

once from all communication with the mother-country;—that “various attempts have been made, from time to time, to approach this coast, but *in vain*; the ice being every where impervious; and that all *hope* being at length abandoned, that part of this extensive tract of land, which faces the east, took the appropriate name of *lost Greenland*. The event to which we have alluded is the disappearance of the whole, or greater part of this barrier of ice. How the Danes can now pretend to *doubt*, as one of their writers affects to do, whether there *ever were a colony* on the eastern side is, to us, quite *inexplicable*, unless it be to palliate their negligence at the first approach of the ice, and their want of humanity since.” In short, the reviewer has, *now, no doubt* of this extraordinary fact, for nothing could have happened so opportunely; and he therefore adduces the authority of many persons in various places to *prove it*, and even assigns as “the most probable cause, for the *sudden* departure of all this ice, its having broken loose by its own weight!!” Having thus “established beyond any doubt, the fact of the disappearance of the ice,” he asks, whether any, and what advantages may arise out of an event which, for the first time has occurred, at least to so great an extent, during the last four hundred years? and answers, first, The *influence* which the removal of so large a body of ice may have on our own climate.

2ndly. The opportunity it affords of enquiring into the fate of the *long-lost colony* on the eastern coast of Old Greenland.

3rdly. The *facility* it offers, of correcting the very defective geography of the Arctic regions in our western hemisphere, and of attempting the circumnavigation of Old Greenland, a direct passage over the Pole, and