

water among the ice, and finally it was sunk in the mouth of Wolstenholm Sound. This was four summers ago. Another had seen the same vessel, but the event had happened only two years before; while still another had accidentally set fire to the brig and burned her up where she lay in Van Rensselaer Harbor. No two of them gave the same account. Indeed, one of them asserted, quite positively, that the vessel had drifted down into the bay below, was there frozen up the next winter, and he had boarded her when on a bear-hunt. Kalutunah had nothing positive to say on the subject, but he rather inclined to the story of the burning."

NOTE 16. — Page 337.

These charts have been replaced by others, drawn in accordance with my more recent surveys and discoveries. Although projected on a small scale (to avoid folding), they will be found sufficient for the illustration of the text. As these charts embrace the most northern known lands of the earth, the following general observations by the eminent geographer, Dr. Aug. Petermann of Gotha, will not be without interest in this connection:—

"This most northern land of the earth — *das nordlichste Land der Erde* — has received a pretty rich nomenclature from its various explorers, as well for its less important as for its more conspicuous points. To the sea between Smith Sound and Kennedy Channel, Dr. Hayes proposes the very necessary and appropriate name of Kane Basin. For the region lying between the Kane Basin and Melville Bay there is yet wanting a comprehensive name, as it is a most conspicuous and important part of these most northern lands, where dwells an isolated tribe of wild Esquimaux. To the southern part of this region, Ross gave the name 'Arctic Highlands.' The northern part of it was named 'Prudhoe Island' and 'Inglefield Island' by Inglefield. But none of these