

had seen the land across the bay, except for a very short space. The land to the S.E. was very distinct, and they had an excellent transit and bearing of Cape Byam Martin and Cape Fanshawe, with the ship's head on the point of the change, for the purpose of determining the variation, should no azimuths be obtained. Although all hopes were given up, even by the most sanguine, that a passage existed, and the weather continued thick, they determined to stand higher up, and put into any harbour they might discover, for the purpose of making magnetical observations.

As they stood up the bay two capes on the south side were discovered, one of which was named after the Earl of Liverpool; the land which formed the boundary on one side of Catherine's Bay, was named Cape Hay. On the north side a remarkable conical rock, the only island on this part of the coast, was discovered, and named Sir George Hope's Monument, after one of the Lords of the Admiralty, who had recommended Captain Ross for the command of this expedition, and whose signature of his orders on his death-bed was the last act of his valuable life.

They distinctly saw the land round the bottom of the bay, forming a chain of mountains connected with those which extended along the north and south sides. This land appeared to be at the distance of eight leagues. There was a continuity of ice, at the distance of seven miles, extending from one side of the bay to the other, between the nearest cape to the north, which was named after Sir George Warrender, and that to the south, which was named after Viscount Castlereagh.

At a quarter past three, the weather again became thick and unsettled; and being now perfectly satisfied that there was no passage in this direction, nor any harbour into which they could enter for the purpose of making magnetic observations, they tacked to join the *Alexander* which was at a distance of eight miles.