

bill; but they found no Signs of it near that Latitude. Here are many Seals, and many Sea-Horses or Morfes, whilst the Ice continues, which the *Indians* kill for their Ivory and Oyl.

The Coast from the River of Seals to Cape *Eskimaux* in $61^{\circ} 26'$ is mostly low, with some round Hills near the Coast; which continues to lye from North by East, to South by West. Cape *Eskimaux*, is about $0^{\circ} 48'$ Longitude East of *Churchill*: This Coast so far, is known to be Part of the Continent of *America*.

To the Southward of this Cape, Captain *Smith*, in *July* 1744, found a fine Bay or Inlet, which he called *Knap's Bay*; it was Landlock'd all around, except two Points of the Compass, with Land and Shoals dry at half Tide; the Cape bore from the Bay East half South, the Eastermost Point he called *Sutter's Point*. He sail'd into this Bay the 8th of *July*, 1744, in his Sloop, three Leagues; he had never less in the Mid-channel than ten Fathom Water, and had four Fathom near the dry Beach on each Side; it continued two Miles wide as far as he went, and the same depth, having gone several Leagues higher in his Boat, and found the Course continue W. S. W. as far as he could see from the Boat. The Water was clear and salt, having no Symptom of its being a Fresh-water River; here he caught several Salmon; he found no Current or Tide setting in, or out, altho' it flow'd ten Feet each Tide: Here a West Moon made High Water, that is six o'Clock at Full and Change; the Variation here is two Points and $\frac{1}{4}$ West, or about 25° .