

afterwards paid a visit to the ships, and received a number of presents.

One of these people, who had two wives, between whom some dispute or alteration took place, with his knife cut one of them several times across the forehead, and the other across the arm. To this severe chastisement they both appeared to submit without a murmur at his conduct; and the man did not altogether approve of the sympathy which the English manifested on the occasion; but seemed to act as under the conviction that his conduct was most reasonable and proper.

Captain Parry and Captain Lyon purchased each of them a sledge and dogs, which they often made use of during the winter. The dogs soon became familiarized to their new masters, and remained on board the ships. The Esquimaux could not bear the idea of the dogs being killed, and would not part with them until assured that they should be kept alive.

On the 8th of December two of the dogs belonging to the ships set off in pursuit of a wolf, but one of them (a terrier) was killed and eaten by the wolf. It was a matter of doubt whether these dogs had not mistaken the wolf for the Esquimaux dogs.

The Christmas of this year was kept as a festival. An additional allowance of provisions was issued, among which was a piece of beef which had been killed on board the *Nautilus* in the month of June 1821.

In the months of December and January the Esquimaux had spread themselves widely around the space occupied by the ships, in order as was supposed to have greater opportunities of fishing. They departed from their habitations in so quiet and peaceable a manner, that their removal had sometimes taken place for several days previous to the people on board the ships having any intimation of their having left the neighbourhood.

At this time great numbers of the Esquimaux were labour-