



TRANSACTIONS OF THE LITERARY & HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF QUEBEC.

SESSION OF 1872-73.

PAPER II.—A WHALING VOYAGE TO SPITZBERGEN IN 1818.

(Continued from the Gazette of Monday, June 30, 1873.)

16th.—Beautiful weather, and quite mild. Ship making her way to the N. through heavy ice. At noon we were by obs. in lat. 80.11 N. The two discovery-ships last year only reached nine miles further, being then stopped by the solid continent of ice.

17th.—Strong breezes of wind. A ship, called the Spencer, of Hull, in company with us. During the forenoon a whale rose; each vessel sent boats after it. After playing about for a considerable time, it was at last struck by one of the Spencer's harpooners; it was close to us when it was struck a second time, and shortly afterwards a third time. Soon afterwards a serious accident had like to have happened: one of the Spencer's harpooners, approaching it for the purpose of lancing it, received a blow from the whale's tail, which knocked the boat out of the water; it struck the boat a second time, so that it went to pieces and sank, through the weight of the lines, leaving the men struggling on the surface: they were, however, speedily picked up by the other boats. The harpooner was standing up, and was knocked out by the first stroke of the animal's tail. As we did not speak the Spencer, cannot say whether any of the men were seriously injured. In two hours afterwards the whale was killed.

18th.—Beautiful weather, but cold. Saw two whales, but could not succeed in striking either of them; we perceived that one of them had scars on its back, about the size of harpoon-wounds. A flock of wild ducks, with most beautiful and variegated plumage, alighted on the ice close to the ship; they were taller and more slender than English wild-ducks; they flew before I could get my gun loaded. Evening very cold; sea frozen over to the thickness of an inch, forming what is called, by Greenlandmen, bay-ice.

19.—Strong breezes of wind. A whale being seen at a distance, boats were instantly lowered: the crews were as usual in them, when, in his eagerness to get away, the boat-steerer of one of them took the fall entirely off the cleet; the immediate result was that, not being able to support the weight, the stern of the boat dropped and precipitated the men into the water. One had presence of mind to catch hold of the ship's ladder; the other four were struggling in the water astern, as the ship was going at the rate of seven knots. The ship was instantly laid-to and boats sent to their rescue: before they reached them, however, two had sunk; one came again to the surface, and was laid hold of by a boat-hook; the other was seen under water and brought up by lowering a harpoon. Both were inanimate; and it was only after a long-continued use of the ordinary means that vitality was restored. I am afraid to say how long one of them remained without evincing any signs of life. At any rate, the whale was left undisturbed.

20th.—My 19th birthday. Strong gales of wind, but, as we were among heavy ice, did not feel their effects. Saw two or three whales, and sent six boats after them. The whales were not running, but feeding and playing about. One rose near one of the boats, and the harpooner, pulling the boat right on its back, struck it; it ran a very short distance down, when it came up again and lay on the surface, splashing and flourishing its tail and fins in the air in such a dangerous manner as to prevent any of the boats getting near enough to strike it a second time. After a while, however, it went down, and rose again close to the edge of a heavy floe of ice, where it acted the same game over again: it lay evidently watching the boats; and when any of them attempted to approach it, it turned on its side, shaking its fin in the air, with which it evidently knew that it could destroy them. Mr. Ashe, the first officer, seeing how matters stood, and knowing it would escape if not very speedily secured, got on the piece of ice at a little distance, carrying his harpoon, and, with two of his men dragging the line, made his way until he got just over the whale, when he threw his harpoon with such force as to make it penetrate the whale's body to the stock. It instantly dived, and ran five lines out before it again came to the surface; and when it did, it was as wicked and mischievous as before. One boat at last succeeded in striking it, but, when backing astern again, received a blow of its tail. The harpooner, seeing the impending blow, leaped back among the men; it struck the boat's bow obliquely, so as not to injure it; but the concussion threw the boat-steerer into the water. As the whale began to run, the line was at once divided by the axe, and the boat returned to pick up the steersman, who was almost frightened to death. He did not know how he had got into the water, or what had happened to him: being, however, utterly useless, the crew took him on board the ship, which was close by, and, taking another in his place, joined the hunt again. In the meanwhile, the whale was again setting the boats at defiance, and it was only after some time that two of them, rowing rapidly past it, threw their harpoons into it. It was then killed, but not until five hours had elapsed from the time it was first struck. When dead, it turned over on its back; holes were then made through its fins, which were lashed across the belly. Similar holes were made in the forks of its tail, through which ropes were reeved, and then, all the boats fastening on, the whale was towed to a neighbouring mass of ice, to which the ship was already anchored. The whale being then brought alongside, the harpooners, with spikes on the soles of their boots, got upon it, and cut a piece about four feet wide by six feet long, leaving its base uncut; a hole was then made, through which the loop of a strong rope was passed, and fastened by a fidd. The rope was then rove through a block in the rigging, and its end taken to the windlass. This arrangement or contrivance not only keeps the carcass steady, but, as the surface is removed, enables the whale to be gradually turned and another surface exposed and removed. When this was done, which only took a few minutes, the harpooners and steersmen cut out pieces of about a ton weight, which were hoisted on deck by ropes and pulleys connected with the winches. As fast as these pieces were hoisted on deck, they were thrown down the hatchway

between the decks. The lower lip of the carcass was cut up and hoisted on board; the enormous tongue, which is a mass of nearly pure fat, was sent up; the whalebone which is attached to the roof of the mouth was then removed; the fins and tail were cut off and hoisted up; and the whale gradually turned over, until it was entirely flinched. The whole time occupied was nearly three hours. The fat on the surface of the body was about ten inches thick, which is considered to be very little. The fat on the body of a full-grown female is frequently, I am told, two feet or more in thickness. I am surprised to find the fat firm, and more like gristle than the ordinary fat of animals. When boiled down, however, Mr. Ashe informs me that it yields 75 per cent. of pure oil. While the whale was being cut up we were surrounded by immense numbers of mollymawks and snow-birds, which could easily be knocked down with a stick. The sailors amused me by throwing some pieces of blubber among them, too large for any single bird to swallow; when one got hold of it, he was instantly attacked by the others, and almost torn to pieces, until he quitted it. This went on until some bird more powerful or more dexterous managed to get off with it.



Length of whalebone, seven feet and one inch.

After the whale was flinched, the decks were cleared and cleaned; the ship was cast off from the ice, and stood away to the N.E. One of the men, who yesterday was nearly drowned, suffers to-day from acute inflammation of the lungs.

21st.—Light airs, and beautiful mild weather. In the afternoon two whales rose close to the ship, and remained sporting on the surface in a very loving manner. The boats were instantly lowered and pulled towards them; one of the boats ran against the whale, and the harpooner, who had just seized his harpoon, was thrown down; he, however, recovered himself in an instant, and plunged his harpoon into its back. As the whale, however, was in no hurry to go away, the man again seized his harpoon, and, throwing his whole weight on it, gave it a good shove. It then set off nearly perpendicularly downwards, and with such velocity that the harpooner was hidden in the smoke caused by the rapidity of the lines running round the bollard, and this in spite of the water thrown upon it. A second boat was just in time to render aid before the lines were run out. The whale came up again in about an hour, nearly dead—not from fatigue or exertion, but from the enormous, almost insupportable weight of the lines, each line 140 fathoms long, and went apparently perpendicularly down; if so, it must have been subjected to a pressure of 980 fathoms of water. But, even if one or even two hundred fathoms are allowed for obliquity, still the pressure must have been almost incalculable. It lay almost motionless, until three boats pulled on its back and struck their harpoons into it; it ran another length of line out of their boats, and then stopped. It was instantly surrounded by all the boats, and in the space of forty minutes more was killed. The ship was again anchored to a piece of ice, as yesterday, the whale brought alongside, and cut up. It also was a male animal, and very lean.



Length of whalebone, eight feet and one inch.

22nd.—A gale of wind; nothing worth notice.

23rd.—Gale continues with increased violence. Saw two or three whales, but too stormy to lower a boat.

24th.—Quite calm, but a dense fog. We hear whales blowing on every side, but cannot see them. Six boats, however, were sent off with strict orders not to separate. They returned unsuccessful: they heard and saw several, but could not get near enough to strike one. At noon it cleared up, and discovered us in a large basin formed by heavy ice, with numbers of whales sporting about in a very playful manner; but, being quite calm, they invariably made off whenever they heard or saw the boats. In the afternoon Capt. Dannatt got into a boat, and posting himself on the edge of a piece of ice, resolved to wait in hopes that one would rise near him. He was not waiting more than twenty minutes till one rose about forty yards off. He pulled towards it; but, finding the boat going athwart it, he directed the men to cease pulling, and ordered the boat-steerer to scull quietly. It lay shaking on the surface of the water, as if paralyzed by a sense of its danger, until Capt. Dannatt struck his harpoon into it; it then made off, running only two lines out, when another harpoon was struck into it, and in an hour after it was first struck it was killed. It was a male fish, but very fat. During the act of flinching, a harpooner cut his foot severely.



Length of whalebone, three feet and four inches.

25th.—Stormy and cold weather.

26th.—Strong wind and clear. Ship threading her way to the northward. At 5 P.M., after an exciting chase, a whale was harpooned; it ran out five lines, and was killed in two hours and a-half.



Length of whalebone, six feet and six inches.

27th.—Strong breezes and clear weather. At noon it began to blow hard from the eastward, which drove the ice together and obliged us to get out as quickly as possible. At 7 P.M. we got to the open water in lat. N. 79.30, where we again joined the Lord Wellington. In escaping from the ice we left two vessels beset, who were more to leeward than we were.

28th.—A whale was seen, and three boats were sent after it, one succeeding in harpooning it; it ran six lines out, and the greater part of a second boat's lines. It remained nearly an hour before it came to the surface again, and then rose at a considerable distance, and not far from the Lord Wellington. Capt. Dannatt sent two boats to his brother's assistance; both struck it before it went down again, and in 25 minutes more it was killed. As usual, the ship was anchored to the ice. The whale was brought alongside and flinched, to use the common term.



Length of whalebone, seven feet and five inches.

Shortly after it was got on board and the decks cleared, three or four whales were seen, and boats sent after them. The harpooner who had struck the last whale got close to one of them, but, through the fault of the boat-steerer, not close enough to strike. He threw his harpoon, which did not penetrate. He, however, was fortunate enough to strike another, which remained down a considerable time. As soon as it rose, three more harpoons were driven into it; but, instead of going down again as was expected, it set off with great rapidity towards the heavy pack of ice to windward. As the men knew that if it once gained the shelter of the close ice they would likely lose it, the loose boats attached themselves to those fast to the whale, and all stuck their oars in the water, to retard its flight; but in vain: it reached the ice, and the men were obliged to pay away their lines until it stopped, which it did in a few minutes. The men, seeing it blowing, proceeded over the ice with three harpoons; two were stuck into it and the lances freely used, when it made killed. The ship, as usual, was anchored to the ice; the whale was brought alongside, and was flinched. It was a male fish, and miserably lean.



Length of whalebone, seven feet and two inches.

During the time we were occupied in flinching, we perceived that the Wellington had got fast to a fish, and, from the length of time taken in killing it, supposed it to be a grown one.

29th.—Beautiful weather. Very nearly run foul of by a Dutch ship, which came so close that I could have jumped on board. It had got two small whales, and had their tails hung up in the rigging. No correspondence in language between us.

30th.—Quite calm, but thick foggy weather. Two ships with us, the Dutchman and a ship from Aberdeen. Great numbers of unicorns and seals around us, but could not take any of them.

31st.—Last night it began to blow from N.E., which drove the ice in large masses down upon us. As we saw no prospect of getting out, we looked out for and found a creek in one of the largest masses, into which the ship was taken. The sails were then stowed and the provisions got on deck, in the case of the ship being crushed to pieces. The ice continues to come down, so that no water can be seen, even from the mast-head. Prospect of getting out only by a change of wind or by being drifted to the southward. Nothing to relieve "the eye" but the bare masts of the Dutch and Aberdeen ships.

June 1st.—Wind N.E. Nothing can be more disheartening than our imprisonment.

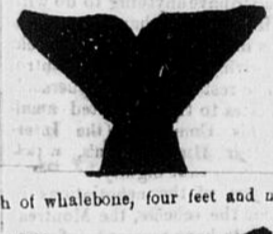
2nd.—Early this morning the wind changed to the west. During the day the ice slackened considerably, and as it peeled off to the southward we occasionally caught sight of water. The Dutchman, being nearer the edge, soon got clear and out of sight. Some hours afterwards the ice near us began to move; a lane opened here and another there, and we set our sails ready to take advantage of any channel. We at last cast off, and threaded our way out between heavy floes, leaving the Aberdeen ship to follow, which was then a mile or two astern. Our way, when near open water, lay between two heavy floes. We got safely through, although we found the channel getting perceptibly narrower. Being then nearly if not quite safe, I went below with Capt. Dannatt; and while conversing, Mr. Ashe came down to inform us that the Diamond, in passing between the two pieces, had been caught by them and crushed to pieces. We ran on deck and found it too true. One of her masts was still upright; the others, with fragments of the vessel, were being piled up among the masses of ice which were broken

off by the collision of the two floes. We approached as near as we could with regard to our own safety, although we dared not send them any help. We perceived that they had three boats on the ice, and were putting sails, chests, meat, &c., into them. Some of them at last launched one of their boats over the ice, and came on board of us. The party consisted of the captain, the surgeon, the mates, and several of the men. A signal was made to the others to come off, and one boat came, loaded to the water's edge with men and some of their effects. As about twenty still remained on the ice, boats were sent to bring some of them off, and to say that if they did not instantly come on board they would be left to their fate. They did then come on board, but most of them quite drunk and shockingly profane in their language. As the ice continued in motion, and was still very unsafe, we got out of it as quickly as we could, leaving the remains of the Diamond and her eight whales. Capt. Small, in giving an account of the loss of his ship, said that in following our vessel he perceived that the channel between the floes was getting smaller, and lowered six boats to assist by towing. When, however, escape was seen to be impossible, the men in the boats, as well as those on board, escaped the collision by getting on the ice and out of the way. The men who were towing succeeded in dragging three of the boats on to the ice. Those on board got into the spirit-room before leaving. Some, and only a few, succeeded in saving a few of their effects.

Some Dutch ship being seen to leeward, the men who had last come on board requested to be sent to them. This request was readily granted, and two of their boats were given to them for the purpose; and after the uproar and the disputes about the division of the things saved were settled, they went off, and the others to bed again. About three o'clock we got into a flock of whales. Six boats were instantly lowered, with strict orders not to separate. Two whales were immediately harpooned. In an hour and a-half one was killed and taken in tow by the ship; and soon afterwards the second was killed, and also taken in tow. The boats then struck two others, which were killed without any unusual occurrence. Ship was then, as usual, anchored to the ice, and the whales were flinched.



Length of whalebone, seven feet.



Length of whalebone, four feet and nine inches.



Length of whalebone, six feet and ten inches.



Length of whalebone, six feet and four inches.

As the difference between day and night can only be distinguished by reference to the compass, and as the occurrences and events of the last two or three days have been so varied and so exciting, they are apt to get confused. I am, however, very decidedly entering the late occurrences on this morning of the

3rd.—On which day we spoke the Middleton, of Aberdeen. Her captain came on board, and after a consultation it was decided that Capt. Small and a certain number of his men should go on board the Middleton. This was accordingly done, and Capt. Small left us with the sympathy of all on board. In the evening, quite calm. The weather being thick and foggy, the ship was made fast to a piece of ice.

4th.—Weather still calm and foggy. Caught a shark ten feet long, and hoisted it on deck for the purpose of examining its structure.

5th.—Still perfectly calm. The Middleton and the Dutch ship, with the Diamond's men, are in company. They had struck a whale for the Dutchmen, who are very anxious to keep them.

6th.—Gale of wind and hazy weather. Still anchored to the ice. Went on board of the Dutch ship, and was very hospitably entertained.

7th.—Got a channel out, and made way to the northward at noon. We were by obs. in lat. 80.12 N, and still making to the north.

8th.—At two o'clock this morning the Trafalgar arrived at the solid ice, which connects with the North Pole. After sailing some hours along its edge, in an easterly course, we bore away to the southward. At noon we were by obs. in lat. 80.44 N, and by Mr. Ashe's observation in 81.01 north. In the morning, before the ship bore away to the southward, it must have been ten or twelve miles farther to the north. At 7 P.M. we made the land, and continued to approach it.

(Continued on fourth page.)

THE THREE LITTLE CHAIRS.

They sat by the bright wood fire, The gray-haired dame and the aged sire, The tear-drops fell on each wrinkled cheek...

Sales by Auction.

BY W. S. PARKE & CO. EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF— French and English Books.

BY AUCTION WILL BE SOLD, AT THE— Quebec Auction Rooms No. 5, Fabrique Street, —ON— THURSDAY, the 10th, and following Evenings.

A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF BOOKS, History, Literature, Geography, Theology, Civil and Commercial Law, a set of the Provincial Statutes...

TIMBER CALCULATIONS.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE SELF-INSTRUCTOR ON TIMBER SURVEYING, or TIMBER MEASURING, containing a variety of Rules and Calculations...

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, ADDRESS TO THE UNDERSIGNED, and endorsed, "Tender for works at Cabot's Rapids," will be received at this office until NOON of TUESDAY, the 15th day of JULY next...

THE WHEAT FIELD OF AMERICA!

Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets. THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale its LANDS IN CENTRAL AND WESTERN MINNESOTA...

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, ADDRESS TO THE UNDERSIGNED, and endorsed, "Tender for works at St. Lawrence, Ottawa River," will be received at this office until NOON of TUESDAY, the 15th day of JULY next...

STATIONERY.

An assortment of FANCY and COMMERCIAL NOTE PAPERS, ANTIQUE and VELUM NOTE PAPERS, and many other articles...

FOR SALE.

A SMALL STEAM PLEASURE BOAT, Two-Horse power. Propeller new and in perfect order...

MARRIED.

At Pleasanton, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., by the Rev. P. P. O'Sullivan, M. S., the Rev. P. W. McKnight of a daughter.

DIED.

At Beauport, on the 9th July, Francis Alexander, infant son of Joseph R. Roney, aged 5 months.

Wanted.

SIX FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY WOMEN. Apply At No. 15, St. Louis Hotel.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the Matter of JOSEPH SANSAFON, Grocer. An Insolvent. RICHARD H. WURTELE, Assignee.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, ADDRESS TO THE UNDERSIGNED, and endorsed, "Tender for works at Cabot's Rapids," will be received at this office until NOON of TUESDAY, the 15th day of JULY next...

St. Lawrence and Saguenay Line.

ON and after TUESDAY, the 24th inst., the line Steamers of this line will leave on arrival of the Steamer from Montreal, as follows:

SAGUENAY.

ON TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Capt. LABOUR.

UNION.

ON THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Capt. CHABO.

ST. LAWRENCE.

ON SATURDAYS at 1 P.M. for RIMOUSKI, calling at Murray Bay and River du Loup.

CLYDE.

ON WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, for KAMOUSSAKA, calling at Baie St. Paul, Eoualtemont, Murray Bay, and Riviere Ouelle.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, ADDRESS TO THE UNDERSIGNED, and endorsed, "Tender for works at St. Lawrence, Ottawa River," will be received at this office until NOON of TUESDAY, the 15th day of JULY next...

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of LOUIS A. DASTOUS, of Rimouski. An Insolvent. RICHARD H. WURTELE, Assignee.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the Matter of ARMAND & TRUELLE, Book Sellers and Stationers. Insolvent. RICHARD H. WURTELE, Assignee.

HATS.

Renfrew & Marcou, 20 BUADE STREET. HAVE THIS DAY OPENED SIX CASES OF THE NEWEST STYLES OF SILK and FELT HATS, from the Best English Makers.

For Sale.

A VERY COMPLETE MODEL of a SAW MILL, to be worked by perpetual motion can be seen and purchased very cheap at...

For Sale or Hire.

TWO EXCELLENT COTTAGE PIANOS. Apply to J. PARKE & SONS, No. 17, Palace Street.

McALPINE'S Dominion Classified Business Directory.

CONTAINING ABOUT 1000 PAGES. PROSPECTUS. ON or about the 1st SEPTEMBER, 1873 will be published, price \$3.00, McALPINE'S DOMINION CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY...

NEW BOOKS.

A SUPPLY (cheap edition) of S. Pimms's Work, entitled "OUR SEVEN-STAR APPEAL," Price 75c. Balance-Sheet of the Washington Treaty of 1872 in French and English...

LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE.

(Sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY, and from QUEBEC every SATURDAY, calling at LOCH FOYLE to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland) are intended to be despatched from QUEBEC:

ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF HARTFORD, Conn. CASH CAPITAL, --- \$3,000,000. THIS COMPANY WAS ESTABLISHED in 1819. LOSSES PAID in fifty-three years, \$37,500,000.

J. PARKE & SONS.

Auctioneers, Brokers, and Commission Merchants. WILL GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO all Sales by Auction of Household Furniture...

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE. WITH the view of diminishing the chances of collision the Steamship Line will, hereafter, take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

DRY GOODS.

LeRoussignol & Davidson, No. 10, ST. JOHN STREET, (WITHOUT), and 5 Cote du Passage, Levis. HAVE NOW OPENED OVER 1000 CASES OF NEW DRY GOODS...

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the Matter of LOUIS A. DASTOUS, of Rimouski. An Insolvent. RICHARD H. WURTELE, Assignee.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the Matter of ARMAND & TRUELLE, Book Sellers and Stationers. Insolvent. RICHARD H. WURTELE, Assignee.

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Allan Line.

Under Contract with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of Goods and Passengers to and from the United States.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE.

(Sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY, and from QUEBEC every SATURDAY, calling at LOCH FOYLE to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland) are intended to be despatched from QUEBEC:

GLASGOW LINE.

(Sailing from GLASGOW every TUESDAY, and from QUEBEC on or about every THURSDAY) are intended to be despatched from QUEBEC:

NOTICE.

WILLIAM PARKE & SONS, Auctioneers, Brokers, and Commission Merchants. WILL GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO all Sales by Auction of Household Furniture...

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Caution--Frauds Abroad.

BEG most respectfully to caution the public of the British North American Provinces to see their guard against purchasing SPURIOUS MEDICINES which are being sold as genuine...

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies for all the various diseases of the blood, and for all the various diseases of the system...

ART-UNION OF LONDON.

1873--THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR. Instituted 1837.--Incorporated 1846. President: The Right Hon. Lord ROUGHTON, D.C. Vice-Presidents: The Most Hon. the Marquis of Northampton, The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster.

Notice of Removal.

W. S. PARKE & CO. WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF their numerous friends and patrons to their REMOVAL to one of the LARGEST and most CONSPICUOUS SITES in the City of Montreal...

W. S. PARKE & CO.

Auctioneers, Brokers, Valuers, and General Commission Merchants. THEIR present large and well-assorted Stock having been purchased at very low rates...

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

1872. Winter Arrangements, 1873. ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS. ON and after MONDAY next, the 4th of NOVEMBER, TRAINS will leave POINT LEVIS as follows:--

GRAND TRUNK FERRY.

THE STEAMER "ST. GEORGE" WILL run, until further notice, as under, commencing on Monday, 19th May, 1873.

W. S. PARKE & CO.

Auctioneers, Brokers, Valuers, and General Commission Merchants. THEIR present large and well-assorted Stock having been purchased at very low rates...

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(Continued from first page.)

9th.—At 7 a.m. this morning we were close in with Moflen Island, on the Northern extremity of Spitzbergen, laying in 80.7 N., and coasted along during the day, with a light breeze of wind from the N. N. E. This brought us again in sight of some of those magnificent wonders of creation, the icebergs, which have been so well described by one of our English poets, whose name I am unacquainted with:

"So Greenland's rocks, the beautiful work of frost, Rise high in air, and glitter o'er the coast. Pale suns, unfelt, at distance roll away, And on the impulsive ice the lightning play. Eternal snows the growing mass supply, Till the bright mountains prop the incumbent sky. As Atlas fied each hoary pile appears, The gathered winter of a thousand years."

And in another part:

"There might you see the length'ning spires ascend, The domes swell up, the widening arches bend; The growing towers like exhalations rise, And the huge columns heave into the skies."

At six o'clock p.m. we altered our course to the westward again, and at midnight got among light streams of loose and small ice, with here and there a heavy floe.

10th.—Strong breezes and clear weather. Boring our way to the westward with considerable difficulty, being often obliged to make a circuit to get round the floes or keep clear of them, so as to reach open water, the appearance of which we could see in the distance. About two o'clock we reached open water, which was formed by two very large and several smaller floes. The enclosed clear water was about a mile and a-half by a mile broad, and was literally swarming with whales, looking like droves of black cattle in a pasture. All the boats were lowered, with strict injunctions to keep together and not to strike more than three fish at one time. There was, of course, a contest, and a very sharp one—not who should strike the fish, but who should do so first, for besides the honor and credit, the harpooner and steersman of a boat first striking a whale receive each a guinea, and the rowers seven-and-sixpence each, independently of their share in the general profits of the voyage. Of course, the four loose boats are kept clear and ready to assist. Two of the boats pulled into a creek, and immediately each struck a whale. Another boat met a whale, and, although at disadvantage, succeeded in getting fast to it. By this time, two ships, the *Harmony*, of Hull, and the *Union*, of Peterhead, seeing our flags flying, arrived as we were killing our three whales. The boats of the Hull-ship struck three fish; but for want of proper and timely assistance, one of them, with the six lines, escaped. The *Union's* boats struck two; but for the want of the aid of the other boats one of them also got off, with three whales we had struck were killed, and the men in the boats were busy getting in and coiling their lines, excepting Mr. Ashe, whose line had got foul of the bottom of the ice. As he was positive that it was a whale he was fast to, he did not strike his jack. While disputing about it, a whale rose not far off, and was espied by two of the boats belonging to one of the other ships, who, however, would not strike it, as they saw a harpoon sticking in its back, and Mr. Ashe's jack flying not far off. Capt. Dannatt, who witnessed the circumstance, immediately called one of our boats; but as their lines were not quite coiled in, it did not come for a few minutes, and by that time the whale had gone. Capt. Dannatt, however, who was in the crew's nest, observed its course, and directed the boat to lie at a point which he pointed out. The boat had only lain there a few minutes when the whale rose at a short distance and was instantly struck, and, with the assistance of some of the other boats, which by that time had got in their lines, was soon killed. When brought alongside it was found to be the whale which had escaped from the *Union*, as one of that ship's harpoons, with six lines, was attached to it. By the time this last whale was killed hardly a fish was to be seen: all had taken fright and disappeared.

11th.—At two o'clock this morning the ship was anchored to the ice as usual, and the four whales were brought alongside and flinched.

MALE.

11th.—Length of whalebone, eight feet and three inches.

MALE.

12th.—Length of whalebone, eight feet and four inches.

MALE.

13th.—Length of whalebone, six feet and one and three-quarters inches.

MALE.

14th.—Length of whalebone, eight feet and four inches.

During the time the crew were employed in cutting up the whales we were visited by several sharks, and I again availed myself of the opportunity of dissecting one of them. They are most torpid and senseless animals; for, though a knife or a lance is run into them, they retreat a few yards, but directly return again. After the whales were flinched and the decks cleared and cleaned, the ship was cast off, and proceeded to look out for the passage out again, but found it effectually blocked up.

12th.—Very thick and foggy; no egress, and the space in which we are confined is evidently less. At noon, saw a small whale and sent boats after it. One boat got near it, but not near enough to strike, and the harpooner hove his harpoon at it, but did not get fast. Soon afterwards it rose again near one of the boats, and the harpooner struck at it with such force as to bend his harpoon almost double; but, to his surprise, the man found the weapon remaining in his hand. He had struck it on the crown-bone. Soon afterwards it was struck and killed by the boats of the *Harmony*. Ship still anchored to the ice.

13th.—Weather still thick and foggy—so much so, that objects cannot be perceived beyond the length of the ship. As the space of water in which the ship is confined gets less, we are obliged to cast off and choose another berth. During the evening the weather cleared up a little, and we found ourselves surrounded by unicorns, but could not succeed in striking one of them. The *Harmony*, however, got one by shooting it with a gun-harpoon.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES IN FRANCE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARIS PAPERS OF Wonderful Cures of Asiatic Cholera, Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Cramps, Twenty Drops of Radway's Ready Relief, in a tumbler of the Seine water, and other drinking waters containing large quantities of Chloride of Sodium, Magnesium, Limestone, and other diuretic and diarrhoeic constituents, that run through the system like quicksilver, causing the most painful discharges from the bowels and bladder, protect all who drink of these waters from Pain, Inconvenience, and Continued Draining, either from the Bowels or Urinary Passages.

GREAT CURE OF OVARIAN TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH, BY RADWAY'S SARSA-PARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

Some weeks since, trustworthy information was sent us of the marvelous cures effected by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, in Paris, of persons suffering painful discharges from the bowels and urinary passages, caused by the drinking of the Seine and other waters, and of Cholera, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps, Weakness, Irritation, and Inflammation of the Bladder, by 20 drops of Radway's Ready Relief in a tumbler of water. The Ready Relief used in this way proved not only a sure cure, stopping the most severe pain in from ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, but was found to be a more strengthening tonic, appetizing and delightfully refreshing beverage, than the best French Brandy or Bitters. As further evidence of the superior excellence of Dr. Radway's Remedies, and the wonderful success they are meeting with in France, we present the HOME OF MEDICAL GENIUS and the city of modern sciences, where the most eminent of American physicians go to complete their medical knowledge, we present the following unobscured and free will testimonial of a lady, who cured herself of a twelve years' growth of OVARIAN TUMOR, by the use of RADWAY'S SARSA-PARILLIAN RESOLVENT, CONSUMPTION and SCROFULA; RADWAY'S PILLS, the best purgative and corrector of the system.

These simple medicines have out-cured all the celebrated and expensive ones of the best medical skill in Paris, in fact of the world. Dr. Radway would here state that the following testimonial was published without his knowledge, never having correspondence or business with said newspaper, and the publication of the name of the Gazette, can only attribute to the sincere regards of the publishers for the Public Good. The great success of these remedies in Paris, where our American doctors go to perfect themselves in medical knowledge, and the publication of the name of the Gazette, reads the best testimonial of our medical men. Read the testimony.

THE EFFICACY OF ROOTS AND HERBS
The march of experimental science, since the beginning of the present century, is something astonishing. The great treasury of nature has been opened, and though we have just put our hands on what lies under the lid, we have seen enough to infer what is below, and what is yet in store for us. The dark ages wasted much time in strife and ignorance, and the soul in the night of error; but better things are daily dawning upon us. Thus, to confine our attention to our walk of improvement in science, what strides have been made toward purifying our cities and improving our medical treatment. The water of the Nile, which had found the salutary virtues of water, and used it freely. But water is only one (and a great one) among a thousand sanitary powers that lie neglected at our feet.

We are just beginning to wake up to the fact that extra water, and our feet has virtues beyond price. Yet the very dog and cat might have taught us the truth; and now civilized man has often gone to the savage to receive the secret of some wondrous power in a neglected herb.

Happy man to have reached a day when the sanguinary and poisonous phase of mineral drugging is nearly over. It is evident that a milder vegetarian *materia medica* will soon supersede it, and the remark of Napoleon I., "Dr. Radway's pills are better than more than I have," will not be applicable to future leeches.

We have been led to these reflections by considering Dr. RADWAY'S new and admirable discovery, which appears destined to supersede the name of the Gazette, the chief cause of what has hitherto been called Medical Treatment. It would exceed our limits to expatiate on all that it has been proved to do; but we may add that ample experience has now shown that consumption and scrofula are treated with the same ease and safety as the common cold, and that it has the rare power of dissolving calculi.

Then, again, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is a sure cure for cholera, and will stop the most violent pain, either internal or external, in from one to twenty minutes. Nor can the change of imperfect testing be applied to it, for it was tried throughout the war, both as a preventive and cure of all malignant and malarious fevers, dysentery, colic, and rheumatism; and the result was marked success.

Then, again, RADWAY'S PILLS are a perfect boon to a large class of invalids, for they are both a purgative and corrective. One of these pills used as a dinner pill induces a good digestion, and will cure dyspepsia.

We may add, for the interest of those in Europe ignorant of the matter:—That the secret of Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent in curing Consumption and Scrofula, of dissolving Calculi, Catarrhs, Stone, Gall Stones, &c., is the *Resolving properties of melting away*, so to speak, of hard substances; of its supplying the blood with the constituents of life, vigor, strength, richness, and purity, and enabling this great source of life to hold in solution all its constituents. It is not an accidental discovery of simples, gathered at random by inexperienced persons, but a scientific combination of vegetable substances yielding great medicinal properties—collected from the vegetable kingdom by experienced botanists, and subjected to the tests of the most searching and powerful chemical analysis—and combined and associated so as to secure perfect harmony of the ingredients used, in accordance with their PHARMACEUTICAL EQUIVALENTS; in fact, it is the most scientific combination of ingredients, possessing medicinal or remedial properties, the vegetable kingdom in vogue. Truly has Dr. Radway of New York given to the Old World in his Ready Relief and Sarsaparillian Resolvent, the nucleus of a new system of medicine.

That it is entirely composed of Roots and Herbs.

That it is such a repute in America, that it has large laboratories in New York and at Montreal.

In short, it appears full time that the attention of Europe should be directed to this great advance in medical treatment, which amounts to almost a revolution, overthrowing the ancient regime of mineral poisons and violent purgatives.

It would occupy too much space to dwell on the valuable addition to medical knowledge and *materia medica* that has been furnished as quarry and ultimately received with open arms. Harvey's discovery of the Circulation of the Blood; that of Peruvian bark; that of the iosteochole; and countless others, have been at first ridiculed and scouted, and then adopted.

So with RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. The evidence of its efficacy is full and before the public. It is amply sufficient to prove that it is the policy of the public to adopt it.

OVARIAN TUMOR CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors either of the womb, uteri, ovaries, or bowels: the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, used in the manner claimed by Sir Benj. Reed, used in the manner of dissolving stone in the bladder, and curing all irritations of the Bladder and Urinary Organs; of correcting and checking great and involuntary discharges of water; and, now in the present improved and scientific combination of its ingredients in the Sarsaparillian Resolvent, it will more effectually cure and remove Tumors and all other hard substances.

It is called RESOLVENT, for it dissolves and melts away Tumors, Nodes, Hard Swellings, Lumps, Concretions in the Joints, Glands, Testes, Bladder, &c., &c., and will save the patient the painful necessity of undergoing operations of the surgeon's knife.

The following letter, or certificate of cure, was received on the 20th day of July, 1869. The lady is unknown to us, but she is well known to Beverly, Mass.; those interested can write her, and make inquiries of her status of the selection of the town. We publish the letter at the lady's request.

TUMOR OF 12 YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.
DR. RADWAY: I have had Ovarian Tumor cured by your medicine. All the doctors I consulted in Beverly, Mass., were unable to cure me. I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it, but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for TWELVE YEARS. I took six bottles of your medicine, and in six weeks I was cured. I have not had a return of the tumor since. I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for 12 years. The worst tumor was in the left ovary, and the size of a small child. I tried to give you the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH B. KNAPP.
This lady was cured of tumors of 12 years' growth by six bottles of the Resolvent. This is truly remarkable. But the sick must bear in mind that TUMORS of the same character in different persons, do not all yield as quick in one as in another, as much depends on the condition of health, state of the blood, character and condition of monthly periods, &c. Some persons take 12 bottles, whereas others are cured by six bottles; but persevere with the medicine, and a cure is certain.

DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES are sold by Druggists and at DR. RADWAY'S Dispensary, 87 Nassau Street, New York, and No. 432 St. Paul Street, Montreal, September 8, 1869.

Bayard Series.

CHOICE BOOKS FOR HOME AND ABROAD.

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, TRAVEL, ESSAYS, NOVELLETES, &c. Which, under an Editor of known taste and ability, will be very choice printed, on toned paper, with illustrations. Title-page, and Index. Size, a handsome 16mo., very neatly bound in cloth extra, averaging about 220 pages. EACH VOLUME COMPLETE IN ITSELF. Price, 75 Cents.

THE following Volumes have been already published:—
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For sale by MIDDLETON & DAWSON, Foot of Mountain Hill, Quebec, March 3, 1869.

DR. JOHNSON'S BALSAM OF FIR PASTE FOR CONSUMPTION.

IN ITS EARLY STAGES, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma, LIVER COMPLAINT, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATES.
A Value from the Buffalo Christian Advocate.
Dr. James Johnson has invented a medicine called "Canada Balsam of Fir Paste," which may be made in Canada.

Received from a letter written by the Rev. John E. Robie, of New York.
Dr. James Johnson's Balsam of Fir Paste is a most valuable medicine for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma, &c. I have used it with the most successful results, and I can recommend it to all who are afflicted with these complaints.

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R. R. R.

The stone which the builders refused is become the head of the corner. Matt., ch. 21.—v. 44.
The historical truth of holy tradition finds an apt illustration in the history of

Radway's Ready Relief.

When this marvelous remedy was first presented to the notice of the medical profession in 1841, notwithstanding the mysterious influence it exhibited in stopping the most violent cholera, dysentery, &c., it was regarded as a mere quack medicine.

PAINS, ACHES, AND INFIRMITIES.
In a few moments after its use, its wonderful power in raising the bed-ridden, crippling, rheumatic, and paralytic, and driving the bodies of all suffering from Pain, Inflammation, Weakness, &c., and all other ailments, out of the system, and curing them in a few days, has been the subject of all ordinary pains, aches, &c., &c.

INTERNAL.
All Spasms, Cramps, Inflammations, Concretions, affording INSTANTANEOUS ease and comfort, it met with the same success; that the stone which the builders refused, but that afterwards became the head of the corner.

A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
We believe that the discovery, combination, and distribution throughout all nations of the earth of this marvelous remedy is due as much to the providence of God as to the skill of the discoverer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is a safe and sure cure for every kind of cholera, dysentery, &c., &c., and all other ailments, out of the system, and curing them in a few days, has been the subject of all ordinary pains, aches, &c., &c.

PREVENTING SICKNESS.
It is especially useful in preventing cholera, dysentery, &c., &c., and all other ailments, out of the system, and curing them in a few days, has been the subject of all ordinary pains, aches, &c., &c.

Hidden Powers brought to Light.
As a Pain Remedy it is called all remedial agents, and when first introduced the doctors as well as the people were astonished at its marvelous curative powers. It is a true and reliable remedy, and its use is recommended by all the eminent physicians of the world.

PENITENCES AND PLAGUES.
When Asiatic Cholera appeared, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF was the only medicine that cured it. It is a true and reliable remedy, and its use is recommended by all the eminent physicians of the world.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, without one dollar being secured by purchase, and having to wait for remuneration until the same was sold, and all expenses for foreign duties, freight, &c., &c., were paid, and the medicine was sold in a few days, has been the subject of all ordinary pains, aches, &c., &c.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, and the marvelous cures it effected in ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, ALL BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, and every other disease peculiar to the tropics and climates where it was used, suggested its use in Yellow Fever, Scarlat Fever, &c., &c.

FEVER AND AGUE, all other fevers; and in this class of diseases it cured with all other fevers, beyond our firm faith in the RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, proving itself to be a great remedy to every nation on the face of the earth.

CHILLS AND AGUE, all other fevers; and in this class of diseases it cured with all other fevers, beyond our firm faith in the RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, proving itself to be a great remedy to every nation on the face of the earth.

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Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.

This hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed,