), "Sir Edward Parry found a wilderness, but left it a land of hope and promise. Long will his name be remembered with love and reverence, for services which can never be requited by earthly reward. His reward must be from on high, in that recognition of a good and faithful servant, who, while fulfilling the charge of an earthly stewardship, remembered the yet higher trust of a heavenly commission, and, planting his Master's vineyard with scions of the 'tree of life,' reared a church in the barren deserts of a heathen land. Sir Edward Parry laboured as a missionary among the convict servants of his extensive establishment, contending with a thousand difficulties ever incident to a spiritual reform. He erected a small but beautiful church on the rich borders of the calm Karuah, where a flock soon gladly assembled, to join in the sweet incense of prayer and praise, where never prayer was heard before; and his example animated others to do the

* The author of "The Prisoners of Australia."

like It was at the close of a beautiful Sabbath day, that I once sallied forth for an evening's stroll, and almost unconsciously wandered to a convict's hut, which stood on the borders of the coast. Attracted by the sound of voices, as of children reading, I paused to listen, and, although too far from the dwelling to hear distinctly, I saw, through the open doorway, what was passing within. The father of the family, a convict, sat near the entrance with a young child on his knee, while three older ones were grouped around him, reading from the Scriptures, which from time to time he explained to them. Unwilling to intrude upon a family thus engaged, I returned home, unperceived by those who had thus attracted and interested me; but on the following day I heard, from the lips of his wife, the circumstances of the convict's transportation. Providentially, he had been assigned to the service of the Agricultural Company, and, under the Christian teaching of Sir Edward Parry and his wife, had been led to see the folly of worldly wickedness, and the deep importance of those better things, which now formed his highest privilege and consolation. These blessings were among the many fruits of the missionary exertions of Sir Edward Parry and his now sainted wife, who both lived in the grateful affections of many a chastened heart, long after they had ceased to take a personal share in the interests of that far distant colony."

APPOINTM
CONGH
TION O
POINTM
DEATH
DEATH
GOD."

TOWARD
returned
occurred
a formal
members
nominate
had, how
he felt th
him for
duties, th
flattering
for some t
at first, to
any kind
life, even

f a beautiful
 forth for an
 usly wandered
 he borders of
 of voices, as
 ten, and, al-
 ear distinctly,
 it was passing
 a convict, sat
 d on his knee,
 around him,
 from time to
 ng to intrude
 ed home, un-
 racted and in-
 I heard, from
 f the convict's
 been assigned
 ompany, and,
 Edward Parry
 lly of worldly
 f those better
 privilege and
 ong the many
 f Sir Edward
 both lived in
 astened heart,
 personal share
 ny."

CHAP. X.

APPOINTMENT AS ASSISTANT POOR-LAW COMMISSIONER.—
 CONGHAM.—DEATH OF ELDEST DAUGHTER.—RESIGNA-
 TION OF OFFICE OF POOR-LAW COMMISSIONER.—AP-
 POINTMENT AS COMPTROLLER OF STEAM MACHINERY.—
 DEATH OF YOUNGEST CHILD.—ASSAAD Y. KAYAT.—
 DEATH OF LADY PARRY.—“PARENTAL CHARACTER OF
 GOD.”

1835—1840.

TOWARDS the end of the year in which Sir Edward returned from New South Wales, a vacancy having occurred in the representation of Bath, he received a formal invitation, from some of the most influential members of his native city, to allow himself to be nominated as a candidate for the vacant seat. He had, however, nothing of a party spirit in him, and he felt that his previous life had so little qualified him for the efficient discharge of Parliamentary duties, that he had no hesitation in declining so flattering an offer. The state of his health, which for some time had been much impaired, induced him, at first, to desire a period of relaxation from work of any kind; but the prospect of a comparatively idle life, even for a limited time, proved so irksome, that,

after some consideration, he applied for the vacant post of Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner in the County of Norfolk.

“Winchester, Jan. 31, 1835.

“From my late masters (the Directors of the Australian Company) I have received the most useful testimony, because their recommendation affects my character and abilities in the management of civil affairs; whereas a very good Polar navigator, in which capacity alone I am publicly known, might make a very bad Poor-Law Commissioner. As for the work in that position, which is said to be most laborious, I have worked pretty hard all my life, and do not expect to be exempted from hard work, so long as the Almighty is pleased to give me bodily and mental power for doing it.”

In March, 1835, he received the appointment as Assistant Commissioner, for which post there were upwards of a thousand candidates. The act, passed in 1834, to remedy the abuses which existed under the old Poor-Law Administration, rendered the duties of the situation arduous, and often very unpleasant, by bringing him into contact with those who were unwilling to acquiesce in the new order of things. These duties, moreover, involved a kind of migratory life from one part of the country to another, which precluded the possibility of any fixed residence with his family. He was continually obliged to be absent from home on business, and, even when there, was usually employed from morning till night in official correspondence.

“I am
the morn
dined out
useful inf
it to be an
time I sha
its import
the subject
more of t
so many y

At the
writes:—

and I wish
on very tol
and trouble
very clearly
it requires
pected, whe
Every day's
him see mo
some chang
violent part
and lets the
desirous of
him right, u
He has had
and we have
ices of sever
be parishes

for the vacant
Commissioner in the

r, Jan. 31, 1835.
s (the Directors
ceived the most
endation affects
gement of civil
gator, in which
ht make a very
ne work in that
orious, I have
ot expect to be
the Almighty is
ower for doing

ppointment as
ost there were
he act, passed
existed under
rendered the
d often very
act with those
e new order of
olved a kind of
e country to
y of any fixed
as continually
business, and,
d from morn-

"April 3, 1835.

"I am hard at work 'insensing' myself, from six in the morning till eleven or twelve at night. I have dined out nowhere, and am, every hour, picking up some useful information relating to my new vocation. I feel it to be an arduous task, but I also feel that in a short time I shall be *au fait* at it; and each day I see more of its importance, and take a greater personal interest in the subject, in proportion as I see with my own eyes more of the wretched system which has been tolerated so many years."

At the end of the first two months, Lady Parry writes:—

"Mattishall, June 10, 1835.

"It is wearisome work for Sir Edward, and I wish he could have a little more repose, but he gets on very tolerably with his duties, and, though difficulties and troubles occur occasionally, he says he sees his way very clearly, and seems to be going on satisfactorily; but it requires much more time and caution, as may be expected, when so many different characters are concerned. Every day's work, and every new place he goes to, makes him see more clearly how great the necessity was for some change. He finds this country full of the most violent party spirit, but he contrives to steer quite clear, and lets them all see he belongs to no party, but is desirous of doing his duty according to what appears to him right, uninfluenced by any political or party spirit. He has had one or two very satisfactory meetings lately, and we have been told that he has overcome the prejudices of several enemies of the new system, in some of the parishes he has lately visited."

The following, from Sir Edward himself, is to the same effect :—

“ Mattishall, Aug. 8, 1835.

“It is astonishing how little opposition we have met with, considering how mighty a change it is which we are employed in bringing about, and how opposed the new measures are to every person's notion, on the subject, both among poor and rich. In this county, I have the satisfaction of finding that the prejudice is fast wearing away ; and, though it will, for some time, continue to be up-hill work, I see no real difficulty in bringing the measures into complete operation, if the government will only support and strengthen us.”

In the early part of the year 1836, they removed from Mattishall to Congham Lodge, near Castle Rising. This was, on many accounts, a pleasant change ; and they found much refreshment and comfort in the friendship of the Hon. and Rev. W. J. Brodrick, Rector of Castle Rising, and his wife. It soon, however, became evident that Sir Edward's health was entirely giving way under the pressure of work ; and his medical advisers declared, positively, that total rest of body and mind was absolutely necessary. Under these circumstances, he was at length induced, with much reluctance, to tender his resignation to the Central Board of Commissioners in London. In accepting his resignation, the Commissioners expressed their regret “ on their own account, personally, but still more on account of the loss of his public services, the

of which they
the many pro
judicious, and
conducted his

“The commi
behaved in a m
a very gratifyi
their assistants.
I have sent in
believed from
more. It is cor
in another, to k
been considerab
agreeable to hav
but this cannot
must have rest.
be sick of the ve
that, for month
eters a-week, b
can be spared f
the travelling of
ig.”

The second
by a severe fam
ad for some t
neighbourhood,
atal to their e
wins born on th
mediately before
In Cresswell :

self, is to the

Aug. 8, 1835.

we have met
t is which we
y opposed the
otion, on the
his county, I
ejudice is fast
me time, con-
l difficulty in
ration, if the
en us."

they removed
near Castle
e, a pleasant
eshment and
a. and Rev.
sing, and his
dent that Sir
ay under the
sers declared.

nd mind was
circumstances
h reluctance
ral Board of
ing his resigna-
their, regret
still more of
ces, the

of which they had learnt fully to appreciate, from the many proofs they had received of the discreet, judicious, and efficient manner in which he had conducted his operations in Norfolk."

"The commissioners" (he writes to his brother) "have behaved in a most kind and handsome way, and evinced a very gratifying reluctance to part with me as one of their assistants. But the case has become so clear that I have sent in my official resignation, and expect to be relieved from my labours, which I require more and more. It is comfortable in one sense, but uncomfortable in another, to know that my success in this county has been considerable. It would, certainly, have been more agreeable to have reaped the full benefit of my exertions, but this cannot be helped, as I am so unstrung that I must have rest. . . . You will not wonder that I should be sick of the very sight of pen and ink, when I tell you that, for months past, I have been writing about sixty letters a-week, by way of filling up the intervals which can be spared from other duties; the latter involving the travelling of 1600 miles per quarter, chiefly in a jig."

The second year spent in Norfolk was marked by a severe family trial. The scarlet fever, which had for some time raged like an epidemic in the neighbourhood, visited Congham Lodge, and proved fatal to their eldest daughter, Isabella, one of the twins born on their arrival at Sydney. Almost immediately before her death, he wrote to his friend Mr. Cresswell:—

“ Congham Lodge, March 4, 1836.

“ My dear Cresswell,

“ When the event is to take place is only known to Him who orders it, but we have no longer any hope of our beloved child's life. Lady Parry has had a bitter night, but not the worse—certainly, I should say, the better—for having been permitted to see her dying child. For my own part, I long to feel that my child is safe for ever in the Saviour's arms. You and I, my dear friend, well know there is nothing in this world for which we should desire to detain her.”

Her death occurred on the 6th of March, and she was buried in the chancel of Castle Rising Church, “ one of the lambs of Christ's blessed flock.” “ Them which sleep in Jesus shall God bring with Him” is the motto on the little marble tablet, which marks the place of her interment.

“ In the course of about seven weeks, we had thirteen cases of the complaint which carried off our beloved child, though it was variously modified in different instances. We had, at one time, seven in bed at once, until no more beds could be found; and we had to hire almost a duplicate set of servants to supply the place of those who were ill, including two nurses. You may imagine, therefore, what an hospital our house has been.

They left Congham in December of the same year.

“ We dined” (Lady Parry writes in her journal) “ at Castle Rising Rectory, on our farewell visit. Before we left it, we four met in the study, and had a parting

prayer. We
this dear place
such dear friend
This last day v
place is now ex
broken.”

The day be
wrote the fol
in great anxie
scarlet fever :-

“ My very de
“ You w
ould not leave
well do I kno
(better) the conf
sised in your m
troubled, but I t
be not afraid
strengthened you
h! the weakne
with the dispens
e all-merciful, a
nduct resembles
nd, then, to thi
rection. It is
His correction
vation. I trust
has, brought th
fore you; for, j
e we led to see t

RY. [1836.]

March 4, 1836.

is only known
nger any hope
s had a bitter
ould say, the
er dying child.
r child is safe
d I, my dear
his world for

arch, and she
sing Church,
ck." "Them
with Him"
which marks

e had thirteen
f our beloved
a different in-
bed at once,
we had to hire
y the place of
s. You may
use has been

of the same

journal) "a
t. Before we
had a parting

1836.]

DEPARTURE FROM CONGHAM. 253

prayer. We know not when we shall meet again at this dear place; but no distance can separate us from such dear friends, and in spirit we shall often meet. This last day was a very painful one altogether, for this place is now endeared to us by a tie which can never be broken."

The day before they left Norfolk, Sir Edward wrote the following to a friend, who had been in great anxiety about one of her children, under scarlet fever:—

"Congham, Dec. 6, 1836.

"My very dear friend,

"You were indeed right in supposing that I could not leave Congham without a parting line. How well do I know (I flatter myself few people know better) the conflict which your dear child's illness has raised in your mind! The waters have been deep and troubled, but I trust that the encouraging words, 'It is not afraid,' have sounded in your ears, and strengthened your heart, throughout the whole of it. Oh! the weakness of our faith! We are not satisfied with the dispensations of a Saviour, whom we know to be all-merciful, as well as almighty. How exactly our conduct resembles that of our children towards ourselves! And, then, to think that our Father cannot err in His correction. It is, indeed, a thought full of comfort,—His correction working for His own glory, and our salvation. I trust that this trial has, as I have no doubt has, brought the reality of eternal things more clearly before you; for, just in proportion as this is the case, we are led to see the love of God in such events. May

that love he more and more clearly manifested to you, and may you be led to trust Him more unreservedly, who is worthy of all our trust, for He is faithful who hath promised."

The first month after they had left Congham was spent at Alderley. In February, 1837, Sir Edward was employed, for a short time, by the Admiralty, in the organisation of the Packet service between the Liverpool, Holyhead, and Dublin stations. For this purpose, he went down with Lady Parry and one of his children to Holyhead; and, while he was engaged in going to and fro between that port and Dublin, they remained at Penrhos, Sir John Stanley's seat in North Wales. This engagement, however, did not last long; and his health soon became so far improved that he was anxious to be once more actively employed. While on a visit at Basing Park, in Hampshire, the seat of his brother-in-law, Joseph Martineau, Esq., an opportunity presented itself. The introduction of steam power into the navy had wrought a great change in the service during the quarter of a century which had elapsed since he, for the first time, saw an engine at work in Portsmouth dockyard. A new department was about this time, formed at the Admiralty, and the superintendence offered to, and accepted by Sir Edward, under the title of Comptroller of Steam Machinery. As his duties required him to be in close communication with the Admiralty, he now for the first time, made a permanent home in London

and purchas
this was pro
and her chil
at Worthin
after the fa
"lent to t
comfort ther
had, for som
had been ho
It was, howe
were, once m
humble sub
Sir Edward
from Mrs.
years, been c
ship:—

"My dear f
: "It w
yesterday, and
Admiralty wh
I need not say
to my dear wi
of our late loss
dear babe inca
ones safe, quite
that we bless a
the sin and so
happiness wher
at an age whe
their safety.

ifested to you,
eservedly, who
hful who hath
ongham was
, Sir Edward
e Admiralty,
ervice between
stations. For
dy Parry and
while he was
that port and
ir John Stan-
gement, how-
a soon became
be once more
sit at Basing
rother-in-law,
nity presented
over into the
n the service
h had elapsed
ngine at work
partment was
rality, and the
epted by Sir
ller of Steam
him to be in
rality, he now
me in London

and purchased a house in Devonshire Place. While this was preparing for their reception, Lady Parry and her children spent a few weeks in the autumn at Worthing. The youngest child, born shortly after the fatal illness of her sister at Congham,—“lent to them,” to use their own words, “to comfort them for the loss of their beloved child,”—had, for some time past, been drooping, and much had been hoped from the beneficial effects of sea air. It was, however, ordained otherwise; and her parents were, once more, called upon to resign themselves, in humble submission, to the decree of a higher will. Sir Edward thus acknowledges a letter of sympathy from Mrs. Fry, with whom he had, for many years, been on terms of the most affectionate friendship:—

“Admiralty, Sept. 16, 1837.

“My dear friend,

“It was very kind of you to call upon me yesterday, and I truly regret having been oyer at the Admiralty when you came to my office in New Street. I need not say how welcome a cordial your sympathy is to my dear wife and myself, on such an occasion as that of our late loss,—a loss for us, for the present,—to our dear babe incalculable gain. We have now four little ones safe, quite safe within the fold, and I assure you that we bless and praise God for it. When we see all the sin and sorrow around us, we ought to esteem it a happiness when our little ones are removed from it all, at an age when there can be no reasonable doubt of their safety. I am thankful to say that my wife has

kissed the rod on this, as on former occasions, with the sweetest Christian submission. She has been enabled to see, once more, with peculiar clearness, the love, the tender and undoubted love of God, in this trial. She receives it as an assurance that she is still His child, and that He will not leave her to herself. Hers is the simplest, and most childlike faith, and she reaps its promised reward, on such occasions as this, 'peace and joy in believing.'

"On Monday I brought to town the remains of our dear babe, and laid them, until the morning of the resurrection, beside those of the two others who died in London at an early period, three in one grave, of whom this lived longest! 'Them that sleep in Jesus shall God bring with Him.'"

The same to F. Cresswell, Esq.

"What bitter, bitter lessons we need, to bring us to God at all! That we do need such chastisement is most certain; for we know that all smaller trials pass away as a morning cloud, leaving no substantial trace behind them No matter how rough the way, if heaven be the end of it: only let us make sure work of it, for we have no time to lose; and may every event be blessed to us, whether prosperous or adverse!"

About this time, Sir Edward took great interest in the cause of Christian education in Syria. Assaad Yacoob Kayat*, a native of that country, had accompanied the Persian princes to England, in the capacity of interpreter. He was then, as he confessed, much struck with the position held by women

* Now English Consul at Jaffa.

in English
felt a great
their ignora
time, his Ch
opened into
Christianity
he was furti
pious Ameri
acquainted, a
England to
which he des
ation of sch
house in Lon
and, ever aft
support in his
considerable i
fitted to carry
he had embar
proceedings a
warm and ac
invited a larg
London, in or
interesting oth

"These reun
secretary of th
and were mar
kindness and g
remember the pre
Hampstead, and
labourers in the

ons, with the
en enabled to
he love, the
s trial. She
ill His child,
Hers is the
reaps its pro-
eace and joy

ains of our
ng of the re-
who died in
ave, of whom
a Jesus shall

bring us to
ement is most
als pass away
trace behind
h the way, if
sure work of
ery event be
e!"

reat interest
ria. Assaad
, had accom-
and, in the
, as he con-
d by women

in English society, and, when he returned to Syria, felt a great desire to raise his countrywomen from their ignorant and degraded position. From that time, his Christian principles, before merely nominal, ripened into a zealous desire to promote the cause of Christianity in his own country. In these views he was further encouraged and strengthened by a pious American missionary, with whom he became acquainted, and the result was that he returned to England to gain assistance in his labour of love, which he desired to promote especially by the formation of schools. At Sir Thomas Troubridge's house in London, he was introduced to Sir Edward, and, ever afterwards, received from him a cordial support in his plans. Assaad was, himself, a man of considerable intelligence, and in many respects well fitted to carry out the benevolent scheme in which he had embarked. A society was formed, and in its proceedings and results Sir Edward always took a warm and active interest. More than once, he invited a large company of friends to his house in London, in order to give Assaad an opportunity of interesting others in the cause of Syria.

"These reunions," says the Rev. W. Niven, honorary secretary of the Society, "were admirably conducted, and were marked by a delightful spirit of Christian kindness and good feeling." On one occasion I well remember the presence of the late Mrs. Fry, Mr. Hoare of Hampstead, and others, who had long been honoured labourers in the great field of Christian philanthropy,

and whose feelings seemed warmly called forth in the cause of Syria and her fallen churches."

Another feature in Assaad's plan was to select a few promising Syrian youths, and to send them to this country for education. These young men, on their arrival in England, were hospitably received by Mr. Niven, until a suitable home could be provided for them. He relates,—

"I took several of them, in succession, to the Admiralty, for the purpose of introducing them to Sir Edward Parry, and I cannot forget the truly paternal kindness and cordiality with which he welcomed these young strangers. His manner showed me that, as he looked on them in their Eastern costume, the remembrance of all that we owe to their native country, and the hope that they might be instrumental in promoting its regeneration, were evidently present to his mind."

The time was now at hand, when Sir Edward was to be called upon to undergo a yet more severe trial than any which had hitherto befallen him, in the loss of her, who, for nearly thirteen years, had been the partner of all his joys and sorrows. In the spring of 1839, Lady Parry, with her children, who were all suffering from severe whooping cough, went down to Tunbridge Wells for change of air, Sir Edward's duties at the Admiralty allowing him to be with his family only for a few days at a time. In May, she was confined with twin sons, who lived only a few hours, and, soon afterwards, she

became but was failing, the midst of as follows:—

"Your note to-day. Indeed writing, if you since I saw you through.— Of venture to this precious life know that the be around Him now that I can in the efficacy urgency of my prayers, my congregation in the throne of accept them, in Christ's sake! and earnestly desire I shall value them

Shortly before on Saturday morning were brought to nine years old, was the last time earth. She died weakened state

became but too evident that the mother's strength was failing, and that she could not long survive. In the midst of this severe anxiety, Sir Edward wrote as follows:—

“Tunbridge Wells, May 13, 1839.

“Your note, my dearest friend, has reached me here to-day. Indeed, you would not reproach me for not writing, if you knew the deep waters I have been in since I saw you, and the deeper still I am now passing through. Of my dear wife's state now, I can scarcely venture to think, much less to write. I believe that her precious life hangs on the most fragile thread; but I know that the dear Redeemer's everlasting arms must be around His own child, and that ‘it is well!’ I feel now that I can do little more than pray, and my faith in the efficacy of prayer continues to increase with the urgency of my necessity. I earnestly entreat your prayers, my dear friend. While I write, those of the congregation in the church are ascending, I trust, to the throne of grace for her. May the Lord hear and accept them, in the multitude of His tender mercies, for Christ's sake! Will you kindly write to —, and —, and earnestly desire their prayers? I need not say how I shall value them.”

Shortly before her confinement, which took place on Saturday morning, the 11th of May, her children were brought to her. The eldest of these was only nine years old, and little could they realise that this was the last time they would ever behold her on earth. She did not see them again, and, in her weakened state, could scarcely bear to speak of them.

When Sir Edward, who was praying by her bedside, alluded to "his dear children on earth," she, with great difficulty, exclaimed, "Oh no! I cannot bear that!" He replied, gently, "Yes, my love, we will commit them to our Heavenly Father," and she became at once composed. "Jesus," he continued, "is with you, I am sure He is." She replied earnestly, but faintly, "He is." From time to time, he repeated her favourite texts, and, among others, "looking unto Jesus, the Author and Finisher of our faith." "Yes," she repeated, "—and the Finisher!" At three o'clock on Monday morning, the lingering spirit was released. Sir Edward desired that none but himself should inform his children of her death, and gave orders that they should be sent to him, when they came down at the usual time to breakfast. The elder ones were, in a measure, prepared for the announcement by the evasive answers of the servants to their questions, but they can never forget the deep solemnity of his manner, as he rose up from the sofa, on which he had been lying, and, evidently with a strong effort of self-command, said, "My dear children, it has pleased God to take your dear mamma to Himself!" He then laid his head once more on the sofa, and gave way to his sorrow, as they had never seen him do before. He soon, however, recovered himself, and, rising once more, led the way into the chamber of death. There, while all knelt around the bed, he poured forth his full heart to God, praying that this chastening might bring forth

"the peace
desolate ho
and a table
the same te
resting-plac
Church, 1'
not one of t
that to him
were a living
this time, p

"My dear
"Your l
soothing and
and I sincere
the only sourc
ally, 'the G
I have found
mises, 'a very
words can exp
from the cor
was a true ch
now in the bo
with six of o
for ever!"

After the d
to reside in L
undertaking r
following is a
half year at s

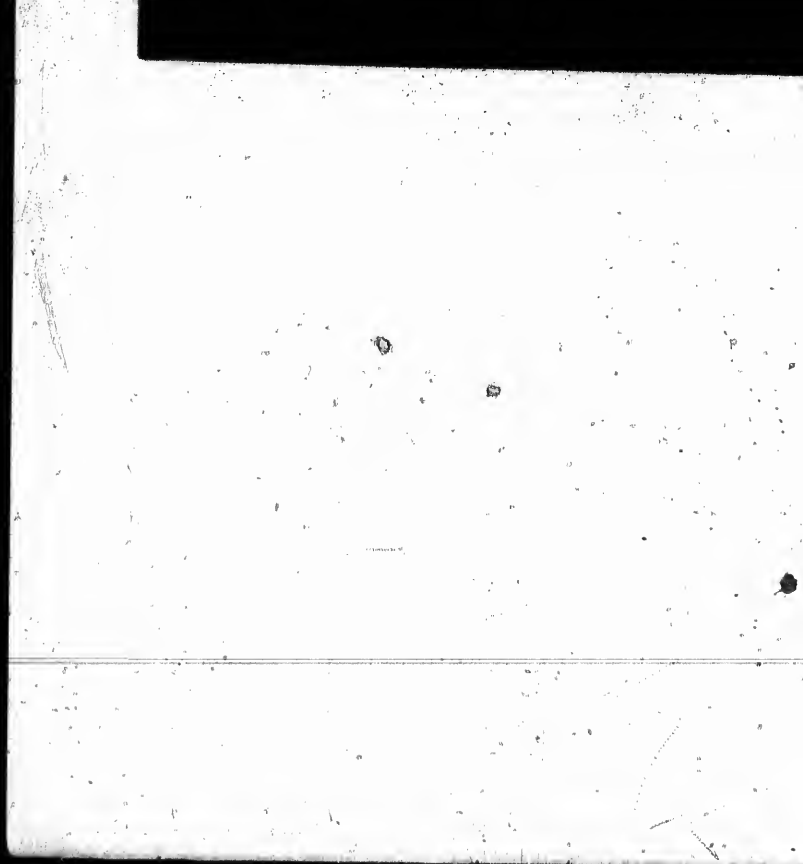
"the peaceable fruits of righteousness" in his now desolate home. She was buried at Tunbridge Wells, and a tablet was erected, in Trinity Church, bearing the same text which she had herself selected for the resting-place of her little girl in Castle Rising Church, 1 Thess. iv. 13, 14. That he himself was not one of those who "sorrowed without hope," and that to him, at least, the consolations of religion were a living reality, the following letter, written at this time, plainly shows:—

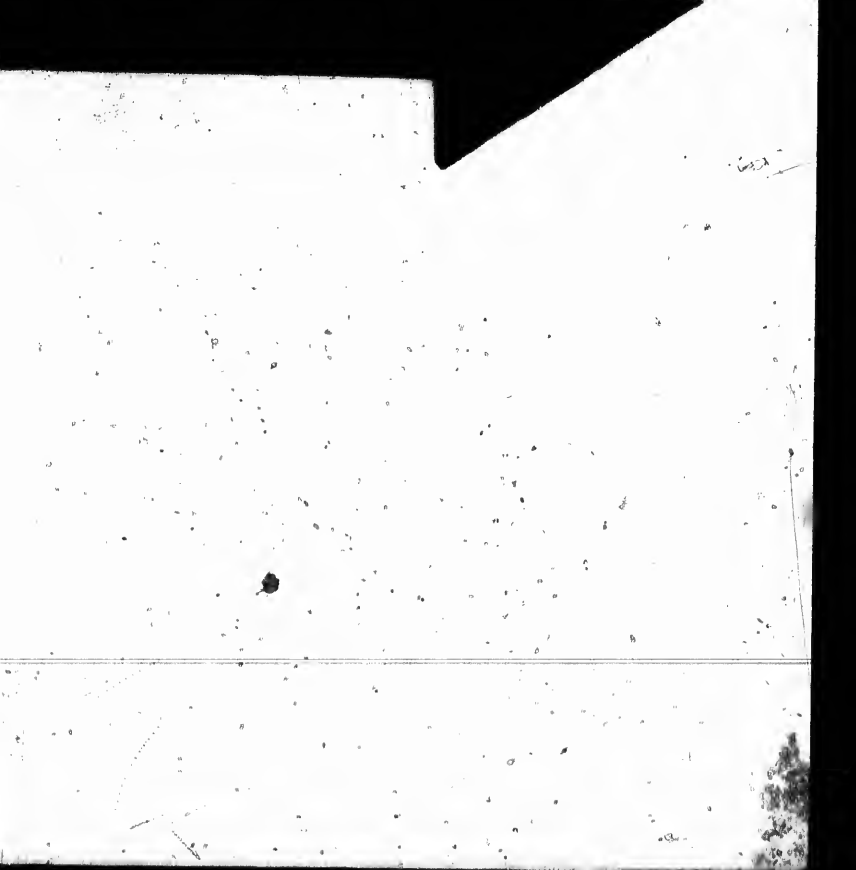
"My dear —,

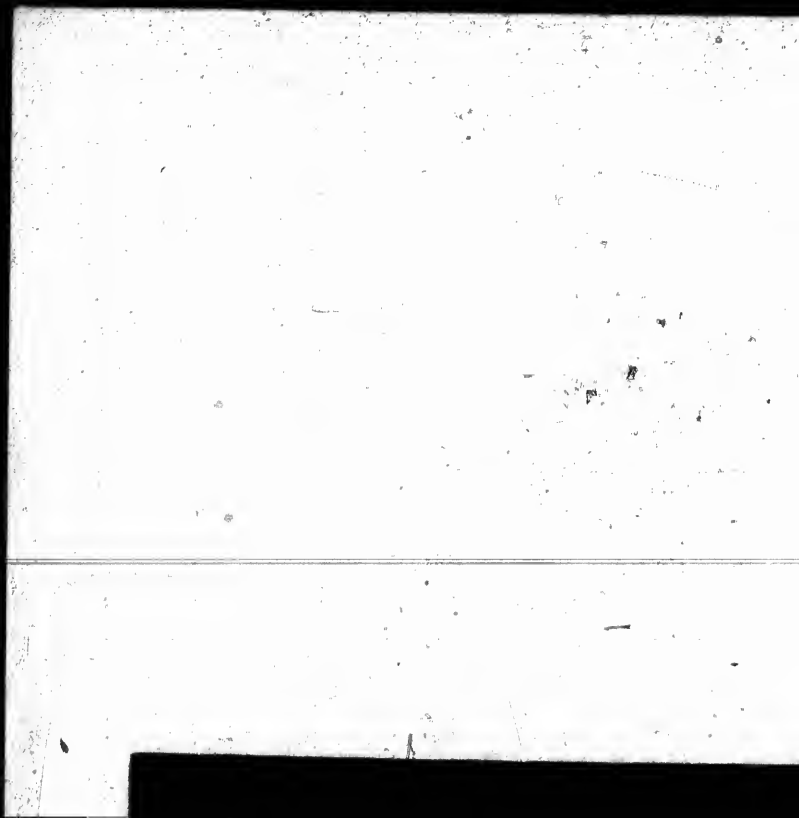
"Admiralty, May 24, 1839.

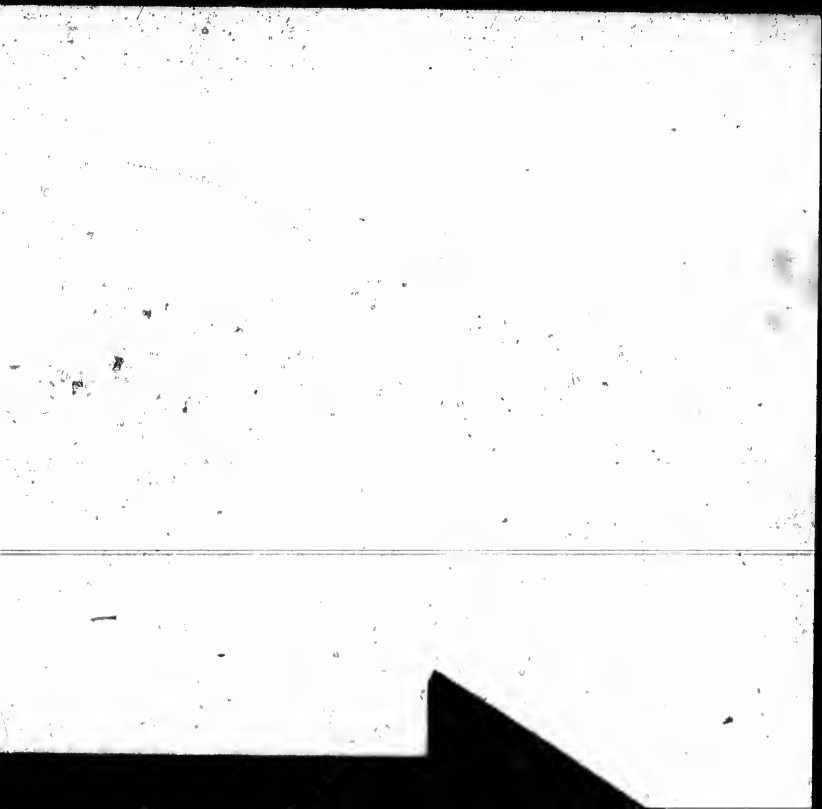
"Your kind and Christian sympathy is indeed most soothing and welcome under this heavy bereavement, and I sincerely thank you for it. You have pointed to the only source of consolation, — to Him who is emphatically, 'the God of all consolation.' Blessed be His name, I have found Him on this occasion faithful to His promises, 'a very present help' in my time of trouble. No words can express the comfort derived, at such a time, from the confident assurance that my beloved wife was a true child of God, and that, therefore, she is now in the bosom of her Saviour whom she loved, safe, with six of our little ones, in the Redeemer's fold, and for ever!"

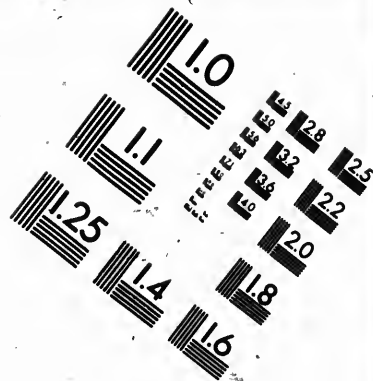
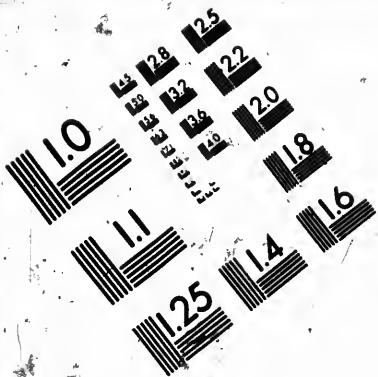
After the death of his wife, Sir Edward continued to reside in London, his sister living with him, and undertaking the charge of his four children. The following is addressed to the eldest, during his first half year at school, and is a sample of the way in



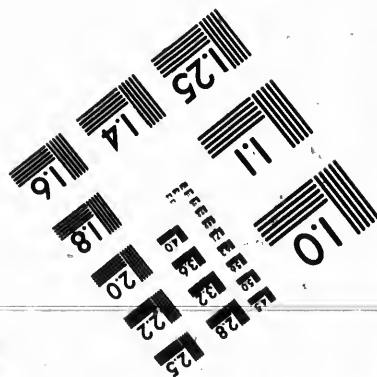
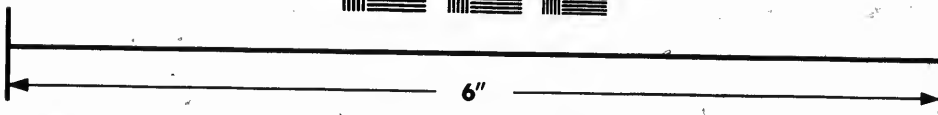
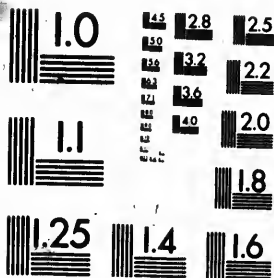








**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N. Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

0
E E E E E
28 25
32 22
36 20
18

11
10
01

which he ever strove to keep alive in their minds the memory of her whom they had lost, and to impress upon them the necessity of walking with God:—

“Tunbridge Wells, May 13.

“My dear E —,

“I do not know whether I told you that I hoped to spend this solemn day here; if not, you will be surprised at the date of this letter. I felt that I should be happier here than anywhere else, on the return of the day when it pleased God to take your precious mother from us, and to receive her to Himself for ever. I am now writing very near her tomb, at which, as well as in the church, I have spent some quiet and pleasing hours to-day. I have also been putting to rights the little shrubs at the two ends of the tomb. It is a very great gratification to me to be here on this day, and I wish, my dear boy, to remind you, on this occasion, of all your dear mother's anxious desires and earnest prayers for your welfare,—most especially, your spiritual and eternal welfare,—the good, not merely of your body, but of your never-dying soul. I earnestly hope that those prayers will be abundantly answered, and that you will not fail to add your prayers to hers. You are now of an age, dearest E —, to think seriously of your soul, and to read your Bible with a sincere desire to become ‘wise unto salvation.’ God bless you!

“Your most affectionate Father.”

Some years before this time, Sir Edward had employed his few leisure moments in noting down, as they occurred to him, thoughts on the character

of God latterly business Parry's at home treatise, to sit a children in search to which tion he of which in his m led him dealings

“Thre
“Parent
assisted
thoughts
was not c
age, the
sorrow, b
through
(as I trust
ance. S

* This I only, but s
The proceed
the Royal M
been transla

in their minds
had lost, and to
of walking with

re Wells, May 13.

you that I hoped
you will be sur-
felt that I should
the return of the
precious mother
for ever. I am
rich, as well as in
and pleasing hours
rights the little
It is a very great
y, and I wish, my
a, of all your dear
prayers for your
tual and eternal
body, but of your
at those prayers
you will not fail
e now of an age,
your soul, and to
to become 'wise
ionate Father."

Sir Edward had
in noting down,
n the character

of God as our Father. This occupation he had latterly laid aside, under the pressure of official business. In the course of the year after Lady Parry's death he again took it up, and his evenings, at home were generally employed in completing the treatise, and preparing it for the press. He used to sit at the table in the drawing-room, with his children round him, and employed them occasionally in searching out the chapter and verse of any text to which he had occasion to refer. In this occupation he took great pleasure, the subject being one of which his heart was full, and, moreover, connected in his mind with the memory of her whose loss had led him to see more of the love of God in His dealings with his children.

"Three years ago," (he says in the preface to the "Parental Character of God,") "I was encouraged and assisted to begin writing down, as they occurred, my thoughts on the parental character of God, by one who was not only the chief comforter of my earthly pilgrimage, the sharer of every joy, and the alleviator of every sorrow, but a faithful counsellor, companion, and friend, through many a rough and stormy path in our journey (as I trust) towards a better and more enduring inheritance. She has since been called to possess that inheri-

* This little volume was, at first, printed for private circulation only, but afterwards published by Hatchard and Sons, Piccadilly. The proceeds of the first edition (130L) were given for the benefit of the Royal Naval Female School at Richmond. The work has since been translated into French and German.

ance, to behold face to face the Saviour, whom not having seen she loved, and to realise the glorious promises made to the children of God. I now, in accordance with her expressed wish, print these thoughts, which have infused no small comfort into my own cup, in the humble hope that they may not be without use to others, and, above all, that they may, in some degree, show forth the praise, and promote the glory of Him who is emphatically 'the Father of mercies, and the God of all comfort.'

SECOND M
HAMPST
IMPORTA
—RELIG
RESIGNA
AT THE
LETTER

On the 29
married to
R. Hankin
of Samuel
this second
day, increa
had thus p
been left i
an extent
children ha
In the c
he was emp
in drawing
donian Ca
result from

ur, whom not
e glorious pro-
ow, in accord-
hese thoughts,
o my own cup,
without use to
n some degree,
glory of Him
s, and the God

CHAP. XI.

SECOND MARRIAGE.—CALEDONIAN CANAL.—REMOVAL TO
HAMPSTEAD.—RELIGIOUS CHARACTER.—VIEWS ON THE
IMPORTANCE OF PRAYER.—RUGBY.—PUBLIC MEETINGS.
—RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE.—LOWESTOFT.—HOMBURG.—
RESIGNATION UNDER ANXIETY AND SUFFERING.—DUTIES
AT THE ADMIRALTY.—“EREBUS” AND “TERROR.”—
LETTER FROM FRANKLIN.

1841—1845.

ON the 29th of June, 1841, Sir Edward Parry was married to Catherine Edwards, daughter of the Rev. R. Hankinson, Rector of Walpole, Lynn, and widow of Samuel Hoare, Jun., Esq., of Hampstead. In this second period of his married life, he felt, each day, increasing cause of thankfulness to Him who had thus permitted him to fill the void which had been left in his heart and home, and to supply, to an extent not often witnessed, the loss which his children had experienced in their mother's death.

In the course of the autumn of the same year, he was employed, by Sir Robert Peel's government, in drawing up a report on the state of the Caledonian Canal, and the advantage which might result from opening its waters to larger vessels.

This involved a visit, not merely to the canal itself, but also to the chief seaports of Scotland and the north of England, where he was occupied in gathering evidence from those persons who might be expected to profit most by the proposed measure. The duties of each day were sufficiently arduous to occupy his whole time, and he confessed that the responsibility and work, which devolved on him singly, might with advantage have been entrusted to "three commissioners, with all their paraphernalia of secretaries and clerks, rather than to one person."

"I have," he writes on his return, "been marvellously preserved, prospered, and helped in the business of my late excursion, having travelled 1600 miles without one accident or delay, examined and recorded the evidence of more than a hundred persons, and been at work every week-day, from seven in the morning till nine at night."

The report drawn up by him, after this survey, resulted in the completion of the Caledonian Canal, which was reopened in April, 1847, and has been in operation since that time, with all the advantages of increased depth of water, and other accommodations for the transit of larger vessels.

In April, 1842, Sir Edward let his house in London, and went to reside at Heath End, Hampstead, for the benefit of his health, which for some months had been seriously impaired. The addi-

tional d
compens
retireme
continu
lovely v
Among
he alwa
Lady P
Incumb
contain f
people at

The fir
stead pre
have not
scenes of
sponsible
It remain
his charac
interestin
an Englis
piety was
influence
inner circ
occupation

The fir
in which l
which per
When,
public sch
eldest son

the canal itself, Scotland and the employed in gathering who might be proposed measure. ciently arduous confessed that devolved on him been entrusted their parapher- mer than to one

been marvellously business of my files without one ded the evidence d been at work ning till nine at

ter this survey, ledonian Canal, 7, and has been d the advantages mer accommoda-

t his house in th End, Hamp- which for some red. The addi-

tional distance from his office at the Admiralty was compensated by the gain of fresh air, and greater retirement. "I cannot express," he wrote, "how I continue to enjoy, and, I am sure, to profit by, the lovely views from Hampstead, and its charming air." Among the advantages of this change of residence, he always reckoned the friendship and ministry of Lady Parry's brother, the Rev. R. E. Hankinson, Incumbent of Well Walk Chapel, and his letters contain frequent mention of his visits to "the dear people at Elm Row," as a source of peculiar pleasure.

The five years of Sir Edward's residence at Hampstead present few events worthy of notice. We have not now to record his conduct amid the stirring scenes of a polar voyage, or while holding a responsible and honourable position in a distant colony. It remains for us, here, to exhibit other features of his character, which can scarcely fail to be equally interesting to many; to portray the private life of an English gentleman,—of one, in whom consistent piety was the predominant principle, and whose influence was ever ready to extend itself beyond the inner circle of his own more immediate interests and occupations.

The first point to be noticed is the prayerful spirit in which he entered upon all the duties of life, and which pervaded his whole conduct.

When, after some hesitation in the choice of a public school, he had determined upon sending his eldest son to Rugby, he was not content with pro-

viding merely for his temporal welfare. Soon afterwards, he took the lead in drawing up an address to the parents and guardians of Rugby boys, proposing that a special time in each week should be set apart for the purpose of offering up, in private, their joint petitions for the welfare of the school in general, and their own children in particular. This address formed the model for a similar proposal of "Union for prayer in behalf of the Navy," which he drew up some years later, and in which he was joined by several distinguished naval officers.*

Another no less striking example of the importance he attached to the efficacy of prayer will be found in his conduct with regard to the public meetings of the various societies which at this time he attended, when his official duties would permit. He was not content, as too many frequently are, to take his place unprepared on the platform, or, relying on habitual fluency of speech, to leave even the words of his address to the happy inspiration of the moment. The spirit in which he entered upon such duties is manifest in the following, addressed to Lady Parry:—

"You must not think yourself cheated, if I send you but a shabby scrap to-day, when I tell you that, never liking to enter lightly upon saying even a few words at a religious meeting, I have been occupying an hour or so, this morning, in thinking and praying over the little

* See Appendix, A.

I propose t
this due to
Missionary
and appreci

And, on

"Will yo
prayer, at si
have words,
cause, in the

It would
spirit been
family, or t
meeting. V
wider range
earnest desir
he might be
the service o
others in the
with us," w
summer visit
by his graci
the whole pop
departure by
it was one of
with us was,
to us all."
The followi
his return from

Soon after-
p an address
y boys, pro-
should be set
, in private,
f the school
a particular
similar pro-
f the Navy,"
d in which he
aval officers.*

the import-
ayer will be
public meet-
this time he
ould permit.
requently are,
platform, or,
o leave even
y inspiration
he entered
e following,

if I send you
ou that, never
few words at
g an hour or
over the little

I propose to say to-morrow evening. I always think this due to the holy cause which such a society as the Missionary has in view, and I know you will understand and appreciate this feeling."

And, on another occasion,—

"Will you be sure to be with me, very specially, in prayer, at six precisely to-morrow evening, that I may have words, and power, and grace to plead our Master's cause, in the spirit of our Master Himself?"

It would have been strange, indeed, had such a spirit been content to confine itself to his own family, or to an occasional speech at a religious meeting. We find it, accordingly, seeking a yet wider range, and extending its influence in an earnest desire to employ all his energies, wherever he might be, whether in business or recreation, in the service of his Master, and in aiding the efforts of others in the cause of true religion. "His residence with us," writes the Rev. F. Cunningham of a summer visit to Lowestoft, in 1844, "was so marked by his graciousness and benevolent pursuits, that the whole population became interested in him. His departure by the steamer I have not forgotten, for it was one of much feeling on both sides. His stay with us was, I may truly say, a time of instruction to us all."

The following was written by Sir Edward, after his return from Lowestoft:—

“Admiralty, August 21, 1844.

“My dear ——,

“You will have gathered from C ——’s communication that our visit to Lowestoft answered more than well. It was a prosperous, privileged, and delightful one. Those most dear people at the Vicarage are so entirely after our own hearts, that we seemed to live in an atmosphere of constant enjoyment. Enjoyment, however, often involves responsibility, and I am sure we ought to feel this deeply, considering the remarkable spiritual advantages we were receiving at that delightful place. I never saw anything like the unbroken chain of laborious pastoral work which is there going on every day, from morning to night. It is a constant succession of faithful effort for the salvation of souls, and this not only by themselves, but by the many instruments which, as you know, it is their peculiar *forte* to raise up and cultivate. It is, indeed, almost impossible not to desire to help such people in their work and labour of love!”

We have, here, the key to his conduct on all such occasions, viz., a firm conviction that seasons of leisure have their duties, no less than the hours spent in the office. Another instance of the kind is afforded in the following, written from Homburg, in Germany, to which place he had gone, in the next year, for his annual holiday:—

“Homburg, July 17, 1845.

“We have had a most charming walk to a little village called Dornholzhausen, about a mile and a half from Homburg, to visit the delightful pastor of a French congregation, resulting originally from the revocation

of the Ed
laborious,
Swiss, fro
years, on
us, and w
Aid Socie
anything
Privat nar
if attempt
the Script
the severa
now to di
if we find
raise a few
“When
said, ‘Can
may pray
assented, a
spirituality
We took l
ordinary fe
some Frenc
my little bo
oasis in thi
dear T——
in our famil

On his r
a sum of
salary, “a
and to enal

August 21, 1844.

—'s communi-
 vered more than
 and delightful
 vicarage are so
 eemed to live in
 njoyment, how-
 I am sure we
 the remarkable
 t that delightful
 unbroken chain
 going on every
 stant succession
 ls, and this not
 uments which,
 to raise up and
 le not to desire
 our of love!"

uct on all such
 at seasons of
 he hours spent
 he kind is af-
 Homburg, in
 e, in the next

, July 17, 1845.
 o a little village
 d a half from
 r of a French
 the revocation

of the Edict of Nantes. His name is Privat, a pious, laborious, simple-minded minister of Christ. He is a Swiss, from Geneva I believe, and has been here three years, on a salary of only 33*l*. Mr. R —, who was with us, and who belongs to the Committee of the Foreign Aid Society, was very desirous of ascertaining whether anything could be done for religion in this place. M. Privat named two things, which may possibly be effected if attempted cautiously: first, a colporteur to dispose of the Scriptures; secondly, to place Bibles in the rooms of the several hotels. To these two objects we propose now to direct our attention, with M. Privat's help, and, if we find that money is wanted, I think we can easily raise a few pounds for this good work.

"When we rose to take leave of our good minister, he said, 'Can you spare one or two minutes longer, that we may pray together?' To this we, of course, joyfully assented, and nothing could exceed the sweetness and spirituality of the prayer, which he offered up in English. We took leave of him, as you may suppose, with no ordinary feelings of Christian love, leaving with him some French and German tracts, and a German copy of my little book.* Truly, that village is a pleasant little oasis in this spiritual wilderness, and very fervently did dear T — G — remember the pastor and his flock in our family prayer this morning."

On his return to England, he succeeded in raising a sum of money for the increase of M. Privat's salary, "as an expression of Christian sympathy, and to enable him more efficiently to discharge the

* The "Parental Character of God."

duties of his sacred office." A grant of copies of the New Testament; in French and German, was also obtained from the British and Foreign Bible Society, which the landlords of the different hotels in Homburg undertook to place in their rooms, as Sir Edward had desired.

In the midst of these labours of love and usefulness, the crowning grace of his Christian character, calm trust and submission in the midst of anxiety and suffering, was made to shine forth most brightly under the pressure of a two-fold trial, of the severity and extent of which only his most intimate friends were fully aware.

During his residence at Port Stephens, he had invested a sum of money in the Bank of Australia, and intelligence now reached England of the failure of that concern, owing to the negligence or fraud of the directors. The bankruptcy of the proprietors resident in the colony made it evident that the whole pressure would fall heavily on the English shareholders. For some months he was kept in a state of the most painful suspense, while, to use his own words, "bankruptcy stared him in the face, and that without fault or imprudence on his own part." It must be remembered that, at that time, the liability attaching to shares in a joint-stock bank was not understood as it is now.

The prospect of serious pecuniary embarrassment was not, however, the only trial which he had to bear at this period. For some time, he had been

threatened
painful and
of the year
was attended
letters, writ
picture of C
personal disc

"Many than
brance of me
rejoice that yo
goodness and r
life!" From m
Our path has
rest upon our h
been, and still
hand in every
He will make a
A painful comp
ruptcy, are no s
and yet I can, v
known more of
natural 'underst
come upon me.
stayed upon God

Dearest Lady,

"You will
Australia, but it
holders are equ
helpless under it.
to have the prosp

threatened with symptoms of a malady of the most painful and alarming nature; and, in the early part of the year 1845, he underwent an operation, which was attended with complete success. The following letters, written at this time, exhibit a striking picture of Christian submission under this severe personal discipline.

“Admiralty, January 1, 1845.

“Many thanks, my dear H—, for your kind remembrance of me and mine at this blessed season. I truly rejoice that you and yours are enabled to say, ‘Surely goodness and mercy have followed us all the days of our life!’ From my heart, I can respond to this declaration. Our path has been strewn with thorns, and clouds still rest upon our horizon; but, in the midst of these, we have been, and still are, sustained by seeing a Father’s tender hand in every trial, and by the certain assurance that He will make all things work together for our best good. A painful complaint, and a fearful apprehension of bankruptcy, are no small trials of ‘mind, body, and estate,’ and yet I can, with sincerity, aver that I have never known more of the ‘peace of God which passeth all’ natural ‘understanding,’ than since these visitations have come upon me. I trust this is because our minds are stayed upon God.”

Dearest Lady —,

“You will grieve at my account of the Bank of — Australia, but it is the Lord’s will! We English shareholders are equally innocent of the catastrophe, and helpless under it. It is not pleasant to flesh and blood to have the prospect of ‘beginning the world again,’ as

it is called, at the age of fifty-three, and after a life of toil ; but I do not believe my children will ever be suffered to want, and, as for myself, ' the time is short ! ' ”

“ London, February 16, 1845.

“ My dearest Children,

“ It is rarely that I write a letter on a Sunday, but I think I may be permitted to pen a few lines to you this evening, for I long to tell you how thankful I am to the Giver of all good, our gracious and heavenly Physician, for the success which He has been pleased to give to the means used last week for the restoration of my health. I desire to ascribe it all to His unmerited goodness, and to devote myself more entirely to His service, who has dealt thus tenderly with me : and may you also, my dearest children, feel, both now and ever, that ' every good and every perfect gift cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning ! ' I have not been allowed to go out yet, but this is only a matter of precaution, as I feel perfectly well. There is, however, a good deal more to be done for me, and I do not expect to be released till the end of this week. I am, myself, getting very homesick, and long to see you all again, but God's time is the best time for this and everything.”

“ My dearest Mrs. H—,

“ You will be sorry to hear that an adverse judgment has been pronounced by the Privy Council in our long-pending case of the Australian Bank, and we propose to call a meeting of our proprietors to consult as to what can be done by us. The affair has now, as you will perceive, reached a very serious point, involving

ourselves
could yo
in this tr
it ! Inde
ing, I tru
God, and
from man
work tog
both desi
one act, o
but what
that He w
children.

“ What
of sin, and
this manne
dear friend
this blow ;
really yet t
the same fa
even in the
We earnest
may be gi
thankfully
undertake f

Striking
to strongly
interval of
with respec
personal lo
can he had

and after a life of
will ever be suffered
is short !”

February 16, 1845.

letter on a Sunday,
a few lines to you
how thankful I am
ous and heavenly
as been pleased to
the restoration of
to His unmerited
e entirely to His
with me : and may
both now and ever,
gift cometh down
is no variableness,
not been allowed to
recreation, as I feel
good deal more to
to be released till
getting very home-
t God's time is the

ourselves individually — we know not what ; but oh!
could you see what peace has been vouchsafed to us
in this trial, you would rather envy than pity us under
it ! Indeed, it has been a season of refreshing, strengthen-
ing, I trust I may say of holy confidence in our gracious
God, and an abiding assurance that this trial comes not
from man's hands, but from Him who 'makes all things
work together for good to them that love Him.' We
both desire not to be permitted to say one word, to do
one act, or to think one thought, in this grave matter,
but what is agreeable to God's own mind and will, and
that He will bless and sanctify it to us, and our dear
children.

“What a mercy that this trial is not the consequence
of sin, and that God has been pleased to chasten us in
this manner rather than by bereavement ! In short, my
dear friend, we are not only submissive, but joyful under
this blow ; and though we are aware that the worst is
really yet to come, we trust and pray to be preserved in
the same faithful spirit, and to be enabled to glorify God
even in the fire, and to adorn His doctrine in all things.
We earnestly ask the prayers of our friends that this
may be given us, and all the rest we cheerfully and
thankfully leave in His hands, who is willing and able to
undertake for us in every time of need.”

t an adverse judg
avy Council in our
Bank, and we pro
ers to consult as
r has now, as you
point, involving

Strikingly did he experience that the faith, now
so strongly exercised, was not in vain. After an
interval of some months, matters were so arranged
with respect to the Bank of Australia, that his
personal loss, though heavy, was considerably less
than he had feared ; and, singularly enough, some

years later, he recovered from Australia itself nearly the whole amount of his loss, by the sudden and unexpected rise in the value of property which he held in the Peel River Settlement.

These letters afford, in themselves, sufficient proof that the religion, which could produce the fruits of such unshaken and unquestioning resignation to the will of God, must have been grounded on something more than merely general principles of piety. The next, addressed to a friend in whose spiritual welfare he took especial interest, shows, yet more strongly, the nature of the foundation on which his hopes rested, and may be regarded as a confession of faith on the part of the writer himself.

“ My very dear friend,

“ The description of your present state of religious feeling is most interesting to our hearts, and we truly and warmly sympathise in all you say about it. We have, in fact, watched your mind and views, in this most important particular, with greater attention and interest, for years past, than you are yourself aware. We were solicitous about you on this score, because we had observed that, with a devout and pious mind, the ministry at — had exercised a decidedly bad influence upon you. Your regard for the minister had plainly led you to accept, too readily, the doctrines of his ministry, which we believe to be essentially erroneous.

It is much easier to accept the Sacraments as the way to heaven, than to receive into the heart, by humble faith, the Lord Jesus Christ, who ordained the Sacraments. The ‘ Tractarians ’ utterly

lose sig
ence for
which t
many of
Christ, a
man's ov
have fou
the conse
No, my
Jesus Ch
but simp
merits, a
consolatio
real joy to
is the onl
to promis
THE TRUTH
my dear fr
speak, in t
and Finish
by prayer,
which he h
mised to gi
ours, my d
Saviour, an
our Hope, o

Our obje
an insight i
Edward Pa
supposed th

alia itself nearly
the sudden and
property which he

, sufficient proof
uce the fruits of
esignation to the
ed on something
of piety. The
spiritual welfare
t more strongly,
which his hopes
nfession of faith

state of religious
ts, and we truly
y about it. We
views, in this most
tion and interest,
aware. We were
ause we had ob-
ind, the ministry
d influence upon
l plainly led you
of his ministry,
neous.

h easier to accept
than to receive
ord Jesus Christ
actarians' utterly

lose sight of Christ Himself, out of an erroneous rever-
ence for His ordinances. In short, the whole doctrine
which they uphold, and which has sent Manning, and
many other earnest men and women, to Rome, degrades
Christ, and sets up the ministry, and the ordinances, and
man's own poor miserable works, in His place. You
have found that this doctrine can never give peace to
the conscience, and comfort to the soul convinced of sin.
No, my dear friend, there is nothing but the blood of
Jesus Christ that can cleanse from sin; there is nothing
but simple, humble, childlike faith in His all-sufficient
merits, and all-prevailing intercession, that can afford
consolation, hope, peace! 'Joy in believing' is the only
real joy to be obtained by man in this life, because faith
is the only source of joy which God has been pleased
to promise, and open to man. Jesus is 'THE WAY,
THE TRUTH, and THE LIFE'! Let us seek no other way,
my dear friend, nor mix up any other ingredient, so to
speak, in the hope of our salvation—Jesus, 'the Author
and Finisher of our Faith.' And let us constantly seek,
by prayer, the aid of His Holy Spirit, that best 'gift,'
which he has 'received for men,' and which He has pro-
mised to give to them that ask Him. May that gift be
ours, my dear —, inclining us to keep close to the
Saviour, and to be ever looking unto Him as our Refuge,
our Hope, our All in all! Ever believe me

"Your truly attached friend in Christ,
"W. E. PARRY."

Our object, thus far, has been to give the reader
an insight into the private life and character of Sir
Edward Parry. It must not, on that account, be
supposed that the years of his life at Hampstead

were, in any way, a season of leisure or retirement. On the contrary, the duties of his office, at first sufficiently arduous, became each day more laborious. Since the time of his appointment as Comptroller of Steam Machinery, the application of steam power in the Navy had become almost universal. Among the most important improvements effected was the introduction of the screw-propeller, now justly regarded as indispensable in every man-of-war. Those who took an interest in this invention, and were, consequently, able to form a judgment on the subject, acknowledge that its success in the Royal Navy (which led to its general adoption in the merchant service) was, in no small degree, owing to Sir Edward's constant and earnest advocacy. Certainly, few were more sanguine in their expectations of its ultimate success, and none more energetic in the support of its claims at the Admiralty.

The year of the visit to Homburg, of which mention has been made, was one ever memorable in the history of Polar enterprise, being marked by the sailing of the ill-fated "Erebus" and "Terror" from the Thames, on the 26th May. In all the preparations for this expedition Sir Edward took an active part, being consulted by the Admiralty on all points of importance connected with the fitting-out of the vessels. It may be imagined with what eager interest he regarded the departure of his friend Franklin on service, "to which," as he once expressed himself, "he had devoted the best years of his own life." On

his ret
he four
by Fra
and "T
whaler,
them to

"My c
"

of provis
I have c
every wa
course, ve
the boats
landed wi
observers,
and you c
also to tell
longitude c
you assign
"I find t
so that I ha
the ice to t
Danish cap
this station.
"Nothing
here for all
able for the
the idea that
of any open
my passage
parts of your

his return from Homburg, in the autumn of 1845, he found awaiting him the following letter, written by Franklin just a fortnight before the 'Erebus' and "Terror" were seen for the last time, by a whaler, waiting for an opening in the ice to enable them to reach Lancaster Sound.

"My dear Parry,

"Whale Fish Island, July 10, 1845.

"Having had the pleasure of seeing the last cask of provisions hoisted from the transport into the 'Erebus,' I have come down to write to you. We are now, in every way, full and complete for three years, but, of course, very deep, and should draw seventeen feet, when the boats and anchors are up. The magnetic men were landed with their instruments, as were also the other observers, on the Boat Island, at the spot you occupied, and you can fancy them all in full play. I am happy also to tell you that their results give the latitude and longitude of their position within a few seconds of those you assign to it.

"I find that the principal people are absent from Disco, so that I have had to obtain whatever information about the ice to the north, that is to be picked up here, from a Danish captain, who is in charge of the Esquimaux at this station.

"Nothing can be finer than the weather we have had here for all our operations. I think it must be favourable for the opening of the ice, and we all feel happy in the idea that we shall be quite in time to avail ourselves of any openings westward of Barrow's Strait. During my passage from England, I have carefully read over parts of your voyages, as well as some notes of Richard-

son's and my own, which were made on the occasion of Back's expedition, deduced from our previous observations at, and about, Point Turnagain; and I am inclined to think from these, and from the observations of Dease and Simpson, that there exists much land between Wollaston and Banks' Lands, which I hope may be found to be separated into islands; and, if so, I trust we may be able to penetrate through a channel between them.

"It would do your heart good to see how zealously the officers and men, in both ships, are working, and how amicably we all pull together. Knowing what an excellent instructor and fellow-worker Crozier was, and will prove, to Fitz-James, I have left the magnetic observations of the 'Erebus' to the latter, who is most assiduous respecting them. I have also endeavoured to encourage each of the officers to take some one branch or other under his more immediate care, from which, I trust, he will ultimately reap real, substantial benefit, so that my share of the work, at present, seems to be more the training and overlooking of these gentlemen than doing the work itself. I have now, for instance, at the table in my cabin, a lieutenant constructing the plan of the survey he has made of the islands of which this group is composed, and Mr. Goodsir, the assistant-surgeon and naturalist, with his microscope minutely examining and sketching the Crustacea Mollusca, and which he describes at once, whilst the colours are fresh. He is very expert at dredging, and has found many rare, and some unknown creatures, with too long names for me to write. Beyond this table lie lots of skinned birds, the handiwork of the surgeon, who is skilled in such subjects. Around the deck of the cabin are arranged the ship's stores of preserved potatoes, packed

in neat
be able
and, in
in your
"Ag
wife an
they wi
prayer,
us, and
upon us
equal t
vouchsa
in since
blessing
family.

on the occasion of
 previous observa-
 and I am inclined
 rations of Dease
 ch land between
 I hope may be
 l, if so, I trust we
 nel between them.
 how zealously the
 orking, and how
 ving what an ex-
 Crozier was, and
 the magnetic ob-
 ject, who is most
 so endeavoured to
 some one branch
 e, from which, I
 stantial benefit, so
 seems to be more
 e gentlemen than
 or instance, at the
 acting the plan of
 ds of which this
 the assistant-sur-
 roscope minutely
 ea Mollusca, and
 colours are fresh.
 has found many
 h too long names
 ie lots of skinned
 who is skilled in
 of the cabin are
 l potatoes, packed

in neat tin cases. With the above description you will be able to bring me before your mind at this moment, and, in turning my head, I recognise *you*, like as life, in your picture.

“Again, my dear Parry, I will recommend my dearest wife and daughter to your kind regards. I know that they will heartily join with many dear friends in fervent prayer, that the Almighty Power may guide and support us, and that the blessing of His Holy Spirit may rest upon us. Our prayers, I trust, will be offered up, with equal fervour, for these inestimable blessings to be vouchsafed to them, and to all who love the Lord Jesus in sincerity and truth. I humbly pray that God’s best blessing may attend yourself, Lady Parry, and your family. Believe me, ever,

“Your affectionate friend,

“JOHN FRANKLIN.”

CHAP. XII.

HASLAR.

1846 — 1852.

IT was now more than eight years since Sir Edward had been appointed to the post of Comptroller of Steam Machinery at the Admiralty. His health had, latterly, derived much and lasting benefit from the skilful and generous care of his friend and early schoolfellow, F. Salmon, Esq.; but it soon became evident that he could not much longer stand the severe and increasing pressure of work to which he was daily subjected. Accordingly, on the 1st of November, 1846, he wrote a letter to Lord Auckland, First Lord of the Admiralty, accepting, conditionally, a proposal for retirement, which had been recently offered to post-captains. It would have been a matter of surprise, had his long and important services been recompensed with retirement, at a time of life when his powers of body and mind were, under ordinary circumstances, as vigorous as ever. Almost by return of post, he received an answer from his lordship, in which he expressed "the high esteem he felt for Sir Edward's personal and private

1846.]

charac
induce
offered
intende
Naval
say tha
was gr
was on
bringin
with m
2nd of
ment to
On t
ment w
introduc
Carter.
Richard
his peri
of the c
was we
circumst
daily int
officers a

"I had
singularly
appearan
of which
manner t
hopeful v
effect. U

character," and, "lamenting the cause which had induced him to make an application for retirement," offered to his acceptance the post of Captain-Superintendent of the Royal Clarence Yard, and of the Naval Hospital at Haslar. It is almost needless to say that the offer, made in so handsome a manner, was gratefully accepted. He felt that the position was one in every way congenial to his tastes, as bringing him, once more, into immediate connection with members of his own profession; and, on the 2nd of December, he received his official appointment to Haslar.

On the same day, all the officers of the establishment were, according to the usual custom, separately introduced to him by his predecessor, Captain Carter. Among the number of these was Sir John Richardson, the friend and companion of Franklin, in his perilous expeditions along the northern shores of the continent of America, with whom Sir Edward was well pleased to renew his acquaintance under circumstances which necessarily brought them into daily intercourse. Of this first interview one of the officers speaks as follows:—

"I had never seen Sir Edward Parry before, and was singularly struck with his handsome and commanding appearance, tempered by an expression of benevolence, of which none of his portraits give a correct idea. His manner to us all was most cordial, and the few kind, hopeful words addressed to each had a very winning effect. Upon the occasion of my first visit to his house,

when I was introduced to Lady Parry, I recollect that my companion and I were so much pleased with our reception, that I was ungracious enough to remark after leaving, 'This is much too pleasant to last, and by and by we shall see an alteration!' I had the happiness of meeting them often afterwards, at their own home and elsewhere, and never without feeling the injustice of what I had said. If their manners were charming to us at first, succeeding experience found them unchanged."

The house of the Captain-Superintendent at Haslar was a large building with two wings, in the centre of a terrace occupied by some of the other officers of the Hospital. From the front door a straight carriage-road led along an avenue of small trees to the chapel, a somewhat unsightly white-washed building, immediately behind which was the noble quadrangle of the Hospital itself. At the back of the house were a lawn and garden, opening into a paddock of some acres in extent. From the lawn a light staircase led up the side of the house to a balcony outside the drawing-room windows, commanding a beautiful view of Spithead, and the opposite coast of the Isle of Wight from Bembridge to Cowes.

While the house at Haslar was being prepared for the accommodation of his family, Sir Edward resided, for three months, at Anglesey-ville, about a mile distant, and it was not until the month of May that he actually took possession of his new home.

"My

and, I h
us, and
of our g
Indeed,
ciously
'mercy

Whether
from he
say that
desire to
God, an
position
be made
of good t
ticularly

"Whe
organisin
those poc
bent on
send, in
proposed
old, - use
Ireland f
what you
and I rej
Lord bles

It wil
Edward's
Stephens

, I recollect that
 pleased with our
 to remark after
 last, and by and
 the happiness of
 own home and
 the injustice of
 e charming to us
 m unchanged."

erintendent at
 vo wings, in the
 ne of the other
 e front door a
 avenue of small
 nsightly white-
 l which was the
 lf. At the back
 , opening into a
 rom the lawn a
 the house to a
 windows, com-
 head, and the
 rom Bembridge

being prepared
 y, Sir Edward
 y-ville, about a
 month of May
 s new home.

"Haslar, February 11, 1847.

"My dear H ———.

"Your friendly letter is most gratifying to us, and I hasten to reply to your kind queries respecting us, and our movements. I am permitted, by the mercy of our gracious God, to give a very prosperous account. Indeed, all our movements seem to have been most graciously ordered and controlled, so that we can say 'mercy and truth have followed us' at every step. Whether from the change of air and place, or the relief from heavy work, or both together, I am thankful to say that I am wonderfully well for me, and I only desire to employ my improved powers to the glory of God, and the benefit of my fellow-creatures. Our position at Haslar is highly interesting, and we pray to be made God's honoured, though unworthy, instruments of good to the inmates. The lunatic department is particularly so, and very valuable, and I am much in it.

"When your letter came yesterday, Lady Parry was organising a ladies' association for making clothes for those poor famishing Irish; and we are systematically bent on saving 1*l.* a-week from our housekeeping, to send, in money, as our own contribution. I have just proposed to the Admiralty to send a great quantity of old, useless sailors' clothes from Clarence Yard to Ireland for the same purpose. It is charming to hear what you and yours are doing towards the same object, and I rejoice to see that it is almost universal. May the Lord bless the endeavours, and 'stay the plague!'"

It will be readily supposed that one of Sir Edward's first objects at Haslar, as before at Port Stephens, would be to take an active interest in the

spiritual, no less than the temporal, welfare of the patients in the Hospital. "We are," he wrote to a friend, "thank God, flourishing, and entrusted with many talents, for which we shall have to render an account when the Master comes to reckon with His servants. Our position is, indeed, full of near and touching interest, and we are tempted not unfrequently to say, or, at least to think, 'who is sufficient for these things?'" With the exception of the lunatics, to whom one wing of the establishment was devoted, the same individuals seldom remained under his control for many weeks together, but the number of patients actually within the walls at one time usually amounted to several hundreds. Desirous of providing these with an opportunity of religious instruction, independently of the regular services conducted by the chaplain, Sir Edward, on the second or third Sunday after his arrival at Haslar, commenced, with the chaplain's consent, a series of Sunday evening lectures, which were continued during the whole time of his command. These were always well attended, upwards of a hundred patients being sometimes present, besides others connected with the establishment, and a large company from the neighbourhood. A few minutes before five, the party used to assemble in one of the large wards of the Hospital, and punctually, almost while the clock was striking the hour, Sir Edward entered the room with his large Bible under his arm, and took his seat at a table prepared for him. His

lectures, which were held in the chapel of St. John, and were carefully prepared, first he spoke in an enlarged, unbroken word. The duration of an hour, "I have listened to the words of the prophet," "but to be in the power of the word was pleasing and such as to make a remark of his, viz., 'that, within an hospital, these lectures were their way to the satisfaction of those who attended.' Haslar will remain in the ward, and a eager listener, fall from his lips of the things." "Oh how unlike other things dwell upon making his station

elfare of the
e wrote to a
trusted with
to render an
on with His
of near and
l not unfre-
who is suffi-
ception of the
establishment
om remained
ther, but the
walls at one
dreds. De-
portunity of
the regular
Sir Edward,
his arrival at
's consent, a
ch were con-
ed. These
f a hundred
esides others
a large com-
minutes before
e of the large
almost while
ward entered
his arm, and
or him. His

lectures, which, during five years, included the Para-
bles of our Lord, the Lord's Prayer, the Gospel of
St. John, and the Acts of the Apostles, were always
carefully prepared during the previous week. At
first he spoke from notes, but these were by degrees
enlarged, until the whole was written out word for
word. The lecture, which lasted about three-quarters
of an hour, was commenced and closed with prayer.
"I have listened to many eminent clergymen," are
the words of one of the medical officers of the Hos-
pital, "but to none who surpassed Sir Edward Parry
in the power of commanding attention. His delivery
was pleasing and earnest, his voice clear, sonorous,
and such as went to the heart. I remember one
remark of his that especially caught my attention,
viz., 'that, while death occasionally visits all houses, to
an hospital men come to die!' In such repute were
these lectures held, that numerous visitors found
their way to the officers' houses in order to have the
satisfaction of attending them."

Those who were privileged to spend a Sunday at
Haslar will not soon forget that evening hour spent
in the ward, and the interesting group of pale and
eager listeners to the truths of the Gospel which
fall from his lips. It was a sailor speaking to sailors
of the things of eternity.

"Oh how exquisite," writes a frequent visitor, "and
unlike other things, were those Haslar readings! I love
to dwell upon every incident connected with them,—his
taking his station at the table on the little raised plat-

form, and reverently kneeling before them all, to ask silently a blessing; then seating himself with his Bible and exposition, and looking round upon his sailor audience, to see that all were comfortable, and as near to him as could be, that they might hear the better,—the attentive looks of the men, his plain but beautiful teaching, with familiar illustrations such as all could understand,—his deep earnestness, as one who had their souls' interest at heart,—his kind words to the sick,—and, when the little service was ended, the clustering round of those who had come to listen, and to witness this interesting scene; then, the walk home of the large party, increased by some privileged ones, young officers and others, who had been invited to spend the evening with him. And lastly, that happy Sunday evening, who could describe it? How sweet it is to call it all into vivid remembrance,—the large party sitting down to tea, the conversation suited to the day, refreshing, easy, flowing, the adjournment to the drawing-room, reading aloud of some choice book,—then the singing of hymns,—his singing, with heart, and soul, and voice,—his extreme happiness and enjoyment of the whole,—the wonderful charm there was over it, so that we could not bear to break the spell when night came and time of retirement,—the prolonged good-nights, and reluctance to separate, feeling how intensely happy we had been!"

Many a token did Sir Edward receive that his labours had not been "in vain in the Lord." The following was addressed to him in the third year of his command at Haslar:—

"Sir,

"I b

writing to
present feel
God bless yo
and give you
tures on Sun
ing of more

"I was in

your lecture
Lord, it was
his unworthi
time I atten
impression o
the words b
fruit abundan
His Holy Spi
will do it, for
willing to giv
gratifying to
profited by y
many more i
servant,

In his alm
Edward neve
dropping a wo
When any p
his visits daily
from the Hosp

"Sir,

"I beg you will pardon me the liberty I take in writing to you, but I know you will appreciate my present feelings, and sympathise with me. Oh! may God bless you, and further you with His continual help, and give you grace to continue that good work, the lectures on Sunday evenings, to the enlightening and edifying of more souls!

"I was in the Hospital three months ago, and attended your lectures every Sunday evening, and, I bless the Lord, it was the means of bringing one poor soul to see his unworthiness, and his need of a Saviour. During the time I attended your lectures, you made a very serious impression on me. May God bless you for it, and may the words be sown on good ground, and bring forth fruit abundantly! I pray God will enlighten me with His Holy Spirit, and guide my wandering feet; and He will do it, for God is a God of prayer, and always more willing to give than we to ask. I know that it will be gratifying to you to learn that there is one who has profited by your kind endeavours, and may there be many more is the prayer of your obedient humble servant,

"J. H., Master's Assistant."

In his almost daily visits to the sick wards, Sir Edward never allowed an opportunity to pass of dropping a word of spiritual comfort to the sufferers. When any patient asked to see him, he continued his visits daily, until the man died or was discharged from the Hospital, and many an hour, during his five

years at Haslar, did he thus spend reading by the bedside of a sick or dying seaman. On one occasion, a man, who had been prevented by the weather from attending the Sunday-evening lecture, had heard such a report of it from a friend that he ventured to forward a request, through the matron, that he might be permitted to have it to read by himself. The favour was at once granted, Sir Edward himself bringing it to the man as he lay in bed. The subject which had thus attracted the attention of his friend was the narrative of St. Paul's shipwreck at Melita.*

The organisation of the Dockyard battalions was first commenced during the time of Sir Edward's command at Haslar, and the labourers and artisans employed in the Clarence Yard were formed into a separate corps, of which he received his commission as colonel commandant. Under the zealous superintendence of Major T. T. Grant, Storekeeper of the Yard, the "Royal Clarence Yard Battalion" was, in an unusually short time, rendered as effective as its small numbers would allow; and the men were more than once complimented on their appearance by military officers of high rank, under whose inspection they passed. Sir Edward was not a little proud of his soldiers, and was frequently present at the regular drill which took place three times a week, as well as at the occasional field days on Anglesey Common. In the intervals of his work at his office, he might

* The lecture to which, allusion is here, made will be found in Appendix (B).

often be
military e
termed it,
they were
Queen, or
of the usu
Edward re
city of Ca
uniform at
days previ
1848, all
Gosport w
of the exp
their absen
all the usua
on the we
apprehensio
as to the re
tropolis, esp
that the ex
event of su
the naval st
tions were k
whole day, a
when appr
taken by Go
he wrote to
it, we shoul
anxious time

Upon the

often be seen diligently studying his text-book of military evolutions, "getting up his lesson," as he termed it, "for the afternoon's performance." Once, they were honoured by being allowed to attend the Queen, on her landing at the Clarence Yard, instead of the usual guard of honour, on which occasion Sir Edward received her Majesty, not in his usual capacity of Captain-Superintendent, but in his colonel's uniform at the head of his gallant battalion. A few days previously to the well-known 10th of April, 1848, all the regular troops stationed in or near Gosport were summoned to London, in anticipation of the expected Chartist demonstration, and, during their absence, the Clarence Yard Battalion performed all the usual military duties at the different stations on the west side of the harbour. Considerable apprehensions were entertained there, as elsewhere, as to the result of the day's proceedings in the metropolis, especially as information had been received that the expected insurgents had resolved, in the event of success, to attack the dockyards and burn the naval stores. Constant telegraphic communications were kept up with the Horse Guards during the whole day, and Sir Edward was not a little relieved when apprised of the success of the precautions taken by Government. "We were all of us ready," he wrote to his son afterwards, "and, depend upon it, we should have done our duty; but it was an anxious time for some of us!"

Upon the return of Sir James C. Ross from the

arctic regions in 1849, and the report of his failure to discover any traces of Franklin, Sir Edward was continually summoned to London, to consult with the Admiralty as to the best mode of continuing the search for the missing vessels. This was a subject in which, from his own polar experience and his anxiety respecting the fate of his friend Franklin, his own feelings were deeply involved. "I have to make my report to-day," he writes to one of his children, "and I trust that I may be led, by a better wisdom than my own, to give sound and judicious advice."

The arrival of Captain Austin in England, with the relics discovered by Captain Ommaney at Cape Riley, was to him an object of peculiar interest, and it was his own and Sir John Richardson's careful reports on the subject which ultimately settled the question of their connection with the long-lost "Erebus" and "Terror." It may well be conceived with what eagerness he followed the steps of the searching expeditions, and the gradual advance of geographical knowledge in those regions to which he himself had opened the way. He eagerly perused the graphic account, in Lieut. M'Clintock's journal, of the visit paid by that officer to the scenes of his own early discoveries at Melville Island. He read the journal aloud to his family in the course of one evening, that they might share with him in the absorbing interest of the subject. They saw that he could scarcely restrain his emotion, as the narrative detailed the

first sight
Harbour,
the cairn
scribe the
journey a
ptarmigan
feasted, st
with the f
gratified w
his own a
of the off
Murray's l
exploring p
wheels of l
and on wh
reckoned, a
hausted sto

While at
to the differ
member. A
tinually call
vincial meet
friend, "as l
tion and life
pleasure was
lighted up e
felt this offer
feel a more
Foreign Bibl
the neighbour

first sight of the well-known rocks of Winter Harbour, and the finding of his own records beneath the cairns, and when it proceeded further to describe the place of his encampment during the spring journey across that island, where the bones of the ptarmigan, on which he and his companions had feasted, still lay scattered on the ground, bleached with the frosts of thirty winters. He was not a little gratified with the compliment paid to the accuracy of his own account, "which," to use the words of one of the officers, "they carried with them like a Murray's Handbook," and by the aid of which the exploring party were led to the very spot where the wheels of his own broken-down cart had been left, and on which they had for some days confidently reckoned, as a welcome addition to their almost exhausted stock of fuel.

While at Haslar, Sir Edward gave his full support to the different religious societies of which he was a member. At Gosport and Portsea he was continually called upon to take the chair at their provincial meetings. "The very sight of him," says a friend, "as he entered a public meeting, what animation and life it seemed to give! A sort of electric pleasure was instantly produced, and a glowing smile lighted up every face as it looked up to his. I have felt this often in going with him." In none did he feel a more lively interest than the British and Foreign Bible Society, at the meetings of which in the neighbourhood he usually presided.

"I love the Bible Society," he said on one occasion, "as one of the most valuable, and, under God's blessing, the most successful instruments for promoting His glory, and the highest welfare of men! I love it, because I see that, in these times, men are peculiarly apt to depart from the simple truth as it is in Jesus, and to aim at being wise above that which is written. I love it, because it unites in one common object the different denominations of Christians among us. With whatever regret we may contemplate the fact of such difference, yet a fact it is, and, I suppose, always must be, while the world lasts. For my own part, though I entertain an ardent and increasing love for the Church of which I am a member, — though I have a sincere, and, I trust, a conscientious love for her articles, her liturgy, and her discipline — yet I do not see why all this is to prevent my joining, where I can, heart and soul, with those who differ from me in this respect!"

At the time of the well-known "Papal Aggression" in 1850, a meeting was held at Gosport for the purpose of presenting an address to Her Majesty. The chair was taken by one of the magistrates, and the resolution, embodying the proposed address, moved by Sir Edward Parry in an energetic speech expressive of his own willingness to take a foremost place in resisting a movement, which he felt to be opposed to "the Protestant throne, the Protestant liberties, and, above all, the Protestant faith of his country."

"On these grounds," he concluded, "I cordially approve of the address proposed to be presented to our most gracious Queen — and I heartily hope, and I fer-

vently believe
to our good,
Protestant sp
us, but which
proved not to
universal bur
will be unan
and breadth o
selves a react
tural truth, v
sumptuous Po
he may think
made a false
sometimes 'ta
him, in short,
testant Engla
recreant sons
pared) to be t
either of soul

In the four
at Portsmouth
the great imp
he was fully
the strongest
few naval offi
men would be
any attempts
condition on
his constant a
a Christian
happier man,

vently believe, that these arrogant pretensions will turn to our good,—that they will serve to rouse that noble Protestant spirit which has been so long dormant among us, but which the events of the few last weeks have proved not to be extinct. I confidently anticipate that a universal burst of honest English Protestant indignation will be unanimously sent forth, through the whole length and breadth of our land, such as will produce among ourselves a reaction in favour of good, old-fashioned scriptural truth, while it thunders in the ears of that presumptuous Pontiff, to teach him that, however cunning he may think the game he is playing, he has for once made a false move,—to teach him that ‘the wise are’ sometimes ‘taken in their own craftiness,’—to teach him, in short, by a practical lesson, that England, Protestant England, is not prepared (though some of her recreant sons may have led him to expect that she is prepared) to be trampled under foot, to be held in bondage, either of soul or body, by any foreign potentate !”

In the foundation, at this time, of a Sailors' Home at Portsmouth, Sir Edward took an active part. Of the great importance and value of these institutions he was fully convinced, and always condemned in the strongest terms the idea, entertained by not a few naval officers, that the character of British seamen would be lowered in the eyes of the world, by any attempts to improve their moral and social condition on shore. He, on the contrary, made it his constant aim to impress upon them the fact, that a Christian sailor was not only a better and a happier man, but a better seaman also.

"In advocating the cause of the Portsmouth Sailors' Home," he said, at a meeting at Bath in support of that institution, the year before his death, "we do, in fact, desire to advocate a most important principle; I mean that of the necessity of establishing Sailors' Homes not only at Portsmouth, but at all our seaports,—not to be limited to this or that class of seamen, to sailors of the Royal Navy, or those of our vast mercantile marine, but applicable to all who bear the name (may I not say, the honourable name?) of British seamen!"

The chief feature in Sir Edward Parry's religious life, which could scarcely fail to impress itself on all who were brought into contact with him, was its eminently natural and consistent character. It was not with him as a garment put on at particular seasons, or for stated purposes, but was, as it were, engrained into the very constitution of the man,—the mainspring of every thought, word, and deed, in private as well as in public. At the same time, few have ever exhibited a more striking refutation of the charge, often brought against religion, of a tendency to cast a shade of gloom over the pleasures of life; for his piety was as cheerful and genial as it was active and practical. Its simplicity, also, was no less conspicuous. Holding the love of Christ to sinners as the foundation of his faith, and looking to the glory of God as his constant aim, the subtle reasonings of theologians and the discussion of theoretical difficulties had no charm for him; nor could he be induced to enter on any subjects of controversy, which

he did not co
the Christian
all," the Aton
of his creed:
Christian exa
ness and dept
those who di
were constra
undoubtedly
views held by
to proclaim h
called "Tract
the right hand
ren where he
ground,—it w
cuse him of u
of England, e
and spirituality
held by its an
were staying i
duce him to oc
and, on one oc
course of scrip
menced, he was
to request pe
ordained, to al
longer in the
sidered as the r
To his own
Haslar present

he did not consider to be of practical importance to the Christian character. To him Christ was "all in all," the Atonement the central and ruling principle of his creed: while the living fruits of his own Christian example formed an evidence of the earnestness and depth of his religious character, which even those who differed from him in points of doctrine were constrained to acknowledge. Allied, as he undoubtedly was, by conviction and feeling, to the views held by the Evangelical party, — ever ready to proclaim his distaste to the sentiments of the so-called "Tractarian" school, and willing to hold out the right hand of fellowship to his Dissenting brethren where he felt he could meet them on common ground,—it was, at the same time, impossible to accuse him of undervaluing the dignity of the Church of England, either in its services, on whose beauty and spirituality he loved to dwell, or in the position held by its authorised ministers. If a clergyman were staying in his house, no arguments would induce him to occupy his usual post at family prayers; and, on one occasion, being anxious to complete a course of scriptural exposition which he had commenced, he was not ashamed, humbly and touchingly, to request permission of his own son, then just ordained, to allow him to continue for a few days longer in the place which, for the future, he considered as the right of the latter.

To his own family the five years of their life at Haslar present one unvarying picture of domestic

enjoyment. For the first time since his residence at Port Stephens, he was enabled to combine official duties with the daily interests of the home circle, and he reckoned this as not the least of the advantages consequent on his new position. When he left Hampstead, his second son was just entering the Navy, and the eldest still at Rugby. At the end of his sojourn at Haslar, the latter was shortly about to take his degree at Oxford, his step-daughter already married, and his own eldest daughter engaged; and it was to him a matter of unceasing thankfulness thus to have been able to watch over the spiritual, no less than the temporal welfare of those so dear to him, as they grew up around him, and emerged from childhood into the responsibilities of riper age. The following letters, written at this period, form an interesting sample of his affectionate intercourse with them, and of the earnest manner in which he always strove to impress upon them the necessity of acting up to their Christian profession.

To his eldest Son, at Rugby.

“Haslar, June 5, 1847.

“My dearest E—,

“I had not time last night to assure you, half as strongly as I wished to do, of the happiness I experienced in receiving Mr. C—’s most welcome announcement, and your own, on the subject of your prize. This was an honour which I had not ventured to anticipate for you, believing that we had no right to think of it, at

your present situation. My dear boy, find your way and endeavour to improve your talent to God’s glory, and endeavour to find the way to present yourself to be present at the enjoyment of it. In this way, together.

“Most thankful that I have pleased God to give me the opportunity of an advantageous trade, which would have induced me to have my own roof, and from which I have so much confidence that we shall be placed, that we shall be God’s blessing, and that means are unavailing from your presence, constant prayer to your eternal, nothing to be done in this. ‘We can do nothing,’ says the Apostle, ‘but we can strengthen us.’ the world.’

“We had a battle at Clarence Yard, but the men performed ca

your present standing in the Sixth. Let us be thankful, my dear boy, for this success, and let it be our purpose and endeavour to dedicate every success and every talent to God's glory! I trust that nothing will come in the way to prevent my accepting Mr. C——'s invitation to be present at the Speeches: I should very greatly enjoy it. In this case, we should, of course, come home together.

"Ever your affectionate father,
"W. E. PARRY."

To his Daughter, at school.

"August 9, 1847.

"Most thankful am I, my dearest child, that it has pleased God to place you in a situation so likely to be advantageous to you! Nothing but this conviction would have induced us to part with you from under our own roof, and from under our own eye; but we do feel so much confidence in those in whose charge you are placed, that we cannot entertain a doubt that, under God's blessing (without which all human plans and means are unavailing), you will derive much benefit from your present position. Above all, let us be in constant prayer to God that this step may be blessed to your eternal, as well as temporal good. There is nothing to be done, and nothing to be expected without this. 'We can do nothing of ourselves,' says the Apostle, 'but we can do *all* things through Christ strengthening us.' 'Prayer moves the hand that moves the world.'

"We had a beautiful review of our battalion at Clarence Yard, by Prince Albert on Saturday. The men performed capitally. The Prince was with us an

hour or more. and expressed high gratification. God bless and keep you, my beloved child! and ever believe me,

“Your fondly affectionate father,

“W. E. PARRY.”

To the same, on her birthday.

“Haslar, September 15, 1848.

“My precious L—,

“This is not only my regular day for writing to you, but it is a day of so much interest to us both,—interest for eternity, as well as for time,—that I am desirous of making my letter to you to-day the first act of the day, next to that which I have already performed of imploring God’s best blessing on my child, and the child of so precious and beloved a mother. My prayer to God has been, my dearest L—, that you may be His child as well as ours,—‘a member of Christ, a child of God, and an inheritor of the Kingdom of Heaven.’ This was ever her most fervent and incessant prayer for you, that you might be born again,—born of the Spirit, as well as of water,—that Christ may be made unto you wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redemption: that you may be justified, pardoned, and accepted through faith in Him, who is the Way, the Truth, and the Life, whom to know is life eternal!

“There was no feature in your dear mother’s character more remarkable, and more lovely, than the simplicity, the child-like simplicity, of her faith in Jesus,—her abhorrence of, and shrinking from, anything like mystification in the doctrines of the everlasting Gospel. ‘Looking unto Jesus’ was her motto, the word of God her standard and guide. ‘Thus saith the Lord’ was to

her a sufficient
have recoiled
most baneful
in our own C
system of sett
‘the Church,’
of the Church,
shape of what
level with the
ting the obser
the righteousn
ground of hope
making religio
monies, instead
sad, sad perver
know from exp
and superstition
*
*
‘Search the Sc
wise unto salva
send you a valu
read attentively
the Gospel, for
must measure tru
&c. (Isaiah, viii.

“My precious

“Though
by this same pos

her a sufficient and never-failing rule of life. She would have recoiled with disgust from that grievous heresy, that most baneful and dangerous semi-Popery, now so common in our own Church, called 'Tractarianism,' which is a system of setting up the priesthood, and what is called 'the Church,' and keeping out of sight the great Head of the Church, — of putting human imaginations (in the shape of what is called tradition) side by side, and on a level with the infallible word of the eternal God, — of putting the observance of the sacraments in the place of the righteousness and death of Christ, as a meritorious ground of hope in the great concern of salvation, and thus making religion a business of outward forms and ceremonies, instead of a business of the heart. All this is a sad, sad perversion of the truth as it is in Jesus, and we know from experience now that it leads to all the errors, and superstitions, and idolatries of the church of Rome.

* * * * *

'Search the Scriptures,' for they are able to make you wise unto salvation, through faith in Jesus Christ. I send you a valuable little tract, which I wish you would read attentively, comparing it with what you know of the Gospel, for that is the standard by which alone we must measure truth. 'To the Law and to the Testimony,' &c. (Isaiah, viii. 20.)

"Ever your most loving father,

"W. E. PARRY."

To his Son, at sea.

"October 21, 1849.

"My precious C _____,

"Though you will receive another note from me by this same post, yet I cannot refrain from writing

SP 604

1

2

3

you a few lines more on this your sixteenth birthday, to assure you how fervently I have poured out my heart this morning in prayer to God, that you may be preserved from all evil and danger of soul and body, and may be brought into the fold of the good and great Shepherd, Jesus Christ, and that we may all, at length meet in His eternal and glorious kingdom, through His merits and mediation !

“I have been reading over your letters from St. Helen’s just before you left England, one of which was written this day two years, October 21, 1847, and I humbly desire to bless and praise my God for the prosperity which has attended you from that time. To Him I shall commit you, my boy, in confidence that He will ever be with you, and make all things work together for your best good. Only be careful to honour Him, and He will honour you ; for that is His promise, and not one promise of His will ever fail. Be especially careful of your language, not to slip, as people often do, into any habits of profane expressions ; nothing can be more ungentlemanly, as well as unchristian. Constantly remember that you are actually in the presence and in the sight of God, and that ‘He spieth out all our ways.’ Honour Him by reading His word and by daily prayer. Seek Him as ‘your Father who is in Heaven.’ Go to Him in every difficulty or trial. Speak to Him freely, though reverently. Tell Him all your wants ; and the promise is, ‘Seek, and ye shall find ; ask, and ye shall have ;’ and may His blessing attend you evermore ! Ever, my dearest C —,

“ Your loving father,

“ W. E. PARRY.”

To Lady

little account
much that is
warmest gra
well !

“The day,
were starting
meet the Adm
clined, we sho
cheering, and
it. Our pred
trying thing.
of all — sisters
know how to
comfort, a rea
with dear E —
vessels, &c. T
off we went,
reach the ‘An
most kind, and
beloved boy as
the other mids,
half breaking
he behaved lik
takings, we can
to my office at
ful day, and wh
I could give wa
boy on earth ag
commit it all to

To Lady Parry, after parting with his sailor Son.

“Haslar, Jan. 31, 1851.

“Now I must give you some little account of our day thus far, which, in the midst of much that is sorrowful in our partings, demands our warmest gratitude to Him who ordereth all things well!

“The day, as you were aware, cleared up just as we were starting to go on board the ‘Sprightly’ steamer, to meet the Admiral. If we had been superstitiously inclined, we should have called it a good omen, but it was cheering, and I hope we were thankful to Him who sent it. Our precious C——’s leaving home was a really trying thing. He was greatly overcome in taking leave of all—sisters, servants, everybody. I really did not know how to stand it myself, and felt it more than a comfort, a real mercy, to have to take him on board with dear E——, and to have to rough it a little in boats, vessels, &c. The Admiral came before half-past ten, and off we went, taking not more than twenty minutes to reach the ‘Amphitrite’ at Spithead. The captain was most kind, and, indeed, all seemed as favourable for our beloved boy as we could desire. He at once mixed with the other mids, &c., and, though we knew his heart was half breaking (as I am sure mine was) at our parting, he behaved like a man, and, after two or three leave-takings, we came away with the Admiral, getting back to my office at half-past twelve. I feel it to be an eventful day, and when faith is weak,—as, alas! it often is,—I could give way to many forebodings of never seeing my boy on earth again; but I earnestly desire and pray to commit it all to Him who careth for us!”

birthday, to
ut my heart
may be pre-
d body, and
I and great
I, at length
through His

rs from St.
which was
1847, and I
or the pros-
e. To Him
that He will
together for
r Him, and
and not one
y careful of
to, into any
be more un-
ntly remem-
in the sight
s.’ Honour
ayer. Seek
o to Him in
ely, though
the promise
have;’ and
Ever, my

er,
PARRY.”

To the same.

"My dearest —,

"February, 1851.

"I have just returned from the sea wall, where I have been straining my eyes, through the fog, to catch a last sight of the 'Amphitrite!' After watching her for about an hour and a quarter, knowing that she must go soon, having a fine E.N.E. wind, at length, at a quarter to five, I saw the sails loosed, and, at five minutes after five, she was fairly under way. I spent that hour and half in prayer for my precious boy; and, when the ship was moving, I knelt down on that black stone seat, and poured out my whole heart, with strong crying and tears, in his behalf. I felt as if I never knew what prayer was before! We sent him letters to Plymouth this morning, and I shall now write another line. And now I must say good-bye, and join our little party at home. May the Lord be with you!"

To his Son, at sea.

"Haslar, December 12, 1851.

"Oh! how we shall think of our beloved sailor this Christmas, and of the happy, happy time we were permitted to enjoy last year! May it please God to give us such another Christmas, in His own good time and place! I am sure you will like the proposals contained in the printed papers which I send you.* It is impossible to say what may not be the effect of united prayer, and the world, and the men of the world, little think what they owe to the prayers of God's servants!

* "Proposal of Union for Prayer in behalf of the Navy."

"I have
inquire into
our report, v
Wellington S

"I need no
discouragemen
a ship, in you
expected. O
expect this. I
v. 10, 11, 12.
all things, and
His followers
The particula
various circum
principle is t
unbelief, whic
receive Christ
well as comfor
chief defence
devices of Sata
do nothing in
supplies of stre
is only to be ha

To his e

"My dearest
"We rece
interest, for we
in your life,—
scarcely be any

"I have been very busy in our Arctic Committee to inquire into the results of the late expeditions, and, in our report, we recommend another expedition by way of Wellington Strait."

To the same.

"Haslar, June 13. 1852.

"I need not say how we sympathise with you in the discouragements and difficulties you meet with, on board a ship, in your religious course. This is what might be expected. Our Lord always gave His disciples reason to expect this. Look at Matt. x. 24 to 28. Look also at Matt. v. 10, 11, 12. These passages show that He who knew all things, and what men's hearts are made of, knew that His followers would meet with such discouragements. The particular kind of opposition varies with all the various circumstances in which men are placed, but the principle is the same; — it is the same evil heart of unbelief, which sets itself up against God, and will not receive Christ into the heart. Your great security, as well as comfort, will always be in prayer. This is our chief defence against the wickedness of men, and the devices of Satan, and the reason of this is, that we can do nothing in our own strength, and need continual supplies of strength from above, and this Divine strength is only to be had by continual asking for it."

To his eldest Son, on first going to Oxford.

"My dearest E——,

"Haslar, September 4, 1849.

"We received your letter with great pleasure and interest, for we cannot but feel this to be a great crisis in your life,—indeed, except in ordination, there can scarcely be any greater. It is, in fact, emerging, as it

were, from boyhood to manhood, with all the increase of duties, responsibilities, and dangers, which that change involves. It will be very desirable for you to endeavour to see your way, by God's help, upon all important points, before you go up to Oxford; so that you may have your mind ready made up as to the line you are to take, and the conduct you are to pursue, in all essential matters. I am persuaded that much depends, in such cases, on the first start; for what is easy, comparatively, at the outset, is very difficult afterwards, and may subject you to the charge of inconsistency. Be cautious then, at first. Make no acquaintance, much less companions, incur no expense, commence no habit, which you will afterwards disapprove, and which it will require a great and irksome effort to get rid of. *C'est le premier pas qui coûte!*" The principle to keep in view is preparation for the sacred profession, the high and holy calling, upon which, if it please God, you hope, ere long, to enter. Let everything tend to that as to a centre, and then you cannot go very wrong. The question, 'Is this or that worthy of one who aspires to the sacred office of a Minister of Christ?' will settle many difficulties, and resolve many doubts, and make many 'crooked things straight' in your mind. Accustom yourself to aim high, not merely in learning, but in the objects and ends you propose to yourself in life, and all with immediate reference to the life that will never end! God bless and keep you, my dearest E——, is the fervent prayer of

"Your affectionate and loving father,

"W. E. PARRY."

It would have been difficult for any to have found

religion a re-
attractive gar-
home could
were lighter
which gather
Midsummer
table on a Ch
Of public
Edward alway
plays or the d
the moral evil
of dissipation,
by the other."
never any lack
marking the h
Christmas sea
spectator, "th
These entertain
pated by your
all ages, "gro
to call them.
genius was tax
years before o
rades none wer
he himself app
greeted with sho
recall," says a
of an old gipsy
Irishman, and h
occasion!" In

religion a restraint, when it was presented in the attractive garb which it wore at Haslar. A happier home could nowhere have been found, and never were lighter hearts, or brighter faces, than those which gathered on the lawn in the evening of the Midsummer holidays, or round the drawing-room table on a Christmas night.

Of public balls and theatrical exhibitions Sir Edward always disapproved, "not that I mind the plays or the dancing," he would say, "but because of the moral evils attendant on the one, and the habits of dissipation, and craving for excitement, produced by the other." Of amusement, however, there was never any lack at Haslar. At the annual festivities, marking the birthdays which clustered round the Christmas season, "he was," to use the words of a spectator, "the very life and moving spring." These entertainments were always eagerly anticipated by young and old, for the company were of all ages, "grown-up children's parties," as he used to call them. In the *tableaux vivants*, his inventive genius was taxed as severely as it had been thirty years before on board the "Hecla." Of the charades none were ever so successful as those in which he himself appeared, and his entrance was always greeted with shouts of delight. "I cannot even now recall," says a friend, "his inimitable performance of an old gipsy woman, without laughter; or his Irishman, and his conversation improvised for the occasion!" In the intervals between the scenes, he

did not object to propose a quadrille, or country dance, himself selecting a partner, not unusually the smallest child in the room, and taking the first turn "down the middle and up again." On an ordinary evening during the holidays, when the house was usually full of guests, he was always the first to propose amusements, in which all who wished might join. In summer, he would swing the children in the paddock, or join in "trap-ball" or "rounders" on the lawn. In winter, these more active games were exchanged for social amusements in the drawing-room. Of these the most popular was one well-known at Haslar as the "American game," or an exercise in impromptu verses. The best of these compositions were immortalised in a book kept for the purpose, and, as the subjects usually referred to the prominent events of the day, the collection soon formed a species of family chronicle, and many of the lines long survived as household words on the lips of the different members of the domestic circle. These compositions, usually of a humorous nature, occasionally partook of a graver character; one in particular, composed by Sir Edward himself, when his sailor son was at home—the only occasion at Haslar, on which he had the happiness of seeing all his children gathered round him at Christmas—was written with much feeling, and not without some poetical taste.*

* We subjoin the verses to which allusion is here made. It must be remembered that the subject was prescribed by the rules of the

On all h
same regar
movements.
of correspon
however
nor would h
randum of t
his office in t
to business c
course with
He had alwa
any who cho
particularly c
them take a
was about;
table, and ran
with a cheer.
few minutes t
of his table h
game, which in t
of the word "birth

"Lives there
Where we
What mort
That hides
Where our
Or whether
But, though
Oh, let us s
Be it our ai
Where birth

On all his household Sir Edward enjoined the same regard to punctuality which marked his own movements. Whatever fell to his share in the way of correspondence, or the execution of commissions, however trifling, was always committed to writing, nor would he undertake anything without a memorandum of this kind. His mornings were spent at his office in the Hospital, but even the hours devoted to business did not entirely separate him from intercourse with the different members of his family. He had always an affectionate word of greeting for any who chose to look in upon him at his work. If particularly occupied at the moment, he would bid them take a seat, until he had completed what he was about; then, pushing back his chair from the table, and raising his spectacles upon his forehead, with a cheerful "now then!" he would devote a few minutes to conversation. In a particular drawer of his table he kept a paper of sugar-plums for the game, which in this instance required, in addition, the introduction of the word "birthday."

"Lives there the man, who can presume to say
 Where we shall be another Christmas day?
 What mortal eye can penetrate the veil,
 That hides in mystery our next year's tale,—
 Where our next birthday may, perchance, be past,
 Or whether we've already seen our last?
 But, though our birthdays come no more on earth,
 Oh, let us strive to attain that *better* birth!
 Be it our aim to meet on that blest shore,
 Where birthdays, meetings, partings, are no more!"

December 25, 1850.

younger children, and his bright "good-bye," to old as well as young, was usually preceded by a display of his secret store of good things. "Here," he would say, "this is all the hospitality I have to offer!"

His present position was peculiarly congenial to himself. A sailor amongst sailors, he was in his element. It was a pleasure to see him standing on the drawing-room balcony, for a few minutes before the dinner-bell rang, or on his favourite walk along the sea wall, watching through his spy-glass a vessel coming in to Spithead, or following the graceful movements of the yachts, which, in the summer, enlivened the sparkling waters of the Solent. At the time of the annual Ryde and Cowes regattas, he delighted to organize a party of his children and guests for a voyage in his "yacht," as he playfully called one of the sailing-vessels belonging to the Clarence Yard, to share in the excitement of the gala day. To all who were present at such excursions these were golden hours. These nautical expeditions were sometimes exchanged for a picnic to the Isle of Wight. The spot usually selected was the "landslip" near Bonchurch, and he took especial pleasure in introducing a stranger to the beautiful scenery of that locality.

It was not, however, merely to the partial eyes of his own home-circle that the private life of the beloved head of the family was invested with such a peculiar charm. The officers of the Hospital, and the guests who, from time to time, mingled in the

happy dom
to the atm
cheerfulnes
him. The
terest, as e
of some of

press the los
Sir Edward's
might be am
been permitte
to the place,
that no one n
assuredly, ce
struments of
seemed to me
whether high
my valued fr
adapted for
Personally, I
very deep em
there as a mo
I was concern
"I have the
never was the
hold. The spi
as I remember
all were at Ha
religion, or the
was all the goo

happy domestic party, were all able to bear witness to the atmosphere of unaffected Christian love and cheerfulness which he ever seemed to diffuse around him. The following letters will be read with interest, as expressing the impression left on the minds of some of those who knew him at Haslar :—

From a friend.

“I know not how, adequately, to express the loss we all sustained in the termination of dear Sir Edward’s service at Haslar. I have often wished it might be among the possible things that he should have been permitted to remain, he seemed so eminently fitted to the place, and the place to him. Though we know that no one man is essential to any one work, still, most assuredly, certain men are permitted to be greater instruments of good in some situations than others, and it seemed to me that the loving, large sympathy with all, whether high or low, who came within the influence of my valued friend, rendered him more than ordinarily adapted for the superintendence of a sick hospital. Personally, I can never revert to that period without very deep emotion, for I always look upon his residence there as a most wonderful ordering of events, as far as I was concerned.

“I have the whole family constantly before me, and never was there a more warm-hearted, or united household. The spirit of the head pervaded all the members, as I remember some visitor once remarked, ‘how happy all were at Haslar,’ and he ‘wondered whether it were religion, or the sea, which made it so pleasant!’ There was all the good ordering of ‘the service,’ but without

one atom of the 'Quarter-deck,' as we may say. I have frequently remarked to others, that, in analysing the how and the why of so much, and so many things being effected, and that no one duty was ever sacrificed to another, I mainly accounted for it in the fact, that there was no delay in the performance of that which had been determined upon as right or fitting to do. Whether it were but the fulfilment of a promise in sending up a packet of sugar-plums to a child in the nursery, or the most important piece of business, it was done or provided for on the instant.

"I believe it will never be known how many were comforted, in the extremity of pain and weakness, by his intercourse and his prayers. In fact, I have heard him say that it was almost more than he could bear, to be so constantly applied to, in the most trying hours of suffering, for his was a tender spirit, though strong in the faith which is alone strength; but still more was he tried, at times, by appeals of mental agony, never failing to testify of the fulness of that salvation offered for all men. He did not cry 'peace,' where there was no peace, yet love, in its most extended sense, pervaded his every thought and act. Few in their generation can better say, 'Lord, thy pound has gained ten pounds!' I think his five and a half years at Haslar were not among the least happy or satisfactory periods of his pilgrimage. Indeed, I have heard him say, 'what *can* a man wish for more!'"

From a medical officer of Haslar Hospital.

"A great advantage in Sir Edward Parry's official character was his easiness of access. One was sure of a

kind reception were reasonable gentleness and respect, that greater deference a crotchet of their opinions and not much would not have Edward Parry to receive his Tartar in the

"Such a sympathy in yielding from morals among was most mar mere precept. done, and he both by his pu seemed unbou quently, in a p example stimu who would ha One, like hims often and ofte near Sir Edwa my wishes so r

Fr

"It was during life that I knew

kind reception, an attentive hearing, and, if the request were reasonable, a satisfactory reply; but, with all his gentleness and urbanity of manner, he commanded such respect, that no man was ever treated by inferiors with greater deference. Often have officers gone to him with a crotchet of doubtful advantage, and they would yield their opinions to his judgment. One whom I knew well, and not much given to yielding, used to say to me, 'I would not have given so and so up for any man but Sir Edward Parry!' I feel sure, too, that a culprit brought to receive his censure, would sooner have faced any noted Tartar in the service.

"Such a system of precept and example did not fail in yielding fruit, and the improvement in the tone of morals among certain classes employed in the hospital was most manifest. Sir Edward was not content with mere precept. Only show him how good was to be done, and he was sure to be earnest in support of it both by his purse and personal exertions. His charity seemed unbounded. He gave so liberally, and so frequently, in a place where the calls were many, that his example stimulated others, and shamed into giving some who would have said 'no' to an application for aid. One, like himself, a liberal giver, the late Dr. Anderson, often and often has said to me, 'I am ashamed to go near Sir Edward Parry with a tale of distress, he meets my wishes so readily, and bestows so largely.'"

From Sir Harry Verney, Bart.

"Claydon House, Bucks.

"March 12, 1856.

"It was during the latter period of Sir Edward Parry's life that I knew him the most intimately. In the spring

of 1852 my boy was appointed to the 'Victory,' while waiting for orders to join his ship in the Mediterranean, and I used to indulge myself by running down to Portsmouth, as frequently as my Parliamentary occupations would permit. He had a keen sense of the dangers and temptations to which a young midshipman at Portsmouth is exposed, and his house afforded a most kindly, cheerful, sheltering home to any who had the happiness of being known to him. It was his delight to see officers of the sister professions sitting round his ample table, which so easily stretched longer and longer as his young naval and military friends dropped in. He seemed to think that he could never have too many, and that they could never come too often, and his conversation, so lively and animated, so full of point and anecdote, was very attractive to all: to the young it possessed a peculiar charm, while over all his intercourse, and in his deportment, there was the unmistakeable impress of the man of God.

"But it is with those who were admitted to his Sunday evening Bible readings with his invalid sailors, that there will remain a recollection which will not quickly fade. Those who saw will not easily forget that manly form, and earnest, expressive, handsome countenance, as he read the word of God, and then his own well-considered, interesting comment, many a seaman sitting round in calm attention, his eyes fixed on his superior officer, who was urging on his attention words that perhaps he had rarely heard, and never attended to, since he quitted his mother's cottage. I can hardly conceive any occasion more likely to be useful to the spiritual interests of old and young than those services. The fine countenances of the men, many of them recovering

from severe s
the admirabl
friend, forme
which I was
quently witen
fixed in the m

From the Rev

"My dear I

"From my
carried away
character and
sion which I
that he was no
most rare and
who had been
fessional caree
much in societ
men of variou
secular office o
ployed in the d
a large family,
was, at the sam
by a loving fa
the teaching of

"I will go a
No one can hav
remembering th
house every m

from severe sickness, their earnest, engrossed attention, the admirable prayer and exposition of my honoured friend, formed altogether a scene of deepest interest, which I was thankful to have the opportunity of frequently witnessing, and which I hoped would be indelibly fixed in the memory of my son."

From the Rev. G. E. L. Cotton, Master of Marlborough College,

"The College, Marlborough,
"Oct. 8, 1856.

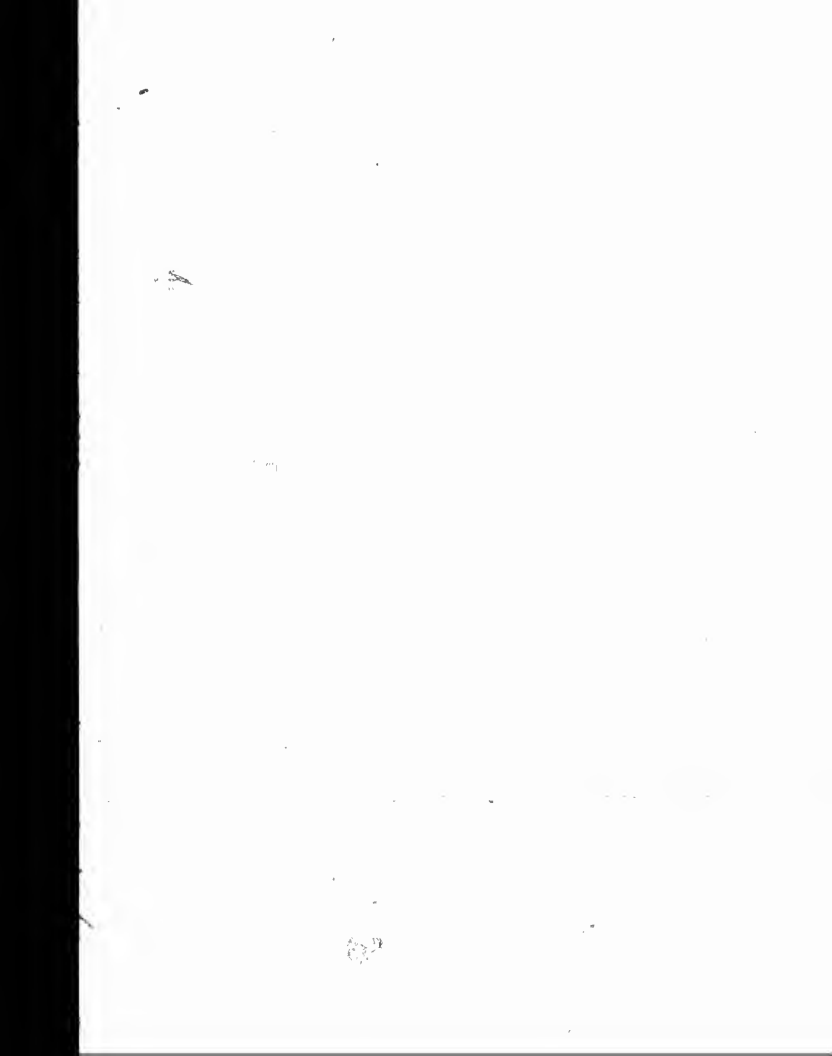
"My dear Parry,

* * * * *

"From my visits to Hampstead and Haslar I have carried away a very distinct recollection of your father's character and mode of life. The most definite impression which I retain from this intercourse with him is, that he was not only a true and devoted Christian, but a most rare and striking example of a Christian layman, who had been trained by an active and laborious professional career. For he was one who, having mixed much in society, travelled much, worked hard, known men of various ranks and stations, holding, too, a secular office of considerable importance, constantly employed in the details of practical business, the father of a large family, discharging all his duties admirably well, was, at the same time, penetrated through and through by a loving faith in God, and a constant realisation of the teaching of the New Testament.

"I will go a little into detail to illustrate my meaning. No one can have stayed with him at Hampstead, without remembering the exact punctuality with which he left his house every morning, precisely at the same minute, to





go down to his business at the Admiralty, nor at Haslar, without admiring the perfect order which prevailed in the Hospital, and his familiarity with its inmates and all its arrangements, and with every detail of the work done in the various departments over which he presided. His neat and bold hand-writing, — the regularity with which every letter was answered, — the care with which every important document was preserved and copied, and the packets of paper tied together, ticketed, and arranged, in the drawers of his study table, were sufficient proofs of his orderly habits. I remember being sometimes even amused at the almost premature zeal, with which packing and other needful preliminaries were enforced, when any of the family were going to leave home—when you and I, for instance, took our short tour in the Isle of Wight; and in all matters, small and great, his arrangements were such that everything was in its right place, and done at its right time. On the other hand, there was nothing of the spirit of a martinet about him, no undue importance attached to trifles, but a simple clear-headed method made the regularity of the household natural without being troublesome or oppressive. Indeed, no one could imagine that this order degenerated into a vexatious discipline, who had seen your father's cheerful joyousness, when making some excursion in a boat, or on foot, with all his children and visitors about him; or, still more, when he presided over the pleasures of a Haslar evening. Sometimes he would employ his musical talents to increase these, by playing on the violin, or singing some grand song of Handel's, with the purest taste and deepest feeling, pouring forth, for instance, in his fine, clear voice, the exquisite melody of 'Lord, remember David!' Or again, when

some lighter
he would get
exercise of h
the children'

"But, no
characteristic
evening, he
Hospital, and
of the Gospe
and earnest
crowning gra
Christian fait
separate head
qualities; for
pervaded his
firmness and
earnest princ
cheerful quiet
ness, showing
him happy, an
joyment from
striking qual
sustain his me
were conspicu
when he appea
tall command
hair, as their
Christian frien
to one particul
experience, his
heart, and, no
various knowle
form the educ

some lighter or more general amusement was required, he would get up a game of 'bouts rimés,' or some other exercise of his guests' abilities, or perhaps superintend the children's performance of a charade.

"But, no doubt, the most impressive, and the most characteristic scene at Haslar was when, on a Sunday evening, he sat surrounded by sailors, inmates of the Hospital, and read to them a chapter, generally, I think, of the Gospels, with a few words of simple explanation and earnest application. And this recalls me to the crowning grace and glory of his character, his devoted Christian faith: yet I am unwilling to notice this as a separate head in the catalogue of his great and good qualities; for, indeed, it was not separate, but rather pervaded his whole life, tempering by gentleness his firmness and decision, supporting all that he did by earnest principle, and so controlling and leavening his cheerful gaiety, that it became devoted Christian kindness, showing itself in the effort to make all around him happy, and, at the same time, to preserve their enjoyment from the slightest taint of evil. The same striking qualities, which enabled him to encourage and sustain his men amidst the rigours of an arctic winter, were conspicuous in the gentler form natural to old age, when he appeared among the sailors at Haslar, with his tall commanding figure, and wide forehead, and white hair, as their comrade, their chief, their helper, their Christian friend. No doubt, he was strongly attached to one particular party in the Church, but from his wide experience, his practical sense, his large and generous heart, and, not least, firm and vigorous habits, and various knowledge, and active dealings with men, which form the education of a sailor, he was truly catholic in

his love for Christian goodness, and always ready to appreciate and reverence sincere and practical work, heartily done for God's glory. There were few for whom he had a deeper respect than for Arnold, and I do not remember ever to have heard from him any of those depreciating remarks and questionings, which some men are apt to express, when discussing the character and work of any one whose religious convictions are not formed on precisely the same model as their own.

"Let me add one word, in conclusion, on his love and care for his children, as shown during your education at Rugby. Happily your career there was, in all respects, so prosperous, that I remember no occasion on which any doubt or difficulty arose. But I shall not soon forget his warm anxiety for your highest welfare, and the good practical sense which he showed in every conversation, and every letter about you. While he keenly sympathised in all your school trials, and rejoiced greatly in your school successes, there was nothing so near to his heart as the desire that you should grow up to be an earnest Christian man, and, especially, a faithful and devoted minister of the Church of England. After I had left Rugby, and become master of this College, he wrote to me on the occasion of your ordination, begging that I would not forget to pray for God's blessing on my old pupil, at so solemn a crisis of his life. This was the last letter which I ever received from him.

"We can form no better wish for England than that God should raise up, amongst her people, a devoted band of men like him,—of laymen who bring to the service of Christ's Church not only the precious offering of zeal, devotion, and self-sacrifice, but the practical wisdom

which has been a wide experience to fear those men regard no less refined will not degenerate all our improvements above all things government, and me, my dear

At one time occurring variously by bringing vacate his post the five years towards the curred so seldom came, he was instances, he was long his presence of admiral. stood at the that he was single anchor, ment of another the final summer home. Within the last wagger

which has been formed by intercourse with men, and by a wide experience of life. We then shall have no reason to fear those tendencies of this age which many good men regard with suspicion; for our civilisation will be no less refined than Christianised, our commercial spirit will not degenerate into selfishness, and, in the midst of all our improvements, material and social, we shall desire above all things that the fear of God may penetrate our government, our family life, and our education. Believe me, my dear Parry,

“ Ever affectionately yours,

“ G. E. L. COTTON.”

At one time, it had seemed likely that the rapidly occurring vacancies in the list of admirals would, by bringing Sir Edward to his flag, oblige him to vacate his post of Captain-Superintendent before the five years of his appointment were out: but, towards the close of the time, these vacancies occurred so seldom, that, when the December of 1851 came, he was still a captain. Under these circumstances, he was permitted by the Admiralty to prolong his present command, until he reached the rank of admiral. At length, in May, 1852, his name stood at the head of the list of post-captains, so that he was now, to use his own expression, “ at single anchor,” and, a few weeks later, the announcement of another death among the admirals struck the final summons for him to leave his happy Haslar home. Within the six weeks allowed for removal, the last waggon load of furniture left the house; and

on the 29th of July, Sir Edward and Lady Parry, who alone of the family had remained to the last, drove away amidst the tears and unfeigned regrets of those to whom, during their sojourn at Haslar, they had become deservedly endeared.

Sir E. Parry to his Son.

“Hasl—, No! — Basing Park,
“30th July, 1852,

“My very dear E—,

“The girls have given you an account of our proceedings at Haslar up to their departure thence on Tuesday. As soon as I had seen them off at the station, we went the whole round of T. T. L. visits in the Hospital, and I need not say it was a bitter pill to swallow. On Wednesday, we had a most laborious day, in winding up our packing, paying bills, &c. ; besides which, mamma read at the wash-house, and took leave of her twenty-three poor washerwomen, amidst their tears and blessings. She also made all her farewell calls on the various families of inferior rank in the Hospital ; so that we went to bed almost knocked up, but, a good night being mercifully given us, we rose at half-past five yesterday, — completed more ‘last arrangements,’ paid many farewell visits, and quietly dined together at half-past one. All the Richardsons came and spent the last hour with us. At length, we got into the pony-chair, all the Terrace coming to the door to say the last ‘good-bye,’ and off we drove to the station. Never, I believe, did people part with more sincere regret, and you will not wonder that we felt it a relief, when, at length, the train was in motion for Fareham ! To God be all the

1852.]

praise for i
place ! To
permitted a
Him may w
for all our
gences, and

[1852.

1852.]

FAREWELL TO HASLAR.

321

praise for innumerable mercies, received in that dear place! To Him be all the glory for any good He has permitted and enabled us to accomplish there! From Him may we receive, for His dear Son's sake, pardon for all our omissions, and short-comings, sins, negligences, and ignorances."

- Basing Park,
July, 1852,

ount of our
e thence on
off at the
L. visits in
itter pill to
borious day,
c.; besides
ook leave of
their tears
ell calls on
ospital; so
out, a good
alf-past five
ments,' paid
her at half-
ent the last
y-chair, all
last 'good-
'; I believe,
d you will
length, the
d be all the

CHAP. XIII.

SUMMER AT KESWICK. — BISHOP'S WALTHAM. — SPEECH
AT LYNN. — BELLOT TESTIMONIAL. — GREENWICH. —
LECTURE AT SOUTHAMPTON. — ILLNESS. — VOYAGE TO
ROTTERDAM, AND UP THE RHINE. — EMS. — DEATH. —
CONCLUSION.

1852—1855.

DURING the autumn of the year in which Sir Edward left Haslar, he spent a few weeks with his family at Keswick, in Cumberland, where he derived much enjoyment from this his first acquaintance with the beautiful scenery of the English lakes. At the annual feast of the children of St. John's schools, he suggested a boat excursion on the lake, as an addition to the usual amusements of the day; and, himself embarking with the rest, led the procession from Keswick to Barrow; "thus," to use his own words, "hoisting his admiral's flag for the first time on Derwentwater!" "The anniversary of our school-feast," writes the Rev. T. D. H. Battersby, "always carries back my thoughts to the time when dear Sir Edward hoisted his flag in my little boat, on the first of these happy occasions. It was he who gave us the first impulse,

1853.]

and we have
as well as i
children on
and many o
Towards
reside at M
Hants. To
in active e
enjoyed was
deed, to us
there was p
at the same
prospects in
to be idle, e
resources he
active interes
poor around h
found in him
a ready suppo
spiritual as w

"I shall ever
Parry spent an
He always see
he was here, of
so that 'his fac
very countenan
as he was, a the
made others ha
his Christianity
hibited of manl

and we have kept them up ever since. I remember, as well as if it were yesterday, his address to the children on the terrace in front of Barrow House, and many of them, I doubt not, recollect it too."

Towards the close of the same year, he went to reside at Northbrook House, Bishop's Waltham, Hants. To one, whose whole life had been spent in active employment, the entire leisure he now enjoyed was something totally new. He felt, indeed, to use his own frequent expression, "that there was plenty of work in him yet;" but he was, at the same time, well content to leave his future prospects in better hands. It was not in his nature to be idle, even in retirement, and now in his own resources he found ample occupation. He took an active interest in ministering to the necessities of the poor around him; and the Rector, the Rev. W. Brock, found in him, as the following testimony will show, a ready supporter in all his plans for promoting the spiritual as well as the temporal welfare of the parish.

"I shall ever look back on the year that Sir Edward Parry spent amongst us as the happiest of my ministry. He always seemed to me to leave the impression, whilst he was here, of one who had been communing with God, so that 'his face shone while he talked with us,' and his very countenance was oftentimes a sermon. He looked, as he was, a thoroughly happy Christian, and he certainly made others happy around him. What also struck me in his Christianity was the remarkable combination it exhibited of manliness and simplicity. It came up exactly to

I. — SPEECH
 ENWICH. —
 VOYAGE TO
 — DEATH. —

which Sir
 es with his
 he derived
 quaintance
 lish lakes.
 St. John's
 the lake,
 f the day;
 the pro-
 s," to use
 ag for the
 anniversary
 . H. Bat-
 nts to the
 is flag in
 happy oc-
 impulse,

the requirements of the apostolic admonition: 'Brethren be not children in understanding; howbeit, in malice be ye children, but in understanding be men!' There was all the wisdom and the courage of the man, whilst there was also the docility, the gentleness, and the humility of the little child. I cannot but consider it to have been a great privilege and responsibility, for which we in this parish will have to give an account, that such an example of genuine and practical Christianity should have been brought before us, as that which his life and character presented. Many will yet rise up to call this faithful servant of God blessed, because they reaped the fruit of his 'work of faith, and labour of love.'

"The first occasion of his appearing amongst us in public was when he took the lead at our annual meeting for the Irish Church Missions. I shall never forget that evening. What a thrill of thankful emotion gladdened our hearts, as we listened to what I remember he called his 'Confession of faith' to the people whom he addressed so eloquently, and so affectionately! It was no 'uncertain sound' which that inaugural speech, if I may so call it, conveyed to us. There could be no mistaking it. The gallant speaker was not ashamed of Christ and of His words, and he manfully unfurled his colours before us, as a faithful soldier and servant of his Lord. He then struck, so to speak, the key-note which was to regulate the tone of his future residence in this parish. Nobly did he take his stand, in the midst of his fellow-parishioners, on the side of that Heavenly Captain, whose name and word he delighted to honour; while he set a fine example to laymen, in his position, of what he considered to be their duty and their privilege, viz., to be labourers together with God, and to be helpers of

their pastor. This, indeed, time he sojourned words of love lay, that, in infirmity which early exclamation blessed man and the like. Well he may, How well he into their little minute, were of the poor man his heart!

"Our school the happiest and activity, buoyancy to speedily forgotten parochial field he took in the in the dispers provided, he of the parish parents. 'How schoolmaster a so that not a was to be seen a race, and the some of the s minute, superin a minute after,

‘Brethren
malice be
There was
whilst there
the humility
it to have
or which we
that such an
nity should
his life and
to call this
reaped the
e.’

amongst us in
ual meeting
r forget that
n gladdened
er he called
om he ad

It was no
ch, if I may
o mistaking
Christ and of
ours before
Lord. He
ich was to
this parish.
his fellow-
y Captain,
; while he
of what he
ge, viz., to
helpers of

their pastor's joy, by serving with him in the Gospel. This, indeed, was his constant practice, during the whole time he sojourned amongst us. His visits of mercy and words of love are not forgotten. It was only the other day, that, in two or three of the abodes of sickness and infirmity which he so constantly visited, I heard the hearty exclamations, when his name was mentioned,— ‘blessed man,’— ‘beautiful words he used to say to us,’ and the like. He lives in the memory of the poor, and well he may, for he was, indeed, the friend of the poor. How well he knew them ! How naturally he entered into their little world ! How deep, how affectionate, how minute, were his fellowship and sympathy with the trials of the poor man's life, and with the joys and sorrows of his heart !

“Our school festival for the year 1853 was, perhaps, the happiest and liveliest we ever had, and his presence and activity, on that occasion, gave an impulse and a buoyancy to our juvenile amusements, which will not be speedily forgotten. He was, indeed, our leader on that parochial ‘field-day,’ and by the animated interest which he took in the sports and enjoyments of the children, and in the dispersion of the prizes which his liberality had provided, he endeared himself as much to the little ones of the parish as he had already done to so many of their parents. ‘How judiciously,’ says Mr. S—, our valued schoolmaster at the time, ‘he arranged the amusements, so that not a moment was unoccupied ! Sometimes, he was to be seen tying five or six sturdy boys in sacks for a race, and then, engaging in a game of trap-ball with some of the smaller ones. Here he might be, one minute, superintending the girls at the swing, and there a minute after, throwing sweetmeats amongst the little

ones, his benevolent features sparkling with pleasure, as he watched them scrambling for a share.' Mr. S—— also mentioned to me an incident, connected with his energy of character, which, he says, taught him a valuable lesson on the necessity of being diligent as to doing our Master's work, without being captious as to the exact way of its performance, or waiting till every apparent difficulty was removed. 'It was one evening, soon after the establishment of our school for adults, and before its organisation was quite complete, when the teachers were gathered into a little knot, discussing this or that plan as the best to be pursued, that Sir Edward, after listening for some time, said in his own energetic, yet kind manner, 'Well, it's no use standing here all night, doing nothing! Let us begin, at any rate, and do something!' Then, speaking to two or three men with Bibles in their hands, 'Come here, my men, and let me hear you read a chapter!' and he took a seat on the nearest stool, while the men stood around him, and commenced reading. The other teachers at once followed his example, and the school was formed into classes. I have always thought this little circumstance a sort of epitome of his life. He was not only willing to do his Heavenly Father's will, but to do it 'while it is called to-day.'

"Gladly would I linger on scenes, the memories of which are so 'good and pleasant' to dwell upon. Though the retrospect has not been without its painfulness, as having brought so vividly before me the sad blank left in the parish by his removal from us, yet the brightness of his path was such, that it is quite impossible to look back upon it without profit, and without praise. As the minister of the parish in which he spent one year of his

useful life, I
him, and how
among us on
closely with
example, we
vice!"

In the spr
attend the d
erson, of H

"I wish," I
"you could ha
his calm confi
on his habitu
Christ Jesus.
died, 'I have
Christ's work
trust!' Preci
such a foundat

The year c
was marked
interest. In
reached Engla
Passage by C
Cresswell, the
was the son of
it a source of
be able to he
the "Investiga
personal safet

useful life, I feel how deep have been my obligations to him, and how sacred has been the privilege to have had among us one who was so dear to Christ, who walked closely with God, and whose talents, high station, and example, were all so evidently consecrated to His service !”

In the spring of 1853, Sir Edward was called to attend the death-bed of his valued friend Dr. Anderson, of Haslar Hospital.

“I wish,” he wrote to his sailor son in the Pacific, “you could have witnessed, as it was my privilege to do, his calm confidence in the prospect of departure, founded on his habitual trust in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus. He said to me, only a few hours before he died, ‘I have nothing to do,—it is all done for me,—Christ’s work is a finished work, and in Him is my trust!’ Precious assurance of faith, when based upon such a foundation, even upon the Rock of ages !”

The year of his residence at Bishop’s Waltham was marked by an event, to him of no ordinary interest. In the summer of 1853, the intelligence reached England of the discovery of the North-West Passage by Captain, now Sir R. M’Clure. Lieut. Cresswell, the bearer of these important despatches, was the son of one of his oldest friends, and he felt it a source of no small pleasure and thankfulness, to be able to hear the particulars of the voyage of the “Investigator” from the lips of one, for whose personal safety he had been not a little anxious.

Shortly after his return, Lieut. Cresswell came down to Northbrook, and it may be imagined with what intense eagerness every word of his account was received by Sir Edward, and the interest with which he pointed out to his family, on the chart, the position of Mercy Bay, where the "Investigator" still remained hopelessly entangled in the ice, almost within sight of Cape Providence, the furthest western limit of his own discoveries. "My old quarters at Melville Island," he remarked, "have now become quite classic ground!" In October he had the gratification of attending a meeting in the Town-hall of Lynn, in honour of the safe and successful return of his young friend. It had been intended that no one except Lieut. Cresswell should have spoken on this occasion, but, at the conclusion of his speech, Sir Edward was universally called upon to address the meeting.

"It is now twenty-eight years," he said, as he rose to comply with the call, "since I had the honour of receiving within these walls the freedom of the ancient borough of Lynn. I can truly say that, from that moment to this, I have never witnessed any occasion which has given me higher delight and gratification. You see before you to-day about the oldest, and about the youngest of arctic navigators, and I do assure you, from my heart, that the feelings of the old arctic navigator are those of the most intense gratification he ever experienced in the course of his life. I rejoice to be here to meet and support my dear young friend, as my

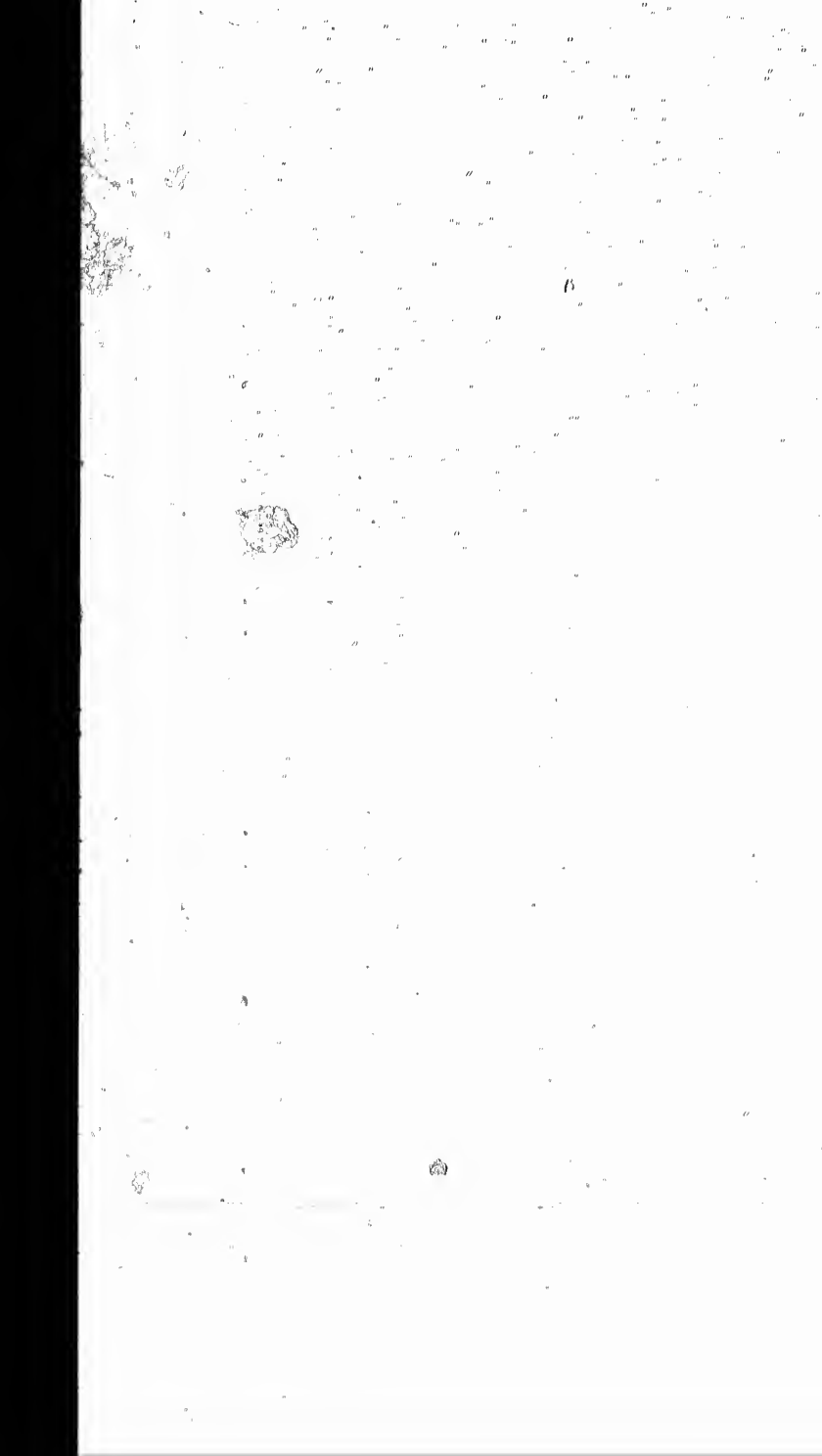
fellow town
freeman of
would willin
How little I
of Melville
distance, tha
another shi
anchored in
"But, wh
friend, and
companions,
matter of rej
that there h
dear long-lo
friend Frank
country, and
youthful en
expedition.
Lord of the
looking at th
you think th
a fitter man
let him go, t
did go, and
whole course
Franklin. I
dead, on the
because I nev
were so rema
of heart of a
magnanimity
not even kill
whether that

well came
igned with
his account
interest with
e chart, the
vestigator"
ice, almost
e furthest
"My old
ked, "have
October he
ting in the
e safe and
t had been
well should
conclusion
ally called

as he rose to
nour of re-
the ancient
om that mo-
ny occasion
ratification.
, and about
assure you,
arctic navi-
tion he ever
joice to be
riend, as my

fellow townsman, for so I may call him, being myself a freeman of your borough. I could have come 200 miles, and would willingly have come 2000 to be present this day! How little I thought, when I stood on the western shore of Melville Island, and discovered Frankland in the distance, that, in the course of time, there would come another ship the other way to meet me, and to be anchored in the Bay of Mercy!

"But, while we are rejoicing over the return of our friend, and anticipating the triumph that is awaiting his companions, we cannot but turn to that which is not a matter of rejoicing, but rather of deep sorrow and regret, that there has not been found a single token of our dear long-lost Franklin, and his companions. My dear friend Franklin was sixty years old when he left this country, and I shall never forget the zeal, the almost youthful enthusiasm, with which he entered on that expedition. Lord Haddington, who was then First Lord of the Admiralty, sent for me, and said, 'I see, by looking at the list, that Franklin is sixty years old. Do you think that we ought to let him go?' I said, 'He is a fitter man to go than any I know; and if you don't let him go, the man will die of disappointment!' He did go, and has now been gone eight years. In the whole course of my life, I have never known a man like Franklin. I do not say it because we believe him to be dead, on the principle *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*, but because I never knew a man in whom different qualities were so remarkably combined. With all the tenderness of heart of a simple child, there was all the greatness and magnanimity of a hero. It is told of him, that he would not even kill a mosquito that was stinging him, and, whether that be true or not, it is a true type of the



tenderness of that man's heart. But I will not detain you longer. I hope you will pardon the loquacity of an old, old arctic voyager. I must say that, when I hear those stories I have heard this morning, and read of the way in which the last link of the North-West Passage has been discovered, — that to which I devoted the best years of my life, — it rekindles in my bosom all the ardour of enterprise, aye, and much of the vigour of youth!"

A few weeks later, he was called up to attend a meeting in London, in order to second a resolution moved by Sir James Graham, then First Lord of the Admiralty, for the purpose of erecting a testimonial to the memory of the gallant young Frenchman, Lieut. Bellot, who lost his life, on the shores of Wellington Channel, in the preceding summer. The memorial, a simple obelisk of granite bearing the name of Bellot, was afterwards placed close to the water's side, in front of Greenwich Hospital, a fitting site for this record of one, who, though a foreigner, had nobly volunteered to aid in the search for England's lost heroes, and whose zeal and gentleness of disposition had endeared him to the hearts of British seamen.

Sir Edward remained at Bishop's Waltham only twelve months, for, towards the close of this year, he was appointed by Lord Aberdeen to the Lieutenant Governorship of Greenwich Hospital, to which place he came to reside on the 18th January, 1854. A few weeks before this, he went down to Southampton,

for the purpose
of that port.
quest of Ar
whom we are

.
me. I and m
himself. His
for God. He
though his ear
most gratifyin
obligation to h
catching, that
me. Those w
a very simple
him to influen
with the spirit
the secret of t
efforts, on far
allowed to tak

"The day h
Captain F. G
ship, that the
naval officer, t
them, and to
tered the ship
to announce t
but between d
not commonly
what we cam
mendation by
and they kept
"I had been

for the purpose of delivering a lecture to the seamen of that port. This had been undertaken at the request of Archdeacon Wigram, of Southampton, to whom we are indebted for the following account:—

“ I am certain he never thought of obliging me. I and my interests were as little in his mind as himself. His heart was in the cause. It was a work for God. He felt it a privilege to be so engaged, and, though his earnestness and attention to everything was most gratifying, and though it immensely increased my obligation to him, the *animus* of the chief agent was so catching, that I then thought as little of him as he did of me. Those who best know his career would say this was a very simple illustration of the faculty, which enabled him to influence the hearts of other men, and imbue them with the spirit which moved his own. It was, perhaps, the secret of the success which so constantly attended his efforts, on far greater occasions than that in which I was allowed to take a part.

“ The day before the lecture, I went, accompanied by Captain F. Gambier, to the Docks, and boarded every ship, that the seamen might know, from the lips of a naval officer, that Admiral Parry was coming to address them, and to remind them who he was. When we entered the ships, we were surprised to find bills posted up to announce the address, not only on the upper deck, but between decks, where, I was told, such notices were not commonly allowed. The men generally knew well what we came to tell. They anticipated our recommendation by saying, at once, ‘ We mean to be there!’ and they kept their word.

“ I had been told by many, that ‘ a great mistake was

made, that no common seamen would come up to the Victoria (the great company) room,—it was a mile from the shore, across the town,—it was not Jack's way to show himself in assembly rooms, and I ought to have engaged 'the long room, by the water's edge,' &c. But I had persisted that the occasion demanded the largest area we could command, and so it proved. I stood with Captain Gambier in Portland Terrace, just before the appointed hour, and saw a steady flow of blue jackets and working clothes of all hues, (for we do not aspire here to naval uniformity of dress or neatness,) which told me plainly there was no mistake, and that we should have a room crowded with seafaring men, and other working people more or less connected with the Docks.

"Here the whole order of things was reversed. On common occasions, at our great religious meetings, female attire and brightness form the adornings of the room. Now the colours were changed indeed. Bonnets there were next to none, and instead of them, a close-set range of dark, swarthy, sunburnt faces, with eyes unprotected by any covering, all intently gazing on the speaker's countenance. It is needless to tell of what may be read in the lecture*, but my report would be deficient if it did not relate, first, the quiet, determined earnestness with which every syllable of the address was delivered, especially those parts which were of direct religious bearing, and, secondly, the profound stillness and breathless attention with which every word was received. Men went to a short, sharp word of command,

* The lecture was afterwards published; and placed in the seamen's libraries of Her Majesty's ships, by order of the Admiralty.

and an instant
and loiter in
getic work t
attent, witho
not a momen
expression of
applause. A
s brightness
well as a sel
often caused
face. Of su
L's*, which a
said should al
er, again, wh
men sought
Home, when
the softest pl
character of
souls was in th
his aim aroug
which possess
eternal interes
mainly desire
character to
seemed well n
himself, and
allude to the
Gordon. I s
through the ro
principle over

* Viz. "lead,
continual soundin

and an instantaneous, active reply,—men given to yawn, and loiter in listless apathy, when they have no energetic work to do,—were there, for nearly two hours, attent, without a motion, hanging on his lips. There was not a momentary interruption, except for an occasional expression of sympathy, or a quiet outbreak of heartfelt applause. And yet, throughout the address, there was a brightness and cheeriness, with a sailor-like ease, as well as a self-possession on the speaker's part, which often caused a smile, for an instant, to enliven many a face. Of such a kind was the mention of the three L's*, which a captain, under whom he had once served, said should always be observed in running up channel ; or, again, when he spoke of the eagerness with which men sought admission into the Portsmouth Sailors' Home, when all the beds were occupied, 'pricking for the softest plank' on the boarded floor. But the main character of the address was grave. The welfare of souls was in the speaker's heart, and no one could mistake his aim throughout. It was this fact, and the conviction which possessed the whole room, that the best and eternal interests of the service were what the Admiral mainly desired to promote, that gave its peculiar character to the address, and which, for an instant, seemed well nigh arresting the progress of the speaker himself, and overpowering many of his hearers. I allude to the character, conversion, and death of John Gordon. I shall never forget the thrill which ran through the room, and the palpable triumph of Christian principle over all the ways of man's devising, which were

* Viz. "lead, lead, lead:" with reference to the importance of continual soundings.

so commonly pursued by the company who confronted my chair at that time, as Sir Edward said: 'For my own part, I can never think of that Christian seaman without feelings of sincere affection, and his memory will be dear to me as long as I live. But the loss was only ours, not his. Gordon loved, and read, and prayed over his Bible, and, so sure as that Bible is true, he is now safely moored in that haven, where there are no storms to agitate, no waves to roll, but all is rest, and peace, and joy, for ever and ever!' Can it be necessary for me to add that, if I commanded a ship again, it would be my pride and pleasure to have her manned with John Gordons!'

"The address delivered, men seemed to pause and think. I have often remarked that the noisy applause which follows a lecture or speech is often the least satisfactory evidence of the effect produced. On this occasion, there were manifest signs of a blessed return from the word which had gone forth. The inquiry obviously in the minds of the audience, as some of them looked around, was 'Who is next to speak?' — 'Where is the man, who can reply to what we have heard, and thank him for his address as is meet?' Captain Austin, R.N., Government Superintendent of the Steam Navigation at this port, rose, as had been arranged, and, in a few hearty and appropriate terms, expressed what we all felt, — 'that we ought to be the better for what we had heard.'

"The scene which immediately ensued took me, certainly, by surprise. A number of officers and men, living in Southampton, who had served at various times under the Admiral, came forward, to remind him of the part they had borne in his honourable career. Several

of them he
D—, and
acquaintance
was drowned
him heartily
You were m
were!'

"The men
never be effa
piest and mo

The grat
appointment
feelings. N
the line of
pursue at H
many, espec
only by repo
ever anxious
similar posit
unnecessary
maintain his
pray," he sa
Greenwich,
from on high
needed the w
harmlessness
is best" prove
during the she
wich, he endea
we never know

confronted my
For my own
man without
will be dear
ly ours, not
ed over his
s now safely
o storms to
peace, and
ry for me to
ould be my
with John

pause and
isy applause
e least satis-
n this occa-
return from
ry obviously
them looked
Where is the
, and thank
ustin, R.N.,
avigation at
d, in a few
what we all
what we had

ok me, cer-
s and men,
arious times
him of the
r. Several

of them he recognised at once; among them Lieut. D—, and a John Gordon, who said, on claiming acquaintance, that 'he was not the John Gordon who was drowned.' 'No,' replied Sir Edward, 'as he shook him heartily by the hand, 'but I know you well enough. You were my icemaster, and a very good hand at it you were!'

"The memory of this evening and its proceedings will never be effaced from my mind. It was one of the happiest and most profitable in my life!"

The gratification felt by Sir Edward at his appointment to Greenwich was mingled with other feelings. None were more aware than himself, that the line of conduct which he had felt it his duty to pursue at Haslar had exposed him to censure from many, especially amongst those who knew him only by report. He was, therefore, now more than ever anxious that, in entering upon a somewhat similar position, he might be enabled to avoid all unnecessary offence, and, at the same time, to maintain his Christian consistency. "We must all pray," he said, more than once, before coming to Greenwich, "that to us may be granted wisdom from on high, for I feel that now, especially, is needed the wisdom of the serpent no less than the harmlessness of the dove!" How well he succeeded is best proved by the undoubted way in which, during the short year and a half of his life at Greenwich, he endeared himself to the hearts of all. "Had we never known him," one writes, "we should have

been spared the sorrow we now feel at the thought of losing so dear a friend, yet we can never forget or forget the circumstances which gave us the great privilege of knowing, even for so short a time, so rare, so inestimable a character as that of dear Sir Edward." Sir John Liddell, late Medical Inspector to the Hospital, writes:—

"When Sir Edward Parry was selected to fill the very important post of Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich, high expectations were formed, from his former distinguished career; of his great usefulness to that noble Institution, the cradle and the grave of England's best seamen; but these expectations were more than realised by the energy and devotion that he brought to the discharge of the public and social business of the Hospital. He advocated the interest of religion and morality with the energy of a wise and philanthropic man, leaving us, who had the privilege of his intimacy, only to admire, and do honour to the singular ability he displayed in the various occupations he actually filled. His society and opinions were courted by persons in the highest, as well as the humbler stations of life; the former he frequently declined to visit, on account of his health, the latter never; nor was it only in the way of advice, that he served the poor, — he was most liberal in relieving their distress, and in a manner so unostentatious, that it is only since his death, that the extent of his bounty has come to light. These virtues were exercised perseveringly, under the pressure of the severe sufferings of a hopeless and protracted disease, which he endured, not only with the most perfect composure, but even with cheerfulness, to the close of a life

that had
character
the especia
large, acut
clearly tha

The foll
ton, late S

"I need
write from
indeed, mus
in a compa
sively felt.
constant mi
The remem
others is oft
monitor to n
has taken th
nected with
to 'be weary
wearied. M
as Prime M
think I may
self, to believ
reward of his
time, benefit
Lieutenant-G
in his belie
the name and
in Greenwich

the thought
 ver forget
 the great
 t a time, so
 of dear Sir
 cal Inspector

that had been spent in unceasing efforts to raise the character and extend the usefulness of the Royal Navy, the especial object of his care ; whose improvement his large, acute, and vigorous mind enabled him to see more clearly than most men."

The following is from the pen of Admiral Hamilton, late Secretary of the Admiralty:—

"Blackheath, Nov. 1856.

o fill the very
 of the Royal
 expectations
 career; of his
 he cradle and
 these expecta-
 and devotion
 ublic and social
 he interest of
 a wise and
 e privilege of
 ur to the sin-
 occupations he
 were courted
 abler stations
 to visit, on
 or was it only
 or, — he was
 in a manner
 eath that the
 These virtues
 ressure of the
 acted disease,
 perfect com-
 close of a life

"I need no reminder of Sir Edward Parry, when I write from a place so near Greenwich as this. Great, indeed, must have been the force of a character, which, in a comparatively short period, made itself so extensively felt. It shows what may be accomplished by a constant mind, even when bodily powers are failing. The remembrance of his exertions for the good of others is often, I may truly say, an almost unwelcome monitor to myself, for it has so happened that my name has taken the place of his in several associations connected with our service. We all need the injunction not to 'be weary in well doing,' and he seems never to have wearied. Most glad am I that it fell to Lord Aberdeen, as Prime Minister, to appoint him to Greenwich. I think I may venture to say it was a satisfaction to himself, to believe that, in conferring on Sir Edward the reward of his character and services, he was at the same time, benefiting the Institution of which he made him Lieutenant-Governor. How far his Lordship was correct in his belief may be judged from the manner in which the name and memory of Sir Edward Parry are revered in Greenwich Hospital!"

During his residence at Greenwich, Sir Edward interested himself in the revival of a "Ladies' Benevolent Society" in the Hospital, for the purpose of visiting and relieving the families of the out-door pensioners. Nothing discouraged by some minor difficulties which awaited him at the outset, he entered into the scheme with such good will, that his zeal communicated itself to others, and he had the satisfaction of seeing that his efforts for the welfare of his humbler brethren were ably seconded. "All," he wrote, "have entered upon the cause most cordially; and I trust it may be a comfort to many a poor wife and child."

On more than one occasion, he was present at the meetings held in Greenwich by one of the London City Missionaries, for the benefit of the pensioners exclusively. He afterwards succeeded in procuring a larger room for the purpose, the men themselves contributing to pay the rent.

"At our lecture the other evening," he writes, "about ninety persons were present, all, with one or two exceptions, our old friends the pensioners. The most devout feeling seemed to prevail, and I believe it to have been genuine. In the course of the evening, I addressed them on the gratification I felt in seeing them thus engaged, as a proof that they cared for their souls, and, after expatiating a little on the only way of salvation, exhorted them to continue in that way, and to show their faith by their works, — works, not as meritorious in themselves, but as a test of the sincerity of their profession as followers of the Redeemer. After

all was over
hands with
proved to h
(under Coot
old man was

To Sir
ment as I
very gratify
reward of
country's se
him, as he s
harbour," t
that many
before him.
and never v
own favouri
disposes."

In the sur
were severel
Hospital itse
there were no
Towards the
attacked wit
though soon
the exciting
At first, no s
it proved a c
occasioning al
turbing his re
affectionate ca

Sir Edward
 edies' Bene-
 purpose of
 ne out-door
 some minor
 outset, he
 will, that his
 he had the
 the welfare
 ed. "All,"
 e most cor-
 to many a

esent at the
 he London
 pensioners
 n procuring
 themselves

rites, "about
 one or two
 . The most
 believe it to
 evening, I
 ult in seeing
 ed for their
 only way of
 way, and to
 not as meri-
 sincerity of
 emer. After

all was over, two or three of the old men came and shook hands with me, and, curiously enough, one of them proved to have been with me in 'La Hogue's' boats (under Coote), when he and I got our medals. The poor old man was quite affectionate to me."

To Sir Edward's family and friends, his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich was very gratifying. They regarded it as the well-earned reward of more than half a century spent in his country's service; and, while they rejoiced to see him, as he said, "at length moored for life in a snug harbour," they could not help indulging the hope that many years of ease and usefulness were yet before him. But it had been otherwise appointed, and never was seen more strongly the truth of his own favourite maxim, "Man proposes, and God disposes."

In the summer of 1854, London and its suburbs were severely visited with Asiatic cholera. In the Hospital itself it found its victims, though its ravages there were not so great as in the surrounding localities. Towards the end of August, Sir Edward was himself attacked with the premonitory symptoms, which, though soon brought under control, seemed to be the exciting cause of his suffering and fatal disorder. At first, no serious apprehension was felt; though it proved a complete bar to all his active habits, occasioning almost constant pain, and seriously disturbing his rest at night. Under the watchful and affectionate care of Sir John Liddell, no means were

left untried to alleviate the malady; but, notwithstanding, it seemed to gain ground instead of decreasing. During this autumn, he was able to transact the routine business of the Hospital, in the absence of Sir James Gordon, the Governor, and attended regularly, as chairman, the weekly meetings of a society for the relief of the families of sailors engaged in the war, in the formation of which he had himself been mainly instrumental; but these efforts were not made without severe suffering. On the 6th of November he wrote, "I am much the same; certainly no sensible improvement. Do not forget me in your prayers, that calm, childlike submission may be given me."

In the midst of this fiery trial, the brightness of his Christian resignation shone forth as clearly as ever. "God's will be done!" was the prayer ever in his heart, and constantly on his lips. "If He wills," he would say to those whom he saw grieving on his account, "I shall recover; but my times are in His hands." A friend, who saw him at this time, writes:—"The visit of ours in the spring to Greenwich was a special privilege. How cheerful, and manly, and noble, his bearing under such severe chastening! We were most thankful to have had that sight of him, so near the time when he was to be taken from this passing world of ours. It left impressions never to be forgotten."

His attention had latterly been directed towards a celebrated German doctor, who had been successful

in his tr
Edward v
to Englan
tunity of
On the

"It is r
fortnight.
good hope
curable o
weather by

In all th
took an s
arrangeme
directions
day, the 2
Edward an
their child
the time,
Rotterdam
sired boon
them. Th
too much fi
of our arri
"his streng
as if a thin
found hollo
at Rotterd
once more i

in his treatment of a similar case with which Sir Edward was acquainted; and Dr. S—— being called to England in the spring of 1855, he took the opportunity of consulting him.

On the 9th of May, Lady Parry writes:—

“It is now quite fixed that we go to Ems this day fortnight. Dr. S., who lodged here last night, holds out good hope of great benefit, and says that he regards it as a curable case. Many hearts will, I know, be helped together by prayer on our behalf.”

In all the preparations for the journey Sir Edward took an active share, superintending the various arrangements, and with his own hand writing the directions for the different packages. On Wednesday, the 23rd of May, the party, consisting of Sir Edward and Lady Parry, accompanied by those of their children who were able to leave England at the time, embarked at Greenwich on board the Rotterdam steamer, earnestly hoping that the desired boon of his recovery might be in store for them. The exertion of the voyage proved, however, too much for his enfeebled powers. “The very day of our arrival at Rotterdam,” writes Lady Parry, “his strength seemed to fail so suddenly, that it was as if a thin shell had been worn through, and it were found hollow underneath.” They remained a day at Rotterdam, and, the next morning, embarked once more in the Rhine steamer.

“ Sir Edward and I,” continues Lady Parry, “ had the pavilion to ourselves. We made up a bed for him with a soft mattress on the sofa, where he lay with so much ease, that we determined on Saturday not to quit the boat, and all slept on board that night. At six A.M. on Sunday (Whit Sunday) we reached Düsseldorf. The town was filled with feast keepers and holiday makers, so that only at an extravagant cost could we get ourselves supplied with rooms; but there was no alternative.”

On Monday evening, they arrived at Coblenz, and it was an inexpressible relief to be able to send at once for Dr. S——, who resided at Ehrenbreitstein. The effects of this “ weary and anxious journey” were so plainly visible in Sir Edward’s weakened condition, that for some days they were obliged to remain at Coblenz, and it was not until June 5th that they were able to reach Ems, where the rest of the party were already established. This was accomplished in an easy carriage, Dr. S—— himself accompanying them. His opinion of the case was, at first, by no means unfavourable; and he hoped that, when the fatigue had passed off, there might be sufficient strength of constitution left to rally from the present state of complete prostration. These hopes, however, soon proved delusive. For the first week, he was able to walk daily to the baths; but each day his strength continued to diminish, until even this small exertion had to be given up. In a letter to her brother, the Rev. E. F. E. Hankinson,

1855.]

who had
Parry say

“ I now
help. I c
has steady
detect tok
The voice
distinct, th
is also a ce
dear mind
rallying po
be, and, if
Son, shall I
bear much
service toge
He is in ver
in natural s
tual-Songs’
‘ My times

And aga

“ My tidin
weakness, an
nature. I s
verses of Joh
were for rec
‘ Are you wi
long for it, I
answered, ‘ n
let you go,—
and, with no

who had kindly offered to join her at Ems, Lady Parry says :—

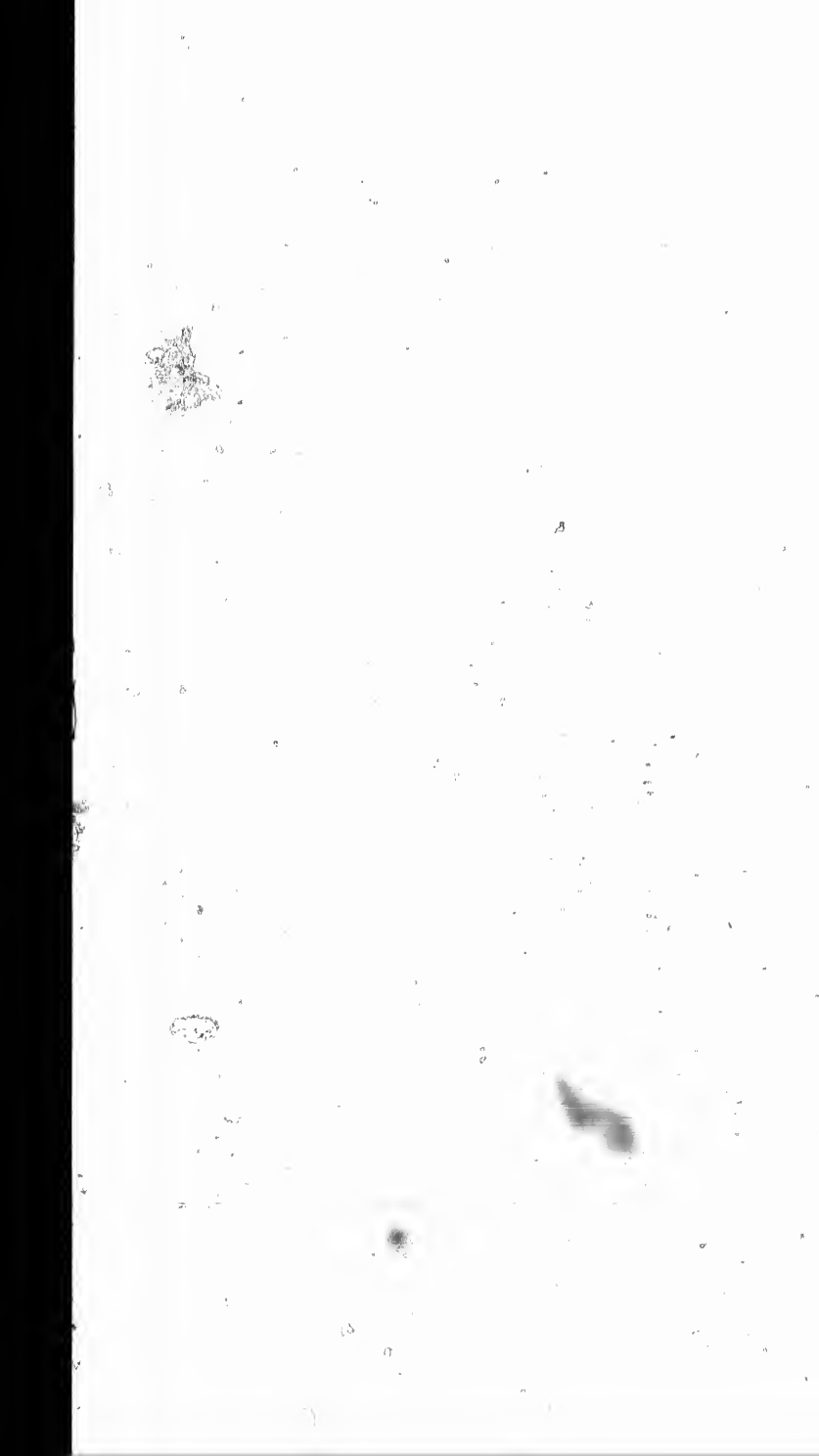
“Ems, June 20, 1855.

“I now write to claim your kind offer to come to our help. I cannot conceal from myself that the weakness has steadily, and I must say, greatly increased, and I detect tokens of its extent, which at times startle me. The voice is so altered, and the speech sometimes so indistinct, that I can with difficulty understand him. There is also a certain degree of veil and dreaminess over the dear mind. Alas, alas! my hope is faint as to the rallying power that remains, but we know that it *may* be, and, if right, *will* be. ‘He who spared not his own Son, shall He not freely give us all things?’ He cannot bear much reading or talking, but we have daily a little service together, consisting of a few verses and prayer. He is in very frequent prayer himself, but, I think, low in natural spirits. Two or three hymns from the ‘Spiritual Songs’ he likes much, — ‘I lay my sins on Jesus,’ ‘My times are in Thy hands,’ &c.”

And again :—

“Ems, June 21, 1855.

“My tidings must be of steady, and surely increasing weakness, and a look, that cannot be mistaken, of failing nature. I said to him this morning, after reading a few verses of John xiv., ‘I do not feel as though this illness were for recovery.’ ‘Oh, no,’ he said, ‘I think not.’ ‘Are you willing to depart, and go to Jesus?’ ‘Oh, I long for it, I long for it, I am sorry to say!’ ‘No,’ I answered, ‘not sorry, — and we would fain be willing to let you go, — only pray for us, that we may follow after, and, with not one lost, be a family in Heaven.’ With



great emphasis he said, 'Not one will be lost, for they are *all* beloved of the Lord!' 'What a mercy it is,' I added, 'that you have not now to seek a Saviour!' Again, with much emphasis, he replied, 'Oh, it is indeed! but I have known Him, I trust, long ago, and now my whole trust is in Him.'

By the end of June, those of his children, who had hitherto been unable to leave England, arrived at Ems, so that all his family, with the exception of his sailor son and his married step-daughter, were now gathered round him, and the increasing weakness of their beloved parent warned them too surely that the closing scene must be near at hand. On Saturday, the 7th of July, Mr. Hankinson writes to his father:—

"I almost expected, when I last wrote to you, that my next letter would tell you that it was all over, and that our beloved brother had been released from the sufferings of the flesh, and I think you would almost expect it also. However, it is not so,—he is still with us; but we cannot expect that it will go on much longer: indeed, we ought not to desire it, for, from time to time, he has renewed and severe trial and suffering, and his prayer for himself is, 'Father, in Thine own good time receive me to Thy mercy!'

"This morning, we all assembled round his bed, and I administered the Sacrament to him. I trust it was a comforting and strengthening privilege. He is ready! What an inexpressible comfort is this! There is no intermixture of doubt in him, or for him. I trust that the Lord is with us; and He will not leave nor forsake us.

In a short course of earnestly, crucified, "Yes," she all, but He replied, "He is all when the speedy dep is to slip precious Sa your hands characterist death-bed s to have hi swered, "b

Late on a few words of which he speak, exce murmur "the impressi a while, how sleep, which through the spent on e nine, on Su "the rest w His last hou

ost, for they
mercy it is, I
a Saviour !'
it is indeed !
and now my

en, who had
arrived at
exception of
ghter, were
using weak-
d. them too
ar at hand.
nson writes

to you, that
all over, and
ed from the
ould almost
still with us ;
uch longer ;
ime to time,
ng, and his
n good time

his bed, and
rust it was a
ho is ready !
There is no
I trust that
ve nor for-

In a short conversation with Lady Parry, in the course of this same Saturday morning, he said, earnestly, "I can only say that in Christ, and Him crucified, is all my salvation and all my desire." "Yes," she said, "that is as He would have it, that all, but Himself should be as nothing." "Oh," he replied, "nothing, nothing,—I sweep it all away ! He is all my salvation, and all my desire !" Again, when the conversation turned on the prospect of his speedy departure, "Oh yes ! I long for it ! my desire is to slip away,—to slip into the arms of my precious Saviour, and I think I shall soon slip out of your hands." Shortly afterwards, he added, with characteristic earnestness, "Mind, let there be no death-bed scene !" She asked if he would not like to have his children round him. "Yes," he answered, "but take care, take care !"

Late on Saturday night he seemed sinking. A few words of prayer were offered up at his bedside, of which he was conscious, but too exhausted to speak, except once, when he was overheard to murmur "the chariots and horses !" evidently under the impression of his own immediate release. After a while, however, he rallied, and sank into a quiet sleep, which lasted, with only occasional interruptions, through the night. That night was the last he ever spent on earth. The next morning, at half-past nine, on Sunday, the 8th of July, he entered on "the rest which remaineth for the people of God." His last hours were mercifully free from pain, and

he remained conscious to the last, until, with a gentle sigh, the lingering spirit "slipped," according to his own earnest desire, "into his Saviour's arms." His course was finished, the victory won, and the faithful servant entered into the joy of his Lord!

In the course of the same week, the sorrowing family left Ems, a place henceforth hallowed to them by its many touching associations, and, early on the next Sunday, reached Greenwich, bringing with them the dear remains. The funeral took place on the following Thursday, July 19th. The following is from the pen of a near relative who attended:—

"London, July 20, 1855.

"Yesterday passed off very much as you would suppose. It was a large funeral, and well arranged. The procession left the Lieutenant-Governor's house soon after twelve. In front of the coffin (on which lay his hat and sword) marched a regiment of pensioners, with furled flags and craped drums. As soon as we left the house, a large number of officers, connected with the Hospital, fell in from the council-room, and arctic officers not a few, — M'Clure; Collinson, Kellett, Austin, &c. We first proceeded to the chapel, where the chaplain read the service, and then to the Mausoleum in the burial-ground belonging to the Hospital. His coffin rests by the side of the late Governor, Sir Charles Adam, and upon that of Sir Robert Stopford.

"This terminates the sad story: A 'mighty man of valour,' a 'father in Israel,' a faithful servant of the Lord Jesus, whose light hath shone brightly before men, and whose record is on high, was, on this day, con-

1855.]

signed to his
the earth, a
glorious res

A tablet
Mausoleum
another at
first wife.

"WE BLES
SERVANTS DE
BESEECHING
THEIR GOOD
PARTAKERS (

ntil, with a
," according
our's arms."
on, and the
is Lord!
e sorrowing
ved to them
early on the
g with them
lace on the
following is
ded:—

signed to his last resting-place among the honoured of the earth, and there awaits the morning of a bright and glorious resurrection!"

A tablet has been erected to his memory in the Mausoleum of the cemetery at Greenwich, and another at Tunbridge Wells, close to that of his first wife.

uly 20, 1855.
ould suppose.
The proces-
soon after
his hat and
with furled
the house, a
Hospital, fell
s not a few,
e. We first
in read the
urial-ground
s by the side
d upon that
ghty man of
rvant of the
htly before
his day, con-

"WE BLESS THY HOLY NAME, O LORD, FOR ALL THY
SERVANTS DEPARTED THIS LIFE IN THY FAITH AND FEAR;
BESEECHING THEE TO GIVE US GRACE SO TO FOLLOW
THEIR GOOD EXAMPLES, THAT, WITH THEM, WE MAY BE
PARTAKERS OF THY HEAVENLY KINGDOM."

PROPOSED
RE

"If two of you
they shall
in heaven

THAT a very
years, not o
aspect of the
Service will,
the gracious
degraded and
suggest the o
effort to impr
We desire, th
of all (whethe
the value of U
our Christian
that an increa
great waters'
knowledge of
With a view
on every Sun
and eleven, or

APPENDIX.

(A.)

Page 268.

PROPOSED UNION IN PRAYER FOR THE PROMOTION OF RELIGION IN HER MAJESTY'S NAVY.

"If two of you shall agree on earth, as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven." — MATT. xviii. 19.

THAT a very decided change has taken place of late years, not only in the physical, but also in the moral aspect of the Navy, none who are acquainted with our Service will entertain a doubt. Recognising, in this fact, the gracious interposition of GOD, in behalf of the long degraded and spiritually destitute Sailor, it appears to suggest the duty of uniting in a humble and prayerful effort to improve the religious character of our Seamen. We desire, therefore, to engage the cordial co-operation of all (whether belonging to the Navy or not) who know the value of UNITED PRAYER; in order that the hands of our Christian friends afloat may be strengthened, and that an increasing number of those who "do business in great waters" may, by GOD'S blessing, be brought to a knowledge of "the Truth as it is in Jesus."

With a view to further this design, it is proposed that on every Sunday morning, between the hours of seven and eleven, or as near that time as may be convenient,

the spiritual wants of the Navy be brought before the Throne of Grace by all who feel the importance of this object; — and the following heads of prayer are respectfully suggested:—

For the Navy generally, both Officers and Men.

1. That all belonging to, or connected with, the Naval Service, may entertain an increasing reverence for Almighty God; for His Word; and for His Sabbaths.
2. That all orders of men in the Naval Service, from the highest to the lowest, may be led to entertain a serious concern for their souls, and for the spiritual welfare of their fellow-men.
3. That, as professing servants and soldiers of the Lord Jesus Christ, all may be enabled, by God's grace, to avoid

Profane or indecent language.

Sensuality and impurity of every kind.

Angry or revengeful tempers.

Disregard of truth.

Idleness, or want of attention and zeal in the performance of every duty.

Disrespect or disobedience to superiors.

Want of courtesies, consideration, and Christian feeling towards equals or inferiors.

Every besetting sin or infirmity.

And, generally, that they may be preserved from all the snares and temptations of the world, the flesh and the devil;—also, that they may be protected from bodily danger, and kept in health and strength.

4. That the
to k
from
they
know
—th
heart
"Chr
lives'
blessi
and o
tact;
profit
that r
5. And, that
God f
alread
Navy.

1. That the
sound
their a
2. That they
respon
tempo
placed
3. That, by
counte
tion of
marine
4. That grace
wise, o

ht before the
ortance of this
er are respect-

and Men.

th, the Naval
ng reverence
; and for His

vice, from the
to entertain a
r the spiritual

s of the Lord
God's grace,

ry kind.

nd zeal in the

uperiors.

n, and Chris-
t inferiors.

be preserved
tations of the
;—also, that

odily danger,
th.

4. That the Spirit of God may rest upon them, not only to keep them from temptation, and deliver them from evil, but to “sanctify them wholly;”—that they may “grow in grace” daily, “and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ;”—that “whatsoever they do, they may do it heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto men;” and be “Christ’s faithful soldiers and servants unto their lives’ end;”—an honour to the service, and a blessing to their country, as well as to the heathen and other nations with whom they come into contact;—thus giving evidence that “Godliness is profitable for all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come.”
5. And, that all hearts may be raised in *thanksgiving* to God for the blessing that has attended the efforts already made for the spiritual improvement of the Navy.

For Officers in particular.

1. That the Spirit of Wisdom, Justice, “Love, and of a sound mind” be given to them in the discharge of their arduous and responsible duties.
2. That they may entertain a just sense of their high responsibility, as regards the spiritual as well as temporal interests of those over whom they are placed.
3. That, by their example and influence, they may discountenance everything tending to “the derogation of God’s honour and the corruption of good manners.”
4. That grace may be given to our CHAPLAINS to be wise, diligent, and faithful servants of Christ;

and that the Spirit of God may abundantly bless
 their labours, to the awakening and establishing
 many souls.

MANCHESTER.

Francis W. Austen, <i>Admiral.</i>	Hugh Goold, <i>Commander.</i>
Edward Hawker, <i>Vice-Admiral.</i>	Edmund G. Fishbourne, <i>do.</i>
Henry Hope, <i>Rear-Admiral.</i>	Edward H. Kenney, <i>do.</i>
Henry Fanshawe, <i>do.</i>	Robert Coote, <i>do.</i>
Fred. E. Vernon Harcourt, <i>do.</i>	Wm. T. Bate, <i>do.</i>
Wm. Edward Parry, <i>Captain.</i>	Wm. R. Payne, <i>M. A., Chaplain.</i>
Richard F. Rowley, <i>do.</i>	Thomas J. Main, <i>M. A., do.</i>
Henry D. Trotter, <i>do.</i>	John Adamson, <i>Lieutenant.</i>
George C. Blake, <i>do.</i>	George Atkinson, <i>do.</i>
John Monday, <i>do.</i>	Geo. C. Greenway, <i>do.</i>
Francis Liardet, <i>do.</i>	Robert Justice, <i>do.</i>
John Washington, <i>do.</i>	John Billingsley, <i>do.</i>
Claude H. M. Buckle, <i>do.</i>	Geo. B. Bunbury, <i>do.</i>
Robt. F. Gambier, <i>do.</i>	Wm. H. Symons, <i>do.</i>
James C. Caffin, <i>do.</i>	John De Courcy A. Agnew, <i>do.</i>
James H. Cockburn, <i>do.</i>	Crawford A. D. Pasco, <i>do.</i>
John Richardson, <i>M. D.,</i>	Frank H. Lambert, <i>do.</i>
<i>Medical Inspector.</i>	Henry H. M. McCarthy, <i>Capt. A.N.</i>
James Anderson, <i>M. D., do.</i>	Colin A. Browning, <i>M. D., Surgeon.</i>
Robt. B. Yates, <i>Commander.</i>	Mitchel Thomson, <i>do.</i>
Francis Maude, <i>do.</i>	Chas. Paget Blake, <i>M. D., do.</i>
George Hope, <i>do.</i>	Wm. Bowden, <i>Paymaster & Purser.</i>
Henry Downes, <i>do.</i>	Arthur Ellis, <i>do.</i>

December, 1851.

THE Apost
 as a Roma
 Emperor, ag
 secution of
 determined
 purpose, alt
 made his de
 More honour
 cence Paul c
 The chapt
 one of the m
 Acts of the
 perilous voy
 commence
 derful and a
 purpose, His
 should go to E
 the very time
 danger of be
 account of h
 captain order
 into the castl
 fearful circum

Y.
dantly bless
establishing

Commander.
urne, do.
r, do.
do.
do.
A., Chaplain.
L. A., do.
utenant.
do.
do.
do.
do.
do.
Agnew, do.
sco, do.
do.
thy, Capt. R.N.
M. D., Surgeon.
do.
M. D., do.
Master & Purser.
do.

(B.)

Page 290.

LECTURE DELIVERED AT HASLAR,
JUNE 13, 1852.

ACTS XXVII.

THE Apostle Paul, having taken advantage of his rights as a Roman citizen, to appeal to Cæsar, the Roman Emperor, against the malicious injustice and violent persecution of his own countrymen, the Jews,—it was now determined to send him as a prisoner to Rome for this purpose, although King Agrippa, before whom he had made his defence, did, in fact, pronounce him guiltless. More honourable and satisfactory evidence of his innocence Paul could not have desired!

The chapter on which we are this evening entering,—one of the most interesting portions of the history of the Acts of the Apostles,—contains the account of Paul's perilous voyage on his way to Rome; but, before we commence, I cannot help reminding you in how wonderful and altogether unexpected a manner the Lord's purpose, His promised and declared purpose, that Paul should go to Rome, was now about to be accomplished. At the very time when, as we are told, he was actually in danger of being "pulled in pieces" by the people, on account of his faithfulness to Christ, the chief captain ordered him to be taken by force and brought into the castle for the security of his life,—under these fearful circumstances of peril it was that "he was to

bear witness also at Rome." But who would have conjectured how this was to be brought about? Who could have predicted that Paul, who was to be a witness for Christ at Rome, should go there as a prisoner? Truly, "God's ways are not our ways;" they are, indeed, "past finding out!"

I propose to consider, this evening, the whole account of this remarkable transaction, because it is so full of interest, especially to sea-faring people, and because it is not easy to divide so connected a story into separate portions. Let us now endeavour, by God's blessing, to derive some benefit from it to our own souls. And I think that such benefit may be ours, by our considering, with serious attention, the conduct of Paul, the servant of the Lord Jesus Christ, under the various circumstances of difficulty, danger, and trial in which he was placed. And this will naturally lead us to contemplate the faithfulness of the Lord to all His promises in behalf of His servants.

I. Let us look at Paul's coolness, presence of mind, and holy courage, in the midst of the most appalling danger. Everybody knows—and some here may perhaps know by experience—that a shipwreck in a gale of wind, with a heavy sea, and on an unknown and dangerous coast, is no light matter. But even those among us who do, perhaps, know something of this peril can form but a very faint idea of what the danger was in Paul's time, with ill-constructed and badly-found vessels, without the art and the discipline which give us such great advantage. There can be no doubt that, under such circumstances, their danger was even greater than ours; and their hope of escaping with their lives much less. In fact, such was their state of peril, that Paul,

in describ
saved was
seemed no
unavailing,
hope, seein
and inevita

But now
Imagine a
the mercy o
that they c
sailors tried
and Paul r
then we re
Paul besoug
cheer. No
coolness an
did it all pr
does not lea
It was not m
quality whi
possess in
higher degre
a holy trust
His mercy, a
ground of F
one brief ser
be even as i
in God is the
that moral c
brute creatio
promises of
Christ Jesus

• Ver

ould have con-
? Who could
a witness for
ner? Truly,
indeed, "past

whole account
t is so full of
l because it is
into separate
s blessing, to

And I think
sidering, with
servant of the
umstances of
was placed.
ate the faith-
ochalf of His

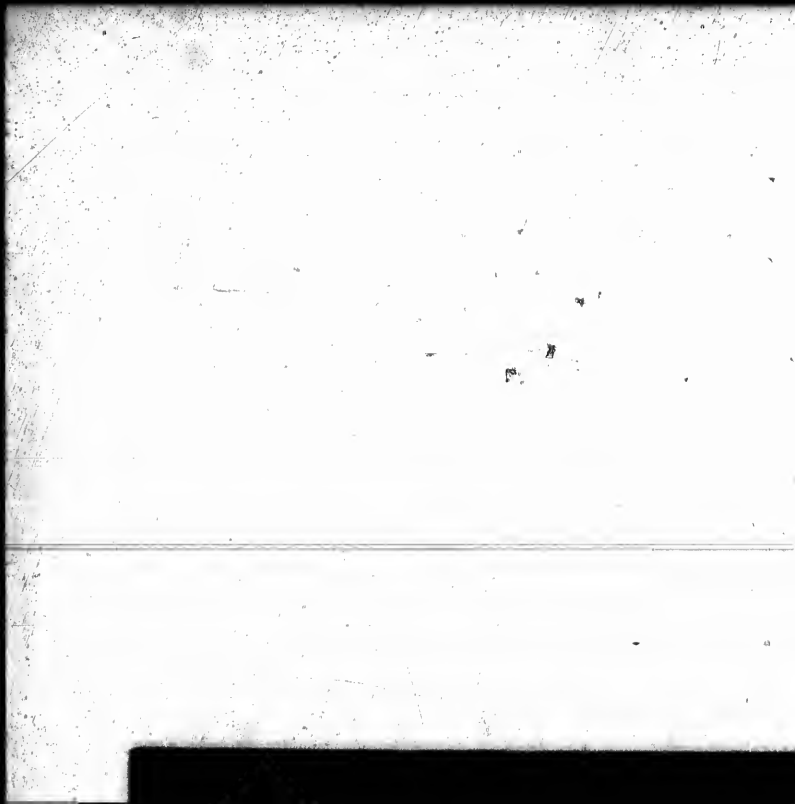
nce of mind,
ost appalling
ere may per-
ck in a gale of
a and danger-
se among us
his peril can
anger was in
found vessels,
give us such
t that, under
greater than
ir lives much
l, that Paul,

in describing it, says that "all hope that we could be saved was taken away," *i. e.*, humanly speaking, there seemed no possibility of escape, — human means seemed unavailing, and the people of the ship had given up all hope, seeing no prospect before them but that of certain and inevitable destruction!

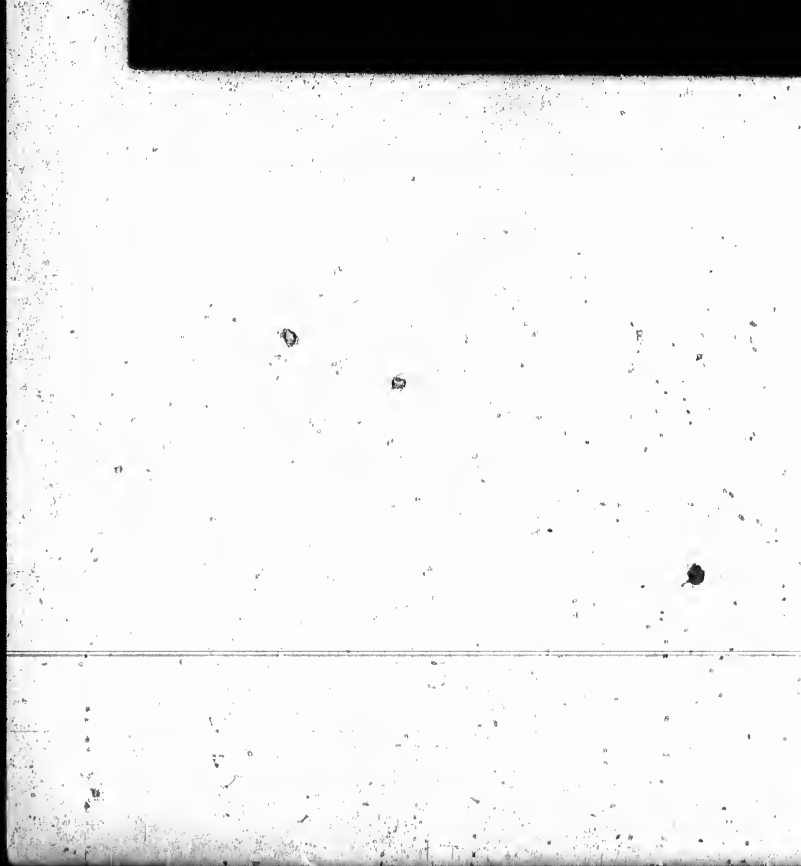
But now mark the conduct of the servant of God! Imagine a little vessel beating about among shoals, at the mercy of the winds and waves, in a gale so violent that they could carry no sail.* And again, when the sailors tried to desert their comrades in the hour of peril, and Paul remonstrated against this cowardly conduct, then we read, even at the very height of the danger, Paul besought them all to take meat, and to be of good cheer. Now, this, I say, is an instance of uncommon coolness and courageous presence of mind. And what did it all proceed from? My dear friends, the narrative does not leave us for a moment in doubt upon that point. It was not mere animal courage, — by which I mean that quality which, however valuable, the lower animals possess in common with man, and often in a much higher degree than man. It was not simply this; it was a holy trust in God; a firm confidence in His power, His mercy, and in the faithfulness of His promises. The ground of Paul's confidence may all be summed up in one brief sentence of his, "I believe God, that it shall be even as it was told me."† Yes, my friends, faith in God is the source of the highest order of courage, of that moral courage which distinguishes man from the brute creation. The promises of God to His people, the promises of His mercy and love to all who belong to Christ Jesus, His Son, are so numerous, so strong, so

* Ver. 17.

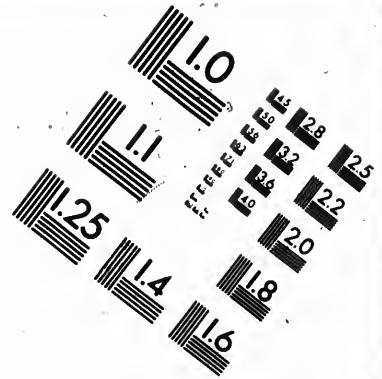
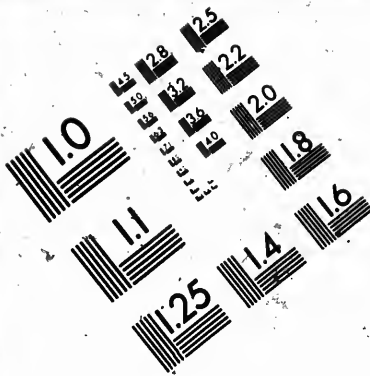
† Ver. 25.



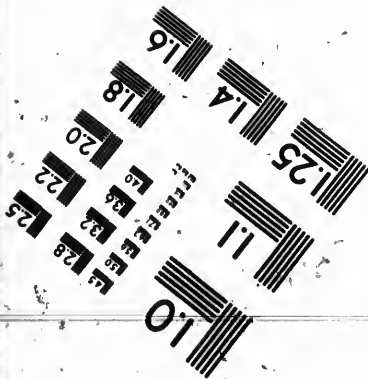
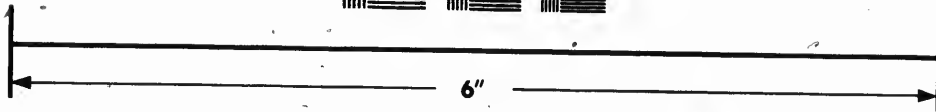
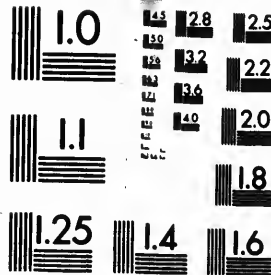








**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation.**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

0
13 28
15 32
16 36
18 22
20
18

11
11
01

distinct, that I do not suppose any reasonable man, who believes the Bible to be God's Word, would, in so many words, venture to doubt or dispute them. But faith, living scriptural faith, goes farther than this. It is not merely an admission of the truth, but it is acting upon it, acting up to it; and this acting up to the truth is holy courage and confidence in time of need. It is not merely saying we believe in God's promises, but showing that we believe them, as Paul did, when the time of trial comes. It is easy enough to talk of faith in God, when all is smooth, and quiet, and safe around us; but it is only the Christian warrior who can say, when the blasts of affliction and the waves of sickness or sorrow are beating upon him, "I believe God, that it shall be even as it was told me,"—told me in His Holy Word, whose every assurance is faithfulness and truth! My dear friends, if you wish to possess this confidence, this holy courage, cultivate that faith in God's promises, which is alone able to produce it. It is a high and a blessed attainment to be able to say from the heart, "I believe God, that it shall be even as it was told me!"

And, observe, as a proof that this was a source of Paul's courageous bearing in the hour of danger, that he ascribes it all to God. Paul may have been, and probably was, naturally a bold man. His whole history seems to imply that he was. But we do not see here any boasting of his natural courage, nor any reference to it. God had said to him "Fear not, Paul," and Paul did not fear. God had said, "I have given thee all that sail with thee," and Paul did not doubt it. Self was wholly out of the question,—all had reference to God. Let us learn from this, my friends, to ascribe all that we have, and all that we are, to Him who has given us all we

have, and attend our lawful or are safe and every watches an of our inn not unto us mercy, and

II. Next faithful God dealing with God, that i hope was ne be disappoint The promise a constant other, and see a promise does it turn promise! failure of o never be th there can ne of will. H uttermost, w "He is not man that He He not do it make it god may be, to accomplish seem to our

have, and who has made us what we are. If success attend our worldly occupations, if a blessing rest upon our lawful endeavours, if we are enabled to avoid danger, or are safely delivered from it when it comes; in each and every case, let us be sure to recognise the eye that watches and the hand that guards us, and let the language of our inmost souls be ever this, "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name be the glory, for Thy mercy, and for Thy truth's sake!"

II. Next, then, let us notice, as I proposed, how faithful God is to His promises. Paul knew that he was dealing with a faithful God, when he said, "I believe God, that it shall be even as it was told me," and his hope was not disappointed. Nor shall the hope of any be disappointed, who lean upon the promises of God. The promises of man are full of uncertainty and doubt, a constant source of disappointment, in some shape or other, and from a variety of causes. How often do we see a promise made, and wantonly broken! How often does it turn out that a person is unable to perform his promise! A thousand contingencies may cause the failure of one man's promise to another. But this can never be the case with the promises of God. In God there can never be either the want of power or the want of will. He is both willing and able to fulfil, to the uttermost, whatever His word is pledged to accomplish. "He is not a man that He should lie, nor the son of man that He should repent." "Hath He said, and shall He not do it, or hath He not spoken, and shall He not make it good?" However adverse the circumstances may be, to all human appearance, however unlikely the accomplishment of the divine promises may, at any time, seem to our limited apprehension, yet "the word of the

Lord standeth sure," and "not one jot or one tittle" of what He hath spoken shall ever fail. It was in the midst of the most appalling danger that the angel of God stood by Paul, and assured him not only of his own preservation, but of the safety of every soul embarked in that ill-fated ship. Nothing could be more improbable. No peril could well be greater. Probably Paul was the only individual, out of the "two hundred threescore and sixteen souls" on board, who believed in the possibility of their being saved. But the Lord had said it. His word was passed, and that was enough. The storm was violent, the sea was fearful, and the land was under their lee; but He, at whose command the tempest blew and the waves arose, was stronger than they; "and so," we read, "it came to pass that they escaped all safe to land."

But now I want you to observe, from the narrative before us, to whom it is that the promises of God's gracious protection are most especially, if not exclusively, made. On this occasion we are not told that any such assurance was given to any but one out of the 276 persons who were placed in this dreadful jeopardy, and that one was the servant of God! Mark that well, my dear friends. One man received a gracious intimation that, in spite of the disastrous predicament in which their ship was placed, all should end well. The other 275 received no such intimation; and the ground of this selection of one man, out of so large a number, is clearly set forth in one expression used by Paul, in encouraging his affrighted shipmates. He says, "There stood by me this night the angel of God, whose I am, and whom I serve." There was the secret of this marvellous transaction. Yes, my friends, the gracious promises of

Almighty
His, to
Lord are,
and His
indeed, the
on the goo
but, while
scattered v
is to His o
sheep of
richest ab
vidence an
language v
"He that
eye."* "
"shall dw
all want,
fear of evil

Let me
well worth
shipwreck.
life should
angel, "G
thee." Ma
implying th
to spare t
prayers; fo
of a righte
there can b
derive imp
nected wit
benefits or

the title" of
 was in the
 angel of God
 of his own
 embarked in
 improbable.
 Paul was the
 score and
 possibility
 aid it. His
 storm was
 under their
 at blew and
 and so," we
 all safe to

ative
 of God's
 exclusively,
 at any such
 of the 276
 opardy, and
 at well, my
 intimation
 t in which
 e other 275
 nd of this
 r, is clearly
 ncouraging
 ood by me
 and whom
 marvellous
 promises of

Almighty God are specially made to those who are His, to those who serve Him! The "eyes of the Lord are," in a special sense, "over the righteous, and His ears open unto their prayers." It is true, indeed, that "He makes His sun to shine on the evil and on the good, and sends His rain on the just and unjust;" but, while these ordinary gifts of His providence are thus scattered with a liberal and bounteous hand upon all, it is to His own servants, to the people of Christ, to the sheep of His dear Son's flock, that He dispenses, in richest abundance, all the blessings both of His providence and His grace. To all such he addresses the language which he addressed to His chosen people of old, "He that toucheth you, toucheth the apple of mine eye."* "Whoso hearkeneth unto me," says the Lord, "shall dwell safely,"—that, my friends, is just what we all want,— "shall dwell safely, and shall be quiet from fear of evil." †

Let me draw your attention to another circumstance well worthy of our notice in this account of Paul's shipwreck. God not only promised him that his own life should be spared, in this great peril, "but," said the angel, "God hath given thee all them that sail with thee." Mark that expression, "hath given thee," clearly implying that it was for Paul's sake that God was pleased to spare their lives,—very likely in answer to Paul's prayers; for we know "that the effectual, fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much" with God; and thus, there can be no doubt, it often happens that the wicked derive important benefits from being associated or connected with Christians. God often confers important benefits on the world at large, in the course of His

* Zech. ii. 8.

† Prov. i. 33.

general purpose to benefit His own people. The wicked city of Sodom would have been spared, could ten righteous men have been found within it. The Lord said, "I will not destroy it for ten's sake." And thus, my dear friends, it is a high and holy privilege to be related to the servants of God,—to be the children of pious parents, or to be connected with pious partners in life. Many a husband, no doubt, has been spared, and saved, and blessed, in pity to his pious wife, or his godly children. It is a privilege to be connected with the friends of God in business, to dwell near them, to be associated with them in the various circumstances of life, whether prosperous or adverse. God, who crowns them with loving-kindness and tender mercies, often fills the abodes of their neighbours and friends with the blessings of peace and salvation.

And then, again, we may here remark, that it is possible for a pious man, like Paul, so to conduct himself in the various trying scenes of life, the agitations, difficulties, and temptations of this world, as to conciliate the favour of worldly men, without compromising one principle of Christian duty. "The soldiers' counsel was to kill the prisoners; but the centurion, willing to save Paul, kept them from their purpose." Paul's conduct on board the ship, the wisdom of his advice, the courage and prudence he displayed in the midst of the most appalling danger, and, probably, the belief that he was under the divine protection and blessing,—all these considerations disposed the centurion to save his life; and thus, for the sake of this righteous man, the lives of all the prisoners were spared. And all experience shows that consistent Christian conduct, however despised and ridiculed by worldly and wicked men, will, especially in

times of respect and nothing of hearts.

And, lastly, that no as Paul carele tion. We course of t in this shi remonstran may observ means, ever Lord's prot about to de quietly on, went away c these abide the same wa reduce their some meat, f in depende and with the hair fall from

From this the means fo ever certain however dis agency is alw determined a secured with is true as to The end is no

times of difficulty and trial, secure, in the end, the respect and esteem even of those who know little or nothing of the power of Christianity in their own hearts.

And, lastly, let me direct your attention to the fact, that no assurance of divine help and protection made Paul careless in the use of proper means for his preservation. We have seen this on several occasions in the course of this history, but in none more strikingly than in this shipwreck. To say nothing of Paul's prudent remonstrance, and advice to them not to sail at all, you may observe the same wise precaution in the use of means, even after he had received the assurance of the Lord's protection. When the crew of the vessel were about to desert the ship in their boat, Paul did not look quietly on, as if it were of no importance whether they went away or not; but he said to the centurion, "Except these abide in the ship, ye cannot be saved." And in the same way, when they had been fasting so long as to reduce their strength, Paul said, "I pray you to take some meat, for this is for your health;" and this, though, in dependence on God's promise, he could, immediately and with the utmost confidence, add, "there shall not an hair fall from the head of any of you!"

From this we learn that we have no right to neglect the means for accomplishing any lawful purpose. However certain an event may be in the divine counsels, and however distinctly revealed and promised, yet man's agency is always necessary and proper. The means are determined as well as the end, and the one will not be secured without the other. And, remember, the same is true as to God's counsels in regard to our salvation. The end is not determined without the means. As God

has ordained that His people shall be saved, so He has also ordained the means. He has ordained that they shall use His Word, His ordinances, prayer; He has ordained that they shall repent, shall believe, shall be holy, shall bring forth the fruits of repentance, faith, and holiness, and *thus* shall be saved. To the diligent use of means God has promised His blessing, and, without these means, no blessing is to be expected. Therefore, says the Apostle, "work out your own salvation with fear and trembling,"—here is the exhortation to man's diligence,—and then he adds (not as an encouragement to idleness, but as a stimulus to exertion) "*for* it is God that worketh in you both to will and to do of His good pleasure."

And now, my friends, we have seen with what holy confidence, with what cool, undaunted courage, the servant of God can meet the most appalling danger. We have seen, too, how faithfully the Lord performs His promises to His people. And this applies to all God's faithful servants as much as to Paul. And is not this confidence—is not this assurance of safety worth possessing?—to be able to say, "I know that God is my friend, 'a friend that sticketh closer than a brother,'—His I am, and Him I serve, and, therefore, I know that His eye continually watches over me, that His hand is ever stretched out for my good,—I know that, come what will, let the storms of affliction blow upon me ever so rudely, He who said to Paul, in the midst of the tempest, 'Fear not!' will magnify His power in my deliverance, will, certainly, make 'all things work together' for my best, my eternal welfare?" Yes, my dear friends, and we shall soon, very soon, need all that holy confidence, all that assurance of the divine love and

protection,
experience,
and prosper
lightly, an
us look ahe
moment an
gone while
will chang
smooth, an
you do at s
Why, you
sails, you se
and why?
will not la
therefore,
lee shore!
mercies of t
ever smooth
now, it can
storms of a
beat upon
you. It is
be exempt t
to lean upo
support, an
my dear fr
storm is at
snares, fire
The impeni
Yes, my fri
against whi
any kind c
storm, with

so He has
that they
; He has
e, shall be
, faith, and
gent use of
d, without
Therefore,
ation with
n to man's
ouragement
r it is God
f His good

what holy
ourage, the
ng danger.
rforms His
o all God's
is not this
worth pos-
God is my
brother,'—
know that
His hand is
that, come
on me ever
idst of the
wer in my
ings work
Yes, my
eed all that
ne love and

protection, which none but the servants of God can experience. It is an easy thing, while life, and health, and prosperity, are granted to us, to treat these matters lightly, and view them with indifference; but oh! let us look ahead, my friends, let us look beyond the present moment and the present scene! The present moment is gone while we are talking about it. The present scene will change before we are aware of it. All may be smooth, and calm, and quiet with you now, but what do you do at sea, when all is smooth, and calm, and quiet? Why, you put your rigging to rights, you repair your sails, you set all in order, while you have the opportunity: and why? Because you know very well that the calm will not last for ever, that it cannot last long, and, therefore, you prepare for the next gale, and the next lee shore! My dear friends, I beseech you, "by the mercies of God," to do the same by your souls! However smooth and unruffled may be the ocean of your life now, it cannot always be so. Even in this world, the storms of affliction will come, the billows of trial will beat upon you, the rude blasts of suffering will assail you. It is the common lot of humanity, and you cannot be exempt from it. And, even then, you will find that to lean upon any but your God for comfort, strength, support, and help, is but to lean on a broken reed. But, my dear friends, a much worse, a much more terrible storm is at hand. "Upon the wicked God shall rain snares, fire and brimstone, and an horrible tempest." The impenitent and unbelieving sinner is described here. Yes, my friends, that will be a storm indeed! a storm against which no human art, or learning, or device of any kind can prevail to shelter you! Against that storm, with all its terrific and eternal consequences, there

is but one thing can shield you,—“LOOKING UNTO JESUS,”—laying hold of the Lord Jesus Christ by Faith,—committing your souls to Him, as your Saviour-God. This is what you must do to secure yourselves against the storm of God’s righteous indignation. Every other refuge will prove “a refuge of lies,” whenever that storm comes. As, in the days of Noah, the ark was the only place of security when the floods of God’s anger poured down on this sinful earth, so, believe me, Christ will be the only Ark which will bear you harmless in that more tremendous flood, when “indignation and wrath, tribulation and anguish,” shall be poured upon every soul of man that has not fled to the hope set before it in the Gospel! Would to God, my friends, I could, by any words of mine, persuade you to come into this Ark, and at once! You know not when the storm may come. Be, then, always ready. That is the way, and the only way, to be always safe. Oh, do not trifle, do not linger, do not live on, day by day, half-and-half Christians, meaning well, perhaps, but not acting boldly and decisively, having no real dealing with Christ, no *personal* transaction with the Saviour of sinners, and, therefore, securing to yourselves no interest in His great salvation! Oh, be wise in time! The Lord Jesus is now inviting you to come to Him. His message of mercy is before you. I beseech you, my friends, if you have never come to Christ before, come to Him now! Hear His gracious voice, “Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters!” Believe that “faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners!” Show that you do believe it, by acting up to it. The Lord Jesus stands ready to save all who will be saved,

all who
blessed th
The hairs
cares for
till they ar
longer.
the word!
everlasting
their bed i
breathe th
asleep in
in Abrah
believer re
filment of t
shall be as
from the t
the shadow
friends, ma
“hiding-pl
tempest,” a

* Re

all who will come unto God by him. "Oh, it is a blessed thing to belong to Christ, to be his people! The hairs of their head are all numbered, and the Lord cares for every one of them. They are all kept on earth till they are ripe and ready for glory, and not one moment longer. No disease can touch them till the Lord gives the word!"* When they come to their deathbed, "the everlasting arms" are round about them, and "make all their bed in their sickness." And, when they die, they breathe their last in their Redeemer's arms, they fall asleep in Jesus, and are at once carried, like Lazarus, in Abraham's bosom. In life and in death the true believer realises, in his own happy experience, the fulfilment of that sweet promise relating to Christ, "a man shall be as an hiding-place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest; as rivers of water in a dry place, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." † Oh, my friends, make that Man, the God-man, Christ Jesus, your "hiding-place from the wind," your "covert from the tempest," and you may say:—

"Then, let the wildest storms arise,
Let tempests mingle earth with skies,
No fatal shipwreck shall I fear,
But all my treasures with me bear.

"If thou, my Saviour, still be nigh,
Cheerful I live, and cheerful die;
Secure, when mortal comforts flee,
To find ten thousand worlds in THEE!"

* Rev. J. Ryle.

† Isaiah, xxxii. 2,

THE END.

LONDON:
Printed by SPOTTISWOODE & Co.
New-street Square.

THE V
Just published
exhibiting t
in tinted

THE

TH

SIR JOHN
H.
EREBUS

An Account of
after his
pr

By GE

"Too much
accorded to the cle
mass of statistics
ains is drawn up
which collected th
versed by each pa
animal and bird
guns of the spor
the weight of food
There, is even a co
amount of game
expeditions since 18
more important t
author's observati
vessel. The maxim
the thermometer
the readings of all
struments; meteor
the log of the ship's
and clearly relat
as interest even th
to the profession t
peal. What we p
history of the vess
most pleasantly re
tail which broke t
life; the various pl
out by the officers
well as the instruct

London: LO

THE VOYAGE OF "THE RESOLUTE."

Just published, with a coloured Chart of the North-West Passage, exhibiting the *Resolute's* Voyage and Recovery, 8 Illustrations in tinted Lithography, and 24 Engravings on Wood, in One Volume, 8vo. price 21s. cloth,

THE EVENTFUL VOYAGE

OF
H.M. Discovery Ship

THE RESOLUTE

TO THE
ARCTIC REGIONS

IN SEARCH OF

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN AND THE MISSING CREWS OF
HER MAJESTY'S DISCOVERY SHIPS

EREBUS AND TERROR, 1852, 1853, 1854.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

An Account of her being fallen in with by an American Whaler after her abandonment in Barrow Straits, and of her presentation to Queen Victoria by the Government of the United States.

By GEORGE F. M'DOUGALL, MASTER,

Late H.M.S. *Resolute*.

"Too much praise cannot be accorded to the clearness with which the mass of statistics that this volume contains is drawn up, and to the industry which collected them. Every mile traversed by each party is recorded; every animal and bird that fell before the guns of the sportsmen is noted, and the weight of food which they afforded. There is even a comparative table of the amount of game taken in the various expeditions since 1819. There are also the more important tabular results of the author's observations as master of the vessel. The maximum and minimum of the thermometer during every month; the readings of all the more delicate instruments; meteorological occurrences; the log of the ship's cruise,—all so simply and clearly related as to inform as well as interest even the general reader, while to the profession they make a special appeal. What we may term the domestic history of the vessel and her inmates is most pleasantly related—every small detail which breaks the monotony of their life; the various plans devised and carried out by the officers for the amusement as well as the instruction of the men."

GLOBE.

"Among the incidents of Arctic enterprise which have for so many years caused public attention to veer constantly towards the North, not the least interesting is that act of international courtesy,—enhanced by the circumstances of the moment at which it took place,—the restoration to the British Navy by the Government of the United States of one of the exploring vessels abandoned in the ice, and most handsomely converted by our American brethren into a present to Queen Victoria. Apart, however, from the special interest thus imparted to the *Resolute*, an account of the expedition in which that vessel was engaged forms a valuable feature in the history of Arctic exploration, and is, indeed, indispensable to its completeness. Such an account has, fortunately, been preserved in the form most reliable and most acceptable, that of a journal kept from day to day by an intelligent officer connected with the expedition; nor will this journal lose any of its attraction and trustworthiness in the reader's eyes, because it was by the writer of it intended to be essentially private, as nothing was further from his thoughts than its publication."

JOHN BULL.

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, and CO., Paternoster Row.

CAPTAIN PARKER SNOW'S MISSIONARY VOYAGE OF
THE "ALLEN GARDINER" TO TIERRA DEL
FUEGO AND CAPE HORN.

Just published, in 2 vols. post 8vo. with 3 coloured Charts and
6 Illustrations in tinted lithography, price 24s. cloth,

TWO YEARS' CRUISE

OF THE

MISSIONARY YACHT ALLEN GARDINER,

OFF

TIERRA DEL FUEGO, THE FALKLAND ISLANDS,
PATAGONIA, AND THE RIVER PLATE.

By W. PARKER SNOW,

Author of "Voyage of the *Prince Albert* in Search of Sir John Franklin."

SATURDAY REVIEW. — "A heartier, more genuine, nobler book than this we have not seen for a long time. It is in every way wonderfully well worth reading. Not only is the subject-matter very curious and almost entirely new, but the spirit in which the book is written is admirable. The character of the author is stamped in the broadest manner on every page, and can hardly fail to enlist the sympathy of readers of every class. Captain Snow was formerly engaged in the Arctic Searching Expedition, and was the author of one of the books that were published on the subject. His whole mind seems to be full of the gallant and tender spirit which actuated so many of the persons engaged in that splendid enterprise; and he writes with so becoming a mixture of simple manly piety and intense sorrow-

like enthusiasm for the sea and all that belongs to it, that in reading his story we sometimes are tempted to think that Captain Marryat and Mr. Kingsley had laid their heads together in order to produce a sort of missionary *Peter Simple*. The principal merit of the book is one of which a review can only give an inadequate description. It consists rather in the heartiness, the good sense, and the fervour with which the author writes upon all sorts of things and people, than in the positive information which he conveys. He seems to know and to love the sea in all its moods; and he tells the story of his various storms and manœuvres with that strange energy, and that passion for wild adventure, which have distinguished the race to which he belongs from the days of the Sea-kings downwards."

SPECTATOR. — "A Robinson-Cruoe style of narration, and a kind of rough and picturesque treatment, sustain the interest of the nautical descriptions more than might be supposed; the wild and violent weather of the Falkland Islands, and the peculiar character of the River Plate, have a novelty beyond the common run of voyaging. The adventures in Tierra del Fuego are very interesting. That region is perhaps the most extraordinary in the world, from the manner in which the water intersects the land. It is about as fresh a place as a traveller can go to; for, except Fitzroy, in his celebrated surveying voyage, we question whether any one has gone over more ground—or rather water—than our author. The real dangers of the navigation from rocks, shoals, winds, and winding channels, are increased to the imagination, from the mistrust which seamen have ever felt for these waters, since the first circumnavigator passed through the Straits which bear his name, even when the discovery of Magellan was

superseded by the doubling of Cape Horn. Nor are the actual incidents without attraction. The little *Allen Gardiner* encountered much rough weather, and escaped many dangers. Captain Snow's intercourse with the Fuegians exhibits man in as unsophisticated a state as he well can be; for the natives of all ages and sexes were quite fitted, as regards costume, for the early days of Paradise. *Jenny Button* herself was discovered, after the lapse of some quarter of a century, retaining a knowledge of English words, a remembrance of England, and a sense of what was due to the presence of ladies (Mrs. Snow was on board); but was unwilling to go back to England, or let any one else go. The country, as well as the Captain's descriptions, as in the engravings from his sketches, appears more pleasant and fruitful than the mind supposes can be the case in Tierra del Fuego: even the spot where poor Gardiner perished, with its odious name of *Starvation Bay*, looks green and agreeable in the plate."

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, and CO., Paternoster Row.

NEW W

LONGM

Agriculture a

Baydon on Valul
Cecil's Stud Farm
Hoakyn's Talpa
London's Agricul
Law's Elements of

Arts, Manufac
ture.

Bourne on the Scr
Brande's Diction
" Organic
Chevrel on Colou
Creay's Civil Engi
Fairbairn's Inform
Gwilt's Encyclope
Harford's Plates f
Humphreys's Par
Jameson's Sacred
" Commo
König's Pictorial
London's Rural A
MacDougall's The
Malan's Aphorism
Mosley's Enginee
Piesse's Art of Per
Richardson's Art
Scharf's Date-Boo
Scrivener on the I
Steam-Engine, by
Symington, on th
Ure's Dictionary o

Biography.

Arago's Lives of Sc
Baskinbarn's (J. S
Basson's Hierarchy
Croese's (Andrew)
Gleig's Essays
Green's Princesses
Harford's Life of M
Lardner's Cabinet
Mausnier's Biograp
Members of James
Merivale's Memoir
Mountain's (Col.)

VOYAGE OF
A DEL

red Charts and
s. cloth,

UISE

ARDINER,

SLANDS,
TE.

ohn Franklin."

the sea and all
reading his story
ed to think that
Mr. Kingsley had
r in order to pro-
y *Peter Simple*...
the book is one of
gives an inadequate
ta rather in the
se, and the fervour
r writes upon all
e, than in the posi-
he conveys. He
ove the sea in all
the story of his
œuvres with that
t passion for wild
distinguished the
from the days of
s."

doubling of
the actual incidents
little *Allen Gar-*
rough weather,
ngers. Captain
the Fuegians ex-
sticated a state
the natives of all
fitted, as regards
ays of Paradise.
was discovered,
quarter of a cen-
ledge of English
of England, and
to the presence
on board); but
t to England, or
country, as well
ons, as in the
etches, appears
l than the mind
e in Tierra del
where poor Gar-
ominous name
oks green and

A CATALOGUE

OF

NEW WORKS IN GENERAL LITERATURE

PUBLISHED BY

LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, LONGMANS, AND ROBERTS,

39, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

CLASSIFIED INDEX.

Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

Bayldon on Valuing Rents, &c.	6
Cecil's Stad Farm	8
Hookyn's Talpa	13
London's Agriculture	17
Low's Elements of Agriculture	17

Arts, Manufactures, and Archi- tecture.

Bourne on the Screw Propeller	6
Brande's Dictionary of Science, &c.	6
" Organic Chemistry	7
Chevreni on Colour	9
Cressy's Civil Engineering	9
Fairbairn's Information for Engineers	10
Gwilt's Encyclopedia of Architecture	11
Harford's Plates from M. Angelo	11
Humphreys's <i>Parables</i> Illuminated	14
Jameson's Sacred and Legendary Art	14
" Commonplace-Book	14
König's Pictorial Life of Luther	11
London's Rural Architecture	17
MacDougall's Theory of War	18
Malan's Aphorisms on Drawing	18
Moseley's Engineering	21
Piesse's Art of Perfumery	23
Richardson's Art of Horsemanship	23
Scharf's Date-Book of Events in Art	24
Scrivenor on the Iron Trade	24
Steam-Engine, by the Artisan Club	8
Symington on the Beautiful	27
Ure's Dictionary of Arts, &c.	31

Biography.

Arago's Lives of Scientific Men	6
Buchingham's (J. S.) Memoirs	7
Bunsen's Hippolyte Montgomey	7
Crosse's (Andrew) Memorials	9
Oleig's Essays	11
Green's Princesses of England	11
Harford's Life of Michael Angelo	11
Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia	16
Maunder's Biographical Treasury	19
Maunder's Hippolyte Montgomey	19
Merville's Memoirs of Cicero	19
Mountain's (Col.) Memoirs	21

Parry's (Admiral) Memoirs	22
Russell's Memoirs of Moore	20
Southey's Life of Wesley	26
" Life and Correspondence	26
" Select Correspondence	26
Stephen's Ecclesiastical Biography	26
Strickland's Queens of England	27
Sydney Smith's Memoirs	25
Symonds's (Admiral) Memoirs	27
Taylor's <i>Loyola</i>	27
" Wesley	27
Waterton's Autobiography and Essays	31

Books of General Utility.

Acton's Bread-Book	6
" Cookery-Book	6
Black's Treatise on Brewing	6
Cabinet Gazetteer	6
" Lawyer	6
Cust's Invalid's Own Book	9
Gilbart's Logic for the Million	11
Hints on Etiquette	12
How to Nurse Sick Children	13
Hudson's <i>Executor's Guide</i>	14
" on Making Wills	14
Kesteven's Domestic Medicine	16
Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia	16
London's Lady's Country Companion	17
Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge	19
" Biographical Treasury	19
" Geographical Treasury	19
" Scientific Treasury	19
" Treasury of History	19
" Natural History	19
Piesse's Art of Perfumery	23
Pocket and the Stud	23
Pycroft's English Reading	23
Reece's Medical Guide	23
Rich's Companion to Latin Dictionary	23
Richardson's Art of Horsemanship	23
Riddle's Latin Dictionaries	24
Rogge's English Thesaurus	24
Rowton's Debater	24
Short Whist	25
Thomson's Interest Tables	28
Webster's Domestic Economy	32
West on Children's Diseases	32
Willich's Popular Tables	32
Willmot's Blackstone	32

oster Row.

Botany and Gardening.

Hasall's British Freshwater Algae . . .	12
Hooker's British Flora . . .	13
" Guide to Kew Gardens . . .	13
" " Kew Museum . . .	13
Lindley's Introduction to Botany . . .	15
Theory of Horticulture . . .	15
London's Hortus Britannicus . . .	17
Amateur Gardener . . .	17
Trees and Shrubs . . .	17
Gardening . . .	17
Plants . . .	17
Self-Instruction for Garden- ers, &c. . .	17
Pereira's Materia Medica . . .	22
Rivers's Rose Amateur's Guide . . .	24
Wilson's British Mosses . . .	32

Chronology.

Blair's Chronological Tables . . .	8
Brewer's Historical Atlas . . .	8
Bunsen's Ancient Egypt . . .	7
Calendars of English State Papers . . .	8
Haydn's Beaton's Index . . .	12
Jaquem's Chronology . . .	15
Nicolas's Chronology of History . . .	18

Commerce and Mercantile Affairs.

Gilbart's Treatise on Banking . . .	11
Lorimer's Young Master Mariner . . .	15
Macleod's Banking . . .	18
M'Culloch's Commerce and Navigation . . .	18
Scrivenor on the Iron Trade . . .	24
Thomson's Interest Tables . . .	23
Tooke's History of Prices . . .	28

Criticism, History, and Memoirs.

Blair's Chron. and Historical Tables . . .	6
Brewer's Historical Atlas . . .	7
Bunsen's Ancient Egypt . . .	7
" Hippolytus . . .	8
Burton's History of Scotland . . .	7
Calendars of English State Papers . . .	8
Chapman's Gustavus Adolphus . . .	8
Connolly's Sappers and Miners . . .	9
Conybeare and Howson's St. Paul . . .	9
Fischer's Francis Bacon . . .	10
Gleig's Essays . . .	11
Gurney's Historical Sketches . . .	11
Herschel's Essays and Addresses . . .	12
Jeffrey's (Lord) Contributions . . .	15
Kemble's Anglo Saxons . . .	15
Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia . . .	16
Mackintosh's Critical and Hist. Essays . . .	17
" History of England . . .	17
" Speeches . . .	17
Mackintosh's Miscellaneous Works . . .	18
" History of England . . .	18
M'Culloch's Geographical Dictionary . . .	19
Maunder's Treasury of History . . .	19
" History of Rome . . .	19
" Roman Republic . . .	20
Milner's Church History . . .	19
Moore's (Thomas) Memoirs, &c. . .	20
Mure's Greek Literature . . .	21
Normanby's Year of Revolution . . .	22
Perry's Frauds . . .	22
Raikes's Journal . . .	23
Riddle's Latin Dictionaries . . .	24
Rozera's Essays from Edinb. Review . . .	24
Roget's English Thesaurus . . .	24

Schmitz's History of Greece . . .	24
Southey's Doctor . . .	26
Stephen's Ecclesiastical Biography . . .	26
" Lectures on French History . . .	26
Sydney Smith's Works . . .	26
" Lectures . . .	26
" Memoirs . . .	26
Taylor's Loyola . . .	27
" Wesley . . .	27
Thirlwall's History of Greece . . .	27
Thomas's Historical Notes . . .	28
Thorbury's Shakspeare's England . . .	28
Townsend's State Trials . . .	28
Turzaer's Anglo-Saxons . . .	28
" Middle Ages . . .	28
" Sacred History of the World . . .	28
Vehse's Austrian Court . . .	31
Wade's England's Greatness . . .	31
White Locke's Swedish Embassy . . .	31
Young's Christ of History . . .	31

Geography and Atlases.

Brewer's Historical Atlas . . .	7 & 8
Rutler's Geography and Atlases . . .	7 & 8
Cabinet Gazetteer . . .	8
Johnston's General Gazetteer . . .	8
M'Culloch's Geographical Dictionary . . .	19
Maunder's Treasury of Geography . . .	19
Murray's Encyclopaedia of Geography . . .	2
Sharp's British Gazetteer . . .	2

Juvenile Books.

Amy Herbert . . .	2
Gjeve Hall . . .	2
Earl's Daughter (The) . . .	2
Experience of Life . . .	2
Gertrude . . .	3
Rowitt's Boy's Country Book . . .	3
" (Mary) Children's Year . . .	3
Ivors . . .	3
Katharine Ashten . . .	3
Laneton Parsonage . . .	3
Margaret Percival . . .	3
Stepping-Stones to Knowledge for the Young . . .	3

Medicine and Surgery.

Brodie's Psychological Inquiries . . .	3
Bull's Hints to Mothers . . .	3
" Management of Children . . .	3
Copland's Dictionary of Medicine . . .	3
Cust's Invalid's Own Book . . .	3
Holland's Mental Physiology . . .	3
" Medical Notes and Reflections . . .	3
How to Nurse Sick Children . . .	3
Kesteven's Domestic Medicines . . .	3
Pereira's Materia Medica . . .	3
Reece's Medical Guide . . .	3
Richardson's Cold-water Cure . . .	3
West on Diseases of Infancy . . .	3

Miscellaneous Literature.

Bacon's (Lord) Works . . .	3
Brougham's (Lord) Acts and Bills . . .	3
Defence of <i>Edipsos of Faith</i> . . .	3
Eclipse of Faith . . .	3
Grg's Political and Social Essays . . .	3
Greyson's Select Correspondence . . .	3
Gurney's Evening Recreations . . .	3
Hasall's Adulterations Detected, &c. . .	3
Hayn's Book of Dignities . . .	3
Holland's Mental Physiology . . .	3

Hooker's Key . . .	3
Howitt's Run . . .	3
" Visits . . .	3
Hutton's 100 . . .	3
Jamieson's Co . . .	3
Jeffrey's (Lord) . . .	3
John's Land . . .	3
Last of the O . . .	3
Macauley's C . . .	3
" S . . .	3
Mackintosh's . . .	3
Maitland's Cl . . .	3
Martinson's M . . .	3
Moore's Char . . .	3
Percival's Eng . . .	3
Rich's Comp . . .	3
Riddle's Lati . . .	3
Rowton's Del . . .	3
Seaward's Na . . .	3
Sir Roger De . . .	3
Smith's (Rev . . .	3
Southey's Con . . .	3
" The . . .	3
Stephen's Ess . . .	3
Stow's Traini . . .	3
Thomson's La . . .	3
Townsend's St . . .	3
Yonge's Engli . . .	3
" Latin . . .	3
Zumpt's Lati . . .	3

Natural His.

Catlow's Popul . . .	3
Ephemera and . . .	3
Garratt's Marv . . .	3
Gosse's Natura . . .	3
Kirby and Spen . . .	3
Lee's Element . . .	3
Maunder's Nat . . .	3
Turton's Shells . . .	3
Van der Hoeve . . .	3
Waterton's Ess . . .	3
Youatt's The D . . .	3
" The H . . .	3

One-Volume Dictionaries.

Blaine's Rural . . .	3
Brande's Scient . . .	3
Copland's Diction . . .	3
Cressy's Civil En . . .	3
Gwillt's Archite . . .	3
Johnston's Geog . . .	3
Loudon's Agric . . .	3
" Rural . . .	3
" Gardes . . .	3
" Floris . . .	3
" Trees . . .	3
M'Culloch's Geo . . .	3
" Diction . . .	3
Murray's Encycl . . .	3
Sharp's British G . . .	3
Ure's Dictionary . . .	3
Webster's Domes . . .	3

Religious and

Amy Herbert . . .	3
Bloomfield's G . . .	3
Calvert's Wife's B . . .	3
Cleve Hall . . .	3
Conybeare's Ess . . .	3

of Greece . . . 24
 Historical Biography . . . 26
 on French History . . . 26
 Works . . . 28
 Lectures . . . 28
 Memoirs . . . 28
 of Greece . . . 27
 Notes . . . 28
 of England . . . 28
 Trials . . . 28
 orms . . . 28
 ges . . . 28
 History of the World . . . 31
 Court . . . 31
 Greatness . . . 33
 Ash Embassy . . . 33
 History . . . 33
Atlases.
 Atlas . . . 7 & 8
 and Atlases . . . 7 & 8
 al Gazetteer . . . 11
 Graphical Dictionary . . . 11
 y of Geography . . . 11
 oedia of Geography . . . 2
 cter . . . 2
 . . . 1
 . . . 1
 (he) . . . 3
 . . . 3
 . . . 3
 ntry Book . . . 3
 ildren's Year . . . 3
 . . . 3
 . . . 3
 . . . 3
 . . . 3
 Knowledge for the . . . 3
Surgery.
 cal Inquiries . . . 3
 thers . . . 3
 of Children . . . 3
 ry of Medicine . . . 3
 n Book . . . 3
 hysiology . . . 3
 otes and Reflections . . . 3
 Children . . . 3
 e Medicine . . . 3
 edica . . . 3
 ide . . . 3
 water Cure . . . 3
 f Infancy . . . 3
Literature.
 rks . . . 3
 Acts and Bills . . . 3
 f Faith . . . 3
 Social Essays . . . 3
 rrespondence . . . 3
 Recreations . . . 3
 onies Detected, &c. . . 3
 gistics . . . 3
 ysiology . . . 3

Hooker's Kew Guides . . . 13
 Howitt's Rural Life of England . . . 13
 " Visits to Remarkable Places . . . 13
 Hutton's 100 Years Ago . . . 14
 Jameson's Commonplace-Book . . . 14
 Jeffrey's (Lord) Contributions . . . 15
 John's Land of Silence and of Darkness . . . 15
 Last of the Old Squires . . . 22
 Macaulay's Critical and Hist. Essays . . . 17
 " Speeches . . . 18
 Mackintosh's Miscellaneous Works . . . 18
 Maitland's Church in the Catacombs . . . 18
 Martineau's Miscellanies . . . 19
 Moore's Church Cases . . . 21
 Pycroft's English Reading . . . 23
 Rich's Companion to Latin Dictionary . . . 23
 Riddle's Latin Dictionaries . . . 23
 Rowton's Debater . . . 24
 Seaward's Narrative of his Shipwreck . . . 24
 Sir Roger De Coverley . . . 25
 Smith's (Rev. Sydney) Works . . . 26
 Southey's Commonplace-Books . . . 26
 " The Doctor, &c. . . 26
 Stephen's Essays . . . 26
 Stow's Training System . . . 27
 Thomson's Laws of Thought . . . 28
 Townsend's State Trials . . . 28
 Yonge's English-Greek Lexicon . . . 32
 " Latin Grads . . . 32
 Zumpt's Latin Grammar . . . 32

Natural History in general.

Catlow's Popular Conchology . . . 8
 Ephemera and Young on the Salmon . . . 10
 Garratt's Marvels of Instinct . . . 11
 Gosse's Natural History of Jamaica . . . 11
 Kirby and Spence's Entomology . . . 15
 Lee's Elements of Natural History . . . 15
 Maunder's Natural History . . . 19
 Turton's Shells of the British Islands . . . 28
 Van der Hoeven's Handbook of Zoology . . . 31
 Waterton's Essays on Natural History . . . 31
 Youatt's The Dog . . . 32
 " The Horse . . . 32

One-Volume Encyclopedias and Dictionaries.

Blaine's Rural Sports . . . 6
 Brande's Science, Literature, and Art . . . 6
 Copland's Dictionary of Medicine . . . 9
 Cresy's Civil Engineering . . . 9
 Gwilt's Architecture . . . 11
 Johnston's Geographical Dictionary . . . 15
 London's Agriculture . . . 17
 " Rural Architecture . . . 17
 " Gardening . . . 17
 " Plants . . . 17
 " Trees and Shrubs . . . 17
 McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary . . . 16
 " Dictionary of Commerce . . . 16
 Murray's Encyclopedia of Geography . . . 32
 Sharp's British Gazetteer . . . 32
 Ure's Dictionary of Arts, &c. . . 31
 Webster's Domestic Economy . . . 32

Religious and Moral Works.

Amy Herbert . . . 25
 Bloomfield's Greek Testament . . . 8
 Calvert's Wife's Manual . . . 8
 Cleve Hall . . . 25
 Conybeare's Essays . . . 9

Conybeare and Howson's St. Paul . . . 9
 Cotton's Instructions in Christianity . . . 9
 Dale's Domestic Liturgy . . . 9
 Defence of *Eclipse of Faith* . . . 10
 Discipline . . . 10
 Earl's Daughter (The) . . . 25
 Eclipse of Faith . . . 10
 Englishman's Greek Concordance . . . 10
 " Heb. & Chald. Concord. . . 10
 Experience (The) of Life . . . 25
 Gertrude . . . 25
 Harrison's Light of the Forge . . . 12
 Hook's Lectures on Passion Week . . . 12
 Horne's Introduction to Scriptures . . . 13
 " Abridgment of ditto . . . 13
 Huc's Christianity in China . . . 14
 Humphreys's *Parables* Illuminated . . . 14
 Ivers, by the Author of *Amy Herbert* . . . 25
 Jameson's Sacred Legends . . . 14
 " " Monastic Legends . . . 14
 " " Legends of the Madonna . . . 14
 " " on Female Employment . . . 15
 Jeremy Taylor's Works . . . 25
 Katharine Ashton . . . 25
 König's Pictorial Life of Luther . . . 11
 Laneton's Parsonage . . . 25
 Letters to my Unknown Friends . . . 15
 " on Happiness . . . 15
 Lya Germanica . . . 7
 Macnaught on Inspiration . . . 7
 Maguire's Rome . . . 18
 Maitland's Church in the Catacombs . . . 18
 Margaret Percival . . . 25
 Martineau's Christian Life . . . 18
 " Hymns . . . 18
 Merivale's Christian Records . . . 19
 Milner's Church of Christ . . . 20
 Moore on the Use of the Body . . . 20
 " " Soul and Body . . . 20
 " " Man and his Motives . . . 20
 Morning Clouds . . . 21
 Neale's Closing Scene . . . 21
 Powell's Christianity without Judaism . . . 23
 " on the Claims of Revelation . . . 23
 Readings for Lent . . . 25
 " Confirmation . . . 25
 Riddle's Household Prayers . . . 24
 Robison's Lexicon to the Greek Testa-
 ment . . . 24
 Saints our Example . . . 24
 Sermon in the Mount . . . 24
 Sinclair's Journey of Life . . . 25
 Smith's (Sydney) Moral Philosophy . . . 25
 " (G. V.) Assyrian Prophecies . . . 26
 " (J.) Wesleyan Methodism . . . 25
 " (J.) Shipwreck of St. Paul . . . 26
 Southey's Life of Wesley . . . 26
 Stephn's Ecclesiastical Biography . . . 26
 Taylor's Loyola . . . 27
 " Wesley . . . 27
 Theologia Germanica . . . 7
 Thumb Bible (The) . . . 28
 Tomline's Introduction to the Bible . . . 28
 Turner's Sacred History . . . 28
 Young's Christ of History . . . 32
 " Mystery . . . 32

Poetry and the Drama.

Alkin's (Dr.) British Poets . . . 8
 Arnold's Merope . . . 8
 " Poems . . . 8
 Baillie's (Joanna) Poetical Works . . . 8
 Calvert's Wife's Manual . . . 8

De Vere's May Carols	10	Cecil's Stable Practice	8
Estcourt's Music of Creation	10	" Stud Farm	8
Fairy Family (The)	10	The Cricket-Field	9
Goldsmith's Poems, Illustrated	11	Davy's Fishing Excursions, 2 Series	10
L. E. L.'s Poetical Works	15	Ephemera on Angling	10
Linwood's Anthologia Oxoniensis	15	" Book of the Salmon	10
Lyra Germanica	17	Hawker's Young Sportsman	12
Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome	18	The Hunting-Field	12
MacDonald's Within and Without	18	Idle's Hints on Shooting	14
" Poems	18	Pocket and the Stud	12
Montgomery's Poetical Works	20	Practical Horsemanship	12
Moore's Poetical Works	20	Richardson's Horsemanship	23
" Selections (Illustrated)	20	Ronald's Fly-Fisher's Entomology	24
" Lalla Rookh	20	Stable Talk and Table Talk	12
" Irish Melodies	21	Stonhenge on the Greyhound	27
" National Melodies	21	Thacker's Course's Guide	27
" Songs and Ballads	20	The Stud, for Practical Purposes	12
Read's Poetical Works	24		
Shakespeare, by Bowdler	25		
Southey's Poetical Works	26		
" British Poets	26		
Thomson's Seasons, Illustrated	28		
Political Economy & Statistics.		Veterinary Medicine, &c.	
Dodd's Food of London	10	Cecil's Stable Practice	8
Greg's Political and Social Essays	11	" Stud Farm	8
McCulloch's Geog. Statist. &c. Dict.	18	Hunting-Field (The)	12
" Dictionary of Commerce	18	Miles's Horse-Shoeing	20
Willeh's Popular Tables	32	" on the Horse's Foot	12
		Pocket and the Stud	12
		Practical Horsemanship	12
		Richardson's Horsemanship	23
		Stable Talk and Table Talk	12
		Stud (The)	12
		Youatt's The Dog	32
		" The Horse	32
The Sciences in general and Mathematics.		Voyages and Travels.	
Arago's Meteorological Essays	5	Baker's Wanderings in Ceylon	5
" Popular Astronomy	5	Berth's African Travels	5
Bourne on the Screw Propeller	6	Berkeley's Forests of France	6
" a Catechism of Steam-Engine	6	Burton's East Africa	6
" Great Eastern Steamer	6	" Medina and Mecca	6
Boyd's Naval Cadet's Manual	6	Carlisle's Turkey and Greece	8
Brande's Dictionary of Science, &c.	6	Flemish Interiors	10
" Lectures on Organic Chemistry	7	Forester's Sardinia and Corsica	11
Creay's Civil Engineering	9	Hallora's Japan	11
De la Rive's Electricity	10	Hill's Travels in Siberia	12
Grove's Correlation of Physical Forces	11	Hinchliff's Travels in the Alps	12
Herschel's Outlines of Astronomy	12	Howitt's Art-Student in Munich	12
Holland's Mental Physiology	12	" (W.) Victoria	13
Humboldt's Aspects of Nature	14	Hue's Chinese Empire	15
" Cosmos	14	Hudson and Kennedy's Mont Blanc	14
Hunt on Light	14	Humboldt's Aspects of Nature	14
Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia	16	McClure's North-West Passage	22
Marcell's (Mrs.) Conversations	18	MacDougall's Voyage of the <i>Resolute</i>	22
Maury's Earth and Man	19	Osborn's Quedah	22
Morill's Elements of Psychology	21	Pfeiffer's Voyage round the World	22
Moseley's Engineering and Architecture	21	Quatrefages's Rambles of a Naturalist	22
Owen's Lectures on Comp. Anatomy	22	Scherzer's Central America	24
Pereira on Polarised Light	22	Seaward's Narrative	24
Peschel's Elements of Physics	22	Saow's Tierra del Fuogo	24
Phillips's Fossils of Cornwall	23	Spotliwood's Eastern Russia	25
" Mineralogy	23	Von Tempky's Mexico and Guatemala	31
" Guide to Geology	23	Weid's Vacations in Ireland	32
Portlock's Geology of Londonderry	23	" United States and Canada	32
Powell's Unity of Worlds	23		
" Christianity without Judaism	23		
" Order of Nature	23		
Smee's Electro-Metallurgy	25		
Steam-Engine (The)	25		
		Works of Fiction.	
		Cruikshank's Falstaff	9
		Howitt's Tallangetta	11
		Macdonald's Villa Verocchio	11
		Melville's Confidence-Man	19
		Moore's Epicurean	21
		Sir Roger De Coverley	21
		Sketches (The), Three Tales	25
		Southey's The Doctor, &c.	26
		Trollope's Barchester Towers	26
		" Warden	26

Rural Sports.

Baker's Rifle and Hound in Ceylon	5
Berkeley's Forests of France	6
Blaine's Dictionary of Sports	6

NEW V
LONGMAN

Miss Acton's
for Private Fas
System of Eas
carefully-Leste
Principles of I
eminent writer
possible applic
revised and en
Plates, compr
Woodcuts. Fe

Acton's Engli
Domestic Use,
every grade: C
and most min
Learner, and
many varieties
of the present
and its Conseq
proved Baking
tions establish
price 4s. 6d.

Aikin — Sele
British Poets
Beattie. With
tical Prefaces
Edition, with
AIKIN; consist
tions from mo
price 18s.

Arago (F.)—B
tinguished Scie
by Admiral W.
F.R.S., &c.; the
M.A.; and R.E.
F.R.A.S. Svo. 1

Arago's Meteo
With an Introdu
BOLD, Transl
Intendence of L
K.A., Treasurer

Arago's Popu
Translated and
W. H. SMYTH, D
BERT GRANT, M.
VOLUME. Vol. I
Woodcuts, 21s.

Barth.—Travels and Discoveries

In North and Central Africa: Being the Journal of an Expedition undertaken under the auspices of Her Britannic Majesty's Government in the Years 1849—1855. By HENRY BARTH, Ph.D., D.C.L., Fellow of the Royal Geographical and Asiatic Societies, &c. Vols. I. to III., with 11 Maps, 100 Engravings on Wood, and 36 Illustrations in tinted Lithography, 68s. — Vols. IV. and V., completing the work, are in the press.

Baydon's Art of Valuing Rents

and Tillages, and Claims of Tenants upon Quitting Farms, at both Michaelmas and Lady-day; as revised by Mr. DONALDSON. *Seventh Edition*, enlarged and adapted to the Present Time: With the Principles and Mode of Valuing Land and other Property for Parochial Assessment and Enfranchisement of Copyholds, under the recent Acts of Parliament. By ROBERT BAKER, Land-Agent and Valuer. 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

A Month in the Forests of France.

By the Hon. GRANTLEY F. BEEKELEY, Author of *Reminiscences of a Huntsman*. Post 8vo. with 2 Etchings by John Leech, price 8s. 6d. cloth.

Black's Practical Treatise on

Brewing, based on Chemical and Economical Principles: With Formulae for Public Brewers, and Instructions for Private Families. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Blaine's Encyclopædia of Rural

Sports; or, a complete Account, Historical, Practical, and Descriptive, of Hunting, Shooting, Fishing, Racing, and other Field Sports and Athletic Amusements of the present day. New Edition, revised by HARRY HIRCOVER, EPHREMA, and Mr. A. GRAHAM. With upwards of 800 Woodcuts. 8vo. 50s.

Blair's Chronological and Historical

Tables, from the Creation to the Present Time: With Additions and Corrections from the most authentic Writers; including the Computation of St. Paul, as connecting the Period from the Exode to the Temple. Under the revision of SIR HENRY ELLIS, K.H. Imperial 8vo. 21s. 6d. half-morocco.

Boyd.—A Manual for Naval

Cadets. Published with the sanction and approval of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. By JOHN McNEILL BOYD, Captain, R.N. With Compass-Signals in Colours, and 236 Woodcuts. Fcp. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Bloomfield.—The Greek Testa-

ment: with copious English Notes, Critical, Philological, and Explanatory. Especially adapted to the use of Theological Students and Ministers. By the Rev. S. T. BLOOMFIELD, D.D., F.S.A. Ninth Edition, revised. 2 vols. 8vo. with Map, £2. 8s.

Dr. Bloomfield's College & School

Edition of the Greek Testament: With brief English Notes, chiefly Philological and Explanatory. Especially formed for use in Colleges and the Public Schools. Seventh Edition, improved; with Map and Index. Fcp. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Dr. Bloomfield's College & School

Lexicon to the Greek Testament. New Edition, carefully revised. Fcp. 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

Bourne.—A Treatise on the

Steam Engine, in its Application to Mines, Mills, Steam-Navigation, and Railways. By the Artisan Club. Edited by JOHN BOURNE, C.E. New Edition, with 33 Steel Plates, and 349 Wood Engravings. 4to. 27s.

Bourne's Catechism of the Steam

Engine in its various Applications to Mines, Mills, Steam Navigation, Railways, and Agriculture; With Practical Instructions for the Manufacture and Management of Engines of every class. Fourth Edition, enlarged; with 39 Woodcuts. Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

Bourne.—A Treatise on the

Screw Propeller: With various Suggestions of Improvement. By JOHN BOURNE, C.E. New Edition, thoroughly revised and corrected; with 20 large Plates and numerous Woodcuts. 4to. 38s.

Bourne.—The Great Eastern

Steamer. By JOHN BOURNE, C.E., Editor of the Artisan Club's *Treatise on the Steam-Engine*. 4to. with Plates and Engravings on Wood. [Just ready.

Brande.—A Dictionary of Science,

Literature, and Art; comprising the History, Description, and Scientific Principles of every Branch of Human Knowledge; with the Derivation and Definition of all the Terms in general use. Edited by W. T. BRANDE, F.R.S., and E.; assisted by Dr. J. CAVIUS. Third Edition, revised and corrected; with numerous Woodcuts. 8vo. 60s.

Professor

Organic Chemistry, in Calico Printing the Presser &c., delivered by the Royal permission, by J. SCOTT Woodcuts, 4

Brewer.—A

and Geographical History of the present Time: Sixteen Coloured Chronological Memoirs. M.A., Professor of Literature in the Second Edition. Royal 8vo. 1

Brodie.—P

ries, in a Series, to illustrate the Organisation. By Sir BEN. Third Edition

Lord Brough

With an Appendix and Remarks on the American War. By Sir JOHN E. Recorder of W

Bull.—The

ment of Children. By T. of the Royal Society. Formerly Physic. Finsbury Middle Edition. Fcp.

Dr. T. Bull's

the Management of the Period of Lying-in Room. Popular Errors on Subjects, &c.; a New Edition.

Buckingham.

of James Silk B. his Voyages, Speculations, &c. frankly and faithfully Characteristic 8 Vols. I. and II.

the Greek Testa-
ment. English Notes,
and Explanatory
to the use of Theo-
logical Ministers. By the
Rev. J. W. F. FIELD, D.D., F.S.A.
Revised. 2 vols. 8vo.

College & School
Bible Testament: With
Notes, chiefly Philological,
and especially formed
for the use of the Public Schools.
Improved; with Map
of the Holy Land. 7s. 6d.

College & School
Bible Testament. New
Edition. Revised. Fcp. 8vo.

Treatise on the
Application of the
Steam Engine to
Navigation, and
Artisan Club. Edited
by J. C. E. New Edition,
with 349 Woodcuts,
and 349 Woodcuts.
7s. 6d.

Principles of the Steam
Engine: Applications to
Navigation, Railways,
and the Manufacture
of Steam Engines of every class,
enlarged; with 39
Woodcuts. 7s. 6d.

Treatise on the
Steam Engine, with
various Supplements.
By JOHN S. NEWBURY.
New Edition, thor-
oughly corrected; with
many numerous Wood-

Great Eastern
Railway. By JOHN
S. NEWBURY, C.E.
Artisan Club's Treatise
on the Steam Engine.
4to. with Plates.
Wood. [Just ready.]

Dictionary of Sci-
ence and Art; comprising
the History, and Scientific
Description, of the
Branches of Human
Knowledge, and the
Derivation and
Etymology of the
Terms in general
Use. By J. B. B. B.
Revised and corrected;
with 1000 Woodcuts. 8vo. 60s.

Professor Brande's Lectures on Organic Chemistry, as applied to Manufactures, including Dyeing, Bleaching, Calico Printing, Sugar Manufacture, the Preservation of Wood, Tanning, &c., delivered before the Members of the Royal Institution. Arranged, by permission, from the Lecturer's Notes, by J. SCOTT BURNES, M.B. Fcp. 8vo. with Woodcuts, 7s. 6d.

Brewer.—An Atlas of History and Geography, from the Commencement of the Christian Era to the Present Time: Comprising a Series of Sixteen Coloured Maps, arranged in Chronological Order, with Illustrative Memoirs. By the Rev. J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English History and Literature in King's College, London. Second Edition, revised and corrected. Royal 8vo. 12s. 6d. half-bound.

Brodie.—Psychological Inquiries, in a Series of Essays intended to illustrate the Influence of the Physical Organization on the Mental Faculties. By SIR BENJAMIN C. BRODIE, Bart. Third Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Lord Brougham's Acts and Bills: With an Analytical Review of them, and Remarks upon their Results touching the Amendment of the Law. By SIR JOHN E. EARLE WILMOT, Bart., Recorder of Warwick. Royal 8vo.

Bull.—The Maternal Management of Children in Health and Disease. By T. BULL, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Physicians; formerly Physician-Accoucheur to the Finsbury Midwifery Institution. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Dr. T. Bull's Hints to Mothers on the Management of their Health during the Period of Pregnancy and in the Lying-in Room: With an Exposure of Popular Errors in connexion with those subjects, &c.; and Hints upon Nursing. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Buckingham.—Autobiography of James Silk Buckingham: including his Voyages, Travels, Adventures, Speculations, Successes, and Failures, frankly and faithfully narrated; with Characteristic Sketches of Public Men. Vols. I. and II. post 8vo. 21s.

Bunsen.—Christianity and Mankind, their Beginnings and Prospects. By CHRISTIAN CHARLES JOSIAS BUNSEN, D.D., D.C.L., D.Ph. Being a New Edition, corrected, re-modelled, and extended, of *Hippolytus and His Age*. 7 vols. 8vo. £5. 5s.

* * * This Second Edition of the *Hippolytus* is composed of three distinct works, which may be had separately, as follows:—

1. *Hippolytus and his Age; or, the Beginnings and Prospects of Christianity*. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 10s.
2. *Outline of the Philosophy of Universal History applied to Language and Religion; containing an Account of the Alphabetical Conferences*. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 13s.
3. *Analecta Ante-Nicena*. 3 vols. 8vo. price £2. 2s.

Bunsen.—Lyra Germanica: Hymns for the Sundays and Chief Festivals of the Christian Year. Translated from the German by CATHERINE WINKWORTH. Fifth Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

* * * This selection of German Hymns has been made from a collection published in Germany by the Chevalier BUNSEN; and forms a companion volume to

Theologia Germanica: Which setteth forth many fair lineaments of Divine Truth, and saith very lofty and lovely things touching a Perfect Life. Translated by SUSANNA WINKWORTH. With a Preface by the Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY; and a Letter by Chevalier BUNSEN. Third Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Bunsen.—Egypt's Place in Universal History: An Historical Investigation, in Five Books. By C. C. J. BUNSEN, D.C.L., D.Ph. Translated from the German by C. H. COTTELL, Esq., M.A. With many Illustrations. Vol. I. 8vo. 28s.; Vol. II. 8vo. 30s.

Burton (J. H.).—The History of Scotland from the Revolution to the Extinction of the last Jacobite Insurrection (1689—1748). By JOHN HILL BURTON. 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.

Bishop S. Butler's Sketch of Modern and Ancient Geography. New Edition, thoroughly revised, with such Alterations introduced as continually progressive Discoveries and the latest Information have rendered necessary. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Bishop S. Butler's General Atlas of Modern and Ancient Geography: comprising Fifty-two full-coloured Maps; with complete Indices. New Edition; nearly all re-engraved, enlarged, and greatly improved. Edited by the Author's Son. Royal 4to. 2ts. half-bound.

Separately { The Modern Atlas of 28 full-coloured Maps. Royal 8vo. price 12s.
The Ancient Atlas of 24 full-coloured Maps. Royal 8vo. price 12s.

Burton.—First Footsteps in East Africa; or, an Exploration of Harar. By RICHARD F. BURTON, Captain, Bombay Army. With Maps and coloured Plate. 8vo. 18s.

Burton.—Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to El Medinah and Meccah. By RICHARD F. BURTON, Captain, Bombay Army. Second Edition, revised; with coloured Plates and Woodcuts. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 24s.

The Cabinet Lawyer: A Popular Digest of the Laws of England, Civil and Criminal; with a Dictionary of Law Terms, Maxims, Statutes, and Judicial Antiquities; Correct Tables of Assessed Taxes, Stamp Duties, Excise Licenses, and Post-Horse Duties; Post-Office Regulations; and Prison Discipline. 17th Edition, comprising the Public Acts of the Session 1857. Fcp. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Cabinet Gazetteer: A Popular Exposition of All the Countries of the World: their Government, Population, Revenues, Commerce, and Industries; Agricultural, Manufactured, and Mineral Products; Religion, Laws, Manners, and Social State: With brief Notices of their History and Antiquities. By the Author of *The Cabinet Lawyer*. Fcp. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth; or 18s. calf.

Calendar of English State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of James I., 1603—1610 (comprising the Papers relating to the Gunpowder Plot), preserved in the State Paper Department of H.M. Public Record Office. Edited by MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN, Author of *The Lives of the Princesses of England, &c.*, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, and with the sanction of H.M. Secretary of State for the Home Department. Imperial 8vo. price 15s.

Calendar of English State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reigns of Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth, 1547—1580, preserved in the State-Paper Department of Her Majesty's Public Record Office. Edited by ROBERT LEMOS, Esq., F.S.A., under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, and with the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department. Imperial 8vo. 15s.

Calvert.—The Wife's Manual; or, Prayers, Thoughts, and Songs on Several Occasions of a Matron's Life. By the Rev. W. CALVERT, M.A. Ornamented from Designs by the Author in the style of *Queen Elizabeth's Prayer-Book*. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Carlisle (Lord).—A Diary in Turkish and Greek Waters. By the Right Hon. the EARL OF CARLISLE. Fifth Edition. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Catlow.—Popular Conchology; or, the Shell Cabinet arranged according to the Modern System: With a detailed Account of the Animals, and a complete Descriptive List of the Families and Genera of Recent and Fossil Shells. By AGNES CATLOW. Second Edition, much improved; with 466 Woodcut Illustrations. Post 8vo. 14s.

Cecil.—The Stud Farm; or, Hints on Breeding Horses for the Turf, the Chase, and the Road. Addressed to Breeders of Race-Horses and Hunters, Landed Proprietors, and especially to Tenant Farmers. By CECIL. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Cecil's Stable Practice; or, Hints on Training for the Turf, the Chase, and the Road; with Observations on Racing and Hunting, Wasting, Race-Riding, and Handicapping: Addressed to Owners of Racers, Hunters, and other Horses, and to all who are concerned in Racing, Steeple-Chasing, and Fox-Hunting. Fcp. 8vo. with Plate, 5s.

Chapman.—History of Gustavus Adolphus, and of the Thirty Years' War up to the King's Death: With some Account of its Conclusion by the Peace of Westphalia, in 1648. By R. CHAPMAN, M.A., Vicar of Letherhead. 8vo. with Plans, 12s. 6d.

Chevrenl Om
Contrast of Conditions to the Interior Deco-
rations, Mosaics, Staining, Cal-
Printing, Landscape and
&c. Translated
Second Edition
8vo. 10s. 6d.

Connolly.—
Sappers and
Services of the
at the Siege of
CONNOLLY, Q
Engineers,
and enlarged;
2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

Conybearc a
Life and Epist
prising a coun
Apostle, and
Epistles inse
Order. By the
M.A.; and th
M.A. Second
corrected; w
Woodcuts, and
crown 8vo. 31s.

*. The Original
nerous Illustration
—may also be had

Conybearc. —
satirical and Se
Additions, from
By the Rev. W
late Fellow of
bridge. 8vo. 1

Dr. Copland
Practical Medic
ral Pathology, of
ment of Disca
and the Disord
to Climates, to
Epochs of Life
proved Formu
recommended,
price 23; and P
each.

*. Part XIX.,
nearly ready.

Cotton.—Ins
Doctrine and P
Intended chiefly
Confirmation.
M. A. 18mo. 2s.

ish State Papers,
of the Reigns of Ed-
Elizabeth, 1547—1580,
State-Paper Depart-
ment's Public Record
By ROBERT LEMON,
under the direction of the
Secretary of the
Department. In-

Wife's Manual;
Prayers, Hymns, and Songs on
of a Matron's Life.
By MRS. M. A. ORMAN,
Author of the Author in
Elizabeth's Prayer-
book. Crown 8vo.

— A Diary in
of the Waters. By the
LORD OF CARLISLE.
Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

ar Conchology;
net arranged accord-
ing to the System: With a
description of the Animals, and a
List of the Families.
Recent and Fossil
By G. S. CATLOW. Second
Edition. Crown 8vo. 11s.

and Farm; or,
Horses for the Turf,
Road, and Race-Courses,
and Race-Horses and
Proprietors, and Farm-
ers. By CACTI.

etice; or, Hints
for the Turf, the Chase, and
Observations on Racing,
Hunting, Race-Riding,
and other Amusements.
Addressed to
Hunters, and other
who are concerned
in the Chase, and Fox-
hunting. With Plate, 5s.

ry of Gustavus
the Thirty Years'
War: Death: With
a Conclusion by the
Author, in 1643. By R.
Car of Leatherhead.
6d.

Chevreul On the Harmony and
Contrast of Colours, and their Applica-
tions to the Arts: Including Painting,
Interior Decoration, Tapestries, Car-
pets, Mosaics, Coloured Glazing, Paper-
Staining, Calico-Printing, Letterpress-
Printing, Map-Colouring, Dress,
Landscape and Flower-Gardening, &c.
&c. Translated by CHARLES MARTEL.
Second Edition; with 4 Plates. Crown
8vo. 10s. 6d.

Connolly.—History of the Royal
Sappers and Miners: Including the
Services of the Corps in the Crimea and
at the Siege of Sebastopol. By T. W. J.
CONNOLLY, Quartermaster of the Royal
Engineers. Second Edition, revised
and enlarged; with 17 coloured Plates.
2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

Conybeare and Howson.—The
Life and Epistles of Saint Paul: Com-
prising a complete Biography of the
Apostle, and a Translation of his
Epistles inserted in Chronological
Order. By the Rev. W. J. CONYBEARE,
M.A.; and the Rev. J. S. HOWSON,
M.A. Second Edition, revised and
corrected; with several Maps and
Woodcuts, and 4 Plates. 2 vols. square
crown 8vo. 31s. 6d.

*. The Original Edition, with more
numerous Illustrations, in 2 vols. 4to. price 48s.
—may also be had.

Conybeare. — Essays. Ecclesi-
astical and Social: Reprinted, with
Additions, from the *Edinburgh Review*.
By the Rev. W. J. CONYBEARE, M.A.
late Fellow of Trinity College, Cam-
bridge. 8vo. 12s.

Dr. Copland's Dictionary of
Practical Medicine: Comprising Gene-
ral Pathology, the Nature and Treat-
ment of Diseases, Morbid Structures,
and the Disorders especially incidental
to Climates, to Sex, and to the different
Epochs of Life; with numerous ap-
proved Formulae of the Medicines
recommended. Vols. I. and II. 8vo.
price 23; and Parts X. to XVIII. 4s. 6d.
each.

*. Part XIX., completing the work, is
nearly ready.

Cotton.—Instructions in the
Doctrine and Practice of Christianity.
Intended chiefly as an Introduction to
Confirmation. By G. E. L. COTTON,
M.A. 18mo. 2s. 6d.

Cresy's Encyclopædia of Civil
Engineering, Historical, Theoretical,
and Practical. Illustrated by upwards
of 3,000 Woodcuts. Second Edition,
revised and brought down to the
Present Time in a Supplement, com-
prising Metropolitan Water-Supply,
Drainage of Towns, Railways, Cubical
Proportion, Brick and Iron Construc-
tion, Iron Screw Piles, Tubular Bridges,
&c. 8vo. 63s. The SUPPLEMENT sepa-
rately, 10s. 6d.

The Cricket-Field; or, the
Science and History of the Game of
Cricket. By the Author of *Principles*
of Scientific Bating. Second Edition
greatly improved; with Plates and
Woodcuts. Fep. 8vo. 5s.

Crosse;—Memorials. Scientific
and Literary, of Andrew Crosse, the
Electrician. Edited by Mrs. CROSSE.
Post 8vo. 9s. 6d.

Cruikshank.—The Life of Sir
John Falstaff, illustrated by George
Cruikshank. With a Biography of the
Knight, from authentic sources, by
ROBERT B. BROUGH, Esq. Royal 8vo.
In course of publication monthly, and
to be completed in 10 Numbers, each
containing 2 Plates, price 1s. The first
7 Numbers are now ready.

Lady Cust's Invalid's Book.—
The Invalid's Own Book: A Collection
of Recipes from various Books and
various Countries. By the Honour-
able LADY CUST. Second Edition. Fep.
8vo. 2s. 6d.

Dale.—The Domestic Liturgy
and Family Chaplain, in Two Parts:
PART I. Church Services adapted for
Domestic Use, with Prayers for Every
Day of the Week, selected from the
Book of Common Prayer; PART II. an
appropriate Sermon for Every Sunday
in the Year. By the Rev. THOMAS
DALE, M.A., Canon Residentiary of
St. Paul's. Second Edition. Post 4to.
21s. cloth; 31s. 6d. calf; or £2. 10s.
morocco.

Separately { THE FAMILY CHAPLAIN, 12s.
THE DOMESTIC LITURGY,
10s. 6d.

Delabeche.—Report on the Geo-
logy of Cornwall, Devon, and West
Somerset. By Sir H. T. DELABECHE,
F.R.S. With Maps, Plates, and Wood-
cuts. 8vo. 11s.

- Davy (Dr. J.)—The Angler and his Friend; or, Piscatory Colloquies and Fishing Excursions.** By JOHN DAVY, M.D., F.R.S., &c. Fcp. 8vo. 6s.
- The Angler in the Lake District; or, Piscatory Colloquies and Fishing Excursions in Westmoreland and Cumberland.** By JOHN DAVY, M.D., F.R.S., &c. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. 6d.
- De la Rive.—A Treatise on Electricity in Theory and Practice.** By A. DE LA RIVE, Professor in the Academy of Geneva. Translated for the Author by C. V. WALKER, F.R.S., in Three Volumes; with numerous Woodcuts, Vol. I. 18s.; Vol. II. 28s.—Vol. III. is in the press.
- De Vere.—May Carols.** By AUBREY DE VERE, Author of *The Search after Prosperine*, &c. Fcp. 8vo. price 5s.
- Discipline.** By the Author of "Letters to my Unknown Friends," &c. Second Edition, enlarged. 18mo. price 2s. 6d.
- Dodd.—The Food of London: A Sketch of the chief Varieties, Sources of Supply, probable Quantities, Modes of Arrival, Processes of Manufacture, suspected Adulteration, and Machinery of Distribution of the Food for a Community of Two Millions and a Half.** By GEORGE DODD, Author of *British Manufactures*, &c. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.
- Estcourt.—Music the Voice of Harmony in Creation.** Selected and arranged by MARY JANE ESTCOURT. Fcp. 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- The Eclipse of Faith; or, a Visit to a Religious Sceptic.** 8th Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.
- Defence of The Eclipse of Faith,** by its Author: Being a rejoinder to Professor Newman's *Essay*: including a full Examination of that Writer's Criticism on the Character of Christ; and a Chapter on the Aspects and Pretensions of Modern Deism. Second Edition, revised. Post 8vo. 5s. 6d.
- The Englishman's Greek Concordance of the New Testament: Being an Attempt at a Verbal Connexion between the Greek and the English Texts: including a Concordance to the Proper Names, with Indexes, Greek-English and English-Greek.** New Edition, with a new Index. Royal 8vo. 42s.
- The Englishman's Hebrew and Chaldee Concordance of the Old Testament: Being an Attempt at a Verbal Connexion between the Original and the English Translations; with Indexes, a List of the Proper Names and their Occurrences, &c.** 2 vols. royal 8vo. £3. 13s. 6d.; large paper, 24. 14s. 6d.
- Ephemera's Handbook of Angling; teaching Fly-fishing, Trolling, Bottom-Fishing, Salmon-Fishing; with the Natural History of River-Fish, and the best Modes of Catching them.** Third Edition, corrected and improved; with Woodcuts. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.
- Ephemera.—The Book of the Salmon: Comprising the Theory, Principles, and Practice of Fly-Fishing for Salmon; Lists of good Salmon Flies for every good River in the Empire; the Natural History of the Salmon, its Habits described, and the best way of artificially Breeding it.** By EPHEMERA; assisted by ANDREW YOUNG. Fcp. 8vo. with coloured Plates, 14s.
- Fairbairn.—Useful Information for Engineers: Being a Series of Lectures delivered to the Working Engineers of Yorkshire and Lancashire. With Appendices, containing the Results of Experimental Inquiries into the Strength of Materials, the Causes of Boiler Explosions, &c.** By WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, F.R.S., F.G.S. Second Edition; with numerous Plates and Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.
- The Fairy Family: A Series of Ballads and Metrical Tales illustrating the Fairy Mythology of Europe.** With Frontispiece and Pictorial Title. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.
- Fischer (Dr. K.)—Francis Bacon of Verulam: Realistic Philosophy and its Age.** By KUWO FISCHER. Translated from the German with the Author's sanction by JOHN OXENFORD. Post 8vo. 9s. 6d.
- Flemish Interiors.** By the Author of *A Glance behind the Grilles of Religious Houses in France*. Fcp. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Forester.—Islands of the North. By THOMAS FORESTER, Esq. Illustrations by R. A. IMPELLI.

Garratt.— of Instinct; of Life. By G. GARRATT. 2 vols. 12mo.

Gilbert.— on Banking. By GILBERT F. GILBERT. 2 vols. 12mo.

Gilbert.— a Familiar Reasoning. 5th Edition. 12mo.

Gleig.—Essays. Historical, &c. Edited by GLEIG, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo.

The Position of Goldsmith, Esq. Illustrated from Design. Etching. Cloth, 2s.

Gosse.— in Jamaica. With Plates.

Green.— of England. EVERETT GREEN. 2 vols. post 8vo. complete sets.

Mr. W. R. Political and debated chiefly. 2 vols. 8vo. 2s.

Forester.—Travels in the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia. By THOMAS FORESTER, Author of *Rambles in Norway*. With numerous coloured Illustrations and Woodcuts, from Sketches made during the Tour by Lieutenant-Colonel M. A. BIDDULPH, R.A. Imperial 8vo. [In the press.]

Garratt.—*Marvels and Mysteries of Instinct; or, Curiosities of Animal Life.* By GEORGE GARRATT. *Second Edition*, revised and improved; with a Frontispiece. Fcp. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Gilbart.—*A Practical Treatise on Banking.* By JAMES WILLIAM GILBERT, F.R.S., General Manager of the London and Westminster Bank. *Sixth Edition*, revised and enlarged. 2 vols. 12mo. Portrait, 16s.

Gilbart.—*Logic for the Million: a Familiar Exposition of the Art of Reasoning.* By J. W. GILBERT, F.R.S. 5th Edition; with Portrait of the Author. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Gleig.—*Essays, Biographical, Historical, and Miscellaneous,* contributed chiefly to the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews.* By the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, M.A., Chaplain-General to the Forces, and Prebendary of St. Paul's. 2 vols. 8vo. [In the press.]

The Poetical Works of Oliver Goldsmith. Edited by BOLTON CORNEY, Esq. Illustrated by Wood Engravings, from Designs by Members of the Etching Club. Square crown 8vo. cloth, 2s.; morocco, 2l. 16s.

Gosse.—*A Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica.* By P. H. GOSSE, Esq. With Plates. Post 8vo. 14s.

Green.—*Lives of the Princesses of England.* By Mrs. MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN, Editor of the *Lettres of Royal and Illustrious Ladies.* With numerous Portraits. Complete in 3 vols. post 8vo. 10s. 6d. each.—Any Volume may be had separately, to complete sets.

Mr. W. R. Greg's Essays on Political and Social Science, contributed chiefly to the *Edinburgh Review.* 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

Greyson.—*Selections from the Correspondence of H. E. GREYSON, Esq.* Edited by the Author of *The Eclipses of Fifth.* 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 12s.

Grove.—*The Correlation of Physical Forces.* By W. R. GROVE, O.C., M.A., F.R.S., &c. *Third Edition.* 8vo. 7s.

Gurney.—*St. Louis and Henri IV.: Being a Second Series of Historical Sketches.* By the Rev. JOHN H. GURNEY, M.A., Rector of St. Mary's, Marylebone. Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

Evening Recreations; or, Samples from the Lecture-Room. Edited by Rev. J. H. GURNEY, M.A. Crown 8vo. 6s.

Gwilt's Encyclopædia of Architecture, Historical, Theoretical, and Practical. By JOSEPH GWILT. With more than 1,000 Wood Engravings, from Designs by J. S. GWILT. Third Edition. 8vo. 42s.

Halloran.—*Eight Months' Journal kept on board one of H.M. Sloops of War, during Visits to Loochoo, Japan, and Pooto.* By ALFRED HALLO- RAN, Master, R.N. With Etchings and Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Hare (Archdeacon).—*The Life of Luther in Forty-eight Historical Engravings.* By GUSTAV KÖNIG. With Explanations by Archdeacon HARE and SUSANNAH WINKWORTH. Fcp. 4to. 28s.

Harford.—*Life of Michael Angelo Buonarroti: With Translations of many of his Poems and Letters; also Memoirs of Savonarola, Raphael, and Vittoria Colonna.* By JOHN S. HARFORD, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., Member of the Academy of Painting of St. Luke at Rome, and of the Roman Archaeological Society. With Portrait and Plates. 2 vols. 8vo. 25s.

Illustrations, Architectural and Pictorial, of the Genius of Michael Angelo Buonarroti. With Descriptions of the Plates, by the Commentatore CANINA; C. R. COCKERELL, Esq., R.A.; and J. S. HARFORD, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S. Folio, 78s. 6d. half-bound.

- Harrison.**—*The Light of the Forge*; or, Counsels from the Sick-Bed of E.M. By the Rev. W. HARRISON, M.A., Domestic Chaplain to the Duchess of Cambridge. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.
- Harry Hieover.**—*Stable Talk and Table Talk*; or, Spectacles for Young Sportsmen. By HARRY HIEOVER. New Edition, 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait, 21s.
- Harry Hieover.**—*The Hunting-Field*. By HARRY HIEOVER. With Two Plates. Fcp. 8vo. 5s. half-bound.
- Harry Hieover.**—*Practical Horsemanship*. By HARRY HIEOVER. Second Edition; with 2 Plates. Fcp. 8vo. 5s. half-bound.
- Harry Hieover.**—*The Pocket and the Stud*; or, Practical Hints on the Management of the Stable. By HARRY HIEOVER. Second Edition; with Portrait of the Author. Fcp. 8vo. 5s. half-bound.
- Harry Hieover.**—*The Stud, for Practical Purposes and Practical Men*: Being a Guide to the Choice of a Horse for use more than for show. By HARRY HIEOVER. With 2 Plates. Fcp. 8vo. 5s. half-bound.
- Hassall.**—*A History of the British Fresh Water Alga*; including Descriptions of the Desmids and Diatomaceae. With upwards of 100 Plates of Figures, illustrating the various Species. By ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D. 2 vols. 8vo. with 168 Plates, £1. 15s.
- Hassall.**—*Adulterations Detected*; or, Plain Instructions for the Discovery of Frauds in Food and Medicine. By ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D. Lond., Analyst of *The Laxcel Sanitary Commission*, and Author of the Reports of that Commission published under the title of *Food and its Adulterations* (which may also be had, in 8vo. price 25s.). With 225 Illustrations, engraved on Wood. Crown 8vo. 17s. 6d.
- Col. Hawker's Instructions to Young Sportsmen** in all that relates to Guns and Shooting. 10th Edition, revised and brought down to the Present by the Author's son, Major P. HAWKER. With a Portrait of the Author, and numerous Plates and Engravings. 8vo. 21s.
- Haydn's Book of Dignities**: Containing Rolls of the Official Personages of the British Empire, Civil, Ecclesiastical, Judicial, Military, Naval, and Municipal, from the Earliest Periods to the Present Time. Together with the Sovereigns of Europe, from the Foundation of their respective States; the Peerage and Nobility of Great Britain, &c. Being a New Edition, improved and continued, of Beaton's Political Index. 8vo. 25s.
- Sir John Herschel.**—*Essays* from the *Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews*, with Addresses and other Pieces. By Sir JOHN F. W. HERSCHEL, Bart., K.H., M.A. 8vo. 18s.
- Sir John Herschel.**—*Outlines of Astronomy*. By Sir JOHN F. W. HERSCHEL, Bart., K.H., M.A. New Edition; with Plates and Woodcuts. 8vo. 18s.
- Hill.**—*Travels in Siberia*. By S. S. HILL, Esq., Author of *Travels on the Shores of the Baltic*. With a large Map of European and Asiatic Russia. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.
- Hinchliff.**—*Summer Months among the Alps*: With the Ascent of Monte Rosa. By THOS. W. HINCHLIFF, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. With 4 tinted Views, and 3 Maps. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.
- Hints on Etiquette and the Usages of Society**: With a Glance at Bad Habits. New Edition, revised (with Additions) by a Lady of Rank. Fcp. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
- Holland.**—*Medical Notes and Reflections*. By Sir HENRY HOLLAND, M.D., F.R.S., &c., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen and Duke of Albert. Third Edition. 8vo. 12s.
- Holland.**—*Chapters on Mental Physiology*. By Sir HENRY HOLLAND, Bart., F.R.S., &c. Founded chiefly on Chapters contained in the First and Second Editions of *Medical Notes and Reflections* by the same Author. 8vo. price 10s. 6d.
- Hook.**—*The Last Days of Our Lord's Ministry*: A Course of Lectures on the principal Events of Passion Week. By the Rev. W. F. HOOK, D.D. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

Hooker.—*Popular Gardens*. JACKSON TOR. 16s.

Hooker.—*Botany of Useful Products*. GARDENS. BOOKS, 29 Woodc.

Hooker's Flora; or Flower Seventh Correction Illustrative of the Ferns. F.R.S. WALKER. 12mo. with Plates col.

Horne's Critical Sermons, revised, corrected, and presented by T. HART Author; D.D. of the LL.D.; and LL.D. W and Facsimile.

•• The F separately, as Vol. I.—A the Geometrical Preservation, Scriptures. I

Vol. II.—T considered; V pretation; and Vol. III.—T

Vol. III.—T ph and Antiqu B. D.

Vol. IV.—T Criticism of the T. H. Horne written, and by S. P. Trege

Horne.—*duction to the Rev. T. New Editions.* 12s.

of Dignities: of the Official Person- Empire, Civil, Ec- tial, Military, Naval, om the Earliest Per- Time. Together ns of Europe, from of their respective age and Nobility of Being a New Ed- and continued, of Index. 8vo. 25s.

schel. — *Essays* and *Quarterly* addresses and other. JOHN F. W. HER- M.A. 8vo. 18s.

el.—*Outlines of* Sir JOHN F. W. K.H., M.A. New notes and Woodcuts.

n Siberia. By author of *Travels on* etc. With a large and Asiatic Russia.

amer Months With the Ascent of OS. W. HINCHLIFF, Barrister-at-Law, and 3 Maps. Post

ette and the With a Glance at Edition, revised a Lady of Rank.

al Notes and HENRY HOLLAND, Physician in Ocul- and Berlin, Albert.

the Mental HENRY HOLLAND, founded chiefly on in the First and *Medical Notes* and the Author. 8vo.

Days of Our Course of Lectures vents of Passion W. F. HOOK, D.D. 8vo. 6s.

Hooker.—*Kew Gardens; or, a Popular Guide to the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew.* By Sir WILLIAM JACKSON HOOKER, K.H., &c., Director. New Edition; with many Woodcuts. 16mo. 6d.

Hooker.—*Museum of Economic Botany; or, a Popular Guide to the Useful and Remarkable Vegetable Products of the Museum in the Royal Gardens of Kew.* By Sir W. J. HOOKER, K.H., &c., Director. With 29 Woodcuts. 16mo. 1s.

Hooker and Arnott.—*The British Flora; comprising the Phanogamous or Flowering Plants, and the Ferns.* Seventh Edition, with Additions and Corrections; and numerous Figures Illustrative of the Umbelliferous Plants, the Composite Plants, the Grasses, and the Ferns. By Sir W. J. HOOKER, K.H., and L.S., &c.; and G. A. WALKER-ARNOTT, LL.D., F.L.S. 12mo. with 12 Plates, 14s.; with the Plates coloured, 21s.

Horne's Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. *Tenth Edition*, revised, corrected, and brought down to the present time. Edited by the Rev. T. HARTWELL HORNE, B.D. (the Author); the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIDSON, D.D., of the University of Halle, and LL.D.; and S. FRIDBAUX FRÉGÈLES, LL.D. With 4 Maps and 22 Vignettes and Facsimiles. 4 vols. 8vo. £3. 13s. 6d.

*. The Four Volumes may also be had separately, as follows:—

Vol. I.—A Summary of the Evidence for the Genuineness, Authenticity, Uncorrupted Preservation, and Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures. By the Rev. T. H. Horne, B.D. 8vo. 18s.

Vol. II.—The Text of the *Old Testament* considered; and a Treatise on Sacred Interpretation; and a brief Introduction to the *Old Testament* Books and the *Apocrypha*. By S. Davidson, D.D. (Halle) and LL.D. 8vo. 25s.

Vol. III.—A Summary of Biblical Geography and Antiquities. By the Rev. T. H. Horne, B.D. 8vo. 18s.

Vol. IV.—An Introduction to the Textual Criticism of the *New Testament*. By the Rev. T. H. Horne, B.D. The Critical Part re-written, and the remainder revised and edited by S. P. Frégles, LL.D. 8vo. 18s.

Horne.—*A Compendious Introduction to the Study of the Bible.* By the Rev. T. HARTWELL HORNE, B.D. New Edition, with Maps and Illustrations. 12mo. 9s.

Hoskyns.—*Talpa; or, the Chronicles of a Clay Farm: An Agricultural Fragment.* By CHANDOS WREY HOSKYNs, Esq. Fourth Edition. With 24 Woodcuts from Designs by GEORGE CRUIKSHANK. 16mo. 5s. 6d.

How to Nurse Sick Children: Intended especially as a Help to the Nurses in the Hospital for Sick Children; but containing Directions of service to all who have the charge of the Young. Fcp. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Howitt (A. M.)—*An Art-Student in Munich.* By ANNA MARY HOWITT. 2 vols. post 8vo. 14s.

Howitt.—*The Children's Year.* By MARY HOWITT. With Four Illustrations from Designs by A. M. HOWITT. Square 16mo. 5s.

Howitt.—*Tallangetta, the Squatter's Home: A Story of Australian Life.* By WILLIAM HOWITT, Author of *Two Years in Victoria*, &c. 2 vols. post 8vo. 18s.

Howitt.—*Land, Labour, and Gold; or, Two Years in Victoria: With Visit to Sydney and Van Diemen's Land.* By WILLIAM HOWITT. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

Howitt.—*Visits to Remarkable Places: Old Halls, Battle-Fields, and Scenes Illustrative of Striking Passages in English History and Poetry.* By WILLIAM HOWITT. With about 80 Wood Engravings. *New Edition.* 2 vols. square crown 8vo. 25s.

William Howitt's Boy's Country Book: Being the Real Life of a Country Boy, written by himself; exhibiting all the Amusements, Pleasures, and Pursuits of Children in the Country. *New Edition;* with 40 Woodcuts. Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

Howitt.—*The Rural Life of England.* By WILLIAM HOWITT. *New Edition*, corrected and revised; with Woodcuts by Bewick and Williams. Medium 8vo. 21s.

Huc.—Christianity in China, Tartary, and Thibet. By M. l'Abbé HUC, formerly Missionary Apostolic in China; Author of *The Chinese Empire*, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.

Huc.—The Chinese Empire: A Sequel to Huc and Gabet's *Journey through Tartary and Thibet*. By the Abbé HUC, formerly Missionary Apostolic in China. *Second Edition*; with Map. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

Hudson's Plain Directions for Making Wills in conformity with the Law: With a clear Exposition of the Law relating to the distribution of Personal Estate in the case of Intestacy, two Forms of Wills, and much useful information. New and enlarged Edition; including the Provisions of the Wills Amendment Act. Fcp. 8vo. price 2s. 6d.

Hudson's Executor's Guide. New and improved Edition; with the Statutes enacted, and the Judicial Decisions pronounced since the last Edition incorporated, comprising the Probate and Administration Acts for England and Ireland, passed in the first Session of the New Parliament. Fcp. 8vo. price 6s. boards.

Hudson and Kennedy.—Where there's a Will there's a Way: An Ascent of Mont Blanc by a New Route and Without Guides. By the Rev. C. HUDSON, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; and E. S. KENNEDY, B.A., Cains College. *Second Edition*, with Two Ascents of *Mont Rosa*; a Plate and a coloured Map. Post 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Humboldt's Cosmos. Translated, with the Author's authority, by Mrs. SABINE. Vols. I. and II. 16mo. Half-Crown each, sewed; 3s. 6d. each, cloth; or in post 8vo. 12s. each, cloth. Vol. III. post 8vo. 12s. 6d. cloth; or in 16mo. Part I. 2s. 6d. sewed, 3s. 6d. cloth; and Part II. 3s. sewed, 4s. cloth.

Humboldt's Aspects of Nature. Translated, with the Author's authority, by Mrs. SABINE. 16mo. price 6s.; or in 2 vols. 3s. 6d. each, cloth; 2s. 6d. each, sewed.

Humphreys.—Parables of Our Lord, illuminated and ornamented in the style of the Missals of the Renaissance by HENRY NORL HUMPHREYS. Square fcp. 8vo. 21s. in massive carved covers; or 30s. bound in morocco, by Hayday.

Hunt.—Researches on Light in its Chemical Relations; embracing a Consideration of all the Photographic Processes. By ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S. *Second Edition*, with Plate and Woodcuts. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Hutton.—A Hundred Years Ago: An Historical Sketch, 1755 to 1756. By JAMES HUTTON. Post 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth.

Idle.—Hints on Shooting, Fishing, &c., both on Sea and Land, and in the Fresh-Water Lochs of Scotland: Being the Experiences of C. IDLE, Esq. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Mrs. Jameson's Legends of the Saints and Martyrs, as represented in Christian Art: Forming the First Series of *Sacred and Legendary Art*. Third Edition, revised and improved; with 17 Etchings and upwards of 180 Woodcuts, many of which are new in this Edition. 2 vols. square crown 8vo. 31s. 6d.

Mrs. Jameson's Legends of the Monastic Orders, as represented in Christian Art. Forming the Second Series of *Sacred and Legendary Art*. Second Edition, enlarged; with 11 Etchings by the Author and 88 Woodcuts. Square crown 8vo. 28s.

Mrs. Jameson's Legends of the Madonna, as represented in Christian Art: Forming the Third Series of *Sacred and Legendary Art*. Second Edition, revised and improved; with numerous Etchings from Drawings by the Author, and upwards of 150 Woodcuts. Square crown 8vo. [Nearly ready.]

Mrs. Jameson's Commonplace-Book of Thoughts, Memories, and Fancies: Original and Selected. Part I. Ethics and Character; Part II. Literature and Art. *Second Edition*, revised and corrected; with Etchings and Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 18s.

Mrs. Jam
the Emph

1. *Sisters*
testan
Edition
2. *The Co*
Lectur
Wome

Jaqueme
Chronolo
portant l
ficial, F
from the
end of th
Rev. J. A
Post 8vo.

Lord Jeff
The Edin
com
Portrait
and a Vign
cloth; or
price 42s.

Bishop J
Works: W
Revised a
CHARLES
College, O
vols. 8vo.

Johns. —
and the Le
Essays on
and Dumb
Chaplain
George's F
price 4s. 6d.

Johnston.
graphy, De
tical, and I
plete Gene
By A. KR
F.R.G.S., I
burgh in
Second Ed
In 1 vol. 4
about 50,000
cloth; or h

Kemble. —
gland: A H
monwealth
By JOHN
vols. 8vo. 28s

Kesteven. —
Domestic F
W. B. KEST
College of
Square post

Mrs. Jameson's Two Lectures on the Employment of Women:—

1. *SISTERS OF CHARITY*, Catholic and Protestant, Abroad and at Home. *Second Edition*, with new Preface. Fcp. 8vo. 4s.
2. *THE COMMUNION OF LABOUR: A Second Lecture on the Social Employments of Women*. Fcp. 8vo. 3s.

Jaquemet's Compendium of

Chronology: Containing the most important Dates of General History, Political, Ecclesiastical, and Literary, from the Creation of the World to the end of the Year 1854. Edited by the Rev. J. ALCOCK, M.A. *Second Edition*. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Lord Jeffrey's Contributions to

The Edinburgh Review. A New Edition, complete in One Volume, with a Portrait engraved by Henry Robinson and a Vignette. Square crown 8vo. 21s. cloth; or 30s. call.—Or in 3 vols. 8vo. price 42s.

Bishop Jeremy Taylor's Entire

Works; With Life by Bishop HERR. Revised and corrected by the Rev. CHARLES PAGE EDEY, Fellow of Oriol College, Oxford. Now complete in 10 vols. 8vo. 10s. 6d. each.

Johns.—The Land of Silence

and the Land of Darkness. Being Two Essays on the Blind and on the Deaf and Dumb. By the Rev. B. G. JOHNS, Chaplain of the Blind School, St. George's Fields, Southwark. Fcp. 8vo. price 4s. 6d.

Johnston.—A Dictionary of Geo-

graphy, Descriptive, Physical, Statistical, and Historical: Forming a complete General Gazetteer of the World. By A. KIRKE JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., Geographer at Edinburgh in Ordinary to Her Majesty. *Second Edition*, thoroughly revised. In 1 vol. of 1,300 pages, comprising about 50,000 Names of Places, 8vo. 30s. cloth; or half-bound in russia, 41s.

Kemble.—The Saxons in Eng-

land: A History of the English Commonwealth till the Norman Conquest. By JOHN M. KEMBLE, M.A., &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.

Kesteven.—A Manual of the

Domestic Practice of Medicine. By W. B. KESTIVEN, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, &c. Square post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Kirby and Spence's Introduction

to Entomology; or, Elements of the Natural History of Insects: Comprising an Account of Noxious and Useful Insects, of their Metamorphoses, Food, Stratagems, Habitations, Societies, Motions, Noises, Hybernation, Instinct, &c. *Seventh Edition*, with an Appendix relative to the Origin and Progress of the work. Crown 8vo. 5s.

Mrs. R. Lee's Elements of Na-

tural History; or, First Principles of Zoology: Comprising the Principles of Classification, interspersed with amusing and instructive Accounts of the most remarkable Animals. New Edition; Woodcuts. Fcp. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Letters to my Unknown Friends.

By a LADY, Author of *Letters on Happiness*. *Fourth Edition*. Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

Letters on Happiness, addressed

to a Friend. By a LADY, Author of *Letters to my Unknown Friends*. Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

L.E.L.—The Poetical Works of

Letitia Elizabeth Landon; comprising the *Improvisatrice*, the *Venetian Bracelet*, the *Golden Violet*, the *Troubadour*, and Poetical Remains. New Edition; with 2 Vignettes by R. Doyle. 2 vols. 16mo. 10s. cloth; morocco, 21s.

Dr. John Lindley's Theory and

Practice of Horticulture; or, an Attempt to explain the principal Operations of Gardening upon Physiological Grounds: Being the Second Edition of the *Theory of Horticulture*, much enlarged; with 98 Woodcuts. 8vo. 21s.

Dr. John Lindley's Introduction

to Botany. New Edition, with corrections and copious Additions. 2 vols. 8vo. with Six Plates and numerous Woodcuts, 24s.

Linwood.—Anthologia Oxoni-

ensis, sive Florilegium e Lusibus poetis diversorum Oxoniensium Græcis et Latinis excerptum. Curante GUILIELMO LINWOOD, M.A., Edis Christi Alumno. 8vo. 14s.

Lorimer's (C.) Letters to a

Young Master Mariner on some Subjects connected with his Calling. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia of History, Biography, Literature, the Arts and Sciences, Natural History, and Manufactures. A Series of Original Works by

Sir JOHN HERSCHEL,
Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH,
ROBERT SOOTHBY,
Sir DAVID BREWSTER,
THOMAS KNIGHTLEY,
JOHN FORSTER,

Sir WALTER SCOTT,
THOMAS MOORE,
Bishop TRILWALL,
The Rev. G. R. GLIEN,
J. C. L. DE SIMONDI,
JOHN PHILLIPS, F.R.S., G.S.,

AND OTHER EMINENT WRITERS.

Complete in 132 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Titles, price £19. 19s. cloth lettered.

* * * The Works separately, in single Volumes or Sets, price 3s. 6d. each Volume, cloth lettered.

A List of the WORKS composing the CABINET CYCLOPÆDIA:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Bell's History of Russia.....3 vols. 10s. 6d. | 33. Lardner's Geometry1 vol. 3s. 6d. |
| 2. Bell's Lives of British Poets 2 vols. 7s. | 34. Lardner on Heat1 vol. 3s. 6d. |
| 3. Brewster's Optics1 vol. 3s. 6d. | 35. Lardner's Hydrostatics and Pneumatics1 vol. 3s. 6d. |
| 4. Cooley's Maritime and Inland Discovery3 vols. 10s. 6d. | 36. Lardner and Walker's Electricity and Magnetism 2 vols. 7s. |
| 5. Crowe's History of France. 3 vols. 10s. 6d. | 37. Mackintosh, Forster, and Courtenay's Lives of British Statesmen.....7 vols. 24s. 6d. |
| 6. De Morgan on Probabilities 1 vol. 3s. 6d. | 38. Mackintosh, Wallace, and Bell's History of England 10 vols. 35s. |
| 7. De Simondi's History of the Italian Republics.....1 vol. 3s. 6d. | 39. Montgometry and Shelley's eminent Italian Spanish and Portuguese Authors 3 vols. 10s. 6d. |
| 8. De Simondi's Fall of the Roman Empire.....2 vols. 7s. | 40. Moore's History of Ireland. 4 vols. 14s. |
| 9. Donovan's Chemistry1 vol. 3s. 6d. | 41. Nicolas's Chronology of History1 vol. 3s. 6d. |
| 10. Donovan's Domestic Economy2 vols. 7s. | 42. Phillips's Treatise on Geography2 vols. 7s. |
| 11. Dunham's Spain and Portugal5 vols. 17s. 6d. | 43. Powell's History of Natural Philosophy1 vol. 3s. 6d. |
| 12. Dunham's History of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway3 vols. 10s. 6d. | 44. Porter's Treatise on the Manufacture of Silk1 vol. 3s. 6d. |
| 13. Dunham's History of Poland1 vol. 2s. 6d. | 45. Porter's Manufactures of Porcelain and Glass1 vol. 3s. 6d. |
| 14. Dunham's Germanic Empire3 vols. 10s. 6d. | 46. Roscoe's British Lawyers1 vol. 3s. 6d. |
| 15. Dunham's Europe during the Middle Ages4 vols. 14s. | 47. Scott's History of Scotland 2 vols. 7s. |
| 16. Dunham's British Dramatists2 vols. 7s. | 48. Shelley's Lives of eminent French Authors2 vols. 7s. |
| 17. Dunham's Lives of Early Writers of Great Britain 1 vol. 3s. 6d. | 49. Shuckard and Swainson's Insects.....1 vol. 3s. 6d. |
| 18. Ferguson's History of the United States2 vols. 7s. | 50. Southey's Lives of British Admirals5 vols. 17s. 6d. |
| 19. Fosbroke's Grecian & Roman Antiquities2 vols. 7s. | 51. Stebbing's Church History 2 vols. 7s. |
| 20. Forster's Lives of the Statesmen of the Commonwealth5 vols. 17s. 6d. | 52. Stebbing's History of the Reformation2 vols. 7s. |
| 21. Gleig's Lives of British Military Commanders3 vols. 10s. 6d. | 53. Swainson's Discourse on Natural History1 vol. 3s. 6d. |
| 22. Grotius's History of the Netherlands1 vol. 3s. 6d. | 54. Swainson's Natural History and Classification of Animals1 vol. 3s. 6d. |
| 23. Henslow's Botany1 vol. 3s. 6d. | 55. Swainson's Habits and Instincts of Animals1 vol. 3s. 6d. |
| 24. Herschel's Astronomy1 vol. 3s. 6d. | 56. Swainson's Birds2 vols. 7s. |
| 25. Herschel's Discourse on Natural Philosophy1 vol. 3s. 6d. | 57. Swainson's Fish, Reptiles, &c.2 vols. 7s. |
| 26. History of Rome2 vols. 7s. | 58. Swainson's Quadrupeds1 vol. 3s. 6d. |
| 27. History of Switzerland1 vol. 3s. 6d. | 59. Swainson's Shells and Shell-Fish1 vol. 3s. 6d. |
| 28. Holland's Manufactures in Metal3 vols. 10s. 6d. | 60. Swainson's Animals in Menageries1 vol. 3s. 6d. |
| 29. James's Lives of Foreign Statesmen5 vols. 17s. 6d. | 61. Swainson's Taxidermy and Biography of Zoologists. 1 vol. 3s. 6d. |
| 30. Kater and Lardner's Mechanics1 vol. 3s. 6d. | 62. Thirlwall's History of Greece8 vols. 28s. |
| 31. Keightley's Outlines of History1 vol. 3s. 6d. | |
| 32. Lardner's Arithmetic1 vol. 3s. 6d. | |

London's
dening: t
Practice of
Aboricultu
ing. Wit
New Editi
by Mrs. L

London's
and Shrut
ium Brita
the Hardy
Britain, N
really and
about 2,000

London's
culture: C
Practice of
Laying-ou
nagement
the Cultiv
Animal an
Agricultur
tion; wit
price 31s. 6

London's E
Comprising
Description
tion in the
sirable Par
Plants four
Edition, co
With upw
8vo. 23. 13s.
price 21s.

London's I
tage, Farm,
Furniture,
Mrs. LOUD
Woodcuts.

London's L
Young Gar
Land-Stew
Arithmetic,
Mensurati
Mechanics,
Planning, a
Drawing, a
and Perspec

London's F
or, Catalogu
Great Brita
by Mrs. LOU

Mrs. Loud
Companion
Country Li
Edition, wit
Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Mac Donald.—Poems. By George Mac Donald, Author of *Within and Without*. Fcp. 8vo. 7s.

Mac Donald.—Within and Without: A Dramatic Poem. By George Mac Donald. *Second Edition*, revised; fcp. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Mac Dougal.—The Theory of War illustrated by numerous Examples from History. By Lieutenant-Colonel Mac Dougal, Superintendent of Studies in the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Post 8vo. with 10 Plans of Battles, 10s. 6d.

M'Dougall.—The Eventful Voyage of H.M. Discovery Ship Resolute to the Arctic Regions in search of Sir John Franklin and the Missing Crews of H.M. Discovery Ships Erebus and Terror, 1852, 1853, 1854. To which is added an Account of her being fallen in with by an American Whaler, after her abandonment in Barrow Straits, and of her presentation to Queen Victoria by the Government of the United States. By George F. M'Dougall, Master. With a coloured Chart; 8 Illustrations, in tinted Lithography; and 22 Woodcuts. 8vo. 21s.

Sir James Mackintosh's Miscellaneous Works: Including his Contributions to The Edinburgh Review. Complete in One Volume; with Portrait and Vignette. Square, crown 8vo. 21s. cloth; or 30s. bound in calf; or in 3 vols. fcp. 8vo. 21s.

Sir James Mackintosh's History of England from the Earliest Times to the final Establishment of the Reformation. Library Edition, revised. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.

Macleod.—The Theory and Practice of Banking: With the Elementary Principles of Currency, Prices, Credit, and Exchanges. By Henry Dunning Macleod, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 2 vols. royal 8vo. 3s.

Macnaught.—The Doctrine of Inspiration: Being an Inquiry concerning the Infallibility, Inspiration, and Authority of Holy Writ. By the Rev. John Macnaught, M.A. *Second Edition*. Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.

M'Culloch's Dictionary, Practical, Theoretical, and Historical, of Commerce, and Commercial Navigation. Illustrated with Maps and Plans. New Edition, corrected to the Present Time; with a Supplement. 8vo. 50s. cloth; half-russia, 55s.

M'Culloch's Dictionary, Geographical, Statistical and Historical, of the various Countries, Places, and principal Natural Objects in the World. Illustrated with Six large Maps. New Edition, revised; with a Supplement. 2 vols. 8vo. 63s.

Maguire.—Rome; its Ruler and its Institutions. By John Francis Maguire, M.P. With a Portrait of Pope Pius IX. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Maitland.—The Church in the Catacombs: A Description of the Primitive Church of Rome. Illustrated by its Sepulchral Remains. By the Rev. Charles Maitland. New Edition; with several Woodcuts. 8vo. price 14s.

Out-of-Doors Drawing.—Aphorisms on Drawing. By the Rev. S. C. Malan, M.A. of Balliol College, Oxford; Vicar of Broadwindsor, Dorset. Post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Mrs. Marcet's Conversations on Chemistry, in which the Elements of that Science are familiarly explained and illustrated by Experiments. New Edition, enlarged and improved. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 14s.

Mrs. Marcet's Conversations on Natural Philosophy, in which the Elements of that Science are familiarly explained. New Edition, enlarged and corrected; with 23 Plates. Fcp. 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

Martineau.—Endeavours after the Christian Life: Discourses. By James Martineau. 3 vols. post 8vo. price 7s. 6d. each.

Martineau.—Hymns for the Christian Church and Home. Collected and edited by James Martineau. *Eleventh Edition*, 32mo. 3s. 6d. cloth, or 7s. calf; *Fifth Edition*, 32mo. 1s. 4d. cloth, or 1s. 8d. roan.

Martines prising I hold'd *SAF* and State of *Religio* Church of the Churo Post 8vo.

Mauder rary Treas Encycloped Lettres; ence, and Literature Fcp. 8vo.

Mauder sory; con and brief nept Perso from the Forming tionary of Edition, 8vo. 10s.

Mauder ledge, and prising a Grammar, Classical L Law Dict Peerage, n New Editio rected thr Fcp. 8vo. 10

Mauder's History; Animated Zoological tinguish th and Specie variety of In trative of General Ecom. Wit tion. Fcp.

Mauder's comprising Outline of and Modern Histories o that exist; Present Cor Character tants, thei Customs, & throughout INDEX. Fo

tionary, Prac-
and Historical, of
Commercial Naviga-
tion, with Maps and
Plans, corrected to the
with a Supplement.
of Russia, 55s.

tionary, Geo-
cal and Historical,
untries, Places, and
jects in the World,
large Maps. New
with a Supplement.

me; its Ruler
By JOHN FRANCIS
With a Portrait of
8vo. 10s. 6d.

Church in the
cription of the Pri-
tome. Illustrated
Remains. By the
LAWLAND. New
al Woodcuts. 8vo.

wing. — Apho-
By the Rev. S. C.
ol College, Oxford;
or, Dorset. Post

versations on
the Elements of
miliarly explained
periments. New
improved. 2vols.

versations on
in which the Ele-
e are familiarly
tion, enlarged and
Plates. Fcp. 8vo.

avours after
Discourses. By
2 vols. post 8vo.

ms for the
and Home. Col-
MES MARTINEAU.
no. 3s. 6d. cloth.
tion, 32mo. 1s. 4d.

Martineau.—Miscellanies: Com-
prising Essays on Dr. Priestley, Ar-
nold's *Life and Correspondence*, Church
and State, Theodore Parker's *Discourse*
of Religion, "Phases of Faith," the
Church of England, and the Battle of
the Churches. By JAMES MARTINEAU.
Post 8vo. 2s.

Mauder's Scientific and Liter-
ary Treasury: A new and popular
Encyclopedia of Science and the Belles-
Lettres; including all Branches of Sci-
ence, and every subject connected with
Literature and Art. New Edition.
Fcp. 8vo. 10s.

Mauder's Biographical Treas-
ury; consisting of Memoirs, Sketches,
and brief Notices of above 12,000 Eminent
Persons of All Ages and Nations,
from the Earliest Period of History;
Forming a new and complete Dictionary
of Universal Biography. Ninth
Edition, revised throughout. Fcp.
8vo. 10s.

Mauder's Treasury of Know-
ledge, and Library of Reference; com-
prising an English Dictionary and
Grammar, a Universal Gazetteer, a
Classical Dictionary, a Chronology, a
Law Dictionary, a Synopsis of the
Peerage, numerous useful Tables, &c.
New Edition, carefully revised and cor-
rected throughout: With Additions.
Fcp. 8vo. 10s.

Mauder's Treasury of Natural
History; or, a Popular Dictionary of
Animated Nature: In which the
Zoological Characteristics that dis-
tinguish the different Classes, Genera,
and Species, are combined with a
variety of interesting information illus-
trative of the Habits, Instincts, and
General Economy of the Animal King-
dom. With 900 Woodcuts. New Edition.
Fcp. 8vo. 10s.

Mauder's Historical Treasury;
comprising a General Introductory
Outline of Universal History, Ancient
and Modern, and a Series of Separate
Histories of every principal Nation
that exists; their Rise, Progress, and
Present Condition, the Moral and Social
Character of their respective Inhabitants,
their Religion, Manners, and
Customs, &c. New Edition; revised
throughout, with a new GENERAL
INDEX. Fcp. 8vo. 10s.

Mauder's Geographical Treas-
ury. — The Treasury of Geography,
Physical, Historical, Descriptive, and
Political; containing a succinct Ac-
count of Every Country in the World:
Preceded by an Introductory Outline
of the History of Geography; a Familiar
Inquiry into the Varieties of Race
and Language exhibited by different
Nations; and a View of the Relations
of Geography to Astronomy and the
Physical Sciences. Commenced by
the late SAMUEL MAUDER; com-
pleted by WILLIAM HUGHES, F.R.G.S.,
late Professor of Geography in the
College for Civil Engineers. *New*
Edition; with 7 Maps and 16 Steel
Plates. Fcp. 8vo. 10s.

Maury.—The Earth and Man.
By L. ALFRED MAURY. Copyright
English Edition, translated from the
French with the Author's sanction.
[In the press.]

Melville.—The Confidence-Man:
His Masquerade. By HERMAN MEL-
VILLE, Author of *Typee*, *Omoo*, &c.
Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Merville. — A History of the
Romans under the Empire. By the
Rev. CHARLES MERVILLE, B.D., late
Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.
8vo. with Maps.

Vols. I. and II. comprising the History to
the Fall of *Julius Cæsar*. Second Edition. 25s.
Vol. III. to the Establishment of the Mon-
archy by *Augustus*. Second Edition. 14s.
Vols. IV. and V. from *Augustus to Claudius*,
a.c. 27 to a.d. 54 25s.

Merville. — The Fall of the
Roman Republic: A Short History of
Last Century of the Commonwealth.
By the Rev. C. MERVILLE, B.D., late
Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.
New Edition. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

Merville.—An Account of the
Life and Letters of Cicero. Translated
from the German of ABERN; and
edited by the Rev. CHARLES MERVILLE,
B.D. 12mo. 9s. 6d.

Merville (L. A.) — Christian
Records: A Short History of Apostolic
Age. By L. A. MERVILLE. Fcp. 8vo.
price 7s. 6d.

Miles.—The Horse's Foot and How to Keep it Sound. *Eighth Edition*; with an Appendix on Shoeing in general, and Hunters in particular. 12 Plates and 12 Woodcuts. By W. MILES, Esq. Imperial 8vo. 12s. 6d.

*. Two Casts or Models of Off Fore Feet, No. 1, *Shod for All Purposes*, No. 2, *Shod with Leather*, on Mr. Miles's plan, may be had, price 3s. each.

Miles.—A Plain Treatise on Horse-Shoeing. By WILLIAM MILES, Esq. With Plates and Woodcuts. Small 4to. 5s.

Milner's History of the Church of Christ. With Additions by the late Rev. ISAAC MILNER, D.D. F.R.S. A New Edition, revised, with additional Notes by the Rev. T. GRANTHAM, B.D. 4 vols. 8vo. 52s.

Montgomery.—Memoirs of the Life and Writings of James Montgomery: Including Selections from his Correspondence, Remains in Prose and Verse, and Conversations. By JOHN HOLLAND and JAMES EVERETT. With Portraits and Vignettes. 7 vols. post 8vo. £3. 13s. 6d.

James Montgomery's Poetical Works: Collective Edition; with the Author's Autobiographical Preface, complete in One Volume; with Portrait and Vignette. Square crown 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth; morocco, 21s.—Or, in 4 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Portrait, and 7 other Plates, 14s.

Moore.—The Power of the Soul over the Body, considered in relation to Health and Morals. By GEORGE MOORE, M.D. *Fifth Edition.* Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

Moore.—Man and his Motives. By GEORGE MOORE, M.D. *Third Edition.* Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

Moore.—The Use of the Body in relation to the Mind. By GEORGE MOORE, M.D. *Third Edition.* Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

Moore.—Memoirs, Journal, and Correspondence of Thomas Moore. Edited by the Right Hon. LORD JOHN RUSSELL, M.P. With Portraits and Vignette Illustrations. 8 vols. post 8vo. 10s. 6d. each.

Thomas Moore's Poetical Works:

Comprising the Author's Recent Introductions and Notes. The *Traveller's Edition*, complete in One Volume, printed in Ruby Type; with a Portrait. Crown 8vo. 12s. 5d. cloth; morocco by Hayday, 21s.—Also the *Library Edition* complete in 1 vol. medium 8vo. with Portrait and Vignette, 21s. cloth; morocco by Hayday, 42s.—And the *First collected Edition*, in 10 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Portrait and 19-Plates, 35s.

Moore.—Poetry and Pictures

from Thomas Moore: Being Selections of the most popular and admired of Moore's Poems, copiously illustrated with highly-finished Wood-Engravings from original Designs by

C. W. COPE, R.A.	F. R. PICKERSGILL, R.A.
E. H. CORBOULD,	S. READ,
J. CROSBY,	T. SNOTHARD,
E. DUNCAN,	G. THOMAS,
BIRKET FOSTER,	F. TOPHAM,
J. C. HORSLEY, R.A.	H. WARREN,
H. LEJUNE,	HARRISON WILKINSON, and
D. MACLISE, R.A.	F. WYBURD,

Fcp. 4to. printed on toned paper, and appropriately bound, price 21s.

Moore's Songs, Ballads, and Sacred Songs.

New Edition, printed in Ruby Type; with the Notes, and a Vignette from a Design by T. Creswick, R.A. 32mo. 2s. 6d.—An Edition in 16mo. with Vignette by R. Doyle, 5s.; or 12s. 6d. morocco by Hayday.

Moore's Sacred Songs, the Music

with the Words, arranged for one or more Voices; the Symphonies and Accompaniments printed with the Words. Complete in One Volume, small music size (imperial 8vo.) uniform with the New Edition of *Moore's Irish Melodies* with the Symphonies and Accompaniments by Sir J. STEVENSON and Sir H. BISHOP. [In the press.]

Moore's Lalla Rookh: An Oriental Romance.

With 13 highly-finished Steel Plates from Original Designs by Corbould, Meadows, and Stephanoff, engraved under the superintendence of the late Charles Heath. New Edition. Square crown 8vo. 15s. cloth; morocco, 25s.

Moore's Lalla Rookh. New Edition.

printed in Ruby Type; with the Preface and Notes from the collective edition of *Moore's Poetical Works*, and a Frontispiece from a Design by Kenny Meadows. 32mo. 2s. 6d.—An Edition in 16mo. with Vignette, 5s.; or 12s. 6d. morocco by Hayday.

Moore's Edition Plates.

C. W. COPE
T. CREWICK
A. L. EOO
W. P. FAR
W. E. FRO
J. C. HORSLEY
Square
handso

Moore's

in Ruby
Notes
Moore's
tlemens
Portrait
An Edit
or 12s. 6

Moore's

trated b
tion; wh
of the L
by F. L
31s. 6d.
Hayday.

Moore's

Music wit
and ACC
STEVENS
Complete
size, con
Pianofor
usual for
imperial
half-bour

Moore's

Music wit
4ys as
or more
Accompa
VENSON
printed w
One Volum
rial 8vo.)
(Music as
Melodies
companin

Moore's

Edition, E
lective E
Works; 6
Wood fro
MACLISE,
12s. 6d. m

Poetical Works:

Author's Recent Intro-
ductions. The *Traveller's*
Life in One Volume,
12s. 6d. cloth; with a Portrait
of the Author. *Liberary Edition*
in 12mo. 8vo. with
Vignette, 21s. cloth; moro-
cco, 42s.—And the *First*
in 10 vols. fcp. 8vo.
19-Plates, 35s.

Lyrics and Pictures

are: Being Selections
popular and admired of
copiously illustrated
with Wood-Engravings
designs by

F. R. PICKERSGILL, R.A.
S. READ,
T. SPOTTHARD,
G. THOMAS,
F. TOPHAM,
H. WARREN,
HARRISON WHEAT, and
J. WYBOLD.

on toned paper, and
bound, price 21s.

Ballads, and

new Edition, printed
with the Notes, and
Design T. Creawick,
&c.—An Edition in
Ruby Type, by Doyle, 6s.;
and by Hayday.

Songs, the Music

arranged for one or
two Voices; and Ac-
companied with the Words.
Volume, small music
size, uniform with the
Moore's Irish Melodies
and Accompaniments
by Sir JOHN STEVENSON
and Sir HENRY BISHOP.
[In the press.]

Book: An Ori-

ginal. With 13 highly-
finished Plates from Original
Paintings, Meadows, and
Views under the super-
intendence of Charles Heath.
Square crown 8vo. 15s.
6d.

Book. New

Ruby Type; with
Notes from the collec-
tive Edition of *Moore's Poetical Works*,
from a Design by
32mo. 2s. 6d.—An
other Vignette, 5s.; or
Hayday.

Moore's Irish Melodies. A New Edition, with 13 highly-finished Steel Plates, from Original Designs by

C. W. COPE, R.A.;	D. MACLISE, R.A.;
T. CREWICK, R.A.;	J. E. MILLAIS, A.R.A.;
A. L. EOO, A.R.A.;	W. MULREEDY, R.A.;
W. P. FRITH, R.A.;	J. SAWYER, R.A.;
W. E. FROST, A.R.A.;	F. STONE, A.R.A.;
J. C. HORSLEY;	E. M. WARD, R.A.

Square crown 8vo. 21s. cloth; or 31s. 6d.
handsomely bound in morocco.

Moore's Irish Melodies, printed

in Ruby Type; with the Preface and
Notes from the collective edition of
Moore's Poetical Works, the Adver-
tisements originally prefixed, and a
Portrait of the Author. 32mo. 2s. 6d.
An Edition in 16mo. with Vignette, 5s.;
or 12s. 6d. morocco by Hayday.

Moore's Irish Melodies. Illus-

trated by D. MacLise, R.A. New Edi-
tion; with 161 Designs, and the whole
of the Letterpress engraved on Steel,
by F. P. Becker. Super-royal 8vo.
31s. 6d. boards; £2. 12s. 6d. morocco by
Hayday.

Moore's Irish Melodies, the

Music with the Words; the Symphonies
and Accompaniments by Sir JOHN
STEVENSON and Sir HENRY BISHOP.
Complete in One Volume, small music
size, convenient and legible at the
Pianoforte, but more portable than the
usual form of Musical publications.
Imperial 8vo. 31s. 6d. cloth; or 42s.
half-bound in morocco.

Moore's Irish Melodies, the

Music with the Words, the *Harmonised*
Airs as originally arranged for Two
or more Voices; the Symphonies and
Accompaniments by Sir JOHN STEVENSON
and Sir HENRY BISHOP
printed with the Words. Complete in
One Volume, small music size (Impe-
rial 8vo.) uniform with the New Edition
(Music and Words) of *Moore's Irish*
Melodies with the Symphonies and Ac-
companiments. [In the press.]

Moore's Epicurean. New

Edition, with the Notes from the Col-
lective Edition of *Moore's Poetical*
Works; and a Vignette engraved on
Wood from an original Design by D.
MACLISE, R.A.—16mo. 5s. cloth; or
12s. 6d. morocco by Hayday.

Moore's National Melodies, the

Music with the Words: To which are
appended a few *Airs* and *Glees* which
the Author is known to have regarded
with especial favour, and was himself
accustomed to sing as Single Songs.
The latter, in addition to the corrected
form in which they have been hitherto
published, are now for the first time
arranged for One Voice, as sung by Mr.
Moore. Complete in One Volume, small
music size, uniform with the New Edi-
tion (Music and Words) of *Moore's Irish*
Melodies with the Symphonies and
Accompaniments. [Just ready.]

Moore.—The Crosses, Altar, and

Ornaments, in the Churches of St.
Paul's, Knightsbridge, and St. Barna-
bas, Piccadilly: A concise Report of the
Proceedings and Judgments in the
Cases of Westerton v. Liddell, Home,
and others, and Deal v. Liddell, Parke,
and Evans: as heard and determined
by the Consistory Court of London,
the Arches Court of Canterbury, and
Judicial Committee of H.M. Most Hon.
Privy Council. By EDMUND F. MOORE,
Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Royal
8vo. 12s. cloth.

Morell.—Elements of Psycho-

logy: Part I., containing the Analysis
of the Intellectual Powers. By J. D.
MORELL, M.A., One of Her Majesty's
Inspectors of Schools. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Morning Clouds. [A book of

practical ethics, in form of letters of
counsel, encouragement, and sympathy,
specially addressed to young women on
their entrance into life.] Post 8vo. 7s.

Moseley.—The Mechanical

Principles of Engineering and Archi-
tecture. By H. MOSELEY, M.A.,
F.R.S., Canon of Bristol, &c. Second
Edition, enlarged; with numerous
Corrections and Woodcuts. 8vo. 24s.

Memoirs and Letters of the late

Colonel ARMINES H. MOUNTAIN, C.B.,
Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and Adju-
tant-General of Her Majesty's Forces
in India. Edited by Mrs. MOUNTAIN.
With a Portrait drawn on Stone by R.
J. LANE, A.E.R.A. Post 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Mure.—A Critical History of the

Language and Literature of Ancient
Greece. By WILLIAM MURE, of
Caldwell. Second Edition. Vols. I.
to III. 8vo. price 30s.; Vol. IV. 15s.;
and Vol. V. price 18s.

- Murray's Encyclopædia of Geography**, comprising a complete Description of the Earth: Exhibiting its Relation to the Heavenly Bodies, its Physical Structure, the Natural History of each Country, and the Industry, Commerce, Political Institutions, and Civil, and Social State of All Nations. Second Edition; with 82 Maps, and upwards of 1,000 other Woodcuts. 8vo. 60s.
- Neale.—The Closing Scene; or, Christianity and Infidelity contrasted in the Last Hours of Remarkable Persons.** By the Rev. **ERSKINE NEALE**, M.A. New Editions. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 6s.
- Normanby (Marquis of).—A Year of Revolution. From a Journal kept in Paris in the Year 1848.** By the **MARQUIS OF NORMANBY**, K.G. 2 vols. 8vo.
- Oldacre.—The Last of the Old Squires. A Sketch.** By **CEDRIC OLDACRE**, Esq., of Sax-Normanbury, sometime of Christ Church, Oxon. Crown 8vo. 9s. 6d.
- Osborn.—Quedah; or, Stray Leaves from a Journal in Malayan Waters.** By Captain **SHEPARD OSBORN**, R.N., C.B., Author of *Stray Leaves from an Arctic Journal*, and of the *Narrative of the Discovery of the North-West Passage*. With a coloured Chart and tinted Illustrations. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.
- Osborn.—The Discovery of the North-West Passage** by H.M.S. *Investigator*, Captain R. M'CLURE, 1850-1854. Edited by Captain **SHEPARD OSBORN**, C.B., from the Logs and Journals of Captain R. M'Clure. Second Edition, revised; with Additions to the Chapter on the Hibernation of Animals in the Arctic Regions, a Geological Paper by Sir **ROBERT I. MURCHISON**, a Portrait of Captain M'Clure, a coloured Chart, and tinted Illustrations. 8vo. price 15s.
- Owen.—Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Invertebrate Animals**, delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons. By **RICHARD OWEN**, F.R.S., Hunterian Professor to the College. Second Edition, with 235 Woodcuts. 8vo. 21s.
- Professor Owen's Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Vertebrate Animals**, delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons in 1844 and 1845. With numerous Woodcuts. Vol. I. 8vo. 14s.
- Memoirs of Admiral Parry, the Arctic Navigator.** By his Son, the Rev. **E. PARRY**, M.A. of Balliol College, Oxford; Domestic Chaplain to the Lord-Bishop of London. Third Edition; with a Portrait and coloured Chart of the North-West Passage. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.
- Dr. Pereira's Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. Third Edition**, enlarged and improved from the Author's Materials by **A. S. TAYLOR**, M.D., and **G. O. KESSE**, M.D.: With numerous Woodcuts. Vol. I. 8vo. 28s.; Vol. II. Part I. 21s.; Vol. II. Part II. 15s.
- Dr. Pereira's Lectures on Polarised Light**, together with a Lecture on the Microscope. 2d Edition, enlarged from Materials left by the Author, by the Rev. **B. POWELL**, M.A., &c. Fcp. 8vo. with Woodcuts, 7s.
- Perry.—The Franks, from their First Appearance in History to the Death of King Pepin.** By **WALTER C. PERRY**, Barrister-at-Law, Doctor in Philosophy and Master of Arts in the University of Göttingen. 8vo. 12s. 6d.
- Peschel's Elements of Physics.** Translated from the German, with Notes, by **E. WEST**. With Diagrams and Woodcuts. 3 vols. fcp. 8vo. 21s.
- Ida Pfeiffer's Lady's Second Journey round the World: From London to the Cape of Good Hope, Borneo, Java, Sumatra, Celebes, Ceram, the Moluccas, &c., California, Panama, Peru, Ecuador, and the United States.** 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.
- Phillips's Elementary Introduction to Mineralogy. A New Edition**, with extensive Alterations and Additions, by **H. J. BROOKE**, F.R.S., F.G.S.; and **W. H. MILLER**, M.A., F.G.S. With numerous Wood Engravings. Post 8vo. price 15s.

Phillips.
By **JOHN**
F.G.S., &
to the P
Fcp. 8vo.

Phillips's
tions of t
wall, Dev
served in
Geologica
JOHN PR
8vo. with

Piess's A
Methods
Plants; w
nufacture
kerchief,
Vinegars,
métiques,
Appendix
Artificial
Edition, r
Woodcuts.

Captain P
Geology of
and of Par
examined
thority of
of Ordnan

Powell.—
the Induc
of Worlds,
tion. By
M.A., F.R
lian Profes
versity of
vised. Cr
price 12s. 6

Powell.—
Judaism. I
M.A. F.R.S.
Professor of
of Oxford.
the Author
Worlds and

Powell.—T
Considered
Claims of
BADEN POW
F.G.S. Savi
in the Unive
uniform w
the *Unity a*

Lectures on Anatomy and Phytology of Animals, de-
livered at the College of Surgeons
With numerous
plates. 10s.

al Parry, the
this Son, the Rev.
Liol College, Ox-
ford, to the Lord-
Lieutenant of the
Third Edition;
coloured Chart of
the Arctic. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

**ents of Mate-
rials.** *Third*
Edition, improved
from the original
by A. S. TAY-
LOR, M.D.;
with 100 Coloured
Plates. Vol. I. 8vo.
10s.; Vol. II. Part

res on Polar-
with a Lecture on
the Arctic, enlarged
from the Author, by
M.A., &c. Fcp.
8vo. 5s.

**s, from their
History to the
Present.** By
WALTER C.
LAW, Doctor in
Law, and Lecturer
in the Law of Arts in the
University of London. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

of Physics.
German, with
Woodcuts and
Diagrams. Fcp.
8vo. 21s.

**dy's Second
Edition.** From Lon-
don: Hope, Borneo,
Ceram, the
Isthmus of Panama,
&c. United States.

ry Introduc-
tion. A New Edition,
with numerous
Additions and
Corrections. By
F.R.S., F.G.S.,
&c. F.G.S. With
Diagrams. Post 8vo.

Phillips.—A Guide to Geology.

By JOHN PHILLIPS, M.A., F.R.S.,
F.G.S., &c. Fourth Edition, corrected
to the Present Time; with 4 Plates.
Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Phillips.—Figures and Descriptions

of the Palaeozoic Fossils of Corn-
wall, Devon, and West Somerset: ob-
served in the course of the Ordnance
Geological Survey of that District. By
JOHN PHILLIPS, F.R.S., F.G.S., &c.
8vo. with 60 Plates, 9s.

Piesse's Art of Perfumery, and

Methods of Obtaining the Odours of
Plants; with Instructions for the Ma-
nufacture of Perfumes for the Hand-
kerchief, Scented Powders, Odorous
Vinegars, Dentifrices, Pomatums, Cos-
metiques, Perfumed Soap, &c.; and an
Appendix on the Colours of Flowers,
Artificial Fruit Essences, &c. *Second*
Edition, revised and improved; with 46
Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Captain Portlock's Report on the

Geology of the County of Londonderry,
and of Parts of Tyrone and Fermanagh,
examined and described under the Au-
thority of the Master-General and Board
of Ordnance. 8vo. with 48 Plates, 24s.

Powell.—Essays on the Spirit of

the Inductive Philosophy, the Unity
of Worlds, and the Philosophy of Crea-
tion. By the Rev. BADEN POWELL,
M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., F.G.S., Savilian
Professor of Geometry in the Uni-
versity of Oxford. Second Edition, re-
vised. Crown 8vo. with Woodcuts,
price 12s. 6d.

Powell.—Christianity without

Judaism. By the Rev. BADEN POWELL,
M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., F.G.S., Savilian
Professor of Geometry in the University
of Oxford. Crown 8vo. uniform with
the Author's Essays on the *Unity of
Worlds and of Nature.* [Just ready.]

Powell.—The Order of Nature:

Considered with Reference to the
Claims of Revelation. By the Rev.
BADEN POWELL, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S.,
F.G.S., Savilian Professor of Geometry
in the University of Oxford. Crown 8vo.
uniform with the Author's Essays on
the *Unity of Worlds and of Nature.*
[Just ready.]

Pycroft's Course of English

Reading, adapted to every taste and
capacity: With Literary Anecdotes.
New and cheaper Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Quatrefages (A. De).—Rambles

of a Naturalist on the Coasts of France,
Spain, and Sicily. By A. De Quatrefa-
ges, Member of the Institute. Trans-
lated with the Author's sanction and
co-operation by F. C. OTTÉ, Honorary
Member of the Literary and Philoso-
phical Society of St. Andrew's. 2 vols.
post 8vo. price 15s. cloth.

Raikes.—A Portion of the Jour-

nal kept by THOMAS RAIKES, Esq.,
from 1831 to 1847: Comprising Remin-
iscences of Social and Political Life
in London and Paris during that pe-
riod. Vols. I. and II. (*Second Edition*),
post 8vo. 21s.; Vols. III. and IV. with
Index, completing the work, price 21s.

Reade.—The Poetical Works of

John Edmund Reade. New Edition,
revised and corrected; with Additional
Poems. 4 vols. fcp. 8vo. 20s.

Dr. Rees's Medical Guide: Com-

prising a complete Modern Dispensa-
tory, and a Practical Treatise on the
distinguishing Symptoms, Causes, Pre-
vention, Cure, and Palliation of the
Diseases incident to the Human Frame.
Seventeenth Edition, corrected and en-
larged by the Author's Son, Dr. H.
REES, M.R.C.S., &c. 8vo. 12s.

Rich's Illustrated Companion to

the Latin Dictionary and Greek Lexi-
con; Forming a Glossary of all the
Words representing Visible Objects
connected with the Arts, Manufactures,
and Every-Day Life of the Ancients.
With about 2,000 Woodcuts from the
Antique. Post 8vo. 21s.

Richardson.—Fourteen Years'

Experience of Cold Water: Its Uses
and Abuses. By Captain M. RICHARD-
SON, late of the 4th Light Dragoons.
Post 8vo. with Woodcuts, price 6s.

Horsemanship; or, the Art of

Riding and Managing a Horse, adapted
to the Guidance of Ladies and Gentle-
men on the Road and in the Field:
With Instructions for Breaking-in Colts
and Young Horses. By Captain RICH-
ARDSON, late of the 4th Light Dragoons.
With 5 Plates. Square crown 8vo. 14s.

Household Prayers for Four Weeks; With additional Prayers for Special Occasions. To which is added a Course of Scripture Reading for Every Day in the Year. By the Rev. J. E. RIDDLE, M.A., Incumbent of St. Philip's, Leckhampton. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Riddle's Complete Latin-English and English-Latin Dictionary, for the use of Colleges and Schools. *New and cheaper Edition*, revised and corrected. 8vo. 21s.

Separately { The English-Latin Dictionary, 7s.
The Latin-English Dictionary, 15s.

Riddle's Diamond Latin-English Dictionary. A Guide to the Meaning, Quality, and right Accentuation of Latin Classical Words. Royal 32mo. 4s.

Riddle's Copious and Critical Latin-English Lexicon, founded on the German-Latin Dictionaries of Dr. William Freund. *New and cheaper Edition.* Post 4to. 31s. 6d.

Rivers's Rose-Amateur's Guide; containing ample Descriptions of all the fine leading variety of Roses, regularly classed in their respective Families; their History and Mode of Culture. Sixth Edition, corrected and improved. Fcp. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Dr. E. Robinson's Greek and English Lexicon to the Greek Testament. A New Edition, revised and in great part re-written. 8vo. 18s.

Mr. Henry Rogers's Essays selected from Contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*. Second and cheaper Edition, with Additions. 3 vols. fcp. 8vo. 21s.

Dr. Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases classified and arranged so as to facilitate the Expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition. Fifth Edition, revised and improved. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Ronalds's Fly-Fisher's Entomology: With coloured Representation, of the Natural and Artificial Insects and a few Observations and Instructions on Trout and Grayling Fishing. *Fifth Edition*, thoroughly revised by an Experienced Fly-Fisher; with 20 new coloured Plates. 8vo. 14s.

Rowton's Debater: A Series of complete Debates, Outlines of Debates, and Questions for Discussion; with ample References to the best Sources of Information. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

The Saints our Example. By the Author of *Letters to my Unknown Friends*, &c. Fcp. 8vo. 7s.

Scharf.—Year by Year: A Data-Book of Reference for Simultaneous Events in Art connected with Science and Literature, including the Names of the most prominent Patrons and Patentes from the Earliest Christian Records to the Year 1600; extended, in Notes of leading Events and Personages, to the end of the Eighteenth Century. By GEORGE SCHARF, Jun., F.S.A. and F.R.S.L. [*In the press.*]

Scherzer.—Travels in the Free States of Central America; Nicaragua, Honduras, and San Salvador. By DR. CARL SCHERZER. With a coloured Map. 2 vols. post 8vo. 16s.

Dr. L. Schmitz's History of Greece, from the Earliest Times to the Taking of Corinth by the Romans, B.C. 146, mainly based upon Bishop Thirlwall's History. *Fourth Edition*, with Supplementary Chapters on the Literature and the Arts of Ancient Greece; also a Map of Athens and 137 Woodcuts designed from the Antique by G. Scharf, Jun., F.S.A. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

This is a new and thoroughly revised and improved edition of Dr. Schmitz's school abridgment of Bishop Thirlwall's history of Greece. The supplementary chapters on the literature and the arts of ancient Greece have been entirely rewritten. 'The want of an abridged history of Greece for the use of young scholars was long felt to be both a shame to our literature and a disparagement to our learning.' 'Three editions of Dr. L. Schmitz's history prove its acceptability.'—*John Bull*. 'We direct attention to this edition on account of some important modifications which greatly enhance its value and attractions.'—*Scotsman*.

Scrivenor's History of the Iron Trade, from the Earliest Records to the Present Period. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Sir Edward Seaward's Narrative of his Shipwreck, and consequent Discovery of certain Islands in the Caribbean Sea. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. — AN ABRIDGMENT, in 16mo. price 2s. 6d.

The Sermon in the Mount. Printed by C. Whittingham, uniformly with the *Thumb Bible*; bound and clasped. 6mo. 1s. 6d.

Sewel
Lady.
SEW
Exete
Fcp. 8

Sewel
lly th
the R

Sewel
the A
by the

Sewel
By the
By Re

By th

Ivora.

Cleve

Katha

The E
8vo. 7

Lanet
for Ch
portio
vols. 6

Reading
Compl
JBBE

Reading
tory to
of the
cheape

Bowd
In whi
ginal T
pressio
with p
trated
Wood

G. Co
R. Co
H. Ho
R. Sm
The L
medit
tion, ir

A Series of
 outlines of Debates,
 Discussion; with
 the best Sources of
 Citation. Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

Example. By
 to *My Unknown*
 vo. 7s.

Year: A Data-
 for Simultaneous
 lected with Science
 ding the Names of
 Patrons and Po-
 earliest Christian
 1600; extended to
 ents and Persons
 the Eighteenth Cen-
 tury. Jun., F.S.A.
 [In the press.

in the Free
 erica: Nicaragua,
 Salvador. By Dr.
 With a coloured
 . 16s.

History of
 best Times to the
 the Romans, &c.
 on Bishop Thirl-
 's Edition, with
 ters on the Lite-
 Ancient Greece;
 and 137 Woodcuts
 igned by G. Scharf,
 . 6d.

ng felt to be both
 ame to our litera-
 ure and a disparage-
 to our learning.
 ree editions of Dr.
 Schmitz's history
 ove its acceptabili-
 .—*John Bull.* We
 rect attention to
 is edition on ac-
 ount of some im-
 portant modifica-
 ons which greatly
 nce its value and
 ractions.'—*Scots-*

of the Iron
 Records to the
 10s. 6d.

's Narrative
 consequent Dis-
 ds in the Carib-
 & 8vo. 21s.—An
 . price 2s. 6d.

the Mount.
 ham, uniformly
 e; bound and

Sewell.—Amy Herbert. By a
 Lady. Edited by the Rev. WILLIAM
 SEWELL, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of
 Exeter College, Oxford. New Edition.
 Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

Sewell.—The Earl's Daughter.
 By the Author of *Amy Herbert*. Edited
 the Rev. W. SEWELL, B.D. 2 vols. 9s.

Sewell.—Gertrude: A Tale. By
 the Author of *Amy Herbert*. Edited
 by the Rev. W. SEWELL, B.D. 6s.

Sewell.—Margaret Percival.
 By the Author of *Amy Herbert*. Edited
 by Rev. W. SEWELL, B.D. 2 vols. 12s.

By the same Author, New Editions.

Ivors. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 12s.

Cleve Hall. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 12s.

Katharine Ashton. 2 vols. 12s.

The Experience of Life. Fcp.
 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Laneton Parsonage: A Tale
 for Children, on the Practical Use of
 a portion of the Church Catechism. 2
 vols. fcp. 8vo. 12s.

Readings for every Day in Lent:
 Compiled from the Writings of Bishop
 JEREMY TAYLOR. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Readings for a Month prepara-
 tory to Confirmation: Compiled from
 the Works of Writers of the Early and
 of the English Church. *New and*
cheaper Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 4s.

Bowdler's Family Shakspeare:
 In which nothing is added to the Ori-
 ginal Text; but those words and ex-
 pressions are omitted which cannot
 with propriety be read aloud. Illus-
 trated with 36 Vignettes engraved on
 Wood from original Designs by

G. Cooke, R.A.

R. Cooke,

H. Howard, R.A.

H. Singleton,

R. Smirke, R.A.

T. Stothard, R.A.

H. Thomson, R.A.

R. Westall, R.A.

and

R. Woodforde, R.A.

The Library Edition, in One Volume,
 medium 8vo. price 21s.; a Pocket Edi-
 tion, in 6 vols. fcp. 8vo. price 5s. each.

Sharp's New British Gazetteer,
 or Topographical Dictionary of the
 British Islands and narrow Seas; Com-
 prising concise Descriptions of about
 Sixty Thousand Places, Seats, Natural
 Features, and Objects of Note, founded
 on the best authorities. 2 vols. 8vo.
 price £2. 16s.

Short Whist; its Rise, Progress,
 and Laws: With Observations to make
 any one a Whist-Player. Containing
 also the Laws of Piquet, Cassino,
 Ecarté, Cribbage, Backgammon. By
 Major A. New Edition; to which are
 added, Precepts for Tyros, by Mrs. B.
 Fcp. 8vo. 3s.

Sinclair.—The Journey of Life.
 By CATHERINE SINCLAIR, Author of
The Business of Life. New Edition.
 Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Sir Roger de Coverley. From
 the Spectator. With Notes and Illus-
 trations, by W. HENRY WILLS; and 12
 Wood Engravings from Designs by F.
 TAYLER. Second and cheaper Edition.
 Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.; or 21s. in morocco
 by Hayday.—An Edition without
 Woodcuts, in 16mo. 1s.

The Sketches: Three Tales. By
 the Authors of *Amy Herbert*, *The Old*
Man's Home, and *Hawkstone*. The
Third Edition; with 6 Illustrations in
 Aquatint. Fcp. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Smee's Elements of Electro-
 Metallurgy. Third Edition; revised,
 corrected, and considerably enlarged;
 with Electrotypes and numerous Wood-
 cuts. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Smith (G.)—History of Wes-
 leyann Methodism: Vol. I. Wesley and
 his Times. By GEORGE SMITH, F.A.S.,
 Member of the Royal Asiatic Society,
 &c.; Author of *Sacred Annals, or Re-*
searches into the History and Religion
of Mankind, &c. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Smith (G. V.)—The Prophecies
 relating to Nineveh and the Assyrians.
 Translated from the Hebrew, with His-
 torical Introductions and Notes, ex-
 hibiting the principal Results of the
 recent Discoveries. By GEORGE VANCE
 SMITH, B. A. Post 8vo. with Map,
 price 10s. 6d.

Smith (J.) — The Voyage and Shipwreck of St. Paul: With Dissertations on the Life and Writings of St. Luke, and the Ships and Navigation of the Ancients. By JAMES SMITH, of Jordanhill, Esq., F.R.S. *Second Edition*; with Charts, Views, and Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 8s. 6d.

A Memoir of the Rev. Sydney Smith. By his Daughter, LADY HOLLAND. With a Selection from his Letters, edited by Mrs. AUSTIN. *New Edition.* 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.

The Rev. Sydney Smith's Miscellaneous Works: Including his Contributions to The Edinburgh Review. Three Editions:—

1. A LIBRARY EDITION (the Fourth), in 3 vols. 8vo. with Portrait, 38s.
2. Complete in ONE VOLUME, with Portrait and Vignette. Square crown, 8vo. 21s. cloth; or 30s. bound in calf.
3. ANOTHER NEW EDITION, in 3 vols. fcp. 8vo. 21s.

The Rev. Sydney Smith's Elementary Sketches of Moral Philosophy, delivered at the Royal Institution in the Years 1804, 1805, and 1806. Fcp. 8vo. 7s.

Snow. — A Two-Year's Cruise off Tierra del Fuego, the Falkland Islands, Patagonia, and in the River Plate. A Narrative of Life in the Southern Seas. By W. PARKER SNOW, late Commander of the Mission Yacht *Allen Gardiner*; Author of "Voyage of the *Prince Albert* in Search of Sir John Franklin." With Charts and Illustrations. 2 vols. post 8vo. 24s.

Robert Southey's Complete Poetical Works; containing all the Author's last Introductions and Notes. The Library Edition, complete in One Volume, with Portraits and Vignettes. Medium 8vo. 21s. cloth; 42s. bound in morocco. — Also, the *First collected Edition*, in 10 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Portrait and 19 Vignettes, price 35s.

Select Works of the British Poets; from Chaucer to Lovelace inclusive. With Biographical Sketches by the late ROBERT SOUTHEY. Medium 8vo. 30s.

Southey's Correspondence. —

Selections from the Letters of Robert Southey, &c. Edited by his Son-in-Law, the Rev. JOHN WOOD WARTER, B.D., Vicar of West Tarring, Sussex. 4 vols. post 8vo. 42s.

The Life and Correspondence

of the late Robert Southey. Edited by his Son, the Rev. C. C. SOUTHEY, M.A., Vicar of Ardleigh. With Portraits and Landscape Illustrations. 6 vols. post 8vo. 63s.

Southey's Doctor, complete in

One Volume. Edited by the Rev. J. W. WARTER, B.D. With Portrait, Vignette, Bust, and coloured Plate. Square crown 8vo. 21s.

Southey's Commonplace-Books,

complete in Four Volumes. Edited by the Rev. J. W. WARTER, B.D. 4 vols. square crown 8vo. £3. 18s.

Each *Commonplace-Book*, complete in itself, may be had separately, as follows:—

- FIRST SERIES.—CHOICE PASSAGES, &c. 18s.
- SECOND SERIES.—SPECIAL COLLECTIONS. 18s.
- THIRD SERIES.—ANALYTICAL READINGS. 21s.
- FOURTH SERIES.—ORIGINAL MEMORANDA, &c. 21s.

Southey's Life of Wesley; and

Rise and Progress of Methodism. New Edition, with Notes and Additions. Edited by the Rev. C. C. SOUTHEY, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo. with 2 Portraits, 22s.

Spottiswoode. — A Tarantassé

Journey through Eastern Russia, in the Autumn of 1856. By WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE, M.A., F.R.S. With a Map and numerous Illustrations. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Stephen. — Lectures on the History

of France. By the Right Hon. Sir JAMES STEPHEN, K.C.B., LL.D., Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. Third Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

Stephen. — Essays in Ecclesiastical

Biography; from The Edinburgh Review. By the Right Hon. Sir JAMES STEPHEN, K.C.B., LL.D., Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. Third Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

The S
ledge:
tions:
Subject
Infant
edition

By the s

The ST
GRAPH
graphics

The STE
HISTOR
History

The ST
KNOWI
the Old

The ST
PHY: C
of Emin

The STE
PRONU
TION:
French I

The STE
GRAMM
English

The STE
and VE
MARY S

The STE
HISTOR
Animals
Birds, 1
Owens: 1

The STE
HISTOR
History of
18mo. 1s.

The STE
Question
tory of 1
18mo. 1s.

The STE
HISTOR
History of

The STE
HISTOR
History of

The STE
MY: Que
and the S
with Woo

Correspondence.—

Letters of Robert
by his Son-in-
WOOD WARTER,
Tarring, Sussex.

Correspondence

they. Edited by
SOUTHEY, M.A.,
with Portraits and
ms. 6 vols. post

complete in

ed by the Rev.
With Portrait,
coloured Plate.

place - Books,

ames. Edited by
H.D. 4 vols.
8s.

te, complete in it-
tely, as follows:—

PASSAGES, &c.

COLLECTIONS.

FICAL READ-

NAL MEMO-

Wesley; and

thodism. New
and Additions.
C. SOUTHEY,
Portraits, 22s.

Tarantassé

rn Russia, in
By WILLIAM
.R.S. With a
trations. Post

on the His-

the Right Hon.
C.B., LL.D.,
History in the
Third Edi-

Ecclesiast-

the Edinburgh
at Hon. Sir
, LL.D., Pro-
y in the Uni-
Third Edition.

The Stepping-Stone to Know-
ledge: Containing upwards of 700 Ques-
tions and Answers on Miscellaneous
Subjects, adapted to the capacity of
Infant Minds. By a MOTHER. New
edition, Improved. 18mo. 1s.

By the same Author, NEW EDITIONS:—

THE STEPPING-STONE to GEO-
GRAPHY: Questions and Answers on Geo-
graphical Subjects. 18mo. 1s.

THE STEPPING-STONE to ENGLISH
HISTORY: Questions and Answers on the
History of England. 18mo. 1s.

THE STEPPING-STONE to BIBLE
KNOWLEDGE: Questions and Answers on
the Old and New Testaments. 18mo. 1s.

THE STEPPING-STONE to BIOGR-
APHY: Questions and Answers on the Lives
of Eminent Men and Women. 18mo. 1s.

THE STEPPING-STONE to FRENCH
PRONUNCIATION and CONVERSA-
TION: Questions and Answers on the
French Language. By P. SADLER. 18mo. 1s.

THE STEPPING-STONE to ENGLISH
GRAMMAR: Questions and Answers on
English Grammar. By P. SADLER. 18mo. 1s.

THE STEPPING-STONE to ANIMAL
and VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY. By
MAX SHIELD. 18mo. with Woodcuts, 1s.

THE STEPPING-STONE to NATURAL
HISTORY: Vertebrate or Back-boned
Animals. Part I. *Mammalia*; Part II.
Birds, Reptiles, and Fishes. By JAMES
OWEN. 18mo. in 2 Parts, price 1s. each.

THE STEPPING-STONE to ROMAN
HISTORY: Questions and Answers on the
History of Rome. By FANNY PARKURST.
18mo. 1s.

THE STEPPING-STONE to MUSIC:
Questions on the Science; also a short His-
tory of Music. By FANNY PARKURST.
18mo. 1s.

THE STEPPING-STONE to FRENCH
HISTORY: Questions and Answers on the
History of France. By a TEACHER. 18mo. 1s.

THE STEPPING-STONE to GRECIAN
HISTORY: Questions and Answers on the
History of Greece. By a TEACHER. 18mo. 1s.

THE STEPPING-STONE to ASTRONO-
MY: Questions and Answers on the Earth
and the Solar System. By a LADY. 18mo.
with Woodcuts, 1s.

Stonehenge.—The Greyhound:

Being a Treatise on the Art of Breed-
ing, Rearing, and Training Greyhounds
for Public Running; their Diseases and
Treatment: Containing also Rules for
the Management of Coursing Meetings,
and for the Decision of Courses. By
STONEHENGE. With Frontispiece and
Woodcuts. Square crown 8vo. 21s.

Stow.—The Training System,

Moral Training School, and Normal
Seminary for preparing Schoolmasters
and Governesses. By DAVID STOW,
Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Glas-
gow Normal Free Seminary. Tenth
Edition; with Plates and Woodcuts
Post 8vo. 6s.

Strickland.—Lives of the Queens

of England. By AGNES STRICKLAND.
Dedicated, by express permission, to
Her Majesty. Embellished with Por-
traits of every Queen, engraved from
the most authentic sources. Complete
in 8 vols. post 8vo. 7s. 6d. each.—Any
Volume may be had *separately* to com-
plete Sets.

Symington.—The Beautiful in

Nature, Art, and Life. By A. J.
SYMINGTON. 2 vols. crown 8vo.

Memoirs of Rear-Admiral Sir

William Symonds, Knt., C.B., F.R.S.,
late Surveyor of the Navy. Published
with the sanction of his Executors, as
directed by his Will; and edited by
J. A. SWAMP. 8vo. with Plates and
Wood Engravings. [*In the press.*]

Taylor.—Loyola: and Jesuitism

in its Rudiments. By ISAAC TAYLOR.
Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Taylor.—Wesley and Method-

ism. By ISAAC TAYLOR. Post 8vo.
Portrait, 10s. 6d.

Thacker's Courser's Annual Re-

membrancer and Stud-Book: Being an
Alphabetical Return of the Running at
all Public Coursing Clubs in England,
Ireland, and Scotland, for the Season
1866-7; with the Pedigrees (as far as
received) of the DOGS. By ROBERT
ABRAM WELSH, Liverpool. 8vo. 21s.

*. Published annually in October.



Thirlwall. — The History of Greece. By the Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of ST. DAVID'S (the Rev. CONNOP THIRLWALL). An improved Library Edition; with Maps. 8 vols. 8vo. 43s.—An Edition in 8 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 28s.

Thomas. — Historical Notes relative to the History of England; embracing the Period from the Accession of King Henry VIII. to the Death of Queen Anne inclusive (1509 to 1714): Designed as a book of instant Reference for the purpose of ascertaining the Dates of Events mentioned in History and in Manuscripts. The Names of Persons and Events mentioned in History within the above period placed in Alphabetical and Chronological Order, with Dates; and the Authority from whence taken given in each case, whether from printed History or from Manuscripts. By F. S. THOMAS, Secretary of the Public Record Department. 3 vols. royal 8vo. 22s.

Thomson's Seasons. Edited by BOLTON CORNEY, Esq. Illustrated with 77 fine Wood Engravings from Designs by Members of the Etching Club. Square crown 8vo. 21s. cloth; or 30s. bound in morocco.

Thomson (the Rev. Dr.) — An Outline of the necessary Laws of Thought: A Treatise on Pure and Applied Logic. By WILLIAM THOMSON, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, Oxford. Fourth Edition, carefully revised. Fcp. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Thomson's Tables of Interest, at Three, Four, Four-and-a-Half, and Five per Cent., from One Pound to Ten Thousand, and from 1 to 365 Days; in a regular progression of single Days; with Interest at all the above Rates, from One to Twelve Months, and from One to Ten Years. Also, numerous other Tables of Exchange, Time, and Discounts. New Edition. 12mo. 6s.

Thornbury. — Shakspeare's Eng-land; or, Sketches of Social History during the Reign of Elizabeth. By G. W. THORNBURY, Author of *History of the Swallows*, &c. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 21s.

The Thumb Bible; or, Verbum Sempiternum. By J. TAYLOR. Being an Epitome of the Old and New Testaments in English Verse. Reprinted from the Edition of 1683; bound and clasped. 64mo. 1s. 6d.

Bishop Tomline's Introduction to the Study of the Bible: Containing Proofs of the Authenticity and Inspiration of the Scriptures; a Summary of the History of the Jews; an Account of the Jewish Sects; and a brief Statement of Contents of several Books of the *Old Testament*. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Tooke. — History of Prices, and of the State of the Circulation, during the Nine Years from 1848 to 1856 inclusive. Forming Vols. V. and VI. of *Tooke's History of Prices from 1792 to the Present Time*; and comprising a copious Index to the whole of the Six Volumes. By THOMAS TOOKE, F.R.S. and WILLIAM NEWMARCH, 2 vols. 8vo. 52s. 6d.

Townsend. — Modern State Trials revised and illustrated with Essays and Notes. By W. C. TOWNSEND, Esq., M.A., Q.C. 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

Trollope. — Barchester Towers. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d.

Trollope. — The Warden. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Sharon Turner's Sacred History of the World, attempted to be Philosophically considered, in a Series of Letters to a Son. New Edition, edited by the Rev. S. TURNER. 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d.

Sharon Turner's History of Eng-land during the Middle Ages; Comprising the Reigns from the Norman Conquest to the Accession of Henry VIII. Fifth Edition, revised by the Rev. S. TURNER. 4 vols. 8vo. 50s.

Sharon Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons, from the Earliest Period to the Norman Conquest. Seventh Edition, revised by the Rev. S. TURNER. 3 vols. 8vo. 36s.

Dr. Turton's Manual of the Land and Fresh-Water Shells of Great Britain. New Edition, thoroughly revised and brought up to the Present Time. Edited by Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., &c. Keeper of the Zoological Department in the British Museum. Crown 8vo. with coloured Plates.

[In the press.]

Complete in
acknowledg
character
may be h

1. LORD
REN
2. LORD
CLIV
3. LORD
MCG
4. SIR
the S
5. WIL
CHA
6-7. JAIN
8. LORD
RAN
9-10. IDA
roun
11-12. FÖTH
from
13. LORD
DISO
14-15. HUC
PHIL
16-17. THEO
16. The E
and A
19-20. WERN
INGS
21-22. Mrs.
NAD
23. Hoff
24. The N
TION
25. Lord
BACC
26. The
&c.
27-28. JERR
PETE
29-30. The 1
CAME
31. MEMO
LING
32-33. The A
W. H
34-35. Sir E
TIVE
36. Lord
and B
37. RANK
IMIL
38-39. MEMO
By A
40. LORD
DRAM
41. MARR
T. O.
42-43. OUR
GOAL
44. BARR
NEW
45. SWISS
TAIN
46. GIRON
LANI
47. TURK
48. CONF
NEW
49. HORN
50. THE
THEY

THE TRAVELLER'S LIBRARY,

Complete in 102 Parts, price 1s. each : Comprising books of valuable information and acknowledged merit, in a form adapted for reading while Travelling, and also of a character that renders them worthy of preservation. The 102 Parts, each of which may be had separately, price One Shilling, comprise:—

Introduction
ole: Containing
licity and In-
splicity; a Summary
ws; an Account
and a brief State-
several Books of
New Edition.

Prices, and
ulation, during
48 to 1856 inclu-
V. and VI. of
ices from 1792 to
d comprising a
hole of the Six
TOOKS, F.R.S.
ARCH. 2 vols.

State Trials
d with Essays
WILSON, Esq.,
30s.

Water Towers.
E. 3 vols. post

Paradise. By
ost 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Red History
to be Philoso-
a Series of
Edition, edited
3 vols. post

History of Eng-
Ages; Com-
the Norman
tion of Henry
vised by the
8vo. 50s.

History of the
earliest Period
t. Seventh
V. S. TURNER.

of the Land
ils of Great
thoroughly
of the Present
J. E. GRAY,
the Zoological
Museum.
Plates.
n the press.

1. LORD MACAULAY'S ESSAY ON WARREN HASTINGS.
2. LORD MACAULAY'S ESSAY ON LORD CLIVE.
3. LONDON in 1850 and 1851. By J. R. McCulloch, Esq.
4. SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY. From the *Spectator*.
5. WILLIAM PITT and the EARL OF CHATHAM. By Lord Macaulay.
- 6-7. LAING'S RESIDENCE in NORWAY.
8. LORD MACAULAY'S ESSAYS ON RANKIN and GLADSTONE.
- 9-10. INA PRIPPER'S LADY'S VOYAGE round the WORLD.
- 11-12. ÆTHEN, or TRACES of TRAVEL from the EAST.
13. LORD MACAULAY'S ESSAYS ON ADDISON and WALPOLE.
- 14-16. HUC'S TRAVELS in TARTARY, THIBET, and CHINA.
- 16-17. THE EARL HOLCROFT'S MEMOIRS.
18. THE EARL of CARLE'S LECTURES and ADDRESSES.
- 19-20. WEBER'S AFRICAN WANDERINGS.
- 21-22. MRS. JAMESON'S SKETCHES in CANADA.
23. HOPKINS'S BRITANNY and the BIBLE.
24. THE NATURAL HISTORY of CREATION. By Dr. Kemp.
25. LORD MACAULAY'S ESSAY ON LORD BACON.
26. THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, &c. By Dr. G. Wilson.
- 27-28. JERREMAN'S PICTURES from ST. PETERSBURG.
- 29-30. The Rev. G. R. GLEISER'S LEIPSIK CAMPAIGN.
31. MEMOIR of the DUKE OF WELINGTON.
- 32-33. THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES. By W. HUGHES, F.R.G.S.
- 34-35. SIR EDWARD SPENCER'S NARRATIVE of his SHIPWRECK.
36. LORD JEFFREY'S ESSAYS on SWIFT and RICHARDSON.
37. RANKIN'S FERDINANDI and MAXIMILIAN II.
- 38-39. MEMOIRS of a MAITRE-D'ARMES. By ALEXANDER DUMAS.
40. LORD BYRON and the COMIC DRAMATISTS. By Lord Macaulay.
41. MARSHAL TURENNE. By the Rev. T. O. COCKayne, M.A.
- 42-43. OUR COAL-FIELDS and OUR COAL-PITS.
44. BARROW'S TOUR on the CONTINENT in 1822.
45. SWISS MEN and SWISS MOUNTAINS. By R. FERDUSON.
46. GIOANNINI'S PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
47. TURKEY and CHRISTENDOM.
48. CONFESSIONS of a WORKING MAN. By EMILE SOUVETRE.
49. HOPKINS'S CHASE in BRITANNY.
50. THE LOVE STORY from SOUTHEY'S DOCTOR.

51. AN ATTIC PHILOSOPHER in PARIS. By E. SOUVETRE.
52. LORD MACAULAY'S SPEECHES on PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.
53. THE RUSSIANS of the SOUTH. By SHIRLEY BROOKS.
54. INDICATIONS of INSTINCT. By Dr. LINDLEY KEMP.
- 55-59. LANMAN'S ADVENTURES in the WILDS of NORTH AMERICA.
60. DEBRIER'S MOROCCO.
- 61-62. SELECTIONS from SYDNEY SMITH'S WRITINGS.
63. SCHAMYL, the CHIEFTAIN of the CAUCASUS.
64. RUSSIA and TURKEY. By J. R. McCulloch, Esq.
- 65-66. LAING'S NOTES of a TRAVELLER in GERMANY, &c.
67. ESSAY on MORMONISM.
- 68-69. MILER'S RAMBLES in ICELAND.
70. CHESTERFIELD and SELWYN. By A. HATWARD, Esq., Q.C.
- 71-72. SELECTIONS from SYDNEY SMITH'S WRITINGS.
73. ARCTIC VOYAGES and DISCOVERIES. By Miss F. MATHEW.
- 74-76. CORNWALL: its MINES, MINES, and SCENERY.
- 76-77. DEFOE and CHURCHILL. By Mr. J. FORSTER.
78. FRANCIS ARAGO'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Translated by the Rev. BADEN POWELL.
- 79-80-81. GREGOROVIVUS'S CORSICA. Translated by RUSSELL MARTINEAU, M.A.
82. PRINTING: its Antecedents, Origin, and Results. By Mr. A. STARR.
- 83-84. LIFE with the ZULUS of NATAL. By G. H. MASON.
85. LORD MACAULAY'S ESSAY on FREDERIC THE GREAT.
- 86-87. FORSTER'S RAMBLES in NORWAY in 1848 and 1849.
88. BAINE'S VISIT to the VAUDOIS of PIEDMONT.
89. SPENCER'S RAILWAY MORALS and RAILWAY POLICY.
90. HUBLETON'S PICTURES from CUBA.
- 91-92. HUBLETON'S NIGER, TNHADDA, and SINUE EXPLORATION.
- 93-94. WILBERFORCE'S BRAZIL and the SLAVE TRADE.
95. LORD MACAULAY'S ESSAY on HALLAM'S HISTORY of ENGLAND.
- 96-97. Von Tschudi's SKETCHES of NATURE in the ALPS.
- 98-99. LORD MACAULAY'S ESSAY on BOWWELL'S LIFE of JOHNSON; with Mrs. FROST'S ANECDOTES of DR. JOHNSON.
100. AULDJO'S ASCENT of MONT BLANC.
- 101-102. Mr. ROOPER'S ESSAY on THOMAS FULLER, and SELECTIONS from his WRITINGS.

THE TRAVELLER'S LIBRARY.

Complete 50 Volumes, price 2s. 6d. each: Comprising books of valuable information and acknowledged merit, in a form adapted for reading while Travelling, and also of a character that renders them worthy of preservation. The 50 Volumes, any of which may be had separately, comprise:—

Vol.		s.	d.
1.	MACAULAY'S ESSAYS on WARREN HASTINGS and LORD CLIVE	2	6
2.	MACAULAY'S ESSAYS on PITT & CHATHAM, RANKE & GLADSTONE	2	6
3.	LAING'S RESIDENCE in NORWAY	2	6
4.	IDA PFEIFFER'S LADY'S VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD	2	6
5.	EOTHEN; or, TRACES of TRAVEL from the EAST	2	6
6.	MACAULAY'S ESSAYS on ADDISON, WALPOLE, and LORD BACON	2	6
7.	HUC'S TRAVELS in TARTARY and THIBET	2	6
8.	THOMAS HOLCROFT'S MEMOIRS	2	6
9.	WERNE'S AFRICAN WANDERINGS	2	6
10.	MRS. JAMESON'S SKETCHES in CANADA	2	6
11.	JERRMANN'S PICTURES from ST. PETERSBURG	2	6
12.	The Rev. G. E. GLEIG'S LEIPSIC CAMPAIGN	2	6
13.	HUGHES'S AUSTRALIAN COLONIES	2	6
14.	SIR EDWARD SEAWARD'S SHIPWRECK	2	6
15.	ALEXANDRE DUMAS'S MEMOIRS of a MAITRE-D'ARMES	2	6
16.	OUR COAL-FIELDS and OUR COAL-PITS	2	6
17.	M'CULLOCH'S LONDON and GIRONIERE'S PHILIPPINES	2	6
18.	SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY and SOUTHEY'S LOVE STORY	2	6
19.	LORD CARLISLE'S LECTURES and ADDRESSES; and } JEFFREY'S ESSAYS on SWIFT and RICHARDSON	2	0
20.	HOPE'S BIBLE in BRITTANY, and CHASE in BRITTANY	2	6
21.	The ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH and NATURAL HISTORY of CREATION	2	6
22.	MEMOIR of DUKE of WELLINGTON; & LIFE of MARSHAL TURENNE	2	6
23.	RANKE'S FERDINAND & MAXIMILIAN; & TURKEY & CHRISTENDOM	2	6
24.	BARROW'S CONTINENTAL TOUR; and } FERGUSON'S SWISS MEN and SWISS MOUNTAINS	2	6
25.	SOUEVSTRE'S ATTIC PHILOSOPHER in PARIS; and } WORKING MAN'S CONFESSIONS	2	6
26.	MACAULAY'S ESSAYS on LORD BYRON and the COMIC DRAMA- } TISTS and his SPEECHES on PARLIAMENTARY REFORM	2	6
27.	SHIRLEY BROOKS'S RUSSIANS of the SOUTH; and } Dr. KEMP'S INDICATIONS of INSTINCT	2	6
28.	LANMAN'S ADVENTURES in the WILDS of NORTH AMERICA	2	6
29.	RUSSIA. By the MARQUIS DE CUSTINE	2	6
30.	SELECTIONS from the Rev. SYDNEY SMITH'S WRITINGS, VOL. I.	2	6
31.	BODENSTEDT and WAGNER'S SCHAMYL; and } M'CULLOCH'S RUSSIA and TURKEY	2	6
32.	LAING'S NOTES of a TRAVELLER, First Series	2	6
33.	DURRIEU'S MOROCCO; and An ESSAY on MORMONISM	2	6
34.	RAMBLES in ICELAND. By PLINY MILES	2	6
35.	SELECTIONS from the Rev. SYDNEY SMITH'S WRITINGS, VOL. II.	2	6
36.	HAYWARD'S ESSAYS on CHESTERFIELD and SELWYN; and } MAYNE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES and DISCOVERIES	2	0
37.	CORNWALL; its MINES, MINERS, and SCENERY	2	6
38.	DANIEL DE FOE & CHARLES CHURCHILL. By JOHN FORSTER, Esq.	2	6
39.	GREGOROVIVUS'S CORSICA. Translated by R. MARTINEAU, M.A.	2	6
40.	FRANCIS ARAGO'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Transl. by Rev. B. POWELL	2	6
41.	PRINTING; its ANTECEDENTS, ORIGIN, & RESULTS. By A. STARK	2	6
42.	MASON'S LIFE with the ZULUS of NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA	2	6
43.	FORESTER'S RAMBLES in NORWAY	2	6
44.	BAINES'S VISIT to the VAUDOIS of PIEDMONT	2	6
45.	SPENCER'S RAILWAY MORALS and RAILWAY POLICY	2	6
46.	HUTCHINSON'S NIGER, TSHADDA, and BINUE EXPLORATION	2	6
47.	WILBERFORCE'S BRAZIL and the SLAVE-TRADE	2	0
48.	MACAULAY'S ESSAYS on FREDERIC the GREAT and } HALLAM'S CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY	2	0
49.	VON TSCHUDI'S SKETCHES of NATURE in the ALPS } MACAULAY'S ESSAYS on CROKER'S EDITION of BOSWELL'S LIFE } of JOHNSON; With Mrs. PIOZZI'S ANECDOTES of Dr. JOHNSON	2	0
50.	HURLBUT'S PICTURES from CUBA; and AULDJO'S } ASCENT of MONT BLANC } Mr. ROGERS'S ESSAY on THOMAS FULLER, and } SELECTIONS from his WRITINGS	2	6

The Trav

lection of
Travellers
Libraries,
situations,
Libraries
The separ
Priser, Pr
general in
The Series
popular of
his Speeci
The depar
account of
Europe, as
of Africa, i
Asia. Ma
round the
account of
graphy and
caulay's B
Hastings,
others; bes
renne, F. J
and Geniu
tions from
Rogers; a
paign, by
aign. We
the plan of
the Confes
vestre, whi
fact, has b
with unwa
ing classes
commendes
d'Armes, t
gives a str
history of
Science an
view of Cre
Natural I
Indication
natural hi
has contri
Electric Fe
Coal-Field
Mining Di
account of
the habits
the scenery
only reman
cellaneous
Writings o
Carlisle's
count of J
Conybeare
nagement o
bert Spenc
Practice of
account of
be had, in
Set, bound
The
be had as o
ls. each, for
any separat

Webster and Parkes's Encyclopaedia of Domestic Economy; comprising such subjects as are most immediately connected with House-keeping; As, The Construction of Domestic Edifices, with the Modes of Warming, Ventilating, and Lighting them—A description of the various Articles of Furniture, with the Nature of their Materials—Duties of Servants—&c. New Edition; with nearly 1,000 Woodcuts. 8vo. 50s.

Weld.—Vacations in Ireland.

By CHARLES RICHARD WELD, Barrister-at-Law. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

"Mr. Weld is lively, confidential, and takes sensible views of men, manners, and topics; he has the faculty of relishing Ireland—brogue, ballad-singing, mighty Orange oaths, immortal pedigrees, the frolics of the dark-eyed, and the powerful punch included. He has written an agreeable volume, chiefly on the less-known districts of Ireland—the wilds of Kerry, Clare, and Mayo,—so that, while all readers will find it amusing, it may be a guide to others in search of the primitive and picturesque." *Athenæum*.

Weld.—A Vacation Tour in the

United States and Canada. By C. R. WELD, Barrister-at-Law. Post 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

West.—Lectures on the Diseases

of Infancy and Childhood. By CHARLES WEST, M.D., Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children; Physician-Accoucheur to, and Lecturer on Midwifery at, St. Bartholomew's Hospital. 8vo. 14s.

Willich's Popular Tables for

ascertaining the Value of Lifehold, Leasehold, and Church Property, Renewal Fines, &c. With numerous additional Tables—Chemical, Astronomical, Trigonometrical, Common and Hyperbolic Logarithms; Constants, Squares, Cubes, Roots, Reciprocals, &c. Fourth Edition, enlarged. Post 8vo. 10s.

Whitelocke's Journal of the

English Embassy to the Court of Sweden in the years 1638 and 1654. A New Edition, revised by HENRY REEVE, Esq. F.S.A. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

Wilmot's Abridgment of Black-

stone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, intended for the use of Young Persons, and comprised in a series of Letters from a Father to his Daughter. 12mo. 6s. 6d.

Wilson (W.)—Bryologia Britan-
nica: Containing the Mosses of Great Britain and Ireland systematically arranged and described according to the Method of *Bruch* and *Schimper*; with 61 Illustrative Plates. Being a New Edition, enlarged and altered, of the *Muscologia Britannica* of Messrs. Hooker and Taylor. By WILLIAM WILSON, President of the Warrington Natural History Society. 8vo. 42s.; or, with the Plates coloured, price 24. 4s.

Yonge.—A New English-Greek

Lexicon: Containing all the Greek Words used by Writers of good authority. By C. D. YONGE, B.A. *Second Edition*, revised and corrected. Post 4to. 21s.

Yonge's New Latin Gradus:

Containing Every Word used by the Poets of good authority. For the use of Eton, Westminster, Winchester, Harrow, and Rugby Schools; King's College, London; and Marlborough College. *Fifth Edition*. Post 8vo. price 9s.; or, with APPENDIX of *Ephitheta* classified according to their *English* Meaning, 12s.

Youatt.—The Horse. By Wil-

liam Youatt. With a Treatise of Draught. New Edition, with numerous Wood Engravings, from Designs by William Harvey. (Messrs. LONGMAN and Co.'s Edition should be ordered.) 8vo. 10s.

Youatt.—The Dog. By William

Youatt. A New Edition; with numerous Engravings, from Designs by W. Harvey. 8vo. 6s.

Young.—The Christ of History:

An Argument grounded in the Facts of His Life on Earth. By JOHN YOUNG, LL.D. *Second Edition*. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Young.—The Mystery; or, Evil

and God. By JOHN YOUNG, LL.D. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Zumpt's Grammar of the Latin

Language. Translated and adapted for the use of English Students by Dr. L. SCHMITZ, F.R.S.E.: With numerous Additions and Corrections by the Author and Translator. 4th Edition, thoroughly revised. 8vo. 14s.

[November 1857.]

AND CO.

Bryologia Britan-
g the Mosses of Great
and systematically ar-
ribed according to the
and *Schimper*; with
lates. Being a New
d and altered, of the
d *stannica* of Messrs.
ylor. By WILLIAM
ant of the Warrington
Society. 8vo. 42s.; or,
coloured, price 24. 4s.

ew English-Greek
ning all the Greek
riters of good autho-
YONGE, B.A. *Second*
and corrected. Post

Latin Gradus :
y Word used by the
hority. For the use of
er, Winchester, Har-
Schools; King's Col-
d Marlborough Col-
on. Post 8vo. price
PENDIX of *Epitheta*
ng to their *English*

orse. By Wil-
With a Treatise of
Edition, with nume-
vings, from Designs
ey. (Messrs. LONG-
dition should be or-

og. By William
Edition; with nume-
rom Designs by W.

rist of History :
ded in the Facts of
By JOHN YOUNG,
lon. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

ystery; or, Evil
HN YOUNG, LL.D.

ar of the Latin.
ted and adapted for
Students by Dr. L.
; With numerous
ctions by the Au-
or. 4th Edition,
8vo. 14s.

[November 1857.]

E, LONDON.

