

four hours on board, before they became the tameſt of all creatures. Captain King kept two of them, a male and a female, for a conſiderable time, which became great favourites with the ſailors; and thinking that a breed of animals of ſuch ſtrength and ſize, ſome of them weighing when dreſſed, ſeven hundred pounds, would be a valuable acquiſition, intended to have brought them with him to England, but his intention was fruſtrated by an incurable hurt which one of them received at ſea.

Our navigators remained here till the 28th of January, when they unmoored and proceeded on their homeward voyage, paſſing through the Straits of Banca, and of Sunda, without any occurrence worthy of particular remark. They ſaw two or three Dutch ſhips in the Straits of Sunda. They watered at Prince's Iſland at the entrance of the Straits, and got a ſupply of fowls and turtle there.

From the time of their entering the Straits of Banca, they began to experience the powerful effects of the peſtilential climate, and malignant putrid fevers, with obſtinate coughs and dysenteries, prevailed amongſt the crews, happily, however, without one fatal termination.

On the 18th of February they left the Straits of Sunda; in the night between the 25th and 26th, they experienced a moſt violent ſtorm, during which almoſt every ſail they had bent was ſplit to rags, and the next day they were obliged to bend their laſt ſuit of ſails, and to knot and ſplice the rigging, their cordage being all expended.

On the 7th of April they ſaw the land of Africa, and on the 9th, they fell in with an Engliſh Eaſt India packet, that had left Table Bay three days before. On the evening of the 12th, they dropped anchor in False Bay, and the next morning ſtood into Simon's Bay.

Having completed their victualling, and furniſhed themſelves with the neceſſary ſupply of naval ſtores, our navigators ſailed out of the bay on the 9th of May. On the 12th of June, they paſſed the equator for the