

occasionally visible, but the atmosphere continued misty. At 9 P.M. the gale was at its height, the force of the wind being 10.

On the 17th, shortly after midnight, the gale moderated. At daylight (3.30 A.M.), the ship wore and made sail to double-reefed topsails and courses, and stood in towards the land, which was seen at 7 A.M. through the mist, and Mount Peeper, a round-backed hill, 650 feet high, with an ill-defined summit, distinguished; Mount Campbell was looked for, but it was afterwards found that when south of Cape Digby it is hidden by a low range of hills between it and that Cape, that is, to vessels near the coast, farther off, it can be seen over these low hills. At 8.30 A.M. the Prince of Wales Foreland, the hills on the south side of Royal Sound, and Mount Crozier were distinguished, and were all free from cloud. When within 3 miles of Cape Sandwich the ship ran to the southward along the land towards Royal Sound, carrying a line of soundings, and keeping about 3 miles from the coast, which was low between Cape Sandwich and Charlotte Point. From Charlotte Point the low land continued until it turned to the westward into Shoal Water Bay, the turning point being marked by a low cliff. Between Charlotte Point and Bluff Point (at the entrance to Shoal Water Bay), $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles inland, is a remarkable low hill, named Mount Bungay, with two conspicuous boulders on its flat summit. All along the coast kelp was observed, stretching in some cases a considerable distance from the shore; the soundings varied from 25 to 30 fathoms, the bottom being mud, and the lead frequently bringing up fragments of Sponges. At noon the ship was off the Prince of Wales Foreland, and the wind being then quite light, and the weather fine, sail was shortened, and steam got up to dredge, and surveying parties sent away to take up stations on the Foreland, and on the flat-topped rock four miles to the southward (Balfour Rock). The landing on Balfour Rock was difficult owing to the swell, but at the Foreland it was easy. From the station on the Foreland an excellent view was obtained, the snow-clad summit of Mount Ross being distinctly visible, but before all the angles to the numerous peaks could be obtained, the mist again came on.

Prince of Wales Foreland, the peninsula marking the northern entrance to Royal Sound, is a long-backed hill, the highest part of which is 840 feet above the sea level. On its south side are precipitous cliffs; on its north side it slopes gradually down to the coast of Shoal Water Bay; a remarkable boulder stands out conspicuously on a whitish-brown patch against this northern slope which is covered with moss; walking up the side of the hill is rendered laborious in consequence of the leg frequently sinking knee-deep into this moss. The Foreland is joined to the mainland by a low isthmus which separates Shoal Water Bay from Royal Sound. In Shoal Water Bay (which derives its name from its comparative shallowness), is a conspicuous rocky little island (Matelot Island), and the greater part of the bay is overgrown with kelp. Off the eastern point of Prince of Wales Foreland a ledge of rocks extends about a quarter of a mile. Harston