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if we chose, to take the most complete vengeance for any insult. On the 16th, I sent ten men well armed, with two officers, into the woods for some small spars. Unfortunately the second mate let a tree fall on him, and broke his thigh. He was brought on board senseless; I immediately bled him, which brought him to, when I set the bone and applied the bandages *secundum artem*. The savages again made their appearance on the hills, so that I thought it most prudent not to expose the men any more after our misfortune, by sending them into the woods, which afford so many lurking places. The Indians appeared desirous to make peace, and several of them came aboard to trade as usual; but we did not on that account relax from any of our precautions. In the afternoon I sent the boats to finish watering, when our fortress on the rock was still found to be necessary, as, notwithstanding their friendly demonstrations in the morning, the savages fired several arrows at our working party; but the fire at the rock kept them at too great a distance to do us any mischief. On the 18th, with clear pleasant weather, we unmoored and left Trinity. At noon, in latitude $40^{\circ} 49'$ north, saw cape Mendocino ahead, and the port we left astern.

Trinidad is a small bay of about three miles circuit, situated in latitude $41^{\circ} 3' N.$, on the north-west coast of America. It was discovered by the Spaniards, in 1775, and was visited and surveyed by captain Vancouver, in 1793. The soundings are very regular, as you enter the bay, from twenty-five to four fathoms, which last depth is found within a cable's length of the shore. The bottom is a clean

black sand, with a small mixture of shells; it is entirely free from rocks, except a border of less than a cable's length from the beach, that runs quite round the bay. This bay is formed by a high rocky point, running from the northward in a direction of about south by west; within, it forms an elbow, and makes a snug cove, about three-quarters of a mile deep. In the same direction, off the point, lies a high white rock, within which and the point is the best entrance; and in about a north-west direction from the point lie three rocky islets, and a range of sunken rocks, extending several miles from the land, which, with the white rock, break the swell, and render it quite smooth in the cove, where several ships may lie moored head and stern in a clear bottom, in the most perfect security. This bay is bordered by a rocky shore, with sandy beaches at intervals; behind this, the land rises very quick for about 100 yards, which space is thickly covered with brakes, nettles, strawberry vines, clover and other herbage, and shrubbery. The top of this elevation is a plain, gently rising, and covered with a thick forest of cedars, fir, hemlock, and spruce. A little way in, the trees grow to an enormous height and size, particularly the cedars, many of which shoot up like beautiful columns, above eighty feet, without a limb or twig. Behind these, the mountains rise to a great height, and are covered with evergreen forests, that are probably coeval with the soil that nourishes them. This high land is split, at intervals of about a quarter of a mile, by deep gullies, down which flow streams of excellent water into the bay. These