

# THE BRITISH WHIG,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR THE MIDLAND DISTRICT.

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY,

OFFICE PER ORDER DICOR.

BY E. J. BARKER, M. D.

VOL. III.

KINGSTON, U. C. TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1835.

## THE BRITISH WHIG,

A SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL, devoted to Commercial and Political information, is published every Tuesday & Friday evenings by Doctor Barker, Editor and Proprietor, at his Office in Bear Street next door to the Commercial Hotel.

TERMS.—For the BRITISH WHIG, seventeen and sixpence per annum if paid in advance, or within three months from the receipt of the first number; and one pound if collected at the end of the year, exclusive of postage.

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Advertisements.—Six lines and under 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under 3s. 4d. first insertion, and 10d. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly. Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing.

Produce of every kind received in payment. No letters taken in, except from Agents, unless Post Paid.

## Letter Press Printing.

DOCTOR BARKER having obtained a most superior Press and an excellent assortment of Job Type, is enabled to execute every description of JOB PRINTING with neatness and expedition; upon terms hitherto unprecedently low in Upper Canada.

## New York Harness Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his country friends, that he continues to manufacture Harness of every description, and the very best quality, at the New York prices.

Leather Trunks and Valises kept for sale, and made to order.

Produce of every description received in payment. H. RAIGHT.

Brock Street, Kingston, June 16th, 1835. 39

## FANCY BISCUIT BAKING.

THOMAS MOXEY, (from London) returns his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Kingston, for the encouragement he has received since his commencement in the above business, and begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly for sale every variety of

FANCY CAKES AND BISCUITS, Confectionery, and other articles in his line, of the very best quality, wholesale and retail.

Christening and Bride Cakes made to order.

T. M. has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing, GINGER BEER of superior flavor, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at moderate prices.

\*Hot Muffins every Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

Store Street Kingston, June 1st, 1835. 35-6m

## Cobourg Whiskey.

R. JACKSON, Auctioneer, keeps constantly on hand a large quantity of COBOURG WHISKEY, of a very superior quality and at a very low price.

N. B. As R. J. is appointed agent for one of the most extensive Distilleries in the Upper Province, persons dealing largely in the article, would do well to give a call previous to purchasing elsewhere.

TERMS, Cash, or approved credit. Kingston, June, 1835. 35if

## CHEAP GROCERY.

Wine & Spirit Warehouse, Store Street. JAMES WILLIAMSON respectfully informs his friends, that in addition to his Grocery and Provision Warehouse in Front-street, he has taken the shop and business of Mr. A. Fee in Store-street, (directly opposite Mr. C. Heath's), where he has laid in an extensive and well selected stock of Groceries, Wines and Spirits, Glassware, &c. &c. suitable for a town and country trade.

His stock consists of the following Goods, viz: Groceries.—Green and Black Teas; Refined, East India and Muscovado Sugars; Almonds, Raisins, Starch, Soap, Salt, Maccoboy and Ruppel Snuff, Paper & Plug Tobacco, Salt-water Herrings, Mackerel and Cod fish, Prime Mess and Mess Pork, Smoked Hams, &c. &c.

WINE AND SPIRITS.—Superior Port, Sherry and Jamaica Wines; Cognac Brandy, Hollands Gin, Jamaica Spirits and Old Rations Rum; Prime Canadian Whiskey, Peppermint, and White Wine Vinegar.

—ALSO— Sole and Upper Leather, Blacking and Brushes, with a variety of other articles.

J. W. being determined to sell for cash or produce only, he is enabled to part with his goods at such a small profit as shall command future custom. Kingston, July 7th, 1835. 45

## AFFIDAVIT.

William Forrester, of Kingston, a Journeyman Cabinet maker, appeared and on oath deposes in reply to imputations laid by Mrs. Hunter against his character, that he received a quantity of curled hair not exceeding thirty pounds weight, to be employed and used by him in stuffing five sofas for Mr. Geo. Hunter, and that he employed and used the said quantity of hair for the purpose so intended. He further swears, that he never misapplied any quantity of hair or other material given to him to by Mr. Hunter, nor did he defraud him in any manner in all the transactions which he had with him.

WILLIAM FORRESTER. Sworn to before me at Kingston, this 13th day of July, 1835.

A. MANAHAN, J. P.

I, the aforesaid deponent, have given notice to the parties concerned in the above affidavit, that if they have any accusations against me, I am willing to stand trial at the approaching Assizes; and that if they do not then and there make out their charge against me, I shall commence an action against them for defamation of character.

WILLIAM FORRESTER. Kingston, July 14th, 1835.

## Cotter's Exchange Coffee-House.

(OLD BRITISH COFFEE-HOUSE.)

THE subscriber having taken this extensive establishment, and having fitted it up in a style not inferior to any in this Province, hopes from his long experience and extensive acquaintance in the business, to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN COTTER, Late of Brantford & London, U. C. Toronto, May 14th, 1835. 47

## BROOMS.

FOR SALE, at the Subscriber's Leather Store, 50 doz. Flat and round Corn Brooms,

10 do. Superior Grass & Cradle Sythes, 200 lbs. Salt, fresh from the works,

50 do. Mackerel, 50 do. Cash paid for Hides, Sheep & Calf Skins. WILLIAM FORD. Market Place, Kingston, July 14th, 1835. 47

## Bilious Pills.

A SAFE and valuable medicine for family use in all bilious disorders and obstructions of the bowels, to be had at Dr. Adamson's house, with proper directions. Kingston, July 9, 1835. 46-1f

## \$25 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid to any person, whose information shall lead to the conviction of the persons who broke the windows of my house, on the night of July 4th.

JOHN MURRAY. Kingston, July 6th, 1835. 45

## TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

TWENTY Dollars Reward will be paid to any individual who shall give such information, as shall lead to the discovery of the person or persons who broke the window and pulled down the shute in front of the Whig Office—on complaint.

EDWARD JOHN BARKER, M. D. British Whig Office, July 6th, 1835.

## OLD RATIONS RUM.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, a quantity of the above article, warranted seven years old. A desirable purchase for Tavern Keepers. JAMES WILLIAMSON. Kingston, July 7th, 1835. 45

## District School.

THE Public examination of the Pupils of the District School of the Midland District, will take place at the public School House in this town, on Friday the 24th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. Kingston, July 14 1835.

## RUN-AWAY.

FROM the subscriber, on the 20th May last, an apprentice, named Jacob Holmes, about 15 years old. This is to forbid any person harboring or trusting him on my account, as I will not be answerable for any debts of his contracting.

SAMUEL D. PURDY. Township of Ernestown, July 11, 1835. 47-3

## SALE OF CROWN LANDS.

Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office, Toronto, May 11th, 1835.

THE Public are informed that there will be a Sale of Crown Lands by Auction in the town of Peterborough, in the Newcastle District, on the first Tuesday in June next; and adjourned Sales will afterwards be held at the same place, on the first Tuesday in the months of July, August, September, and October following.

The numbers of the Lots to be offered for Sale, and further particulars may be known by applying to Alexander M'Donnell, Esq. Peterborough, or at this Office.

PETER ROBINSON, Commissioner of Crown Lands. 31

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, Two tons superior Oakum, Three tons Tarr'd Rope—consisting of Cables, Rigging, Four hundred Single and Double Blocks—Bushed, Two hundred barrels Fine Flour, Three hundred barrels American Salt.

JOHN MOWAT. Kingston, June 10th, 1835. 41-1m.

## SALE OF CLERGY RESERVES.

THE undermentioned Clergy Reserves in the Townships of Huntingdon, Madoc, Hungerford, Kalarad, Richmond and Rawdon, in the Midland District, will be offered for sale by Auction.

AT THE TOWN OF BELLEVILLE, On Monday the 20th July next, and adjourned sales will afterwards be held at the same place upon the 20th August, 21st September, 20th October, and 20th November following, at the upset price of 10s. currency per acre. The terms of payment will be one-tenth of the purchase money down, and the remainder in nine equal annual instalments, with interest upon each instalment as it becomes due.

TOWNSHIP OF HUNTINGDON. 1st Concession, Lots Nos. 11 2 9 12 20 27 32 2d do do do 11 19 3d do do do 17 4th do do do 5 15 20 5th do do do 4 11 19 6th do do do 2 9 12 35 7th do do do 2 9 12 35 8th do do do 2 9 12 35 9th do do do 2 9 12 35 10th do do do 2 9 12 35 11th do do do 2 9 12 35 12th do do do 2 9 12 35 13th do do do 2 9 12 35 14th do do do 2 9 12 35

TOWNSHIP OF MADOC. 1st Concession, Lots Nos. 2 8 15 25 31 2d do do do 6 12 20 27 32 3d do do do 12 27 32 4th do do do 2 15 31 5th do do do 2 15 31 6th do do do 2 15 31 7th do do do 2 15 31 8th do do do 2 15 31 9th do do do 2 15 31 10th do do do 2 15 31 11th do do do 2 15 31 12th do do do 2 15 31 13th do do do 2 15 31 14th do do do 2 15 31

TOWNSHIP OF HUNGERFORD. 1st Concession, Lots Nos. 4 21 36 2d do do do 6 12 20 27 32 3d do do do 3 10 17 22 34 4th do do do 11 21 35 5th do do do 11 21 35 6th do do do 11 21 35 7th do do do 11 21 35 8th do do do 11 21 35 9th do do do 11 21 35 10th do do do 11 21 35 11th do do do 11 21 35 12th do do do 11 21 35 13th do do do 11 21 35 14th do do do 11 21 35

TOWNSHIP OF KALARAD. 1st Concession, Lots Nos. 2 8 15 25 31 2d do do do 6 12 20 27 32 3d do do do 2 8 15 25 31 4th do do do 2 8 15 25 31 5th do do do 2 8 15 25 31 6th do do do 2 8 15 25 31 7th do do do 2 8 15 25 31 8th do do do 2 8 15 25 31 9th do do do 2 8 15 25 31 10th do do do 2 8 15 25 31 11th do do do 2 8 15 25 31 12th do do do 2 8 15 25 31 13th do do do 2 8 15 25 31 14th do do do 2 8 15 25 31

TOWNSHIP OF RICHMOND. 8th Concession, Lots Nos. 4 10 9th do do do 5 11 10th do do do 3 7 9 19 11th do do do 2 8 15 25 31

TOWNSHIP OF RAWDON. 1st Concession, Lots Nos. 2 3d do do do 2 4th do do do 3 5th do do do 3 6th do do do 3 7th do do do 3 8th do do do 3 9th do do do 3 10th do do do 3 11th do do do 3 12th do do do 3 13th do do do 3 14th do do do 3

## SALE OF CLERGY RESERVES.

THE undermentioned Clergy Reserves in the townships of Portland, Pittsburg, Hinchinbrooke, Bedford and Loughborough, in the Midland District, will be offered for sale by Auction at the Court House in the

TOWN OF KINGSTON, On Tuesday, the 25th July next, and adjourned sales will afterwards be held at the same place on the 29th August, 29th September, 25th October, and 30th November following, at the upset price of 10s. currency per acre. The terms of payment will be one-tenth of the purchase money down, and the remainder in nine equal annual instalments, with interest upon each instalment as it becomes due.

TOWNSHIP OF PORTLAND. 1st concession, Nos. 12 3d do do do 7 6th do do do 13 7th do do do 4 16 8th do do do 13 9th do do do 12 16 22 10th do do do 3 8 16 20 11th do do do 3 12 16 22 12th do do do 3 8 13 20 26 13th do do do 4 12 16 22 14th do do do 3 8 13 20 26

TOWNSHIP OF PITTSBURG. 4th Concession. Nos. 15 20 22 30 5th Concession. Nos. 20 24 26 28 30 32 31 36 6th Concession. Nos. 25 27 32 37 7th Concession. Nos. 8 14 26 35 8th Concession. Nos. 14 20 9th Concession. Nos. 14 16 21 35 37 38 10th Concession. Nos. 12 19 38 11th Concession. Nos. 2 8 15 12th Concession. Nos. 6 12 20 27 33 13th Concession. Nos. 2 8 15 25 31 14th Concession. Nos. 6 12 20 27 15th Concession. Nos. 2 8 15

TOWNSHIP OF HINCHINBROOKE. 1st Concession. Nos. 2 8 15 25 31 2d Concession. Nos. 6 12 20 27 3d Concession. Nos. 2 8 15 25 4th Concession. Nos. 6 12 20 27 5th Concession. Nos. 2 8 15 25 6th Concession. Nos. 6 12 20 27 7th Concession. Nos. 2 8 15 25 8th Concession. Nos. 6 12 20 27 9th Concession. Nos. 2 8 15 25 10th Concession. Nos. 6 12 20 27 11th Concession. Nos. 2 8 15 25 12th Concession. Nos. 6 12 20 27 13th Concession. Nos. 2 8 15 14th Concession. Nos. 6 12 20 27 15th Concession. Nos. 2 8 15

TOWNSHIP OF BEDFORD. 1st Concession, Nos. 2 8 15 25 31 2d do do do 6 12 20 27 33 3d do do do 2 8 15 25 31 4th do do do 6 12 20 27 33 5th do do do 2 8 15 25 31 6th do do do 6 12 20 27 33 7th do do do 2 8 15 25 31 8th do do do 6 12 20 27 33 9th do do do 2 8 15 25 31 10th do do do 6 12 20 27 33 11th do do do 2 8 15 25 31 12th do do do 2 8 15 13th do do do 6 12 20 27 14th do do do 2 8 15 15th do do do 6 12 20 27 16th do do do 2 8 15 17th do do do 2

TOWNSHIP OF LOUGHBOROUGH. 3d Concession, Nos. 26 4th do do do 17 5th do do do 26 6th do do do 10 17 22 7th do do do 16 26 8th do do do 3 10 17 22 9th do do do 2 9 16 25 10th do do do 2 10 17 22 11th do do do 2 9 16 25 12th do do do 3 10 17 22 13th do do do 2 9 16 25 14th do do do 3 10 17 22

PETER ROBINSON, Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office, Toronto, 23d June, 1835. 41

MR. WOOD, Dentist, will stay a few days at the Commercial Hotel. Kingston, June 23rd, 1835. 41

NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to relinquish business in this Town, takes this public method of notifying all persons indebted to her, to make immediate payment. H. MAIR. Kingston, 15th July, 1835. 4S.

CAUTION. This is to caution any person or persons from purchasing a note of hand for £12. 10s. given by the subscriber to George Avoird, and dated the 16th of September last. PHILIP DOTY. West Lohoro, July 16th 1835. 4S

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!!! THE highest price in Cash paid for Rags at this Office. British Whig Office, Kingston, July 21, 1835.

## FRESH TEAS.

Wines Groceries, &c. &c. JUST received and for sale by the Subscriber, 10 Chests Twankay Tea, direct from the East India Company's sale, 10 Chests Twankay Tea, free trade, 15 do. Bohea do, 10 Hhds. bright Muscovado Sugar, 5 " double refined Loaf do, 10 Bags of Cuba Coffee, 6 Pipes Cognac Brandy, Dupuy's, Favreau's and Otard's Brand, 5 Pancheons

JAMAICA RUM, 1 to 2½ Warranted. 5 Pipes Hollands, 3 " I. P. Teneriffe Wine, 6 Hhds. Pale and Brown Sherry do, 2 Pipes Pineapple Madeira do, 3 do. Benecarlo do, 2 do. superior old Port do, 5 Cases French Claret do.

20 CASES HIBBERT'S LONDON PORTER, 3 Hhds. Bordeaux Vinegar, 25 Boxes Lexia, Bloom and Muscatel Raisins, 3 Tierces Prunes, 3 Bags soft Shell Almonds, 50 Boxes Hard Liverpool Soap, 5 Boxes Pine Apple Cheese, 5 Tierces Rice, 30 Boxes Tobacco Pipes, 100 Barrels U. C. Whiskey, 50 Drums Turkey Figs, 5 Tierces French Currants, 6 Bags Barcelona Nuts, 150 Packages Drugs, Spices, Pickles, Sauce, &c. 100 Boxes Starch, 3 cwt. Spanish Fleat Indigo, 25 Kegs Virginia Leaf Tobacco 16's to 18's. Terms Cash, or approved Notes at 90 days. GEORGE ARMSTRONG. Kingston, July 11, 1835. 4S-6m

MISCELLANY. SIR JOHN ROSS'S NARRATIVE OF HIS ARTIC EXPEDITION.

Although public curiosity has been already abundantly gratified by details of the geographical results of Sir John Ross's expedition to the Arctic Circle in search of a north-west passage, and although the toils and sufferings of that enterprising officer and his companions, whilst imprisoned in "thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice," have been made present to the eye by means of panoramas and scenic representations, yet the authentic narrative from his own journal, robbed as it is of the gloss and bloom of novelty, is still calculated to act powerfully upon our sympathy and admiration. Never did we read a history of almost unexampled disappointment, labour, suffering, and peril written in a tone so free from querulousness; never, perhaps, did a body of British seamen exhibit an example of so much steadiness, sobriety, patience and alacrity, to undergo fatigue and endure privation, and submission to judicious restraint, as the companions of Sir John Ross. The moral effect of the narrative, in showing how much it is in the power of man to accomplish, in the most adverse circumstances, by patient resolution acting in subordination to skill & judgment, may ultimately be as beneficial to science as the great fruit of the expedition—the actual discovery of the magnetic pole.

This discovery itself will not furnish more matter for posterity to dwell upon with pleasure than the means by which it was made. To a British merchant, one of a class of private persons to whom in former days such munificence was habitual. Mr. (now Sir Felix) Booth, belongs the merit of having fitted out this expedition at an outlay from his own funds of nearly £18,000 out of a disinterested love of science, and a pure spirit of patriotism, since he paid the expenses of the expedition, and the legislative reward for Arctic discovery furnished all suspicion that his motive was a selfish one.

It would have been more to the credit of some who were employed in the equipment of the vessel had they merely done their duty. The Victory, Sir John Ross's own ship (raised to 150 tons), was furnished with a steam-engine, which, useful as it is in the navigation of all seas, is especially so in those where the wind is open, it is either calm or the wind adverse to a northern voyage, since it is to the southerly winds that the motion of the ice is owing. The engine, which was made by Messrs. Braidwaite and Erickson, was a patent contrivance; but, although Sir John Ross speaks in high commendation of its principle, the machinery appears to have been so shamefully executed, that it not only failed to perform its proper functions but cost the crew extreme labour, and the commander incessant anxiety and vexation, all it was finally committed to the sea, where its materials will be a mine of wealth to the Esquimaux.

The difficulties which Captain Ross and his gallant band had to contend with, therefore, began before they had lost sight of their own shores. As if the engine was not sufficient trial, the crew of one of the vessels (the John) mutinied just before their departure from the north-west coast of Scotland, and it was consequently left behind. The incidents of human life take their colour and character entirely from the medium through which they are seen. These evils, as they were then deemed by Sir John and his companions, were probably the remote causes of their preservation. Had the engine been in good condition, the summer was so unusually warm in the Arctic latitudes, that it is likely the expedition would have attained so great a distance, that they might have failed in reaching the stores of the Fury on their return; and had the crew of the John accompanied the others, their number (54) would have diminished the means of subsistence, and their spirit might have disturbed the harmony and subordination, upon which the existence of the whole depended.

The two vessels, the Victory and Kruzenstern (a decked boat of 16 tons,) sailed from Loch Ryan on the 14th of June, and entered Davis's Straits on the 5th of July. They landed on the eastern coast of the Straits, and paid a visit to the Danish settlement of Holsteinborg, where they were kindly received. Captain Ross observes, that he no longer wondered at the name of Greenland being given to this country, for every practicable part of the surface, even

the smallest spot which was not a pure precipice or sea-rock, was covered with verdure. The vegetation of wild plants, now in full bloom, rendered the scene, rendered that a summer garden which we expected to find a chaos of rugged rocks and cold snow.

As they proceeded higher up, into Baffin's Bay, they met little ice, even where the Hecla and Fury had been beset in 1824. In fact, all the appearances betokened an unusually mild season, which filled them with hope.

They entered Lancaster Sound on the 6th of August. The journal of Sir John Ross here contains some remarks with reference to his own false impression in this part of his former expedition, which led him to conclude that there was no passage here to the westward. He justifies the conclusion he then formed from the nature of the country and of the ice during that season.

They met with little or no impediment, except from their own steam engines, in their passage down the Sound. In lat. 74 deg. 1 min. lon. 77 deg. not very far from Barrow's Strait, no ice of any kind was in sight; but next day, when within the strait, and near the land, they were surrounded with fragments of icebergs and land-ice. They got through however, and in lat. 73 deg. 40 min. lon. 84 deg. 23 min. they found no more ice of any consequence, and made a direct course for Prince Regent's Inlet, so named by Sir Edward Parry, which runs down in a S. W. direction into an eastern sea, not yet explored, to which Sir John Ross has given the name of the Gulph of Boothia.

When off Cape York, forming as it were the S. E. angle of Barrow's Strait and Prince Regent's Inlet a circumstance occurred which in the age of Columbus would have terrified the navigators beyond measure; the compass ceased to be of any use, when the motion of the vessel was considerable; the course was consequently shaped by astronomical bearings. This is another grievous impediment to navigation in these seas, which requires, especially in thick weather, on this account extreme caution.

On the 13th of August they reached the spot where the Fury had been wrecked, on the western coast of the Inlet. No part of the vessel was left, but the stores were fortunately in good condition, and were appropriated to the further use of the expedition, as had been contemplated from the first.

From the point to the Southward of Fury Beach, where the land suddenly turns to the westward, Captain Ross stood across to Cape Garry (of Parry), which forms the S. W. extremity of a large bay, called by Parry, Creswell Bay. From this point the voyage of discovery really began. The true course, it being thick, was calculated by the wind, the direction of which had been previously ascertained. On reaching the 72d parallel, Captain Ross landed in a spacious bay, and took formal possession of the newly-discovered country. The place was a piece of low land, joined to a lofty tract by an isthmus. Though formed of limestone, it was covered with scattered blocks of granite, indicating the nature of the mountainous country beyond. On the west side there was some vegetation, with plants in flower. From hence the land trended to the eastward of south, the coast being broken and indented into little bays, and skirted by rocks and islands. The ice was now beginning to be troublesome.

They however worked along shore, the ship often beset or drifting with the ice, their feeble steam-power rendering little aid, till they entered, through a narrow inlet, a spacious harbor with deep water, which was named Elizabeth Harbour. Their progress from this *cul de sac* was something difficult; and their cautious progress amongst the masses of ice, increasing in number and bulk, began to be hazardous.

"No description," Sir John observes, "can convey an idea of a scene of this nature; and as to the pencil, it cannot represent motion or noise. Let readers remember that ice is stone—a floating rock in the stream—a promontory or an island when aground, not less solid than if it were of granite; then let them imagine, if they can, these mountains of crystal hurled through a narrow strait by a rapid tide, meeting, as mountains in motion would meet, with a noise of thunder, breaking from each other's precipices huge fragments, or sending each other assunder, till, losing their former equilibrium, they fell over headlong, lifting the sea around in breakers, and whirling it in eddies; while the flatter fields of ice, forced against these masses or against the rocks by the wind and the stream, rise out of the sea till they fall back on themselves, adding to the indescribable commotion and noise."

Amidst these grand but formidable operations human exertion can do but little; although the noise and motion around him incite the seamen to be up and doing, he must be as patient as if he were unconcerned, waiting for the fate, be it what it may, which he can neither influence nor avoid. Ice, however, is not an unmixed evil, being much oftener a friend than an enemy. The safest and most prudent practice, in case of danger, Sir John says, "is to take to the ice."

The coast though deeply indented with bays and inlets, continued to trend in the same south-easterly direction of the soundings, as well as the geological character of the coast, indicating granite, gneiss, and limestone.

Sir John here remarked the extraordinary disappearance of the snow, at a temperature of 25 to 27 deg. notwithstanding the quantity that had fallen. This might in part be owing to the sweeping force of the wind; but "we had often," he remarks, "in this region abundant proof of the great evaporation it undergoes, even at very low temperatures."

On the 30th of September the vessel was finally stopped by the ice, when the land changing its direction, trended to the west, and they made preparations for passing a long and dreary winter, somewhat consoled by reflecting that they had got 200 miles further than Port Bowen, where they had expected to be laid up. The prospect around, was indeed uninviting.

"Amid all its brilliancy, this land, the land of ice and snow, has ever been, and ever will be, a dull, dreary, heart-sinking, monstrous waste, under the influence of which the very mind is paralyzed, ceasing to care or think, as it ceases to feel what it might do it occur but once, or at least but once, or at least but one day, stimulate us by its novelty; for it is but the view of uniformity, and silence, and death. Even a poetical imagination would be troubled to extract matter of description from that which offers no variety; where nothing moves, and nothing changes, but all is forever the same—cheerless, cold, and still."

The place where the ship lay was an harbor on a mountainous coast, situated nearly on the 70th parallel of latitude, and a little to the eastward of the meridian of 92. The vessel was well secured against