

same direction took our ship aback; and before the ships could be trimmed, on the other tack, the main-sail and the top-gallant sails were much torn.

The wind kept between the south-west, and south-east, on the 19th and 20th; afterward it veered to to the east, north-east, and north. The night between the 20th and 21st, an eclipse of the moon was observed as follows; being then in the latitude of $22^{\circ} 57\frac{1}{4}'$ south:

Apparent time, A. M.				
	H.	M.	S.	
Beginning, by Mr. King, at	0	32	50	} Mean long. 186° 57 $\frac{1}{4}'$.
Mr. Bligh, at	0	33	25	
Myself, at	0	33	35	
End, by Mr. King, at	1	44	56	} Mean long. 186° 28 $\frac{1}{2}'$. Time keep. 186° 58 $\frac{1}{2}'$.
Mr. Bligh, at	1	44	6	
Myself, at	1	44	56	

The latitude and longitude are those of the ship, at 8^h 56^m A.M., being the time when the sun's altitude was taken for finding the apparent time. At the beginning of the eclipse, the moon was in the zenith; so that it was found most convenient to make use of the sextants; and to make the observations by the reflected image, which was brought down to a convenient altitude. The same was done at the end; except by Mr. King, who observed with a night telescope. Although the greatest difference between our several observations is more than fifty seconds, it, nevertheless, appeared to me, that two observers might differ more than double that time, in both the beginning and end. And though the times are noted to seconds, no such accuracy was pretended to. The odd seconds, set down above, arose by reducing the time, as given by the watch, to apparent time.

I continued to stretch to the east south-east, with the wind at north-east and north, without meeting with any thing worthy of note, till seven o'clock in the evening of the 29th; when we had a sudden and