

The everlasting slavery question, like the rod of Aarox, has swallowed up all others, and that question, and every aspect of it, has been so often and so fully discussed, that it is in some measure threadbare. The only interest, apart from mere rant and declamation, which is simply contemptible, attaches to the manner and extent of the reception given to the "adjustment" measures enacted by the last session of Congress. We have all along said, because we believed such to be the fact, that if the measures, taken as a whole, were carried out in good faith and according to their true intent and meaning, they would be acquiesced in by the South; but that if portions of them were nullified, evaded, or repealed, so as to deprive the South of the only compensation which she receives for many losses and sacrifices, the Union would be virtually dissolved, and its legal separation be merely a question of time or expediency, and not worth five years purchase. We have not the slightest doubt that our opinion in regard to the acquiescence of the South will be proved to have been correct, and that Georgia and Texas will soon afford additional evidence of the fact. It remains to be seen what the course of the North will be in regard to the execution of the Fugitive Slave bill within her borders. A fierce contest is now going on in almost every Northern State upon this question, and great and noble intellects like those of Judge Douglas of Illinois, Webster of Massachusetts, Dickinson of New York, Cass of Michigan, and through last not least, Brechenridg of Pennsylvania, are battling manfully in favor of the constitution and the Union. Upon the North must hang the responsibility of dissolving it. Upon the struggle now going on there depends, in a great measure, the fate of the future and of the country. The South has done her part a dozen times over; it now remains for the North to do hers. In the meantime we are opposed to noisy declamation, and mere paper resolutions. We hate the bluff game. We hate the cry of "wolf!" so often raised by alarmists in our midst. If a struggle must come, let us reserve our strength for it, and not imitate the example of Irving's Dutchman, who, by way of getting a good start to jump over a fence, ran three miles, and when he came to the place was so exhausted that he had to lie down on the side on which he started. For our own part, we always believe that all those who say they want to fight would fight, but still we have some fears lest they might exhaust themselves so much as to be fatigued and unable to take a very active part when the time does come.

Apart from this question, we believe that the country is very flourishing. The Cotton crop will no doubt be a good deal short, but will command a high price, and pay the planter a better profit than in years of abundance. Manufacturers are springing up throughout the South and Southwest, and although the manufacturing business is subject to the crosses and losses from which no earthly concern is exempt, still, in spite of the habitual croakings of the tariffites, the amount of capital invested in manufactures is increasing more rapidly than at any former time. Exchange is also lower. There is nearly one hundred millions more of specie in the country than there was two or three years ago. The Southern States are turning their attention to direct trade, and Southern resources are being developed by the construction of public works of various kinds. Even that species of property which would be most likely to feel the effects of the existing agitation, has reached a very high point. But in the midst of our Eden, there still lurks the serpent of disunion and animosity. Would that this Union could only be divided for one hour by a lake or torrent of fire, and during that hour all the mean and selfish agitators of both sections were swept into the breach, then would the renewed Union be permanent and peaceful.

Editorial Retirement.
P. K. WAGNER, Esq., the veteran Editor of the New Orleans Courier, has terminated his connection with that establishment, on account of the stand assumed by the proprietors of that paper in opposition to the measures of the last session of Congress. Mr. WAGNER is one of the oldest, if not the very oldest, among the Democratic Editors of the South, and certainly one of the ablest champions of Democracy in the Union. The contest in Louisiana is between Senator Downs, who went for the majority of the so-called compromise measures, and advocates submission to them, and Senator Soule, who advocates resistance. The same feud exists in Mississippi between the Friends of Senators Forth and Davis, and we have no doubt, will be the occasion of many heart-burnings and animosities; and if it does not lead to a dissolution of the Union, will at least dissolve bonds of friendship and confidence almost co-eval with it. It is more than probable that under no circumstances could Louisiana, and especially New Orleans, be brought to go for disunion, in so much as a considerable proportion of her trade is derived from the non-slaveholding States of the West, perhaps one-half, probably more, which she would almost certainly lose in case of disunion.

Southern Rights Meeting.—A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of this County was held in the Masonic Hall in this place on Tuesday night last, and several resolutions passed, which will be found in another column. Much unanimity and good feeling characterized the proceedings.

QUANKEY BRIDGE.—We are pleased to learn that the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company have completed the restoration of the Bridge over Quankey Creek, which was destroyed by the hurricane of last August. The Cars commenced running over it on Sunday last, and now arrive very regularly. Much credit is due to the managers of the work for its early completion. We do not know the precise cost of the Bridge, which is entirely new, but presume that it is between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars.

SENIOR COURT.—The Superior Court of Law for New Hanover county is now in session in the Court House in this town, his Honor Judge BATTLE, on the Bench. The State docket was taken up yesterday. No cases of any public importance have as yet been tried. On Monday a Sailor was convicted of the larceny of a watch from on board a vessel, and sentenced to receive twenty-five lashes, which were duly administered.

DEATH OF JESSE E. DOW.—JESSE E. DOW, Esq., the author of the clever articles which went the rounds of the Democratic press, under the caption of the "Heretic Age," died last week at Washington City. Mr. Dow was really a fine poet, an accomplished writer, and an amiable man, and his death is a loss to the Democratic party and to the press, as well as to his own family.

BOUGHT AND PAID FOR.—The fugitive slave whose arrest at Detroit, Michigan, caused so much excitement, has been bought from his master, and is now free. Not one Abolitionist paid a cent of the purchase money. The Abolitionists prefer stealing.

JOHN McDONOUGH died in New Orleans on Saturday last, worth ten millions. He was a noted miser, and while living, was not worth a curse to anybody, but was patriotic at last, for he died for the good of his country, his money going to the poor of Baltimore and New Orleans.

Product of the California Gold Mines.
It is estimated that California has sent into the world during the past two years, full one hundred and fifty millions dollars worth of gold dust, which has been distributed as follows:
Production of Gold in California to August, 1850.
Shipped to the United States.....\$30,000,000
Taken to Oregon by miners.....10,000,000
Taken to Mexico by miners.....20,000,000
Taken to England via Panama.....15,000,000
Shipped to South America.....20,000,000
Shipped to Sandwich Islands.....5,000,000
Shipped direct to England via Cape Horn.....10,000,000
Shipped to other parts of the world.....15,000,000
Total.....\$150,000,000
It will be seen by this that but a small portion of the product, up to this time, has reached the United States.

We find the above estimate going the rounds of the press, and we publish it now for the purpose of making some remarks upon it in connection with another subject which is intimately related to it, and concerning which all sorts of mistaken notions seem to be entertained and promulgated. It appears to be taken for granted that because the amount of gold actually and directly received in the United States from California does not equal the amount of goods sent out there, that, therefore, the California trade has been a losing one to the amount of the apparent difference between the value of the goods sent out and the returns in bullion actually received. It has also been argued that because the amount of duties actually collected at the port of San Francisco is inadequate to defray the additional expenses entailed upon us by the government and protection of our possessions on the Pacific, that, therefore, these possessions must necessarily be a drain upon the United States Treasury. A slight examination of the subject will show that both these ideas are palpable fallacies, arising from a want of due reflection and an ignorance of the laws of trade.

It would appear, from the estimate made, that only about one-fifth of the gold which California has sent into the world has found its way into the United States, while at least seven-eighths of the goods used in California have come from the Atlantic ports.—The whole amount of foreign goods imported directly into California cannot have been more than four millions, as will appear from the fact that the duties collected have not equalled a million, all told—which, allowing an average of twenty-five per cent. for duties, would show an importation of less than four millions; the rest of the foreign goods used in California—at the least calculation twenty-five millions worth—have been imported through New York or some other of the Atlantic cities, and had already paid duties to the amount of at least six millions, certainly sufficient to defray the annual expenses of the State or Territory, as the case may be. It is, therefore, no argument that California is unprofitable to the United States Treasury, because the duties collected at her own ports are so small. She consumes a large amount of goods, and the consumer eventually and inevitably pays the duty, no matter where or by whom the goods may be imported.

But more than this. It would appear that nearly twice as much gold has found its way to England as to the United States. In what way has England paid for this gold? Not in goods, for, as we have already shown, the amount of direct importations has been comparatively trifling. Taking out of account the small quantity that may have been sent home by miners, the great bulk of the gold shipped to Europe has been paid for by bills upon England, which bills have been passed into the hands of the American merchant in payment for goods sent out to California, and the abundance of these bills has kept down the rate of exchange, even when our importations appeared to exceed our exports to an undue extent. Gold is as much the crop or produce of California as cotton is of the Southern States, and regulates the rates of exchange in the same manner. In addition to the thirty millions of gold dust which have reached the States from California, probably billions of exchange have been remitted covering three-fourths of all the gold shipped to Europe, which have answered precisely the same purpose.

THE PRESS OF TEXAS AND THE BOUNDARY BILL.—It would seem that the Texas newspaper press is about equally divided in regard to the Boundary Bill, nine being in favor of it—ten opposed to it, and the rest sort of neutral, or as Nancy Sikes would say, "kind of yes, and kind of no, but rather more no nor yes."

NEW POST OFFICE.—A new Post Office has been established in Onslow county, N. C., called "Palo Alto." D. W. SANDERS, Esq., P. M.

Correspondence.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 30th, 1850.
MY DEAR SIR:—The citizens of Wilmington, without distinction of party, cordially approved of your course during the last session of Congress. They desire to give some public manifestation of their approbation; and at a meeting held last evening at Masonic Hall, the undersigned were appointed to tender to you a public dinner, at such time as you may be pleased to name.

Permit us, sir, to express our individual gratification at this step on the part of your fellow citizens, and to add our personal solicitations to those of the body we represent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
ROBT H. COWAN,
EDWD D. HALL.

Hon. W. S. ASHE, Present.
— OCTOBER 30th, 1850.
GENTLEMEN—I am just in the receipt of your communication inviting me, on the part of the citizens of Wilmington, to partake of a public dinner, offered as a "manifestation of their approbation" of my course in the last Congress.

A rigid adherence to a rule adopted several years since would forbid my acceptance of this kind and generous offer, but my feelings have been so far overcome by this and other (less formal) manifestations of the good will and confidence of my friends, that I cannot do otherwise than surrender at discretion. I shall be happy to join you on Friday afternoon. You will please accept my grateful thanks for the complimentary manner in which you have made the request. With high respect, your ob't servant,
WM. S. ASHE.
Messrs. ROBT H. COWAN and EDWD D. HALL.

Woman's Rights Convention.
In noticing this august body, which assembled at Worcester, Mass., some time last week, we must be allowed to preface our remarks with the startling and very original proposition that this is a great world—a magnificent country, and a remarkable age in which we live. Having our lot cast in the "nineteenth century" of the Christian era, when the modern civilization is in the last century of its teens, and rapidly approaching its majority, the whole world and "the rest of mankind" seem inclined to throw off all restraint, and set up for themselves, without any respect for God, man or the devil. The men have, as a general rule, waxed too big for their nether garments, and if we may judge by the Worcester Convention, the ladies are determined to jump into the vacated article of apparel, and hereafter to wear the—loons.

Miss DAVIS, of Rhode Island, was President, assisted by several Vice Presidents. It is said that the vast convocation of old maid sours all the milk in and about the city. Sugar is rare, and vinegar at a discount. The Presidentess on taking the chair, said that all that woman wanted, was a chance to unfold her great capacities. She ought to go to Congress, vote, and all that sort of thing. Whether Miss DAVIS claims the right of working on the roads, and turning out the "malicious men," has not been definitely ascertained. As an illustration of the "great capacities of woman," the American fat girl, weighing 400 pounds, was being exhibited in the next room, where a splendid specimen of what woman would be if she had her rights.

Mrs. LUCRETIA MOTT, an ancient lady of stern resolve, and a face like a grid-iron, next addressed the assemblage. Having passed the age of blushes, she went in for the "naked truth." She considered man as a tyrant, and she shook her fist at the whole fraternity.

Miss WILSON, of Ohio, protested against the despotism of the men. Her private opinion was, that women were considerably superior to men any how you could fix it. [We think she's half right.] She could out-talk all the men in Christendom. [Here we know her to be right.]

Mrs. MOTT, she of the grid-iron face next addressed the meeting. She said that, under the present system, woman had nothing but her outward appearance—that when she got old and ugly, all the folks laughed at her, and when they wanted to cast ridicule upon anything, it was usual to say that it was only fit for an old woman. [Here all the pretty girls began to laugh, perhaps from the conviction that they at least stood no chance of being neglected.]

After the grid-iron had done, Mrs. ROSE arose, and showed herself as a perfect blossom. ABBY KELLY believed in the old proverb that "what is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander." She did not want to be mealy-mouthed with the tyrants in broadcloth and tight clothes. Mr. C. C. BURLEIGH, an apostolic looking personage, with a hair three feet long, and a beard a foot and a half, next addressed the meeting, and thought that it went far. He contended that there was a little difference between man and woman. Mrs. MOTT thought that women paid too much attention to the Bible. She had all the right to eat straws, etc., as man had; and for her part, she wanted no milk-and-water, but the naked truth. Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS attacked the Constitution, the Bible, and every thing else. He did. A discussion then arose in regard to the marriage vow—the word "obey" being considered a great grievance; and several funny little stories were told about ladies who had "dodged the question." After the ladies had virtually abolished the men, Wm. LLOYD GARRISON, the abolitionist, gave notice of a meeting for the purpose of abolishing another nuisance—the gallow. Mr. GARRISON was no doubt thinking of his latter end. Finally, this great Convention adjourned, having avowed its objects to be in part, the abolition of the Bible, the marriage relation, civil society, and the Constitution. The ladies are some, if not more when fairly started.

Well, this is a great world and a progressive age; but after all, it is often a matter of doubt with us, whether we are better or wiser than our fore-fathers. For our own part, we must plead guilty to many an old-time notion and antiquated opinion. We could picture to ourselves woman as the presiding angel of beauty and of gentleness, creating a home world of her own, apart from the rude turmoil of business or of politics. We could dream of her as the wife, sharing man's joys, and alleviating his sorrows; or as the mother, watching over his helpless infancy, and instilling into his young heart its first and purest lessons of honor and of truth; but never could we recognize our "bright ideal" in the garb of the noisy disputant or unsexed virago.

The spirit of change and innovation is the besetting evil of our day. Nothing seems to be held sacred. Customs as old as the world—laws which date from the foundation of our country—religious sentiments interwoven with the very texture of our being, are rudely called in question, and submitted to the mercenary test of dollars and cents. Men coolly calculate the value of the Union and glory of their country—auction out a pew in a temple dedicated to the worship of the living God; or denounce as damnable an institution hallowed by the sanction of Omnipotence; and the ladies, God bless them, are almost as bad; but there is one comfort left,—very few of the young or pretty ones have been seduced by this heresy—not even in Massachusetts. Hoors! Selah. Woman's rights forever—especially the pretty ones.

AFFECTING ANNOUNCEMENT.—Colonel FREMONT's "woolly horse" is dead. He founded himself trotting against the night mare.

THE STEAMER APURE.—We copy below the notice which is going the rounds of the Northern press, in which there are very material errors. The Collector of this port, Col. Rankin, has politely exhibited to us the papers of the *Apure*, and declares them to be perfectly regular.—There is a mistake, also, in the name of the Captain, which is John Phelan. She is cleared for Augustana, and is not for St. Domingo. From these circumstances we guess there was a mistake in the whole report, relative to the Cuban Expedition and all that.—Commercial, of Tuesday.

Steamer Seized.—Another Expedition Afloat.—We learn that some fortnight since the steamer *Apure*, Capt. Wakefield, built at Philadelphia, and destined, as it was supposed, for Venezuela, left Philadelphia generally Cuba, to the west without clearing at the custom-house, and without papers. Accordingly orders were dispatched by telegraph to all the Southern ports to seize her in case she should enter any one of them. Finally, on the 13th inst., a stress of weather compelled the captain to put into Wilmington, N. C., in a very badly damaged condition. There the steamer was seized, and proceedings commenced against her commander for violating the revenue laws. We understand that she did not belong to Venezuela and was not destined for that country. From the best information we can obtain (and this is by no means precise) she was on her way to St. Domingo, and is supposed to have been intended for an expedition against Cuba, of which that or some other West India island is to be the rallying place. When she was seized there were no arms nor military stores on board of her.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE BISHOP AND THE QUEEN.—The Bishop of London addressed a letter of remonstrance to her Majesty for not having a clergyman from the Established Church in her suite while on her present tour, and for attending a Presbyterian place of worship at Balbriggan. A reply was sent to the Bishop, expressive of her Majesty's disapproval of such interference, and observing that her Majesty had not stopped out of her duty in attending public worship in the Established Church of Scotland.

Southern Rights Meeting.
Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the citizens of Wilmington and County of New Hanover assembled at Masonic Hall, to take into consideration the course necessary to be pursued by them in the present aspect of National affairs.

The meeting was organized by appointing Maj. SAM'L R. POTTER, Chairman; and JOHN D. BELLAMY and O. G. PARSELY, Secretaries.

On motion of G. J. McLEE, the following resolutions were submitted to the consideration of the meeting and adopted.

1st. Resolved, That in the operation of this meeting, the repeal of the "Fugitive Slave Law" or the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia by the Federal Congress, will be such an indication of settled hostilities to Southern institutions as to justify and require as a measure of imperative necessity and safety, the secession of the Southern States from the Union.

2d. Resolved, That in the present aspect of public affairs, prudence and policy dictate that Whigs and Democrats burying all old party antipathies, should rally around the standard of Southern Rights until it has become the emblem of victory.

3d. Resolved, That in our opinion the war waged upon the South by Northern politicians, does not spring from philanthropy or any honest regard for Slaves, but from a fixed and reckless purpose to acquire political ascendancy even at the hazard of ruin to the South, and the dissolution of the Union.

4th. Resolved, That policy, particularly at this time, requires that the Southern States should take immediate steps to establish a Commercial Marine, and such a direct trade with Europe as will render them independent of Northern Merchants, Manufacturers and Ship-owners.

5th. Resolved, That our thanks are eminently due to the Hon. W. S. ASHE, of this district, T. L. CLINGMAN, J. R. J. DANIEL and A. W. VENABLE, for their able and patriotic defence of Southern Rights, and pledge to them our cordial support.

6th. On motion, it was further Resolved, That a committee of Ten be appointed to consider and determine the propriety of being pursued in order to carry out the 4th Resolution as above, and that they report either through the public press or otherwise as to them may seem best.

7th. Resolved, That the papers of Wilmington are requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion of Dan'l Dickson, Esq., the thanks of this meeting were tendered the Chairman and Secretaries. Adjourned.

S. R. POTTER, Ch'm'n.
J. D. BELLAMY, Secretaries.
O. G. PARSELY, Secretaries.

Committee appointed under the 6th Resolution:
A. J. DeRosset, Jr., Jno. McLaure, Jno. A. Taylor, J. Cassiday, W. A. Wright, G. J. McLee, P. K. Dickerson, O. G. Parsely, Dan'l Dickson, W. E. Anderson.

From the Washington Union, Oct. 29.
Attempt at Nullification Defeated.
We have received a telegraphic despatch, dated the 25th instant, from S. S. Hays, at Chicago, stating the efforts of the city council to nullify the late fugitive slave law, and the consequent assemblage of a large public meeting to disapprove of the act. We are glad to see that the attempt has failed.

Judge Douglas, of the Senate, addressed this meeting in a most able and eloquent speech, vindicating that law, and condemning the efforts to evade it.—The effect was tremendous—the meeting unanimously dissented from the act of the council, and that body subsequently rescinded the act. Such is the force of truth, boldly, openly, and manfully maintained. Judge Douglas deserves the highest credit for his patriotic efforts to sustain the law and the constitution of his country.

Latest Foreign News.
The Steamer Pacific arrived at New York on the 27th ult. She brings dates from Liverpool to the 16th, and from London to the 15th inst., being four days later than the advices by the Asia. She has on board 94 passengers. The Pacific's running time was eleven days and three hours from dock to dock.

The Queen of Belgium, daughter of Louis Philippe, the ex-king of France, died at her home on the 12th of October.

Germany. Accounts from Hesse Cassel state that all officers have resigned, and that the offer of Baron Haynau to all non-commissioned officers, to advance them to the regular grade of officers in the army, has been rejected.

Denmark. The Minister of War at Copenhagen publishes the following news from Frederichstadt. He writes with considerable encouragement and asserts that the possession of the town may be maintained. The St. Ormug attacks of the enemy were four times repulsed, notwithstanding they had planted their standard upon the breach works.

Prussia. Berlin journals of October 11th state that Austria, Wurttemberg, Saxony and Saxony, have concluded an offensive and defensive alliance against Prussia.

Telegraphic correspondent of the Baltimore Sun.
Three Days Later from Europe.
HALIFAX, Oct. 28. A. M.—The royal mail steamer Canada, arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning.—She brings dates from Liverpool to the 19th inst., and London to the 18th, being three days later than the advices by the Pacific. She made the run to Halifax in less than nine days.

ENGLAND.—The political and general news since the sailing of the Pacific, is, as regards England, without interest.

Five new Bishops have been created in the Anglo-Catholic Church. Cardinal Wisner has received the appointment of Archbishop in Ireland. The Government Education Bill continues to occupy a large share of public attention.

The Catholic Bishops and Clergy are urging a scheme for their own University.

The English and Irish papers supply details of numerous outrages, ending in robbing and murder, in various portions of the country.

The farming operations for the spring crop have commenced upon an extensive scale.

FRANCE.—The revenue returns for the past nine months have been published, and show an increase of 28,000 francs over the same period last year.

The National asserts the probability of a considerable modification of the Cabinet, to be placed in the President's treatment of the army is the subject of much comment in the various journals.

The Republican and Orleans parties respectively have become consolidated, whilst the Legitimist and Bonapartist factions are daily becoming weaker.

By telegraph, we have advices from Paris to Tuesday, which state that it is reported that if towards the end of the President's tour it should be thought right to ask the country to decide between a monarchy and republic, it was promised to throw no obstacle in the way of such a decision.

According to letters from Frankfurt, it is said to be the intention of the elector of Hesse Cassel to abdicate in favor of Prince of Prussia. The Prince of Prussia, in the last sitting of the College of Princes at Berlin, M. de Radowski formally announced that the Prussian Government would not suffer the Federal Assembly to meet at Frankfurt.

From the Arctic Expedition.
Despatch received by the Navy Department from Lieut. E. J. De Haven, commanding the Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin.

OFF PORT LEOPOLD, Aug. 22, 1850.
SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your kind proceedings of the squadron under my command since leaving the Whale Fish Island, whence my last despatch was dated.

We sailed on the 29th of June, but owing to calms and very light winds, we did not reach the latitude of Upernivick till the 6th of July. Up to this place no obstruction from ice was met with. We found a clear passage of from ten to twenty miles in width, between the land and the "pack." The latter was sighted daily, and had the appearance of being impenetrable.

To the northward of Upernivick many streams of floe ice were found extending from the main pack close into the land. Through these, with a fair wind, we found little difficulty in forcing our way, until we approached Baffin's Island, in the latitude of 74 degrees North. Here the ice appeared so close and continuous along the land that our progress in that direction was arrested. At the same time a clear and wide opening presented itself leading to the west.—We had a fair wind to enter it, and it was so directly in our course for Lancaster Sound that I could not resist the temptation; particularly as the passage looked to be almost hopeless by the usual northern route through Melville Bay.

For several hours our hopes of a speedy and direct passage appeared to be confirmed, but after a run of forty miles, ice was made and on both sides in a continuous line. We had but entered a deep bight in the main pack.

To return to the eastward whence we came would, perhaps, have cost us many days, and the uncertainty of the result would have been too great. Besides, the only three authentic accounts of attempts to make the passage through the pack in about this latitude, two were eminently successful. The third did not succeed so well.

In view of these facts I thought it advisable to enter the pack and endeavor to pass through it, in a direct line for the theatre of our researches.

We accordingly did so, and for several days succeeded in making some headway, until at last the ice became so tight and immovable that it became impossible either to advance or retreat. In this hopeless condition we remained until the 29th of July, when, by a sudden movement of the ice, an opening sprang up at the same time, we availed ourselves of it, and with a press of sail, succeeded in forcing our way into clear water.

On the following day we were brought up again by the ice, having made a run of more than sixty miles. The wind by this time had freshened to a gale, which, together with the heavy snow, our position not a little embarrassing. The vessels were placed in as secure a position as could be found; notwithstanding which they were in imminent danger from the heavy masses of ice driven before the gale, which pressed upon them. They withstood the shock, though, bravely. The danger was over on the 5th inst.

We were now in latitude 75 deg., long. 60 deg. in the usual Melville Bay route. It did not appear much more favorable than the middle one, from whence we had just escaped. However, by keeping along the edge of the land ice, (which had no appearance of having moved since we entered it,) we sailed on the 10th inst. in a direct line for the theatre of our researches.

Between Cape York and Cape Dudley Digges we had open water, but were delayed by calms. We took advantage of the delay, and hauled the vessels into the shelter of a high cliff, where they were secured by the aid of warps, during calm weather, we succeeded in reaching Cape York on the 15th inst.

Between Cape York and Cape Dudley Digges we had open water, but were delayed by calms. We took advantage of the delay, and hauled the vessels into the shelter of a high cliff, where they were secured by the aid of warps, during calm weather, we succeeded in reaching Cape York on the 15th inst.

A few miles to the east of Cape York two Esquimaux were met with. The only thing they could understand them to say was, that more of their people were living not far distant.

On the evening of the 19th we entered the Sound, but a violent gale came on from the eastward, and compelled us to leave it. During the gale we parted company from the Rescue.

The following day the wind moderated, but the weather still continued thick and foggy. We spent the most of it in searching for our consort, without success, when, lo! to lose so good a wind, we bore up on the 21st inst. in a direct line for the theatre of our researches.

On the morning of the 21st the fog cleared off, and we found ourselves off Cape Crawford, on the southern side of the Sound. At the same time a sail was seen, which I hoped might be the Rescue, but it proved to be the schooner Felix, Captain Sir John Ross.

From him we learned that Commodore Austin was at Pond's Bay with two of his vessels, seeking for information, whilst the other two had been dispatched to examine the north side of the Sound. We also learned that the North Star might be looked for at Port Leopold. At that place I resolved to touch, (as well as to get information as to send despatches home,) previous to returning to Wellington Straits, where we had appointed place of rendezvous.