

down by the officers of the expedition, this extreme northern land is named "President's Land," and is placed considerably north of 84° . The channel between it and Grinnel Land is named "Navy Opening," and the sea to the north of Robeson's Channel "Lincoln Sea." The most northern cape in Grinnel Land is named "Cape Joseph Henry," and a peak somewhat south of it "Cape Hamilton Fish."

In addition to settling the question of an "Open Polar Sea" at Cape Constitution, the expedition rendered important service by correcting serious errors which occurred in the shore-line of the west coast, as laid down by Dr. Hayes, and also errors in the shore-line of Greenland, as laid down by Dr. Kane. Cape Constitution was found to be nearly fifty miles farther south than the position assigned to it by Kane, and the whole coast-line was placed farther to the eastward. Dr. Bessels considers that Cape Constitution ought to be placed in latitude $80^{\circ} 25' N.$ instead of $81^{\circ} N.$ He also states that the specimens he brought home prove that Greenland has been connected with America, and that a rupture took place in the direction from north to south. He found also that certain minerals of South Greenland have been deposited as far north as latitude 82° ; and that North Greenland has been rising, as he found drift-wood and marine-shells at elevations of seventeen hundred feet above the sea-level,—shells that are now found alive in the adjoining sea. Another important discovery was, that the tides of Polaris Bay were from the north, and probably connected with the Pacific Ocean, while those farther south were from the Atlantic Ocean. From this Dr. Bessels infers that there is an open-sea connection between Robeson's Channel and the Pacific, and that a north-west passage could be made provided the obstructions from the ice are not insurmountable. The same accurate observer saw traces of the Esquimaux as far north as 82° . At this point the remains of a summer encampment of this people were found, consisting of three circles of stones for keeping tents in position, and various Esquimaux implements. Evidently, this extraordinary race must have migrated from the eastward, at a very high latitude, and made their way south along both the eastern and western coasts of Greenland. It is clear the stream of emigration was not from south to north. The total extent of coast-line examined and surveyed by the Polaris Expedition was seven hundred miles; so that its geographical results must be pronounced exceedingly valuable.