

killed; and but for them that ornament of the British nation might have lived to have enjoyed the fruits of his labour in ease and affluence, after a series of years spent in the service of his country, and for the benefit of mankind in general. He, however, unfortunately set the example, by ordering some daggers to be made after the model of the Indian pahoots; and this practice was afterwards followed by every person who could raise iron to make one; so that, during our stay at these islands, the armourer was employed to little other purpose than in working these destructive weapons; and so liberally were they disposed of, that the morning we were running into Karakakooa Bay, after the Resolution had sprung her foremast, I saw Maiha Maiha get eight or nine daggers from Captain Clarke in exchange for a feathered cloak; though, since our arrival at Woahoo, I have purchased some cloaks, considerably better than that of Captain Clarke's, for a small piece of iron worked into the form of carpenter's plane-bit. These the Sandwich islanders make use of as adzes, and call them *rowas*; and to them they answer every purpose wherever an edge-tool is required.

After procuring water and some refreshments at this island, our navigators visited Oneahow, another of the same group. They then proceeded to the coast of America, and arrived at Coal Harbour, in Cook's River, where they found a party of Russians; but as they had no person on board who understood the Russian language, they procured very little information from them. As far as they could understand, they had come last from Kodiak, an island near the Schumagins; on a trading expedition. They had left their vessel at Kodiak, and proceeded to Cook's River in boats. This party consisted of twenty-five men. They had also a number of Indians among them, who had skin canoes, and who seemed to be on the most friendly terms with the Russians. The Russian chief brought Captain Portlock, as a present, a quantity of fine salmon, sufficient to serve both ships for one day; in return for which the captain gave him some yams, and directed him how to dress them; and likewise some beef, pork, and a few bottles of brandy. Salmon are found here in great plenty.

On quitting Coal Harbour Captain Portlock proceeded up Cook's River; but being disappointed in his expectations of meeting with furs in abundance, he determined to quit it on the first opportunity, and to make his way to Prince William's Sound, where he hoped to have more suc-

cess. Speaking of the commercial advantages which might be derived from this part of America, Captain Portlock says, 'Besides the various sorts of furs met with here, Cook's River produces native sulphur, ginseng, snake-root, black lead, coal, together with the greatest abundance of fine salmon, and the natives behave quietly, and barter fairly, so that a most profitable trade might doubtless be carried on here, by any persons of sufficient enterprise to undertake it.'

Being prevented by contrary winds from reaching Prince William's Sound, our navigators proceeded along the coast, with intention of making King George's Sound; but the weather turning out bad, and appearing to be set in for a continuance, and as their sails and rigging were much damaged, and as the crews stood greatly in need of refreshments, Captain Portlock came to a determination of leaving the coast, and of standing directly for the Sandwich Islands, where he came to anchor, in King George's Bay, in Woahoo, on the 30th of November, 1786. Having remained at Sandwich Isles till the 3d of March, 1787, our navigators directed their course to the coast a second time, and visited Montague Island, soon after which the ships separated, and the King George proceeded to Hinchinbrooke Cove, at the entrance of Prince William's Sound. The natives here are described by Captain Portlock in the following manner:

'These people are for the most part short in stature, and square-made men; their faces, men and women, are in general flat and round, with high cheek-bones, and flattish noses; their teeth are very good and white; eyes dark; quick of sight; their smell very good, and which they quicken by snelling at the snake-root parched. As to their complexions, they are generally lighter than the Southern Indians, and some of their women I have seen with rosy cheeks. Their hair is black and straight, and they are fond of having it long; but on the death of a friend they cut it short, to denote them to be in mourning; nor have I ever observed that they have any other way to mark their sorrow and concern for their relations. The men have generally bad, ill-shaped legs, which I attributed to their sitting in one constant position in their canoes. They seem possessed of as great a share of pride and vanity as Europeans; for they often paint the face and hands; their ears and noses are bored, and the under lip slit. In the hole in the nose they hang an ornament (as they deem it) made of bone or ivory, two or three inches long. At the ears they mostly