

FOR A TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE LIGHTHOUSES described in
this Work, see page 140.

WINDS SOUTHWARD OF NEWFOUNDLAND. The following may be read
as a NOTE to the last line but one of page 5.

The brig *RECOVERY*, Captain *T. Hamlin*, on her return from New Orleans towards Greenock, 21st April, 1822, was proceeding E.N.E. on the parallel of 40° towards the Grand Bank. In the first part of the twenty-four hours the weather was moderate, a breeze sprung up at west, and the vessel made all sail. In the middle part strong gales succeeded, still at west, and sail was reduced. At one, a.m. black and gloomy, with rain. At 5, a strong gale from the eastward took the ship aback, and drove her astern against the old sea: it struck the boat and broke the larboard davit, and a new sea rising with the shift of wind, the two seas met in dreadful confusion. With a scend forward the brig dipt the jib-boom under, and broke it off in the cap; and, with the scend aft again, stove in the cabin-window. While all hands were employed, trying to secure the boat, repeated seas struck her, and at length raised her above the stern, and unshipt the other davit. They then held on the tackle-fall that was fast to her, and dropt her astern, with the hope that a favorable opportunity might occur for taking her in, but she filled and broke adrift. From 5 to 8 the wind continued to blow a gale; sometimes at East, then at West, and back again repeatedly; while the vessel was quite unmanageable, and lying exposed to the contending elements. At 8 a.m. the easterly wind prevailed, and the vessel was then laid to under close reefed main topsail, &c. Lat. at noon, by acc. $40^{\circ} 25'$, long. $53^{\circ} 0'$. At one, p.m. of the 22d it became calm: the vessel then drifted with the sea, going round and round: but on the next day the wind was S.W., and the brig proceeded eastward.

At one, a.m. on the 23d, a sensible change in the atmosphere and sea was experienced: from which it was concluded that the *Recovery* had entered on the Grand Bank. At day-light the colour of the water was found to be altered, and a numerous quantity of ice-birds and murre were upon it.

On the 31st of October and 1st of November, 1822, the *Recovery*, on her return from New Orleans to London, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ degrees more to the southward, and nearly on the same meridians, met with heavy squalls, a strong gale from the N.W., and a high cross sea, which continued for nearly twenty-four hours, and to longitude 48° . Hereabout, therefore, all the seaman's spirit, vigilance, and skill, are required.

Between the meridians of 52° and 47° W. 28th to 31st July, 1823, Captain Hamlin, in the ship *George IV.*, from the S.W., crossed the parallel of 40° N., all moderate and pleasant weather, with N.W. and westerly winds.

Ship *George IV.*, 3d April, 1824, homeward. "Squally and unsettled with lightning: At noon, lat. $40^{\circ} 14'$, long. $50^{\circ} 33'$. Next day, variable, with heavy showers. On the 5th, heavy showers of hail, succeeded by a smart breeze from the North. Lat. at noon, $40^{\circ} 28'$, long. $46\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$."

The Communications of intelligent Seamen, for the future Improvement of
this Work, are earnestly and respectfully solicited.

[Entered at Stationers' Hall.]