e, which has not his domination. so far to leeward, rable risk in an t it, as a miscartended with total of the difficulty ar to windward. assured me that uld be satisfied Atooai's acknowsovereign, and annual tribute. y be, he, like all is determined to is making great the invasion of hip, when repair-, will give great his naval force.

an uncultivated ted by the same ng the same spets to justify his his brother kings world, planning f a rival empire ! imperial Corsican aytian and tawny ler, there seems ifference than the ance which each r views are the esult of their crinot very different: degree of human ot mean by these sinuate any thing d Tamaihamaiha ; I have the greatis virtues and hucan is, that manations, is swayed sions, and by amlar. This prince, tuitive in courts, assy, about twelve his period, to Ta-Atopi, proposing oned conditions of

The latter, not trusting peace. implicitly to the declarations of his adversary, had detained his ambassadors on frivolous pretexts. One of them had found means, with two of the suite, to evade the vigilance of Tamoree, and, escaping in a small canoe, arrived at Whahoo about the time I was leaving the island. He brought information that Tamoree was preparing to come up to the windward islands in a brig, lately built at Atooai; his plan was to come off the port as a foreign vessel, expecting that Tamaihamaiha would come off on board, as is his custom, when he intended to secure him or put him to death. This plan might have succeeded; but the knowledge of it not only destroyed its effect, but has served to give a show of justice to Tamaihamaiha's determination of invading the island.

The king was desirous to have my opinion of the intended expedition, and to show me the means by which he expected to succeed; he wished also to put it in my power to inform Tamoree of them, hoping through my means to induce him to submit to his (Tamaihamaiha's) terms. fle accordingly ordered a review before my departure. On the day appointed, the troops arrived by divisions, under their respective chiefs, and formed, with a mixture of native and foreign discipline, on a fine parade that had been previously cleared for the purpose. They were dressed in their best apparel, and armed with muskets, and lances of from three to five fathoms long. They formed in a column of twelve abreast, the musketry in front. After going through their exercises with much precision, they formed in a close

column, and the oath to support their sovereign in the war was administered by the high priest with great solemnity.

On this occasion there was, I believe, about 700 men under arms, 400 of which were musketcers. Many of the young chiefs and their attendants were gaily dressed in their feather cloaks and helmets; the king in particular made a very noble appearance: he looked and behaved like a general. Tamaihamaiha apologized for the small number of men on parade, which, he said, were only his guards and those immediately in the neighbourhood, and added, that, if I would agree to wait a few days, he would assemble ten times the number.

After the parade, Tamaihamaiha assembled his principal chiefs, and in their presence asked my opinion on what he ought to do in the war of Atooai. I advised him to use every means to terminate it in an honourable manner by negotiation, and, if that should fail, to take every possible precaution to secure the tranquillity of the windward islands; to collect stores of provisions; and to go down with only a sufficient number of men to conquer Atooai, leaving some of his vessels to windward to bring him reinforcements of men and provisions, if he required them. My advice was approved of; and I was again requested to use my influence with Tamorec, to have it settled on honourable terms. After this cabinet council, the king ordered a sham fight, with their native weapons blunted, in which the Indians displayed great address. This kind of sport is of the roughest kind, and often terminates in bloodshed: on this oceasion, no other accident happened