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was $64^{\circ} 38'$ north, and our longitude $188^{\circ} 15'$ east; the nearest part of the shore was at the distance of three or four leagues; and the most southern point of the continent in sight bore south 48° west.

The wind, by this time had veered to the north, and blew a light breeze: the weather was clear, and the air sharp. The commodore did not think proper to follow the direction of the coast, as he perceived that it inclined westward towards the gulph of Anadir, into which he had no motive for going. He therefore steered a southerly course, that he might have a sight of the isle of St Lawrence, which had been discovered by Beering. This island was quickly seen by us; and, at eight in the evening, it bore south 20° east, supposed to be at the distance of eleven leagues. The most southerly point of the main land was, at that time, twelve leagues distant, bearing south 83° west. Captain Cook conjectured, that this was the point which is called by Beering the eastern point of Suchotski, or Cape Tschukotskoi; an appellation which he gave it with some propriety, because of the natives, who said they were of the nation of the coast. Its latitude is $64^{\circ} 13'$ north, and its longitude $186^{\circ} 36'$ east.

The more the captain was convinced of his being at present upon the Asiatic coast, the more he was at a loss to reconcile his observations with Mr Stæhlin's map of the New Northern Archipelago; and he could find no other method of accounting for so important a difference, than by supposing that he had mistaken some part of what Mr Stæhlin denominates the island of Alaschka for the continent of