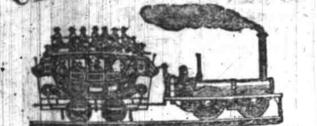


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HARRIS & CRUMP. ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia a large and splendid stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

which they are determined to sell as low as any house in the city of North Carolina, consisting of all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's dress goods, of the latest and newest styles, which have been selected with great care and bought at the very lowest cash prices.

For Ladies Wear. Beautiful silk Lusters, Mode Cashmeres, colored do., satin striped do., Mouseline de Laines, silk and worsted Lusters, Chemise Alpaca, silk and wool, Me. Hosiery, plain and fancy, French, Shawls, Gloves, Ribbons, fine Calico, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Bonnet silk, Velvets, Hosiery and Hosiery.

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Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, besides a general stock of Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Crockery, &c.

Those wishing to buy goods, we respectfully invite their attention to the above stock, as we are determined to be the lowest by any.

Woods Grove, Rowan co., Oct. 26, 1848.—1y25

785 PACKAGES!



New Spring & Summer Goods for 1849!

THE subscribers have received and opened decided by the largest, cheapest, and most desirable stock of French, English and American

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, that have ever been exhibited in the State. Also, Panama, Leghorn, Tampico, California, and fine fashionable silk and beaver Hats, French Lace, Pamele, Leghorn and English rock chry Bonnets, Bows, Kid Slippers and Gait shoes, gaiters and ladies' Trimmings and Carpenter Tools, hardware and cutlery, white lead, lined, sperm and tanners oil, coach and copel varnish, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 glass, rille and blasting powder,

Quicksilver, Mining Rope, sole, harness, and upper Leather, fine French and Philadelphia calf skins, bog and lining do., travelling trunks and carpet bags.

Two Kegs Printer's Ink, all wood and woot-and-cotton carpeting, 30 hour and 8 day clocks, (warrent) gold and cheap;

Screen wire and Bolting Cloths, all Nos., double and single shot guns, corn and grass sheaves, cast steel lines, tin plate, mackerel no. 1, 2 and 3, brown, refined and loaf sugar, Rio and Java Coffee, gunpowder and hyson teas, grape, New Orleans and Cuba molasses, Oat's crop, orchard grass and clover seed, horse shoe and steel and iron nails, a very large stock of rolled and hammered iron and castings, cast steel, hoop and sheet iron, and thousands of other articles. Their stock is full and complete, and styles most beautiful and neat.

The above goods were bought for cash in New York and Philadelphia, previous to the advance of prices, and are now offered at wholesale and retail for cash, lower than they have ever been sold in Salisbury. All cash orders, country merchants, peddlers, economists, fashionable young gentlemen, and the ladies particularly, are respectfully invited to call and examine their large and splendid stock, as they feel confident the goods and prices will give satisfaction to all.

JENKINS & ROBERTS. Salisbury, April 5, 1849. (848)

N. B. All persons indebted to the late firms of Jenkins & Biles, and J. H. Jenkins & Co. by note or book account, are requested to pay the same, on or before next August Court, as longer indulgence cannot be given. April 5, 1849. J. H. JENKINS.

CAPE FEAR STEAMBOAT COMPANY OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON, ARE RUNNING

Steamer Gov. GRAHAM, (20 inch draft) To wit: MIKE BROWN, TELEGRAPH, GEN. TAYLOR.

THE above boats run regularly between Fayetteville and Wilmington at the late reduced rates of freight, and are as well prepared for the speedy and safe transportation of Goods up and down as any line on the river.

Thankful for the last year's business we solicit a continuance and increase for the future. All goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded free of commission.

All produce from the country sent to W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will be shipped to where desired free of commission. In all cases we give the earliest information of the arrival and departure of goods.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will meet with attention. W. L. MCGARY, Agent. Jan. 20, 1849.

The undersigned having commodions Ware Houses at the River, and having been long engaged in the forwarding business, will receive and forward all goods sent to this office at the usual commission. Jan. 1849. W. L. MCGARY.

COME AND BUY BARGAINS! CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having formed a co-partnership in this business, respectfully invite public attention to their Establishment, and to their supply of superb Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, Buggies, &c., &c.,

which for lightness, beauty of design, manner of execution, and excellence of material, cannot be surpassed by any work in the southern country.

They have in their employ a large number of excellent workmen. Their blacksmiths, wood-workers, trimmers, and painters, are all men of experience, and have few equals as to skill in their several departments.

Repairing done on very short notice. Work done cheap for cash or approved notes; or country produce taken in exchange. OYERMAN, BROWN & CO. Salisbury, Feb. 8, 1849. 1y40

Sicily Wine and Tallow Candles. JUST received a large supply of fine TALLOW CANDLES. Also, an excellent article of Sicily Malt, or White Cooking WINE, manufactured for cooking purposes expressly. BROWN & JAMES. Salisbury, Oct. 13, 1848. 23

MILITARY and Masonic Gloves, For sale by J. H. ENNISS. Salisbury, Dec. 21, 1848. 33

# THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES, Editors & Proprietors.



KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR RULERS. DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE. Genl. Harrison.

NEW SERIES. VOLUME VI—NUMBER 2.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1849.

## The Women of the Revolution.

In publishing the following tribute to the patriotism of the Ladies of North Carolina during the Revolution, we take occasion to express an earnest desire, that gentlemen in Mecklenburg, Rowan, Iredell, &c., would even at this late day take some pains to examine any old Records of Correspondence, and to commit to writing any extraordinary evidence, likely to throw light on the important events of that period. There is the more need of this now, since it is estimated that Messrs. Bancroft, and Sparks, may possibly, in the forthcoming Histories, decide adversely to the genuineness of the Mecklenburg Declaration of May 20th, 1775. There are many causes which will make such a decision peculiarly ungrateful to North Carolina, even though the equivalent Resolve of the 31st May, 1775 be prominently admitted, as they must be, to be beyond doubt authentic.—Fay. Observer.

## THE LADIES OF N. CAROLINA DURING THE REVOLUTION.

Among the many Revolutionary documents which have survived to the present time, none demand more special attention than those which follow. In their contest for civil and religious freedom, our forefathers were animated by a spirit which has called forth universal admiration. Undoubtedly, this spirit was produced by many co-operating causes—but among its many supports a very promising place must be given to the lively patriotism of the Ladies of that time. They who bore their parts in the council chamber and on the battle field, were sustained by the assurance, that at home bright eyes and warm hearts were deeply interested in their success. For in those days, Sisters urged on their brothers—Maidens sent forth their lovers—Mothers contributed sons, and Wives gave up their husbands, to the cause of their country and of their God.

In Vol. I. of "American Archives," we are found the following "Association signed by fifty-one ladies of Edenton, N. C., Oct. 25, 1774."

"As we cannot be indifferent on any occasion that appears to effect the peace and happiness of our country; and as it has been thought necessary for the public good to enter into several particular Resolves by a meeting of Members of Deputies from the whole Province, it is a duty that we owe, not only to our near and dear relations and connections, but to ourselves, who are essentially interested in their welfare, to do every thing as far as lies in our power to testify our sincere adherence to the same; and we do therefore accordingly subscribe this paper as a witness of our fixed intention, and solemn determination to do so."

The existence of this paper makes us deeply regret that no one has yet discovered copies of "The Associations of the Ladies," in the counties of Mecklenburg and Rowan. For they would be wreaths of immortal honor to their signers. The Ladies of Edenton applauded the Resolves of the first Provincial Convention which met at Newbern, Aug. 24, 1774, before collision had taken place between the Colonies and Great Britain. But the Ladies of Mecklenburg and Rowan showed that even bloodshed, and the loss of the defenders of their firesides, could not frighten them, from giving an earnest "God speed you," to the signers and to the supporters of the Mecklenburg Declaration. A notice of the first of the following papers can be found in Dr. Foote's "Sketches of N. Carolina." The present is supposed to be the first publication of the proof of the existence of the second. We leave the young men of our own time to judge what effect these Declarations of Independence from Tory sweet hearts must have had on the heroes of '76. We are indebted to the patriotic researches of Dr. Joseph Johnson of Charleston, S. C., for the following Editorial article. (It can be found in the "South Carolina and American Gazette, No. 908, Friday, Feb. 2d to 9th, 1776")

"A North Carolina correspondent who signs himself, 'Philogune,' informs us, 'That the young Ladies of the best families in Mecklenburg County, in N. Carolina, have entered into a voluntary Association, that they will not receive the address of any young gentleman of that place, except the brave volunteers who cheerfully served in the expedition of South Carolina, and assisted in subduing the Schovolite Insurgents: The Ladies being of opinion that such persons as lazily stay basking at home when the important calls of their Country demand their military service abroad must certainly be destitute of that nobleness of sentiment, that brave manly spirit which qualify the gentleman to be the Defender and Guardian of the Fair sex. Our correspondent adds, 'This is the substance of the Association; and we hear that the Ladies in the adjacent county of Rowan have desired a similar Association to be drawn up, and prepared immediately for signing.'"

The "Schovolite Insurgents" alluded to in this Declaration, seemed to have been

the royalists who lived in the fork between the Broad and Saluda Rivers in S. Carolina. William H. Dayton, and the Rev. William Tennent, visited this district in 1775, and invited its settlers to join the large majority of their countrymen in defence of their common rights. But, partly through zeal for their Sovereign, and partly by the management of ambitious and misguided men, these royalists took up arms against the cause of the Colonies. Late in the fall of 1775, the Provincial Congress sent a force under the command of Col. Richardson and Col. Thompson against these insurgents and completely subdued them. Among the troops in this expedition, were nine hundred men from N. Carolina, sent forth by the combined energy of Love and Patriotism. This "Association of Young Ladies" must have been signed very late in 1775, or early in 1776.

The Ladies in Rowan County imitated the example of the Ladies in Mecklenburg, by signing similar Associations, according to the expectation of Philogune. Although we have not even the substance of their declaration (except by inference) yet we have sure evidence of the manner in which the old men of '76 received these expressions of sympathy in their efforts. In the manuscript Record of the proceedings of the Committee of Rowan County, there is the following entry, under the date, May 8, 1776.

"A letter from a number of young Ladies in the County directed to the Chairman, requesting the approbation of the Committee to a number of resolutions enclosed, entered into and signed by the same young Ladies, being read, 'Resolved, That this Committee present their cordial thanks to the said young Ladies for so spirited a performance; look upon their Resolutions to be sensible and polite—that they merit the honor and are worthy the imitation of every young Lady in America.'"

The Committee adjourned to Committee in course. SAM'L. YOUNG, Ch'n. WM. SHARPE, Sec'y.

The document from which this extract is made was brought to light by the Rev. Mr. Rockwell, of Iredell county—to whose praiseworthy zeal in hunting for revolutionary papers we are under many obligations. The publication of these Associations renders entirely reasonable the untiring exertions of the people of Mecklenburg and Rowan counties in behalf of their country, which earned for their homes that honorable distinction "The Hornet's Nest." C. P.

## THE CAMANCHE INDIANS.

The Cherokee Advocate of the 9th ult. has the following:

"A deputation of Camanches, who lately came in to see and ask the advice of their 'red brethren, the Seminoles,' had a friendly 'talk' with the Seminoles at the house of the polite and efficient Seminole Agent, Mr. Du Val, on the 6th of March. Wild Cat told the Camanches 'that the Whites were a great and powerful people, and it would be better for the Camanches if they would be friendly with 'Uncle Sam,' as he had once been at with them. You had better go home and raise corn and stock, as the Seminoles do, and be friendly with all nations.' He, Wild Cat, hoped that peace would soon be established over the whole world,' (the prairies)."

"The Camanche said whatever his friends told him to do he would do. 'The Camanches were sorry for what they had done, and would be friendly with the whites, and those who were going across the Prairies to the big Waters should be safe from the depredations of the Camanches. Good news this for the California emigrants. But if the Camanches keep their 'talk' no better than the United States have their treaties with the Cherokees, this profession of friendship will be all talk.'"

Gen. Van Rensselaer.—This veteran, 74 years of age, with seven balls through his body, left Washington on Friday morning last, at 6 o'clock, and arrived at the City Hotel, in this city, the same day, at half past 9 o'clock. P. M., as fresh and active as when he led our troops to battle on the heights of Queenstown. His health seems as perfect as it was forty years ago—and we trust he may long live to show his friends and countrymen the three commissions which he received from the hands of Washington.—N. Y. Express 9th ult.

Touching Expression.—A certain lady had two children, girls, both young, and nearly of the same age. But the elder one, by some whim or accident, possessed all the mother's affections; there was none for the youngest, nothing but harshness. Very lately the mother fell sick, and was confined to her bed. While lying there, she heard gentle steps approaching it.

"Is that you, my child?" said the sick woman. "No, mamma," naively and softly said the resigned one, "it is me!" Most parents and all mothers will understand this simple answer.

## NATIONAL COURTESY AND HUMANITY.

The National Intelligencer of the 3d inst., says: Happy are we, and happy must be all our Whig associates, to find the President of our choice, in the outset of his Administration, employed in the exchange of good offices and courtesies with our Transatlantic brethren of the Anglo-Saxon race, instead of the very different position held towards them at precisely the same period of the last Administration. Thanks to the right sense of the body of the People of this country for the blessing of this change in our public policy; and thanks, above all, to the overruling Providence which crowned with success the exertions by which that change was brought about!

We have not a reader, we are satisfied, be he either Whig or Democrat, whose feelings will not be moved by the appeal, both eloquent and affecting, by Lady Franklin to the President, which, with his reply, through the Secretary of State, will be found in the preceding columns of our paper of this day. With one accord, we feel sure, they would respond to such a Letter, addressed to them—to such a striking illustration of Woman's love and her Conjugal devotion—that they would refuse to her earnest supplication nothing within their rightful authority to grant.

Such a response has the President made, with a promptness and a cheerfulness of will which adds grace to the act, and, as the first public act, so to speak, of his intercourse with the exterior world, cannot fail to be unanimously applauded by his countrymen.

## Highly Interesting Correspondence.

Letter from the Lady of Sir John Franklin to the President of the U. States. BEDFORD PLACE, LONDON, April 4, 1849.

SIR: I address myself to you as the head of a great nation, whose power to help me I cannot doubt, and in whose disposition to do so I have a confidence which I trust you will not deem presumptuous. The name of my husband, SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, is probably not unknown to you. It is intimately connected with the northern part of that continent of which the American republic forms so vast and conspicuous a portion. When I visited the United States, three years ago, amongst the many proofs I received of respect and courtesy, there was none which touched and even surprised me more than the appreciation every where expressed to me of his former services in geographical discovery, and the interest felt in the enterprise in which he was then known to be engaged.

The expedition fitted out by our Government for the discovery of the North-west Passage (that question which for three hundred years has engaged the interest and baffled the energies of the man of science and the navigator) sailed under my husband's command, in May, 1845. The two ships, "Erebus" and "Terror," contained 138 men, (officers and crews), and were victualled for three years.—They were not expected home, unless success had early rewarded their efforts, or some casualty hastened their return, before the close of 1847; nor were any tidings expected from them in the interval. But when the autumn of 1847 arrived, without any intelligence of the ships, the attention of her Majesty's Government was directed to the necessity of searching for and conveying relief to them, in case of their being imprisoned in ice or wrecked, and in want of provisions and means of transport. For this purpose an expedition, in three divisions, was fitted out in the early part of last year, directed to three different quarters simultaneously, viz:

First, to that by which, in case of success, the ships would come out of the Polar Sea to the westward, (or Behring's Strait). Second, to that by which they entered on their course of discovery, on the eastern side, (or Davis's Strait). And, third, to an intervening portion of the Arctic shore, approachable by land from the Hudson Bay Company's settlements, on which it was supposed the crews, if obliged to abandon their ships, might be found.

This last division of the expedition was placed under the command of my husband's faithful friend, the companion of his former travels, Dr. Sir John Richardson, who landed at New York in April of last year, and hastened to join his men and boats, which were already in advance towards the Arctic shore. Of this portion of the expedition I may briefly say, that the absence of any intelligence from Sir John Richardson, this season, proves he has been unsuccessful in the object of his search. The expedition intended for Behring's Strait has hitherto been a complete failure. It consisted of a single ship, the Plover, which, owing to her setting off too late and to her bad sailing properties, did not even approach her destination last year. The remaining and most important portion of the searching expedition consists of two ships, under the command

of Sir James Ross, which sailed last May for Davis's Strait, but did not succeed, owing to the state of the ice, in getting into Lancaster Sound till the season for operations had nearly closed. These ships are now wintering in the ice, and a store-ship is about to be dispatched from hence with provisions and fuel to enable them to stay out another year; but one of these vessels is, in a great degree, withdrawn from active search, by the necessity of watching at the entrance of Lancaster Sound for the arrival of intelligence and instructions from England by the whalers.

I have entered into these details with a view of proving that, though the British Government has not forgotten the duty it owes to the brave men whom it has sent on a perilous service, and has spent a very large sum in providing the means for their rescue, yet that, owing to various causes, the means actually in operation for this purpose are quite inadequate to meet the extreme exigence of the case; for it must be remembered that the missing ships were victualled for three years only, and that nearly four years have now elapsed, so that the survivors of so many winters in the ice must be at the last extremity; and also it must be borne in mind that the channels by which the ships may have attempted to force a passage to the westward, or which they may have been compelled by adverse circumstances to take, are very numerous and complicated, and that one or two ships cannot possibly in the course of the next short summer explore them all.

The Board of Admiralty, under a conviction of this fact, has been induced to offer a reward of £20,000 sterling to any ship or ships of any country, or to any exploring party whatever, which shall render efficient assistance to the missing ships, or their crews, or to any portion of them. This announcement, which, even if the sum had been doubled or trebled, would have met with public approbation, comes, however, too late for our whalers, which had unfortunately sailed before it was issued, and which, even if the news should overtake them at their fishing grounds, are totally unfitted for any prolonged adventure, having only a few months' provisions on board and no additional clothing. To the American whalers, both in the Atlantic and Pacific, I look with more hope as competitors for the prize, being well aware of their numbers and strength, their thorough equipment, and the bold spirit of enterprise which animates their crews. But I venture to look even beyond these. I am not without hope that you will deem it not unworthy of a great and kindred nation to take up the cause of humanity, which I plead in a national spirit, and thus generously make it your own.

I must here in gratitude adduce the example of the Imperial Russian Government, which, as I am led to hope by his excellency the Russian Ambassador in London, who forwarded a memorial on the subject, will send out exploring parties this summer from the Asiatic side of Behring's Strait, northwards, in search of the lost vessels. It would be a noble spectacle to the world if three great nations, possessed of the widest empires on the face of the globe, were thus to unite their efforts in the truly christian work of saving their perishing fellow men from destruction.

It is not for me to suggest the mode in which such benevolent efforts might best be made. I will only say, however, that if the conceptions of my own mind, to which I do not venture to give utterance, were realized, and that in the noble competition which followed American seamen had the good fortune to wrest from us the glory, as might be the case, of solving the problem of the unfound passage, or the still greater glory of saving our adventurous navigators from a lingering fate which the mind sickens to dwell on, though I should in either case regret that it was not my own brave countrymen in those seas whose devotion was thus rewarded, yet should I rejoice that it was to America we owed our restored happiness, and should be forever bound to her by ties of affectionate gratitude.

I am not without some misgivings while I thus address you. The intense anxieties of a wife and of a daughter may have led me to press too earnestly on your notice the trial under which we are suffering, (yet not we only, but hundreds of others), and to presume too much on the sympathy which we are assured is felt beyond the limits of our own land. Yet, if you deem this to be the case, you will still find, I am sure, even in that personal intensity of feeling, an excuse for the fearlessness with which I have thrown myself on your generosity, and will pardon the homage I thus pay to your own high character, and to that of the people over whom you have the high distinction to preside.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, JANE FRANKLIN.

I beg to annex some explanatory papers. Notice of the Expeditions of Discovery and Search now in the Arctic Seas.

In the year 1845 her Majesty's Government sent out an expedition for the purpose of discovering a northwest passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans,

along the northern coast of America, or between Davis's and Behring's Straits. The expedition consisted of two ships, the "Erebus" and the "Terror," under the command of Sir John Franklin and Capt. Crozier; the complement of officers and men in the two ships being about one hundred and thirty-eight. They were victualled for three years.

Their instructions were, to proceed to Baffin's Bay, and, as soon as the ice permitted, to enter Lancaster Sound, and proceed westward through Barrow's Strait in the latitude of about 74<sup>o</sup> deg., until they reached the longitude of Cape Walker, or about 98 deg. west. They were then to use every effort to penetrate southwards and westwards towards Behring's Strait, and it was in this part that their greatest difficulties were apprehended. If these proved to be insurmountable, they next directed to return to Barrow's Strait, and proceed northward, by the broad channel between Devon and Cornwallis Islands, commonly called Wellington Strait, provided it appeared open and clear of ice. It is evident that their ability to follow either of these courses must have depended upon local circumstances, of which we have no cognizance.

The discovery ships sailed from England on the 19th of May, 1845, and were last seen on the 26th of July of the same year, in latitude 74 deg. 48 north, longitude 66 deg. 13 west, fastened to an iceberg, waiting for the opening of the ice to cross into Lancaster Sound.

These ships have never since been heard of, and it is for the purpose of relieving them, and at least of ascertaining their fate, that in 1848 her Majesty's Government again fitted out an expedition. It was in three divisions.

The first (in point of time) consisted of a single ship, called the Plover, commanded by Capt. Moore, which left England in the latter end of January, for the purpose of entering Behring's Straits, on the westward passage. It was intended that she should arrive there in the month of July, and, having looked out for a winter harbor, should send out her boats northward and eastward, in which directions the discovery ships, if successful, would be met with.

Unfortunately the Plover never even approached, last year, the place of her destination, and whatever search she may yet be able to make has to be accomplished this summer. The "Herald," surveying vessel in the Pacific, has orders, if possible, to supply her with additional stores.

The second division of the expedition was one of the boats, to explore the coast of the Arctic Sea, between the Mackenzie and Coppermine rivers, from the 135th to the 115th degree of longitude, together with the south coast of Wollaston Land; it being supposed that if Sir John Franklin's party had been compelled to leave the ships and take to their boats they would make for this coast. The non-arrival by this time (April, 1849) of an express from Sir John Richardson proves that his last summer's search was fruitless.

The third portion of the expedition of search consists of two ships, the Enterprise and the Investigator, under the command of Sir James Ross and Captain Bird which sailed in May, 1848, for Lancaster Sound. They were last heard of on the 28th of August last, when they were at the entrance of this Sound.

Sir James Ross intended to proceed in the Enterprise, carefully examining the shores of Lancaster Sound and Barrow's Strait on his way to Melville Island, or to Banks' Land, and thence to send out exploring parties in boats.

His second ship, the Investigator, under command of Capt. Bird, appears to have received instructions from Sir Jas. Ross to watch Lancaster Sound, for the purpose both of communicating with the whaling ships from England this summer and of looking out for stragglers from the Erebus and Terror, should any be endeavoring to reach the neighbourhood of the fishing grounds.

From the late period of the season, however, at which the Enterprise and Investigator reached Lancaster Sound, it is calculated that they can scarcely have had more than a fortnight for their operations during the last summer, and thus a wide field of search remains open during the approaching season, for which, however, the means at present in activity are by no means adequate. It is the general belief of those officers who have served in the former Arctic expeditions that the discovery ships "Erebus" and "Terror," whatever accident may have befallen them, cannot have wholly disappeared from those seas, and that some traces of their crews, must eventually reward the search of the diligent investigator.

It is possible that they may be found in quarters the least expected; but, in the first instance, the attention of ships engaged in the search should be directed to the quarters pointed at in the admiralty instructions given to Sir John Franklin, and especially to the channels leading out of Barrow's Strait to the north. The chief of these is that called Wellington Strait, which it is probable Sir James Ross has not yet explored, and where, if entangled in the ice and exhausted for want of provisions, their condition must be in the highest degree dangerous.

It is also very desirable that the coasts of Boothia and North Somerset should be carefully examined, as well as the shores of the Gulf of Boothia and Regent's Inlet and the coast eastward of the Coppermine to Great Fish or Back's river; also, the sounds and inlets north and west of Baffin's Bay, which are supposed to communicate with Wellington channel to the west. Some of these parts might be explored by boats or land parties, as you will all that part, also unprovided for, which lies between Mackenzie river and icy Cape to the west.