EUROPE.

BY THE CANADA'S MAILS.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 23, 1859.

I owe an apology to the London weekly German paper *Herrmann*, which I had not regularly seen for the last weeks during my stay at the seaside; it has at last secured some able correspondents in Prussia, who furnish it with such facts about some Government officials, as could not be published in Germany, notwithstanding the nominal freedom of the press. If this publication continues in the same spirit, it cannot fail to produce the most beneficent influence on the fatherland, by shaming the Governments into a somewhat more decent administration. As regards the agitation for German unity, it will probably soon die out. Southern Germany keeps aloof, and in Northern Germany it cannot get hold either of the aristocracy and landed gentry or of the mercantile and industrial population; it is as yet confined to professors, to authors, to booksellers, and to the few members of the provincial opposition. It is only in Hanover, where the reactionary government is abhorred by the entire population, that the German agitation has become really popular. The meeting at Frankfort has, however, proved a failure, and unless Baden and Würtemberg should warm up, or a new war frighten the Germans into enthusiasm, all this movement will come to nothing. No prince except the Duke of Coburg, no influential statesman, no popular author except Gervinus, has as yet joined this agitation, from which the democratic leaders keep likewise aloof, since they do not wish to scare the conservative middle classes away. As regards Italy, it is in the same precarious condition as before. Victor Emanuel has not the pluck to accept the Duchies against the will of Napoleon, and at the risk of a new Austrian war, though he could command resources not inferior to those with which Frederick II. plunged into the Seven Years' War. Cavour and Azeglio would brave the disappointment of the French Emperor and the wrath of Austria, but Ratazzi favors a temporizing policy. To-morrow the King is to receive the delegation of the Romagna at Monza, near Milan, and will dismiss it with the same vague promise which he vouchsafed to the Tuscans, Parmese, and Modenese, not, however, without declaring how deeply he respects the Roman See, and the temporal power of the Pope. Pio Nono on the other side, though laid up on account of a sore foot, and not likely to recover, waits only for this reception in order to excommunicate Victor Emanuel, with all the pomp of medieval priestcraft, and to have the Legations attacked by open force. For the last few weeks his agents have enlisted as many Swiss soldiers disbanded by Naples, as they were able to tempt by a bounty of $100, while the Emperor of Austria has sent by sea Austrian recruits to Ancona, to be put into Papal regimentals. General Kalbermattan, the Swiss Commander-in-Chief of the Papal Army, is on his return from Vienna, whither he went to concert his movements with those of the late Duke of Modena. Since the season is fast progressing we might hear about the first hostilities in about a fortnight, and Mezzocapo, Fanti, and Garibaldi, will again be in the field.

It is said that the late Grand-Duke of Tuscany, or rather his son, is to get Moldo-Wallachia for Tuscany. Prince Couza has already been notified by the parliamentary committee at Foktchany, where the Deputies of the Moldavian, as well as of the Wallachian, Chambers have met, that the time is approaching when he has to quit this princely palace to make room for some prince of the ruling families of Europe. This fact is very significant, though it does not seem to have attracted the curiosity of the English papers, who are silent about it.

The Hungarian Legion at Alessandria, Asti, and Acqui, about 5,000 men strong, was at last disbanded on the 19th inst., after it got the assurance of the French Emperor that the privates will be conveyed to their homes, and not further be liable to be drafted into Austrian regiments. Twelve Hussars and several officers, among them Colonel Count Gregory Bethlen, have preferred to enter into Modenese service; Colonel Ihasz took Sardinian service. About twenty privates wished to be sent by the French Government to the United States. All the other officers, who return to their former pursuits in England, France, and Turkey, have been liberally treated by the allied Governments, and Victor Emanuel cheered them on their taking leave with the somewhat undiplomatic promise that they will soon have an opportunity for meeting the common foe on the battle-field.

The so-called concessions of the Austrian Government to the Protestants in Hungary are, of course, merely restrictions of the privileges they formerly possessed. The publicity of their meetings is restricted; the community are forbidden to correspond with one another for concerting common action; the freedom of election is likewise interfered with, and transferred from the communities to electoral colleges, while the influence of the Government is extended, under the specious title of supreme supervision, even to the right of confirming or rejecting the elected authorities of the Protestant Church, whether Bishops, Superintendents, or lay Curators.

The emancipation of the peasants in Russia has been adjourned for one year. This startling intelligence from St. Petersburg is coupled with hints about the greater influence lately accorded to the reactionary party fostered by the two Czarinas. As long, however, as Prince Gorchakoff remains Foreign Minister, the policy of Russia will remain hostile to Austria.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LONDON, Sept. 20, 1859.

That there is to be another civilization war against the Celestials seems a matter now pretty generally settled with the English press. Still, since the meeting of the Cabinet Council on Saturday last, a remarkable change has come over those very papers that were foremost in the howl for blood. At first *The London Times*, in an apparent trance of patriotic fury, thundered at the double treachery committed—by cowardly Mongols who lured on the *bonhomme* of the British Admiral by studiously falsifying appearances and screening their artillery—by the Court of Pekin, which, with deeper Machiavelism, had set those Mongol ogres to their damnable practical jokes. Curiously to say, although tossed on a sea of passion, *The Times* had, in its reprints, contrived to carefully expunge from the original reports all points favorable to the doomed Chinaman. To confound things may be the work of passion, but to garble them seems rather the operation of a cool head. However that be, on Sept. 16, just one day before the meeting of the Ministers, *The Times* veered round, and, without much ado, cut one head off its Janus-headed impeachment. "*We fear*," it said, "that we can-"not accuse the *Mongols* who resisted our attack "on the forts of the Peiho of treachery;" but then, to make up for that awkward concession, it clung the more desperately to "the delibe-"rate and perfidious violation of a solemn "treaty by the *Court of Pekin*." Three days later, after the Cabinet Council had been held, *The Times*, on further consideration, even "found *no room for doubt* that if Mr. Bruce "and M. de Bourboulon had solicited the Mandarins "to conduct them to Pekin, they would have been "permitted to effect the ratification of the treaty." What, then, remains there of the treachery of the Court of Pekin? Not a shadow even, but in its place there remain two doubts on the mind of *The Times*. "It is," says it, "perhaps *doubtful* "whether, as a *military* measure, it was wise to try "with such a squadron, our way to Pekin. It is "*still more doubtful* whether, as a *diplomatic* meas-"ure, it was desirable to use force at all." Such is the lame conclusion of all the indignation-bluster indulged in by the "leading organ," but, with a logic of its own, it drops the reasons for war without dropping the war itself. Another semi-Governmental paper, *The Economist*, which had distinguished itself by its fervent apology for the Canton bombardment, seems to take a more economical and less rhetorical view of things now that Mr. T. Wilson has got his appointment of Chancellor of the Exchequer for India. *The Economist* brings two articles on the subject, the one political, the other economical; the first one winding up with the following sentences:

"Now, all these things considered, it is obvious that the article of the treaty which gave our Embassador a right of visiting or residing at Pekin, was one literally *forced* upon the Chinese Government; and if it were thought absolutely essential to our interests that it should be observed, we think there was much room for the display of consideration and patience in exacting its fulfilment. No doubt it may be said that with such a Government as the Chinese, delay and patience are interpreted as signs of fatal weakness, and therefore the most unsound policy we could pursue. But how far are we entitled, on this plea, to vary the principles on which we should assuredly act toward any civilized nation in our treatment of these Oriental Governments? When we have wrung out an unwelcome concession from their fears, it may be perhaps the most consistent policy to wring out, also from their fears, the immediate execution of the bargain in the way most convenient to ourselves. But if we fail in so doing—if, in the mean time, the Chinese overcome their fears, and insist, with a suitable display of force, on our consulting them as to the mode to be taken for giving our treaty effect—can we justly accuse them of treachery? Are they not rather practising upon us our own methods of persuasion? The Chinese Government may—and it is very likely that it is so—have intended to entrap us into this murderous snare, and never have purposed to execute the treaty at all. If this should prove to be so, we must and ought to exact reparation. But it may also prove that the intention to defend the mouth of Peiho against the recurrence of such a violent entry as was made good by Lord Elgin in the previous year, was not accompanied by any desire to break faith on the general articles of the treaty. As the hostile initiative came entirely from our side, and it was, of course, at any moment competent to our commanders to retire from the murderous fire, opened only for the defense of the forts, we cannot certainly prove any intention of breaking faith on the part of China. And, till proof of a deliberate intention to break the treaty reaches us—we think we have some reason to suspend our judgment, and ponder whether we may not have been applying to our treatment of barbarians, a code of principles not very widely different from that which they have practiced toward ourselves."

In a second article, on the same subject, the *Economist* dwells on the importance, direct and indirect, of the English trade to China. In the year 1858, the British exports to China had risen to £2,876,000, while the value of the British imports from China had averaged upward of £9,000,000 for each of the last three years, so that the aggregate direct trade of England with China may be put down at about £12,000,000. But beside these direct transactions there are three other important trades with which, less or more, England is intimately connected in the circle of exchanges, the trade between India and China, the trade between China and Australia, and the trade between China and the United States. "Australia," says the *Economist*, "takes from China large quan-"tities of tea annually, and has nothing to give in "exchange which finds a market in China. Amer-"ica also takes large quantities of tea and some "silk of a value far exceeding that of their "direct exports to China." Both these balances in favor of China have to be made good by England, who is paid for this equalization of exchanges by the gold of Australia and the cotton of the United States. England, therefore, independent of the balance due by herself to China, has also to pay to that country large sums in respect to gold imported from Australia and cotton from America. Now this balance due to China by England, Australia, and the United States is, to a great extent, transferred from China to India, as a set-off against the amount due by China to India, on account of opium and cotton. Be it remarked, *en passant*, that the imports from China to India have never yet reached the amount of £1,000,000 sterling, while the exports to China from India realize the sum of nearly £10,000,000. The inference *The Economist* draws from these economical observations is, that any serious interruption of the British trade with China would "be a calamity of greater "magnitude than the mere figures of exports and "imports might at first sight suggest," and that the embarrassment consequent upon such a disturbance would not be felt in the direct British tea and silk trade only, but must also "affect" the British transactions with Australia and the United States. *The Economist* is, of course, aware of the fact that during the last Chinese war, the trade was not so much interfered with by the war as had been apprehended; and that, at the port of Shanghae, it was even not affected at all. But then, *The Economist* calls attention upon "two novel features in the "present dispute" which might essentially modify the effects of a new Chinese war upon trade—these two novel features being the "Imperial" not "local" character of the present conflict, and the "signal success" which, for the first time, the Chinese have effected against European forces. How very different sounds this language from the war cry *The Economist* so lustily shouted at the time of the Lorcha affair.

The Ministerial Council, as I anticipated in my last letter, witnessed Mr. Milner Gibson's protest against the war, and his menace of seceding from the Cabinet, should Palmerston act up to the foregone conclusions betrayed in the columns of the French *Moniteur*. For the moment Palmerston prevented any rupture of the Cabinet, and the Liberal Coalition, by the statement that the force indispensable for the protection of British trade should be gathered in the Chinese waters, while before the arrival of more explicit reports on the part of the British Envoy, no resolution should be taken as to the war question. Thus the burning question was put off. Palmerston's real intention, however, transpires through the columns of his mob-organ, *The Daily Telegraph*, which in one of its recent numbers says:

"Should any event lead to a vote unfavorable to the Government, in the course of next year, an appeal will certainly be made to the constituencies. . . . The House of Commons will test the result of their activity by a verdict on the Chinese question, seeing that to the professional malignants, headed by Mr. Disraeli, must be added the Cosmolitans, who declare that the Mongols were thoroughly in the right."

The fix in which the Tories are hemmed up, by having allowed themselves to become inveigled into the responsible editorship of events planned by Palmerston and enacted by two of his agents, Lord Elgin and Mr. Bruce, (Lord Elgin's brother,) I shall, perhaps, find another occasion of remarking upon.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Sept. 20, 1859.

"Deutschland, die fromme Kinderstube,
Ist keine römische Mordergrube."

These rhymes of Heine ought to have been written in golden letters on the outer doors leading to the Assembly of German men ("*Versammlung* "*deutscher Männer*"), that gathered at this city, so notorious for Jews, "*querelles allemandes*" and Gothe reminiscences. But before reporting on the exploits of the "German men," I will first record a piece of news that may personally interest many sons of the fatherland now established in the New World. There is to be proclaimed in Prussia an amnesty, general and unconditional, on the 15th of October, the birthday of the old, insane King, and, moreover, in the name of that King, not of the Regent—this being a final concession made to the importunities of the Queen, desirous to obtain for her party the credit of a popular act no longer to be delayed with any semblance of decency after Louis Bonaparte's proclamation of a general amnesty. Let us now "*retourner à nos moutons*;" I mean the German men assembled at Frankfort. Their meeting was a sequel, and in some sort a rider, to the diet of the "Gothgers" at Eisenach. I have not thought it worth while to write to you on the recent doings of those Gothaeers, or on their resolution either, since, in former letters from Berlin, I had fully told what these Gothaers are, and what they aspire to. I may here record my former statements in a few words. The Gotha party, principally composed of Northern Germans belonging to the "professional" middle class, want to secure German unity by excluding German Austria from the Confederation, and securing Prussia the hegemony over the Confederation thus mutilated. I have stated before, and I repeat now, that, in my opinion, even supposing these attempts to prove not a complete failure, they would finally result in the formation of two antagonistic Germanies, the one under Prussian, the other under Austrian rule, fighting each other, and renovating the disasters of the Thirty Years' War, to be finally "quieted" by the costly intervention of France from the one side, and Prussia from the other. Well, the assembly of "German men" at Frankfort, who held their sittings on the 17th and 18th of this month, did only partly belong to the Gotha party, and to a very small extent to Northern Germany, but all of them were "*amateurs*" of German unity. Their ostensible end was, in fact to re-concilate the Southern Unionists to some sort of compromise with the Gotha programme men. I propose giving you a short sketch of their proceedings, but must beforehand state that the impression of childishness, silliness, and verbose impotence, imprinted on my brains by their transactions, was quite overwhelming, and that one feels hardly able to realize the idea that those men should actually represent the fatherland of the Reformation, the Peasants' war, and modern science.

However we must console ourselves by the known truth that in every movement the lightest scatter will always first appear on the surface. The Assembly mustered 150 strong, one 20th part of which consisted of Prussians, almost exclusively Berliners, one-tenth part of Hanoverians, and the great mass of Southern Germans. Among the Delegates of Old Bavaria, may be named Brater and Barth, members of the Bavarian Diet, Knorr, manufacturer, from Munich, Prof. Flegler, and editor Reuss, from Nuremberg. Rhenish Bavaria was but sparely represented. Würtemberg had sent Von Stolder, Reyscher, Ammermüller, Dr. Elben, Notter, &c. Baden had nothing to show but old Welcker, Von Rochan, Mittermayer, jun., and some commercial men. Darmstadt's principal spokesman was Metz, an attorney. Hesse Cassel specimens were Prof. Koch, attorney Oetker, some landed proprietors, and numerous manufacturers from Hanau. Nassau luxuriated in the names of citizens Zais, a member of the Legislature of that "State" and Gourde, a great Industrialist. Frankfort itself inundated the Assembly with its local celebrities, advocates, medical men, and merchants, such as Binding, Brunfels, Fester, Freidleben, Kuchler, Liegwart Müller, Mappes, Schlemmer, Textor, and so forth. Weimar was represented by Fries; Gotha by Jacobs (the painter), and Burgermeister Hünersdorff; Leipsic by Gustav Mayer, the publisher; Hanover by Von Beningsen, Von Der Horst, Miguel, Planck and others; Brunswick, by Advocat Lucius; Meklenburg by Demmler, Pogge and M. Wiggers; Holstein by Lehmann and Ahlemann, and Prussia by President Lette, publisher Veit, some Berlin Aldermen, etc. The German press was represented by deputies of the liberal Berlin papers, and of the *Danziger Zeitung*, the *Zeitung für Nord Deutschland*, *Das Frankfurter Journal*, the *Hamburger Reform*, *Die Baiersche Wochenschrift*, the *Bremer Handelsblatt*, the *Frankfurter Arbeitsgeber*, the *Nürnberger Courier*, the *Schwabische Merkur*, etc. I should not forget mentioning two old troopers, T. Venedey and Georg Fein, whom you are sure to meet on every German exhibition of cheap patriotism. On the whole, the lawyers had the best of it, while the mercantile and landed interests were but thinly represented. There were so-called Constitutionalists, and so-called Democrats, but the shades of opinion marking the boundary line between them are so uncertain that they would escape the pencil of a painter, not to speak of the pen of your correspondent. Altogether, the "German men," to judge from their outward appearances, and still more from their speeches, seemed good neighbors, but bad musicians. I should have suppressed the names of the fellows if I were not aware that many German readers of THE TRIBUNE will amuse themselves with this "catalogue" of

"*Die Völker und die Namen*
Die gestlich hier zusammenkamen."

As characteristic of German "*Gemüthlichkeit*," I cannot but point out the fact that all the interest of the assembly seemed to center in its preliminary meeting, where the different views of the different tribes of the Fatherland were freely exchanged, with the praiseworthy intention of exhibiting not their "antagonism," but their "variety." When the "German men" had given vent to their pent-up "preliminary" feelings and opinions, and were at last getting to the real business, the vital powers of the "Assembly" faltered visibly, to be altogether lost the moment final resolutions were to be arrived at. Then the "German men" confessed themselves at their wits' end. But, after all, they had enjoyed the innocent pleasure, so much coveted by them, of having spoken out their minds, or, as the German phrase runs, "*sich ausgesprochen zu haben*." In a following letter I shall try to press in a short compass the wordy ocean let loose on that memorable occasion of the "Assem-"bly of the German men at Frankfurt-am-Main."

THE BOUNDARY DIFFICULTY.

From The London Times, Sept. 22.

The development of a new "boundary question" between Great Britain and the United States will certainly not be received as welcome intelligence on this side of the Atlantic. Most people were probably under the impression that these troublesome controversies had been finally settled thirteen years ago, and it is anything but agreeable to find the old subject of dispute emerging once more. Fortunately, the affair is in good hands, and we trust there can be no reason to doubt that the Governments of the two countries will proceed to a decision in the same spirit of moderation and equity by which their views of the question have been hitherto characterized. It will not require many words to place the public in possession of the several aspects of the case.

The treaty of 1846 put an end to the "Oregon question" by declaring that the boundary between the British territories on the north and the American territories on the south should be determined by the 49th parallel of north latitude, a conclusion which may naturally appear both distinct and final. It happened, however, that the debatable ground did not terminate with the mainland of the continent. At a short distance from the point where this line struck the coast of the Pacific lay an island of considerable value, and if the boundary had been carried right over the straits and across this island, it would have cut off its southernmost headlands and a certain small portion of its territory. This it was naturally considered undesirable to do, and the island in question, being in fact Vancouver's Island, was left in the undivided possession of the British, although its southern angle fell below the 49th parallel. After that point, however, had been settled, it became necessary to provide some new boundary in place of that which had been abandoned, and it was then determined that the boundary line, proceeding from the point where the 49th parallel struck the coast, should thence be carried to the middle of *the channel* separating Vancouver's Island from the continent; that it should there be deflected to the south, and that it should be thus continued, still along the middle of the said channel, to the Pacific Ocean.

This was a very fair and reasonable decision, but it unfortunately involved an ambiguity in one of its essential terms. The "channel" between the island and the continent was neither a single nor a simple sheet of water. In its center was situated an island or a cluster of islands, which lay in the very middle of the stream, and so left one channel toward the east and another toward the west. The question therefore soon arose as to which of these should be taken for the channel along which the boundary line was to be continued. If the westernmost called the Haro Strait, was assumed to be the channel indicated by the treaty, then the central island, known as San Juan, would pertain to the United States; whereas if the easternmost, or Rosario Strait, should be fixed upon, San Juan would be thrown across to the Vancouver side and belong to the British. That the British and American authorities should adopt respectively those views of the question most favorable to their particular interests will not be thought surprising, and accordingly this fresh bone of contention soon became visible.

Although, however, these differences of opinion were entertained, the Governments of the two countries displayed much laudable wisdom in their proceedings on the occasion. The disputed point was left to the cognizance of Commissioners, and, in the mean time, forbearance was to be exercised by the authorities on both sides. Some four years ago, the views of the American Government in the matter were distinctly expressed in a dispatch from Mr. Secretary Marcy to Gov. Stevens, the chief officer of the Union in the Territory of Washington, immediately adjacent to the districts in dispute. In this document the American Minister observes:

"The President has instructed me to say to you that the officers of the Territory should abstain from all acts on the disputed grounds which are calculated to provoke any conflict, so far as it can be done without implying the concession to the authority of Great Britain of an exclusive right over the premises. The title ought to be settled before either party should exclude the other by force, or exercise complete and exclusive sovereign rights within the fairly disputed limits."

It is obvious that nothing could be more rational or statesmanlike than this view of the case, and it is only a pity that the "settlement of title" was not finally concluded before any accident could occur to disturb so prudent a compromise. This, however, was not accomplished; and now the mail has brought us intelligence that the Island of San Juan has been occupied by a small detachment of United States troops, whose commander has proclaimed the absolute sovereignty of the Union over its territory.

We are still without any sufficient information of the circumstances in which this proceeding originated. The pensioning claims of the Americans to this little island had not been allowed to sleep; for it is said that in 1854 the civil authorities of Washington Territory assessed the district taxes on property in San Juan, and even made seizures to recover the amount of their levies. It appears, however, that in July last the American residents in the island (only 30 in number) complained grievously of the attacks of the Northern Indians, and preferred a petition to Gen. Harney, the chief military officer of the United States in those parts, for protection against such assaults. Whether this petition produced the movement in question, or whether the resolution had been previously adopted, we cannot say, but some time during the month of July a detachment of the 9th United States Infantry, (66 in number), with three brass field pieces, landed on the island, and on the 27th of the month the captain in command of the detachment, acting under the authority of Gen. Harney, issued the order in which the whole territory is claimed for the United States without hesitation or reserve.

It was under these circumstances that the proceeding was brought to the knowledge of Gov. Douglas, the Queen's representative in British Columbia. Happily, that officer has acted with great prudence and judgment. He could not, of course, forego the acknowledged claims of his sovereign; but, as he had no reason to suppose that the United States Government contemplated any departure from its avowed policy, he wisely decided to consider the dispatch of Mr. Secretary Marcy as of more importance than the order of Gen. Harney. Accordingly, though he made a formal communication of the facts to the Legislature of Vancouver's Island, and gave the necessary instructions to the British officers under his command, he still assumed that the Government of Washington was not cognizant of the proceedings, and took every step to prevent the misunderstanding from becoming worse while reference was made to the supreme authorities at home. We sincerely trust that this policy may be successful, and that the two Governments may discern in the affair only a motive for proceeding with greater expedition in that equitable course of settlement to which they both assented. We shall not follow the local journals in estimating the value of the island, or the comparative importance of the possession to Great Britain or the United States. It is not a question of convenience, but of justice. The decision should depend upon the terms of the Treaty fairly interpreted, and it was evidently not doubted by either Government a short time ago that this interpretation could be discovered. If, however, it should prove that the existing convention cannot be so applied as to satisfy the contracting parties, there can surely be no reason why two States which have now adjusted their respective limits across an entire continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific should not complete the work in the narrow waters of Vancouver's Island. The Americans may assure themselves that in such negotiations they will meet with no feelings but those of fairness and amity on the part of this country. It would be hard indeed if children of the same stock, who can feel the sympathies of blood and lineage as they were felt and expressed in the waters of the Peiho, should find much difficulty in adjusting a petty boundary question on the coast of the Pacific.

FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.

From The London Times, Sept. 23.

RETURN OF CAPT. M'CLINTOCK, R. N.

The Fox screw discovery vessel, Capt. M'Clintock, R. N., which had been sent to the Arctic Regions, at the expense of Lady Franklin, to discover traces of the missing expedition, arrived off the Isle of Wight on Wednesday. On landing, Capt. McClintock at once came on by train for London, bringing with him two cases containing relics of the long-missing expedition of Sir John Franklin.

We have been favored by the Secretary of the Admiralty with the accompanying letter:

"YACHT FOX, R. Y. S.

"SIR: I beg you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the safe return to this country of Lady Franklin's final searching expedition, which I have had the honor to conduct.

"Their lordships will rejoice to hear that our endeavors to ascertain the fate of the 'Franklin Expedition' have met with complete success.

"At Point Victory, upon the N. W. coast of King William Island, a record has been found, dated April 25, 1848, and signed by Capts. Crozier and Fitzjames. By it we were informed that her Majesty's ships Erebus and Terror were abandoned on April 22, 1848, in the ice, five leagues to the N. N. W., and that the survivors, in all amounting to 105 souls, under the command of Capt. Crozier, were proceeding to the Great Fish River. Sir John Franklin had died on June 11, 1847.

"Many deeply interesting relics of our lost countrymen have been picked up upon the western shore of King William Island, and others obtained from the Esquimaux, by whom we were informed that (subsequent to their abandonment) one ship was crushed and sunk by the ice, and the other forced on shore, where she has ever since remained, affording them an almost inexhaustible mine of wealth.

"Being unable to penetrate beyond Bellot Straits, the Fox wintered in Brentford Bay, and the search—including the estuary of the Great Fish River, and the discovery of 800 miles of coast line, by which we have united the explorations of the former searching expeditions, to the north and west of our position, with those of James Ross, Dease, and Simpson, and Rae to the south—has been performed by sledge journeys this Spring, conducted by Lieut. Hobson, R. N., Capt. Allen Young and myself.

"As a somewhat detailed report of our proceedings will doubtless be interesting to their lordships, it is herewith inclosed, together with a chart of our discoveries and explorations; and at the earliest opportunity I will present myself at the Admiralty to afford further information, and lay before their lordships the record found at Point Victory.

"I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) "F. L. M'CLINTOCK, Captain R. N.

"To the Secretary of the Admiralty."

Inclosed are copies of original papers found by Captain M'Clintock on Prince of Wales Island:

——of May, 1847.

Her Majesty's ships Erebus and Terror wintered in the ice in lat. 70 deg. 5 min., lon. 98 deg. 23 min. W.

Having wintered in 1846-7 at Beechey Island, in lat. 74 deg. 43 minutes 28 sec. N., 91 deg. 39 min. 15 sec. W., after ascending Wellington Channel to lat. 77 deg., and returning by the west side of Cornwallis Island.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN,
Commanding Expedition.

All well.

Whoever finds this paper is requested to forward it to the Secretary of the Admiralty, London, with a note of the time and place at which it was found, or, if more convenient, to deliver it for that purpose to the British Consul at the nearest port.

The same in French.
The same in Spanish.
The same in Dutch.
The same in Danish.
The same in German.

Left the ships Monday the 24th of May, 1847, the party consisting of two officers and six men.

G. M. GORE, Lieutenant.
CHAS. F. DES VŒUX, Mate.

The words "Wintered in 1846-47 at Beechey Island," should be "in 1845-46," as in 1846-47 they were beset in the ice, and ships abandoned in April, 1848. The same mistake occurs in both papers.

Admiralty, Sept. 22.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE YACHT FOX.

CONTINUED FROM MAY, 1858.

It will be remembered that the Fox effected her escape out of the main pack in Davis's Straits, in lat. 63½ deg. N., on 25th April, 1858, after a winter's ice drift of 1,194 geographical miles.

The small settlement of Holsteinborg was reached on the 28th, and such very scanty supplies obtained as the place afforded.

On May 8 our voyage was recommenced; Godhaven and Upernivik visited, Melville Bay entered early in June, and crossed to Cape York by the 26th. Here some natives were communicated with. They immediately recognised Mr. Peterson, our interpretor, formerly known to them in the Grinnell expedition, under Dr. Kane. In reply to our inquiries for the Esquimaux dog driver "Hans," left behind from the Advance in 1858, they told us that he was residing at Whale Sound. Had he been there I would most gladly have embarked him, as his longing to return to South Greenland continues unabated.

On 12th July communicated with the Cape Warrender natives, near Cape Horsburgh, they had not seen any ships since the visit of the Phœnix in 1854, nor have any wrecks ever drifted upon their shores.

It was not until 27th July that we reached Pond's Inlet owing to a most unusual prevalence of ice in the northern portion of Baffin's Bay, and which rendered our progress since leaving Holsteinborg one of increasing struggle. Without steam power we could have done nothing. Here only one old woman and a boy were found, but they served to pilot us up the inlet for 25 miles, when we arrived at their village. For about a week we were in constant and most interesting communication with these friendly people. Briefly, the information obtained from them was, that nothing whatever respecting the Franklin expedition had come to their knowledge, nor had any wrecks within the last 20 or 30 years reached their shores.

The remains of three wrecked ships are known to them; two of these appear to have been the whalersDerterily and Aurora, wrecked in August, 1821, seventy or eighty miles southward of Pond's Inlet. The third vessel, now almost buried in the sand, lies a few miles east of Cape Hay. This people communicate overland every Winter with the tribes at Igloolik. They all knew of Parry's ships having wintered there in 1822-3, and had heard of late years of Dr. Rae's visit to Repulse Bay, describing his boats as similar to our whaleboat, and his party as living in tents, within snow-houses, smoking pipes, shooting reindeer, &c. None died. They remained there only one Winter.

No rumor of the lost expedition has reached them. Within Pond's Inlet the natives told us the ice decays away every year, but so long as any remains whales abound. Several large whales were seen by us, and we found among the natives a considerable quantity of whalebone and many narwhals' horns, which they were anxious to barter for knives, files, saws, rifles, and wool; they drew us some rude charts of the inlet, showing that it expands into an extensive channel looking westward into Prince Regent's Inlet.

We could not but regret that none of our own whaling friends—from whom we had recently received so much kindness—were here to profit by so favorable an opportunity. Leaving Pond's Inlet on the 6th August, we reached Beechey Island on the 11th, and landed a handsome marble tablet, sent on board for this purpose by Lady Franklin, bearing an appropriate inscription to the memory of our lost countrymen in the Erebus and Terror.

The provisions and stores seemed in perfect order, but a small boat was much damaged from having been turned over and rolled along the beach by a storm. The roof of the house received some necessary repairs. Having embarked some coal and stores we stood in need of, and touched at Cape Hotham on the 16th, we sailed down Peel Strait for 25 miles on the 17th, but finding the remainder of this channel covered by unbroken ice, I determined to make for Bellot Strait on the 19th of August, examined into supplies remaining at Port Leopold, and left there a whale-boat, which we brought away from Cape Hotham for the purpose, so as to aid us in our retreat should we be obliged eventually to abandon the Fox. The steam launch had been forced higher up on the beach, and somewhat damaged by the ice. Prince Regent's Inlet was unusually free from ice; but very little was seen during our run down to Brentford Bay, which we reached on the 20th August. Bellot Strait, which communicates with the western sea, averages one mile in width by 17 or 18 miles in length. At this time it was filled with drift ice, but as the season advanced became perfectly clear; its shores are in many places faced with lofty granite cliffs, and some of the adjacent hills rise to 1,600 feet; the tides are very strong, running six or seven knots at the springs. On the 6th of September we passed through Bellot Strait without obstruction, and secured the ship to fixed ice across its western outlet. From here, until the 27th, when I deemed it necessary to retreat into Winter quarters, we constantly watched the movements of the ice in the western sea or channel. In mid channel it was broken up and drifting about; gradually the proportion of water increased, until at length the ice which intervened was reduced to three or four miles in width. But this was firmly held fast by numerous islets, and withstood the violence of the Autumn gales. It was tantalizing beyond description thus to watch from day to day the free water which we could not reach, and which washed the rocky shore a few miles to the southward of us.

During the Autumn attempts were made to carry out depots of provisions toward the magnetic pole; but these almost entirely failed owing to the disruption of the ice to the southward. Lieutenant Hobson returned with his sledge parties in November, after much suffering from severe weather, and imminent peril on one occasion, when the ice upon which they were encamped became detached from the shore, and drifted off to the leeward with them.

Our wintering position was at the east entrance to Bellot Strait, in a snug harbor, which I have named Port Kennedy, after my predecessor in these waters, the commander of one of Lady Franklin's former searching expeditions. Although vegetation was tolerably abundant, and our two Esquimaux hunters, Mr. Peterson, and several sportsmen, constantly on the alert, yet the resources of the country during eleven months and a half only yielded us eight reindeer, two bears, eighteen seals, and a few water fowl and ptarmigan.

The Winter was unusually cold and stormy. Arrangements were completed during the Winter for carrying out our intended plan of search; I felt it to be my duty personally to visit Marshal Island, and in so doing proposed to complete the circuit of King William Island.

To Lieut. Hobson I allotted the search of the western shore of Boothia to the magnetic pole, and from Gateshead Island westward to Wynniatt's furthest. Capt. Allen Young, our sailing master, was to trace the shore of Prince of Wales Land, from Lieut. Browne's furthest; and also to examine the coast from Bellot Strait northward, to Sir James Ross's furthest.

Early Spring journeys were commenced on the 17th of February, 1859, by Capt. Young and myself, Capt. Young carrying his depot across to Prince of Wales Land, while I went southward, toward the magnetic pole, in the hope of communicating with the Esquimaux, and obtaining such information as might lead us at once to the object of our search.

I was accompanied by Mr. Peterson, our interpreter, and Alexander Thomson, quartermaster. We had with us two sledges drawn by dogs. On Feb. 28, when near Cape Victoria, we had the good fortune to meet a small party of natives, and were subsequently visited by about forty-five individuals.

For four days we remained in communication with them, obtaining many relics, and the information that several years ago a ship was crushed by the ice off the north shore, off King William Island, but that all her people landed safely, and went away to the Great Fish River, where they died. This tribe was well supplied with wood, obtained, they said, from a boat left by the white men on the Great River.

We reached our vessel after 25 days' absence, in good health, but somewhat reduced by sharp marching and the unusually severe weather to which we had been exposed. For several days after starting the mercury continued frozen.

On the 2d of April our long projected Spring journeys were commenced; Lieut. Hobson accompanied me as far as Cape Victoria; each of us had a sledge drawn by four men, and an auxiliary sledge drawn by six dogs. This was all the force we could muster.

Before separating we saw two Esquimaux families living out upon the ice in snow huts; from them we learned that a second ship had been seen off King William Island, and that she drifted ashore on the Fall of the same year. From this ship they had obtained a vast deal of wood and iron.

I now gave Lieutenant Hobson directions to search for the wreck, and follow up any traces he might find upon King William Island.

Accompanied by my own party and Mr. Petersen, I marched along the east shore of King William Island, occasionally passing deserted snow huts, but without meeting natives till the 8th of May, when off Cape Norton we arrived at a snow village containing about 30 inhabitants. They gathered about us without the slightest appearance of fear or shyness, although none had ever seen living white people before. They were most willing to communicate all their knowledge, and barter all their goods, but would have stolen everything had they not been very closely watched. Many more relics of our countrymen were obtained—we could not carry away all we might have purchased. They pointed to the inlet we had crossed the day before, and told us that one day's march up it, and from thence four days overland, brought them to the wreck.

None of these people had been there since 1857-8, at which time they said but little remained, their countrymen having carried away almost everything.

Most of our information was received from an intelligent old woman. She said it was in the Fall of the year that the ship was forced ashore. Many of the white men dropped by the way, as they went toward the Great River; but this was only known to them in the Winter following, when their bodies were discovered. They all assured us that we would find natives upon the south shore, at the Great River, and some few at the wreck; but unfortunately this was not the case. Only one family was met with off Point Booth, and none at Montreal Island, or any place subsequently visited.

Point Ogle, Montreal Island, and Barrow Island, were searched without finding anything except a few scraps of copper and iron in an Esquimaux hiding-place.

Recrossing the Strait to King William Island, we continued the examination of its southern shore without success until the 24th of May, when, about ten miles eastward of Cape Herschel, a bleached skeleton was found, around which lay fragments of European clothing. Upon carefully removing the snow a small pocket-book was found containing a few letters; these, although much decayed, may yet be deciphered. Judging from the remains of his dress this unfortunate young man was a steward or officer's servant, and his position exactly verified the Esquimaux's assertion that they dropped as they walked along.

On reaching Cape Herschel next day, we examined Simpson's Cairn, or rather what remains of it, which is only four feet high, and the central stones have been removed, as if by men seeking something within it. My impression at the time, and which I still retain, is that records were deposited there by the retreating crews, and subsequently removed by the natives.

After parting from me at Cape Victoria on the 28th April, Lieut. Hobson made for Cape Felix; at a short distance westward of it, he found a very large cairn, and close to it three small tents, with blankets, old clothes, and other relics of a shooting or a magnetic station; but although the cairn was dug under, and a trench dug all round it at a distance of ten feet, no record was discovered. A piece of blank paper folded up was found in the cairn, and two broken bottles, which may perhaps have contained records, lay beside it, among some stones which had fallen from off the top. The most interesting of the articles discovered here, including a boat's ensign, were brought away by Mr. Hobson. About two miles further to the southwest, a small cairn was found, but neither records nor relics obtained. About three miles north of Point Victory, a second small cairn was examined, but only a broken pickax and empty canister found.

On 6th May, Lieut. Hobson pitched his tent beside a large cairn upon Point Victory. Lying among some loose stones which had fallen from the top of this cairn was found a small tin case, containing a record, the substance of which is briefly as follows: This cairn was built by the Franklin Expedition upon the assumed site of James Ross's pillar, which had not been found. The Erebus and Terror spent their first Winter at Beechy Island, after having ascended Wellington Channel to lat. 77° N., and returned by the west side of Cornwallis Island. On the 12th September, 1846, they were beset in lat. 70° 05' N., and lon. 98° 23' W.

Sir J. Franklin died on the 11th June, 1847. On the 22d April, 1848, the ships were abandoned five leagues to the N. N. W. of Point Victory, and the survivors 105 in number, landed here under the command of Capt. Crozier. This paper was dated 25th April, 1848, and upon the following day they intended to start for the Great Fish River. The total loss by deaths in the expedition up to this date was nine officers and fifteen men. A vast quantity of clothing and stores of all sorts lay strewed about, as if here every article was thrown away which could possibly be dispensed with; pickaxes