

1842, attained their furthest to the southward, $78^{\circ} 10'$, in the longitude of $161^{\circ} 27' W.$, from which point the ice-barrier trended to the northward of east, forbidding the hope of their reaching a higher latitude. Running along the edge of the pack, they experienced heavy weather, and, re-crossing the Antarctic circle, rounded Cape Horn on the 5th April, sighted Beauchene Island, a desolate rock, being the first land seen for 136 days, and, on the following day, arrived at Port Louis, in the Falkland Islands.

Here the ships refitted, and received a supply of stores and provisions from H.M.'s ship *Carysfort*; and, after a cruise to Hermite Island, ten miles north-west of Cape Horn, on the 17th December finally sailed from Port Louis on the third cruise in Antarctic seas, selecting the meridian of $55^{\circ} W.$, where Captain Ross expected to meet with a continuation of D'Urville's Louis Philippe's Land, or, if unsuccessful, he determined to endeavour to follow the tracks of Weddell—who reached $74^{\circ} 15' S.$ lat., three degrees further south than any preceding navigator—with the expectation from his account of finding clear water. Beating along the pack-ice, on the 28th December, land was discovered, a conspicuous headland of which was supposed to be the 'Point des Français' of D'Urville, being the northernmost cape of the land he called 'Joinville.' Thence Captain Ross bore away to the south 'along a coast-line of icy cliffs in a sea thickly studded with grounded bergs,' past some rocky islets he named Danger Islets, one of which he called after Charles Darwin, the talented companion of Captain Fitzroy, now so famous in the scientific world.

Examining the coasts of D'Urville's Joinville Land