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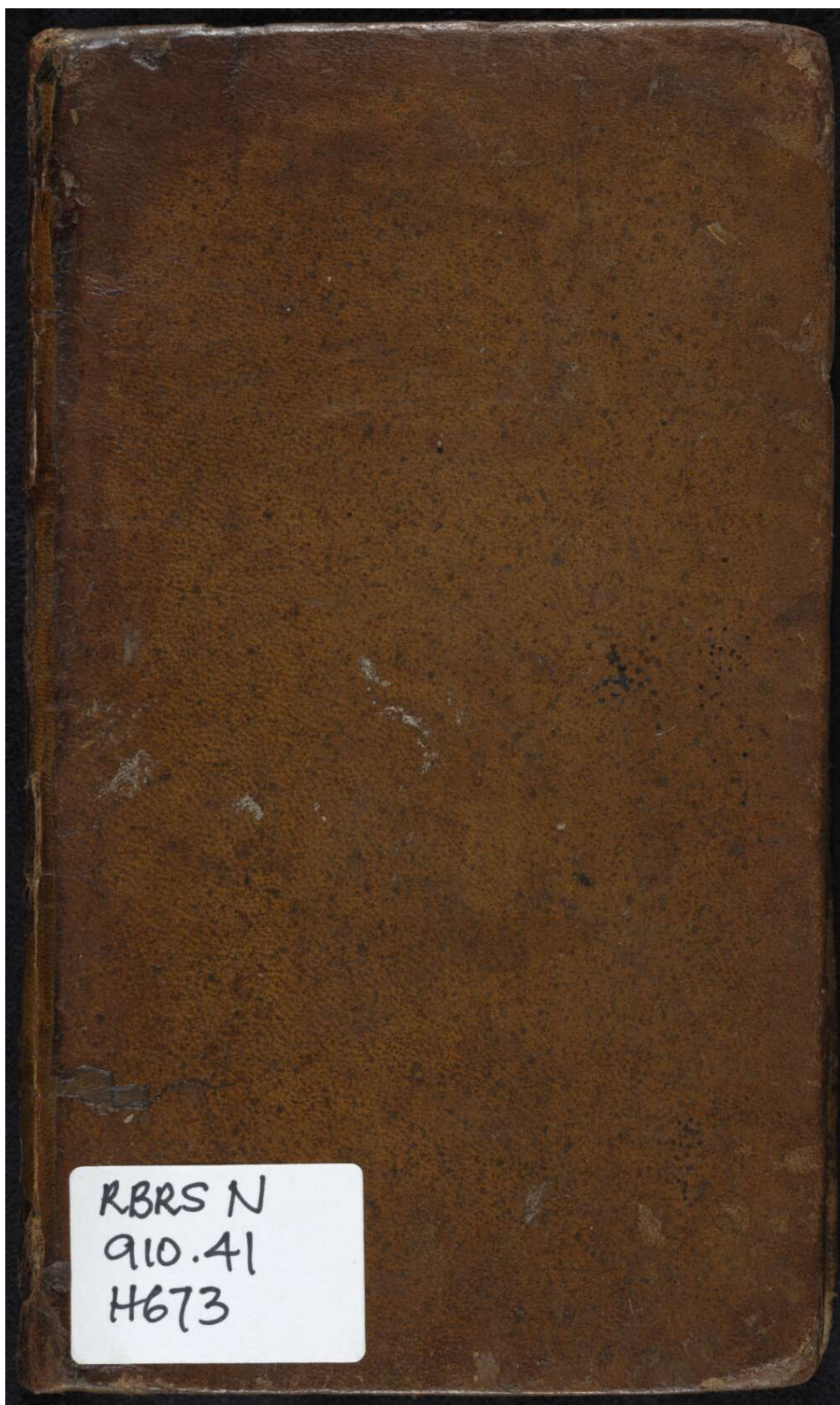
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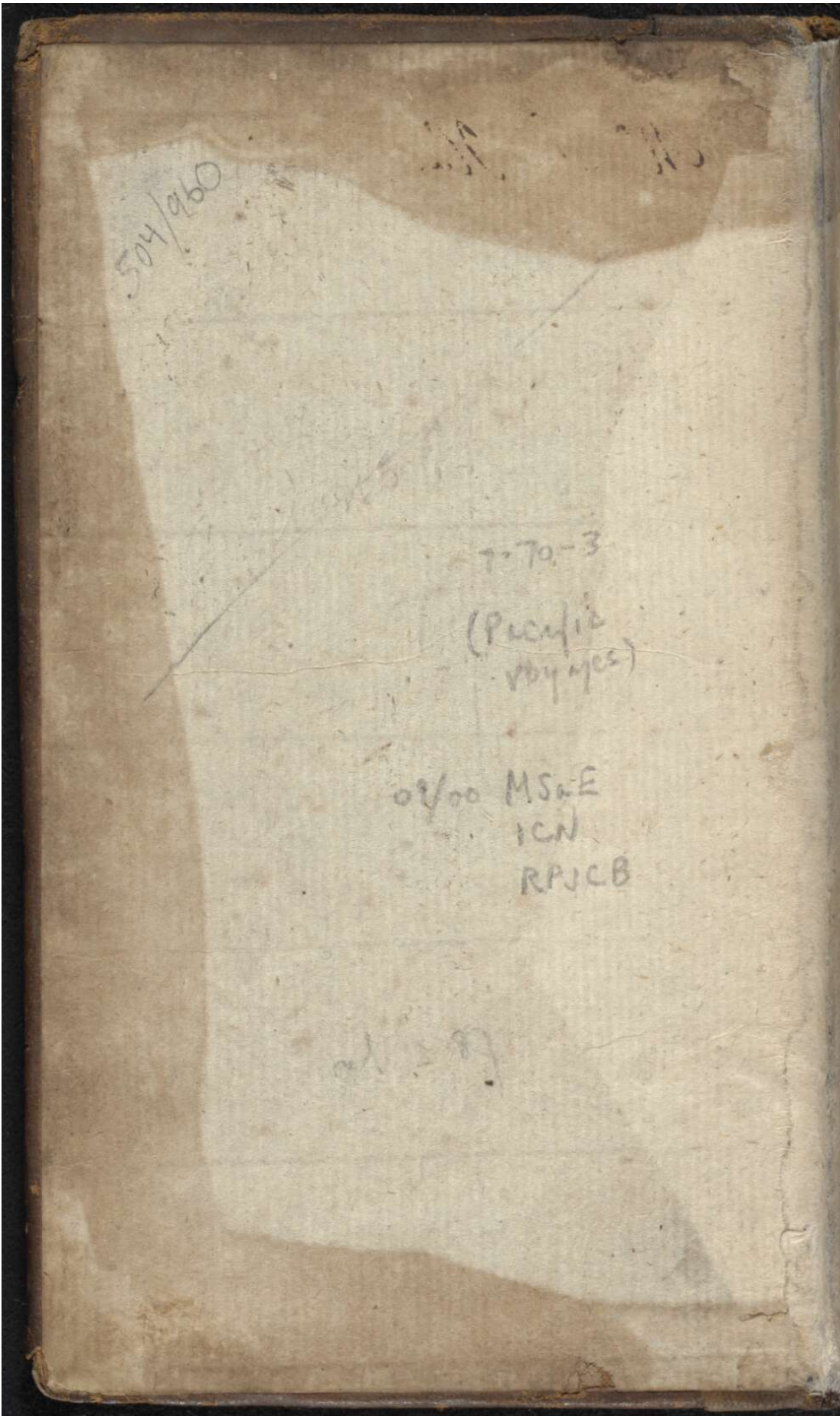
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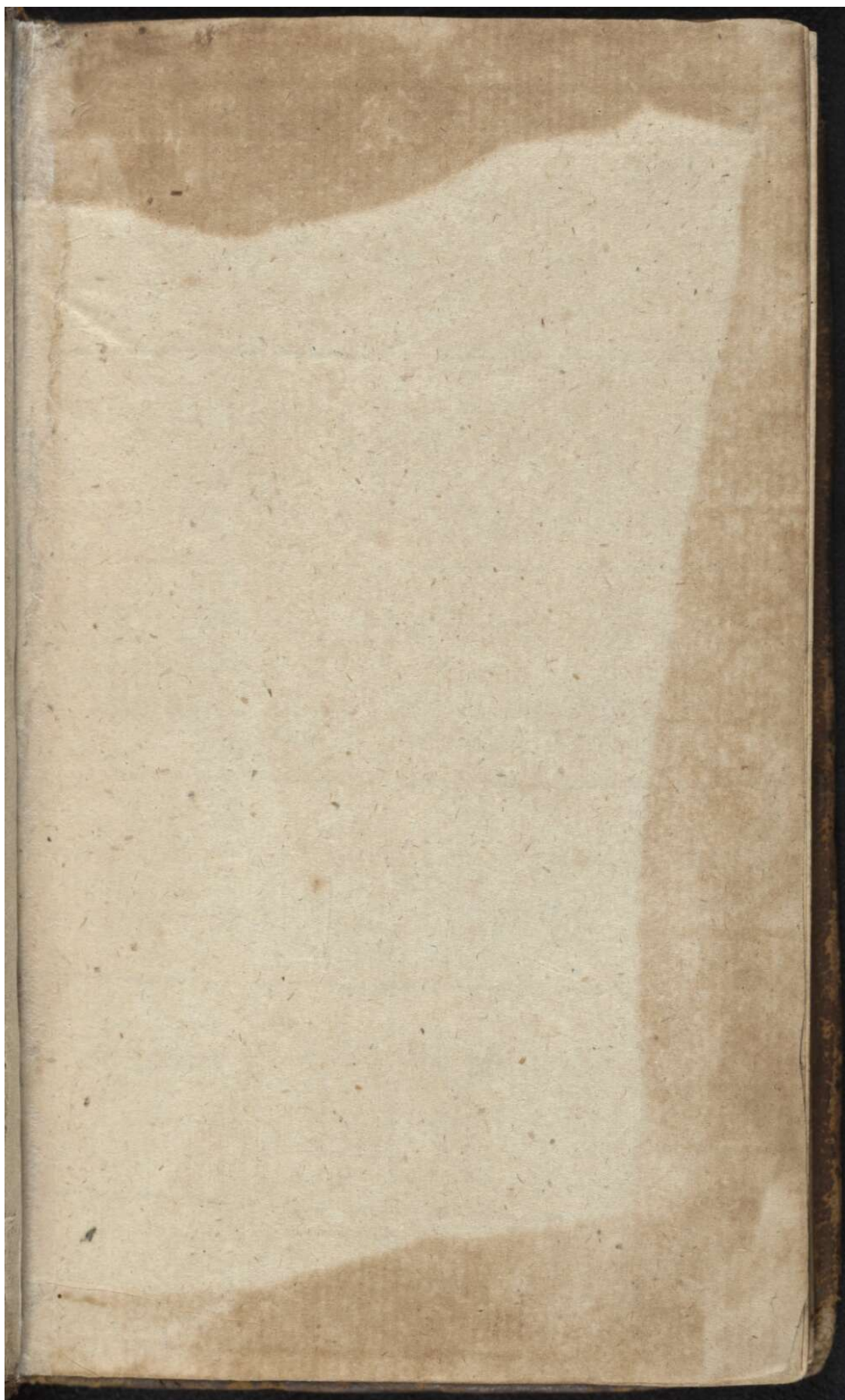
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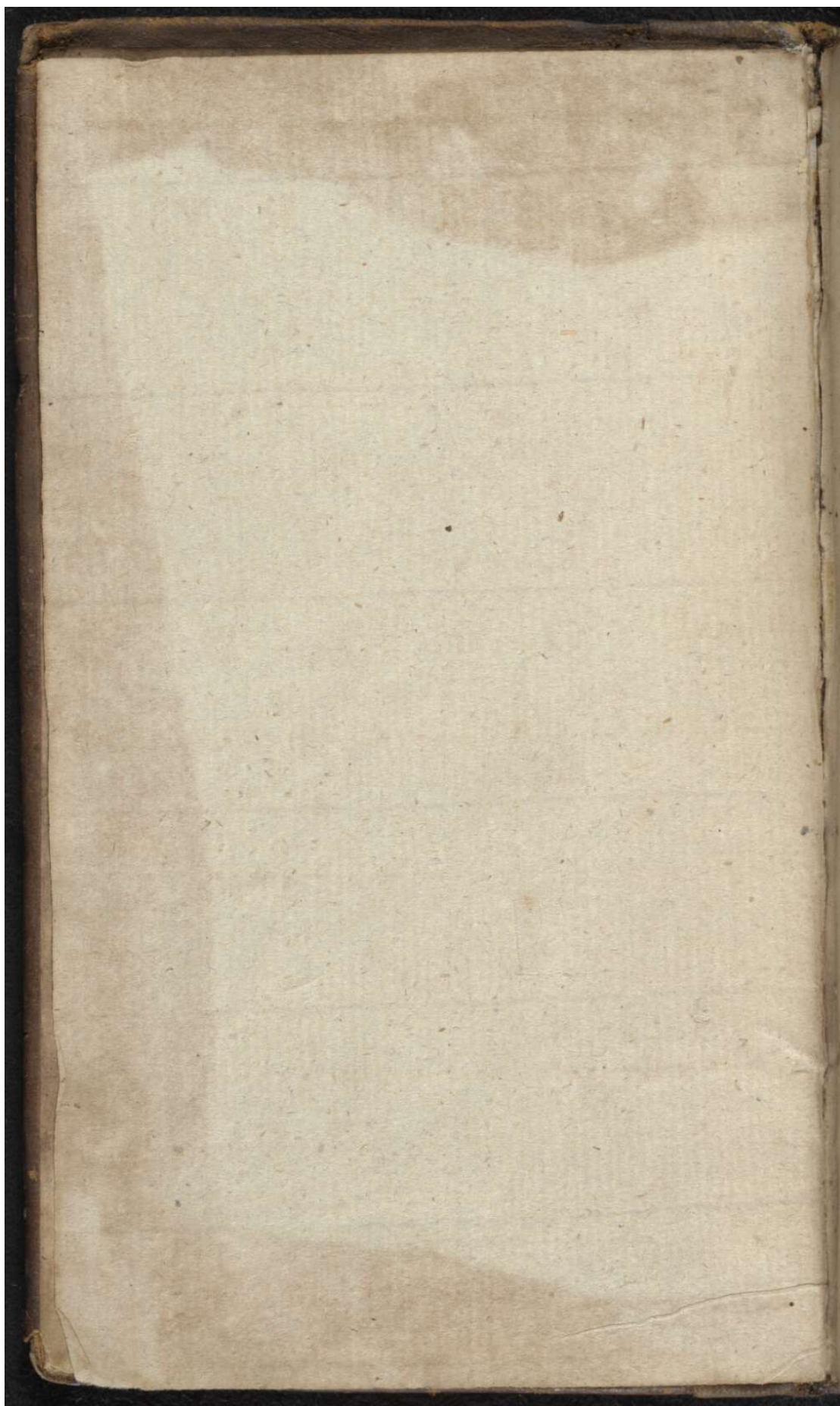




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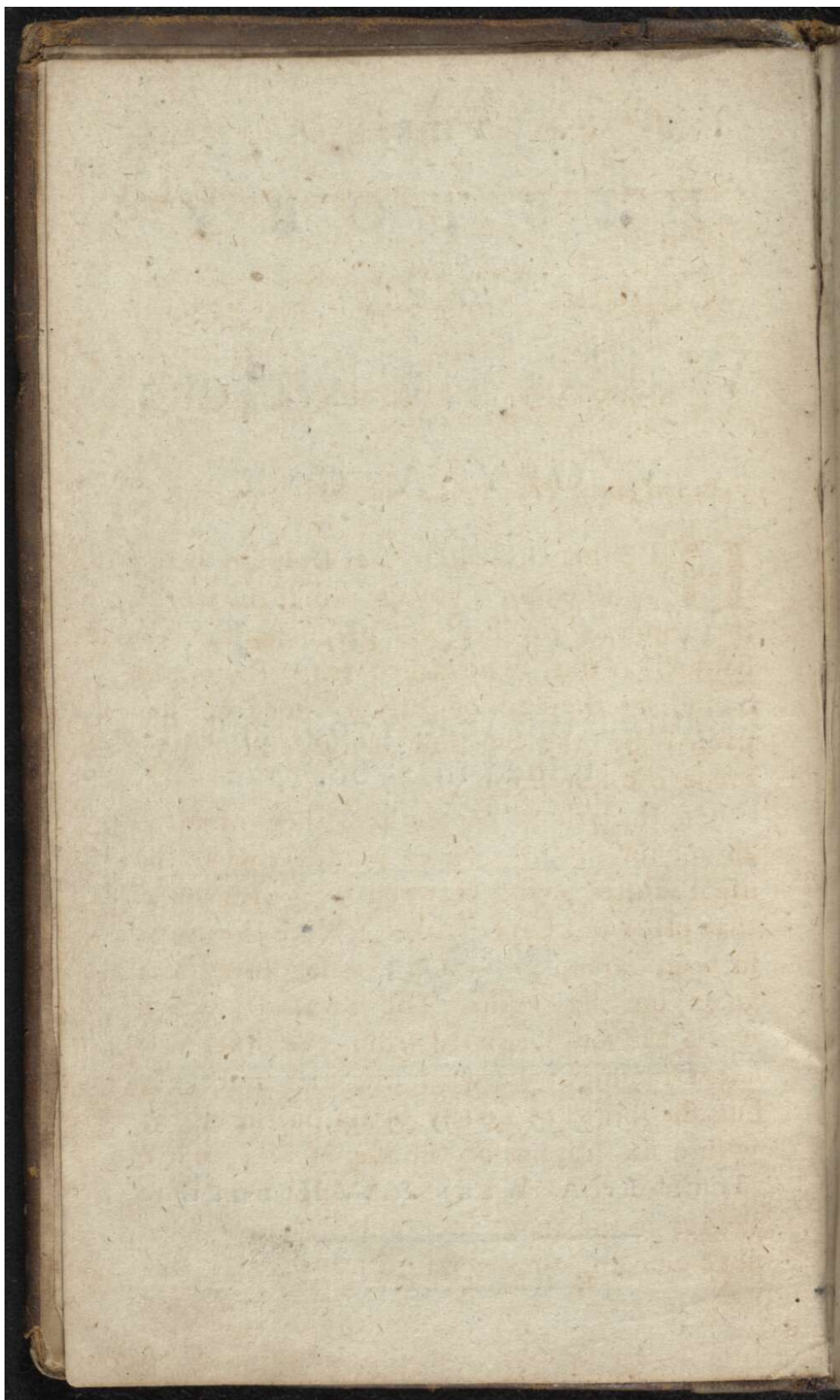
THE
H I S T O R Y
O F
Wallis's & Carteret's
V O Y A G E
R O U N D T H E
W O R L D;
Begun in the Year 1766, and fi-
nished in 1768.



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M D C C L X X I V .

The history of Wallis's & Carteret's voyage round the world : begun in the year 1766, and finished in 1768.



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Captain Wallis's Voyage

ROUND THE WORLD.

Begun in the Year 1766, and finished in 1768.

HIS majesty's ship the Dolphin being destined for a voyage round the world, the command of her was given to Captain Samuel Wallis, who sailed from Plymouth Sound on the 22d of August, 1766, accompanied by the Swallow sloop and Prince Frederick storeship.

On the 7th of September, they came to an anchor in the road of Madeira, when the usual salutes passed between the governor of that place and Capt. Wallis. Here they took in beef, wine, and onions, as sea-stores, and sailed on the 12th. The Swallow, which was a bad sailer, parted from the other vessels in the night between the 21st and 22d, but she joined company again on the 24th, within six leagues of the isle of May, when the three vessels came to an anchor in Port Praya, in the above mentioned island. The next morning they obtained leave to get water.

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ter and other necessaries. They here caught great quantities of fish ; and having procured cattle and water, and found some wild purflain, which proved very refreshing, they sailed on the 28th. In the night they saw the burning mountain of Fuego.

Capt. Wallis now ordered every man to be furnished with a hook and line, that he might supply himself with fish ; and in order to prevent infection, commanded that no man should keep his fish above twenty-four hours. On the 22d they judged they were within sixty degrees of land, from the sight of a great number of birds. On the 27th the Prince Frederick sprung a leak, and her crew were at this time sickly, through the fatigue of pumping, and the badness of their provisions, that lieut. Brine, who commanded her, was apprehensive, that he could not keep company much longer, unless some assistance could be given him. The captain sent a carpenter and six sailors on board ; but he was unable to supply her with better provisions. As the carpenter found he could do little towards stopping the leak in the store-ship, the Dolphin and Swallow completed their provisions from her stores, and put on board her their empty jars and other lumber.

They found themselves in thirty degrees of south latitude by the 12th of November, when

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when the weather was so cold as to oblige them to have recourse to their thick jackets. They now began to see whales and seals ; also snipes, plovers, and other birds. On the 8th of December they saw land, and the next day remarked, that the sea appeared coloured, by the immense quantity of red shrimps that surrounded the ship. On the 26th being very near Cape Virgin Mary, they saw several men riding on the shore, who made signs for them to land. Having come to an anchor, they observed that the natives remained opposite to the ship all night, shouted aloud, and kept up large fires. In the morning the captain went on shore, with a boat's crew from each ship, and having made signs for the Indians to sit down, he gave them combs, knives, scissars, beads, &c. and pleased the women greatly by the distribution of some ribbands. He then intimated, that he should be glad to accept some guanicoes and ostriches, in exchange for bill-hooks and hatchets, which he shewed them ; but they were either really or designedly ignorant of his meaning.

The arms of these people were two round stones, inclosed with leather, one of which was fastened at each end of a string eight feet in length ; and one stone being held in the hand, the other was swung round the

A. 3. head.

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head with great force for some time, and then discharged at any mark they chuse to strike. They likewise caught guanicoes and ostriches by means of this cord, which is so thrown as to twist round and hamper the legs of the intended prey. Some of them were observed to devour the paunch of an ostrich raw, having only turned the inside outwards, and shook off some of the filth. These people, who are great talkers, were often heard to say ca-pi-ta-ne, on which they were successively addressed in Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, and French; but they had no knowledge of either of those languages. When they shook hands with any of the crew, they always said chevow; and they were amazingly ready in learning English words, and pronouncing the sentence, "English men come on shore," with great facility. As they seemed desirous of going on board, the captain took eight of them into the boats, on which they instantly began singing for joy; but when they got into the ship, they expressed no kind of surprise at the novelties they beheld, till a looking-glass being observed, they acted many antic gestures before it, occasionally walking to and from it, talking with earnestness, and laughing immoderately. They would drink nothing but water; but they eagerly eat every

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every article of the ship's provisions. They were highly pleased with some turkies and Guinea-hens that were on board, nor did the hogs and sheep escape their attention. One of them making signs that he should be glad of some clothes, the captain gave him a pair of shoes and buckles, and presented the rest with a little bag each, in which he put new sixpences and half-pence, with a ribband passed through a hole in them, to hang around their necks. The remaining contents of the bag were, a looking-glass, a comb, some beads a knife, a pair of scissars, some twine, and a few slips of cloth. Being offered some tobacco, they smoked a few minutes, but did not seem to like it. The marines being exercised before them, they were terrified at the firing of the muskets, and one of them falling down, shut his eyes, and lay with motion, as if to intimate, that he knew the destructive nature of these weapons. It was with difficulty they were prevailed on to go on shore; and one of them would not leave the ship till he had sung a long kind of prayer, and even petitioned to stay till evening, by pointing to the sun, and then moving his hand round the western horizon. As soon as they were in the boat, they began to sing, and did not cease till they reached the shore, where many of their companions
eagerly

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eagerly pressed to be taken into the boat and appeared to express many marks of dissatisfaction, on not being permitted to go on board the ship.

They now weighed anchor, and turned into the Straits of Megellan with the flood-tide. They saw many people on horseback hunting the guanicoes, which ran up the country with prodigious swiftness. The tide was so violent on the 23d, that the ships were driven three several ways; but in the evening, they were safely anchored. On Christmas-day, they procured a quantity of celery from Elizabeth island, which being boiled without portable soup and wheat, the crew breakfasted on it several days. Many huts were found on this island, and two dogs were seen; but the Indians had quitted it for the present. Many high mountains were observed, which though it was then the midst of summer, were, in a great degree, covered with snow, and made a dreary appearance.

They anchored in Port Famine Bay on the 26th, and the sick were sent on shore, where a tent was erected for their reception, as was another for the accommodation of the sail makers, and those who landed to get wood. The empty water-casks were landed and great quantities of fish were caught, among which were smelts. When they arrived.

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rived here, many of the people were very bad with the scurvy; but by the plentiful use of vegetables, and bathing in the sea, they all recovered in a very short time. All hands were now employed in repairing and storing the ships, and thousands of young trees were carefully taken up with the mould about them, to be carried to Falkland's Islands, where no timber at that time grew.

On the 17th of January, 1767, the master of the Dolphin, who had been in search of anchoring places, returned with an account, that he had found such as was proper for the purpose; and this day the Prince Frederick sailed for Falkland's Island. The next day the other ships followed, and came to an anchor half a mile from the shore, opposite a current of fresh water that falls rapidly from the mountains. As a more convenient anchoring-place, and at the same time better adapted for procuring wood and water, had been discovered, they sailed again the next day, and came to an anchor in the bay near Cape Gallant, where they caught wild ducks in such numbers, as to afford them a very seasonable relief. Near this spot are very high mountains, one of which was climbed by the master of the Swallow, with a hope of getting a view of the South-Sea; but being disappointed in his expectation he erected a pyramid,

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ramid, and having written the ships name and the date of the year, he left the same, with a shilling properly placed.

Near this port, the country has a most forbidding aspect. The mountains on both sides the strait are of a stupendous height, and the lower parts of them are covered with trees, above which a space is occupied by withered shrubs. Higher up are fragments of broken rock, and heaps of snow, and the tops are totally desolate, rude, and naked.

A great smoak being seen on the southern shore, and another on Prince Rupert's Island, on the 29th some people were sent on shore for water. They had no sooner landed, than several of the natives came off in their canoes, between whom and the sailors a friendly connection soon took place. When the Indians came up they were eating the raw flesh of seals, and were covered with the skins of those animals, which stunk intolerably. They had bows, arrows, and javelins, the two last of which were pointed with flint. Three of these people being taken on board the Dolphin, they eat whatever food was offered them, but would drink nothing but water. They were highly diverted with a looking glass, in which they first looked with astonishment, till, having become a little

ROUND THE WORLD. II

the more familiar with it, they smiled at its effect; and, finding a corresponding smile from the figure in the glass, they burst into laughter in the most immoderate degree.

On the 3^d of February, the ships left this island, and came to an anchor in York Bay Road on the same day. The next morning, Capt. Wallis went on shore with a party near Bachelor's river, and saw many Indian huts, and several dogs, which ran away the moment they were noticed. They likewise saw ostriches, and collected various kinds of fish and vegetables. There is a cataract near this river, the noise of which is tremendous, as it falls more than four hundred yards, partly over a steep descent, and partly in a perpendicular line.

On the 15th, they were driven with such violence by the current, as to be in momentary expectation of being dashed against the rocks, from which they were frequently not half the length of the ship; but they were providentially preserved, and came to an anchor in Butler's bay, which was so called from one of the mates who discovered it. They kept this station till the 20th, when they encountered a most violent storm, attended with hail and rain, which increased till the evening, the sea breaking over the quarter-deck; yet, as the cables did not part, they

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they were again wonderfully preserved from destruction. They remained here eight days, taking in wood and water, and repairing the little damage the ship had sustained in the storm. The mountains in this neighbourhood had the most rugged and desolate appearance; but their height could not be ascertained, as their heads were lost in the clouds; and some of them, on the southern shore, were so exceedingly desolate, as not to produce a very single blade of grass.

They sailed from hence on the first of March, and for several following days encountered some terrible weather, that they had no prospect before them but that of immediate destruction; and the crew on board the Dolphin were so prepossessed that the Swallow could not ride out the storm, that they imagined they saw some of her hands coming over the rocks towards them. However the storm at length subsided; but the weather being intensely cold, each of the men was furnished with a thick jacket. On the 15th, the waves again ran so high, and there was so thick a fog, that they narrowly escaped shipwreck among a number of small islands; but the weather clearing up a little in the afternoon, they came safely to anchor in the bay under Cape Upright.

On

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On the third day after the reaching this cape, two canoes, having on board several Indians, came along side the Dolphin, and had with them a quantity of seal's flesh, blubber, and penguins, which they eat without any kind of dressing. A seaman having caught a fish bigger than a herring, gave it to one of them, who killed it by a bite near the gills, and instantly devoured it. These people did not drink any liquor but water; but they eagerly eat provisions of any kind, boiled, roasted, raw, salt, or fresh. Tho' the weather was cold, they had no covering but a seal-skin, and even that they did not wear when they were rowing. It was remarked, that they had all sore eyes, probably occasioned by the smoke of their fires, and they lived in such a nasty way that they smelled as rank as a fox. They had a kind of javelin, pointed with bone, which they used in striking fish.

On the 2d of April, eight Indians brought six of their children on board, whom the captain gratified with bracelets and necklaces. These people were exceedingly tender in the treatment of their children; and a circumstance happened, which proves that they are not less delicate in other respects. A boat was ordered on shore to get wood and water: at this time some of the Indians were on

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board

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board, and others in their canoes along-side the ship. The Indians eyed the boat attentively, and, on their putting off, they called aloud to their companions, who, without speaking, instantly handed down the children, and jumped into the canoes, which were hurried after the boat, while the Indians cried out in a most distressful tone. When the ship's boat was near at land, some women were seen among the rocks, to whom the Indians cried out aloud, and they all ran away; but the boat's crew, having remarked their jealous fears, lay on their oars, to convince them that no injury was intended. The Indians landed, drew their canoes on shore, and hastily followed the objects of their affection.

On the 10th, the two ships sailed in company, and the next day they lost sight of each other, and did not meet again during the whole voyage. The same day, the Dolphin cleared the straits of Magellan, in which she had laboured with innumerable difficulties, and escaped most eminent dangers, in a passage of almost four months. We shall pass over the various bearings, distances, and soundings, made by Capt. Wallis while navigating this strait, as the recital of such particulars could afford no amusement to the reader

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reader; we shall therefore mention only some interesting and curious particulars.

The Spaniards built a town, which they named Phillipville, in the year 1581, and left in it a colony of four hundred persons. These were all starved to death, except twenty-four, all of whom but one proceeded in search of the river Plata, and most probably perished, as no tidings were ever heard of them. The remaining man, whose name was Hernando, was taken on board by Sir William Cavendish, in the year 1587, and brought to England. The place was called Port Famine from the melancholy fate of these unfortunate people. Wood and water abound at this place, geese, ducks, and teal, besides other fowls, are in great abundance, and there is no want of fish; so that the face of things must be greatly changed since the Spaniards died there of hunger. Fish are caught in great plenty in Cape Holland Bay; and the adjacent country produces plenty of cranberries and wild celery, but there are no birds. At Cape Gallant Bay there are vegetables, wood, water, and fish; as there is also at Elizabeth Bay and York Road. Butlers Bay abounds with rock fish, mulcles, and wild fowls. Lion Cove and Goodluck Bay produce scarce any thing but wood and water. Mulcles and rock-fish are

B 2

found

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found at Swallow-Harbour, the mountains round which are desolate beyond description. Upright Bay produces some wild fowl and fish, and excellent water.

They held a westward course on the 12th of April, when the upper-works of the ship being open, and the cloathes and bedding constantly wet, the sailors were soon attacked with colds and fevers. The 27th of this month proved a fine day, the sick were brought on deck, and nourished with salop; but the violent gales soon returned, and it was feared that the ship would lose her masts. They therefore began to think of altering their course, in hopes of better weather; and the rather, as the number of sick increased so fast, that there was danger of soon wanting hands to navigate the vessel. About the middle of May, the weather having mended, the people recovered very fast, and the carpenters were employed in caulking the upper works of the ship, and repairing the boats. About the 21st, those who had recovered from colds, were attacked with the scurvy; on which sweet-wort was extracted from malt for their use, and they were supplied with pickled cabbage, and wine instead of brandy. The scurvy began now to increase very fast, notwithstanding every method was taken to prevent it. However, the
long-

ROUND THE WORLD. 17

long-wished for relief was now fast approaching; for, on the 6th of June, land was discovered. This proved to be a low island, distant about five or six leagues; and, when they came within five miles of it, they discovered another to the west-north west. Two boats were sent to the first discovered island, where the crews having landed, gathered some cocoa-nuts, and collected a quantity of scurvy-grass, with which they returned to the ship, bringing with them some fish-hooks which the islanders had formed of oyster-shells. As no anchorage was to be found here, and the whole island was encompassed with rocks and breakers, the captain resolved to steer for the other island, giving the name of Whitsun Island to this, because it was discovered on Whitsunday eve.

As soon as they approached the other island, about fifty of the natives, armed with pikes, and some having fire-brands in their hands, were observed running on the coast. Two boats were sent out, manned and armed, and the lieutenant was instructed to steer for that part of the shore where the people had been seen, to avoid offending them, and to try to procure water and fruit, in exchange for such commodities as he took with him. When the boat came near the shore, the natives put themselves in a position, as if they would de-

B 3

fend

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fend it with their pikes ; but the crew making signs of friendship, and exposing their trinkets, some of the Indians walked into the water. To these it was hinted, that some cocoa-nuts and water would be acceptable ; which was no sooner done, then they fetched a small quantity of each, which they ventured to bring to the boats, and received some nails and other trifles in exchange. While they were dealing, one of the Indians stole a silk handkerchief with its contents, but the thief could by no means be discovered. The lieutenant being again sent on shore, the captain commanded him to take possession of the island in the king's name, and to call it Queen Charlot's Island. The boats returned loaded with cocoa-nuts and scurvy grass, after having found two wells of excellent water. Provisions for a week were now allotted for a mate and twenty men, who were left on shore to fill water ; the sick were landed for the benefit of the air, and a number of hands were appointed to climb the cocoa-trees, and gather the nuts. The water was brought on board the ship ; but the cocoa-nuts and vegetables, which the cutter was bringing off, were lost by the rolling of the waves, which almost filled her with water.

On the 10th the ship sailed, after the taking possession of the islands for the king ; in
testimony

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testimony of which they left a flag flying, and carved his majesty's name on a piece of wood, and on the bark of several trees. For the use of the natives, they left shillings, sixpences, halfpence, bottles, nailes, hatchets, and other things. This island lies in 19 deg. 20 min. south latitude, and 138 deg. 30 min. east longitude.

They now sailed, and passing some other islands, on the 17th they discovered land. At ten at night they saw a light, which convinced them that it was inhabited; and they remarked, that there was plenty of cocoa-trees, a certain indication that there was no want of water. The next day, an officer was sent on shore, with instructions to exchange some toys for such things as the island produced. He saw a great number of people, but could find no place in which the ship might anchor. While the lieutenant was trafficking with them, an Indian, diving into the water, seized the grappling of the boat, whilst his companion on the shore laid hold of the rope by which she was fastened, and attempted to draw her into the surf; but their endeavours were frustrated by the firing of a musket, on which all parties let go their hold. From the number of the people seen, and their having some large double canoes on the shore, it was thought that there were larger islands

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islands at no great distance. The captain, therefore, having named this place Ofnaburgh Island, made sail, and having soon discovered high land, and the weather being foggy, they came to an anchor.

Having failed towards the land for some time, they thought it prudent again to anchor, on account of the thickness of the fog; but it no sooner cleared away, than they found the ship encompassed by hundreds of canoes, in which were many hundreds of people. Having approached the ship, they beheld it with wonder, and talked with great earnestness. Some baubles were now shewn them, and signs were made for them to come on board, on which they rowed their canoes towards each other, and a general consultation took place. At last they all surrounded the ship with an appearance of friendship, and one of them delivered an oration, at the conclusion of which he threw into the sea the branch of a plantain-tree, which he had held in his hand. This being done, a young Indian, of more apparent courage than the rest, ventured on board the ship. The captain would have given him some baubles, but he refused the acceptance of them till thole in the canoe came along side, and having held a consultation, threw on board several branches of the plantain tree. Others now ventured on board

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board ; but it was remarked, that they all got into the ship at some improper place, not one of them, even by accident, finding the right place of ascent. A goat belonging to the ship having ran his horns against the back of one of the Indians, he looked round with surprise, and seeing the animal ready to renew the attack, he sprang over the ship's side, and was instantly followed by all his countrymen. Their terror, however, soon subsided, when they returned to the ship ; and the sheep, hogs, and poultry, being shewn them, they intimated, that they possessed the two latter species. The captain now gave them nails and other trifles, and made signs that he wanted hogs, fowls, and fruit ; but they could not comprehend him. They were detected in several attempts to take away any thing they could lay hold of ; but one of them, at length, jumped over board with a laced hat he snatched from one of the officers. The inner parts of the island abound in hills cloathed with timber trees, and above them are high peaks, from which large rivers descend to the sea. The houses, when seen at a distance, resemble a barn, having no shelter but a roof. The land towards the sea is level, and produces the cocoa-nut, and variety of other fruits.

They

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They now sailed again, and the next morning were of a peak of land, which was almost covered with the natives and their houses. On the 21st the ship came to an anchor, and several canoes came along-side of her, bringing a large quantity of fruit, with fowls and hogs, for which they received nails and toys in exchange. The boats having been sent to sound along the coast, they were followed by large double canoes, three of which ran to the cutter, staved in her quarter, and otherwise damaged her; the Indians at the same time, armed with clubs, endeavouring to board her, the crew now fired, and wounding one man dangerously, and killing another, they both fell into the sea, whither their companions dived after them, and got them into the canoe. They now tried if they could stand or sit; but as the one was quite dead, they laid him at the bottom of the canoe, and the wounded man was supported in a sitting posture. The ship's boats now kept on their way, while some of the canoes went ashore, and others returned to the ship to renew their merchandize. While the boats continued out in search of their soundings, the natives swam of to them with water and fruit. The women were particularly urgent for the sailors to land, and, pulling of all their cloaths, gave hints of the most indilicate

ROUND THE WORLD. 23

cate nature, how acceptable their company would be. The boats being sent on shore with some small casks to get water, the Indians filled two of them, and kept all the rest for their trouble. When the boats came off, the shore was crouded with thousands of men, women, and children. During this time, several canoes remained along-side the ship; but the captain would not permit a single Indian to get on board, as there was no guarding against their artful disposition.

On the following day the ship made fail for the watering-place; but the man at the mast-head discovering a bay a few miles to the leeward, they immediately stood for it. The boat's, which were a head, making a signal or anchorage, they prepared to bring to; but when the ship had almost reached the boats, she suddenly struck, and her head remained immoveably fixed on a coral rock, in which situation she remained near an hour when she was happily relieved by a breeze from the shore. During the whole time she was in danger of being wrecked, she was encompassed by hundreds of the Indians in their canoes, but one of them attempted to board her. The ship was now piloted round a reef, into a harbour, where she moored. The master was then sent to sound the bay, and found safe anchorage in every part of it.

In

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In the mean time, some small canoes brought provisions on board; but as the shore was crowded with large canoes, filled with men, the captain loaded and primed his guns, supplied his boats with musquetoons, and kept a number of the men constantly under arms.

On the evening of the 24th, the ship having sailed up the harbour, a number of very large canoes advanced, laden with stones, on which the captain ordered the strictest watch to be kept. At length some canoes came off, with a number of women on board, who being brought almost under the ship, began to practise those arts of indelicacy already mentioned. During this singular exhibition, the large canoes came close round the ship, some of the Indians playing on a kind of flute, others singing, and the rest blowing a sort of shell. Soon after a large canoe advanced, in which was an awning, on the top of which sat one of the natives, holding some red and yellow feathers in his hands. The Captain having consented to his coming along side, he delivered the feathers; and while a present was preparing for him, he put back from the ship, and threw a branch of the cocoa tree in the air. This undoubtedly was the signal for an onset; for there was an instant shout from all the canoes, which approaching the ship threw
v. lies

ROUND THE WORLD. 25

vollies of stones unto every part of her. On this, two guns, loaded with small shot, were fired, and the people on guard discharged their muskets. The number of Indians now round the ship was full two thousand; and though they were at first disconcerted, they soon recovered their spirits, and renewed the attack. Thousands of the Indians were now observed on shore embarking as fast as the canoes could bring them off. Orders therefore were given for firing the cannon, some of which were brought to bear upon the shore. This firing put a stop to all hostilities, on the part of the Indians, for a small time; but the scattered canoes soon got together again, and having hoisted white streamers, advanced and threw stones of two pounds weight from slings, by which a number of the seamen were wounded. At this time, several of the canoes approached the bow of the ship, from whence no shot had been discharged. In one of these was an Indian, who appeared to have an authority over the rest, on which a gun was levelled at his canoe, the shot of which split it into two pieces. This put an end to the contest, the canoes rowed off with the utmost speed, and the people on shore ran and concealed themselves behind the hills. The captain now sailed for his intended anchoring place, at Otaheite,

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and moored the ship within a small distance of a fine river. The next morning some persons, who had been sent to survey the shore returned with an account, that not a canoe was to be seen, and that the river produced fresh water.

The Lieutenant was now dispatched, with all the boats manned and armed, and a number of marines, with orders to land under cover of the ships and boats. This being effected, he hoisted a pendant on a staff, and took possession of the place for his sovereign by the name of King George the third's Island. He then mixed some rum with the river water, and every person drank the king's health. At this time, the lieutenant observed two old men on the opposite side of the river, who seemed much terrified, and assumed a posture of supplication. Signs were made for them to cross the river, which one of them having done, he crawled on his hands and knees towards the lieutenant, who shewing him some stones that had been thrown at the ship, hinted that the Indians should receive no harm, if they were not the aggressors. Some hatchets were now produced, to intimate that they wished to barter for provisions; and some trifling matters were given to the Indian, who testified his joy and gratitude by dancing round the pendant.

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dant. He then plucked some branches of trees, which he laid on the ground and retreated. They soon returned, and having procured two hogs, they laid them down at the foot of the flag staff, and danced round it. After this, they put the hogs into a canoe, and the old Indian rowed it to the ship. This being done, he rowed back, after refusing several presents that had been offered him. In the night, a number of lights were seen on the coast, and the noise of drums and other instruments of musick were heard. Soon after day-light it was observed, that the Indians had left the coast, and taken away the pendant. The captain, who was indisposed on board the ship, employed himself in remarking what was going forward on shore, and by the help of glasses, he saw many of the Indians creeping behind the bushes, towards the watering place; while incredible numbers were coming through the woods, and a large party descended a hill, all advancing to the same spot; and two divisions of canoes were making round the opposite points of the bay. The lieutenant, seeing his danger, got his party on board the boats; but not before he had sent the old Indian to prevail on the others to keep at proper distance, as he wanted only water. This, however, had no effect; and as soon as

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the crew were in the boats, the natives possessed themselves of the casks as lawful prizes. They pushed after the boats in their canoes; and when they came near that part of the bay where the ship rode, they took in many people from the shore, who were laden with stones. All the canoes approached the ship, on which the captain ordered to fire on the first cluster of them that should assemble. This had such an effect, that they all rowed off with the utmost speed. They then fired into several parts of the wood, on which the Indians all fled to the hill where the women and children were; so that thousands were now on that spot. The captain being resolved to make this action decisive, fired towards the hill; and two balls falling near a spot where many of these poor Indians had stationed themselves, they were all terrified beyond description, and disappeared in a moment. When this disagreeable skirmish was ended, the boats were hoisted out, and a strong guard sent with the carpenters, who had orders to destroy every canoe they could find. This service was performed with such alacrity, that in a few hours a great number of these vessels were cut in pieces, several of which were of the largest size. Many of them were laden with flings and stones.

Soon after this, a small party of Indians advanced

ROUND THE WORLD. 29

advanced to the sea-shore, and sticking up some small branches of trees, went back to the woods; but they came again repeatedly, bringing with them a quantity of cloth they wear, and some dogs and hogs with their legs tied. All these they laid on the shore making signs for the sailors to take them. A boat being sent on shore, the hogs were conveyed on board, but the other articles were left. In return for these presents, several hatchets and nails were left on the beach, and signs made to some of the Indians within sight to come and take them; which they neglected to do, till the captain sent for the cloth, and then the natives very readily accepted his presents.

While a party was getting water, on the 27th, the old man before mentioned appeared on the opposite side of the river, and having harangued them some time, he came over. The officer, pointing to the bags of stones that had been brought down, tried to convince him that his country men had injured the English, who had acted only on the defensive, his meaning seemed to be well understood; but the old Indian could not admit the force of his arguments; on the contrary he expressed very forcibly, by his countenance, voice and actions, the high sense he had of the injury done his unhappy friends.

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friends. At last, a reconciliation took place, the old man shook hands with and accepted some presents from the lieutenant, who tried to convince him of his good-will; at the same time hinting that the natives should not appear but in small parties, and that, while the boat's crew were on the side of the river the natives should remain on the other. The old man departed with evident signs of being content with these terms, and in a few hours the natives began a traffic, which proved highly advantageous to the ships company. The sick were now sent on shore and lodged in a tent near the watering-place, under the care of the surgeon. This gentleman having shot a wild-duck, it dropped near some Indians on the opposite side of the river, who were so terrified that they instantly fled; but stopping within a short space, he prevailed on one of them to bring over the duck, which he at length complied with, and laid it at the surgeon's feet, while his looks expressed the fear and agitation of his mind. At a second shot, three ducks were killed, which gave the natives such an idea of the effects of a gun, that to this circumstance was chiefly attributed the regularity of their behaviour in all their future transactions with the English.

At

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At this time, the captain, first lieutenant, and purser were very ill, so that the superintendence of the sick, and the care of the vessel, were committed to the second lieutenant, who discharged his duty with such zeal and fidelity, that all was order and decorum. Fruit, fowls, and fresh pork, were procured in such plenty, that, at the end of fourteen days, almost every man had recovered his health; but, on the 2d of July, they began to want fruit and fresh meat, owing to the absence of the old Indian; however they had still a sufficient supply for the sick. The next day, the ship's bottom was examined, when its condition was found to be nearly the same as when it left England.

On the 5th of July, the old Indian, who had visited the interior parts of the island in quest of provisions, returned and brought with him a roasted hog, as a present for the captain, who, in return, enriched him with the possession of a looking-glass, an iron pot &c. His return was soon followed by the appearance of some of the natives, who had never before visited the market, and who brought with them hogs which were larger than any yet purchased. A traffic of a singular kind was now established between the Indian girls and the sailors. The price of a lady's favour was a nail or two; but as the
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tars could not always get nails, they drew them out from several parts of the ship, nor could a singular offender be discovered by the strictest enquiry. The damage done to the ship could not easily be repaired; but one ill consequence arose from this traffic, which could not have been foreseen; for on the gunner's offering small nails for hogs, the Indians produced large spikes, demanding such as those. Some of the men made use of a singular device to gratify their passions; for when they could procure no more nails, they cut lead into the shape of nails, and passed them as iron on their unsuspected fair ones. When the Indians discovered the fraud, they demanded nails for the lead; but this just demand could not be granted, as it would have promoted the stealing of lead, and therefore injured the traffic with iron. The sailors, in consequence of their connection with the women, became so impatient of controul, that the captain ordered the articles of war to be read, to awe them into obedience; and a corporal of the marines was severely punished for striking the master at arms. The captain's health being now nearly restored, he went in his boat to survey the island which he found extremely delightful, and every where well peopled.

The natives now refused to supply the
markets,

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markets, unless they could get large nails in exchange. The captain therefore ordered the ship to be searched when it was found, that almost all the hammock-nails were stolen, and great numbers drawn from different places. On this discovery, every man was ordered before the captain, who told them, that not a man should go on shore till the thieves were discovered; but his threats were not attended with the desired effects.

A short time after, the gunner conducted to the ship a lady of portly figure and agreeable face, whose age seemed to be upwards of forty. This lady had but lately arrived in that part of the island; and the gunner, observing that she seemed to have great authority, presented her with some toys, on which she invited him to her house, and gave him some fine hogs. She was afterwards, at her own desire, taken on board, where her whole behaviour indicated the woman of fine sense and superior rank. The captain presented her with a looking-glass and some fine toys, and gave her a handsome blue mantle, which he tied round her with ribbonds. Having intimated, that she should be glad to see the captain on shore, he signified his intention of visiting her on the following day. Accordingly, on the following day, Capt. Wallis went on shore, where he was met by his fair friend,

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friend, who was attended by a numerous retinue, some of whom she directed to carry the captain, and others who had been ill, over the river, and then to their habitation. The procession was closed by a guard of marines and seamen. As they advanced, great numbers of Indians crowded to see them; but on a slight motion of her hand, they made ample room for the procession to pass. Having come near the habitation, many persons of both sexes advanced to meet her, whom she caused to kiss the captain's hand, while she signified that they were related to her. Her house was above three hundred and twenty feet in length, and about forty in breadth. The roof, which was covered with the leaves of the palm-tree, was supported by a row of pillars on each side, and another in the middle. The captain, lieutenant, and purser, being seated, the lady helped four of her female attendants to pull off their coats, shoes and stockings. This being awkwardly performed, the girls smoothed down the skin, and rubbed it lightly with their hands for more than half an hour, and the gentlemen received great benefit from the operation. The surgeon being heated with walking, having pulled off his wig, one of the Indians screamed out. The eyes of the whole company were instantly fixed

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fixed on the miraculous sight, and they remained some time in the most profound astonishment. When they had recovered from their surprise, the lady ordered several bales of cloth, the produce of the island, to be brought out, in which she dressed the captain and all his attendants. Orders had been given, that the captain should be carried as before; but as he chose to walk, she took hold of his arm, and when they came near any wet or dirty place, she lifted him over with as much ease as a man would a child. She attended them to the shore, when she took her leave, having presented a fine sow, big with young to the captain.

The gunner being dispatched to this lady, on the following day, with a compliment of bill hooks, hatchets, &c. he found her entertaining many hundreds of the natives, who were seated in order round her habitation. A mess was ordered for the gunner, who reported, that it was of an agreeable flavour, and seemed to be a compound of fowls and apples, shred in small pieces, and mixed with salt-water. The lady herself distributed the provisions, which were served in cocoa-nut-shells, and those shells brought in trays by her servants. When the company were all fed, the lady took her seat somewhat above the rest, and was fed by two female servants,
one

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one standing on each side of her. She received the captain's presents with great approbation.

The crew were, from this period, much better supplied with refreshments than formerly, hogs and fowls being brought to the market daily ; but they could not be purchased at the former prices, owing to the commerce before mentioned between the sailors and the Indian women. The captain therefore ordered, that not one woman should be permitted to come over the river, and that no man, without being previously searched, should leave the ship.

A large party in all the boats, rowed round part of the island, in order to take a view of it, and purchase provisions. They returned with a number of hogs and fowls, and some plantains and cocoa-nuts. The island was found to be every where very pleasant, and to abound with the various necessaries of life.

The inhabitants eat all their meat either roasted or baked, having no vessel in which water could be heated ; nor indeed, did they seem to have the least idea that water could be boiled by fire, as appeared from the following circumstance. While the lady we have just mentioned was at breakfast on board the ship, a person that attended her, having observed the cock of an urn turned to fill the
tea-

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pot, he also turned the cock, and the scalding water falling on his hand, he cried out, and danced about the cabin, while the rest of the Indians gazed at him with terror and astonishment.

Capt. Wallis, on the 17th, received another visit from the lady, whom he called his Queen; and the same day plenty of refreshments were purchased of some Indians, whom they had never dealt with before. The Queen repeated her visit on the following day, and gave the captain two hogs; and the master being sent to attend her home, she clothed him in the dress of the country, as she had done the captain and his retinue. On the 19th, a great number of hogs and pigs, with fowls and fruit in the greatest abundance, were purchased and sent on board by the gunner. The next day, one of the sailors was sentenced to run the gauntlet three times, round the deck, while the crew whipped him with nettles, for drawing nails from the ship; but the tars were so well disposed to spare a brother in iniquity, that his punishment was rather nominal than real. This gave rise to an order, that no person, but those appointed to procure wood and water, should go on shore.

On the 21st, Capt. Wallis's Queen paid him another visit, and presented him with
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some hogs. On his departure she invited the captain to her house, who taking some officers with him, attended her home. On her arrival, she tied round their hats some wreaths of plaited hair, and distinguished the captain's by the additional ornament of a tuft of feathers of different colours. When they returned, she went with them to the water side, and ordered some presents into the boat. Just before they put off Mr. Wallis intimated, that he should finally depart in seven days, when she made signs that he should stay twenty, but she wept incessantly for a considerable time, on his repeating his determination to depart at that time.

The ship was now so well stored with hogs and fowls, by the 22d, that the deck was covered; but, as they would eat little else than fruit, they were killed faster than was otherwise intended. On the 24th, the captain presented his friend, the old Indian, with cloth and other matters, and sent a variety of things to the Queen; among which were a cat with kitten, turkies, geese, hens, and various kinds of garden seeds; which compliment she returned by a present of fruit and hogs. While they remained here, they sowed pease and garden seeds, and staid long enough

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enough to see them come up, and in a thriving condition.

On the 25th, the captain, having sent a party on shore to examine the country minutely, caused a tent to be erected to observe an eclipse of the sun; and when it was ended, he took his telescope to the Queen's house to shew her the use of it. Her surprise is not to be expressed, on her beholding several objects, with which she was very familiar, but which were too distant to be seen by the naked eye. On the conclusion of this mental feast, the captain invited the Queen and her attendants to dine with him on board, judging that no insult would be offered to the party he had sent out, while the principal people were in his power. The Queen's attendants eat heartily of an elegant dinner, and drank water only; but the Queen would neither eat nor drink. When the party returned from their excursion, the captain gave orders for landing the queen and her train. She made signs to be informed, if he held his resolution as to the time of his departure; and being answered in the affirmative, the agitation of her mind was displayed in her tears.

The party, that were this day sent out, on their return, related the following particulars. When they first landed, they called on the

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old

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old Indian, and taking him with them, they walked some on each side of the river about two miles, observing that the soil was blackish and rich; and that on the borders of the valley, through which the river flowed, were many houses with gardens walled in, and plenty of fruit, hogs, and fowls. They now all walked on one side, as the ground rose nearly perpendicularly on the other. Channels were cut in many places, to conduct the water from the hills to the gardens and plantations; and the ground, being fenced off, had a pleasing effect to the eye. There was good grass, but no underwood beneath the trees; the cocoa-nut and plantain grew on level ground, while the bread-fruit and apple trees were set in rows on the sides of the hills. The stream now became a perfect meander, and the crags of mountains, which rose on its borders, hung over the head of our travellers. After walking four miles, they sat down to breakfast under an apple-tree, when they were alarmed by the shouts of a great number of the natives. They would have had recourse to their arms; but the old Indian, making signs for them to sit still, went to his countrymen, who at once became silent, and instantly retired. However they soon retired with variety of refreshments, which the old Indian divided among the travellers.

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vellers, and for which the lieutenant gave the natives some buttons, and other trifles. They then proceeded, and looked diligently for metals and ores, in every place likely to produce them ; but found nothing of any consequence. The old Indian, growing weary, hinted that he should return, having first directed his countrymen to clear a passage for the travellers over a mountain. When the old man was gone, the Indians cut branches from the trees, and laid them in a ceremonious manner at the feet of the seaman. They then painted themselves red with the berries of a tree, and stained their garments yellow with the bark of another. By the assistance of the Indians, the most difficult parts of the mountain was climbed, and they again refreshed themselves on the summit, when they saw another mountain so much above them, that the mountain they then stood on seemed as in a valley. Towards the sea, the prospect was inexpressibly beautiful, the sides of the hills being covered with trees, and the vallies with grass, while the whole country was interspersed with villages. They saw but few houses on the mountains above them ; but as smoke was observed in many places, it was conjectured that the higher parts were inhabited. Many springs gushed from the sides of the mountains, all of which were covered

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with

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with wood on the sides, and with fern on the summits. The soil even on the high lands was rich, and the sugar-cane grew without cultivation, as did likewise ginger and turmeric. Having a third time refreshed themselves, they descended towards the ship, occasionally deviating from the direct way, tempted by the pleasant situation of several houses, the inhabitants of which entertained them in the most hospitable manner. They saw parrots, parrots, green doves and ducks. The lieutenant planted the stones of cherries, peaches, and plums, with several kinds of garden-seeds, and oranges, lemons and limes. In the afternoon; they rested on a delightful spot, where the inhabitants dressed them two hogs and several fowls. Here they staid till the evening, when they rewarded the diligence of their guides, and returned to the ship.

The queen visited the captain, with her usual presents, and on the 20th, they discontinued taking in wood and water, and prepared for sailing. A greater number of Indians now came to the sea shore than they had ever yet seen; and of these, several appeared to be persons of consequence. In the afternoon, the queen visited Capt. Wallis, and solicited him to remain ten days longer; but being informed, that he should certainly sail on the following

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following day, she burst into tears. She now demanded when he would come again, and was told in fifty days. She remained on board till the evening, when, being informed that the boat waited for her, she wept with more violence than ever she had done. At length this affectionate creature went over the ship's side, as did the old Indian, who had been so serviceable to the crew. This man had signified, that his son should sail with the captain; but when the time of departure came, the youth was not to be found; and it was thought, that the old man's promise was set aside by parental affection.

Two boats were sent out early the next morning to fill a few casks of water; but the officer, alarmed at finding the shore crowded with people, was about to return. This brought the queen forward, who commanded the Indians to retire to the opposite side of the river, and then made signs for the boat to land. While the water was filling, she ordered some persons into the boat, and entreated to go once more to the ship; but the officer having it in charge not to bring off a single native, she ordered out her double canoe, and was followed by many others. When she had been on board, weeping bitterly for an hour, advantage was taken of a breeze, and the ship got under sail. She now tenderly embraced

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embraced the captain and officers, and left the ship; but the wind falling, the canoes all put back, and once more reached the ship, to which the queen's canoe being made fast, she advanced to the bow of the canoe, and wept incessantly. The captain presented her with several articles of use and ornament, which she received in silent sorrow. After some time a breeze springing up, the queen and her attendants took their final leave, with many tears, which drew corresponding tears from the eyes of our countrymen. The place where the ship had lain was called Port-Royal Harbour, and it is situated in 17 deg. 30 min. south latitude, and in 150 deg. west longitude.

It has been mentioned, that the ladies of Otaheite do not consider chastity as a virtue; but the price of their favours was always proportioned to their charms. When a man offered a girl to the caresses of a sailor, he shewed a stick to the size of the nail that was to purchase her company. An Indian, who attended the queen, appearing to be fond of imitating the English, was presented with a suit of the lieutenant's clothes, which became him extremely well. As it was shoal water at the landing-place, the English officers were carried on shore; and this man, unwilling to be out of the fashion, was carried in the same manner.

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manner by the Indians. In his first attempts to use a knife and fork, his hand always went to his mouth, while the food remained stuck on the end of the fork. They were astonished when they first saw meat boiled in a pot; but the captain having given iron pots to the queen and some of her chiefs, they were often used; and the old Indian fed on boiled meat almost constantly. The only liquor they drink is water: they occasionally pluck and chew a bit of the sugar-cane; but they have no idea of extracting any spirit from it. That these people have skill in surgery, is evident from the following circumstance. A splinter having got into the foot of one of the sailors, his messmate tried in vain to extract it with a penknife. On this, one of the natives, having formed an instrument with his teeth, out of a shell, extracted the splinter in an instant; and the old Indian applying a piece of the gum of the apple-tree to the wound, the man's foot was quite well in two days.

This island is represented by Cap. Wallis as one of the most pleasant in the universe, being blessed with a pure air, abounding in wood and herbage, harbouring no venomous animal, and its inhabitants being happy in a constant flow of health. The south-east part of the island, which produces fruit in
vast

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vast abundance, is better peopled than the spot where the ship lay.

On the 27th of July, 1767, the Dolphin sailed out of this harbour, and passed the Duke of York's Island; the coast of which abounds with plain-tain-trees, cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, and apple trees. The next day they discovered land, which was called Sir Charles Saunders's Island. It had a few inhabitants, who lived in small huts, and the cocoa-nut and other trees grew on the shore. On the 30th they again made land, which received the name of Lord Howe's Island, on which smoke was seen, but no inhabitants. They next discovered some dangerous shoals, on which account the name of the Scilly Islands was given them.

Continuing their coast to the westward, on the 13th of August they saw two small islands, one of which was named Keppel's Isle, and the other Boscawen's Island. On the latter of these were several inhabitants; but they steered for the former, as its appearance promised the most convenient anchorage. By the help of glasses they discovered the natives on the shore; but they did not attempt to anchor that night, on account of some breakers at a considerable distance from the island. The boats being dispatched to the island, brought on board some cocoa-nuts and other fruit

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fruit, and a couple of fowls. The officer reported, that the inhabitants were not unlike those of Otaheite; that some few of them ventured into the boat, but soon jumped out, and swam back to the island. As there was no convenient watering-place at this island, and the ship had received some damages that rendered her unfit to encounter a rough sea, the captain determined to sail for Tinian, from thence to Batavia, and so to England by the Cape of Good Hope. He, therefore, passed the island, which is of a circular form, abounds in timber and is well inhabited.

They again discovered land on the 16th, and gave it the name of Wallis's Island, the coast of which was very rocky, and the trees grew almost to the edge of the water. The inhabitants wore no covering but a mat round the waist, and each man had a very large club, two of which were purchased by the boats crew. These people attempting to steal the cutter, by hauling her upon the rocks, a gun was fired close to one of their faces, the report of which so terrified them, that they ran off with the utmost speed. When the boats were returning to the ship, they were impeded by points of rocks, which being observed by the Indians, they followed them till they got into deep water, and then returned.

It

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It is an extraordinary circumstance, remarked by Capt. Wallis, that although no sort of metal was seen on any of the lately discovered islands, yet the natives were no sooner possessed of a piece of iron than they began to sharpen it, but did not treat copper or brass in the same manner. They certainly must have learned this from some former visitors.

On the 18th of September they discovered the island of Saypan, and soon afterwards that of Tinian, off which they anchored on the day following. No time was lost in sending the boats on shore, and they returned in a few hours with oranges, lemons, and cocoa-nuts. Tents were erected for the sick, who were sent on shore with all expedition. The smith's forge and carpenter's chest was also landed; and the captain and first lieutenant, who were both ill, went on shore, with a party of men to hunt for cattle. A young bull of great weight was soon caught, and they found plenty of oranges, limes, and bread fruit. The fatigue sustained by those who went to hunt for cattle was so great, by going many miles through thickets, that one party was ordered to relieve another; and the second lieutenant, with several of the men, being sent to reside on the north part of the island, where cattle were most plentiful, a boat was sent daily to bring in what they caught. On this island they procured beef, pork, poultry, .
papaw-

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papaw apples, and several other refreshments. The fruit, and water being carried on board, and all the sick recovered, preparations were made for sailing, and on the 16th of October they left the bay.

They now pursued their course to the westward, and on the 23d, and the two following days, it blew a violent storm, the effects of which were the more dreaded, as the ship admitted more water than she had done during the voyage. They had now to encounter the united horrors of thunder, lightning, rain, darkness, and such a violent sea, as broke even the iron-work on the gunwale, and washed many heavy things overboard. On the 27th they were blest with the sight of the sun, and the day following the weather became more temperate. This afforded them a necessary repose after the fatigues they had sustained, and the dangers they had escaped.

They now continued their course, and passed several other islands, to which they gave names, until the 8th of November, on which day the log and journal-books of the voyage were taken from the inferior officers and foremen. They now altered their course, and on the 13th saw the islands of Limoun, Aros, and Pefang. On the 16th they crossed the equinoctial line, and came again into south

E latitudes

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latitudes. A singular incident happened this night, which was very tempestuous, and so dark, that they could not see across the ship. During the full violence of the wind, a flash of lightning afforded them light enough to see a ship of considerable size, which was so near, that it was with difficulty they steered clear of her; but they could not get information to what nation she belonged, as the wind was too loud for them to hear each other. This was the first ship they had seen since they parted from the Swallow. In the morning, they saw the island of Pulo Taya, near which they came to an anchor in the evening. The next morning they sailed again, and saw two ships ahead of them; but, the current was so strong that they lost ground, and therefore they again anchored in the evening. The next day they lost an anchor, the cable of which was cut away by the rocks. However, on the 22d, they saw the coast of Sumatra, and eight days after came to an anchor in the road of Batavia.

On the first of December, Capt. Wallis saluted the Dutch governor with thirteen guns, and the compliment was returned from the fort with an additional gun. Permission having been obtained to purchase necessaries, they were soon supplied with beef, and vegetables. The intemperate use of arrack being highly pernicious

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pernicious to strangers who visit Batavia, the crew were now threatened with punishment, if any attempt should be made to bring liquor on board; and no man was permitted to leave the ship, but those who were called by duty, and even those were not suffered to go into the town. The Falmouth English man of war was at that time lying in the road, but in so shattered a condition, that it was thought she could not hold together during the next monsoon; nor were the few of her crew that remained alive in a better condition than the vessel. On the 5th, Capt. Wallis received a petition from the warrant officers of the Falmouth setting forth, that their powder had been thrown into the sea by order of the Dutch, and that the gunner was dead; that their misfortunes had deprived the boatswain of his senses, and that he was then a lunatic in the Dutch hospital; that his stores were all spoiled; that the cook had been wounded, and remained a cripple, and that the carpenter was near death. They therefore petitioned, that the captain would carry them to England, or, at all events, dismiss them from the ship, as there was now nothing left for them to take charge of. Capt. Wallis was obliged to refuse their request, however reasonable, and informed them, as they had taken care of stores, they must wait for orders from England.

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To this they answered, that they had not received a single order since they were left in the road of Batavia; that they had ten years pay due, and would rather go home sweepers than remain in that present wretched situation; that they were never permitted to sleep on shore, and when sick, no person had the humanity to visit them; that the Malays frequently robbed them, and that they expected destruction at the hands of these people, as they had burnt the Siam prize not long before the arrival of the Dolphin. They entreated the captain to make their case known in England, when he assured them he would in the most effectual manner possible.

The captain went on shore on the 5th, to buy such stores as he thought necessary, to carry the ship home with safety. He visited the different storehouses and arsenals; but the demands of the Dutch were so exorbitant, that he determined to make shift with such materials as he had, rather than be imposed on by people, who wished to take every advantage of his necessity. Accordingly, he sailed on the 8th of December, without losing a single man, and having only two on the sick-list. On the third day after their sailing, the crew began to be afflicted with colds and fluxes; and the following night they saw the coast of Java, on which was placed an amazing

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ing number of lights, intended, as they imagined, to entice the fish near the beach.

On the 14th they anchored off Prince's Island, and began to take in wood and water. At this time they remained till the 30th, during which time they purchased turtle, poultry, and other refreshments. While they remained here, one of the seamen fell from the main-yard into the barge, which was alongside the ship, and struck down two other men, one of whom was bruised so much, that he died in four days, but the other escaped with a broken toe. The man who fell had several bones broken, and was otherwise shockingly bruised. They here buried three men, and others were seized with fluxes and putrid fevers; the contagion of which last disorder constantly attacked, in a day or two, those who attended the sick. At this time, likewise, the ship was very leaky, as she made above three feet water in four hours. They struggled with these accumulated misfortunes till the 10th of January, 1768, when the sickness began to abate.

On the 24th they encountered a dreadful storm, which tore the sails to pieces, broke a rudder chain, and carried several of the booms over board; yet, during this storm, they observed a number of birds and butterflies. On the 30th they saw land, and came to an an-

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chor in Table Bay, at the Cape of Good Hope, on the 4th of the following month. Capt. Wallis having saluted the governor, and the commanders of some vessels in the harbour, and they having fired guns of salute in return, he lost no time in procuring fresh meat and vegetables for the use of the crew. The surgeon was sent on shore to hire lodgings for the sick; but as the rate demanded was very high, and as the small-pox which many of the seamen had not had, raged prodigiously, the captain obtained the governor's permission to erect tents on a plain about two miles from the town. This being done, the sick were sent on shore, positive orders being given, that no liquor should be brought to the tents, that no one should be permitted to go into the town, and that extra provisions should be procured for those who were most reduced by sickness. The captain was so very ill, that, as long as the ship lay here, he was at a country-house several miles distant. Every man who was able to do any kind of work, was now employed in the necessary repairs of the ship, which being nearly completed by the 10th of February, several of the men, who had had the small-pox, were permitted to visit the town; and those who had not had that distemper, were allowed to take daily walks in the country. As they did

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did not abuse their liberty, it was continued to them as long as the ship remained there. Those necessaries, which could not be purchased of the Dutch at Batavia, were bought reasonably at this place; and fresh water was procured by distillation, with a view to convince the commanders of Indiamen that lay here, how easily wholesome water might be procured at sea. It may not be amiss here to observe, that this method of distillation is thus performed. Fifty-six gallons of salt-water being put into the still at five in the morning, thirty-six gallons of fresh water were obtained in a little more than five hours thirteen gallons and a half remaining in the still. Sixty nine pounds of coals, and nine pounds of wood were expended in this process.

All hands were ordered on board on the 25th, when it was found that every man, except three was able to do duty. A number of sheep were purchased for sea-stores, and the ship sailed on the 3d of March. On the 17th, they anchored in the bay of St. Helena, and sent persons on shore to get water, and others to gather purslain, of which there was great plenty. The captain going on shore, was saluted by the guns of the fort, and was requested to make that place his residence during his stay on the island, but their water-casks being soon filled, and the wind serving the

36 WALLIS'S VOYAGE, &c.

the next day, they sailed for England. On the 28th they crossed the equinoctial line, getting once more into the northern latitude. No material incident happened from this time to the 20th of May, when the Dolphin came to an anchor in the Downs, and thus happily compleated her voyage, after an absence of about twenty-nine months; during which period, they had experienced numberless hardships, and were providentially preserved, as we have already shewn, in many striking instances, amidst the dangers and horrors of contending elements, and the surrounding terrors of rocks and shelves, among which they were frequently embayed, and on which they were often on the point of meeting their fate!

We have observed in the preceding part of this narrative, that the Dolphin and Swallow parted company in their clearing the Straits of Magellan, and that they joined no more during the voyage, and consequently we have made no mention of the Swallow afterwards; but as that vessel, after her parting with the Dolphin, pursued discoveries, sustained many hardships, and escaped many dangers, we have not the least doubt, but that the particulars of the following voyage will be acceptable to our readers.

Captain

Captain CARTERET's Voyage ROUND THE WORLD,

Begun in the Year 1766, and finished in 1769.

THE Swallow sloop, commanded by Capt. Carteret, who had attended Commodore Byron in his voyage round the world, sailed from Plymouth on the 22d of August, 1765, in company with the Dolphin and the Prince Frederick storeship. On the 9th of September, in the morning, while the ship lay at anchor in the road of Madeira, nine of the best seamen belonging to the Swallow swam on shore naked, having only their money tied round their bodies in handkerchiefs. Capt. Carteret immediately wrote to the governor to assist him in the recovery of these men; but in the mean time a message was brought him, that they had been found naked on the shore. A boat immediately set off to bring them on board, where the figure they made was truly ridiculous, inasmuch as to make them ashamed even of themselves. However, the captain forgave them, as it appeared, that they had ran this risk only with a view, to speak in their own phrase, to get a skinful of liquor, as they knew they were bound on a long voyage, from which it was uncertain who might return.

We have already mentioned, in the course
of

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of Capt. Wallis's voyage, every material occurrence that happened till the 11th of April, 1767, when the Swallow parted company with the Dolphin, just as they had cleared the straits of Magellan. Though all the cloth, linen, cutlery wares, and trinkets, were on board the Dolphin, a circumstance that deprived Capt. Carteret of the means of trading with the Indians, yet he encouraged his crew to persevere in the voyage, and he was happy to find them willing and ready to follow him wherever he should think proper to lead them. It is a great advantage to every commander to have the good-will of his crew.

The ships had not long parted company, when the Swallow encountered a very violent storm, during which there was so heavy a fog, that they saw nothing but mountainous land, of which they were within half a mile. The boats were at this time out in search of an anchoring place; and when night came on it was so dark that they could not see half the length of the ship. They therefore hoisted lights, and, firing a gun every half hour, at length the boat safely reached the ship. The next morning, the boat was again sent out in search of a place to anchor in; and in the afternoon, when the captain despaired of her returning in time, he saw her sounding a bay in which they soon came safely to an anchor.

On

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On the 15th of April, they sailed from hence, and soon after encountered so violent a storm, that they were in danger of sinking; yet they dared not to shorten sail, being fearful of running foul of some rocky islands. Nor could they get back into the straits, without the danger of running foul of a lee shore; yet in spite of all their endeavours, the ship made hastily towards this lee shore. Thus circumstanced, they were compelled to stave the water casks on and between the decks, that she might carry better sail, and by his expedient they at length escaped the threatened destruction. They now got into the open sea, after a very providential deliverance; for, had the wind again shifted, the ship must have been unavoidably lost. They now steered a northward course around the coast of Chili; but as the water on board was deemed insufficient for the length of the voyage, the captain proposed touching at the island of Juan Fernandes, or at Malafuero, to take in a proper quantity.

On the 18th the wind, which had hitherto been favourable for their sailing northward, and consequently promised their soon getting into a more temperate climate, suddenly shifted, and continued contrary for several days, blowing violently all the time, accompanied at intervals with dreadful thunder,

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der, lightning, hail, and rain. From the 27th of this month, to the first of May they had continued storms; and on this day a prodigious sea laid the whole ship under water for some time, while the wind blew a hurricane, and the rain poured down in torrents. The wind now shifted, so that the head of the vessel came right against a mountainous sea, which repeatedly broke over the fore-castle as far as the main-mast, so that it was almost a miracle she was not sunk. When the weather became something more moderate, they in some degree repaired the damage the ship had sustained during the storm; but they had much bad weather afterwards till the 9th of May, when the island of Masafuero was in sight; and on the 10th they saw Juan Fernandes, and sailed round to Cumberland-bay, on the east side of it. Here Capt. Carteret was surpris'd to find the island in possession of the Spaniards, who had built a fort here, on which Spanish colours were flying, and some cannon mounted. Many cattle were seen on the hills, and above twenty houses on different parts of the island. The wind blew so strong out of the bay, that it was impossible to get very near it. They therefore sail'd westward, and were followed by one of the Spanish boats; but she soon returned, on observing that the
wind

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wind kept them out of the harbour. Thus being disappointed of the refreshments they so much wanted, they sailed from Masafuero, where they anchored on the 12th; but were unable to land, as the beach was full of rocks and the surf ran so violently, that the best swimmers could not get through the breakers. The next morning, however, the boats landed, and some water casks were filled.

They sailed from hence on the 15th, and anchored on the east-side of the island; but were driven from their moorings, and kept out at sea all night. In the morning, the cutter was sent for water, and the ship got near the shore, and sent the cutter back for more. The long boat was likewise dispatched on this service, as well as to carry provisions to those on shore. In the afternoon, the boats being observed running along the shore, the ship followed and took them in, but not without their sustaining so much damage by the violence of the sea, that the carpenters were obliged to work all night in repairing them.

The cutter was again sent for water on the 17th, and when she returned, the lieutenant reported, that the violent rains, which had fallen in the night, had brought down such a deluge of water, that the people narrowly escaped drowning, after losing
several

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several of the casks. Mr. Gower, the lieutenant, having seen several rivulets of water produced by the rain that had fallen in the night, proposed to go and fill the casks ; but he had not been long gone, before the weather began to wear a very threatening appearance, and to thunder and lighten in a terrible degree. The ship now kept as near to the shore as possible ; and as it was growing quite dark, they were apprehensive that the long-boat was lost ; but she happily came along-side just in time to prevent the destruction of her whole crew ; for she had hardly been hoisted a moment over the ship's side, before such a violent squall came on as must have inevitably sunk her. Mr. Gower reported, that three of the sailors swam on shore with the casks, just before the storm began, he was under the very disagreeable necessity of leaving them behind, naked as they were, exposed to thunder, lightning, rain, and hunger, these men, however, returned to the ship on the evening of the 19th, and gave the following account how they had passed the melancholy interval. While day-light continued, they hoped for an opportunity of regaining the boat ; but when the darkness and cold of the night advanced, they began to consider how they should abide the inclemency of the weather, when necessity suggested

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ROUND THE WORLD. 63

ed to them an expedient which ingenuity might have sought in vain. They laid themselves alternately between the other two, thus procuring at once the partial comforts of a house and a fire, as soon as the day broke, they proceeded, by the sea-shore towards the tent; but they being repeatedly impeded by high points of land, they swam round them, at such a distance as to avoid the rocks, that they were scarcely in less danger from the sharks. However, they happily escaped every danger, and were received at the watering-place with a degree of pleasure that does honour to the humanity of their brother tars, part of whose clothes and provisions were instantly appropriated to feed the hungry and clothe the naked. When these men returned on board, they were indulged with a whole night's rest, and the next morning they were perfectly well. It is a little singular, that these men were three of the nine, who, to get a skin full of liquor, had swam on shore at Madeira.

Large quantities of fish were taken by the people in the boat with hooks and lines only; and the boats returned with a number of pintado birds, which were obtained from the inhabitants, who said, that, when the wind blew briskly in the night, these birds flew into the fire in amazing numbers, so that they

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caught several hundreds in the preceding night.

The weather now grew so bad, that the captain was impatient to sail, and therefore gave orders for all the people on shore to come on board. At this time the ship drove from her moorings, dragging the anchor after her till she got into the deep water. They now lay to under bare poles, waiting for the boats, while the violence of the wind carried the waves higher than the mast-head. In the evening, the long boat, with ten of the men, were taken on board; but there yet remained the cutter, with the lieutenant and eighteen men. The weather becoming more moderate about midnight, the ship stood in for land, and at ten the next morning was near the shore; but the cutter was not to be seen. However, about noon, she was discovered close under land, and in three hours time her crew got on board. These people had endeavoured to come off in the evening; but they no sooner left the shore, than their cutter was almost filled with water, and narrowly escaped sinking. At length, she regained the shore, where she remained all night. In the morning, it was concluded, that the ship had perished in the storm, and the crew, having taken proper means to secure the boat, proposed to wait
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till the summer, when they hoped she might be able to carry them to the island of Juan Fernando. It is not easily to be described, what must be the feelings of these men at the sight of the return of the ship, and the reflection of the happy deliverance it afforded them !

On quitting the island of Masafuero, they sailed to the northward, in search of the continent, which is called Davis's island ; but which Mr. Carteret, as well as later navigators, gives many reasons to suppose has no existence. This search was continued till the 17th of June, which is the depth of winter in those seas, when the weather was dark and cold, with fleet, rain, thunder, and lightning. The gloom was so constant, that they had seldom sun shine enough to make an observation ; yet they were necessitated to carry all the sail possible, that they might not perish with hunger before the ship should reach some port, where they might procure a supply of necessaries. By the beginning of July, the ship admitted a great quantity of water, and was otherwise in a very shattered condition from the rough seas she had encountered. The crew now likewise began to be much afflicted with the scurvy.

They passed by several islands, to which they gave names ; and from this period to

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the 22^d of the month they had alternate storms and calms. They now judged themselves to be five thousand four hundred miles from the continent of America; yet in all this run, they had seen no signs of a southern continent. As the scurvy was now daily encreasing among the seamen, as the weather was bad, and the ship was in a crazy condition, the captain determined to steer such a course as might most probably tend to the preservation of the vessel and the crew. In consequence of this resolution, he stood to the northward, in hopes of having the advantage of the trade-winds, and of reaching some island, where he might be furnished with the necessary refreshments.

On the 10th of August, the ship sprung a leak, in a part which they could not come at to repair; so that their situation was truly alarming. However, two days afterwards, they discovered land, which gave fresh spirits to the almost desponding crew. The captain observed seven islands, and sailed towards two of them, which lay very near together. In the evening, they came to an anchor near the largest of them, on which were seen two of the natives, who were negroes, with woolly heads, and wore no kind of cloathing. They were then in nearly 10 deg. 18 min. south lat. and 170 deg. 30 min. east longitude. The

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The next day, the cutter, with the master, and a party of seamen, were sent to the west ward, to search for a place to procure wood and water, to seek for refreshments for the sick, and to discover a place where the ship might be repaired. He received orders to be strictly on his guard against any attacks from the natives, and took with him a few trinkets that happened to be on board, to procure their good will. In the evening the cutter returned, the master having three arrows sticking in his body. The account he gave of his expedition was in substance as follows. Being arrived at a place about fifteen miles from the ship, he saw some houses, but only a very few of the natives, and landed with four of the crew well armed. The first fears of the Indians being expelled, they accepted his presents with pleasure, and, in return, gave him some fish, gems, and cocoa-nuts. He then went to the houses; but soon observing a number of natives among the trees, and several canoes coming round a point, he hastened towards the boat. However, before he could embark a general attack was made with bows and arrows, as well on those in the boat, as on those on shore. Thus situated, the crew fired repeatedly, killing and wounding

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wounding many of the Indians; but the latter continued the fight, some of them running into the water as high as their breasts. Even when the boat got further off she was pressed by the canoes, which did not retreat till one of them was sunk, and many of the people in the others were killed. Some of the crew gave an account of this transaction less favourable to the master than his own. They said, that the Indians behaved in the most friendly manner, till he exasperated them by cutting down a cocoa-nut tree, after they had strongly intimated their wishes that he would not destroy it. The instant the tree fell, they all left the spot but one man; but they were soon observed to assemble in great numbers among the trees. A midshipman observing this, entreated the master to go on board; but he slighted his advice, nor even retired till the attack commenced. The master and three of the seamen, who were wounded by the arrows of the Indians, died soon after.

The reparation of the ship in her present situation was determined on, and they succeeded so far the leak was greatly reduced. A party was sent on shore to get water, a shot being previously fired into the woods, to disperse any of the natives that might be lurking in them. The lieutenant was likewise dispatched

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ed in the cutter to keep the coast clear for the waterers, by repeated firings into the woods; yet, in spite of these precautions, a flight of arrows was soon discharged among them, by which one of the seamen was dangerously wounded. The crew now incessantly fired to that part of the wood from whence the arrows came; but the captain made a signal for the boats to come off. As soon as he had taken them on board, he fired several guns into the wood, on which a great number of the natives left their retreat, and ran away along the shore. The people now took in water in safety; but a constant firing was kept up, both from the ship, and from a party on shore. It appeared that our country men had been dreadfully successful; for repeated groans, as of dying men, were heard from several places in the woods and about them.

As the captain and lieutenant were now so ill, that their recovery was doubtful, as the master was dead, and as there was no chance of procuring proper refreshments at this place, all intentions for pursuing the voyage further to the southward were laid aside. The captain, therefore, sailed for this place on the 17th of August, having named it Egmont Island, and the harbour where the ship had lain was called Swallow bay. Having sailed
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three leagues from the harbour, they had sight of the bay where the natives had attacked the crew of the cutter, on which account they called it Bloody-Bay, and then sailed from the island.

After passing several islands, they saw a small one, which they named Irevanian's Island, and which seemed to abound with inhabitants. A boat being sent to sound the passage, the Indians no sooner observed she had left the ship, than several canoes advanced to attack her. The Indians having let fly their arrows, the boats fired and killed one man, and wounded another. A gun loaded with grape-shot was likewise fired from the ship, on which all the canoes paddled hard for the shore, except the one with the wounded man in it, which being taken to the ship, the surgeon was ordered to examine his wounds. One of this poor fellow's arms was broken, and a shot had gone through his head. The surgeon being of opinion, that the latter was mortal, he was placed in his canoe again, and with one hand he rowed towards the shore. He was a young fellow, almost as black as the negroes of Guinea; his features were good, his hair woolly, and he went quite naked. As they sailed along the shore they saw plantains, bananas, and cocoa-nut trees, and observed great number

ROUND THE WORLD. 71

ber of hogs and poultry; but the captain being yet very ill, and having not officers sufficient to direct the men in the business of the ship, he had no opportunity of establishing a friendly traffic with the Indians; and was unable to obtain by force those refreshments, which the crew became every hour more and more in want of. Thus situated, unable to proceed further to the south, and in danger of being too late for the monsoon, he gave immediate orders to proceed northwards.

Capt. Carteret gave the general name of Queen Charlotte's Islands to all the islands they had now left. The people at Egmont isle are very expert at swimming and diving; and are active and vigorous in a high degree. Their arrows are so sharp, and discharged with such strength, that one of them wounded a man in the thigh, after passing through the wash board of the boat, the points of these arrows are flints, and no metal was seen among the natives. Their are good harbours on the coasts of these islands, which likewise abound in rivers, and have some vallies; but they are, for the most part, mountainous and covered with trees.

On the 18th of August, Capt. Carteret sailed from hence, and holding a west north-west course, two days afterwards, he discovered a small island, which was called Gower's
Island.

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Island, the people of which did not differ any thing material from those of the of the island they had lately left. Some cocoa nuts were here produced in exchange for nails; and the inhabitants had intimated, that they would furnish a further supply the next morning, when it was found, that the current had carried the ship considerably to the south during the night, and brought them within sight of the two other islands, one of which was called Simpson's Island, and the other Carteret's Island. As both these islands were to windward of the ship, they sailed again to Gower's Island, which abounds with fine trees, many of which are cocoa-nut. A boat being sent on shore, the Indians attempted to seize her; and in return, the crew made prize of a canoe, in which was a number of cocoa-nuts. The arms of the natives were spears, bows, and arrows. As a strong current set to the southward, they now steered a north-westerly course, because the bad condition of the ship, and the sickness of the crew, would have rendered it impossible for them ever to have got into the sea again, if they had been driven into any deep gulf or bay.

In the night of the 24th, the ship fell in with nine islands, eight of which were very small, but the other was more extensive; and

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and they were all inhabited by blacks, whose heads were woolly, like those on the coast of africa. After passing several other islands, on the 26th they were within sight of Nova Britannia; and on the 28th they gave the name of Wallis's Island to a small isle in a bay, off which they came to an anchor, and were now seven thousand five hundred miles due west from the main land of America. The cutter was sent to catch fish; but, not succeeding in that, she returned with a considerable number of cocoa-nuts. The next day, after great fatigue, they weighed anchor, and sailed to a place which they called English Cove, where they immediately began to take in wood and water. They now attempted to catch fish with hooks and lines, but none of them would bite; nor were they much more successful with their nets. Turtle likewise were plentiful, yet they could not take any of them; but at low water they picked up some large cockles and rock oysters. From the shore they procured cocoa-nuts, and the cabbage of the cocoa-tree, which is crisp and juicy. This latter, when eaten raw, tasted like a chestnut; but when boiled, has a more agreeable taste than the parsnip. It was found to be excellent, when boiled with portable soup and oat-meal. They likewise gathered some

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plums, which tasted like those of the West Indies, which are called Jamaica plums. By this supply of fruits and vegetables, they had soon room to rejoice in the blessings of returning health. This island seemed to have been lately inhabited, as several wretched huts were seen, in which were the remains of fires, and the shells of fish, which did not appear to have been long caught. They had likewise a sight of two animals, which were supposed to be dogs. This place produces palm trees of various kinds, aloes, canes, bamboos, rattans, beetle-nuts, and nutmeg-tree, with a variety of other trees, and many shrubs and plants, of which the names were not known. In the woods was a large black bird, whose note was not unlike the barking of a dog; and there was likewise parrots, rooks, pigeons, and doves; scorpions, serpents, and centipedes. Having taken in wood and water, and repaired the ship in the best manner they were able, the captain took possession of the country, with all the neighbouring islands, for the king of Great Britain.

On the 2d, of September they left this cove, and anchored the next day almost close to a grove of cocoa-nut trees, where they supplied themselves with the fruit of the cabbage in very great abundance. Nothing now remain-
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ed, but to attempt the reaching of Batavia while the monsoon continued favourable. They now failed to the westward, and having passed by some islands, which admit of no circumstance worthy of mentioning, on the 14th they discovered several more. The next morning, the natives of one of them came off in canoes towards the ship, and were invited on board by every token of friendship and good-will; notwithstanding which, when they came within reach, they threw several lances at the seamen on the deck. A great gun and several muskets were now fired at them, by which some were killed, and others wounded. The Indians then rowed towards the shore; and after they got to a distance, a shot was fired so as to fall beyond them, to convince them that they were not out of the reach of the guns. In a short time, other canoes hastily advanced from a distant part of the island; and one of them coming nearer than the rest, the people in it were invited on board the ship; but, instead of complying with the invitation they threw in a number of darts and lances. This assault was returned by the discharge of several muskets, whereby one of the Indians was killed; on which his companion jumped over board, and swam to the other canoes, all of which rowed to the shore. This canoe

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being

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being taken on board, was found to contain a turtle, some other fish, and a fruit between an apple and plum, of a species hitherto unknown to Europeans. These people were almost negroes, with woolly hair, which they powdered; and they went naked, except the ornaments of shells round their arms and legs. Captain Carteret now coasted along the islands, to which he gave the general name of the Admiralty Islands. He describes them as having a most enchanting appearance, being covered with woods, groves of cocoa-nut trees, and the houses of the natives. The largest of these islands, all which he supposes produce many valuable articles, particularly spices, is computed to be above fifty miles in length.

On the 25th they had sight of three islands, the natives of which came off in canoes, and went on board the ship. They bartered cocoa nuts for some bits of iron, with which metal they did not seem unacquainted, and appeared extravagantly fond of it. They called it parram, and intimated, that a ship sometimes touched at their islands. These people were of the copper colour, and had fine black hair; but their beards were very small, as they were continually plucking the hair from their faces. Their teeth were even and white, and their countenances

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nances agreeable ; their activity was such, that they ran to the mast-head even quicker than the seamen. They eat and drank every thing that was given them, and had not the least degree of reserve in their behaviour. as the current carried the ship at a great rate, the captain had no opportunity of landing, though the Indians offered, that some of their people should remain on board, as a security for the safe return of such of the seamen as might be sent on shore. One of the Indians, on finding that none of the crew were to land, absolutely refused to leave the ship, and was therefore carried to the island of Celebes, where he died. This man was named Joseph Freewill, and the largest of the islands was called Freewill Island.

After passing by several islands, to some of which they gave names, on the 26th of October, they had sight of land, which, on the following day, they knew to be the island of Mindanao, and coasted the south east part of it, in search of a bay described in Dampiers Voyages ; but they could not find it. A boat being sent out, they found a little nook at the southern extremity of the island, near which was a town and fort, the boat being seen from the shore, a gun was fired, and some canoes came out after it, on which the lieutenant retreated towards the ship ; and

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when the canoes came in sight of her, they retired in their turn. They now sailed eastward, and on the 2d of November, anchored in a bay near the shore, whither the boats immediately went, and took in water. They saw no signs of that part of the island being inhabited; but a canoe being observed to come round the point of a bay, as if to watch their motions, the captain hoisted English colours, in hope of tempting her crew on board. However, they only took a survey of the ship, and then rowed off.

In the course of this night, a noise was heard from the shore, very much like the war-hoop of the savages of America. This inducing Capt. Carteret to think that the intention of the islanders were hostile, he ordered up his guns from the hold; and made every preparation to repel force by force, the next day one of the boats was sent on shore for water, while the other was held in readiness to assist in case of danger. As soon as the crew had landed, many armed men advanced from the woods, one of whom holding up something white, the captain who had no white flag on board, sent the lieutenant on shore, with orders to display a table-cloth as a signal of peace. This being done, two Indians came down to the lieutenant, one of whom addressed him first in Dutch, and then
in

ROUND THE WORLD. 79

in Spanish, in which latter tongue he was with difficulty understood. His enquiries were, if the ship was a Dutch vessel, what a number of men and guns she carried if she had been at Batavia or was bound there, and whether she was designed for war or trade. These questions being answered, he said they might go to the town, and he would introduce them to the governor. The lieutenant now desired, that some armed Indians might retreat, and that the seamen might be permitted to fill water, which were readily granted. This being done, the lieutenant presented the Indian with a silk handkerchief, and received a coarse neckcloth in return. The boat soon returned to the ship, with a good supply of water; and Capt. Carteret was congratulating himself on the prospect which these amicable appearances promised, when he observed some hundreds of Indians, armed with targets, hangers, broad-swords, pike, bows, arrows, and muskets, range themselves opposite the ship. They brandished their swords, and held up their targets in token of defiance, at the same time discharging their arrows and lances towards the ship, Capt. Carteret still resolved to avoid coming to extremities, if it were possible, and sent the lieutenant again on shore to display the table cloth as an ensign of peace. The natives

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natives seeing the boat had reached the shore yet that no person landed, one of them advanced, and beckoned them to come to the spot where he stood; which the lieutenant declined doing, as he would then have been within reach of their arrows. The captain having formed a resolution of not visiting the town, sailed from hence the next morning, after having called the place Deceitful Bay. However the wind soon blowing violently in shore, he altered his resolution, and steered for Batavia.

Capt. Carteret says, that the south Mindanao is a fine country interspersed with woods lawns, and plantations, and abounds with inhabitants, as do likewise its neighbouring islands. The captain was of opinion, that there were Dutchmen in the town, or persons in the Dutch interest, who, finding the Swallow to be an English vessel, had persuaded the inhabitants to acts of hostilities against them.

They passed the equinoctial line on the 27th, and got into southern latitude, at which time they found the current sitting against them, and the tornadoes became violent. The crew was now diminishing by death, and weakened daily by sickness, so that there were hardly hands sufficient to navigate the vessel. Not a man on board was
now

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now free from the scurvy; and when it was imagined, that nothing could aggravate their distrels, a pirate attacked them in the middle of the night of the 11th December. It was so dark, that they could not see their enemy who attacked them with swivel guns and small arms; but they returned the salute so warmly, that the pirate was sunk, and all her crew perished, after having wounded two persons on board the Swallow, and done some very trifling damage to the ship. The pirate had been seen in the dusk of the evening, and the captain afterwards heard that she belonged to a freebooter, who had upwards of thirty vessels engaged in that horrid business.

They had lost thirteen of their crew by the 12th of this month, and the death of thirty others was hourly dreaded. At this time too the western monsoon was set in, so that it was impossible to reach Batavia; and as they must speedily make some land, or inevitably perish, it was resolved to attempt the getting to Macassar, a Dutch settlement on the island of Celebes. The next day they saw several trees floating, and birds sitting on them; and two days afterwards they came to an anchor, at little more than a league from Macassar; late that night, the governor sent a Dutchman on board the Swallow.

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Swallow, who was greatly alarmed to find she was an English man of war, no such vessel having ever anchored there before; and so apprehensive of danger was the Dutchman, that he would not venture to enter the cabin. Very early the next day, the captain sent a letter to the governor, requesting permission to buy provisions, and asking shelter for the ship, till the proper season returned for sailing to the westward.

When the boat arrived at the wharf, not one of her crew was permitted to land; and on the lieutenant's refusing to deliver the letter, except to the governor himself, the shebander and the fiscal, two officers of the town, came to him, and said, that the governor was sick, and that they came for the letter by his command. Though his sickness was believed to be mere pretence, the lieutenant at length delivered the letter, which they took with them. When the boat's crew had waited several hours in the burning heat of the sun, and without the least refreshment, the lieutenant was informed, that the governor, had given orders to two gentlemen to wait on Capt Carteret, with an answer to his letter. While the boat lay off the wharf, it was observed, that there was a great hurry on shore, all hands being engaged in fitting out such vessels as were proper for war.

Soon

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Soon after the boat came back, Mess. Le-Cerf and Douglas brought a letter, intimating, that the ship should instantly depart from the port, without coming any nearer to the town; that she should not anchor on any part of the coast, and that the captain should not permit any of his people to land on any part that was under the jurisdiction of the governor.

The captain, astonished at this cruel answer, shewed his dying men to the gentlemen, and again pleaded the urgent necessity of the case. They could not but see and feel the propriety of granting refreshments and shelter to persons in such a situation; but still they said, their orders were absolute, and must be obeyed. The captain provoked at this treatment, declared he would anchor close to the town, and that if they refused him necessities, he would run the ship a ground, and himself and his crew would sell their slaves as dearly as possible. Alarmed at this declaration they begged the captain to remain in his present station, till the governor should give further orders; and this he promised, provided he received an answer the next day before the sea-breeze set in.

A sloop of war, and another vessel, with many soldiers on board, came early the next morning, and anchored under the ship's bows.

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bows. The captain sent to speak with them, but they would not answer a single question; and as the sea-breeze set in at noon, he then sailed towards the town, the other vessels weighing anchor, and keeping even pace with him. A vessel now approached from the town, in which were several gentlemen, among whom was Mr. Douglas above mentioned; but none of them would go on board till the Swallow had dropped her anchor. On their expressing some surprise that the Swallow had sailed from her former station, Capt. Carteret told them, that he had acted only agreeable to his declaration to them the preceding day, in which he was fully justified by his present situation. These gentlemen brought with them two sheep, some fowls, fruit, and other provisions, which were highly acceptable. After they had made several propositions, which Capt. Carteret could not but reject, he again declared his resolution of putting his threats in execution; and to convince them that he was in earnest, he shewed them the body of a man, who had expired within a few hours, but who would probably have been then alive, if the refreshments had been brought in time. They now enquired if the ship had touched at the Spice Islands, and were answered in the negative. It was at length agreed, that he should sail
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to a bay at a small distance where an hospital might be built for the sick, and where provisions were plenty ; and that if any thing further was wanted, they should be supplied from Macassar. This proposal was readily embraced, on condition that the governor and council should ratify it, which they afterwards did.

The captain now enquiring, why the two vessels had anchored under the ship's bows, was told, that it was only to protect her from any outrages on the part of the natives of the country. Mr. Carteret had nothing to treat his guests with, but bad salt meat and rotten bread ; but during their treaty, a very elegant dinner having been dressed in the gentlemen's vessel, it was served up on board the ship, after which they parted in friendship with each other.

The next day, an officer from the town coming on board, the captain applied to him to procure money for his bills on the English government. This he promised to attempt, and went on shore for that purpose ; but, returning in the evening, brought word, that there was not a person in the town who wanted to remit any money to Europe, and that the company's chest was totally drained ; but this difficulty was at length surmounted, by an order to the resident at Bonthain, who had

H money.

86 CARTERET'S VOYAGE

money to remit to Europe, to take the captain's bills for any thing he should want. On the day following, Monf. le Cerf, who was an ensign, brought a pilot on board, to carry the ship round to Bonthain. Le Cerf had the command of some soldiers, who were on board two guard-boats that attended the ship, and he was likewise to act as a check on the resident.

Matters being thus settled, they sailed early on the 20th of December, and the following day anchored in the road of Bonthain. The guard-boats were now moored close to the shore, to prevent all communication between the ship's boats and those of the country. Capt. Carteret having attended the resident, to settle the price and mode of procuring provisions, a house was appropriate for that use, situated near a small fort. This being fitted up as an hospital, the sick were landed, and placed under a guard, which was commanded by M. le Cerf, who would not permit them to go about thirty yards from the hospital, nor the natives to traffic with the seamen. So that the profits of the traffic fell into the hands of the Dutch soldiers, whose gains were immoderate, some of them selling at a profit of more than a thousand per cent. after having extorted the provisions from the natives at what price they pleased, and no redress could be had.

On

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On the 18th of January, 1768, a letter from Macassar informed Capt. Carteret, that the Dolphin his old consort, had arrived at Batavia. Ten days after this, the secretary, who had been sent with Le Cerf, had orders to return to Macassar, and on the 19th of February, Le Cerf himself was recalled. On the 1st of March the largest of the guard-boats was likewise ordered back. Two days afterwards, the resident received a letter from the governor of Macassar, enquiring when Capt. Carteret would sail for Batavia, though he must know it could not be before the eastern monsoon set in, which would not be till May. All these were suspicious circumstances; and towards the end of the month it was observed, that a canoe frequently paddled round the ship several times in a night, and retired as soon as she was seen. While every one was speculating on these matters, the captain received a letter, informing him that a design was plotted for his destruction, and that the Dutch was at the bottom of this affair; and that the ostensible person was to be the son of the king of Bony, who was on terms of friendship with the Dutch, as they had often assisted him in the attempts to reduce the inhabitants of the other parts of the island of Celebes, and had been as often repul-
sed

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sed. The pretended grounds for this proceeding were, that the English might form no connections with these unsubdued natives of the island. Whether the information contained in this letter was true or false Capt. Carteret put his ship in the best posture of defence possible. He even suspected, that the resident was privy to the horrid scheme; but he had afterwards reason to convince to the contrary. On the 7th of May, the captain received, through the hands of the resident, a letter from the governor of Macassar, denying his having any knowledge of the above mentioned project, and requiring that the writer might be given up; but his requisition was not complied with, as the captain knew he would be equally punished were his information true or false.

They now purchased plenty of fresh provisions at moderate prices, and among the rest beef of an excellent quality. The bullocks of this place are those that have the bunch on their backs; and it likewise abounds in horses, sheep, deer, and goats. The natives eat neither pork nor turtle; but they sold Capt. Carteret the latter, as well as other fish.

On the 22d of May, having taken in wood and water, they sailed from hence, and steering along the shore, came to an anchor the
same

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same evening between the islands of Celebes and Tonihaky. They sailed again in the morning, and at night saw the southernmost of the isles of Salombo. On the 2d of June, they had sight of the island of Java, and on the following day they came to an anchor in the road of Batavia, after having with the greatest difficulty prevented the ship from sinking, by the constant working of the pumps during her whole passage from the Celebes. Having fired guns of salutation, the captain attended the governor, requesting permission to repair the defects of the ship; but he was directed to petition the council, which met on the Monday following, when the captain sent a letter stating the defects of the ship, and requesting permission to repair her. The time from this day till the 18th of the month was lost in altercations, respecting the affair at Bonthain Bay. The governor and council insisted, that Capt. Carteret should sign a formal declaration, that he believed the report of an intention formed at Celebes, for cutting off the ship, was false and malicious; and the captain, on his part, resolutely persisted in his refusal to sign any such paper. However, on the 18th, the captain was informed, that orders had been given for repairing the ship at Onrust, whither a pilot attended her, and where she came to an anchor
on

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on the 22d of June ; but as the wharfs were pre-engaged by other ships, the repairs did not commence till the 24th of July. On examination, the vessel was found in so rotten and decayed a condition, that the Dutch carpenter could not undertake the repair, without shifting her whole bottom, till the captain had certified under his hand, that what should be done was in consequence of his own express direction. This the Dutchman thought necessary, lest the ship should never reach England, and the blame consequently fall on his inattention or ignorance.

While Capt. Carteret remained here, it was hinted to him by the landlord of the hotel where he lodged, that the carriage must stop if he should meet the governor's, or those of the council ; but the captain, disdainig to pay a degree of homage to the servants of the states of Holland which is not paid to the king of Great Britain, refused to comply, and, pointing to his pistols, said he knew how to defend himself, should he be insulted. However, a few days afterwards, he received a message from the governor, informing him, that he might act as he pleased with respect to that matter.

On the 15th of September, the captain having engaged some English seamen, they sailed from Onrust, and the next day came
to

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to an anchor off Prince's Island, in the straits of Sunda. Having here taken in wood and water, they sailed on the 25th with a fine gale of wind, which held them during a passage of seven hundred leagues; and on the 23d of November, they came to an anchor in Table Bay, at the Cape of Good Hope. The captain having received many civilities from the governor and other gentlemen of this place, sailed on the 6th of January, 1769, and on the 20th anchored off the island of St. Helena, from whence he again sailed on the 24th. On the 31st they anchored in a bay off the island of Ascension, where they found an abundance of turtle, many of which were taken. It had been a custom to leave on this island, which is uninhabited, a letter in a bottle, containing an account of the name and destination of any ship that might touch there; and this custom was complied with by Capt. Carteret.

A ship, which had been seen, on the 19th of February, far to the leeward, outailed the Swallow in the night, and tacked and stood towards her in the morning. A boat was sent on board, in which was a young officer, who by many artful questions, endeavoured to learn from Capt. Carteret all the most important particulars of his voyage; and this piece of ill manners was aggravated, by his invent-
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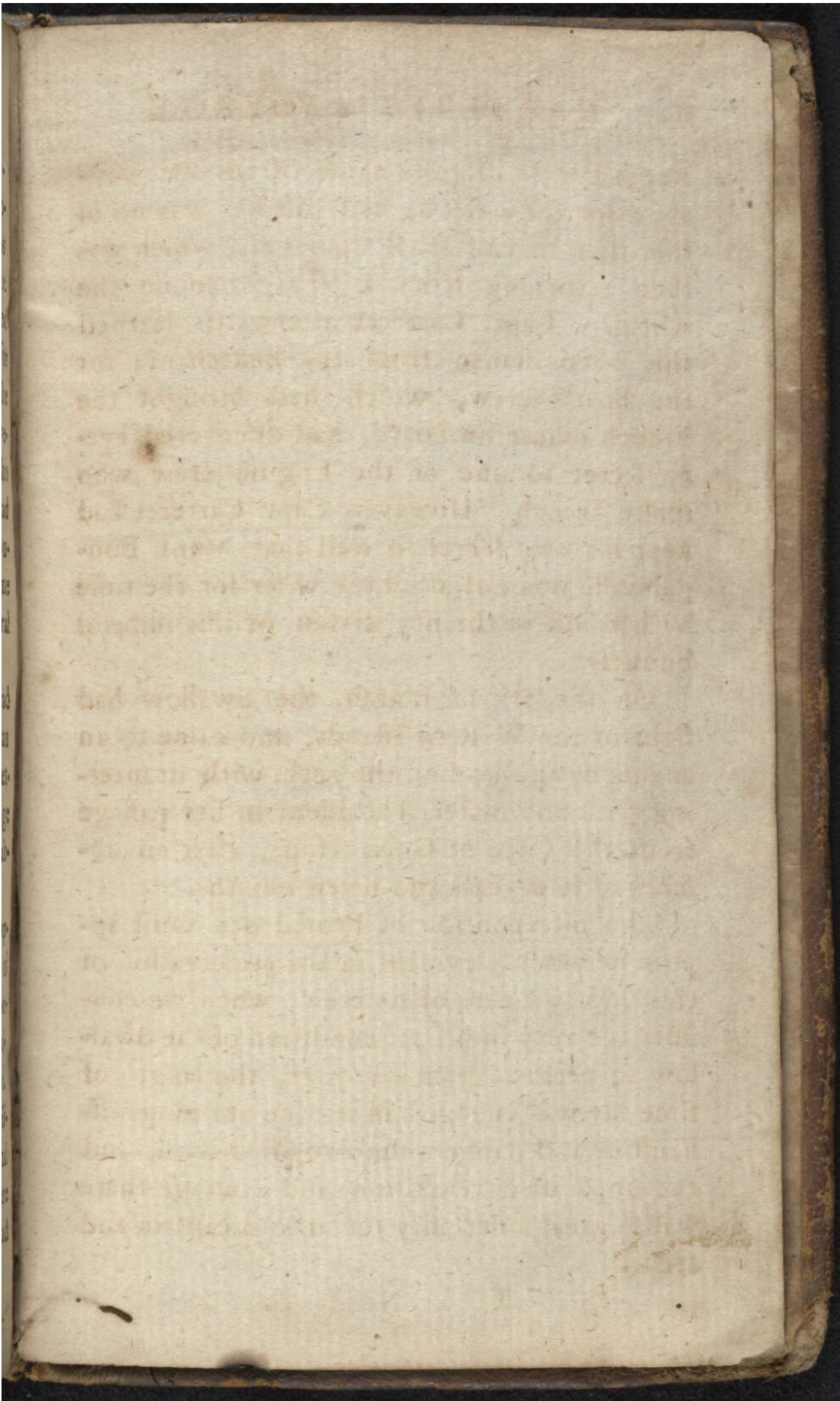
92 CARTERET'S VOYAGE

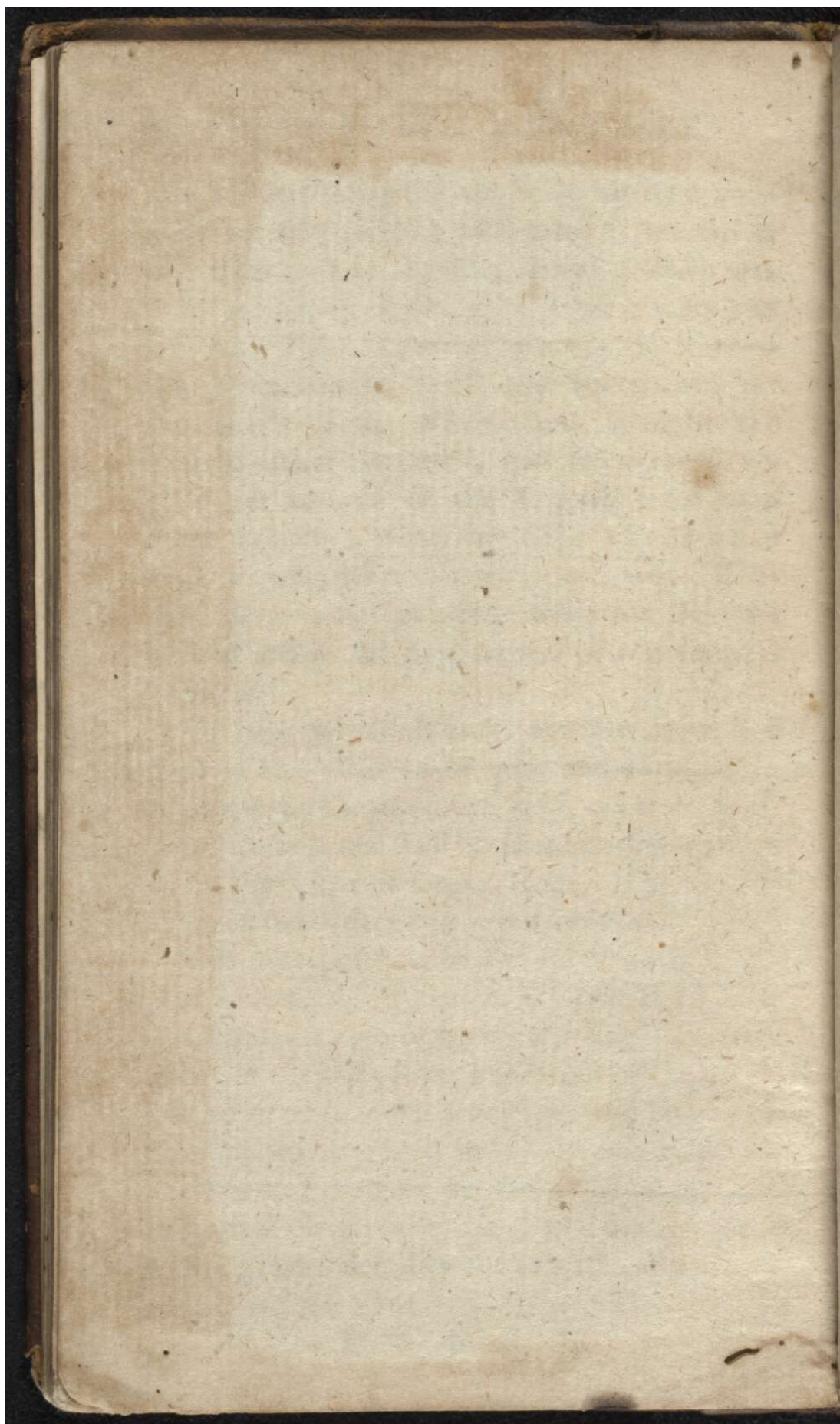
ting a tale to disguise those of his own voyage; for the vessel he had just left was no other than that of M. Bougainville, which was then returning from a voyage round the world. Capt. Carteret afterwards learned this circumstance from the lieutenant; for the boat's crew, which had brought the French officer on board, had discovered every secret to one of the English crew who spoke French. However, Capt. Carteret had kept his own secret so well that Mons. Bougainville was not at all the wiser for the time he had lost in the negotiation of this illiberal business.

On the 7th of March, the Swallow had sight of the Western Islands, and came to an anchor at Spithead on the 20th, without meeting with any material accident in her passage from the Cape of Good Hope, after an absence of two years and seven months.

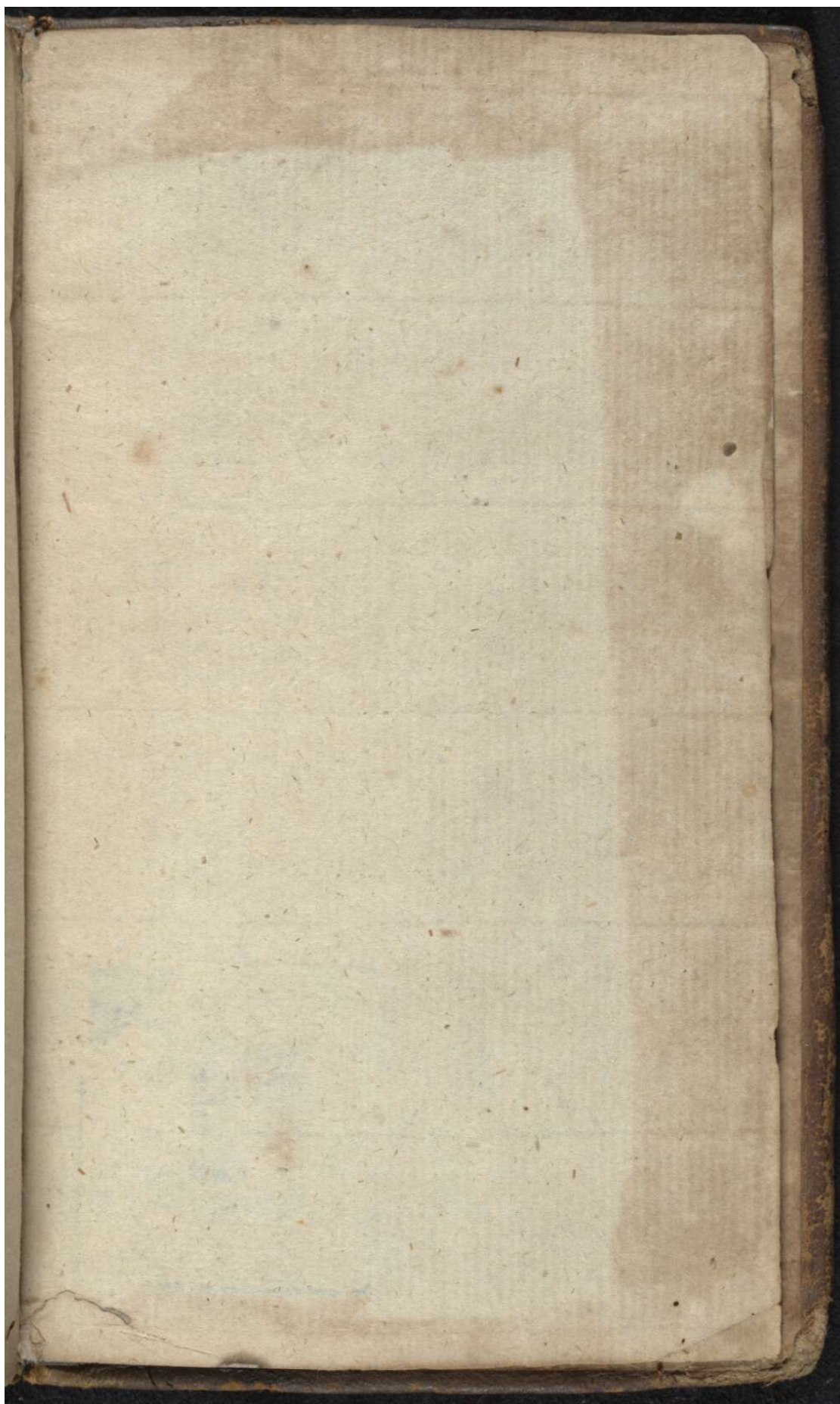
The interposition of Providence must appear manifestly evident in the preservation of this ship and part of its crew, when we consider the very improper condition of the Swallow to perform such a voyage, the length of time she was engaged in it, the amazing difficulties and dangers she struggled with, and the unparalled resolution and courage there was so great a necessity for in both captain and crew!

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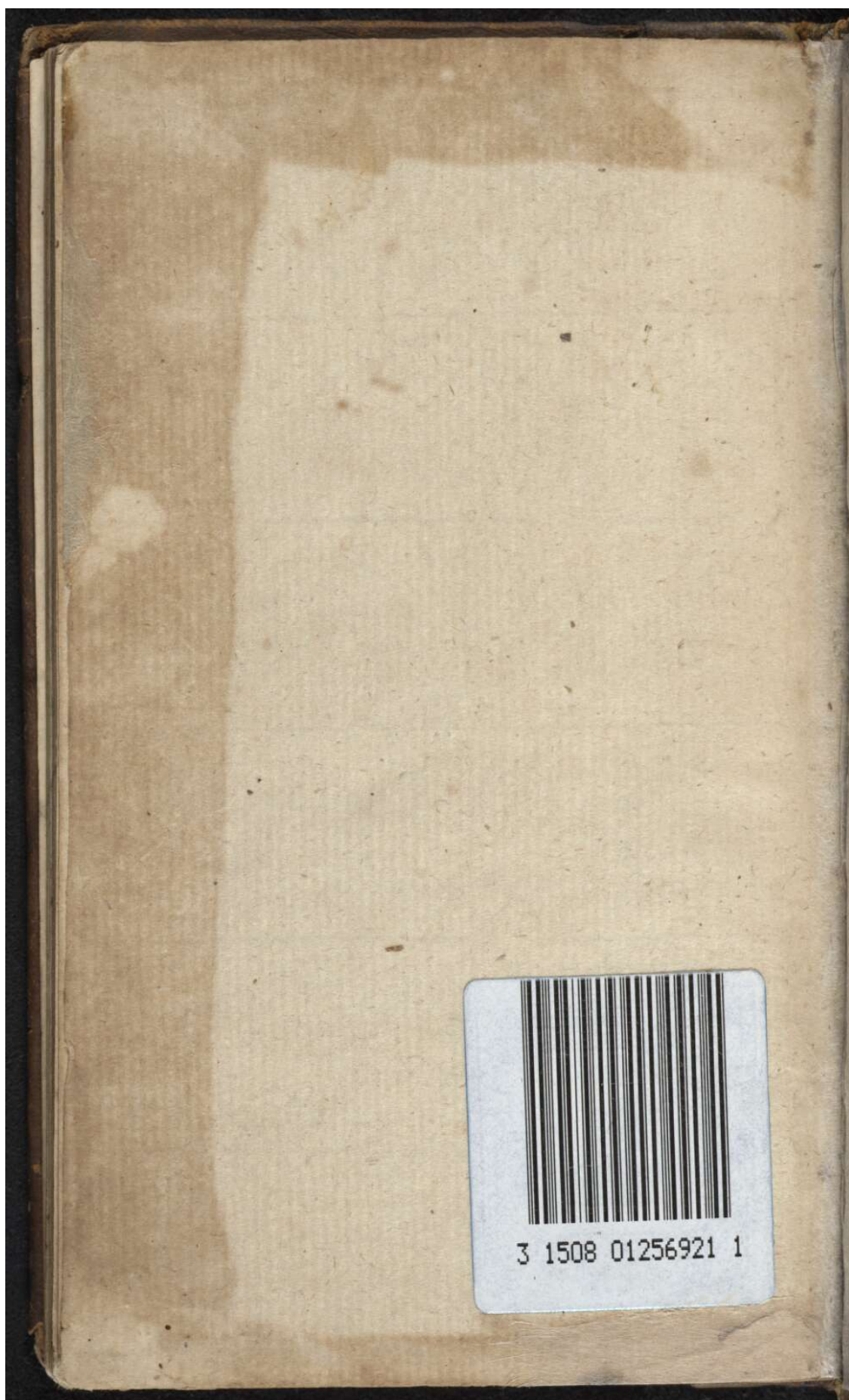




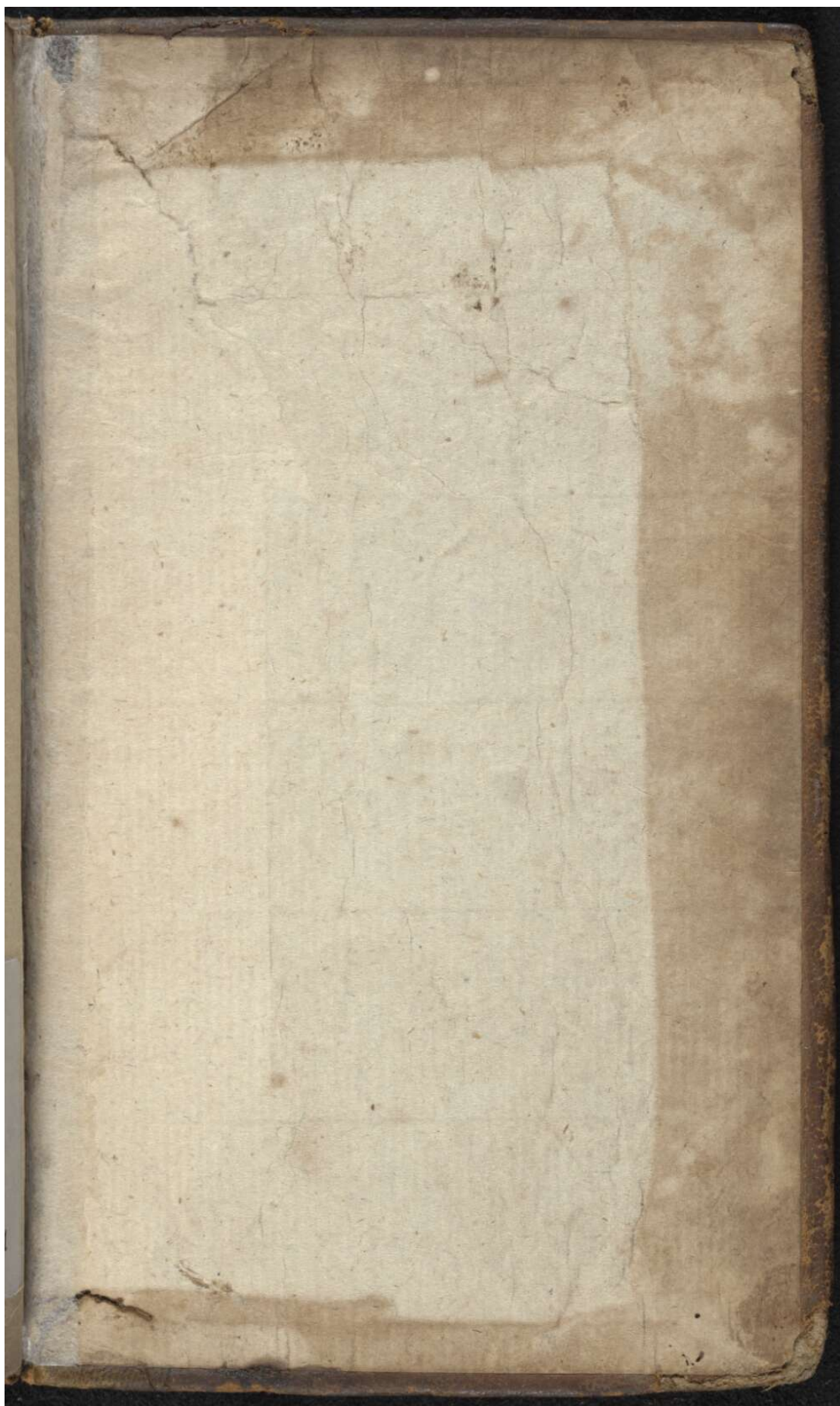
The history of Wallis's & Carteret's voyage round the world : begun in the year 1766, and finished in 1768.



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