

might catch abundance of salmon, proceeded to make the attempt. After several hours labour they obtained an opening to the water, which instantly rose to nearly the surface of the ice; and the lines were thrown into the place, in full expectation of much success, but after several hours unsuccessful waiting, no appearance of success presenting itself, they set off on their return to the ships. In their journey the party became so blinded by the snow, that it was with difficulty they could direct the sledge. On the 13th they reached Arlanguuk, where they found the shooting parties with a large supply of ducks.

Towards the end of this month they were visited by a few Esquimaux whom they had never before seen. From them they learnt that they had seen several Kabloona (Europeans) ships employed in killing whales; and from the description of the rout it was supposed they came from some part of the western coast of Baffin's Bay. They stated that two ships like the *Fury* had been driven on shore by the ice, and the people escaped in their boats, a fact which has since been confirmed by the account of the *Dexterity* of Leith and the *Aurora* of Hull having been wrecked in the month of August 1821, about the latitude of 72 degrees. It cannot but be remarked that the Esquimaux nation appear widely dispersed, and no doubt are sometimes carried out to sea by the breaking off of the field ice, which may account in some measure for this circumstance. The following is a fact of very recent date.

*Account of the remarkable preservation of two Esquimaux belonging to the Christian Congregation at Hopedale, one of the settlements of the Moravians on the Labrador coast, who were carried out to sea on a field of Ice, and for nine days driven about at the mercy of the waves.*

Peter, Titus, and Conrad, three Esquimaux, went to an island in the open sea called Kikkertarsook, their usual spring place for catching seals. While on a large field of