

reach, a chief. But captain Cook was not satisfied with the recovery of the stolen goods only; he insisted upon having the thief, or the canoe which carried him, by way of reparation. As the officer was preparing to launch the canoe into the water, he was interrupted by Pareah, who insisted that it was his property, and he should not take it away. This brought on hostilities. The Indians attacked the sailors with stones, and soon drove them to their boats. They then began to break in pieces the pinnace, after having taken every thing out of her that was loose. Before the English reached the ship, Pareah overtook them in a canoe, and delivered the midshipman's cap, which had been taken from him in the scuffle. He joined noses with them, in token of friendship; and desired to know whether captain Cook would kill him on account of what had happened. They assured him he would not; and made signs of reconciliation on their part. On this he left them, and paddled over to the town of Kavaroh, and that was the last time he was seen by the English.

Next day it was found that the large cutter of the Discovery had been carried off in the night time; on which captain Cook ordered the launch, and small cutter, to go under the command of the second lieutenant, and to lie off the east point of the bay, in order to intercept all the canoes that might attempt to get out, and, if necessary, to fire upon them. The third lieutenant of the Resolution was dispatched to the western part of the bay on the same service. Captain Cook now formed the resolution of going in person to visit the king himself in his capital of Kavaroh; with this view he left the ship about seven o'clock in the morning of Sunday, the 14th of February, attended by the lieutenant of marines, a serjeant, a corporal, and seven privates. The crew of the pinnace, under the command of Mr. Roberts, were also armed; and as they rowed ashore, the captain ordered the launch to leave her station at the opposite point of the Bay, in order to assist his own boat. Having landed with the marines at the upper end of the town, the Indians flocked round him, and prostrated themselves before him. The king's sons waited on the captain as soon as he sent for them, and by their means he was introduced to the king, who readily consented to go on board; but in a little time the natives began to arm themselves with long spears, clubs, and daggers. An old priest now appeared with a cocoa-nut in his hand, which he held out as a present to captain Cook, singing all the while, with a view to divert the attention of the captain and his people from observing the motions of the Indians, who were now every where putting on their thick mats which they use as defensive armour. Captain Cook beginning to think his situation dangerous, ordered the lieutenant of marines to march towards the shore, as he himself did, having all the while hold of

the king's hand, who very readily accompanied him, attended by his wife, two sons, and several chiefs. The Indians made a lane for them to pass; and the distance they had to go was only about fifty or sixty yards; while the boats lay at no more than five or six yards from the land. The king's youngest son, Keowa, went on board the pinnace without hesitation; and Tarraboo, the king, was about to follow, when his wife threw her arms about his neck, and, with the assistance of two chiefs, forced him to sit down. The captain finding that he could not take the king along with him without a great deal of bloodshed, was on the point of giving orders for his people to re-embark, when one of the Indians threw a stone at him. This insult was returned by the captain, who had a double-barrelled gun, by a discharge of small shot from one of the barrels. This had little effect, as the man had a thick mat before him; and as he now brandished his spear, the captain knocked him down with his mallet. The king's son still remained in the pinnace; and the detention of him would have been a great check upon the Indians; but Mr. Roberts, who had the command of the pinnace, set him on shore, at his request, soon after the first fire. Another Indian being observed by the captain to be brandishing his spear at him, he fired at him, but missing, killed one close by his side; upon which the serjeant, observing that he had missed the man he aimed at, received orders to fire also, which he did, and killed him on the spot. Captain Cook now called to the people in the boats to come nearer, to receive the marines. This order was obeyed by Mr. Roberts; but the lieutenant who commanded the launch, instead of coming nearer, put off to a greater distance, and by his conduct deprived the captain of the only chance he had for his life. Captain Cook was now observed making for the pinnace. An Indian was seen to follow him, who struck him on the back of the head with a club. The captain staggered a few paces, and then fell on his hand and one knee, and dropped his musket. Before he could recover himself, another Indian stabbed him with a dagger in the neck, and he fell into the water; when a savage struck him with a club, which probably put an end to his life. They hauled his body on the rocks, and used it in the most barbarous manner. The chief who first struck him with the club, was named Karimana Reha; and he who stabbed him with the dagger, was called Noah.

Owing to the barbarous disposition of the Indians, it was found impossible to recover captain Cook's body; however, by dint of threats and negotiation, some parts were procured, by which means the navigators were enabled to perform the last offices to their much respected commander. These being put into a coffin, and the service read over them, were committed to the deep, with the usual honours, on the 21st of February, 1779.

CHRISTIANITY WAS INTRODUCED INTO THE SANDWICH ISLANDS BY AMERICAN MISSIONARIES IN 1800, AND SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS ARE MANY HUNDRED MILES DISTANT FROM THE WEST.

THERE ARE MANY ISLANDS IN POLYNESIA YET UNVISITED BY EUROPEANS.

REGLA, THE VOLCANIC MOUNTAIN, IS ABOUT THIRTY MILES INLAND.