

THE EXAMINER

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ALMANAC FOR NOVEMBER, 1876

MOON'S CHANGES.	MOON'S RISES.	MOON'S SETS.	HIGH WATER.	LOW WATER.
1st Moon, 1st day, 7h. 18m., p. m., S. W.				
Last Quarter, 8th day, 4h. 4m., p. m., W.				
New Moon, 15th day, 8h. 35m., p. m., N. W.				
1st Quarter, 22nd day, 12h. 14m., a. m., W.				
Full Moon, 29th day, 12h. 14m., a. m., W.				

DAY WEEK.	MOON'S RISES.	MOON'S SETS.	HIGH WATER.	LOW WATER.
1 Wednesday	6 47 41	4 5	9 59	10 54
2 Thursday	48 39	4 34	10 32	51
3 Friday	23 28	3 14	11 21	43
4 Saturday	51 36	1 11 A	12 11	35
5 Sunday	35 35	7 22	0 46	42
6 Monday	24 34	8 43	1 30	37
7 Tuesday	16 32	10 7	2 25	36
8 Wednesday	11 29	11 43	3 19	34
9 Thursday	8 28	12 4	4 11	31
10 Friday	7 0	12 46	6 3	28
11 Saturday	1 27	1 7	7 14	56
12 Sunday	3 26	4 12	8 10	23
13 Monday	5 25	4 22	8 52	19
14 Tuesday	6 22	5 39	9 39	16
15 Wednesday	7 21	6 51	10 14	14
16 Thursday	8 20	8 2	10 36	12
17 Friday	9 19	9 5	11 38	10
18 Saturday	11 18	10 5	12 19	7
19 Sunday	12 17	10 54	0 16	5
20 Monday	15 16	11 32	0 45	3
21 Tuesday	16 15	A 0	1 32	0
22 Wednesday	17 14	1 11	2 25	5
23 Thursday	18 14	0 43	3 22	56
24 Friday	20 13	0 1	4 49	53
25 Saturday	21 13	1 14	6 47	52
26 Sunday	22 12	1 30	5 55	50
27 Monday	23 11	2 1	6 39	47
28 Tuesday	24 11	2 6	7 49	47
29 Wednesday	26 11	3 31	8 44	45
30 Thursday	27 10	3 3	9 49	43

BUSINESS CARDS.

COOMBS & WORTH,
JOB PRINTERS & BOOKBINDERS
51 WATER STREET,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
Jan. 17, 1876

E. C. NELSON
IMPORTER & REPAIRER
OF
SEWING MACHINES.
ADDRESS—P. O. Box 303, Charlottetown.
Oct. 25, 1876.—ly

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Auctioneers, Commission Merchants,
AND
GENERAL AGENTS,
77 North Side Queen Square,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
October 18, 1875.—ly

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Messrs. J. S. Farlow, Co., Boston,
Messrs. Henry Lawson, Esq., Halifax, N. S.,
Messrs. Daniel Davies, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
May 3, 1875.

REVERE HOUSE,
ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE,
ALBERTON, P. E. I.
The subscriber has fitted up the above House
in good style, and wishes to inform
his friends, and the public gener-
ally, that he is prepared
to accommodate

Transient and Permanent Boarders.
Charges moderate. Good Stabling on
the premises.
RICHARD GLADNEY,
Proprietor.
Alberton, Sept. 13, 1875.

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CENTRAL STREET,
Summerside, P. E. Island,
JOHN MCKAY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS HOUSE, second to none on the Is-
land for beauty of situation, comfort and
convenience afforded, commands itself to
the patronage of all who may visit the
Island for business or pleasure.
Choice Sample Rooms to let.
Conveyances from Cars and Boats.
Ladies and Gentlemen will find it to their
advantage to patronize this Hotel.
Feb. 21, 1876.—ly

INSURANCE.
ST. LAWRENCE
Marine Insurance Co.
OF
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
A. KENNEDY, Esq., President.
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Risks taken daily at their office, Exchange
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F. W. HALES, Secretary.
Ch'town, March 22, 1875.—ly

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON
AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE AND LIFE.

Invested Funds, 1st Jan'y., 1874, \$21,628,356
Deposited with Receiver Gen-
eral of Canada, 162,800
Other Investments in Dominion
of Canada, 267,091

FAIR RATES.
Prompt & Liberal Settlements.
Insurance against Fire effected upon Private
Residences, Household Furniture and
Farm Properties, for

One, Three or more years,
At Reduced Rates.
Office—Great George Street, Charlottetown,
P. E. I.
R. L. FITZGERALD, Agent
Ch'town, July 27, 1874.—6m

FACTS

THAT SHOULD BE
KEPT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

1. That the McKenzie-Cauchon Govern-
ment have, by adding to the salaries of
their friends and by creating new offices
for their supporters, increased the expendi-
ture, on account of the Civil Service,
NINETY THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$90,000) a
year. (The Patriot cannot deny this
fact.)

2. That the McKenzie-Cauchon Govern-
ment have, in three years, increased the
Public Debt of the Dominion \$22,000,000
(Sir John A. MacDonald with all his cor-
ruption and extravagance could only man-
age to increase it by \$10,000,000 in seven
years.)

3. That the McKenzie-Cauchon Govern-
ment had three separate and distinct
policies on the question of the Pacific
Railway,—(1) utilization of the "mag-
nificent water stretches;" (2) building of
the road by the Government in order that,
as Mr. McKenzie explained, "the country
would reap the profit, which might be
gained by the Company if the work
were let by contract;" (3) letting of the
work to contractors, and paying them 50,000,
000 in land and \$30,000,000 in money—
as provided by Sir John A. MacDonald.
[This is what Mr. Welsh calls a "just
and statesmanlike" course.]

4. That the McKenzie-Cauchon Govern-
ment, though sincere friends of the
Pacific Railway, [vide Governor Gen-
eral's speech.] have driven British Colum-
bia to the verge of rebellion, because of
their vacillation and tergiversation in re-
spect to it.

5. That the McKenzie-Cauchon Govern-
ment purchased 2,000,000 dollars
worth of Steel Rails, principally through
a firm in which the Premier's own brother
had a large interest, the greater part of
which rails are now rusting on the banks
of a river flowing into Lake Superior.

6. That the McKenzie-Cauchon Govern-
ment proposed and solemnly promised
to secure the construction of the Equi-
mal-Nanaimo Railway, and failed to
carry the Bill providing for its construc-
tion through Parliament. [The two
forgoing facts Mr. Welsh will doubtless
cite as proofs of the ability of the Mc-
Kenzie-Cauchon Administration to rule
the country.]

7. That it has been proved before the
election courts of Ontario and Quebec,
that leading men—the chief supporters of
the McKenzie-Cauchon Government—we
steeped to the lips in corruption, while
they secured the election of the Mc-
Kenzie-Cauchon Government, by crying
"parity," "economy," and "Reform."

8. That George Brown, the real leader
of the McKenzie-Cauchon combination,
wrote the "Big Push Letter," asking Sen-
ator Simpson to "come down handsomely."
[The Patriot dare not deny the fact be-
cause we can name names.]

9. That Senator Simpson "came down
handsomely," and wrote to the shareholder
of the bank of which he was President,
asking them to support the Grits, because,
if they obtain power, it would be a good
thing for "our Bank."

10. That Senator Simpson's Bank now
receives the bulk of Dominion Deposits,
and has the free use and benefit of some
\$300,000 of that Dominion money. [Yet
Mr. Welsh is made to say that the Do-
minion Government is based on the prin-
ciples of honesty and justice, and to in-
sinate that there is no collusion between
the McKenzie-Cauchon Government and
wealthy speculators.]

11. That the McKenzie-Cauchon Govern-
ment have deprived Prince Edward
Island of representation in the Cabinet,
notwithstanding the fact that they speci-
ally covenanted and agreed that she should
be so represented while they remained in
power.

12. That the Dominion Government
allowed three years to pass away without
providing either a Penitentiary or the
"Winter Steam Communication between
this Province and the Mainland," which
by the terms of union they are bound to
supply.

13. That at the instigation of Mr.
Laird, the Mackenzie Government con-
spired to rob the young men of Prince
Edward Island of one of their dearest
rights—the right to exercise the franchise
in Dominion elections. (Our readers will
remember that their dastardly purpose
was defeated by the watchfulness and the
strenuous exertions of Senators Haviland,
Howland, Haythorne, and Montgomery.)

14. That the McKenzie-Cauchon Govern-
ment passed an Act providing the ballot
in Dominion elections in this Island, and
carelessly neglected to provide a Register
of voters.

15. That the honest yeomanry of eighteen
constituencies in Ontario and Quebec have
declared in the most emphatic manner,
their detestation of the rank corruption,
clothed in hypocrisy, of which the Grits
have been proven guilty, and their deter-
mination no longer that possible to suffer
inequality, injustice, extravagance, and
dishonesty to rule in the Councils of the
Dominion. [It is to be hoped that the
honest yeomanry of Queen's County will
follow the good example set by those who
best know McKenzie, Cauchon and their
followers.]

The Commissioners appointed to make
terms with the Sioux Indians are on their
return home, having successfully performed
their task.
The case against Slate, the American
medium, charged with conspiracy, was dis-
missed at the Bow Street Police Court, London,
yesterday, when a new prosecution was com-
menced under the Vagrant Act.

WENDERHOLME.

CHAPTER XVI.

In the entanglement of human affairs we
can seldom recognize, whilst they are actu-
ally working for or against us, the forces
that affect our fate; and as in life a thou-
sand circumstances seem trivial and of no
account, on which, nevertheless, hang the
fruit that is to ripen in the future, and be
the sweet nourishment of our existence or
its bitter poison, so in the mimic world of
fiction the real importance of persons and
events is not to be estimated until the story
is fully told.

We may leave Jacob Ogden, the elder,
to his incessant production and accumula-
tion. He and his steam engine are set-
tling the future of people he little con-
cerns himself about. But there is another
personage equally absorbed in his own life,
equally self-contained, and yet more soli-
tary, whose influence, though widely dif-
ferent in its nature, will not be less effectual
and far-reaching. It is necessary that the
reader should begin to know him now.

The Stanburns of Wenderholme, though
popularly regarded as the representatives
of the family of Stanburne, because they
were the wealthiest and most conspicuous
bearers of the name, were in fact a younger
branch, descended from a brother of Philip
Stanburne, who had represented the family
at the time of King Henry VIII. This Sir
Philip had been implicated in the murtre-
ration known as the Pilgrimage of Grace,
but as he had taken no part in the previous
risings, and as he had not been one of the
most prominent or active of the insurgent
gentlemen, his life was spared, though his
estates were confiscated. Sir Philip had
many friends, and amongst them one or
two persons who enjoyed some of the
favours of Henry's favour. By their influence a small
portion of the confiscated estates were re-
stored to the family, but not to the elder
brother. Out of seven fair manors, only
two were given back—namely, those of
Wenderholme and Stanthorn Tower; and
both these were allotted to Henry Stanburne,
brother of the attainted knight. Henry
Stanburne seems to have been a man of
an unromantic nature, disposed
to make the best of the circumstances in
which he found himself. Two letters from
his brother Philip, dated four years after
his attainder, and two years after the res-
toration of the manors, are still preserved
at Wenderholme, and afford evidence that
Sir Philip lived at Stanthorn Tower by his
brother's permission. Other evidence as-
sist to prove that Henry Stanburne con-
fined his generosity to this permission and
an allowance sufficient for the wants of a
very moderate gentleman. He never be-
stowed any real property on his unfortunate
kinsman, and, in short, treated him much
as an elder brother usually treats a cadet.
Circumstances and events had in fact re-
versed the positions of the two, and Henry
Stanburne acted very much towards Sir
Philip, but he preserved his original rights,
as he would have acted towards Henry. His
state of things appears to have lasted for
many years, but Henry Stanburne died
first; and perhaps for some feeling of re-
morse for his own want of generosity, or for
an apprehension that his son and successor
was not to be relied upon for the contin-
uation of his charity, such as it was, he be-
queathed Stanthorn Tower and the small
estate belonging to it to Sir Philip in his
will. The knight had thus a secure pro-
vision for his old age, which was protected
beyond the usual term of human existence,
and in his turn he left the estate to his
only son.

Henry Stanburne, who had ever been
guided by prudence rather than enthusiasm,
acquiesced in the political and religious
changes of his time. Had he been the
representative of his family, it would never
have been exposed to attainder and confis-
cation. He confined to Protestantism and
establish himself and his descendants in the
security which is enjoyed by those who sup-
port the powers that be. But Sir Philip,
who had suffered in defence of the Church
of Rome against the encroachments of King
Henry, remained devoted to her till the
day of his death; and through all the dan-
gers and disabilities to which a Catholic
family was exposed under subsequent reigns,
successive representatives of his reign had
cherished the same faith. Neither branch
at the time of the present history was (if
the alteration in the value of the money be
duly taken into account) either much richer
or much poorer than the heirs of two
estates in the time of Queen Elizabeth.
There had been fluctuations in their wealth.
They had married heiresses at different
periods; but the extravagance of a succeed-
ing generation had always brought the fam-
ilies down to their old level again, though
they had never sunk so far below it as to
make recovery impossible.

There is no evidence of the least inter-
course between the two branches since the
time of Sir Philip Stanburne. It is prob-
able that the heir of Wenderholme consid-
ered himself aggrieved by the bequest of
Stanthorn to his uncle. The distance be-
tween the two houses is not sufficient to
account for this, since a vigorous rider
in former times all were vigorous riders
might traverse it in a day. Indeed, if we
consider the changes of feeling which have
been brought about by the progress of the
mechanical means of locomotion, Stanthorn
must have seemed nearer to Wenderholme,
in the seventeenth century than it does
now. The road to it lies across the hills,
whose blue masses closed the prospect
from the front of Wenderholme Hall; and
on an exceedingly clear day the tower
or peel of Stanthorn may be distinguish-
ed with the aid of a telescope from the
moorland beyond the house. The activity
of modern progress has not yet approached
the grey tower where Sir Philip Stanburne
lived in the long retirement of his age. No
raily whistle is audible there, no factory
chimney is visible from thence; only, when
he is heavy and dull, the sunsets are a
little dimmed by the far smoke of Sooty-
thorn.

The present owner of Stanthorn Pell
was called Philip Stanburne, after his an-
cestor. He was twenty-five years old, and
a long minority had just barely sufficed to
bring his estate round after the extrava-
gance of his father—if, indeed, a man is to
be condemned for extravagance who was
guilty of no other crime than a simple
conformity to the customs of his class. An
English gentleman, the representative of
an old family, who in a country where rich
old families are more than usually plenty, has
to keep house on seven hundred a year in a
position where the least carelessness is ruin,

and Peter Stanburne, without being self-
indulgent in any visible way a man of
expensive habits, lacked the power of keen
and constant attention to trifles which is
necessary when a man's income is unequal
to his position in life. He had been hospi-
table to his friends in a simple and unpre-
tending way, and he had been kind to his
servants and tenants, but his establishment
had always been exceedingly limited; and
when he had for several years outlived his
income, they had only been able to account
for it on the supposition of some secret ex-
travagance or vice. His embarrassments,
however, required no such explanation, and
it did him great injustice. His crime had
been an incapacity to bear solitude, united
to a total unfitness for any society but that
of gentlemen. There are men who can ex-
tract pleasure and profit from human in-
tercourse of almost any kind whatever—
can adapt themselves to any capacity and
any rank—and who therefore can never be
isolated till they are actually shipwrecked
on an uninhabited island. But there are
also, and these latter are more commonly
found, the men of estate and class to whom
intercourse with men outside of their class
is less endurable than solitude itself. Peter
Stanburne was one of these; and as solitu-
de was hateful to him, he visited amongst
men of his own rank, but of far superior
wealth, as much as he possibly could.

Towards the close of Peter Stanburne's
life he perceived his error, and determined
to do whatever might yet be in his power
to repair it. He had a good deal of very
unproductive land, which he resolved to
plant; and during his remaining years he
never quitted Stanthorn at all except to
visit one or two friends who were experi-
enced planters, and whose instructions
were of use to him. His wife who was a
lady of his own rank, had a small fortune,
which was invested in the improvement of
the estate; whilst one or two farms in South
Lancashire, the remnant of the dower of a
former mistress of Stanthorn were sold to
pay Peter Stanburne's debts. He had the
satisfaction, in the comparative solitude
of his latter years, of seeing the Stanthorn
property pass the great turning point from
waste to increase; and he died, after hav-
ing written the most careful and minute
directions for its management, during the
minority of his son. He also—and this
perhaps may have been less judicious—
warned his boy to shun the attractions of
society, and advised him, if he would be
happy, to love the old tower and the estate
and live there in prosperity and peace.
His wife survived him a few years, and her
affection to her boy was of that intensely
concentrated kind which absorbs all earth-
ly desires. She wished for nothing in his
world except with reference to her boy; and
the best of her pleasures was to have him
near her in the tranquillity of his solitary
home. He passed some years at the Ro-
man Catholic College at Stonyhurst; but
his absence was painful to the widow,
though she bore it with patient resignation.
We are, however, very easily convinced
when our wishes coincide with the counsels
of our advisers, and Mrs. Stanburne was
soon convinced by her doctor that the rules
of Stonyhurst were too rigid for Philip's
health. Whether the facts of the case
quite justified the doctor's recommendation
is doubtful, but it is certain that Stanthorn
agreed with the boy better than any other
place; and though his health, even in the
prime of manhood, was never robust, it
was strong enough to enable him to enjoy
life very heartily in the free air of his own
native hills. A physician acts faithfully
with us when he tells us what is best for
our health; and the question how much
health is to be sacrificed to intellectual
training or how much intellectual disci-
pline to health is one for parents or the
patients himself to decide. If Philip Stanburne
had remained at Stonyhurst, his mind would
have had all the advantages of the careful
education which is given there, but his
body would have been better at his own
plantations. It is unfortunate for medical
men that when the course they recom-
mend is successful it is commonly infer-
red to have been unnecessary. Thus, be-
cause Philip Stanburne grew stronger at
the Peel, people said that there had never
been any occasion to remove him from
Stonyhurst.

The few years that he lived that way
with his mother were the sweetest and hap-
piest of his life, and when they were brought
to a close by the kind lady's death, Philip
Stanburne, just then of age, only lamented
that he had not seen more of her whilst she
lived. He had passed one or two vacations
at the house of the Catholic gentry
whose sons were school-fellows of his at
Stonyhurst, and now it seemed to him
almost a crime to have left that dear old
lady alone that he might enjoy the com-
pany of his friends. His life became a life
of almost absolute solitude, broken only by
a weekly visit to a great house ten miles
from Stanthorn, where a chaplain was
kept and he could hear mass; or by occa-
sional visits from the doctor or one or two
from his by means intimate neighbors. In
country places a difference in religion is a
great impediment to intercourse; and al-
though people thought it quite right that
Philip Stanburne should be a Catholic, they
never could get over what they called a
feeling of "queerness" in the presence of a
man who believed in transubstantiation and
said prayers to the Virgin Mary. Like
many other recluses, he was accredited with
a dislike for society far different from his
real feeling, and much less creditable to
his good sense. Habit had made solitude
endurable to him, and there was something
agreeable to him, no doubt, in the sense of
his independence, but there was not the
slightest taint of misanthropy in his whole
nature. He naturally shrank from the
society of Sootythorn because it was so
strongly Protestant; and there was an
earnest energetic clergyman there who
combated Peter with such vigor that the
noise of the controversy filled the country
round about. On the other hand, without
being by nature voracious, he had so keen
a sense of duty to the name he represented
that he resolved to improve and increase
the Stanthorn estate to the utmost of his
ability; and as he had no profession by
which money might be earned, he was re-
duced to mere saving, which injured his
reputation in two ways, for it both com-
pelled him to be out of society and to look
very closely to the expenses of his own
little establishment.

Philip Stanburne was fishing in the rocky
trout stream that ran below the Peel, when
a boy came to him with his letters. The
only one of them with which he was con-
cerned was the following—

Wenderholme, April 4.—
My dear Sir,—You are no doubt aware
that a regiment of militia is to meet for
training at Sootythorn, and that I have ac-
cepted the lieutenant-colonel. Would it be
agreeable to you to join us? It would give
me much pleasure to be allowed to propose
you to the Lord Lieutenant for a captain's
commission.

I have to offer an apology for not writ-
ing on this subject earlier (there now being
so short a time before the first training) but
the truth is, I was led to believe that an
application like this would be unsuccessful.
I was told that you were busily occupied
with improvements at Stanthorn; but your
acceptance of a commission was most un-
likely. I hope this little difficulty may be
overcome. The distance from our head-
quarters to Stanthorn is not such as to
prevent you from visiting your property
from time to time, even during the month
of our training; and if I can manage to get
a good lieutenant for you, there need not
be any real difficulty about short leaves of
absence.

I pray excuse this liberty. A militia
colonel is naturally anxious to have his re-
giment properly officered, and so has to do
a little recruiting himself when the oppor-
tunity occurs—I am, my dear Sir, yours
very faithfully,
J. Stanburne.

Philip Stanburne, Esq.

The recipient of this letter was far too
minutely acquainted with the history of his
family not to be aware that this was the
first communication which had passed from
Wenderholme to the Peel for nearly three
hundred years; and his nature was suffi-
ciently imaginative to realize the pro-
foundly poetic nature of the fact. He
looked up to the old Peel, whose tower,
grey as the rocks around it, took the full
sunshine of the fresh April morning, and
then he looked to the hill behind Wender-
holme, faintly blue in the remote distance.
"What distance? What remoteness?" "It
is a long way off, though Philip Stanburne,
but, really, how near it is! Why a horse
could traverse it in a day and a pigeon
in half an hour! A railway train crosses
twenty such spaces between sunrise
and sunset, and here are two houses in-
habited by men of the same blood, that
have been separated for centuries by mere
coldness—no downright, honest quarrel,
but a traditional sulks." He knew all about
John Stanburne of course; every Stanburne
of the Peel knew all about every Stanburne
of the Hall for the last nine generations—
whom they married, and how many children
they had, and all the main facts of their
lives. This information always came to
him somehow, because it always inter-
ested the inhabitants of the Peel. But no
Stanburne of the Peel had ever, since the
death of the old knight who took part in
luckless pilgrimage of Greece, received any
direct communication whatever from Mc-
Kenzie—nor so much as a mere formal
announcement of a death or marriage; nor
had the chiefs of the two houses ever once
spoken to each other. And yet any
hatred or jealousy which might have caused
the first estrangement had utterly died out
long ago, but in its place there was a
haughty reserve and pride. Neither Stanburne
would take one step in advance, and it
seemed as likely that the stone houses
themselves would quit their foundations
and meet in some field, leaving a little
space between them, as if they were
that their owners would come together in
amity.

Like all solitary men, Philip Stanburne
had acquired meditative habits, and as his
temper was of the order in which imagi-
nation naturally predominates, if circum-
stances is favorable to it, freedom, the reader
will easily understand that this letter from
Wenderholme set the whole imaginative
machinery in motion. The history of his
family was to Philip Stanburne a subject of
the intensest interest. He had little of
the pride of birth—he had nothing of the
pride of social position—but he had in an
unusual degree the sentiment of ancestry;
and there were points in the history of his
ancestors which could only be effectually
cleared by reference to papers which might
be presumed to exist at Wenderholme.
Philip Stanburne was not rich but he would
have given many bank notes to have been
able to ransack all the archives there.
He had dreaded to ask permission to do
this, from an apprehension that his applica-
tion might be considered a mere pretext
for scraping an acquaintance; and now the
opportunity had come. It was the history
of his family rather than any intention of
joining the militia, for which he felt him-
self little suited, that induced him to
reply as follows to his new and not un-
welcome correspondent.

My dear Sir,—I feel flattered by the
kind proposal in your letter, but fear that
I should not be of much use to you as a
recruit. I am so little acquainted with
military affairs that it is difficult for me to
struggle with the points in which imagi-
nation rather than any intention of
joining the militia, for which he felt him-
self little suited, that induced him to
reply as follows to his new and not un-
welcome correspondent.

THE BRITISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION.
RETURN OF THE "ALERT" AND "DISCOVERY"
FROM THE NORTH POLE IMPRacticable
—IN THE POLAR REGIONS—ICE 150 FEET
THICK.

LONDON, October 27.—a telegram has been
received at Portsmouth announcing the
return of the British Arctic expedition
under Captain Nares, comprising the naval
sloop Alert and Discovery, to Valentia.
The progress to the North Pole was found
to be impracticable. Captain Nares reports
that no land could be discovered to the
northward of the highest latitude reached,
namely 83° 29', but in other respects the ex-
pedition was