

VOYAGE  
OF  
CAPTAINS PORTLOCK  
AND  
DIXON,  
TO  
KING GEORGE'S SOUND,  
*Australia*  
AND  
ROUND THE WORLD.

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# V O Y A G E

TO

## KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Several voyages were undertaken from Canton and Bombay to Nootka Sound, the American mart for peltry, at an early period after the discovery of that coast; and in May 1785, some English merchants entered into a commercial partnership, under the title of the King George's Sound Company, for carrying on a fur trade from the western coast of America to China.

Having obtained licences from the South Sea and East India Companies, they purchased two ships, one of three hundred and twenty, and the other of two hundred tons burthen, and gave the command of the larger vessel, which was named the King George, to Mr. Nathaniel Portlock; and of the other, called the Queen Charlotte, to Mr. George Dixon. Both those gentlemen had sailed with Captain Cook, and were therefore deemed most proper to conduct in this adventure, which required no common knowledge and experience. The merchants were all men of competent abilities, and Mr. Evans and Mr. Woodcock, two pupils, from the mathematical school in Christ's Hospital, were engaged as draughtsmen.

Having got most of their stores on board, they proceeded down the coast, and James

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Gravesend, on the 29th of August; and soon after reached Margate Roads.

Contrary winds detained them for some days; but at last they reached Guernsey on the 20th of September, where they took their spirits and wine on board.

On the 25th they unmoored, and after encountering a heavy gale, they proceeded without any memorable occurrence, and arrived safe at St. Jago on the 24th of October, where they supplied themselves with water and various refreshments.

Having completed this business, they proposed sailing the first opportunity; and accordingly, on the 29th, they weighed and pursued their voyage.

St. Jago is generally mountainous, but appears to be a very fine island. The valleys are fertile, and there is much land, which seems fit for producing sugar cane. They raise cotton. Some of the natives appear to be industrious, but are exceedingly oppressed by the Portuguese soldiers, who exact an exorbitant toll from the unhappy countrymen who bring their commodities to market. On the whole, the refreshments which St. Jago supplies, make it a very eligible station for these vessels to touch at, which are employed in the Southern Whale Fishery.

From the time they left St. Jago, to the 15th of November, nothing particular occurred, when David Gillmour, a boy about ten years old, fell overboard, and not being able to swim, dropt astern, when every effort

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## Portlock and Dixon. 5

to save him would have been uselefs, had not Providence enabled him to keep above water till the boat picked him up, after he had been about ten minuetts in the water. When got on board, he was almost dead with fright and fatigue. On the 4th of January, they came to anchor at Falkland Islands, where they found a tolerable good harbour, and other conveniences for watering, with a sandy bottom in twelve fathoms water. At this place all hands had leave given them to go on shore, with a double allowance of brandy, and some fresh pork killed for the occasion. Some of them made excursions into various parts of the country, and discovered the ruins of a town, with some garden grounds around, where they found several sorts of vegetables, such as horse-raddish, shalots, a few small potatoes, and some celery, which was in a degenerate state; they likewise saw a hog, but he was so wild they could not catch him.

Having completely furnished themselves with every necessary that could be procured at Falkland Islands, on the 23d of January, with a fine southerly breeze, weighed anchor and came to sail. On the 27th they doubled the east point of Staten's Land. From this time to the 7th of May, they experienced a greate deal of bad weather. In rounding Cape Horn, and being now in the latitude of 20 deg. 1 min. south, and 134 deg. 11 min. longitude, they expected to have fallen in with the Islands of Los Majos, from the

situation they are laid down in; but unfortunately they could find no such islands in that track. Their people being many of them in a sickly condition, obliged them to make away as fast as possible to Owhyhee, the principal of the Sandwich Islands, where they arrived on the 24th; when a number of the natives came off in their canoes, and brought with them some small hogs and a few plantains, which were bought for beads and small pieces of iron. The Indians traded with cheerfulness, and did not shew any disposition to act dishonestly. After disposing of every thing they had to sell, and viewing the ship all round, they returned to the shore perfectly well satisfied.

As Karakakooa Bay was the only harbour they knew of at Owhyhee, they determined to make it as soon as possible, which they expected to have done the next day, but were disappointed by contrary winds. In the night they observed a great number of fires all along the shore, and were inclined to think, were lighted in order to alarm the country. They observed a shyness in the natives as they approached Karakakooa, frequently enquiring after Captain King, and seemed by their behaviour, to think they were come to revenge the death of Captain Cook.

On 26th, an inferior chief came on board, who informed them that Tereoboo was king of Owhyhee, when Captain Cook was killed at that island; and that the present

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king's name was Maiha Maiha: he importuned Captain Portlock very strongly, to go on shore. On his declining that proposal, he told him that the king would pay him a visit the next day. Many canoes came along-side, and the people were very importunate to come on board: they behaved in a very daring insolent manner, and it was with difficulty they were prevailed on to quit the ship. They wished to suffer these inconveniences, rather than use violence, if it could possibly be helped; yet these appearances made them fearful of doing their business at Karakakooa with ease.

As soon as they had anchored, they were immediately surrounded with amazing numbers of the natives, who grew very troublesome, constantly crawling up the cable and the ship's side. During this time, no chief who had any command of the people, made his appearance. In the course of the afternoon they purchased a number of fine hogs, and a good quantity of salt, with plantains, potatoes, and taro, which last was the best they had ever seen. Bread fruit was scarce, and what they got was not in a perfect state, which made them conclude it was not in proper season.

At night fires were lighted all round the bay, and the people on shore were in constant motion. Several canoes continued near the ship, and about midnight one of the natives brought off a lighted torch, seemingly with an intention of setting fire to the

vessel: on their driving him away, he paddled to the Queen Charlotte; but they being equally prepared, he made his way to shore again. Next day they were visited by great multitudes of the natives; but still no chiefs made their appearance: and the people grew so insolent and daring that they were under the necessity of placing sentinels with cutlasses to prevent their boarding them. This unexpected reception convinced them, that nothing could be done on shore but with a very strong guard, and taking a step of that nature might be productive of fatal consequences, which determined them to leave Karakaoa as soon as possible.

At nine o'clock Captain Portlock gave orders to unmoor; but the crowd of people was so great, that their boats could scarce pass to their buoys. In this situation, it became absolutely necessary to drive them away; and Captain Portlock was desirous of using some method that would frighten without hurting them; accordingly, after drawing out the shot, they fired six four pounders and six swivels; at the same time their colours were hoisted, and the ship tabooed, by hoisting a white flag at the maintop-galant masthead. This had the desired effect: for, immediately on their beginning to fire, the Indians made for shore with the utmost precipitation.

They now unmoored without molestation, and soon after began to warp out of the bay, until they were at the distance of three

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leagues from Karakakooa, where they were immediately surrounded by a great number of canoes, with plenty of hogs, and vegetables of various kinds; which were purchased, and the hogs salted for sea stock. This situation they found much more convenient for carrying on their business than the harbour; for here they had a fine free air, whereas in the bay it was extremely close and sultry.

Having yet no certainty of being able to water at these islands, they now proceeded to Whahoa, where they came to anchor in a good bay, which Captain Portlock named King George's Bay. Soon after their arrival, several canoes came along-side with coconuts and plantains, in return for which they had small pieces of iron, and a few trinkets.

On the 2d of June, Captains Portlock and Dixon both went on shore, where they met with no opposition from the natives; but on the contrary, they were received with marks of kindness, and every question answered with readiness and pleasure. On enquiry for water, they were conducted to a kind of basin formed by the rocks, about fifty yards from the place where they landed; but the quantity so small, that it would not even afford a temporary supply. On this they enquired for more, but found none to be had but at a considerable distance to the west-ward. After making the Indians some trifling pre-

sents, they returned to their boats, and rowed to the northward, close to a reef which appeared to run quit across the bay, about a quarter of a mile distance from the beach. Having proceeded nearly a mile in this direction, a small opening in the reef presented itself, for which they steered; and soon came to an anchor over a bottom of fine sand. They landed amidst a great number of the inhabitants, who all behaved with great order, and never attempted to approach nearer than they desired. They informed them there was no water near their landing place, but plenty further down along the shore; and one of the natives undertook to be their guide. However, their progress was soon impeded by a little salt-water river that has a communication with King George's Bay. Under these circumstances, they found they could not water here without an infinite deal of trouble, besides the danger of losing their casks, and getting the boat dashed to pieces against the rocks; they therefore determined to give up the idea, and sent two boats, the first opportunity, to examine the western part of the bay for a good landing place and convenient watering.

They returned on board, and found a pretty brisk trade carrying on for hogs, sugar-cane, and vegetables; the captain having left orders for every thing that was brought to be purchased. Early the 3d of June, Mr. Hayward and Mr. White, in a boat from each ship, were dispatched to examine the west

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## Portlock and Dixon. 11

part of the bay for a landing place and fresh water; they were likewise ordered to land, and make an excursion to that part of the island, as there appeared, from the ship, to be a fine deep bay in that situation. The natives now began to bring them water very briskly, and some of their calabashes contained near ten gallons; for one of these they gave a tenpenny nail, which was much cheaper than they could possibly procure the water themselves, allowing for the damage the boat would sustain and the presents they would have been under the necessity of making on shore to the chiefs.

The weather being now fine, all the ailing people were sent on shore, under the care of the surgeon of the King George; and as the natives had behaved, to this time in a quiet inoffensive manner, there was no danger of their being molested. No chiefs of consequence had, as yet, paid them a visit; inferior ones, indeed, came on board without scruple. Among the rest they had a daily visit from an old priest, who always brought, by way of present, a small pig, and a branch of the cocoa-nut tree. From him they learned, that their present king's name was Taheeterre; and that he was king of Morotoe and Mowee. The old man informed them that his residence was in a bay round the west point, and importuned them very much to bring the ships there, as that place, he said, afforded plenty of fine hogs and vegetables. But as the people now

brought them plenty of water, they determined to keep their present situation, it being, in many respects, a very eligible one.

In the afternoon the boats returned, and Mr. Hayward reported, that he landed in the west part of the bay, where he met with a pond of standing water; but it was very inconveniently situated, and could not be got at without difficulty. He afterwards walked up to a rising ground, from which he could perceive the land round King George's Bay to fall in, and form a deep bay. This, however, did not induce them to change their present situation.

The inhabitants now brought them water in such plenty, that, by noon this day, they had filled all their empty casks, having produced twenty-nine butts, eight hogheads, and three brandy pipes, which contained one hundred and thirty gallons each. As good water, in any quantity, may be procured at this island with the greatest facility, for small nails and buttons, it undoubtedly is the best and safest way of procuring it. Potatoes and taro they met with in plenty; but bread-fruit and yams scarcely any, which made them conclude they were not cultivated by the natives of Whahoa. Having completed their water, and procured such refreshments as the place afforded, they determined to make for Oneehow, without loss of time, in order to get a supply of yams, which that island produces in abundance. On the 5th they weighed, when their friend, the priest,

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came on board to take his leave, and brought a very good feathered cap, as a present for Captain Portlock from Taheteerre; in return he sent him two large towees and other articles of trifling value; they likewise gave the priest a light horseman's cap, and another to a young chief, who had been a constant visiter since their arrival, being desirous to shew any future navigator, that might touch there, that the place had recently been visited by British ships. They were highly delighted with their presents, and after many professions of friendship, they took their leave and went on shore.

Early in the morning of the 7th of June they were off Atooi; the east side of the land rises gradually from the sea side till it terminates in hills, clothed to the summit with lofty trees, whose verdure has a beautiful appearance. The land next the shore affords a few bushes, but seems quite uncultivated, and destitute of inhabitants. After passing the south-east point, they found the land cultivated in general, and houses were scattered here and there all along shore to the westward. By noon they had several canoes about the ship, from whom they procured a few vegetables; but the surf ran so high on the beach, that the natives could not bring off any considerable quantities.

As they knew Atooi afforded plenty of fine hogs and other refreshments, they stood in for Wymoa Bay, where Captain Cook anchored the last voyage, but being disap-

pointed, they proceeded to Oneehow. No sooner were they moored than several canoes visited them, bringing yams, sweet-potatoes, and a few small pigs. Among the people who came in these canoes were several faces whom Captain Portlock remembered again, particularly an old priest in whose house a party of them took up their abode, when detained all night on shore by a heavy surf, and who treated them in a friendly manner.

Early on the 9th they were surrounded by canoes, who brought a plentiful supply of yams and sugar-cane. A chief, named Abbenooe, whom Captain Portlock knew when at this island before, paid them a visit, and immediately recognised his old acquaintance. Having appointed six persons to trade with the natives, the captain went on shore in search of the wells discovered in Cook's last voyage, accompanied by Abbenooe as a guide. Upon their landing, a number of the natives, who were assembled on the beach, retired to a considerable distance, and they walked to the wells without the least molestation.

After examining the wells, they made an excursion into the country, accompanied by Abbenooe and a few of the natives. The island appeared well cultivated, its principal production yams: there are, besides, sweet-potatoes, sugar-cane, and the sweet root called by the natives tee. A few trees are scattered here and there, but in little order or variety; some bore a kind of nut resembling

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a walnut ; another kind had blossoms of a beautiful pink colour. They also observed a third variety, with nuts growing on them like our horse chestnut. These nuts, they understood, were used by the natives as substitutes for candles, and they give a most excellent light. After having viewed every thing remarkable on this side the island, they repaired on board, accompanied by Abbenooe, and found a brisk trade carrying on with the natives.

By the 12th they had purchased near thirty hogs, weighing, on an average, about sixty pounds each ; the principal part of which were brought from Atooi : these they salted for sea store, as they got daily supplies sufficient for present consumption. By this time they had procured likewise ten tons of yams on board the King George, and about eight tons on board the Queen Charlotte. The health of both ships crews perfectly restored, and every necessary business completed, they now began to make preparation, for sea, as the season for commencing their operations on the American coast, was already begun. Accordingly, on the 13th of June, they unmoored, and got under sail ; standing out of the bay, which attained the name of Yam Bay, from the great quantity of yams they perceived there. As their visit to these islands was a very transient one, they had little opportunity of obtaining any information respecting the manners and customs of the natives.

Amongst the refreshments these islands abound with, the sweet root, or tee, which they met with in great abundance at Whahoa, deserves particular attention, as it served them to make very good beer; which, after two or three trials, they brought to perfection. The great utility of this root was not known in the last voyage, so that the method they made use of to brew it, may not be amiss in this place. The root was peeled very clean, cut into small pieces, and put into a clean kettle, and six of the large roots were found a sufficient quantity for twelve gallons of water. This was put on the fire at three o'clock in the afternoon, and after boiling an hour and a half, was put a way to cool. By the time the water was lukewarm, a gill of prepared yeast was added, and afterwards it was put into a cask. It generally began to work about midnight, and by nine o'clock the next morning it was excellent drink. They found it necessary to make use of yeast only once; the grounds fermented the liquor afterwards. This beer was constantly drank by such of the sailors as were afflicted with the scurvy, and they found great benefit from it; so that in addition to its being very useful as common drink, they found it a most excellent antiscorbutic.

They stood to the north north-west along the west side of Oneehow, which form several fine bays, that seem to afford good shelter and anchorage: soon after their

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worthy friend Abbenooc took his leave, and all the canoes left them; on which occasion they hoisted their colours and fired ten guns, by way of taking leave of this friendly little island; and from this time to 16th of July, was spent in their passage to the Coast of America, which was seen extending from north-east to west by north, distant from the nearest land about twelve leagues. On the 19th, they were greatly surpris'd to hear the report of a gun, which they answered; but it not being answered again they fired a second, when another was immediately fired from the shore. Soon after they perceived a boat rowing out towards the ships, on which they tacked and stood for shore, in order to meet her. By seven o'clock they got on board, and were found to be Russians. Having no one on board who understood their language, the information they got was but little; they found they came from Kodiak, and proceeded to Cook's River in boats. The harbour which they intended to make, the Russians informed them, was a very good one, and they offered to take a person in their boat to examine it. Their offer was accepted, and Mr. M'Leod was sent along with them to sound the entrance. The Russians left them about half past eight o'clock, and immediately afterwards they came to anchor in thirty-five fathoms water, over a bottom of coarse sand and shells. Early in the morning of the 20th, Mr. M'Leod returned and

informed them, that there was a safe passage into the harbour on either side of the small island at the entrance. After examining the spot, he landed on a beach, where the Russians had taken up their abode. It seems they only continue here during the summer season, as they had nothing more than tents covered over with canvases or skins. He observed but few sea-otter skins amongst them, and these appeared mostly green, as if they had been recently taken from the animal. The party consisted of twenty-five men: they had also a number of Indians along with them, who seem to be on the most friendly terms with the Russians; which inclined them to think they were not natives of that place, especially as Mr. MLeod could not perceive an Indian habitation near the Russian settlement. The Russian chief brought them a present of a quantity of fine salmon, sufficient to serve both ships for one day; for which they gave them some yams, with direction how to dress them; some beef, pork, and a few bottles of brandy. These people quite contrary to Russian custom, were particularly careful not to get intoxicated; but they had reason to think, it proceeded from a fear of being surprised by the Indians, for they observed them to be constantly on their guard, with their arms always ready; and that no man slept without a rifle-barrelled piece under his arm, and his cutlass, and a long knife by his side.

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Captain Portlock, early in the morning of the 21st, went on shore in search of a convenient place for wooding and watering the ships; both of which he found to his satisfaction, very convenient. None of the natives had yet made their appearance; but as the Russians were constantly on their guard, for fear of being surpris'd by the Americans, they judg'd it prudent to be the same; and accordingly sent a chest with arms along with the parties on shore. Whilst they were hauling the seine, the Russian chief paid them a visit, and inform'd them that near his residence plenty of fish might be caught; they accordingly took the seine thither, and in several hauls caught about thirty salmon, and a few flat fish. This indifferent success, as their friend the Russian inform'd them, was owing to its being then low water. However, he observ'd that if they would leave the seine all night, and a man along with it, they would have plenty of fish the next morning. They embraced the offer with pleasure, and left one of the sailors, who had some trifling knowledge of the Russian language. The Russian settlement was situated on a pleasant piece of flat ground, about three miles in length, and about two hundred yards over, bound by a good sandy beach on one side, and a small lake of fresh water, which empties into the sea, on the other: in this lake they catch plenty of fine salmon: the beach terminates at each end in high points of land which form a snug

bay where small craft might lie with great safety.

At seven o'clock on the 22d, the whale-boat was sent on shore to the Russian settlement, to learn what success they had had with the seine; the boat returned about nine o'clock, deeply laden with fine salmon. After this, they weighed and stood farther up Cook's River, but with faint hopes of success, being apprehensive the Russians had driven the Indians away from the place. Soon after they anchored, and two small canoes came off from the shore, and went along-side the Queen Charlotte: they had nothing to barter, except a few dried salmon, which Captain Dixon purchased for beads, and also made them a few presents, in order to convince them that their intentions were friendly, and that they wished to trade with them in a peaceable manner. They seemed to comprehend Captain Dixon's meaning, and promised to bring furs the following day. About seven o'clock the next day, they had the satisfaction of seeing two large, and several small canoes pushing off from the shore. When at some distance, they joined in a song, which was continued for a considerable length of time, and afterwards came along-side, extending their arms, as a token of their pacific intentions, and many of them held up green plants, probably for the same motive: most of them had their faces daubed with red ochre and black lead, which had a very disgusting appear-

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ance; their noses and ears were in general ornamented with small blue beads or teeth, and they had a slit cut in the under lip, in a line parallel with the mouth, which was adorned in a similar manner.

They procured from this party near twenty sea otter skins, and a few cloaks of the earless marmot skins, neatly sewed together; they traded in a fair and open manner, and were very importunate with them to go on shore. They entreated one of them, who appeared to be a chief, to go on board, which he declined, unless they would let a sailor go in the canoe as a hostage; but whilst they were talking to him, another of his companions ventured on board, and presently afterwards the chief and several others, followed his example; they then sent one of their people into the canoe. After staying some time on board, and gratifying their curiosity with looking at the vessel, they left them and went on shore, seemingly well satisfied with their reception.

On the 30th they were visited by several canoes, from whom they purchased some good sea otter skins, together with several marmot cloaks, racoons, and foxes; they also brought plenty of fresh salmon, which was bartered for beads and buttons. Their traffic for some days continued in the same state, and the behaviour of the natives was very quiet and peaceable; however, according to Indian custom, they made no scruple of thieving, and some of them, that were on

board the King George, gave a specimen of their talents in that line, by stealing the hooks from a block strap, and a grindstone handle, which being made of iron, was no doubt a prize. They did not, however think it prudent to use violence with them upon these trifling depredations, but contented themselves by giving a better look out for the future.

August the 5th, in the morning, one large canoe and several small ones came alongside, bringing four good sea-otter skins, a few martins, racoons, and foxes, and plenty of fine salmon. The large canoe had been absent two days to trade for furs in various parts of the river, and the people now gave them to understand, that the adjoining country was entirely drained of furs, and that they could not procure any more.

In consequence of this information, they therefore determined to quit Cook's River the first opportunity, and proceed to Prince William's Sound, where they expected a good supply of these valuable furs.

The ships now left Cook's River, and from the 10th of August to the 23d of September, were kept in beating about the coast without being able to get into any harbour. When they were off King George's Sound this day, they perceived a canoe coming off from shore; they shortened sail and brought to, for her to come up. She had two Indians in her, but neither of them could be prevailed upon to go on board. They had

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some fish which were bought, and a few trifling presents were made them; after which they left the ship

From this to the 28th, they were kept beating off and on, trying to get into King George's Sound, without effect, when they were obliged finally to bear away for Sandwich Islands.

On the 16th of November they arrived off Owhyhee, where several canoes came off to them with a few small fish. When night arrived, they perceived fires lighted in different parts of the country. The next morning, being not more than four miles from shore, a number of canoes were prepared to follow them. The adjacent country is very pleasant, and there appeared several villages situated amidst fine groves of cocoa-nut trees. As they run along the shore, the natives of both sexes were assembled on the beach in great numbers, waving pieces of white cloth as a token of peace and friendship. They presently came off with the different productions of the island, such as hogs, bread-fruit, taro, cocoa-nuts, plantains, fowls, and geese of a wild species, with plenty of salt. Their trade went so briskly forward, that in a very short time they purchased hogs sufficient to fill seven tierces, besides great numbers of a smaller sort for present use, and near two tons of vegetables. The Indians all the time traded very fairly; but some of the spectators, of whom they had great numbers of both sexes, shewed their usual propensity to thiev-

ing. When the trade was over, the natives intreated them to stay near the land, and in the morning they would bring plenty of fine hogs; and they did not forget their promise.

On the 19th of November, the captain consulted respecting their future proceedings, having now pretty well drained Owhyhee, by purchasing all the trade they had brought. The ships were very light, from having such a quantity of water expended, and their rigging stood much in need of repairing and overhauling; so that they concluded it best to quit their present situation, and proceed for King George's Bay, in Whahoa, where they could lie well sheltered from the prevailing winds, and do every thing necessary both for the hulls and rigging of the ships. In their passage from Owhyhee to Whahoa, a little before dark, on the 19th of November, they saw a canoe to the south-west, making after them, with a small mat up for a sail, and paddling very hard. On this they brought to, and picked her up. There were four men in the canoe, besides a quantity of provisions. It seems they belonged to the Island of Mowee, and on the ships standing in for the east point of it, had put off with their little cargo, hoping to make a good market of it; but upon the ships bearing away from the island, having a strong wind against them, they could not reach the shore, and, therefore, they bore away after them, and set their little sail. Their canoe when they came along-side, was almost full of water, and

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themselves so much spent with fatigue, that they were obliged to help them up the ship's side. All their things were got into the ship, the canoe hauled in upon deck, and every method in their power made use of to recover them, which had the wished-for good effect; and never were men more grateful than these poor Indians, for the little favours they were so happy in shewing them.

On the 23d being of Mowee, and it being nearly calm, the Indians that they picked up at sea, took this opportunity of going on shore. They endeavoured to prevail on them to stay till next morning, that they might have an opportunity of standing close in shore, when they might have gone with greater safety; but they chose to go this time, and made light of the distance, though not less than five leagues. These poor fellow did not go away empty-handed, for besides the presents they had from the captain, almost every person on board gave them some little token of friendship, so that their misfortune turned out to great advantage.

On the 30th, they anchored in King George's Bay. A few canoes came alongside immediately afterwards, but brought little with them: they were given to understand, that water was wanted; but they informed them that both water and every thing else was tabooed by the king's order. Finding things in this situation, they gave to

a man, who appeared to be of the most consequence amongst them, a present for the king, and another for the old priest, requesting him, at the same time, to inform the king, that they were in want of water, and such refreshments as the island afforded, and, therefore, should be glad if he would immediately take off the taboo. Early the next morning, they had some canoes along-side, who brought them water and a few vegetables, notwithstanding the taboo. Presently their old friend the priest paid them a visit, and came according to custom, in a large double canoe, decorated with branches of the cocoa-nut tree. After paddling round the ship with great solemnity, and running down every small canoe that came in his way, he came along-side; but before he entered the ship he enquired for Captain Portlock, on whose appearance he handed up a small pig, as a token of peace and friendship. This has been observed to be the usual practise at all these islands. The old man informed them that the king, who had just arrived in the bay with a large fleet of canoes, would be on board to pay them a visit, and upon his returning again on shore, the taboo would be taken off, and the natives at liberty to bring them every thing the island afforded. They made him a present, and likewise gave him one for the king, which they desired he would carry on shore and deliver with his own hand. The priest left them, and returned soon after in his own canoe,

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accompanied by many others, both large and small; in a very large canoe, paddled by sixteen stout men, was the king himself, attended by many of the principal chiefs. When his canoe came near the ship, all the rest made room for his majesty, who, after paddling three times round the ship with great state, entered on board without the least appearance of fear, and would not suffer any of his attendants to follow him, till he had got permission for their admittance, which was given to eight or ten principal chiefs. The king brought them a few hogs, and some vegetables, by way of a present, for which he received a satisfactory compensation. Many of the chiefs likewise brought trifling presents, for which they received suitable returns.

The king, whose name is Taheeterre, remained on board the greatest part of the day, and gave the natives directions to bring them plenty of water, and every thing else the island afforded: towards evening he returned on shore, perfectly satisfied with his reception, and the presents that were made him. They soon began to feel the good effects of Taheeterre's visit, the natives now no longer under the influence of the taboo, brought them plenty of water, and they procured a good supply of hogs and vegetables, so that a party was employed in salting pork for sea-store.

On the 3d of December, Taheeterre paid them another visit in much the same man-

ner as before ; great numbers of canoes were about the ships, and multitudes of both sexes playing in the water, notwithstanding their distance from the shore, which was not less than two-miles.

On the 4th, they received another visit from his majesty, and, in addition to his usual present, he brought a large quantity of fine mullet, which he told them were caught in a small lake at the head of the bay. He frequently eat with them, but could never be persuaded to taste either wine or spirits ; nor did he even use the yava, but always drank water. He seemed greatly delighted with the attention paid him ; indeed, his visits were very acceptable, for he not only encouraged the natives to bring them freely water and other necessaries, but at the same time kept them in good order. This afternoon their water was completed, having in the space of three days, filled forty butts, besides a number of puncheons and brandy pipes ; so eagerly did the natives pursue this profitable trade.

Numbers of sharks were caught, and after taking out their livers, they were given to the natives, who considered them as very acceptable presents ; as they eat the flesh, the skins serve for covers to their drum heads, and the teeth they fix in wooden instruments, which they use as knives.

The old priest continued his visits, sometimes going on shore, under pretence of paying a morning visit to his majesty ; but it

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was soon found his principal motive was to replenish his stock of yava, of which, as has already been observed, he consumed a great quantity. He now began to appear very restless and uneasy; on the captain's enquiring into the cause, he hinted that Taheterre and his principal warriors were meditating some mischief against the ships; and taking them upon deck, pointed to a large house on the top of a hill. This house, he assured them, was building for an Eatooa, or God's house, wherein they were going to make great offerings to their different eatooas, and to consult them on the event of an attack on the ships, which they were determined on, provided they met with encouragement from their oracles. He appeared quite displeased with the king's conduct on this occasion, and desired they would be constantly on their guard against him. Though this piece of information seemed rather improbable, yet they thought it prudent to be on their guard, to prevent a surprise; and at the same time ordered a constant watch to be kept on the cables, to prevent their being cut by the natives. They had observed the natives building this house a day or two before the priest pointed it out to them, and had seen people going up towards it, loaded probably, with offerings to their different deities.

As they had constantly treated the king and his attendants with great kindness, they could scarcely give any credit to the old

priest, although the hopes of possessing all the iron they had on board might, probably, tempt them to the attack. At any rate they determined to admit Taheeterre on board as usual, whenever he came, and to regulate their conduct by his behaviour.

Towards noon the next day, the king came off in a large double canoe, attended by a number of his principal chiefs, all of whom were admitted on board, and treated with the usual freedom; but they were well provided for an attack, had one been attempted. Taheeterre could not help observing their situation, and spoke of it to his attendants; notwithstanding which, he observed his usual manner. After being on board some time, he was very desirous to see the effects of their firearms, which Captain Portlock shewed him, discharging a pistol with ball at a hog that stood at some distance, and killed it on the spot. The king and his attendants were startled at the report of the pistol, but when they saw the hog lie dead, and the blood running from the wound, they were both surpris'd and terrified; and they had not the least doubt but this fatal effect of their firearms, made a deep impression on their feelings, and prevented them from making the attack. The king staid on board near two hours, and after receiving a small present, took his leave informing them at the same time, that he intended leaving the bay, and returning to his residence at Whyteetee, in the evening.

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Soon afterwards the old priest came on board, not in a large double canoe, as usual, but in a small old crazy one, that would scarcely carry him, and appeared as if he had come off by stealth. The moment the old man got upon deck, he began to tell them that the king was a great rascal, persisted in his former story, and begged them to watch him narrowly. After haranguing for a short time, he left them and went on board the Queen Charlotte, where he spent the remainder of the day. By this time their wooding business was completed, having purchased a quantity sufficient for at least six months consumption.

From this time not a single native came near the ships for two days, and their canoes were hauled out of sight; but they perceived great numbers about the house at the top of the hill. By day-light of the 17th, the old priest came on board, and seemed quite enraged at the king's recent conduct. He informed them, that the king and all his principal chiefs had been making offerings to their gods, and consulting them; but the gods were good for nothing, and that the king and his adherents were no better than villains, for intending to do them any mischief, after the many presents they had received from both ships. They thanked him for his intelligence, and told him they should be constantly on their guard.

For some time Captain Portlock had been importuned by a person who was employed

as a yava chewer, and a very fine young man, of the first consequence in the island, and a constant companion of the king's, to take them along with him to Atooi. But he never thought they were in earnest, till on the 17th, when the young chief, whose name was Paapaaa, came on board, and joined his entreaties with those of the yava chewer, in so pressing a manner, that he promised to take them on board, and they returned on shore to prepare themselves for the passage. The yava chewer, being now as it were a gentleman passenger, no longer considered himself as a servant, but took to drinking yava heartily, and laid in a plentiful stock of that root. Towards the evening this day, the natives was observed uncovering and pulling to pieces their new-built house on the hill, and, about eight o'clock, several large houses were on fire along the shore near the bay; but as no Indians were on board, they did not know whether by accident or design,

Next morning the old priest came on board, and upon enquiring the cause, he told them they were houses belonging to gods, whom the chiefs were displeased with, therefore, out of revenge, they had burned gods and houses together. The king paid them another visit, but he appeared somewhat shy. On the captain's taking notice of the red house on the top of the hill, he appeared a good deal confused, and waving the conversation, began to talk about his two countrymen

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who were going with them to Atooi. He seemed very much interested in Paapaaa's welfare, and particularly requested them to take care of him and treat him well; and if they stopped at Atooi, he begged that they would leave him under the care of Taaa, who it seems is brother to Taheetterre, and a relation of Paapaaa's. The captain likewise gave the king a present, on which he took his leave of them for the last time; and after taking a very affectionate leave of one of his countrymen, he quitted the ship and went on shore; the other canoes remaining along-side to dispose of their cargoes.

They now began to get every thing ready for sea. The old priest was yet on board; but towards noon, on the 20th of December, he took his leave, and Captain Portlock made him a present, with which he was highly pleased. He then went on board the Queen Charlotte, to take leave of Captain Dixon, and soon after left the ships, and with the other canoes paddled for shore.

They did not come to anchor again till the 25th, which was in Wymoa Bay. Soon after which several canoes came off and they enquired for the king and their old friend Abbenooe, who, they were informed, were with the principal chiefs at Apoonoo, a town in the north-east part of the island, where the king usually resides; but were told, that the king and his retinue would shortly

be down at Wymoa. The natives, in the mean time, supplied them with every thing they could wish for. The next day, Captain Portlock, attended by his two passengers, went on shore, with an intention of walking round the western point of the island, in hopes of finding a well-sheltered bay for the ships to ride in. On reaching the shore, he was received in a very friendly manner by a vast number of the inhabitants, and afterwards was joined by some people of consequence, who were of great service in keeping the natives at a distance, though they did not crowd round them with any mischievous intention; but on the contrary, to render them any little service in their power. After walking two or three miles along the shore, they sat down to take a little refreshment. During their repast, a chief named Tyaana, who they understood was brother to the king, joined them and pressed the captain very much to go back with him to Wymoa, and eat with him there. As he was very anxious to find out a good bay for the ships, he declined this friendly offer, but promised to call on him on his return; on which he took his leave with many professions of friendship, and they continued their walk along the shore.

Being disappointed in his search for a harbour, they began to think of returning back to the ship; but after walking four or five miles, they found it would be impracticable to reach Wymoa before night came

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on, and being not far from a comfortable house belonging to Abbenoee, determined them to take up their abode in it all night. They arrived at the house about sun-set, and one of Abbenoee's men, who had joined them in the course of the afternoon, gave directions for a hog and a dog to be immediately killed and dressed for their suppers, together with a large quantity of taro. The house was well lighted up with torches made of green rushes, and at eight o'clock, supper being ready, it was served up in great order. Their friend's man acted as master of the ceremonies, and served the provision to each person; and after the feast was over, he ordered the remainder to be put by for their use in the morning before they departed. Previous to their quitting the house, there were near one hundred women about it, mostly with children in their arms. They were anxious to know the captain's name which they pronounced Popote; and such of the infants as could speak, were taught to call on Popote. On this he distributed some trifling presents amongst them, to please them. Soon after the captain returned to the ship, where he found a brisk trade had been carrying on in his absence.

On the 25th, Tyaana came off in a large double canoe, and brought him a present of some hogs and vegetables, which was accepted, and a suitable return made. He informed them that the king and a number of the principal chiefs would be down in a day or

two; and in the mean time, they should have whatever the place produced. After many professions of friendship, Tyaana took his leave and went on shore.

On the 28th, they observed a great number of canoes come round the eastern point of the bay; and soon after their good friend Abbenooe came on board, but so much reduced, and so covered with a white scurf, from the immoderate use of the yava, that they scarcely knew him. He brought two canoes loaded with different kinds of provisions, as a present for the two ships. After staying a short time with Captain Portlock, he went on board the Queen Charlotte with the present he intended for Captain Dixon, and returning again in the evening, took up his lodgings with Captain Portlock. The next day Abbenooe went on shore, and presently afterwards returned in company with Taaao and most of the principal chiefs belonging to the island. His majesty brought a very handsome present, consisting of hogs, taro, cocoa-nuts, and plantains, together with cloths, mats, and several elegant feathered cloaks; all which he insisted on their receiving: they were accordingly got into the ship, and an ample return was made him. According to the ideas they had entertained, they found Abbenooe was a man highly esteemed by the king, who consulted him on every occasion. Taaao appeared to be about forty-five years of age, stout and well made, and seemed the best

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disposed man that they had met with among the islands. He offered Captain Portlock his friendship in the most earnest manner; and assured him he should be supplied with every thing this and the adjacent islands afforded. He requested Abbenooe to stay on board, in order to prevent any of the natives disputing with them. Accordingly they hung up a cot for him in the cabin, which pleased him so much, that he never slept out of it.

On the 31st, the king paid them another visit, accompanied by an elderly chief, whose name was Neeheowhooa, who, they understood, was uncle to the king, and a person of the first consequence. This old chief, it seems, in his time, had been one of the greatest warriors that Atooi, or any of the islands could boast of, and had been greatly instrumental in settling them under their present kings, Taheeterre and Taaao. His body was almost covered with scars, and he was quite a cripple; and to add to his distressed situation, he had entirely lost an eye, and the other was in a very weak state, occasioned by some wounds he had lately received in battle, and which was beyond their art to heal. Taaao appeared very unhappy upon account of his uncle's situation; and perhaps thinking they could perform wonders, begged of them to cure him. Captain Portlock recommended him to the care of the surgeon, who washed his wounds, applied dressings to them, and gave him

some fresh ones, which he was to make use of once a day. Neeheowhooa seemed perfectly to understand the surgeon's instructions, and promised to follow them in the most punctual manner.

The next morning, though fine, very few canoes made their appearance. Upon asking Abbenooe the reason, he informed them that it was occasioned by a tabooara being laid on by the king, which it seems is a kind of tax imposed upon the subjects by the king, and consists of a certain portion of their various produce. At Abbenooe's request, Captain Portlock accompanied him on shore to see the ceremony, which he could not but admire; great order and regularity were observed; men, women, and even children paid their contributions with cheerfulness and good-will. Some brought hogs, others taro, bread-fruit, and indeed every thing the island produced; all of which were placed in two separate heaps. Taaao and most of the principal chiefs attended, to see the tabooara was punctually complied with; and when it was finished, the whole was divided into two parcels, which the king informed Captain Portlock, was for the two ships, and desired him to send boats on shore to take them off. He was greatly pleased with the king's method of proceeding, and determined he should not be a loser by his liberality, though he happened to have nothing about him which he thought a suitable return for so noble a

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present, the magnitude of which astonished him.

Next day, the weather being tolerably fine, they sent the long-boat on shore for more provisions, and Captain Portlock, accompanied by his friend, followed in the whale-boat. They landed abreast of the village of Wymoa, and whilst the people were getting the hogs, &c. in the long-boat, walked two or three miles up a valley, which leads from Wymoa towards the mountains: this valley abounds with taro, which is planted, in trenches that contain about six inches depth of water. The taro grounds are divided, at convenient distances, by raised foot-paths, which, as well as trenches, are made of stone in a very regular manner, and must have cost the natives an infinite deal of time and trouble.

In the afternoon of the 4th of January, they caught a female shark, so large that it was obliged to be hoisted out of the water by the tackle; it measured thirteen feet and a half in length, eight and a half in circumference, and the liver six feet; its mouth was so large that it admitted the head of a puncheon with ease. On its being opened, there were found forty-eight young ones in her, each about eight inches long; two pintre turtles, weighing each sixty pounds, beside severals small pigs, and a large quantity of bones. The liver was kept for oil, and the fish given to the natives, who considered it an inestimable treasure. Taaao

paid them another visit, which he informed Captain Portlock was his farewell visit, as he intended to return to Apoonoo, but that he should leave Abbenooc on board, who was to accompany them down to Oneehow, which island and its produce, he pressed the captain to accept of as a present, and desired Abbenooc to see that the natives supplied them with plenty of every thing, without taking any thing for it in return: he was this time accompanied by Taaevce, his eldest son, a very fine boy about twelve years old. Captain Portlock, after expressing himself in a suitable manner, for the magnitude of the present made him, had much to do to get leave for the people of Oneehow to have something given them for their goods: but after some little altercation, he got leave for them to be paid for digging and bringing of the yams. After this affair was settled to mutual satisfaction, the captain made the king and his attendants such presents as he thought suitable to the generosity of his visitors.

Amongst the people of consequence, who attended Taaao on his farewell visit, was his uncle Neehowhooa; his wounds was getting better, and he seemed quit at a loss how to express his gratitude and thankfulness: he begged permission, whilst there, to come on board every day to have them dressed, and seemed to think they would soon be healed. After attending his nephew on shore, he returned with a large double

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canoe full of hogs, for a present to the surgeon and captain, as a token of his gratitude.

On the 7th, they weighed and made sail for Oneehow, where they came to anchor in Yam bay. The captain, accompanied by Abbenooe, took a walk on shore, where he found great part of the country poorly cultivated. Upon enquiring the reason, Abbenooe told him, since they took in their stock of yams, the people had in a great measure neglected the island; barely planting enough for their own use: and that some had entirely left the island, and taken up their future residence at Atooi.

On the 20th, several of the people had leave to go on shore, all of whom returned except three, who were in a very poor state of health, and whom the captain thought of letting remain a few days on shore, for the benefit of their health. Abbenooe had provided them a comfortable house, and ordered them to be supplied by the natives with every refreshment they could get. Soon after, a heavy gale coming on, they were under the necessity of cutting their cables, and running out of the bay, being obliged to leave the three invalids on shore. Abbenooe and several Indians were on board at that time, and went to sea with them. From the 21st to the 27th, they were kept beating off and on, about Oneehow and Atooi; such a heavy sea running that no

canoe could come off to them, till this day, when a few ventured off from Yam Bay; and the three invalids, who had been kindly treated by the natives, were got on board.

The weather still continuing very stormy, they were under the necessity of returning to Wymoa Bay, where the people had leave again to go on shore; Abbenooc at the same time attending them, to prevent any quarrels between the natives and them; and upon their returning, the captain found not so much as a theft had been attempted, but that every luxury the island produced had been given them.

This day, at Captain Portlock's request, two chiefs, that were on board from Wymoa, exercised with their spears. The dexterity and astonishing expertness shewn by them, wonderfully surpris'd every one on board. One of them, whose name was Namaa-te'erae' that is blind of one eye, was much respected, and his company courted by all the principal men of the island. The loss of his eye he met with in battle, by a stone stung from a sling; but this accident did not prevent him from being a most expert warrior. He took his stand about three or four yards from the cabin door, unarmed; the other person stood about eight or ten yards from him, provided with five spears. Upon the signal being given for commencing the action, a spear was thrown with the utmost force at Namaate'erae, which he avoided by a motion of the body, and

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caught it as it passed him, by the middle. With this spear, he parried the rest without the least apparent concern. He then returned the spears to his adversary, and armed himself with a pahooa. They were again thrown at him, and again parried with the same ease. One of the spears struck a considerable way into the bulk-head of the cabin, and the barbed part was broke off in endeavouring to get it out. The remarkable coolness he shewed, at the time the spears were cast at him, proved at once his courage and expertness. All who were spectators of the fight, shuddered at the danger he was exposed to, and were astonished to see with what ease he parried the missile weapons.

This day the captain and Abbenooe being on shore, the captain observed in the valley of Wymoa, a string of four or five houses tolerably large, in very good order, without inhabitants. On asking the reason of their being tabooed, he was informed that they were houses built for the king, whenever he honoured Wymoa with a visit, and that no person whatever was allowed the use of them in his absence. Abbenooe likewise informed him, that the king had given him directions to build him a house on a clear spot just to the westward of these houses, and that he brought him to that place for him to point out a situation to his own liking. For some time he refused accepting the favour; but upon his friend's earnest entreaty, he at last consented to

gratify his generosity; and no sooner was his consent made known, than workmen were immediately employed. Some ran to fetch wood from the country, others a long kind of grass to thatch it with, all of which was executed with the utmost dispatch and pleasure, delighted with the idea of having their friend Popote amongst them. Near the spot fixed on, was a large flat stone, on which the captain etched the initials of his name, the country he served, and the year of our Lord, which he explained to them as well as he could; and as soon as they understood the meaning of it, they were much pleased, and the stone was ordered to be placed in the centre of the house.

The captain having given directions about the plan, and every thing being settled to general satisfaction, respecting the building, they proceeded up the valley, attended by a great number of the natives, both young and old, who behaved with the greatest hospitality and friendship, pressing him to go into every house he came to, and partake of the best fare in their power to give; and numbers of the women bringing him their children to *hone*—that is, salute them by touching noses; his compliance with which gave them singular pleasure. He was pleased to see so much happiness in the faces of hundreds of Indians, whom they had formerly so much reason to think were a treacherous people. This excursion gave him a fresh opportunity of observing the amazing ingenui-

ty and industry of their taro; the best part of the river is made of bales, and to are in general dammed in, of the banks. When the winter season rents from the taro beds; the rivers descend and the water and sugar-cane

Of the taro they frequently call *poe*, and the Indians, that the captain, death, when which was moderate quantity has seen Abb at a meal, be

After gratifying plantations, he a large house the west side or three miles this house very with a new inside of the doc

ty and industry of the natives, in laying out their taro and sugar-cane grounds, the greatest part of which are made upon the banks of the river, with exceeding good causeways made of banks of earth, leading up the valley, and to each plantation. The taro beds are in general about a quarter of a mile over, dammed in, and they have a place in one part of the bank, which serves as a gateway. When the rains commence, which is in the winter season, the river swells with the torrents from the mountains, and overflows their taro beds; and when the rains are over, and the rivers decrease, the dams are stopped up, and the water kept in to nourish the taro and sugar-cane.

Of the taro, which grows to a great size, they frequently make a pudding, which they call poe, and keep till it becomes sour. The Indians, that were a little while at sea with the captain, almost fretted themselves to death, when their stock of poe was gone; which was very soon done, from the immoderate quantity they eat of it. The captain has seen Abbenooe eat near two quarts of it at a meal, besides a quantity of fish or pork.

After gratifying his curiosity amongst the plantations, his friend accompanied him to a large house, situated under the hills on the west side of the valley, and about two or three miles from the sea beach: he found this house very large, commodious, and clean, with a new mat on the floor. On the left side of the door was a wooden image, of a

tolerable large size, seated in a chair; which nearly resembles one of our arm chairs. There was a grass plat all round the image, and a small railing made of wood: besides the chairs were several to-es, and many other small articles. Abbenoee informed him, that this house had been built with the to-es he had given him upon his first calling at Oneehow: and that the other articles were presents that he had made him at different times: and that the image was in commemoration that he had been amongst them. Few people were admitted into this house. Amongst other articles in it, were several drums, one in particular was very large; the head of which, was made of the skin of the large shark already mentioned: and he was told these drums were dedicated to their gods. They had some refreshments, such as pork, salted fish, taro, plantains, and cocoa-nuts; and then returned to the beach: the long-boat being in shore, to take off some provisions of different kinds, that were collected by a taboāra, or general tax, laid on the natives by the king. Captain Portlock says, it is not in his power, to give the praise that is due to this people, from the king to the towtow: their attention and unwearied industry, in supplying them with every thing in their power, was beyond example: their hospitality and generosity were unbounded, and their eagerness to do acts of kindness was amazing. He seems to hope that, by the help of their own ingenuity, they will

be enabled to use these methods of these articles to the greater perfection. On the 10th he attended a conference appeared v. intercourse and the people a few hours. Queen C. From this experience were driven anchor in consequence been very good a great deal pressed Captain him on board had collected articles, which a very old but Paoare who rules and principal the old went to his consisting various things given him. his treasure caution to used; when

be enabled, from their observations upon our methods of sailing, building &c. to bring these articles, among themselves, to much greater perfection than they are at present.

On the 8th, the king arrived in the bay, attended as usual: he came on board, and appeared very well pleased with the friendly intercourse that subsisted between his subjects and the people. The king staid on board a few hours, and then went on board the Queen Charlotte, to see Captain Dixon. From this time, to the 1st of March, they experienced a great deal of bad weather, and were driven out to sea; and this day came to anchor in Wymoa Bay. A chief of some consequence, named Nohomitehitee, who had been very often on board, and rendered them a great deal of service in procuring provisions, pressed Captain Portlock very much to take him on board. He informed the captain he had collected a great number of little articles, which he made a present of to his father, a very old man, almost worn out with age: but Paoareare, one of the king's messengers, who rules with unbounded sway, when the king and principal chiefs are from the island knowing the old man was possessed of these things, went to him and demanded all his treasure, consisting of a few to-es, beads, rings and various trifling articles, which his son had given him. The old man did not produce his treasure, which he had taken the precaution to secrete, till extreme force was used; when this vile representative of a be-

nevolent monarch, as is too often the case in other countries, took the whole from the decrepid and unfortunate possessor. Nohomitehitee landed with his canoe, just as his father was plundered, but did not interfere; perhaps not for want of courage, but dreading to lay hands on a messenger of the king, who are held in great esteem. Nohomitehitee being taking on board, according to his request, in a few days, being tired of living on salt provisions, left them, and they had no opportunity, before they left the islands, to enquire what was done in his father's affair.

From this time, to the 3d of March, was employed in getting ready for sea; and leaving for the second time these friendly islands, made the best of their way for the coast of America, where they arrived on the 24th of April, without meeting with any very remarkable occurrence; they looked for the Islands of St. Maria la Corta, laid down from some old charts, but found no such place, having run directly over the spot where they were said to be.

Upon coming to anchor at Montague Island, they were visited by five canoes, and were rather surpris'd to find that the natives had not the skin of any animal amongst them; but they possessed many beads of various colours, which they seem'd to put a great value on. These people frequently repeated the word Nootka, pointing at the same time up the Sound. Never having, either at this place

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or in Cook's River, heard the natives make use of the word before, they were induced to think they had been taught the word by some visitors, who had recently been at Nootka; and they were soon convinced that there had lately been some people trading for sea-otter skins, they were given to understand, that all they had been able to get, were sold to a Thomas Molloy, who, they understood, had left the Sound. This piece of information, however incorrect it might be, convinced them that they had very little to hope for from this place. However, they stood in for Prince William's Sound. Towards evening their visitors left them, and paddled out of the bay, after stealing several fishing lines that were hanging over board. On the 25th, they got some water for present use, and some of the ship's company were sent on shore next day to gather shell-fish, the only refreshment this place was known to afford. The only space to walk in was along the beach, the adjacent country being entirely covered with snow. There were plenty of wild geese and ducks, but so shy, that they could not get within shot. In a walk Captain Portlock took along the beach, he saw the remains of two Indian huts, and a quantity of wood that had been cut down with edged tools; it was therefore concluded that the Russians had visited this place the last autumn.

No Indians coming near, they determined to leave the place; and accordingly, on the 29th they weighed, and sailed out of the bay; but the same evening were under the necessity of running in again, on account of contrary wind. But on the 2d of May, they weighed and steered up the Sound, a considerable way, when coming to an anchor, the long-boat and whale-boat, belonging to each ship, were made ready for a trading expedition farther up the Sound; and early in the morning of the 5th, set out under the command of Captain Dixon. In the meantime, Captain Portlock had all hands employed in cleaning and repairing the ships. On the 10th Captain Dixon returned, and gave the following account of his excursion.

“My intention, on setting out, was to make Hinchinbrooke Cove first, and from thence proceed to Snug Corner Cove, as I knew they were the most likely places to meet with inhabitants. Bad weather coming on, I put into a cove in Montagu Island; but in a short time, the weather clearing up, I proceeded round the north-east end of the island, into a large bay. Here I found some Indians on a hunting party, who gave me to understand that they belonged to Cape Hinchinbrooke. It being late in the evening, I came to an anchor for the night.

“As the Indians did not leave us when darkness set in, I ordered six hands to keep watch, and the remainder to have their arms ready. The Indians skulked about us till

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near two o'clock, waiting, no doubt, for an opportunity to cut the boats off; but finding us attentive to all their motions, they then left us. Early next morning I weighed and stood over for Cape Hinchinbrooke. At this place I found several Indians, and purchased a few sea-otter skins. The Indians frequently pointed to Snug Corner Cove, and endeavoured to make me understand a vessel lay there. Though this circumstance strongly excited my curiosity, and made me particularly anxious to know whether this piece of intelligence was true, yet the day being by this time far spent, I determined to keep my present situation during the night, as the weather was very unpromising. The Indians, whom I had traded with for furs, during the afternoon, were a different tribe from that I met with in the bay. Their behaviour was very daring and insolent, though they did not directly attack us; nor did they leave the boats till day-light next morning.

“ Early in the morning of the 7th, I set off for Snug Corner Cove; but the wind, during the whole day, being very light, I did not arrive in the cove till eleven o'clock at night. Contrary to my expectation, I found no vessel, neither did I perceive any of the inhabitants; notwithstanding which, I ordered the same strict watch to be kept as before, remembering, that the Discovery was boarded by the natives in this very cove, during Captain Cook's last voyage, in open

day. During the night none of the inhabitants came near us.

“ At day light in the morning of the 8th, two Indians came along-side in a canoe, and gave us to understand, that there was a ship at no great distance. On proceeding to the place, under the direction of some of the natives, I found her to be a snow, called the Nootka from Bengal, commanded by a Captain Meares, under English colours. I learned from Captain Meares, that he had sailed from Bengal in March 1786, and that he had touched at Oonalashka in August: from thence he proceeded to Cook's River, which he entered through Whitsun Bay. In this strait he met with a party of Russian settlers, who informed him, that the land to the east-ward of the strait, is called by them Kodiak, and that they had a settlement there: likewise, that two European vessels were then at anchor at Kodiak, and that they had lately seen two other ships in Cook's River. This intelligence induced him to steer for Prince William's Sound, where he arrived the latter end of September. He had wintered in the creek, where I now found him; and his vessel was still fast in the ice. Many of the crew were dead of the scurvy; and the remainder part were in so feeble a state, at one time, that Captain Meares himself, was the only person on board able to walk the deck. It gave him very great pleasure to find two vessels so near him, who could in some measure assist him in his

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distress; and I had no less satisfaction in assuring him, that he should be furnished with every necessary we could possibly spare.

“I left the Nookta, in the morning of the 9th, and weighed and stood down for our ships, being now convinced that there was no prospect of my meeting with any furs of consequence. Towards noon it grew nearly calm, and the whale-boats were obliged to take the long boat in tow: whilst we were proceeding in this manner across the sound, some canoes joined us; and one of the Indians had a few sea-otter skins, which he offered to sell. Happening to cast his eyes on a frying-pan, he requested to have it in barter; accordingly it was offered him; but he absolutely refused to take it entire, and desired us to break off the handle, which he seemed to regard as a thing of inestimable value; and rejected the bottom part with contempt. Towards six o'clock, the wind refreshing, occasioned the boats to separate. The night was very stormy, and I did not get on board my own vessel, till four o'clock in the morning of the 10th: the King George's boats arrived nearly about the same time.”

They now found out, that the number of ships which had been on the coast, and the great price given for the skins, had made the value of their cargo much less than they expected. The only articles the natives would even look at, were green and red beads, and unwrought iron, in peices nearly two

feet long: they therefore ordered a tent to be erected on shore for the armourers, who were busily employed in working up iron into to-es, about eighteen inches or two feet long, these being articles the Indians are very fond of. Soon after Captain Meares arrived in his boat. This gentlemen gave them a melancholy account of his situation during the winter. They also learned from him, that on his arrival in the sound, he could not for a long time purchase a single skin, they being all disposed of to his consort the Sea-Otter, commanded by Mr. Tipping, who, as well as Captain Meares, was a lieutenant in the navy.

Both these ships had traded with unwrought iron and small transparent beads, of the same kind as they saw the natives have in Cook's Bay. Captain Meares informed them, that several other ships had been trading on the coast at different times, a circumstance that they had not the least idea of before they left England, and which had the appearance, at that time, of entirely ruining their project. They were therefore under the necessity of separating, that they might be able to explore the whole coast; and it was immediately determined, that Captain Dixon should make the best of his way to King George's Sound, and the King George should remain in and about Prince William's Sound: Captain Portlock likewise dispatched his long boat, on a trading expedition, to Cook's River, under the di-

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rection of Mr. Hayward, his third mate, and Mr. Hill, with six good and trusty men, in whom they could place entire confidence. Hinchinbrooke Cove was appointed as a place of rendezvous for the long-boat, and for her to lie there.

The Queen Charlotte having finished cleaning, breaming, and paying, on the 21st of June, she was hauled of the beach into her former station, in the afternoon, and completed their watering, having filled forty butts, two brandy pipes, and nineteen puncheons. At five o'clock, Captain Meares took his leave of them, after being furnished with various supplies and provisions and two good seamen, who volunteered their services to China, at which place he was to return them. Next day the long-boat set off for her expedition to Cook's River; the crew all in high spirits, and well fitted out for a six week's cruise.

On the 13th of July, they were visited by two large canoes, containing about forty natives, with a number of small canoes attending them: they brought only two very indifferent skins, and a few furs, which were purchased, and a present made the chief, whose name, they understood, was Sheenawaa. These people belonged to a very powerful tribe in the Sound: they were audacious thieves, and what was very remarkable, the little boys were furnished with small hooked sticks, for the purpose of picking pockets. Their visitors remained about the

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ship till about six o'clock, when they left them and went out of the harbour. At this time the Queen Charlotte's people were about two miles from the ships, on a fishing party, and the Indians immediately joined them. Being apprehensive of their pillaging the boat, Caprain Portlock kept a look out with his glass, and presently perceived a struggle betwixt the two parties; on this he immediately set off in an armed boat to their assistance. The Indians no sooner saw the boat, than they took to their paddles, and went off as fast as they were able. Upon joining the boat, they found the Indians had taken away all their fishing lines, and were just forcing their anchor out of the boat as they hove in sight. On enquiry, they found the people had no firearms in the boat, which was very unlucky, as even the sight of a musket will prevent these Indians from attempting any violence, so thoroughly have the Russians taught them, by experience, the fatal effect of firearms.

On the 14th, having every thing ready for sea, the Queen Charlotte shaped her course out of the sound, and the King George made for Hinchinbrooke Cove, where they arrived next day.

We shall now follow the King George till their arrival at China, at which place they met with Captain Dixon again; and then shall give an account of the proceedings in the Queen Charlotte, from the time of their separation to their arrival at China.



On the 18th, the Captain went in the whale-boat with an intention of surveying the harbour, but whilst engaged in this business he saw the ensign flying; this being the signal for canoes, he returned on board, and purchased a few good skins from the natives. As the articles he had to barter with were held in no great estimation he dispatched Mr. Cressleman, the second mate, with the whale-boat and yawl, on board the Nootka, to request of Captain Meares some articles of trade, which he could well spare.

The harbour affording very fine crabs and muscles, a number of the people were sent to procure some, and they returned in the evening with a good quantity of each. Several canoes came along-side with a trading party, who brought some very good sea-otter skins and a few indifferent ones. The weather being fine, all their operations on shore went briskly forward; one part were employed cutting wood, another sawing plank, and the carpenter, with his assistants, was employed in making a punt for the convenience of landing.

Two canoes visited them on the 22d, and brought a few good skins. They informed the captain that the adjacent country was called Tacklaccimute, and that it was inhabited by a tribe, the name of whose chief was Nootuck, and the name of another chief belonging to the same tribe was Corcha. Three canoes belonging to Nootuck's

tribe came to the ship next day, but brought nothing except a few halibuts,

On the 25th the whale-boat returned from the found; they had parted with the yawl just off the north point of the bay. The next day they had a very heavy gale of wind, and the yawl not making her appearance, it gave them great uneasiness, as her crew were not only exposed to the weather, but might probably be driven out of the found and all perish: neither could the whale-boat be sent to look for and assist them, without running a great risk of losing her crew likewise. However, the weather growing moderate on the 27th, the whale-boat was sent in search of the yawl, with proper refreshments for her crew, and at nine o'clock both boats came along side; the yawl's crew in a much better state than could be expected.

From this to the 30th, bad weather prevented any business from going forward on shore. During this interval only three canoes came along side, with cod and halibut sufficient to serve the ship's company one day, and a few middling sea-otter skins. The weather now growing moderate, the parties resumed their different occupations on shore.

On the 4th of June, Messrs. Cressleman and Bryant were sent, with the whale-boat and yawl on a trading expedition, up an opening between the harbour they lay in and Saug Corner Cove, by which means

they were likely to obtain part of the trade intended for the Nootka.

The weather being fine on the 6th, a party was sent to dig a piece of ground for a garden, on a small island situated in the entrance of the cove, and which was named Garden Island. After the ground was ready, a variety of hurtulan feeds were sown in it, besides oats and barley. The soil being tolerably good, it would be rather extraordinary if, among so great a variety, nothing should come to perfection.

In the evening the whale-boat and yawl returned from their expedition, with a few good skins, which they purchased of a chief, whose name was Sheenaawa, and who was conjectured to be the same person who paid them a visit at Montagu Island. The captain intended them for a longer trip; but it seems they unluckily got into a large flat bay, where the boats grounded, and, before they could extricate themselves from the shoals, the tide ebbed and left them dry for near two miles round. Sheenaawa and his tribe, which consisted of near two hundred men, saw their situation, and paid them a visit, most of them armed with knives and spears. The boats crews, at first, were greatly alarmed at their situation; but their fears rather subsided, when they found that plunder was what the Indians wanted: this they endeavoured to prevent, but at the same time found it impossible, without exposing the whole party to instant destruction. This

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plundering party carried off most of the trading articles, two muskets, two pistols, and some of the people's cloths; but what old Sheenaawa seemed to regard as a thing of inestimable value, was Mr. Cressleman's quadrant, which he seized, together with his ephemeris and requisite tables. It was at this time, that they purchased the skins just mentioned: Sheenaawa's people affecting to traffic, as a sort of introduction to their depredations.

Captain Portlock being at Garden Isle on the 9th, saw the Nootka turning in towards the port; on this, the whale-boat and yawl were immediately sent to her assistance; and in the afternoon she anchored just without the King George. Some Indians came into the bay next day, and appeared shy on seeing the Nootka, which, probably, arose from their having fired at some of the natives just before they left Sutherland's Cove, and wounded one of them. Captain Meares went on board the King George, to request assistance in repairing his vessel, which was readily complied with.

On the 11th, the long-boat returned from Cook's River, and had met with tolerable success. Messrs. Hayward and Hill assuring Captain Portlock, that much more business might be done in another trip. As soon as the boat was cleared, he ordered her to be fitted out with provisions, and an assortment of trade, for a second expedition.

Early next morning, the boat sailed again

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for Cook's River, with positive orders to return by the 20th of July.

For some time past the weather had, in general been very wet, which affected the health of the sailors very much; and many of them were ill of fevers and violent colds. The Nootka being ready for sailing, left them on the 19th Spruce beer, which was now in good order, was daily served out; and the sick people found great benefit from it. The surgeon and the invalids, took a walk on shore on the 20th, and gathered a good quantity of water cresses, which they found growing near the fresh water rivulets. The people caught plenty of flounders along side with hook and line; these, together with crabs, which were now very fine proved an excellent change from salt provisions. Some of them, in fishing for flounders, caught several cod and halibut; on this, the canoe was sent at some distance into the bay, to try for them, and they soon returned with a load of fine halibut and cod. This success induced them to send her out frequently with a fishing party, and they caught considerably more than what was sufficient for daily consumption, so that the remainder was salted for sea-store.

In the afternoon of the 22d. a party of Indians visited the ship, bringing a few good sea-otter skins; they pointed to the south-west, and gave them to understand that plenty of furs might be procured from that quarter: on this, Captain Portlock dispatched

the whale-boat and yawl on the 24th, on a trip to the south-west part of the sound, with provisions for a month, and a proper assortment for trade. Some of the people, who had leave go on shore, ascended the highest hills in the neighbourhood; on the side of which they found large quantities of snake root, and a variety of flowers in full bloom. In the evening, they observed two Indian boats and several canoes come into the bay. These landed on a sandy beach, about three miles distant from the ship; and early next morning came along side: the party consisted of about twenty-five persons. Their chief appeared to be a well-disposed man, rather low in stature, with a long beard; and seemed about sixty years of age.

The old man made Captain Portlock a present of a good skin, but had little to sell except a few salmon: he gave the captain to understand that his name was Taatucktellingnuk; that the country he came from was called Cheenecock, and situated in the south-west part of the sound. The whole of this party were very friendly and well disposed. The country, where Sheenaawa and his tribe take up their residence, is called Taaticlagmute: they it seems, are the most powerful tribe about the sound, and hated by all their neighbours, with whom they are continually at variance. Sheenaawa, whose rapacious disposition has already been noticed) whilst the Nootka wintered in Sutherland's Cove, sent frequent

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messages, intimating that he intended to come and cut them off; but very bad weather coming on immediately afterwards, probably, frustrated his design.

The party, who were daily sent out to fish for cod and halibut, had their hooks and lines often broken by large ground sharks: several of them were killed, but they were of no use, their livers yielding scarcely any oil. Taatucktellingmuke visited the ship on the 26th, and was particularly anxious to take one or two of the people with him on shore to spend the night, offering at the same time, to leave some of his people on board as hostages till their return. Captain Portlock complied with this singular request, and gave two of the people leave to accompany him on shore: he left three of his tribe on board, being desirous to convince them that he intended no harm. Early the next morning, the friendly old chief came on board in one of his boats, and after exchanging hostages, and receiving a few presents, he went on shore highly pleased.

These Indians lodged in temporary huts, composed only of a few sticks and a little bark: the principal part of their food was fish, and by way of variety they eat the inner rind of the pine bark dried; but their greatest luxury was a kind of rock weed, covered with the spawn of some kind of fish, of which they gathered and eat great quantities: they also eat the inner rind of the angelica and hemlock roots, which, though poison

to Englishmen, by constant and habitual use, becomes to them familiar and safe.

At noon, on the 6th of July, the whale-boat and yawl returned from their expedition, without the least success, not having seen a single canoe during their trip. Captain Portlock was now convinced that nothing could be done by sending the boats on another expedition, and expecting the long-boat's return in a few days, after which he intended to get to sea as quick as possible, all hands were set to work in getting the ship ready. Large quantities of salmon were caught but the unsettled state of the weather not permitting them to cure it on board, the boatswain was sent with a party on shore, to build a kind of house to smoke them in.

The seine was frequently hauled on the 11th, and not less than two thousand salmon were caught at each haul; indeed, they were now in such numbers along the shores, that any quantity whatever might be caught with the greatest ease.

On the 21st, Captain Portlock took several of the people, who were lately recovered from sickness, on shore, to take a walk and gather water-creffes. Near the place where they landed was a fresh water lake, in which there was abundance of salmon; and not far from it was a piece of wild wheat growing, at least two feet high, amongst which they found the water creffes. This wheat, with proper care, might certainly be made an useful article of food. They returned on

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board in the evening, without seeing any Indians.

Next day at noon, the long-boat came along-side, and her crew in good health. In this trip they had experienced a great deal of very bad weather, and had not met with such good success as they expected. They fell in with numbers of the Kodiak Indians, who always behaved in the most friendly manner, as did all the inhabitants of the river.

In the afternoon of the 24th they completed their wood and water, and every thing from the shore was got on board. They lopped all the branches off the highest tree on Garden Island, and fixed a staff about ten feet long at the top, with a wooden vane on it, and near the bottom was inscribed the ship's name, with the year and day of the month.

Every thing being ready for sea, they weighed anchor at two o'clock in the morning of the 26th, and stood out of the cove. On quitting the harbour (which obtained the name of Port Etches) Captain Portlock at first intended to stand out of the sound by way of Cape Hinchinbrooke, but the weather looking unfavourable, he changed his resolution, and pushed for the passage on the west side of Montagu Island. They did not however, get clear of the land till the 31st.

On taking leave of Prince William's Sound, some account of the natives, their manners and customs will reasonably be expected.

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: their eyes dark, quick of sight: their smell very good, and which they quicken by smelling at the snake rook parched. As to complexion, they are generally lighter than the southern Indians, and some of their women have 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; nor does it appear they have any other way to mark their sorrow and concern for the loss of their relations. The men have generally bad ill-shaped legs, which is attributed to their sitting in one constant position in their canoes. They generally paint their faces and hands. Their ears and noses are bored, and their under lips slit. In the hole in the nose they hang an ornament, made of bone or ivory, two or three inches long: at the ears, they mostly wear beads hanging down to their shoulders; and, in the slit in the lip, they have a bone or ivory instrument fitted, with holes in it, from which they hang beads as low as the chin: these holes, in the lip being sometimes as large as the mouth, disfigure them very much. But with all this fancied finery, they

are remarkably filthy in their persons, and frequently covered with vermin, which in times of scarcity, are used as food.

Their clothing consists wholly of the skins of animals and birds. In justice to them it must be said, that, in general, they were found very friendly; and they appear so remarkably tender and affectionate to their women and children, that it is impossible to please them more than in making them small presents: but attention must be carried no farther, to the females at least.

Theiving is a very prevailing propensity among them, not only from strangers but from each other. It seems, indeed, that dexterity in this respect is rather considered a merit than a disgrace, and the complete thief is a clever fellow; but the bungling pilferer is less admired. Notwithstanding all Captain Portlock's care, and all the people's vigilance, they frequently stole little things from them: however on the captain appearing rather angry, and endeavouring to convince them of the impropriety of their behaviour, they became more honest.

The inhabitants devour large quantities of fish, and animals of all kinds: they also eat the vegetables which the country affords, and the inner bark of the pine tree, which in the spring must be of infinite service in recovering them from the scurvy, with which disease, there is reason to think, they are much afflicted during the winter, as many of them had swollen legs and sores, which cer-

tainly proceeded from that disease ; for as the summer advanced, little of those appearances were to be seen. They never smoke their provisions ; and for want of salt, have no other way of curing their winter stock of fish than drying it in the sun. Their animal food they generally dress in baskets or wooden vessels, by putting to it red-hot stones ; and it is surprising to see how quick they dress their provisions in this way. During the summer season they lead a vagrant kind of life ; and the shelter they live under in bad weather, when from home, is either their canoes, or small sheds made of a few sticks, and covered with a little bark. Their winter habitations are also ill-made and in-commodious : in general they are not more than from four to six feet high, about ten feet long, and eight feet broad, built with thick plank, and the crevices filled up with dry moss ; and one of these houses is generally occupied by a great number of inhabitants. Their weapons for war are spears of sixteen or eighteen feet long, headed with iron, bows and arrows, and long knives ; all of which they are amazingly dexterous in using. Their fishing implements are wooden hooks, with lines made of a small kind of rock-weed, which grows to a considerable length. With these hooks and lines they catch halibut and cod ; salmon they either spear or catch in wiers ; and herring they catch with small nets. Their implements, that they kill the sea-otter and other amphi-

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bious animals with, are harpoons made of bone with two or more barbs, at the top of a staff six or eight feet long, on which is fastened a large bladder as a buoy, and darts of about three or four feet long, which they throw with a wooden instrument of about a foot long.

Being well clear of Montagu Island, they stood to the southward and eastward, with an intention of making a harbour near Cape Edgecumbe.

On the 6th of August they saw an opening in the land, situated about eight leagues to the south-east of Cross Cape. On drawing near the opening, a large Indian boat came out with twelve people in her, chiefly women and children. About noon, they anchored in a most spacious and excellent harbour, entirely land-locked. Soon after they were moored, the Indian boat which had followed them in, came along side, and gave them a song in the usual Indian manner: their language was totally different from that spoken by the natives in Prince William's Sound; but they extended their arms as a token of peace, nearly in the same manner as those people. Their boat was the body of a large pine-tree, neatly excavated; indeed the whole was finished in a very exact manner. Captain Portlock made his visitors some trifling presents, and shewing them a sea-otter's skin, made signs for them to bring him some, which they seemed inclined to do. They were ornamented with beads of vari-

ous forts, and had some tin kettles and towees, which inclined the captain to think that the Queen Charlotte had touched near this neighbourhood; particularly, as they made him understand that the vessel from which they procured these articles, had been in a port to the eastward of Cape Edgecumbe, and that she had two masts. This information induced Captain Portlock to think that the Charlotte might still be somewhere about the Cape; and as he had formed an intention of sending the long-boat on a trading expedition, he determined to fit her out with all possible dispatch. The Indians, after receiving a few presents, left the ship and went on shore, where they remained a short time, and then returned with a few good dry sea-otter skins. The chief informed Captain Portlock that they had frequent intercourse with the natives of Prince William's Sound, in the course of which quarrels often arose, and battles frequently ensued; and one of the men shewed a deep wound near his lip, which he received in an engagement with them. Towards evening, the Indians prepared to go on shore; but by way of securing the captain's friendship, were desirous to leave one of their party on board for the night, and take of one his people on shore. As they seemed to betray neither a mischievous or theiving disposition, he had no objection to the proposal; particularly, as the person who went with them, might have an opportunity of observing

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what number of sea-otter skins they possessed; and might also form some idea of the manner of their living. Accordingly, one of the people was sent on shore, and that they might be under no apprehension about his safety, two of the Indians (instead of one as was first proposed) remained on board, and behaved remarkably well.

Next morning, the Indians returned with the man they had taken away the night before; but they brought very little trade. Their residence, which seemed to be a temporary one, was at the foot of a hill near a run of fresh water, which issued out of an adjacent valley.

Early in the morning of the 7th, the long-boat was sent on a trading expedition towards Cape Edgecumbe, with particular orders to return in seventeen days. The adjacent country abounding with white cedar, the carpenter was sent on shore with a party to cut some; the remainder of the ship's company were busied in various necessary employments.

Towards evening, their first visitors came along-side, and the two young men again requested to sleep on board, which was permitted; and Joseph Woodcock, one of the captain's apprentices, slept on shore with their party.

The small canoe, which visited the ship in the morning, returned again at eight o'clock, in company with two large boats, containing about twenty-five men, women and child-

dren : after singing near an hour, they took their leave, and went on shore ; where some of them erected temporary huts to lodge in : but others contented themselves with such kind of shelter, as some rocks which hung over the beach afforded. On leaving the ship, they promised to bring some very good furs the next morning. Accordingly, soon after day-light, they came along-side with some very good sea-otter, and a number of beautiful black skins, which appeared to be a species of seal.

This tribe traded very fairly, and as they did not seem to be of a thieving disposition, Captain Portlock admitted a number of them on board. When dinner was brought into the cabin, they required very little invitation to partake ; but began to eat very heartily, and so well did they relish the victuals, that the table was presently cleared ; and there was occasion for another course, which was brought in, and they fell to with as keen an appetite as at first ; till at length, being fairly satiated, they gave over, though with some reluctance. In the afternoon, an Indian boat visited the ship with two men and two children in her. One of the men was a remarkably fine-looking fellow, and appeared to be a person of great consequence. They brought a few good sea otter skins, and a number of wild geese. These Indians were ornamented with beads of a different sort to any that had hitherto been seen ; they had also a carpenter's adze, with the letter B,

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 ed these articles from two vessels, which had  
 been with them to the north-west; and the  
 chief described them, as having three masts,  
 and that they had a drum on board, and a  
 number of great guns. These circumstances  
 render it probable that the vessels described  
 by the chief, were the French men of war  
 that were fitting out for discovery, at the  
 time the King George, and Queen Charlotte  
 left England. Besides these two ships, they  
 also mentioned another vessel with two masts,  
 having been on the coast, and that an un-  
 fortunate accident happened to one of her  
 boats, which was fishing at anchor in the  
 mouth of the port where she lay; when five  
 men were drowned. This boat they de-  
 scribed to be exactly like the King George's  
 whale boat. This chief and his little party  
 took leave of Captain Portlock on the 10th,  
 and told him that he would return in ten  
 days with more furs.

On the 11th, two large boats came into  
 the sound from the eastward, with a tribe  
 which were entire strangers: they brought  
 a few good sea-otter skins, and some of the  
 black skins before mentioned. This new  
 party of traders did not associate with the other  
 Indians; but after their business was over,  
 they went on shore in a bay not far from the  
 ship, where the cooper was employed in  
 brewing spruce beer; and took up their

lodging in a convenient house, which he and his assistants had built to shelter themselves in from the rain.

Some of their former acquaintances came on board in the evening, and a hostage was sent on shore as usual: indeed it was absolutely necessary to conform to their custom in this particular for more than once. When Captain Portlock refused to exchange hostages with them, they were immediately alarmed, and would not come near the ship on any account whatever; but on his permitting a person to go with them on shore, they would receive him on entering their boat with a general shout of exultation, and seemed perfectly convinced that no harm was intended them. On these occasions, in stead of one Indian staying on board in exchange for the person sent on shore, more than half a dozen would offer themselves as volunteers, and three or four of them generally slept on board.

On the 12th, part of the ship's company had leave given to recreate themselves on shore. In the course of their ramble, they fell in with a large quantity of Indian tea: this discovery was a timely one, for the greatest part of their tea was expended; and this newly discovered tea proved an excellent substitute. It grows on a low small shrub, not more than twelve inches from the ground; the leaf is about half an inch long, and tapers gradually to a point, the under part covered with a light downy substance.

In the afternoon, Captain Portlock went in the whale-boat, accompanied by a young Indian, who had generally been on board, to visit their residence. After proceeding a considerable way up the sound, they arrived at the Indians habitation about noon, and found one small temporary house, and the ruins of two others, which had been much larger, and appeared to have been made use of as winter habitations. On the beach was a large boat capable of holding thirty persons, and three others to hold ten people each. From this circumstance, the captain expected to have seen a numerous tribe, and was quite surpris'd to find only three men, three women, the same number of girls, and two boys about twelve years old, and two infants. The oldest of the men was very much marked with the small-pox, as was a girl who appeared to be about fourteen years old. The old man endeavoured to describe the excessive torments he endured, whilst he was afflicted with the disorder that had marked his face, and gave Captain Portlock to understand that it happened some years ago: he said the distemper carried off great numbers of the inhabitants, and that himself had lost ten children by it. He had ten strokes tattooed on one of his arms, which it seems were marks for the number of children he had lost.

None of the children under ten or twelve years of age were marked, so that there is great reason to suppose the disorder raged

but little more than that number of years ago ; and as the Spaniards were on this part of the coast in 1775, it is very probable that these poor wretches caught this fatal infection.

The sufferings of the poor Indians, when the disorder was at its height, from their filthiness and crowded habitations, must have been inconceivable ; and no doubt the country was nearly depopulated ; for to this day it remains very thinly inhabited. A number of the Indians, who came into the Sound from the eastward, were marked with the small pox, and one man in particular had lost an eye by that disorder ; but none of the natives from the westward had the least traces of it. These circumstances make it probable that the vessel, from which these unfortunate Indians caught the infection, was in a harbour somewhere about Cape Edgecumbe.

On the 15th the long boat returned from her expedition to the eastward of Cape Edgecumbe, when they had brought some pretty good sea-otter skins. The people with whom they bartered had a number of articles, the same as those on board the King George ; such as tin kettles, rings, &c. so that it was pretty evident that the Queen Charlotte had been in that neighbourhood. Whilst they were at anchor, and busied in putting the boat to rights, some of the Indians cut their cable, and afterwards made for the shore. The people pursued them, and destroyed

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their canoes; but the Indians fled into the woods with precipitation.

On the 18th, Captain Portlock went in the whale-boat to survey part of the Sound, and landing in a small bay, found a sort of monument, erected probably to the memory of some distinguished chief. This edifice was composed of four posts, each about twenty feet long, and stuck in the ground, about six feet distant from each other. About twelve feet from the ground there was a rough boarded floor, in the middle of which, an Indian chest was deposited; and on that part of the edifice which pointed up the sound, there was painted the resemblance of a human face.

On the 20th, their late visiter from the northwest, made his appearance in a large boat, along with about twenty men and women, and twelve children. This chief came along side with great parade; his people singing in their usual way, with the addition of instrumental music, such as a large old chest for a drum, and two rattles. The chief was dressed in an old cloth cloak, that formerly had been scarlet, with some old gold fringe about the shoulders, and ornamented with buttons down each side: with this coat, and his hair full of white down, he displayed as much importance as any Spanish Don. He had, besides, in his boat, another old dress, that was composed of different-coloured pieces, and worn chiefly by his wife. After short stay, this chief

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ever, he soon returned; but did not come on board until he had entertained them with singing and acting different characters, changing his dress for each representation; at the same time, some of his people held up a large mat by way of scene, to prevent them on board from seeing what was going on behind the curtain. At one time he appeared in the character of a warrior, with all the ferocity of an Indian about him; and at another time he represented a woman, in which character he wore a very curious mask, representing a woman's face. After this entertainment was over, the chief and some of his people went on board, and trade commenced. During the day, Captain Portlock bought about twenty-five pieces of good sea-otter skins; but trade was carried on in so tedious a manner, that he could not purchase the whole stock before the evening came on. The chief remained on board with one of his people; and as he required a hostage, Joseph Woodcock was sent on shore with his party.

Woodcock having frequently been ashore as a hostage, he was well known to the natives, and they seemed very fond of his company. On one these occasions, he remained amongst the Indians for three days, during which time, he had an opportunity of seeing their customs and mode of living. Their filth and nastiness were beyond conception; their food, which consisted chiefly of fish, was mixed up with stinking oil, and

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other ingredients equally disagreeable; and the remains of every meal were thrown into a corner of their hut, which served them both to eat and sleep in, upon a heap of the same kind that was in a state of putrefaction.

This uncomfortable situation, frequently induced Woodcock to take a ramble into the woods; but he was always narrowly watched by some of his new companions, who seemed to apprehend that he was endeavouring to make his escape from them. Once in particular, having rambled a considerable distance from the Indians' place of residence, he began to amuse himself with whistling, not expecting, if the natives heard him, it could possibly be a matter of offence; but in this he was mistaken, for several of them immediately ran up to him, and insisted on his given over: at first, he did not comprehend their meaning, and went on with his whistling; however, one of them soon put a stop to it, by laying his hand on Woodcock's mouth. Except their watching him so closely, they always treated him with great kindness, and at meal-times gave him what they considered as choice dainties; mixing his fish with plenty of stinking oil, which, in their opinion, gave it an additional and most agreeable relish; and he found it no easy matter to persuade them to let him eat his fish without sauce. These poor wretches, by living in so filthy a manner, were entirely covered with vermin, which they picked and eat with the greatest relish.

and composure. Poor Woodcock soon became as much incumbered with vermin as his companions; but use had not as yet reconciled him to such troublesome guests, and he felt his situation very disagreeable. At length, he persuaded one of the women to rid him of them; and she, probably considering them a peculiar dainty, accepted the office with pleasure, and entirely cleared him.

Captain Portlock finding the adjacent neighbourhood was stript of all their furs, determined to go to sea the first opportunity. Accordingly, in the morning of the 22d, they weighed anchor and stood out of the sound.

This party, from the north-west, were much more addicted to thieving than any of the Indians in the sound; and it was astonishing to see, with what patience they would wait, when once they had fixed on any thing to steal, and with what dexterity they would convey their booty away. One fellow took a liking to Captain Portlock's mug, and he got it under his frock; but, unfortunately for him, it happened to be half full of small beer, a part of which spilling over, discovered the thief. Various other depredations were ingeniously and successfully committed.

The women at this sound, which has obtained the name of Portlock's Harbour, disfigure themselves in a most extraordinary manner, by making an incision in the under lip, in which they wear a piece of wood of an oval form; some old women had them as



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large as a tea saucer. The weight of this trencher weighs the lip down, and leaves all the lower teeth entirely exposed; which gives them a very disagreeable appearance. The children have their lips, bored when about two years old, and put a piece of copper wire to prevent it from closing: this they wear till they are about fourteen years old, when they take out the wire, and introduce a piece of wood nearly the size of a button.

Nothing remarkable happened in their passage from the coast to Sandwich Islands, and on the 27th of September, they saw Owyhee. At day light next morning, a multitude of canoes came off with the different productions of the island, in abundance, and in the course of the day, they bought a vast quantity of hogs and vegetables. Having procured an ample supply of provisions, Captain Portlock left Owhyhee, and shaped a course for Atooi, and in the morning of the 3d of October, they edged away for Wymoa Bay. In running along, a number of canoes came off, and gave them to understand that the king was at Oneehow, and that he had tabooed the hogs before he set out for that Island: they also informed the captain, that Captain Dixon had left a letter for him with Abbenooe, which lay at his house at Wymoa. On this, Captain Portlock stretched in for the bay. Soon afterwards, Taheira, son to Abbenooe, came on board, and informed him that the letter

was tabooed in his father's house, and that it could not be had until Abbenooe either came himself, or sent directions for its being delivered. Finding this the case, they bore away for Oneehow, and came to an anchor there on the 4th.

In the afternoon, the king, accompanied by Abbenooe, and most of the other principal men of Oneehow, came on board, and brought with them a good quantity of yams and potatoes. Abbenooe told Captain Portlock, that he would immediately dispatch a messenger for his letter, and pressed him hard to stay till the man's return, which he said would be in thirty-six hours. This being a good opportunity of procuring a stock of yams, the captain willingly complied with Abbenooe's request. A chief of some consequence, named Tabooaraanee, belonging to Owhyhee, took his passage on board the King George to Oneehow, and was received by the king and principal men with much satisfaction. This chief informed Captain Portlock that he was present when Captain Cook was killed; and on seeing a bayonet in the cabin, he laid hold of it, and said the Orono, the name by which Captain Cook was distinguished, was killed by a weapon of that kind, the point entering between his shoulders and coming out at his breast.

Early next morning, Abbenooe's messenger returned from Atooi, with Captain Dixon's letter. Every thing now being ready for sea, they weighed anchor and got under

sail, in order to proceed to China, which was the next place of their destination.

On the 4th of November, they passed the Islands of Saypan and Tinian, which had a most beautiful appearance.

At day-light in the morning of the 18th, they were surrounded by a great number of Chinese fishing boats; and soon afterwards, seeing a Chinese vessel steering towards them, they shortened sail, and sent a boat on board her for a pilot; the boat presently returned with one, and Captain Portlock agreed with him to carry the ship to Macao. They anchored in Macao Roads on the 20th, and the whale-boat was sent on shore to Macao.

Next morning the boat returned, and the officer brought a letter from Captain Dixon, informing them of his safe arrival in China.

Having finished their business at Macao, on 23d they proceeded towards Wampoa, at which place they came to anchor on the 25th, where they met with Captain Dixon, whose proceedings we shall now briefly narrate, from the time of their separation, to their arrival at China.

After the vessel parted company, Captain Dixon steered for the passage between Cape Hinchinbrooke and Montagu Island, and kept coasting along with light variable winds, till the 22d of May, when seeing the appearance of an inlet, the captain determined to examine it, as there was a probability of finding inhabitants, and consequently some trade might be expected. According

ly, next morning, the second mate was sent in the boat to look for anchoring ground; and soon afterwards he returned with an account that he had found an excellent harbour, and seen a number of inhabitants; on which they stood in, and came to an anchor in the evening. These people were found to be a different nation from those of Prince William's sound; not only from their difference of language but from the construction of their canoes, which were altogether of wood, and very neatly finished. They were greatly pleased with the arrival of the ship; and understanding that they were come for furs, an old man brought ten excellent sea-otter skins, which he sold for towees. This circumstance, together with their seeing very few ornaments amongst the Indians, gave them reason to expect a good traffic; but a few days convinced them that their conjectures were built on a sandy foundation, for they procured very few valuable furs, and the Indians were remarkably tedious in their trading.

This harbour was calculated to contain about seventy inhabitants, including women and children; they in general are about the middle size; their limbs straight and well shaped; but, like the other inhabitants on the coast, are particularly fond of painting their faces with a variety of colours; so that it is no easy matter to discover their real complexion: however, one woman was prevailed on, by persuasion and a trifling pre-

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sent, to wash her face and hands, and the alteration it made in her appearance was absolutely surprising; her countenance had all the cheerful glow of an English milk-maid; and the healthy red which flushed her cheek was even beautifully contrasted with the whiteness of her neck; her eyes were black and sparkling; her eye brows the same colour, and most beautifully arched; her forehead so remarkable clear, that the translucent veins were seen meandering even in their minutest branches; in short she was what would be reckoned handsome, even in England. But this symmetry of features is entirely destroyed by a custom extremely singular; an aperture is made in the thick part of the under lip, and increased by degrees in a line parallel with the mouth, and equally long. In this aperture a piece of wood is constantly wore, of an elliptical form, about half an inch thick; the superficies not flat, but hallowed out on each side like a spoon. This curious piece of wood is wore only by the women, and seems to be considered as a mark of distinction, as it is not used by all indiscriminately, but only by those who appeared in a superior station to the rest.

Their habitations are the most wretched hovels that can be conceived: a few poles stuck in the ground, without order or regularity, enclosed and covered with loose boards, constitute their hut; and so little care is taken in their construction, that they are quite in-

sufficient to keep out the snow or rain; the numerous chinks and crannies serve, however, to let out the smoke, no particular aperture being left for that purpose. The inside of these dwellings exhibits a complete picture of dirt and filth, indolence and laziness. In short, the whole served to shew in how wretched a state it is possible for human beings to exist; and yet these people appear contented with their situation, and probably enjoy a greater portion of tranquillity than is to be found under the gilded roofs of the most despotic monarch. It is probable, however, that the chief reason why these Indians take no greater pains in the structure of their habitations is, their migratory lives; for no sooner does the master of a tribe find game begin to grow scarce, or fish not so plentiful as he expected, than he takes down his hut, puts the boards into his canoe, and paddles away to seek out for a spot better adapted to his various purposes; which having found, he presently erects his dwelling in the same careless manner as before.

The boat one day was sent out with seven people to catch halibut, which are very plentiful at this place, but their success was much inferior to that of two Indians, who were fishing at the same time; which is rather extraordinary, if we consider the apparent inferiority of their tackle to that of Captain Dixon's people.

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They dress their victuals by putting heat-  
 ed stones into a kind of wicker basket, a-  
 mongst pieces of fish, seal, porpoise, &c. and  
 covered up close; sometimes they make  
 broth and fish-soup by the same method  
 which they always preferred to boiling;  
 though Captain Dixon gave them some brass  
 pans, and pointed out the mode of using  
 them. The Indians are particular fond of  
 chewing a plant, which appears to be a spe-  
 cies of tobacco; not content, however, with  
 chewing it in its simple state, they generally  
 mix lime along with it, and sometimes the  
 inner rind of the pine tree, together with a  
 resinous substance extracted from it.

About a mile and a half from where the  
 ship lay at anchor, were a number of white  
 rails on a level piece of ground; at that dis-  
 tance they appeared to be constructed with  
 such order and regularity, that Captain Dixon  
 concluded them beyond the reach of Indian  
 contrivance, and consequently, that they were  
 erected by some civilized nation. Willing  
 to be satisfied in this particular, he took an  
 opportunity of going to the spot, and to his  
 great surprise, found it to be a kind of bury-  
 ing-place, if that it may be called so, where  
 dead bodies are not deposited in the earth.

The manner in which they dispose of the  
 dead is very remarkable: they separate the  
 head from the body, and wrapping them up  
 in furs, the head is put into a square box,  
 and the body in a kind of oblong chest.  
 At each end of the chest which contains the

body, a thick pole, about ten feet long, is drove into the earth in a slanting position, so that the upper ends meet together, and are firmly lashed with a kind of rope prepared for that purpose. About two feet from the top of this arch, a small piece of timber goes across, and is very neatly fitted to each pole: on this piece of timber the box, which contains the head, is fixed, and strongly secured with rope; the box is frequently decorated with two or three rows of small shells, and sometime teeth, which are set into the wood with great neatness and ingenuity, and as an additional ornament, is painted with a variety of colours; but the poles are uniformly painted white. The different sorts of furs purchased here, were the sea otter, land-beaver, and some cloaks made from the earless marmot: and the articles of trade were towees and beads. The natives being stript of all their furs, Captain Dixon weighed anchor on the 4th of June, and stood out of the harbour, shaping his course along shore to the southward.

On the 11th, they saw Cape Edgecumbe and the same afternoon, opened a very large and extensive bay, which had every appearance of an excellent harbour; but night coming on, they did not come to anchor.

The next morning at day-light, they again stood for the bay, and soon saw a large boat full of people, a very considerable distance out at sea, making towards them as fast as possible: she hoisted something which



ten feet long, in a slanting position, set together, and made of rope prepared at two feet from all piece of timber tightly fitted to each other the box, which was made, and strongly secured. The box is frequently seen in the rows of small boats, which are full of neatness and in great demand as an ornamental ornament, is highly valued; but the poles are not used. The different articles, were the sea-cloaks made of seal-skins, and the articles of iron. The natives, Captain Dixon, on the 10th of June, and on the 11th, changing his course, sailed for Cape Edgecumbe, and entered a very large bay, and every appearance of a harbour; but night came on, and they were obliged to anchor. At day-light, they again sailed, and soon saw a large island, and a considerable distance towards them, and saw something which

had the appearance of a white flag. She was found to be an Indian canoe, which belonged to the place they were steering for. What had been taken for a white flag, on seeing the canoe, was a tuft of white feathers, which the Indians had hoisted at the top of a long pole, as an emblem of peace or friendship. They purchased a few furs from the people in the canoe, and were given to understand, that they would meet with plenty in the adjacent harbour, which encouraged them to proceed. At twelve o'clock they came to an anchor, in an excellent and well sheltered situation. One of the mates, who had been out in the whale-boat to examine the harbour, saw a large cave, formed by nature in the side of a mountain, about four miles to the northward of the anchoring-place: curiosity prompted him to go on shore, in order to examine it, as there appeared something, which at a distance looked bright and sparkling. On getting into the cave, he found the object which attracted his attention, to be a square box, with a human head in it, deposited in the manner already described at Port Mulgrave; the box was very beautifully ornamented with small shells, and seemed to have been left there recently.

By day-light, in the morning of the 15th, they had a number of canoes, full of inhabitants along side: after a considerable time spent in singing, a brisk trade commenced, and they bought a number of ex-

cellent sea-otter skins. The people seemed far more lively and alert, than those they had left at Port Mulgrave; and from every appearance, they had reason to expect an excellent trade at this place. Toes were the article of traffic held in the first estimation by the natives. Besides these they traded with pewter basons, hatchets, buckles, and rings. Beads of every sort, were constantly refused with contempt, when offered by way of barter, and would scarcely be accepted of as presents.

Amongst the people who came to trade, was an old man, who seemed remarkably intelligent: he gave them to understand, that a good while ago there had been two vessels at anchor near this place, one of which was considerably larger than the Queen Charlotte; that they carried a great number of guns; and that the people resembled them in colour and dress. He shewed Captain Dixon a white shirt they had given him, and which he seemed to regard as a great curiosity: on examining it, the captain found it to be made after the Spanish fashion, and immediately judged these vessels described by the Indian to be the Spaniards, who were on this coast in 1775.

Though trade principally engaged Captain Dixon's attention, yet a variety of necessary employments were carried on, and parties were frequently sent on shore to cut fire-wood, and fill water.

At first the natives behaved civilly enough, and suffered the people to follow their various employments unmolested; but they soon grew very troublesome, and attempted to pick their pockets, and even to steal their saws and axes, in the most open, daring manner: indeed they could scarcely be restrained from these proceedings without violence: but this it was neither the captain's interest nor inclination to offer, if it could possibly be avoided. Luckily, the natives had frequently seen him shoot birds, and as the people went on shore well armed, the sight of a few muskets kept the Indians in a kind of awe.

This harbour, which Captain Dixon distinguished by the name of Norfolk Sound, is a very extensive place; but how far it stretches to the northward is uncertain. The shore here, in common with the rest of the coast, abounds with pines. There are also great quantities of the witch-hazle, and various kinds of flowering trees and shrubs; amongst which were wild gooseberries, currants, and raspberries; wild parsley is found in great plenty. The saranne, or wild lily root, grows here in great plenty and perfection. There are very few wild ducks or geese seen here, and those shy and difficult of approach. Captain Dixon was frequently on shore with his fowling piece, but he shot any thing that came in his way, indiscriminately; his motive being rather to shew the Indians the effects of firearms, than to pursue game;

and the event shewed that his intention was completely answered.

Fish, being the only fresh provision in their power to obtain, the boat was frequently sent out with six hands, to catch fish for the ship's company; and they were always tolerably successful, catching great numbers of fine rock-fish, and some hake, but very few halibut. There are great quantities of muscles in some parts of the Sound. The number of inhabitants in the harbour were estimated at four hundred and fifty, including women and children. Their make, shape and features, are pretty much the same with those at Port Mulgrave. Their faces are also painted with a variety of colours. The women ornament, or rather distort their lips, in the same manner as has already been described; and it should seem, that the female, who carries the largest piece of wood, is most respected by her friends, and the community in general. This curious operation of cutting the under lip of the females, never take place during their infancy. When the girls arrive at the age of fourteen or fifteen, the centre of the under lip, in the thick part of the mouth, is simply perforated, and a piece of copper wire introduced to prevent the aperture from closing: the aperture afterwards is lengthened from time to time in a line parallel with the mouth, and the wooden ornaments are enlarged in proportion, till they are frequently increased to three, and even four inches in length,

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Their traffic, and indeed all their concerns, appear to be conducted with great order and regularity : they constantly came along-side to trade, at day light in the morning ; and never failed to spend more than half an hour in singing, before the traffic commenced. The chief of a tribe has the entire management of all the trade belonging to his people, and takes infinite pains to dispose of their furs advantageously. Should a different tribe come along-side to trade, whilst he is engaged in traffic, they wait with patience till he has done ; and, if in their opinion, he has made a good market, they frequently employ him to sell their skins ; sometimes, indeed, they are extremely jealous of each other, and use every precaution to prevent their neighbours from observing what articles they obtain, in exchange for their commodities. When the traffic of the day is pretty well over, they begin to sing, and never leave off till the approach of night ; thus beginning and ending the day in the same manner.

A chief having obtained some Sandwich Island cloth in barter, had it soon made up in the country form, and seemed more proud of his newly acquired dress, than ever London beau of a birth-day suit. The captain was greatly pleased with this proof of these people's ingenuity and dispatch. The coat fitted exceedingly well ; the seams were sewed

with all the strength the cloth would admit of, and with a degree of neatness equal to that of an English mantua-maker.

On their endeavouring to get the meaning of some words in the Indian language, from one of the chiefs, and pointing to the sun, he gave them to understand their apparent superiority, in possessing various useful articles, which the Indians did not, yet that origin was the same; that they both came from above; and that the sun animated and kept alive every creature in the universe. This man had, no doubt, some idea of the Supreme Being; and if the probability of their morning and evening hymn, being intended as a kind of adoration to that Supreme Being, be admitted, it will serve to give no very inadequate idea of their religion.

By the 22d, the natives having disposed of every thing worth carrying away, Captain Dixon determined to leave the harbour the first opportunity: and the next day, a light breeze coming on from the westward, they weighed and got under sail. It was the captain's intention to keep well in with the land, all along the coast, in order to examine every place, where there was a probability of finding inhabitants. At six o'clock, a fine entrance presenting itself to the east north-east, the stood in for it, and soon afterwards came to anchor in a secure harbour, completely land-locked, and within musket shot of the shore. Though this ap-

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peared a most eligible spot for the natives to take up their abode in, yet no people were to be seen.

The morning of the 24th was very fine, but still no Indians were to be seen, on which Captain Dixon went in the whale-boat to look for inhabitants in the adjacent creeks and harbours. A passage up a corner of the bay, to the eastward of their station, first engaged his attention; but he returned without success. The creek ran a considerable distance inland, and terminated at the foot of a mountain, from whence it received a copious supply of fresh water. Near this place were vestiges of an Indian hut, which seemed to have been recently taken away, and probably had been the residence of some hunting party. Various kinds of flowers and flowering shrubs were springing up in the valley, near the rivulet, and though no inhabitants were found here, yet the place seems peculiarly eligible for a summer residence.

The afternoon and following day were employed by the captain in searching for inhabitants, but with no better success than before. This harbour obtained the name of Port Banks, in honour of Sir Joseph Banks. The prospect of Port Banks, though rather confined, yet has something in it more pleasing and romantic, than any they had seen on the coast. The land, to the northward and southward, rises to a considerable elevation; but though its sides

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are perpetually covered with snow, yet the numerous pines, which ever and anon pop out their bushy heads, entirely divest it of that dreary and horrid cast, which the barren mountains to the north-west of Cook's River possess. To the eastward, the land is considerably lower, and the pines appear to grow in the most regular and exact order: these, together with bushwoods and shrubs on the surrounding beaches, form a most beautiful contrast to the higher land, and render the appearance of the whole truly pleasing and delightful.

Leaving Port Banks, on the 26th of June, they kept standing to the southward, and on the 2d of July, they saw several canoes full of Indians, making towards them; and when the canoes came up with the ship, they had the pleasure of seeing a number of excellent beaver clokes, which the Indians at first, were not inclined to sell, though they endeavoured to tempt them, by exhibiting various articles of trade. Their attention was entirely taken up with viewing the vessel, which they apparently did with marks of wonder and surprize. After their curiosity in some measure subsided, they began to trade, and Captain Dixon presently bought all their skins and clokes, in exchange for towees, which they seemed most to admire. These people made signs for the ship to go in towards shore; giving them to understand, that they would find more inhabitants and plenty of furs. On standing

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in within a mile of the shore, they saw an Indian town, consisting of six huts, built in a regular manner, and pleasantly situated; but the shore was rocky, and afforded them no place to anchor in. However, they hove to, in order to trade with the Indians, who by this time were about the ship in ten canoes, containing one hundred and twenty people, many of whom brought beautiful sea-otter cloaks, others excellent skins; and, in short, none came empty handed; and the rapidity with which they sold them, was a circumstance additionally pleasing: they fairly quarrelled with each other who should sell his cloak first, and some actually threw their furs on board, if nobody was at hand to receive them: but particular care was taken to let none go from the vessel unpaid. Towees were the only articles bartered with on this occasion, and in less than an hour, near three hundred sea-otter skins were purchased, of an excellent quality.

In the forenoon of the 3d, several canoes came along-side, but they found them to be the Indians traded with the day before, and that they were stripped of every thing worth purchasing.

In the afternoon of the 5th, they met with a fresh tribe of Indians, bringing a number of good cloaks, which they disposed of very eagerly; but trade now seemed to have taken a different turn; brass pans,

pewter basons, and tin kettles, being the articles most esteemed by these people. The Indians did not leave the ship till evening came on, and then promised to return the next morning with more furs.

In the forenoon of the 6th, they returned with some excellent sea-otter cloaks, which they disposed of with the same facility as before.

Meeting now with a fresh tribe of Indians, Captain Dixon was convinced that coasting along shore, to the eastward, was attended with better and speedier success, than lying at anchor could possibly be. Being close in shore in the afternoon of the 7th, a number of canoes were seen putting off, on which they shortned sail and lay to for them. These people lived in a very large hut, built on a small island, and well fortified after the manner of an Hippah, on which account this place was distinguished by the name of Hippah Island. The tribe who inhabit this Hippah, seem well defended by nature from any sudden assault of their enemies; for the ascent to it, from the beach, is steep and difficult of access. And the other sides are well barricadoed with pines and brushwood. Notwithstanding which, they have been at infinite pains in raising additional fences of rails and boards. A number of circumstances had occurred, since their first trading in Cloak Bay, which served to shew, that the inhabitants at this place were of a more savage disposition, than any Indians met

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with on the coast: and there was great reason to suspect, that they were cannibals in some degree. However, on coming alongside, they traded very quietly, and strongly importuned the crew to go on shore: at the same giving them to understand, pointing towards the east, that if they visited that part of the coast, the inhabitants would cut off their heads.

A number of excellent cloaks, and some good skins, were purchased from this party, which consisted of not more than thirty-six people, and as they were well armed with knives and spears, it is probable they expected to meet their enemies, being equally prepared for war or trade.

Having done trading with this party, Captain Dixon proceeded to the eastward, and on the 9th, fell in with another tribe of Indians, from whom he purchased some very good furs. In one of the canoes was an old man, who appeared to have some authority over the rest, though he had nothing to dispose of: he gave them to understand, that in another part of these islands, pointing to the eastward, he could procure a plentiful supply of furs: on which Captain Dixon gave him a light-horseman's cap. This present added greatly to his consequence, and procured him the envy of his companions in the other canoes, who beheld the cap with a longing eye, and seemed to wish it in their possession. There were likewise a few women amongst them, who all seem-

ed pretty well advanced in years: their under lips were distorted in the same manner as those of the women at Port Mulgrave and Norfolk Sound, and the pieces of wood were particular large. Captain Dixon, with some difficulty purchased one of those lip pieces, which was eight inches long, and upwards of two wide, and inlaid with a small pearly shell, round which was a rim of copper. In standing along shore to the eastward, they met with different tribes of Indians, with whom they traded much in the same manner as before.

On the 24th, eleven canoes came along-side, containing one hundred and eighty men, women and children, which was by far the greatest concourse of people they had seen at any one time; but curiosity, it seems, had chiefly induced the natives to visit the ship, at that time, for they brought scarcely any thing to sell; indeed, till now, they seldom had seen any women or children in the trading parties; for the men, probably, expecting to meet with their adversaries, for the most part left the women and children behind, as an useless incumbrance.

The land, which they had been cruising along for some time past, was now judged to be a group of islands; and as it was pretty evident that no more trade could be expected on that side, Captain Dixon purposed standing round a point to the south-east, in order to try what the opposite side afforded.

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On standing round the islands, land was seen to the eastward, which they supposed to be the continent; and on the 29th, the tide setting out from that land, it frequently drove large patches of sea-weed, long grass, and pieces of wood, by the vessel, which made them conclude that there is a large river setting out from that part of the coast. The river called Los Reys by De Fonte, is near this place; and though what he says about it is almost incredible, yet, from the above circumstance, it appears very probable that there are deep inlets into the country.

In the afternoon of the 29th, no less than eighteen canoes came along-side, containing more than two hundred people. This was not only the greatest concourse of traders they had seen, but what rendered the circumstance additionally pleasing was the great quantity of excellent furs they brought, and the facility with which they traded.

Amongst these traders was the old chief whom they had seen on the other side of these islands, and who, now appearing to be of the first consequence, Captain Dixon permitted him to come on board. The moment he got on the quarter-deck, he began to tell a long story, the purport of which was, that he had lost in battle the cap which had been given him; and by way of corroborating this circumstance, he shewed several wounds which he had received in defending his property. Notwithstanding this, he begged for another cap, intimating, at the

same time, that he would never lose it but with his life.

The captain, willing to gratify his ambition, made him a present of another cap, and found it was not bestowed in vain, for he became extremely useful to them in their traffic, acting as an arbiter in every dispute.

On Captain Dixon pointing to the eastward, and asking the old man whether any furs were to be procured there, he gave the captain to understand, that it was a different nation from his, and that he did not even understand their language, but was always at war with them; that he had killed great numbers, and had many of their heads in his possession. He closed his relation with advising him not to go near that part of the coast, for that the inhabitants there would certainly destroy him and his people.

They endeavoured to learn how the Indians dispose of the bodies of their enemies who were slain in battle; and though they could not understand the chief clearly enough, positively to assert that these poor wretches are feasted on by the victors, yet there is too much reason to fear, that this horrid custom is practised on this part of the coast. The heads are always preserved as standing trophies of victory.

Next day, in the afternoon, eight canoes came off to the ship, but they brought very few furs, and those of an inferior quality; intimating, at the same time, that their stock was nearly exhausted. Some of them had

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been out on a fishing party, and caught a number of halibut, which proved a seasonable refreshment to the ship's company.

It being pretty evident that few furs more were to be expected from this part, Captain Dixon judged it most prudent to make for King George's Sound, especially as the time was nearly at hand when he expected to join Captain Portlock at that place.

On the 1st of August, in the evening, a canoe, with fourteen Indians, came alongside, but had nothing to sell; they gave the people on deck to understand, that one of their companions was killed with a musket shot, which had been fired to intimidate some plunderers; and, at the same time, endeavoured to make them sensible that they were not at variance with them on that account. Indeed, they came along side the vessel without the least fear.

The islands just left have proved uncommonly fortunate; a few remarks concerning them may, perhaps, not be unacceptable to the reader. There is every reason to suppose, not only from the number of inlets they met with in coasting along the shore, but from meeting the same inhabitants on the opposite sides of the coast, that this is not one continued land, but rather forms a group of islands, and as such they were distinguished by the name of Queen Charlotte's Islands. The number of people inhabiting these islands were estimated at one thousand seven hundred, and the great plenty of furs

met with here sufficiently indicated, that the natives have had no intercourse whatever with any civilized nation; and there is no doubt but Captain Dixon may justly claim the honour of adding Queen Charlotte's Islands to the geography of this part of the coast. The ornaments seen amongst them were very few; and it is probable, that their knives and spears have been obtained by war rather than traffic, as there seems to be an universal variance amongst the different tribes.

The natives of this coast, in general, are very jealous of their women, and would seldom permit them to come on board; but this was not altogether the case with these savages, many of whom not only permitted but urged their females to come on board, whenever invited; but it was soon found, that they were not instigated to pay these visits from any amorous disposition, but merely for the sake of plunder, as they were by far the most rapacious thieves that had been seen during the voyage. Notwithstanding the general tenor of these women's behaviour, one instance of feeling and sensibility was met with amongst them, which was perfectly astonishing, and is not, perhaps, always to be seen amongst the sex in civilized countries.

A chief and his wife were very desirous to see the ship. Captain Dixon, willing to gratify them in this particular, permitted them to come on board. They had a little

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child along with them, of which they seemed particularly fond, and not caring to trust it with the people in their canoe, the chief came on board by himself, leaving their tender charge with his wife. When the poor fellow first came on deck, he was a good deal frightened, and began to sing, and make a number of humiliating gestures. By degrees he grew easy, and was prevailed on to go down into the cabin; having staid there some time, he came upon deck, and after satisfying his curiosity with looking at various things, went into his canoe very well pleased. The woman, after giving her infant a maternal kiss, came over the side without the least hesitation; and when she got on the quarter-deck, gave them to understand, she was only come to see the vessel, and with a modest diffidence in her looks, endeavoured to bespeak their indulgence and permission for that purpose. Having taken notice of every thing which seemed to attract her attention, Captain Dixon made her a present of a string of beads for an ornament to each ear, and a number of buttons, with which she was highly pleased, and made her acknowledgments in the best manner she was able. She was scarcely got into the canoe, before a number of women flocked about her, and seeing the beads in her ears, began to talk very earnestly: most probably to tax her with inconstancy, for she immediately clasped her infant to her

breast with unspeakable fondness, and burst into a flood of tears; and it was a considerable time before the soothing of her husband, and apologies of her friends, could bring back her former cheerfulness and tranquility.

Having procured a very considerable number of valuable furs among those islands, Captain Dixon stood on for King George's Sound, and on the 8th of August, being then no great distance from the entrance into that harbour, they saw a sail, and presently afterwards a smaller vessel in company; which proved to be two vessels from London, belonging to the same owners as the King George and Queen Charlotte. These vessels had been in King George's Sound, but the King George was not arrived there. As, therefore, there was no necessity for the Charlotte to proceed into that harbour, they took leave of their new partners in trade, and shaped a course for Sandwich Islands.

A few general remarks concerning the coast of America, in addition to what has been said, may not be displeasing to the reader.

This vast country, with very little deviation, has the appearance of one continued forest. The soil on the hills is a kind of compost, consisting of rotten moss and old decayed trees. This is frequently washed down into the valleys by the sudden melting of the snow, and there incorporating with a light sand, forms a soil, in which most of

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the English hortulan productions might be cultivated with success.

What number of inhabitants the coast, from Cook's River to King George's Sound, may contain, is not easy to determine with any degree of certainty; but from a moderate computation, there cannot be less than ten thousand. The hair of both sexes is long and black, and would be an ornament to them, were it not for the large quantities of grease and red ochre constantly rubbed into it, which not only gives it a disgusting appearance, but affords a never failing harbour for vermin. Sometimes, indeed, the women keep their hair in decent order, parting it from the forehead to the crown, and tying it behind after the manner of a club. The young men have no beards; but this does not arise from a natural want of hair on that part, for the old men had beards all over the chin, and some of them had whiskers on each side the upper lip. As this supposed defect among the natives of America has occasioned much speculative enquiry amongst the learned and ingenious, every opportunity was taken of learning how it was occasioned; and they were given to understand, that young men got rid of their beards by plucking them out, but as they advance in years the hair is suffered to grow.

Though these poor savages are, in their general manners, truly in a state of uncultivated barbarism, yet in one instance they

can boast of a refinement equal to that of more polite nations; and that is gaming, which is carried on here to a very great pitch. The only gaming implements they saw, were fifty-two small round bits of wood, about the size of the middle finger, and differently marked with red paint. A game is played by two persons with these pieces of wood, and it chiefly consists in placing them in a variety of positions. A man at Port Mulgrave lost a knife, a spear, and several towees, at this game, in less than an hour. Though his loss was at least equal to an English gamester losing his estate, yet the poor fellow bore his ill fortune with great patience and equanimity of temper.

Time is calculated by moons, and remarkable events are remembered with ease, for one generation; but whether for any longer period is very doubtful.

After quitting the American coast, they steered for Sandwich Island, and arrived in sight of Owhyhee on the 5th of September. The next day they were surrounded by a number of canoes and the Indians traded very eagerly; many of them climbing up the ship's side for that purpose, and numbers not merely to gratify their curiosity, but to watch an opportunity for carrying off some prize.

Having procured a good supply of hogs and vegetables, together with a large quantity of excellent line for making rope, at Owhyhee, they steered for Whohoa, and anchored in King George's Bay on the 10th.

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By the 13 business being anchor and they were when they saw a lary, and when to be the king can they should be the same time their being for and water, w mediate order the same respect to Popote with Captain Dixon saws and axes and he took of friendship.

On the 16th side of Atooi, at were joined by people rejoiced asked after Popote that he was not

In the afternoon moa Bay. They were surrounded by the greatest abundance of vegetables; and Abi

The next day about noon, the king came on board, and repeatedly inquired for Popote: after staying some time, and receiving a few presents, he returned on shore.

By the 13th, the wooding and watering business being completed, they weighed anchor and made sail for Atooi. Before they were well out of King George's Bay, they saw a large canoe putting off in a hurry, and when it came near, they found it to be Iahaeterre and his attendants. When the king came on board, he seemed sorry they should leave Whahoa so soon, and at the same time frequently insinuated, that their being so speedily supplied with wood and water, was in consequence of his immediate orders for that purpose; and that the same respectful attention should be shewn to Popote whenever he arrived. On this Captain Dixon made him a present of a few saws and axes, which pleased him greatly; and he took his leave with many professions of friendship.

On the 16th, they arrived near the east side of Atooi, and on standing along shore they were joined by a great number of canoes. The people rejoiced to see them again; numbers asked after Popote, and seemed concerned that he was not in their company.

In the afternoon they anchored in Wy-moa Bay. Early the next morning, they were surrounded with canoes, bringing the greatest abundance of fine hogs and vegetables; and Abbenooc was particularly anxi-

ous to accommodate Captain Dixon with every thing in his power.

On the 18th their decks were crowded with visitors of rank, amongst the rest Tyheira, son to Abbenooe, introduced his wife and two little boys: the eldest was about four years old, the younger an infant in his mother's arms. Tyheira by way of a compliment, had named his eldest Popote, after Captain Portlock; and the other Ditteana, after Captain Dixon. In the forenoon, Ta-ao came on board, in a large double canoe, accompanied by another, in which were his daughter and two nieces. The attendants on these great persons were very numerous, and joined in a heeva, or song on their coming along-side, superior to any thing of the kind ever heard at these islands.

The king was greatly pleased to see them again; and enquired particularly after Popote. He seemed solicitous to accommodate them with every thing the island afforded; and, indeed, all the chiefs vied with each other in supplying their various wants. Amongst the many instances of kindness and good-natured attention they met with at this time, from the chiefs in general, an action of Nohomaitahaite's must not be omitted, as it does him the greatest honour, and would reflect credit even on a person of education and refined sensibility. Nohomaitahaite had been often on board when they were last at Atooi, and by that means was personally acquainted with all the peo-

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ple. Being naturally curious and inquisi-  
 tive, he now took an opportunity of going  
 amongst them, to ask a number of questions  
 about the voyage. On going down between  
 decks, he met with the carpenter, who had  
 been troubled with a lingering disorder for  
 a considerable time, and at present was very  
 weak and poorly. His pale countenance  
 and emaciated figure, affected poor Noho-  
 maitahaite very sensibly; a tear of pity stole  
 unheeded down his cheek; and he began  
 to enquire about his complaint, in a tone of  
 tenderness and compassion: seeing him very  
 weak and infirm, he gently chafed and press-  
 ed the sinews and muscles of his legs and thighs,  
 and gave him all the consolation in his pow-  
 er. Presently afterwards he came upon deck,  
 called his canoe, and went on shore in a hur-  
 ry, without taking leave of any person on  
 the quarter-deck, which was contrary to his  
 usual custom; but he returned very shortly,  
 bringing a fine fowl along with him, which  
 he immediately carried down to the carpen-  
 ter, told him to have it dressed immediately,  
 and he hoped it would make him better in a  
 day or two.

At noon a fresh breeze springing up from  
 the northward, Captain Dixon wished to  
 embrace this opportunity of weighing an-  
 chor, but on looking over his stock of ve-  
 getables, it was judged necessary to procure  
 a farther supply. No sooner were the king  
 and chiefs informed of this circumstance,  
 than they all went on shore, promising to

return shortly with great plenty of taro; accordingly, by three o'clock they all returned, each bringing a large double canoe, loaded with taro and sugar-cane. The expedition and dispatch with which this last taro was brought, both surprised and pleased Captain Dixon; and he was not slow in making suitable returns. To the king he gave a pahou, a large baize cloak, edged with ribbon, and a very large towee, which pleased him so much, that he began to think himself the greatest monarch in the universe. The other chiefs were rewarded with towees, axes, and saws, entirely to their satisfaction. The ladies too, of whom they had no small number on board, were liberally ornamented with buttons and beads; in short, all parties were perfectly pleased, and were profuse in their professions of kindness and acknowledgement.

These people, in their temper and disposition, are harmless, inoffensive, and friendly; not subject to passion or easily provoked: in their manners they are lively and cheerful, ever ready to render any little service in their power, even to strangers, and pursue every thing they undertake with unremitting diligence and application. When attached to any person, they are steady in their friendship, and are not easily tempted to neglect the interest of a person, for whom they have once professed a regard.

Their language is soft, smooth, and abounds with vowels. In their conversation

with each other they speak conversing with their words with their words which

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with each other, it appears very copious, and they speak with great volubility when conversing with each other; but when conversing with their visitors they only made use of those words which are most expressive and significant.

The Sandwich Islanders, in general, are about the middle size, their limbs straight and well proportioned. Some of the chiefs, and particularly the women, are inclined to corpulency, and their skin is smoother and softer than those of the common rank; but this is owing to the want of exercise, and an unlimited indulgence in the article of food. They are in general of a nut colour, though some of the women are fairer, and their hands and fingers are remarkably small and delicate. Both sexes go naked, except about the waist. The beards of the men are suffered to grow; their hair is cut close on each side of the head, but grows long from the forehead to the back of the neck, somewhat resembling a helmet. The women cut theirs quite close behind, and on the top of the head; the front is turned up in the form of a toupee, and is frequently daubed with cocoa-nut oil, and lime made from shells, which often gives it a sandy disagreeable colour. Sometimes, by way of ornament, they wear a wreath of flowers, fancifully disposed, about the head. Instead of a bracelet, a shell is tied round the wrist, and a fondness for this ornament has rendered buttons so much esteemed by these gay damsels in general;

of shells, fastened on strings, after the manner of a necklace. But the most beautiful ornament wore by the women, is a necklace, or *araia*, made from the variegated feathers of the humming bird, which are fixed on strings, so regular and even, as to have a surface equally smooth as velvet; and the rich colour of the feathers gives it an appearance equally rich and elegant. The caps and cloaks, wore by the men, are still superior in beauty and elegance. The cloaks are in general about the size of those worn by the Spaniards; the ground is net-work, and the feathers are sewed on in alternate squares, or triangular forms of red and yellow, which have a most brilliant appearance. The ground of the caps is wicker work in the form of a helmet; the elevated part, from the forehead to the hind part of the neck, is about a hands breadth, and generally covered with yellow feathers, the sides of the cap with red. This cap together with the cloak, has an appearance equally splendid, if not superior to any scarlet and gold whatever. These truly elegant ornaments are scarce, and only possessed by chiefs of high rank, who wear them on extraordinary occasions. There are cloaks of an inferior kind, which have only a narrow border of red and yellow feathers the rest being covered with feathers of the tropic and man of war bird. Nor are these caps and cloaks, though confessedly elegant in a superior degree, the neck too, is decorated with various sorts

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only proofs of invention and ingenuity shewn by these people in matters of ornament. Their mats are made with a degree of neatness equal to any of European manufacturer, and prettily diversified with a variety of figures stained with red. Cloth is another article which gives these Indians equal scope for fancy and invention. It is made from the Chinese paper mulberry tree, and when wet is beat out with small square pieces of wood, from twelve to eighteen inches wide, and afterwards stamped with various colours, and a diversity of patterns. The different colours with which their cloth is stamped, are extracted from vegetables found in the woods. Fans and fly-flaps are used by both sexes. The fans are usually made of the cocoa-nut fibres, neatly wove; the mounting is of a square form, and the handle frequently decorated with hair.

Their houses greatly resemble a hay stack in shape, and are neatly thatched with flags or rushes; the door place is so very low, that they are obliged to enter almost double. The inside of their dwelling are kept neat and clean; a coarse mat is spread on the floor; and as they have no separate apartments, that part of the room appropriated for repose is rather elevated, and covered with mats of a finer sort. The household utensils are placed on a wooden bench, and consist of gourds, and wooden bowls and dishes, which, in general, constitute the whole of their furniture.

The method universally practised to dress their victuals is baking, in a kind of oven sunk in the earth, with hot stones. If a hog is baked, the belly is always filled with hot stones. Custom has rendered this mode of dressing victuals so very familiar, that they can tell the exact time when any thing is sufficiently done; and in baking yams or taro they far excelled the European cooks. The canoes are not only finished, with neatness and ingenuity, but at the same time are lasting proofs of perseverance and industry. They are made of single tree, and are from twelve to forty or fifty feet long. The hollowing these trees, and bringing each end to a proper point with their rude unfashioned tools, must be a work of time and unremitting attention: they are in general about an inch thick, and heightened with additional boards, neatly fitted round the sides. The single canoes are steadied by an outrigger, and the double ones are held together by semicircular poles, firmly lashed to each part of the canoe: over these, and parallel with the canoe, is a kind of platform, which serves to carry hogs, vegetables, or any thing they want to convey from one place to another, and at the same time is a convenient seat for the principal persons of both sexes, whilst the tow-tows, who paddle, always sit in the body of the canoe. Their paddles are about four or five feet long, and greatly resemble a baker's pail.

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Having laid in an ample supply of provisions, they weighed anchor on the 18th; their friends taking leave of them with an universal wish for a good voyage, and the most unreserved marks of friendship and attachment.

China was the next place of their destination and they were already in the same latitude, consequently had only the longitude to run down; but the captain judged it most prudent to steer to the southward, till they were in about 13 deg. 30 min. north latitude, and then bear away to the westward, as that track was most likely for a trade wind.

On the 22d of October, they passed the Islands of Tinian, Saypan, and Aguigan, which have been so often described by voyagers.

On the 8th of November, they were in sight of the Lima Islands, and saw a great number of Chinese fishing-boats. In the forenoon, a pilot came on board; and the same evening, they anchored in Macao Roads. On the 16th they reached Wampoa.

The arrival of the King George has already been noticed. In the morning of the 26th, both captains went to Canton, and Mr. Brown, (president of the supercargoes,) assured them, that their business should be expedited without delay.

On the 29th, Mr. William M'Leod, first mate of the King George, departed this life.

His death was not occasioned by any disorder caught during the present voyage, but from an old complaint, brought on by drinking stale porter. He died universally lamented, and was interred in the forenoon of the 30th, on Frenchman's Island.

On the 2d of December, the superintendent\* of the China customs, came down from Canton to measure the vessels, and made each captain a present of two buffaloes, eight jars of samshu, and eight bags of ground rice.

This necessary piece of business being over, a factory was hired at Canton, and the cargo of both ships sent up thither on the 5th; but for a whole month, the business was entirely at a stand, and none of the furs were disposed off, except some refuse which sold to a considerable advantage.

During this interval, while captain Portlock was one day on a visit to Mr. Cox, an English gentleman resident at Canton, he was much surpris'd to see his old friend Tyaana, whom the reader may recollect he met with on his first visit to the Sandwich Islands. Tyaana immediately recollected him, and so sensibly was he affected with the interview, that he clasped his arms about him in the most affecting manner, and reclined his head on Captain Portlock's shoulder, while tears trickled down his cheeks. It was a considerable time before he became calm or collected enough to pronounce the name of his

\* This person generally goes by the familiar name of John Fuck amongst sailors.

old acquaintance friends at Atooi. Mears had touch'd from the coast of Aaana expressing a Pretane, the captain's coa, at which place of Mr. Ross, his Aaana was remarkable some time at Macnerally indulg'd in his inclination, led

Captain Portlock willing to go to I he expected to h moons, but that r return to Atooi. had engaged in a the coast of Ameri Tyaana at his na thither.

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old acquaintance Popote, or to ask after his friends at Atooi. It appeared that Captain Mears had touched at Atooi in his passage from the coast of America to China, and Tyaana expressing a wish to accompany him to Pretane, the captain had taken him to Macoa, at which place he left him in the care of Mr. Ross, his chief mate, of whom Tyaana was remarkable fond. They remained some time at Macoa, and Tyaana was generally indulged in walking about whenever his inclination led him.

Captain Portlock asked him if he was still willing to go to Pretane; but he said that he expected to have been there in twelve moons, but that now he should be glad to return to Atooi. It seems Captain Mears had engaged in a Portuguese expedition to the coast of America, and promised to leave Tyaana at his native island, in his passage thither.

After the choice furs had been in the market till the 26th of January, they were then sold and delivered to East the India Company's supercargoes for fifty thousand dollars.

By this time a cargo of teas was got on board each vessel, and all their business being finally settled, they weighed anchor, and on the 9th of February, arrived in Macao Roads.

On the 9th of February, 1788, they weighed, and stood down Macao Roads, from whence they proceeded on their course to Old England.

On the 28th of February, the Queen Charlotte lost her surgeon. He was taken ill long before they left Wampoa, but for some time they had hopes of his recovery, being young and of a sound constitution; yet his disorder baffled the power of medicine, and he resigned himself to the Divine will with the greatest composure.

From this time to the 28th of March, they experienced a great deal of sickness in passing through the Straights of Banca and Sunday, the land on both coasts being low, flat, and marshy; and they had in general light winds, with hot sultry weather.

The King George lost two of her people with the flux.

They now agreed to part company, and each make the best of their way to St. Helena, where the King George arrived on the 13th of June, and the Queen Charlotte on the 18th.

Here they got on board some fresh provisions, and such other necessaries as could be procured and made the best of their way to England, where the King George arrived the 22d day of August, and the Queen Charlotte on the 17th of September, all hands in health and spirits.