Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1869. NUMBER 228.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SPAIN.

PARIS, October 1.—Reports from Madrid represent that the Republican movement in Catalonia and Andalusia promises to deceive the hopes of its instigators.

MADRID, October 1.—A Commission of fifteen deputies to the Cortes has been charged with the duty of reporting on the various candidates for the throne of Spain.

FRANCE.

PARIS, October 1.—A Council of Ministers will be held to-morrow, at which it is expected a decision in regard to the convocation of the Chamber will be arrived at.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, October 1.—Consols: For money, 93; account, 93¼, 5 20 Bonds of '62, 81⅜; '65, 83¾; '67, 83; 10-40's, 76; '62's at Frankfort, 87⅞@88; Erie, 24¼; Illinois, 94¼: stocks firm.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Bourse firm; Rentes, 71f 42c.

LIVERPOOL, October 1.—Cotton sales for the week, 6,300 bales; speculation took 13,000 and exports 13,000; receipts 54,000 bales, 35,000 of which were American; stock, 442,000, including 160,000 American. Amount at sea, 392,000 bales, including 80,000 American. The market to-day declined 1⁄16d and closing flat, with sales of 6,000 bales of middling uplands at 12⅛d; Orleans 12⅜d. Manchester market heavy. Breadstuffs quiet. Receipts wheat far 3 days, 35,000 quarters, including 25,000 American; California white 10s 8d; red western 9s 4d@9s 5d. Flour 24s. Corn 29s 6d. Oats 3s 6d. Peas 44s 6d. Pork 110s. Beef 69. Lard 74s. Cheese 63s 6d. Bacon 63s 6d. Spirits Petroleum, refined, 1s 7½d. Tallow 47s. Turpentine 26s 3d. Linseed oil 33s.

LONDON, October 1.—Tallow 47s. Sperm Oil 94s. Sugar unchanged. Refined Petroleum 1s 7¼d. Spirits Turpentine 28s.

ANTWERP, October 1—*Evening.*—Petroleum closed flat and unchanged.

HAVRE, October 1—*Evening.*—Cotton dull and unchanged.

THE GOLD CRASH.

Less Confidence on the Street—The New York Press on the Situation—Injunctions and Counter Injunctions—Deserted Appearance of the Gold Room—Smoke of the Battle Blowing Away.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, October 1, 1869.

The prevailing feeling on the street this afternoon is one of rather less confidence than this morning. All kinds of stocks have been lower from a variety of causes, but principally because outside parties, who bought yesterday and this morning of different stocks, made up their minds to sell and realize their profits, returnable until Monday. The affairs of Lockwood & Co. are being generally canvassed on the street. The actual condition of the firm cannot be known for some time, but from the enormous magnitude of their tradsactions, and the fearful sacrifice they made in their almost frantic endeavors to keep themselves from failing, their condition, it is feared, is really worse than has been imagined. They are said to have paid one million in gold difference alone, and they were bulls in Pacific Mail Stock at from 120 down to 60. The effect of these transactions must have been most disastrous. The street was filled with rumors this morning in regard to the loss of the Lake Shore or Michigan Southern Companies by the late panic. It is also reported that the Lake Shore Company, in order to stop the building of the Akron branch road, bought 15,000 shares of the Toledo and Wabash at 85, and paid for it, and they further contracted to receive 15,000 shares more on October 18th, on which a deposit of 30 per cent. was put up.

The *Commercial* says that the investigations to-day makes it probable that the amount owing by Lockwood & Co. to the Lake Shore Company, will be near $1,500,000. No formal meeting of the Directors of the Lake Shore Company has been held to-day. Some opposition is offered to Mr. Banker being the successor of Mr. Lockwood by the Directors recently arrived in the city.

The *Express* has a report that Mr. Banker has been tendered the Treasurership, and declined, but it seems improbable. An informal conference was held to-day, however, and four members were delegated to wait on Mr. Lockwood and ascertain whether what funds belonging to the company has been involved in his failure.

The *Post* says: According to report he, as Treasurer, held before the suspension of his house, $620,000 in cash belonging to the Company, and the proceeds of the sale of $1,075,000 par value of the stock of the Company, which, according to rumor, he sold at 34.

It is reported that Commodore Vanderbilt has effected a loan of $10,000,000 with Barring Bros, giving Hudson stock at par as collateral, and that one half of the sum will be used to purchase the 70,000 shares of Lake Shore.

The propriety of establishing a new clearing house is being discussed in the Gold Room. The plan proposed is to clear all the gold at a given price. No action has yet been taken, but the proposition is seriously talked of.

Many millions of gold on Friday's contracts were settled to-day, and the end of this complicated affair seems to be drawing to a close. It may, however, take some days to clear up the wreck.

There were some injunctions, and counter-injunctions, to-day.

The Gold Room presented a deserted appearance this afternoon, owing to the brokers being busily engaged in their offices, or making settlements around the street.

The President of the Gold Room received the following notice from the Gold Exchange Bank.

New York Gold Exchange Bank, October 1st 1869:—To Townsend Cox, Esq. Sir: I am directed to notify every dealer with this Bank to send into the Bank a full and complete account of claims of every item specified to verify those claims. This should be done at once. Respectfully, H. N. BENEDICT, President

Late in the day the following additional notice was sent to dealers with the Gold Exchange Bank:

New York Gold Exchange Bank, Oct. 1, 1869.—Dealers with the Gold Exchange Bank will please send in at once their statements of Friday morning, amended on the basis of striking out from their statements the nine names advertised as rejected on September 27. The names are as follows: Albert Speyers, Dorwin & Babcock, Galway, Hunter & Co., Wm. Belden & Co., Zerega & Graves, Chase, McClure & Co., P. H. Williams, Jr. & Co., Charles W. Keep & Co., James Brown & Co.

CHAS. H. WOOD, Vice President.

The State Superintendent of the Banking Department is understood to express his opinion that when the statements are all in the Bank will be in such a condition as to be released from the receivership, If this be true, then many brokers will be able to meet their liabilities and resume business. It is reported that Smith, Gould and Martin will be forced into bankruptcy by their creditors.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Gala Day Closed in Sorrow—Frightful Accident—Amid Thousands at the Indiana State Fair a Steam Boiler Explodes—Twenty Persons Instantly Killed and over One Hundred Seriously Injured—List of Killed and Wounded—Narrow Escape of Governor Baker—An Infant Killed in its Father's Arms—Harrowing Details—A City Shrouded in Gloom.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

INDIANAPOLIS, October 1.—A terrible accident occurred at the State Fair this evening. The boiler of Sinker & Co., of this city, exploded a few minutes before four o'clock. There was an immense crowd on the ground at the time of the accident, and it is difficult to get the particulars. It is known however, that twelve persons were instantly killed, and the number of wounded will probably reach one hundred.

LATER.

The accident at the Fair Ground this afternoon is the most heartrending that has ever occurred in this vicinity and has cast a gloom over the entire city.

The explosion occurred a few minutes before four o'clock, when the grounds were crowded with visitors.

The boiler was attached to a saw mill of Messrs. Sinker & Co., of this city, and had just been fired up for a test of speed with another sawing machine. Arrangements were made to take it up as soon as the trial was over.

So far as can be ascertained to-night, there were nineteen persons killed.

The excitement and confusion is so great to-night that it is difficult to obtain a correct list of the wounded, but it is thought the number will reach nearly one hundred. The following are among the killed.

P. L. Davis, of Indianapolis, A. M. Beuto, of Ft. Wayne, Ind; John Goulding, of Indianapolis; Daniel Long, Fayetteville, Ind.: Lewis Wilson, Indianapolis; Mr. Rooster, Indianapolis; Ruell Beverley, Paragon, Indiana; L. B. McVey, student, of Ashbury University, Green Castle; John Wilson, Indianapolis; Mr. Jackson, Memphis, Ind.; Peter Kreitzer, Indianapolis; a lady, name unknown, and a little girl seven or eight years old; and five men, names unknown.

Most of the dead were removed to W. W. Weaver's undertaker's office, where an inquest will probably be held to-morrow. Many of the bodies are horribly mutilated and burned, and in some cases, so that it will be almost impossible for their friends to recognize them.

Many of the most severely wounded were conveyed to the Indiana Surgical Institution, the proprietors of which, as soon as they heard of the accident, tendered the use of the Institute for the use of the wounded, and have been untiring in their efforts to alleviate their sufferings. The following is a partial list of the wounded:

H. B. Cox, Randolph county, Indiana, slightly injured; J. B. Legs, Wabash county, Ind., slightly injured; Gideon Marts, Cicero, Ind., leg broken and injured in the head; Henry Coleman, badly cut in the head; J. A. McVey, dangerously wounded internally; John White, injured severely in the head; William Pearson, Danville, Indiana, very badly wounded; Nathan Arbison, Plainfield, Ind., severely injured; Gilman Sloan, Indianapolis, leg fractured and severly injured internally; Mrs. Caraline Weaver, Hamilton county, Ind., arm fractured and otherwise seriously injured; Mrs. Sarah Williams, Johnson county, injured in the back; N. R. Evans, leg broken and injured in the head; Isaac Long and sister, of Fayetteville, Indiana, both badly injured. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and daughter, of Indianapolis, all seriously wounded; Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Sinker, of Indianapolis, both seriously, but not dangerously wounded; Mrs. Staley and daughter, of Indianapolis, seriously wounded; Dr. Keightly, of Green Castle, has since died.

A little babe was killed in its father's arms, the father escaping without injury.

Gov. Baker was on the ground at the time of the explosion. A portion of the boiler passed over his head and struck his coachman a few feet in his rear, injuring him severely.

STILL LATER.

The scene at the Fair ground after the accident was most heart-rending. Many of the killed were torn in fragments. One family, a mother and three children, the mother was killed and the two older children badly scalded,—the youngest unhurt. A gentleman and lady were walking together, the gentleman was killed, and the lady escaped unhurt.

Everything is being done to aleviate the sufferings of the wounded that can be done. It is thougnt several more of the injured will die. The receipts of the Fair to-morrow will be given for the benefit of the wounded. The following additional killed and wounded are reported:

Wm. Dunning, Indianapolis, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., killed; John Kennedy, Indianapolis, killed; Mrs. Bullock, Shelby county, Geo. Wright, St. Paul, Ind., and Lucinna H. Smith, Indianapolis, badly wounded; Mr. Loring, Franklin, Ind., badly scalded and arm broken.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, October 1, 1868.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Debt bearing interest) in coin and bonds, at five per cent	$2,215,893,300 00
Bonds at six per cent	1,886,347,500 00
Total	$2,107,936,800 00
Interest	42,123,660 33
Debt bearing interest in lawful money—certificates 3 per cent	50,545 000 00
Navy pension fund, 3 per cent	14,000,000 00
Total	$ 64,545,000 00
Interest	1,242 202 50
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	4,322 696 64
Interest	620,774 62
Debt bearing no interest—demand and legal tender notes	356,114,643 50
Postal and fractional currency	33,701,298 10
Certificates of gold deposited	24 412,720 00
Total	$ 413,528,662 00
Total amount outstanding	2,590,533,158 64
Interest	44,176 607 45
Total debt, principal and interest to date, including coupons due and not presented for payment	$2,634,709 856 09

Amount in Treasury.

Coin	$ 108,804 658 81
Currency	6,353,004 12
Sinking Fund	
In U. S. Coin, Interest on bonds and accrued interest thereon	16,125,158 55
Other U. S. coin, U. S. interest bonds purchased and accrued interest thereon	34,625 962 50
Total	$ 165,114,783 98
Debt, less amount in Treasury	2,469,493,072 11
Debt, less amount in the Treasury on the first proximo	$ 2,475,962,301 50

Decrease in Debt.

Decrease of the public debt during the past month	$ 7,467,429 39
Decrease since March 4th, 1869	66,968,187 90

IRON AND STEEL MEN.

The published report that the delegation of iron and steel manufacturers now here, representing the iron men of Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey, came here for the purpose of obtaining recommendations from the Secretary of the Treasury for a revision of the tariff on the manufacture of iron, is untrue. These men do not desire an increase of tariff, nor any evasion thereof. They have been asking an increase for several years, but they are now convinced that if the present tariff is collected, it will be quite sufficient for their protection. They complain of the frauds which have been practiced by importers in the matters of undervaluation. This is done by placing a less value on the articles imported than they were worth, and thus defrauding the Customs, and injuring the home producers. A delegation of importers will arrive here in a day or two, in opposition to the interest represented by the gentlemen already here. They claim that it is a mere matter of the interpretation of the law.

TENNESSEE U. S. SENATOR.

Private advices from Tennessee indicate that an effort will be made to place ex-Senator A. O. P. Nicholson on the track for Senator, in opposition to Johnson, with a view to carry off any Democratic strength now used in favor of the latter. It is thought that this movement is the most damaging to Johnson's success that can be made, as Mr. Nicholson's popularity is said to be very great with the incoming Assembly.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

The Committee of fifteen heretofore appointed to prepare an outline of a plan for the International Industrial Exposition, held a meeting to-night. A resolution was adopted declaring it practicable to hold such exposition in 1871, and that all proper measures should be taken to make it successful.

WILL BE CAPTURED.

There is reason to believe that our Government has adopted all the necessary measures for the purpose of capturing or obtaining possession of the steamer Telegraph, now or recently engaged in committing depredations on American commerce.

APPOINTED.

Beverly B. Bates has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District, Virginia, *vice* Samuel Rateling, suspended.

Important Army Orders.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, October 1.—The following communication was received at General Sheridan's headquarters, in this city, today:

Headquarters Camp Supply, Sept. 11, 1869: To Brevet Col. W. G. Mitchell, Acting Adjutant General, Department of the Missouri.—SIR: I have the honor to report that the Indians who crossed the railroad at Grennell's Station, on the Kansas & Pacific Railroad, on the 9th of August, have arrived at this camp, and asked for peace. They number about one hundred and thirty souls. Thirty-two were Cheyennes and the balance Siouz. White Horse, they report, went north. They say they have enough fighting. All of the stock captured was Chayennes, as the Sioux had all their stock in camp.

The following order has been issued by Gen. Sherman, from the War Department at Washington.

The Superintendent general recruiting service at St. Louis, Mo., will assign all disposable colored recruits at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to the 10th United States Cavalry, subject to the orders of the Department Commander relative to their movement. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Riot at a Political Meeting.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—The Irish Republican meeting, proposed to be held to-night, on the corner of Twentieth and Market streets, was the scene of riot from its commencement. An attack was made upon the meeting. The stand was broken up, and the speakers were beaten with clubs. A message was sent to the police station for protection to those holding the meeting, which was flatly refused.

Attack on the Keystone Club.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.—From fifteen to twenty persons were injured in the attack on the Keystone Club, a Democratic organization, including two or three policemen, who were endeavoring to quell the disturbance. The attack occurred in front of the Mayor's Office, and within five doors of the Invincibles' headquarters.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The tobacco crop in Ohio and Kentucky has been injured by the early frost.

—The first cargo of new crop tea from China reached London, England, yesterday.

—Geo. W. Curtiss declines the Republican nomination for Secretary of State of New York.

—The Archbishop of Oregon is about to depart for Rome, to attend the Ecumenical Council.

—The Lake Shore Railroad yesterday paid the interest on the bonds of the Buffalo and Erie branch.

—Rumor places the liabilities of Lockwood, the New York gold broker, at thirty to thirty-five millions.

—There was a heavy shock of earthquake at San Lorenzo, California, yesterday, accompanied by a loud noise.

—The Altoona fair closed yesterday. It was in every respect a grand success. A fast horse fair comes off next month.

—Injunctions have been issued against the members of the New York Gold Exchange, prohibiting them from buying or selling out anybody.

—The Legislature of Washington Territory assembles at Olympia October 4th, when the adoption of the new code of laws for the Territory will be considered.

—The National Bank of Norwalk, Connecticut, was entered by burglars Thursday night and $30,000 stolen. The loss to private individuals is immense, but amount is not known.

—The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Irish Republican Association officially contradicts the reported call of a meeting of the Committee in New York, on the 30th of October.

—The Board of Police of Washington City have dismissed a white private, charged with insubordination. The offence consisted in his refusal to serve with a colored collegue on the force.

—An explosion in the oil refinery of Edward Downer, at Utica, N. Y., Thursday evening, resulted in terribly burning Phillip Radick, and the destruction of the main refinery building. Loss $50,000. Sawhy & McClure's foundry was partially burned. Loss $10,000.

—The steamship Enterpe was seized at New York on Thursday by the United States Marshal, she having on board thirty large Parrott guns, three thousand solid shot, and several tons of shell believed to be intended for the thirty Spanish gunboats now being finished here. The Enterpe was to sail yesterday morning and await at sea the sailing of the gunboats some night next week.

—The Common Council of Louisville last night adopted an ordinance granting the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington, and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Companies the right of way through the city to connect their respective tracks upon condition that the L. C. & L. Co., shall change its present gauge of five feet, to four feet eight and a half inches, within one year, the city to pay three-fifths of the cost of said change.

—About one hundred feet of the coffer dam on the Upper Rapids on the Mississippi river, at Moline, gave way on Thursday, entailing a loss of about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and delaying the work one season. Work on the Rock Island Rapids has been suspended and the coffer dams flooded. Some eight hundred men have been thrown out of employment.

—The centennial celebration, at Bangor, Me., yesterday, comprised a large procession, in which all the school children and trades participated. All the houses and public buildings were decorated. Business was entirely suspended. The oration was delivered by Judge Godfrey, and a poem written by Mrs. Crosby was read. A canoe and bateaux regatta in the afternoon and a banquet in the evening closed the festivities.

Executive Committee Meeting.

A meeting of the County Republican Executive Committee was held in the District Court room, Friday, October 1st, W. S. Purviance in the Chair.

The meeting was called to order at 3 o'clock and the minutes of the preceding meeting read and approved.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to receive Hon. John Scott, Hon. Galusha A. Grow and Hon. Bucher Swope, who will address a meeting at City Hall, Monday evening, the 4th ult: John Heath, Esq., Joseph A. Taylor, Esq., Col. T. M. Bayne and Col. George F. Morgan.

On motion of S. W. Reynolds, Z. Wainwright, from the Seventeenth ward, was elected a member of the Executive Committee.

The usual amount of routine business was transacted, after which the Committee adjourned.

A Good Appointment.

An official circular has been issued announcing that under the provisions of the fifth article of agreement between the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company and the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway Company, Mr. John C. Conn has been appointed Secretary *pro tem.* to the Executive Committee of these roads, to take effect from the first instant. This is a good and well deserved appointment. Mr. Conn has, for many years, been Secretary to J. N. McCullough, Esq., President of the C. & P. R. R., and General Manager of the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., a position which he has filled with ability. This additional appointment shows the firm trust reposed in him, and his intimate acquaintance with the details of the business of the companies eminently qualifies him for the position.

Seriously Injured.

A serious accident occurred to Mr. George Beltzhoover, a resident of South Pittsburgh, Thursday afternoon, at Bailey's coal platform, on Carson street, in that borough. He has several coal teams, and while standing under the platform attending to one of the teams, a large lump of coal, weighing about fifty pounds, rolled over the edge of the platform and struck him on the back of the head. He sustained a very severe wound, and when picked up was in an insensible condition. Medical aid was promptly summoned, and after some time he was restored to consciousness.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Dr. Hall's Narrative.

FINDING OF THE REMAINS.

A DEEPLY interesting letter from Capt. Hall, the Arctic explorer, who has just returned from the Polar regions, announces his success in solving the mystery which has heretofore enshrouded the fate of the Franklin expedition. He writes:

REPULSE BAY, June 20, 1869.

Henry Grinnell: Dear Sir:—This day I have returned from a single journey of ninety days to and from King William's Land, with the ardent hope and expectation of rescueing alive some of Sir John Franklin's last companions. The result of this journey was the finding of a tenting place of a few white men and a stone pillar they had erected close by it at the bottom of Parry Bay, and the visiting of several places where white men and their traces had been seen by natives in or about the years 1866–7. I also gained much information from the natives that confirmed the report I had heard in the winter of 1867–8, which I have already stated. And still further proofs of this report have also been obtained on my late visit to King William's Land.

The result of my journey to King William's Land may be summed up thus: None of Sir John Franklin's companions ever reached or died on Montreal Island. It was late in July, 1848, that Crozier and his party, of about forty or forty-five, passed down the west coast of King William's Land in the vicinity of Cape Herschell. The party was dragging two sledges on the sea-ice, which was nearly in its last stage of dissolution—one, a large sledge laden with an awning covered boat, and the other, a small one, laden with provisions and camp material. Just before Crozier and party arrived at Cape Herschell, they were met by four families of natives, and both parties went into camp near each other. Two Esquimaux men, who were of the native party, gave me much sad, but deeply interesting information. Some of it stirred my heart with sadness, intermingled with rage, for it was a confession that they, with their companions, did secretly and hastily abandon Crozier and his party to suffer and die for need of fresh provisions, when, in truth, it was in the power of the natives to save every man alive. The next trace of Crozier and his party is to be found in the skeleton which McClintock discovered a little below, to the southward and eastward of Cape Herschell; this was never found by the natives. The next trace is a camping-place one the seashore of King William's Land, about three miles eastward of Pfeiffer's River, where two men died and received Christian burial. At this place fish bones were found by the natives showed them that Crozier and his party had caught while there a species of fish excellent for food, with which the sea there abounds. The next trace of this party occurs some five or six miles eastward, on a long, low point of King William's Land, where one man died and was buried. Then, about S. S. E., two and a half miles further, the next trace occurs on Todd's Inlet, where the remains of five men lie. The next certain trace of this party is on the west side of the inlet west of Point Richardson, on some low land that is an island, or a part of the main land, as the tide may be. Here the awning-covered boat and the remains of about thirty or thirty-five of Crozier's party were found by the native Poo-yet-ta, of whom Sir John Ross has given a description in the account of his voyage in the *Victory*, 1829–'34.

In the Spring of 1849, a large tent was found by some of the natives whom I saw, the floor of which was completely covered with the remains of white men. Close by were two graves. This tent was a little way inland from the head of Terror Bay.

In the Spring of 1861, when the snow was nearly all gone, an Esquimaux party, conducted by a native well known throughout the Northern regions, found two boats, with many skeletons in and about them. One of these boats had been previously found by McClintock; the other was found lying from one-quarter to one-half mile distant, and must have been completely entombed in snow at the time McClintock's party were there, or they most assuredly would have seen it. In and about this boat, besides the many skeletons alluded to, were found many relics, many of them similar in character to those McClintock has enumerated as having been found in the boat he discovered.

The same year that the Erebus and Terror were abandoned one of them consummated the Great Northwest Passage, having five men aboard. The evidence of the exact number is circumstantial. Everything about this Northwest Passage ship of Sir John Franklin's expedition was in complete condition; four boats were hanging high up at the ship's sides, and one was on the quarter deck; the vessel was in its Winter housing of sail or tent cloth. This vessel was found by the Ook-joo-lik natives near O'Reilly Island, lat. 68 deg. 30 min. N., lon. 99 deg. W., early in the Spring of 1849, it being frozen in the midst of a smooth and unbroken floe of ice of only one Winter's formation.

To complete the history of Sir John Franklin's last expedition, one must spend a Summer on King William's Land with a considerable party, whose only business should be to make searches for records which beyond doubt lie buried on that island. My company from Repulse Bay to King William's Land consisted of eleven souls, all Esquimaux. Although they were as untamable as eagles by nature, yet by their aid alone I was enabled to reach points otherwise inaccessible, and when there to gain much important information relative to the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition. I tried hard to accomplish far more than I did, but not one of the company would, on any account whatever, consent to remain with me in that country and make a summer search over that island, which, from information I had gained of the natives, I had reason to suppose would be rewarded by the discovery of the whole of the manuscript records that had accumulated in that great expedition, and been deposited in a vault a little way inland or eastward of Cape Victory. Knowing, as I now do, the character of the Esquimaux in that part of the country in which King William's Land is situated, I cannot wonder at nor blame the Repulse Bay natives for their refusal to remain there as I desired. It is quite probable that, had we remained as I wished, no one of us would ever have got out of the country alive. How could we expect, if we had got into straitened circumstances, that we should receive better treatment from the Esquimaux of that country than the 105 souls who were under the command of the heroic Crozier, some time after landing on King William's Land? Could I and my party, with reasonable safety, have remained to make a summer search on King William's Land, it is not only probable that we should have recovered the logs and journals of Sir John Franklin's expedition, but have gathered up and entombed the remains of nearly 100 of his companions, for they lay about the places where the three boats have been found, and at the large camping place at the head of Terror Bay, and the three other places that I have already mentioned. In the cove, west side of Point Richardson, however, nature herself has opened her bosom and given sepulture to the remains of the immortal heroes who died there. Wherever the Esquimaux have found the graves of Franklin's companions they have dug them open and robbed the dead, leaving them exposed to the ravages of wild beasts. On Todd's Island the remains of five men were not buried, but after the savages had robbed them of every article that could be turned to any account for their use, their dogs were allowed to finish the disgusting work.

Wherever I found that Sir John Franklin's companions had died I erected monuments, then fired salutes and waved the Star Spangled Banner over them in memory and respect of the great and true discoverers of the Northwest Passage. I could have gathered great quantities—a very great variety—of relics of Sir John Franklin's expedition; for they are now possessed by natives all over the Arctic regions that I visited or heard of—from Pond's Bay to Mackenzie River. As it was, I had to be satisfied with taking upon our sledges about 125 pounds total weight of relics from natives of King William's Land. Some of those I will enumerate: 1. A portion of one side (several planks and ribs fast together) of a boat, clinker built and copper-fastened. This part of a boat is of the one found near the boat found by McClintock's party. 2. A small oak sledge runner reduced from the sledge on which the boat rested. 3. A part of the mast of the Nortwest Passage Ship. 4. Chronometer box, with its number, name of maker and the Queen's broad arrow engraved upon it. 5. Two long heavy sheets of copper, three and four inches wide, with counter-sunk holes for screw nails. On these sheets, as well as on most everything else that came from the Northwest Passage Ship, are numerous stamps of the Queen's broad arrow. 5. Mahogany writing desks, elaborately finished and bound in brass. 6. Many pieces of silverplate—forks and spoons—bearing crests and initials of the owners. 7. Parts of watches. 8. Knives, and very many other things, all of which you, Mr. Grinnell, and others interested in the fate of the Franklin expedition, will take a sad interest in inspecting on their arrival in the States.

I must now tell you of the heart-rending, tragical part of my expedition before I conclude this rapid, and I must add, incomplete report, for after all it is but a drop in the bucket to giving you a full idea of the vast amount of interesting and important information I have gained of the natives about Repulse Bay, Ig-loo-lik, Pelly Bay, Neitchille, Great Fish, or Back River and King William's Land relative to the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition. In the Spring of 1863 I started from Repulse Bay on a dog-sledge journey to King William's Land. My company was entirely of natives, and on our getting about two hundred miles on our way we met a party of Pelly Bay natives who were fleeing from their country on account of "war" raging there. The effect on my company was that on no consideration could they be induced to proceed further, and therefore terrible as was the blow to my plans, I had to turn back, trusting that I could succeed in getting a small band of faithful white men, out of some whale ships, if they should happily make into Repulse Bay. Not until the fall of 1867 was I able to get the desired number of white men to accompany me, besides my Esquimaux interpreters—Joe and Hannah—as an escort of defence, while making the long delayed sledge journey to King William's Land, and even then, it was only at the last moment—that is, while the whaling vessels were weighing anchors and starting for the States—that I was successful. The result of my taking seamen that neither I or their Captains knew much about, proved as many would expect. One of the men, Frank Lailer, ever proved during the year I employed the party of five men, a most faithful, hard-working and energetic man, fulfilling every position in which I placed him with ability and honor. Two men of the five would, I am quite confident, have proved better men than they did, had they not been ill-advised. None of the men, except noble Frank Lailer, ever accompanied me on any of my great sledge journeys. In the Fall of 1868, during a mutinous attack upon me, when my faithful man was absent about seven miles distant on business, I was compelled, in self-defense, to call into requisition a revolver. Coleman, the leader, fell, and died in fifteen days. At once the rebellion ended, and one of the band came, and like a man acknowledged freely and truly that he and his companions were altogether the guilty ones, and hoped I would forgive him, which I did on the instant. I feel that had I not taken this last "dread alternative," my fate would have been quite as sorrowful as that of Henry Hudson.

C. F. HALL.

—The races at Mystic Park, Boston, yesterday, were attended by over four thousand people to witness the double team race. The race for 2:30 horses, unfinished yesterday, was won by McClellan, best time 2:29. The race for double teams was well contested by Honest Allen and Jessie Wales, Julia Rudbertien and Lady Walton, Black Harry and Belle Strickland, and Commodore Nutt and Sorrel John. The purse was one thousand dollars. The race was won easily by Honest Allen and mate in 2:31, 2:32, 2:29¾. This is the fastest time on record for a double team of trotters.