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ing, the most advanced land to the south-eastward,
shore south 25° east; and from this particular point
of view, had an insular appearance. But the thick
showers of snow that fell in quick succession, and
settled on the land, concealed from our sight at
this time a great part of the coast. In a short
time after, the sun, which we had not seen for near
five days, broke out during the intervals between
the showers, by which means the coast was, in some
degree, freed from the fog; so that we obtained a
sight of it, and found that the whole was connec-
ted. The wind was still northerly, the air was
cold, and the mercury in the thermometer did not
rise above 35°, and was sometimes not higher than
30°. At twelve o'clock our latitude was 66° 37'
north: Cape Serdze was twelve or thirteen leagues
distant, bearing north 52° west; the most souther-
ly point of land that we had in our sight, bore south
41° east; our soundings were twenty-two fathoms;
and the distance of the nearest part of the shore
was about two leagues.

The weather was now fair and bright; and, as
we were ranging along the coast, we saw several
of the natives, and some of their dwelling-places,
which had the appearance of hillocks of earth. In
the course of the evening we passed Eastern Cape,
or the point before mentioned; from which the
coast trends to the south-westward. This is the same
point of land that we had passed on the 11th of the
preceding month. Those who gave credit to Mr
Stæhlin's map, then supposed it to be the eastern
point of his island Alaschka; but we were by this
time convinced, that it is no other than the eastern
promontory of Asia; and, perhaps, it is the pro-