

teresting subject of inquiry, is the inference of Captain Cook, that here runs a considerable river from the continent into the sea*.

Perhaps it would well deserve the attention of some future navigator, to explore Cook's river still further than the English navigator was able to penetrate: he traced it as high as latitude $61^{\circ} 30''$, longitude 210° , seventy leagues or more from its mouth, without seeing the least appearance of its source. Perhaps this great river, which, to use Cook's expression †, "promises to vie with the most considerable ones already known to be capable of extensive inland navigation," may nearly join those waters and lakes which Hearne discovered in his curious expedition from Hudson's Bay to the Arapathescow Indians, recorded in Dr. Douglas's learned Introduction to Cook's Voyage ‡; and may thus help to establish an inland communication between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

To the north of Beering's Straits, the land of America from Point § Musgrave in latitude $67^{\circ} 45''$, longitude $194^{\circ} 51''$, to Icy Cape, in latitude $70^{\circ} 29''$, longitude $198^{\circ} 20''$, where Cook was totally stopped by the ice, was not, excepting a small portion near Cape Lisburne, and another to the south of that promontory, observed either by Cook or Clerke; and its true bearings must be ascertained by future navigators.

But the most important point of further inquiry is to trace the direction of the American continent from Icy Cape, whether it again trends to the north west, and, according to the reports of the Tchutski, approaches the coasts of Northern Siberia, or verges directly to the east towards Baffin's Bay.

* Vol. II. p. 492.

† Ib. p. 396.

‡ P. XLVII.

§ Vol. II. p. 454. 461.