

ing visited the Falkland islands, passed through the Straits of Magalhaens into the Pacific Ocean, where he discovered the islands of Disappointment; — George's; — Prince of Wales's; — the isles of Danger; — York island; — and Byron island.

He returned to England the 9th of May, 1766; and, in the month of August following, the Dolphin was again sent out, under the command of Captain Wallis, with the Swallow, commanded by Captain Carteret.

They proceeded together, till they came to the west end of the Straits of Magalhaens, and the Great South Sea in sight, where they were separated.

Captain Wallis directed his course more westerly than any navigator had done before him in so high a latitude; but met with no land till he got within the tropic, where he discovered the islands Whitsunday; — Queen Charlotte; — Egmont; — Duke of Gloucester; — Duke of Cumberland; — Maitea; — Otaheite; — Eimeo; — Tapamanou; — How; — Scilly; — Boscawen; — Keppel; — and Wallis; and returned to England in May, 1768.

His companion Captain Carteret kept a different route; in which he discovered the islands Osnaburg; — Gloucester; — Queen Charlotte's isles; — Carteret's; — Gower's; — and the Strait between New Britain and New Ireland; and returned to England in March, 1769.

In November, 1766, Commodore Bougainvill sailed from France, in the frigate *La Boudeuse*, with the store-ship *L'Etoile*. After spending some time on the coast of Brazil, and at Falkland islands, he got into the Pacific Sea, by the Straits of Magalhaens, in January, 1768.

In this ocean he discovered the Four Facardines; — the Isle of Lanciers; — and Harpe island, which I take to be the same that I afterwards named Lagoon; — Thrum Cap, and Bow island. About twenty leagues farther to the west, he discovered