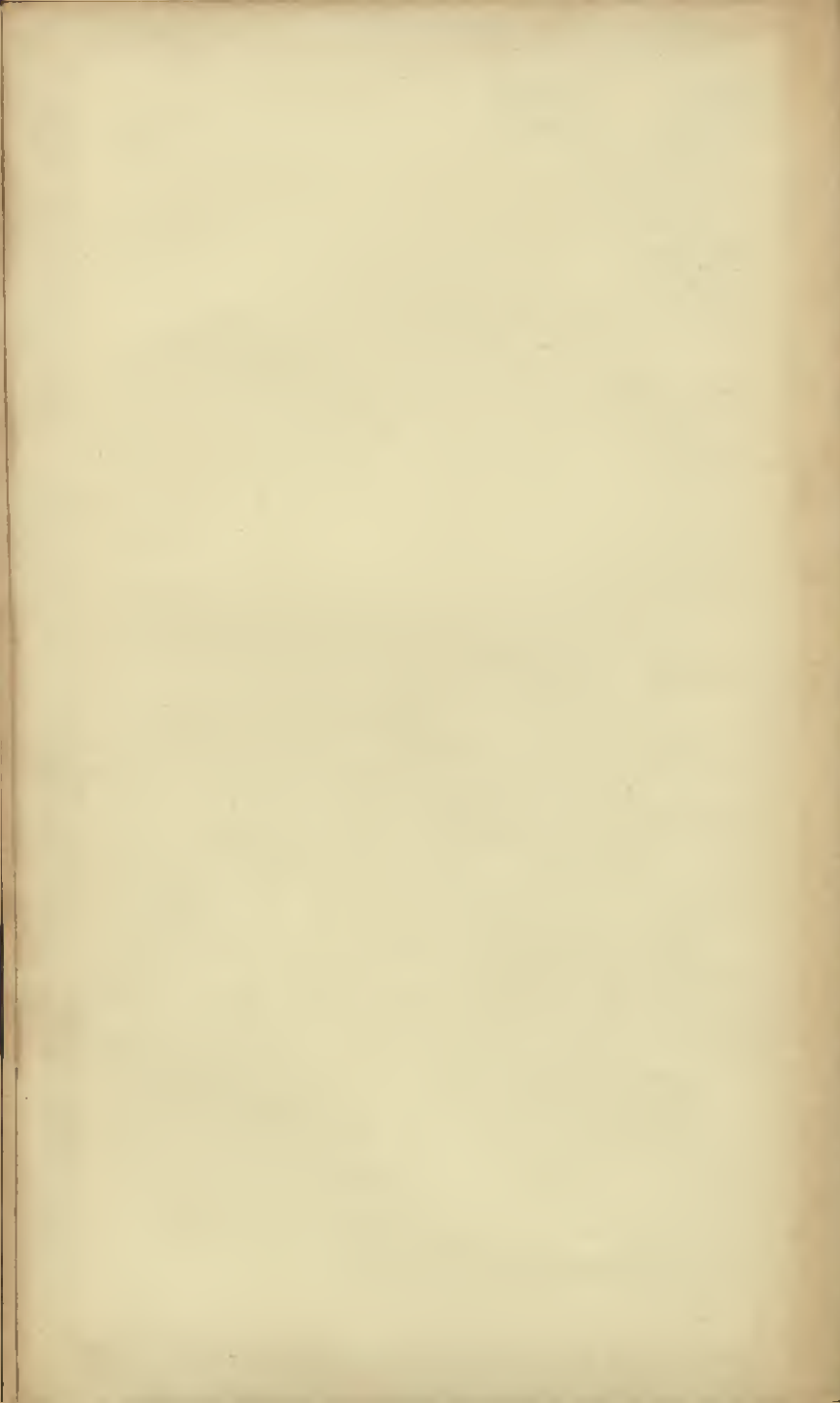
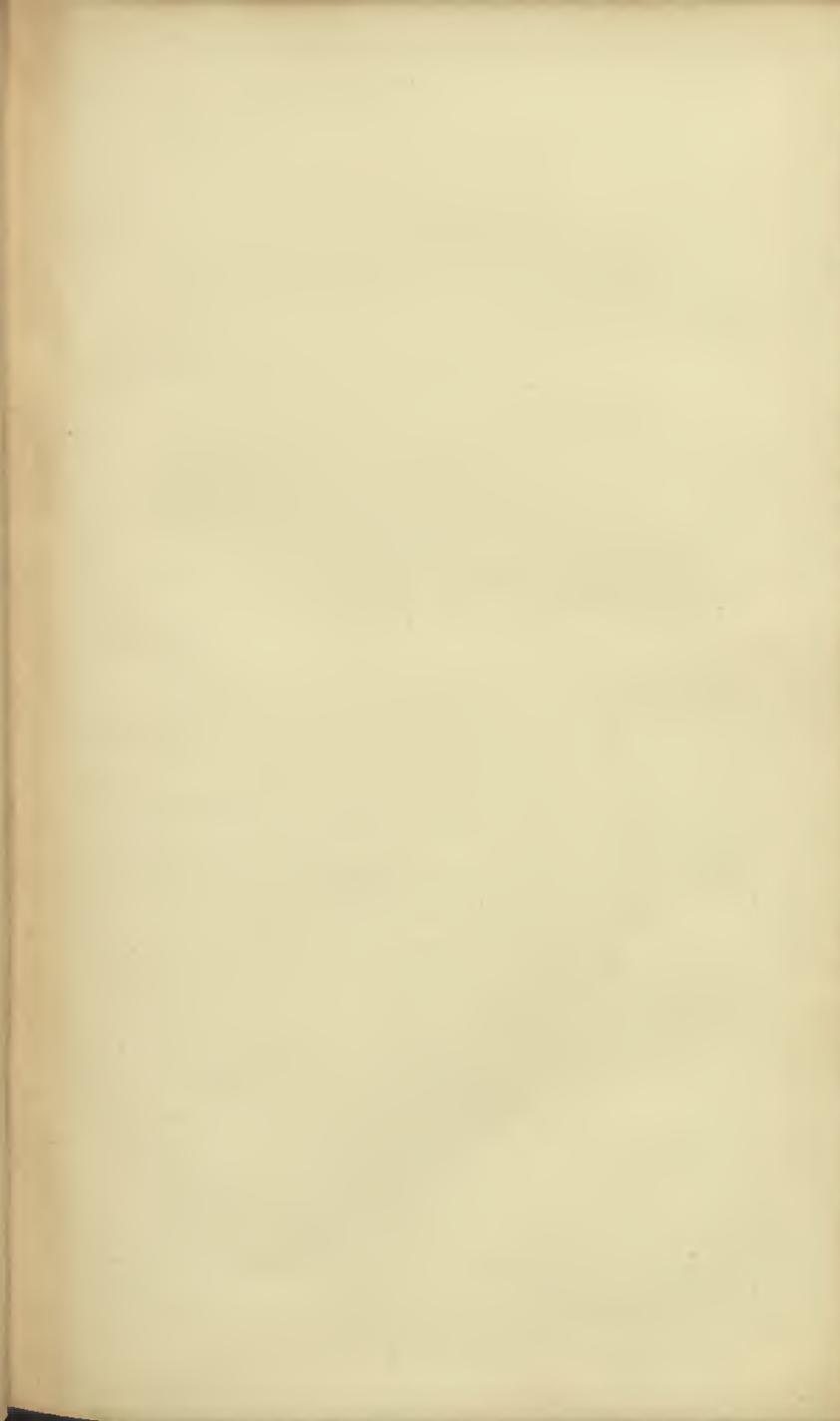


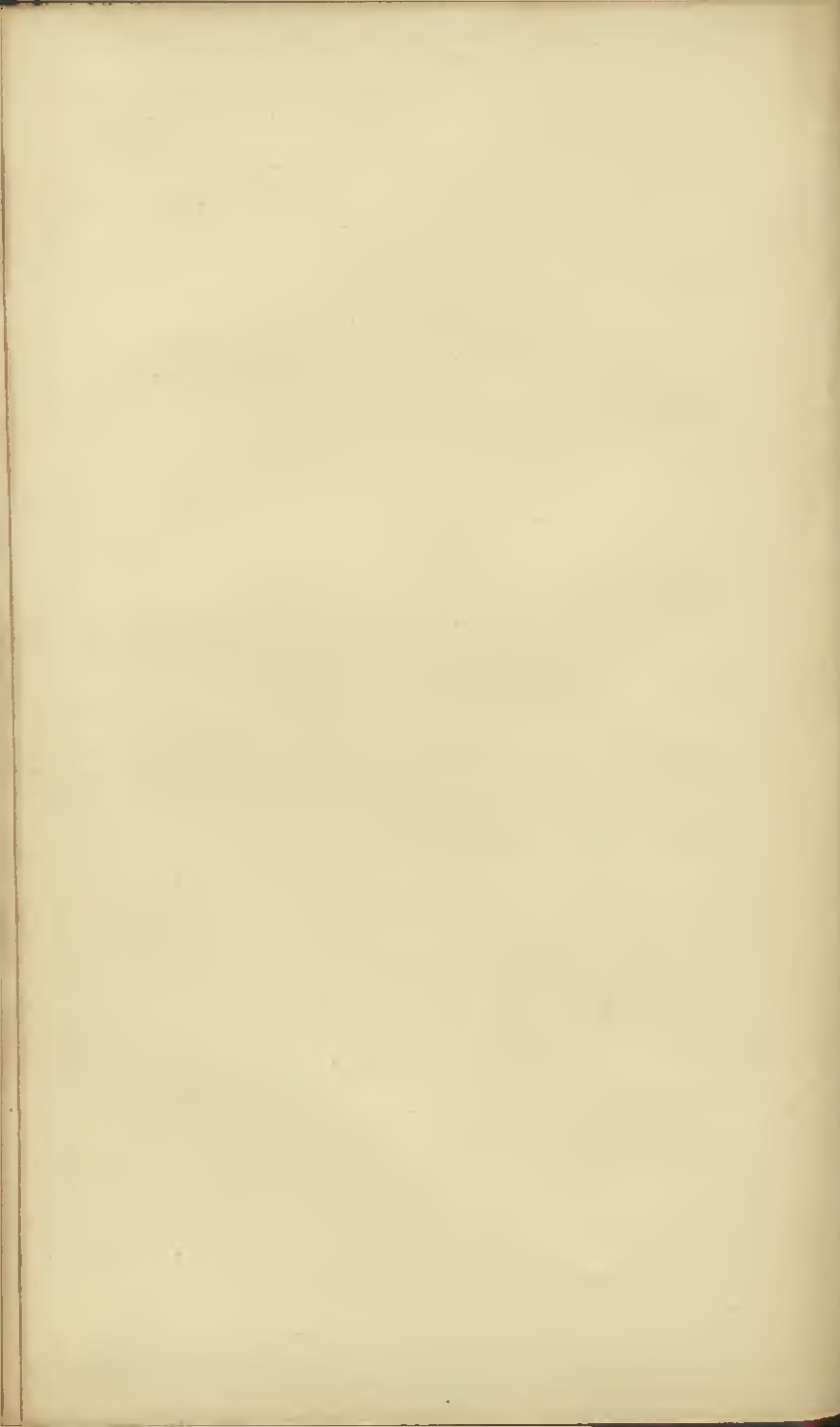
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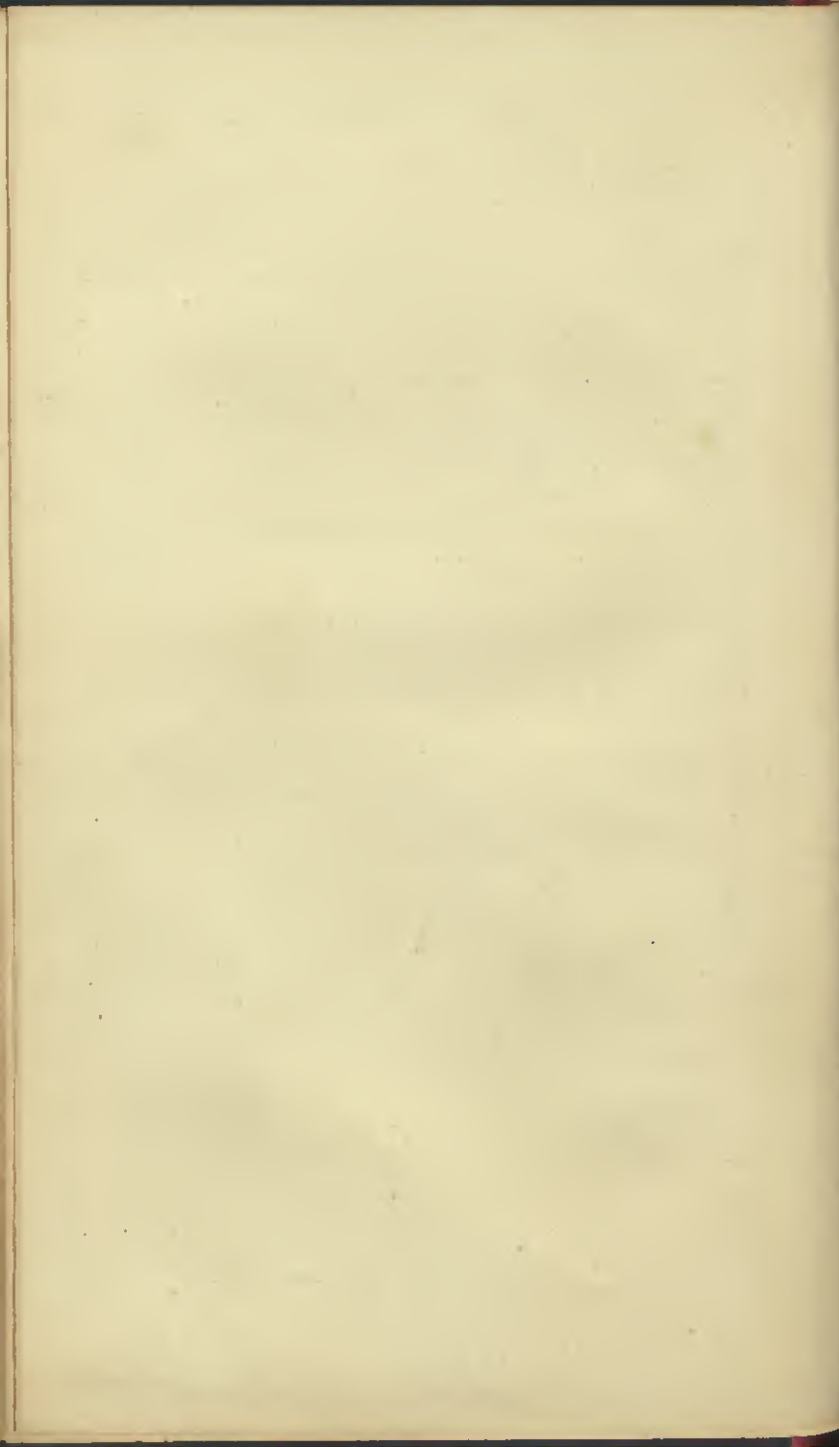












J. F. Rumby  
AN  
**Authentic Narrative**  
OF  
**THE MUTINY**  
ON BOARD THE SHIP  
**LADY SHORE;**

WITH  
*Particulars of a Journey*  
THROUGH  
**PART OF BRAZIL:**

IN  
**A Letter,**

DATED "RIO JANEIRO, JAN. 18, 1798,"

TO  
**THE REV. JOHN BLACK,**  
WOODBRIDGE,

FROM  
**Mr. John Black,**  
ONE OF THE SURVIVING OFFICERS OF  
THE SHIP.

---

**Ipswich:**

PRINTED BY JOHN BUSH.

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SOLD BY C. C. AND J. ROBINSONS AND T. N. LONGMAN,  
LONDON, AND F. BUSH, YARMOUTH.



Authentic Edition

# THE MUTINY

ON BOARD THE SHIP

# LADY SHORE

OR

Particulars of a Journey

AND

PART OF BRAZIL

IN

1817

BY

TO

THE REV. JOHN BLACK

WOODCOTE

AND

JOHN BLACK

OF THE ...

...

...

...

...

TO  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE CHEVALIER  
D'ALMEIDA,  
MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY FROM THE  
COURT OF LISBON TO THAT OF  
LONDON,

THIS NARRATIVE  
IS HUMBL Y INSCRIBED;

AS A  
SMALL TESTIMONY OF GRATITUDE  
TO THE  
PORTUGUESE NATION,

FOR  
THE UNEQUALLED HOSPITALITY WITH  
WHICH

*The Narrator,*

AND

*HIS FELLOW SUFFERERS,*

WERE RECEIVED AT RIO GRANDE AND THE  
ISLE OF ST. CATHARINE, ON THE  
COAST OF BRAZIL;

BY

HIS EXCELLENCY'S

MOST RESPECTFUL, MOST OBEDIENT, AND VERY  
HUMBLE SERVANT,

THE EDITOR.

THE HISTORY OF THE

# D'ALMEIDA

AND HIS DISCOVERIES IN THE  
INDIES

## THIS NARRATIVE

IS NOW FIRST  
PUBLISHED

## IN TWO VOLUMES

BY  
J. G. COOPER

### OF THE

INDIAN HISTORY  
AND  
GEOGRAPHY

### OF THE

INDIAN HISTORY  
AND  
GEOGRAPHY

### OF THE



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**A** few days ago, I received a packet by the Lisbon Mail, containing the simple, but affecting Narrative, with which I now present the Public; accompanied by a short letter, dated January 19, 1798, seven o'clock, A. M. in which are the following words, "Inclosed I send you a confused detail of our affair, and of my journey over land; which you must excuse, as it was written in haste, and I have no time to correct it, not even to read it over again. The ship is now dropping down to the harbour's mouth :---I shall embark about

“ about noon:---we shall fail to night, or  
 “ to-morrow morning. I could fill quires  
 “ of paper, if my time would permit, with  
 “ my adventures since I saw you.”

When this circumstance is considered; and that the narrator is a sailor,—who has not yet completed his twentieth year—much accuracy cannot be expected. The reader, however, will find the language sufficiently perspicuous; and if, in a few instances, the stile should appear awkward or uncouth, the critics will please to recollect, that it is not the production of vanity rounding periods, to please the public ear, but of filial piety, with a rapid pen, sketching events, to relieve the anxious doubts of parental tenderness: perhaps it may force the severest of the tribe, to draw the back of his hand across his eyelid.

The narrative, being written only for  
 the



the perusal of myself, and that of my son's particular friends, I have taken the liberty of suppressing some anecdotes of a private nature.

Had he returned to Europe, been at leisure to have revised it, and to have superintended its publication; it certainly would have been much more worthy of public attention. Such as it is, I should have thought myself to blame, on account of those who may be particularly concerned, if I had withheld it from the press.

The particulars relative to natural history, hunting, fishing and cookery, in the Appendix, No. 2. were written on separate pages. Some of them are curious, especially the account of the LACE and BALLS. I have added some notes from *Buffon*.

Prefuming

Prefuming, that the reader will feel some interest in the fortunes of this young man; I have subjoined, in the Appendix No. 3. an extract or two from his letters of a more recent date.-----On the 8th. of June last, he was again to set sail from the Cape of Good Hope, for Port Jackson, New South Wales, in the Indispensable South-seaman, with his friend Captain Wilkinson: the reader will join with me, in wishing, that it may be with more propitious auspices, than his former voyage,

Woodbridge, Suffolk.

October, 23, 1798.

*John Black.*

## NARRATIVE, &c.

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Dear Father,

By my former letters \* you were informed that the soldiers embarked on board the *Lady Shore* for Port Jackson, New South Wales, were in a state of mutiny, previous to our leaving England; and of my fears, that, from the conduct of the persons to whose charge they were intrusted, the ship would never reach her destination. How far my conjectures on that score were well

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\* In a former letter dated May 1, 1797, he says. "I sincerely wish (as do all the ship's company) that we were now lying at Port Jackson, delivering our *precious cargo*, instead of Torbay; for the soldiers are the most disagreeable, mutinous set of villains that ever entered into a ship.—Two of the Sergeants behaved so ill that Captain Willcocks was obliged to insist upon their commanding officer confining them in Irons; for they have their own officers on board, and the captain and officers of the ship have no power over them, Major Semple

well grounded, has been proved by the melancholy affair, which I am now about to relate to you.

On the 8th. of June 1797, as you already know, we left Falmouth, in company with the West-India Fleet, with which we parted, in about ten days. In the latitude of  $60^{\circ}$  North, we fell in with the Intrepid of 64 guns, and the East-India Fleet. The soldiers were in general, during the passage, very quiet, until the mutiny took place; which perhaps led poor Captain Willcocks to be more unguarded than he ought to have been. But, however, if these men were de-  
 termined

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“ is a quiet kind of man, and I have no doubt will behave like a  
 “ gentleman, and give us no trouble.—He was, some days since,  
 “ applied to by two of the villains, to know if he would head  
 “ them in an attempt to seize the ship, after they should get well  
 “ out to sea, and had left the convoy; one of them at the same  
 “ time telling him, this was the eighth time he had embarked  
 “ for Botany Bay without reaching it; and he was determined  
 “ he would not this time; and that he was sent on board by  
 “ force from a police office. This was immediately reported to  
 “ the officers of the ship, by Semple; in consequence of which  
 “ the soldiers vow vengeance against him, threatening to throw  
 “ him overboard the first opportunity.”

etermined to seize the ship, it would have been impossible, from the situation of affairs on board, to have prevented it. Their numbers were nearly treble those of the ship's company, many of whom also were not trust-worthy, as will appear in the course of the narrative. The soldiers also were permitted fire arms, and a considerable quantity of ammunition in their possession between decks: the mutineers acknowledged, that had it not been for this circumstance, they never would have attempted the seizure of the ship; and even, had they attempted it without ammunition, there was little probability of their success. But as I have very little time, and only promised you the narrative, I shall proceed instantly to give you a faithful one, without more comment, and let those who may hereafter peruse it judge for themselves.

On the 1st. of August, about a quarter past four A. M. 150 leagues N. E. of Cape Frio, I was awoke by the report of firearms, and the cries of Murder. I instantly jumped out of bed and seized my pistols—at the

same instant, Lambert burst into my cabin, —I fired one of my pistols, the ball of which took one of the mutineer's hats off his head, without doing any other execution.

But I must inform you of what had happened previous to this.---Mr. Lambert, the chief mate, who had the watch upon deck, and who saw the men loading their muskets, and making other preparations, very imprudently, instead of alarming the captain and officers of the ship, went into his own cabin and loaded his pistols; he came out upon deck again, and walked round the capstern, when he plainly perceived the intention of the men, and returned into his cabin, which they immediately took the advantage of, by surrounding the door and window: he seeing this, fired his pistols; the ball of one of them entered the breast of one of the mutineers (Delehay) who immediately fell, but rose again, and fired several times, before he fainted from loss of blood. Several muskets were fired into Lambert's cabin, and they charged upon him, through the window with their bayonets

onets with such force, that they broke his writing desk to pieces with the stabs of their bayonets; Lambert was wounded in several places, but burst open his door, which they had locked outside, and ran into my cabin, which was close adjoining to his, and had a communication with the round-house. We endeavoured to burst open that door, to get to the captain's stateroom; while attempting to do this, several muskets were fired into the cabin, and Lambert was again wounded in the back. Finding it impossible to enter the round-house by this door, it being locked on the other side, and not being able to break it open, I ripped up the canvas screen which divided my cabin from the other part of the cuddy, through which aperture Lambert immediately crept, and I was myself following him, when he called out that he was again stabbed; and I perceived a man standing with his musket presented at the hole, and the bayonet fixed. At the same moment Captain Willeoeks ran out at the cabin door, and receive a stab just below the heart, with a bayonet, and fell; but immediately recovering himself he

he made a spring at the after hatchway, and received another stab in the neck, with a knife, and fell down the hatchway: a musket was fired after him in his descent, but without taking effect. Captain Willcocks crawled into the great cabin, and in a faint voice called out to Mr. Minchin, commanding officer of the detachment, "Your men  
 " have seized the ship, and have murdered  
 " me." and afterwards called out, *to give up the ship*; which Mr. Minchin repeated several times. Upon this the mutineers gave three cheers, fired two of the great guns, and a volley of small arms, and laid on the hatches fore and aft.

Mr. Lambert finding the captain gone from the state room, ran to the windows abaft, and called out to Mr. Minchin, that the soldiers had mutinied and were murdering every body. One of the mutineers who had undertaken to dispatch him, entered the cabin and shot him in the head: he groaned a few minutes and expired.

Knowing myself to be the only officer  
 of



of the ship, left upon the upper deck, and seeing their numbers as day began to dawn, I determined to stand still where I was; when I perceived a Man enter my cabin, who twice pierced my bed with his bayonet, and felt, as he thought, for my corpse.—What pen can describe my feelings at this moment!—Certain of Lambert's death, and fully convinced Captain Willcocks had not escaped—uncertain of the fate of those below, and covered with poor Lambert's blood—certain of instant death, if I attempted to move from the place where I stood, as nothing but a canvas screen separated me from three or four of them, with their pieces cocked, and ready to fire at any thing they saw.—It is easier for you to conceive, than me to describe my sensations during this interval.

I remained in this situation some time, when I heard the surgeon's voice, in the cabin abaft, who was just permitted to come up, to dress the wounds of the man who was shot by Lambert; at the same time, I heard one of them lamenting my death;

I was, therefore, determined to go out amongst them, which I did; when one of the ringleaders took me by the hand, and told me, they had gained all they wanted, and that no more mischief would be done.—He said, he was sorry for poor Captain Willcocks, for whom Leagerly inquired, and was thrilled with joy, when I heard he was alive, and below in the cabin; and that no more lives were lost than poor Lambert's.—But my joy on this account, was very short lived, when I was permitted to go below to join him; as I conceived from the situation of the wounds, that they must prove mortal, if they had entered any depth. He stretched out his hand, and told me he was happy to see me safe, for he had been told that I was the first killed; and this was believed throughout the ship.—He begged we would keep ourselves quiet, and not attempt any thing, as their numbers were so great; and, indeed, resistance at this time would have been vain, as two great guns were pointed down each of the hatchways, and the two forecastle guns pointed aft, loaded with broken glass bottles, with men  
having

having lighted matches in their hands, and two sentries with fixed bayonets, at each; and many others walking the quarter-deck. All arms were demanded from the officers, and Mr. Minchin was desired, to order the soldiers to give up their arms, which was immediately done; and all that were between decks were informed, that, if the least resistance was attempted, a general massacre would take place: and this I firmly believe was fully their intention.

The surgeon, upon examining the wounds of Captain Willcocks, entertained some hopes, they were not mortal; but immediately pronounced Delehay, the Frenchman wounded by Lambert, a dead man.—We were all ordered to remain in the great cabin, at the door of which, were placed two sentries—one without, and the other within-side, to prevent any communication between us and the soldiers amidships, and who had not joined the mutineers; the lattices of the cabin door were kept open, and only one at a time was permitted to leave the cabin.

About

About four o'clock in the afternoon, of the 2d. Delchay died; Captain Wilcocks was at this time much better, and we entertained great hopes of his recovery; but in the evening, he became restless, his fever increased considerably; at midnight his strength was quite exhausted, and about four in the morning of the 3d. he expired without a groan.

The mutineers informed us, they intended to bury the body of their comrade, at eight o'clock, and desired we would inter the corpse of poor Captain Wilcocks as soon as possible; at the same time telling us, we might pay any honour we chose, to the remains of our late commander; but, however, this we thought proper to decline, requesting nothing but that the English Colours might be hoisted, as usual, half mast high. They buried their comrade Delchay at eight o'clock, and fired a volley of small arms on the occasion, affixing over him in English and French, this inscription, "*Il a mort pour la liberte.*—He died for liberty."

About

About ten, they desired we would all attend upon the quarter deck, where we found them, about twenty-five in number, drawn up on each side under arms, and the sailors on the fore part of the quarter deck.—One of the ringleaders, a Frenchman, mounted the arm chest, and, through the interpretation of Major Semple, read the rules they had adopted; and desired we would follow them under pain of death. They also informed us, they had appointed a man of the name of Dubois, \* alias Delis, their captain; and another, Thomeo, alias Thierry, their second captain; that they intended to give the officers the long boat, and to put into her thirty-two people, as soon as they had passed the latitude of Rio de Janeiro;—that we must appear upon deck but one at a time;—that a sentry must always be kept in the cabin, where we must all meet together, and another outside the cabin door, the lattices of which, they ordered to be kept always open.

At

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\* To the humanity of this man we certainly are much indebted for our lives.

At noon, we committed the body of our unfortunate captain to the deep, from the cabin windows; and I performed the last melancholy task of friendship, that of reading the burial service over him; at which, all the officers attended, and two of the ringleaders under arms.

On Saturday the 6th. they made a requisition for us to furnish them with linen, and cloaths; and the following day we had the mortification to see them all dressed in our apparel.

On Sunday afternoon, Ensign Prater, having been seen talking with several of the foldiers and sailors, and having said to one of the seamen, that, it would be an easy matter to regain possession of the ship, if the seamen were unanimous; this the sailor reported to the mutineers, who immediately came down with a guard, and carried Prater upon deck, telling us they intended to hang him: in about ten minutes they brought him down again in handcuffs:—an additional guard was placed in the cabin; and we  
were

were informed, that the *Conseil*, consisting of the six ringleaders, which sat every night, would decide upon his fate.—Poor Prater kept us awake all night with his groaning; they however, came down at daylight, and released him; with a charge never to appear upon deck again; adding, that if any officer was seen conversing with either a soldier, or sailor, the guard had orders instantly to shoot him.

There was great danger in walking the quarter-deck, not only from the malicious intentions any of them might have, but from their carelessness: they used to run past each other with cocked pistols in their hands, and in their belts; and I frequently wondered that many accidents did not ensue: the only one, I believe, which did happen, was that of a drummer boy being shot through the leg. He was talking to one of the mutineers upon the quarter-deck, when by accident, one of the pistols in his belt went off; the ball entered the calf of his leg, just below the ham, and came out by the ankle:—the wound however was soon healed,

In this situation we remained, nothing material occurring, until Thursday the 11th. when it was blowing fresh from the N. E. and one of the foldiers fell overboard, in the act of washing a swab in the fore-chains, and was drowned, without their attempting to render him any assistance, notwithstanding he was seen swimming a long time:—the name of this unfortunate man, was, I believe, Batt.

Saturday the 13th. about seven o'clock in the evening, the wind having fallen, and a high sea still continuing, the ship was taken aback, and getting sternway, a heavy sea pooped her, flove in all the cabin windows, and washed all of us that were sitting in the cabin, forward to the door, which had been washed open by the force of the sea. Some of us attempted to get upon deck, but found half a dozen muskets presented at us, down the after hatchway, with threats, that if we attempted to move one inch, they would blow our brains out. The sentries at the cabin door, who had been washed forward, were obliged to go  
upon



upon deck, and explain our situation, before we could get any assistance.

Our situation appeared now truly dreadful: up to our knees in water,—our trunks, beds, &c, all floating about, the cabin windows, frames and every thing appertaining to them, washed compleatly away: the ship appearing to settle fast by the stern; and had another sea pooped her, we must inevitably have perished. The tiller which traversed in the cabin, was flying from one side of the ship to the other; the man who was at the helm being alarmed, and nobody to order him what to do:—not a word that was said upon deck could be understood for the confusion of voices, except that the ship was going down; which might be heard in several languages: not one of them seemed to know what to do. We, however, after much application, got permission for two seamen to assist us in putting in the dead-lights \* abaft; which we accomplished

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\* Strong shutters used in bad weather.

accomplished just in time, as they had not been in two minutes, before two very heavy seas struck her abaft; which would most probably have sent the ship to the bottom, had the dead-lights not been in. We got some buckets, with which we bailed the water out, as fast as possible; as it was near an hour before they cleared the pumps, which were situated upon the upper deck; they however informed us, there was but eighteen inches water in the pump well, it not having yet found its way to the run, the ship was so much by the stern.

On Sunday, they told us, they intended to give us the boat on the following day. ---On Monday morning, they brought us some papers to sign: one a certificate, that we would none of us serve against the French, for a year and a day; and certificates, that the petty officers and seamen, were detained by them, against their inclination, to carry the ship into the River de Plata. We at first objected to giving certificates for some of them, as, from their conduct, we had reason to suspect, that  
 some

some of them were acquainted with the intention of the mutineers, previous to its taking place; and because, they had obeyed the orders of the mutineers, with much greater pleasure and alacrity, than they formerly did those of the captain and officers of the ship: they, however, insisted upon our doing it; and we also reflected, that a signature, compelled by a bayonet at the breast, and a pistol at the head, could avail but little hereafter; for that was literally the case with us.

In return for these certificates, they gave us one, that it was not on account of any ill treatment, they had received from the captain and officers of the ship, that they had been induced to the measures they had taken; but on account of their having been trepanned into the British service, without being able to obtain any redress; they were very sorry they said for the death of the captain, and declared it was not intentional.

About one o'clock in the afternoon,

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they

they hoisted out the boat, and began to overhaul what little baggage the boat would allow us to take, a great part even of this they took from us; and one of them had the insolence, and I may say wanton cruelty to say, "What is the use of their taking so much with them, they never will reach shore,"—and many others, though they did not positively say the same, evinced by their conduct, that they were of the same opinion. They had previously informed us, that we should have in the boat, a cask of porter, as much cheese, biscuit, and water, as we thought necessary; and a dozen pieces of beef, &c. We now, however, found, that our allowance of provisions was far short of what they promised.

They put into the boat, three small casks of water, containing about ninety gallons, four bags of bread, and three pieces of salt beef. We, however, were fortunate enough to evade the search of the sentries, in the confusion, and got into the boat two hams, two cheeses, and a small keg, containing about four gallons of rum: we  
 begged

begged very hard to have two or three muskets, pistols, and cutlasses, in the boat; but all our entreaties in this respect, would not avail; so that, if we had landed upon a barbarian coast, we might have been torn to pieces, without resistance.

About half past six, having got every thing into the boat, and all her rigging properly fitted, we dropped assern, and made sail to the N. W. to endeavour to get into Rio Grande, being the nearest settlement on the Portuguese coast.—On mustering, we found our number to be twenty nine including women and children. \*

We had the wind from the N. E. and fine weather for the first eight hours, after which we had variable winds, with heavy thunder, lightening and rain, and a tremendous sea. In the morning, we fixed some stanchions, and nailed a breadth of canvas fore and aft, to keep off the spray of the

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sea

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\* See the list in the appendix.

sea; and this we found of infinite use afterwards in keeping out the sea.—We took for breakfast, some biscuit and cheese, and a dram, with a cup of water; and at noon, served out a dram and a slice of ham, to each person. In the afternoon, the wind and sea increasing, and thick weather, we close reefed the mainsail. About midnight, the sea still increasing, and a strong gale from the westward, we shortened sail, and stood under the jib, under which she made about four or five miles per hour.

At day-light, we took in the jib, and set the reefed foresail, hove to and sounded, found only ten fathoms water.—At eight in the morning, we set a small sprit-sail, we happened to have in the boat, which made an excellent try-sail, and kept in for the land, which we saw about ten in the morning, making in three small hummocks: stood in for them, in hopes of finding some shelter for the boat; but found, upon approaching it, to be only a low sandy beach, and a tide drifting us fast on shore:—stood out to the N. E. as we  
found

found the breakers which were very high, greatly endangered the boat, the water being very thick with the mud thrown up, it being very shallow. At noon, it cleared up a little, and we had land in sight, from about two points on the larboard bow, to right astern: we supposed ourselves, from the run we had had, to be about twenty miles to the southward of Port St. Pedro.

About three o'clock in the afternoon, we saw the mast of a vessel, in shore; stood in for it, and found it to be a wreck, lying in very shallow water, and no land in sight; but saw, in shore of her, several masts, apparently of vessels at anchor; and upon standing a little farther in, found a low sandy beach, all along between us and them, without any visible entrance: stood, however, directly towards them, and about half a mile to the N. E. of the wreck, found ourselves surrounded by tremendous breakers, which obliged us to lighten the boat, by throwing overboard, some trunks, and other heavy articles.—When in shore of these breakers, found smooth water; but,

seeing tremendous breakers a-head, and a low sandy beach, without the least appearance of any entrance into the harbour, we thought it expedient to come to: saw a house and flag-staff on the shore:—hoisted our jack at the mast head, which we were obliged immediately to haul down again, for fear of upsetting the boat; they however saw it, on the shore, and hoisted Portuguese colours.—When we were lying at anchor, found a tide running at the rate of four knots per hour; and, by this means, discovered the bearing of the entrance of the harbour.—Several people came down upon the beach, on horseback, and made signs to us, to get under weigh, which we did, and ran in under the foresail.—We found the breakers we saw a-head, to be occasioned by a strong tide, setting over the bar of the harbour; on opening the entrance of the harbour, we saw, to our great joy, a large boat full of people, coming towards us: We had little sail set, but the tide soon drifted us within hail: they told us, to follow them in: we did so, and landed at the house we had seen, which we found to be the harbour-master's.



These people would hardly credit our tale, as it had been blowing so very hard; and they could not believe it possible a boat could exist at sea, in such weather. Had it not been for the wreck, which directed us where to find the harbour, we should most probably have perished in the night; as the gale continued to rage with great fury, and we were at the time we first saw it, just standing off shore for the night; as it began to look thick, and we were fearful of lying to in shoal water, the sea here broke so very high.—We all landed with the most grateful sense of the goodness of Providence; and with astonishment at our miraculous escape; for I can call it nothing less.

The master of this house, and his family, received us with great hospitality, and made fires for us to dry and shift ourselves at. As for myself, I landed *with all my possessions on my back*: my trunk having been thrown overboard to lighten the boat when in imminent danger, on one of the bars of the harbour.—It however came on shore about four days after, upon the

beach, but was broke open and many valuable things taken out. I afterwards entirely lost it by the wreck of the vessel in which I was embarked for Rio Janeiro, and was again reduced to the possession of little more than *what I stood in*.

The pilot immediately 'sent a courier to the General commanding the province, with an account of our situation; our arrival having been previously announced by signal. The distance up to town was about three leagues, and, as it was blowing fresh, the boat with the messenger did not return until the following morning about ten o'clock, accompanied by a non-commissioned officer, who came from the General to inform us, that he wished us, the officers, immediately to come to town, as he would wait dinner for us, and that our own boat might follow us up the river with the remainder of the people. We embarked in one of the pilots boats, *viz.* Lieutenant Minchin and his wife, Ensign Prater and myself, accompanied by Major Semple and the steward, whom we took as interpreter.

When

When we had got about half way to the town, we were met by the General's boat, with the Fort Major, who was sent to conduct us to town.

On our arrival at the landing place, we were received by an officer appointed for that purpose, and by him conducted to the Governor's Palace, followed by a great concourse of people.

The General received us at the head of his garrison, and, after having asked a few questions, respecting our capture, disembarkation, and intended voyage, he informed us, that every thing should be done for us that lay in his power; that he would provide us with a passage to Rio Janeiro, and in the mean time, that every thing should be done for us, and every attention paid us, our situation demanded.—Not expecting us up so soon in town, he informed us, it would be some time before his dinner would be ready; and that, as we might wish to see the town, he had appointed an officer to attend us for that purpose; but

but, however, this was useless, as every one seemed to vie who should pay us the most attention.

The Colonel, Manoel Marquez de Lima de Souza, Commandant of the town, conducted us to his house, where we were received by his amiable wife and family with the most sympathizing humanity.— Here the families of all the officers of the garrison were assembled to view us, and we each received as many caresses in the course of an hour or two, as many people receive in their whole lives.

About four o'clock, dinner was announced, and we sat down to table, with all the officers of the garrison,—about forty in number.—The dinner was a very sumptuous one, consisting of three courses, of about thirty dishes each, exclusive of the desert, which was really an elegant one. The same stile continued during our stay in this hospitable place. As we were rising from table, the long boat, with the remainder of our companions arrived; and we ad-  
 journed

journed into another room, to take coffee, whilst they feasted themselves at the table we had just left.

After dinner, the General sent his Adjutant to shew us where each was quartered. The Colonel, and Lieutenant Colonel also accompanied us. The Lieutenant Colonel being married, took into his house,---Mr. Minchin, his wife, and two servants: the Adjutant took Mr. Drummond, and Major Semple, into his house: Mr. Prater was quartered by a Captain of dragoons, and myself with a rich priest.---An empty house was procured for Mr. Murchison (second mate) and the steward, and another for the soldiers, and their wives.---But they did not long remain thus situated; for different burghers took them into their houses, and treated them very kindly. The daughter of one of the serjeants, Hughes, was taken care of by the Colonel's lady, who during our stay here, became very fond of the child, and was anxious for her parents to leave it with her, and even cried when the girl was taken away.

On the following morning the 18th. the General sent down an order to the vessels, which were at the bar of the harbour, waiting for a fair wind, to sail for Rio Janeiro, to prepare to receive us on board; but they were all under-weight, and some of them over the bar of the harbour: we were of course obliged to wait for the lading of the other vessels up the river.

Nothing of import occurred until the 27th. when a vessel came down the river from Port Alegre, a city about sixty leagues from the mouth; this vessel having several passengers on board, was able to take but one of us.—Lieutenant Drummond, of the Bombay Marines, being anxious to get to Rio Janeiro, if possible, to meet a ship going to India, was accordingly pitched upon as the person; and on the following day embarked. By him I wrote to the ship's broker, the captain's agent, and my own friends: to the former, James Duncan, Esq. I sent a detail of the affair, with the names of the mutineers, and those of the persons landed: these papers I got the other officers

cers of the ship to sign with myself: the detail was drawn up in haste, having so short notice of Lieutenant Drummond's going, as only a few hours; however, though the language might be incorrect, the circumstances were truly related.

On the first of September, a report was current in the town, of the arrival of the *Lady Shore* at Montevideo; this was supposed to have been brought by some smugglers from the frontiers; but, however, it could not be traced, and no certain intelligence of it was received until the 13th. in the evening, when a courier arrived with several letters from different merchants at Buenos Ayres, giving an account of the ship's arrival; having been carried in by a french frigate, which fell in with her, in the mouth of the river.—On the following day, I wrote to the surgeon of the ship, a young gentleman of ability in his profession, with whom I had formed an intimacy, and who was quite miserable upon our leaving the ship, being forcibly detained by the mutineers,

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On the 19th. 20th. and 21st. Ensign Prater, the soldiers and their wives, &c. embarked in four different vessels, which were ready to sail. On the 22d. I embarked in company with Lieutenant Minchin and wife, Major Semple, and four servants, on board a small vessel bound to Rio de Janeiro. On the the 24th. I left the vessel in company with Major Semple, and paid a visit to the General, where we remained two days: on the 26th. in the evening, we left town in a boat, to go on board; but it coming on foggy, and blowing fresh, we were not able to reach the ship; and thought it expedient to land at a small place called North town, on the north side of the river. We were conducted to the house of a rich merchant, who a few nights before, had been found murdered on the beach, having been discovered in some unlawful amour; the next morning we went on board.

While we lay at the entrance of the harbour, waiting for a fair wind, to cross the bar, we constantly amused ourselves with shooting. We found here a few partridges,



tridges, and immense quantities of birds somewhat resembling the black plover, called in Potuguese, *quero, quero*, I want, from the cry. There are storks, snipes, and many other species, I have not time now to describe. Vultures greatly abound here, and were it not for this circumstance, the inhabitants would soon be killed by infection; the quantity of cattle they kill merely for the sake of the skin, leaving the carcases, being incredible. The number of skins exported annually from this river alone, I was informed by one of the merchants, is between 350000 and 400000. The finest horse here does not cost more than six or seven dollars, about twenty seven or thirty two shillings, each; and the price of a fine bullock, is a dollar.---Many farmers here possessed of thousands of horses and other cattle, are not possessed of five dollars, ready money.

On Monday the 2d. the vessels all got under weigh, about seven in the morning, the wind being fair, but coming on to blow hard, none of the vessels got out, except  
that

that in which Lieutenant Drummond was embarked, which had been waiting for an opportunity to get out upwards of a month. On Tuesday, received a visit from the Lieutenant Colonel, and some other officers, and their ladies. On Wednesday, I joined Major Semple in a request to the General, to permit us to go overland, as we had now laid some time, and there was no prospect of a change of wind; and the pilot and captains all agreed in the opinion, that there was no probability of a fair wind till the change of the moon, of which it wanted some time.

On the following morning, we received a very polite answer from the General, that every thing should be ready for us, whenever we chose to come to town; and that we must prepare ourselves for many hardships.

On Friday morning, at day-light, we left the vessel, the wind and tide being both unfavourable for crossing the bar. We had scarcely got half a mile from the beach, when

When the wind became fair, and the pilot made the signal for getting under weigh; at eight they were all under weigh, about fourteen in number. At ten, the wind fell, all the vessels were over the bar, except the one we had just left; and finding a strong current drifting her on the bank, she was obliged to come to;—in half an hour a light breeze again sprung up, from the S: W. and they began to get under weigh:—at the instant her anchor was loosened from the ground, the wind increased to a strong gale, and before they could make sail, and get in the anchor, the current, and wind drove her upon the bank:—the sea having risen, and the wind still increasing, they gave up all hopes of saving her, or her cargo; and with their own boat, and the assistance of the pilot's boat, they all got safe on shore, with their trunks, and whatever else belonged to them; but my trunk, which contained my journals, \* and the greater

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part

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\* Amongst these was his journal of a former voyage in the Walpole Indiaman, which he had kept with great accuracy, and many drawings, &c. *Editor.*

part of what remained of my little property, as I had only taken out what was indispensably necessary for my journey overland, was unfortunately left, by the person to whose care I had entrusted it, to the mercy of the winds and waves; and I again found myself possessed of little more than what I stood in. The ship filled in the course of the day.

The second day, it still continuing to blow, her masts went over the side, and soon after she went to pieces. At the time the vessel struck, I was about a quarter of a mile from the beach, and Major Semple with me, mounted ready to go to the town. We immediately rode down to the sea side, and could see the people disembarking from the vessel; but could not procure a boat or canoe of any kind to go to her; and, being informed, that the General would wait dinner for us, we set off for the town.

On our arrival, we found the General had that moment received a letter from the Governor of Montevideo, informing him  
of

of the arrival of the ship at that port:—that all the men found on board, were in confinement:—that the women were in different burgher's houses \* throughout the town; at the same time requesting, that if the officers, who were reported by the mutineers to have been turned adrift in the boat, had arrived in his government, he would request us to send a report of the affair, with a list of the mutineers names: this I instantly did: at the same time, requesting the governor, if it lay in his power, to restore me my private property left in the ship.—Mr. Minchin was the only officer besides myself left here: he also made his separate report.

On the 3d. of October, every thing being provided for our journey, we left town in the evening, after having taken an affectionate and grateful leave of the worthy General, the Colonel and his amiable family,

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and

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\* I have since been informed, that only the *pretty girls* are in burghers' houses, the rest are in prison.

and the other officers of the garrison, by all of whom, during our stay here, we had been treated with the greatest kindness.

On the following morning, at seven o'clock we left North town, seven in number, *viz.* Major Semple and myself, two servants, two dragoons as guides, and an Indian to take care of the baggage horse.— About eleven o'clock, we arrived at a village, called Estreito, and dined at the house of the Padre, (priest) of the village: who had invited several friends to meet us.— About two in the afternoon, we recommenced, our journey, having procured fresh horses: about six in the evening we reached the house of a captain of auxiliary cavalry,—having advanced about eleven leagues this day.—After having taken a cup of coffee, we amused ourselves by walking round his gardens, which were very well laid out: we returned to the house, and found a very sumptuous supper prepared for us, to which we sat down alone,—the family being all in an afflicted state, on account of the recent death of a near relation:

tion: this at least was the excuse for their non-appearance, but one of the servants gave us a hint, that, the young man, the merchant who was murdered, (which I have before mentioned) was the cause of their uneasiness. A great superfluity was provided for our supper, and at least twelve or fourteen dishes went away untouched; among which were a roast turkey, pig, ducks, fowls, mutton, pork, and beef, cooked different ways; sweetmeats of all kinds, and good wine,

After taking a good night's rest, upon good beds, eating a hearty breakfast, and taking leave of our hospitable landlord, we set off about seven in the morning; and about eleven arrived at a hut, inhabited by a poor farmer, who killed a sheep for us, part of which we ate for dinner; little else however was to be procured here. At this hut, the crew of a south-seaman, that was wrecked upon the coast some years ago, arrived; and were subsisted for a long time. One of them is now settled a few leagues up the country; and is baptised in the Roman

Catholic religion, the General having stood sponsor for him, and taken a great deal of notice of him; but I understand he is such a drunken, worthless fellow, he will never do any good for himself.

After reposing ourselves a little in the heat of the day, we again began our march, and in the evening reached the house of a Captain of dragoons, where we were hospitably received, sumptuously entertained, provided with supper, wines, fruits, &c. good beds, a hearty breakfast, and supplied with a quantity of provisions, to carry with us, in case of our not meeting with good fare on the road.

On the morning of the 6th. we again set forward, and dined at the house of a priest, in a village called Moistardio; where we met with a kind reception,---dined, and continued our day's journey to Nalstancia de Pavoz, a royal farm, where we found but bad fare and lodging.

On the 7th. dined at the house of an auxiliary



auxiliary captain; a tolerable good dinner, and about eight in the evening, reached the house of a farmer, who was also an auxiliary Lieutenant, who received us with great hospitality, and furnished us with good beds:—the spot is a most delightful one.

On the 8th. we again set off, and stopped about one in the afternoon, at a poor farm, where we had recourse to our wallet for a dinner, not being able to procure any thing more than a bowl of milk. At sun set we arrived at another poor farm, where we found bad accommodations and fare.

Set off, in the morning, at our usual hour; and about ten o'clock forded a river with our horses; and, about twelve stopped at some fishing huts, on the bank of the river, near its opening to the sea: dined from the contents of our wallet; and forded the river a second time. About five in the afternoon, we reached a hut upon the side of a most beautiful lake, bordered with romantic groves: we here procured a few eggs and milk, reposed ourselves upon our

saddle-cloths, in an unfinished hut; and in the morning, after a hearty breakfast of eggs and milk, again began our march.

About eleven, we stopped at a farm house, to refresh ourselves and horses, and continued our march to Torres, a small Fort, on an eminence, upon the sea shore, being the frontiers of the government of Rio Grande. It consists of a few mud huts, two guns, and ten men, commanded by an old infantry Lieutenant, who informed us he could call together five hundred men, in a few hours time. The Lieutenant who was much indisposed, appeared to be a man of intelligence;—his two daughters; who were lovely girls, played delightfully upon the viol, harp, and lute;—the old man regretted much, that his two sons were gone some distance, to spend a few days, as they had never yet seen an Englishman.

Not being able to procure fresh horses here; we were obliged to rest a day, to refresh those we had with us:—the dragoon, our guide, being also much indisposed. We

were

were anxious to proceed as fast as possible, but staid here with less reluctance, than we should have done in any of the places, through which we had passed, as our society was an amiable one.—Our beds, though not luxurious, were clean and comfortable.

Having rested here one day, and our guide being much better, we recommenced our journey, along the sea shore, on the 12th. at day-light. At noon we stopped at a hut, about three miles from the shore side where we procured a little rum, and some milk, which was all we could get; of this, and a little ferina we had in our wallet, we made a dinner:—we reposed during the intense heat of the day, and again set off.

About seven in the evening, we crossed a river, on the bank of which we found a hut, occupied by ten or a dozen soldiers: this was called a guard-house. There was also another hut, close adjoining, inhabited by a frenchman, upwards of sixty years old, he had been about twenty years in the country, and was married to a native of it,  
by

by whom he had several children; he had been so long without hearing, or speaking his own language, that he had almost forgotten it, and could scarcely make himself understood in Portuguese. This man possessed all the characteristics of the country which gave him birth: he was continually grinning, and jumping about, making grimaces like a monkey, at seeing Europeans. We could procure nothing at this place, but some dried, stinking fish, which was all they had to subsist on: they had not even their miserable substitute for bread, *serina*, nor a drop of rum. We, however, were fortunate enough to have brought with us, from the hut where we dined, a horn full of rum, for fear of want; and having regaled ourselves with a glass of grog, and a handful of *serina*, which by good chance we happened also to bring with us; we laid down upon our saddle cloths, but the rain, which came through the roof of the hut, rather incommoded us.

At seven the next morning, we began our journey; but some of the horses taking  
fright,

fright, and not being able to recover them, without some difficulty, we did not leave the bank of the river, until about eleven o' clock.

At this place we purchased some fish, from the men, who caught them, in the curious manner I have described in the appendix; but not being able to procure any thing for breakfast, we stopped at a hut, about two leagues distance, where we procured a little milk, some ferina and cheefe, of which we made a truly delicious breakfast, -being quite faint for want of some refreshment, not having tasted any thing for above twelve hours.

About one in the afternoon, we stopped at a cluster of huts, where we got the fish we bought from the canoe in the morning dressed for dinner; and, having procured a little rum, made a very hearty repast.

After dinner, fet off for the town of *Laguna*, which they informed us was not more than five leagues distant; and that we  
might

might reach it at sun set; but having travelled a quick pace, until that time, found our guides had erred in their distance, being now at least four leagues from the town; several mountains of sand, and a broad river to cross; we therefore left the sea shore, from which we struck off, about two miles, into the country, for the house of a Padre, which we found unoccupied, except by the slaves of the farm, from whom we purchased some fowls, and made a tolerable good supper, made our beds as usual, and after a good night's rest and hearty breakfast, set off for the town of Laguna.—We now for the first time, excepting at *Torres*, found some mountains to cross: after having passed several immense hills of sand, found ourselves on the edge of a rocky precipice, of a tremendous height. Our guides having missed the tract, and being loth to traverse again the tedious mountains of sand we had just crossed, we examined for that part of the precipice, which appeared the most passable; we dismounted, and all got safe down. Our horses, which were almost in a state of wildness, were sure-footed, and  
got

got down very well, although we could not induce them to descend without much flogging.

About two in the afternoon, we arrived at Laguna; and dined at the house of the Commandant of the town, a Major of auxiliaries. Not being able to procure horses in time to pursue our journey this evening, to the next accommodation, we took up our quarters for the night.

At this place the dragoon who came with us as guide from Rio Grande, left us, and returned home: by him we wrote to the General, and informed him of the pleasing disappointment we had met with, in regard to the hardships he had prepared us to encounter in our passage; instead of which, we had been very agreeably entertained on the way, having only suffered a few trifling inconveniences.

On the following morning, Sunday, we mounted, and at noon arrived at a small village, called Nova Villa, situated upon  
the

the side of a fertile hill, and surrounded with orange groves:—this spot I thought one of the most delightful I ever beheld.--- Having refreshed ourselves here, and procured fresh guides, and horses, we continued our route.\* This afternoon's journey was, to our horses, the most tedious we had yet met with,---to ourselves, it was something new, though not without danger:---our march lay through several very extensive woods, which sprang out of immense rocks: at one moment, we appeared to mount into the sky, at another, to be buried from the world, in an abyss, apparently the receptacle of none, but the inhabitants of the woods---where the rays of the sun never enter, to cheer the fatigued traveller; few of whom, however, are to be found here.—At the close of the day, on each side, the wild beasts warned us of their approach, by an incessant roaring; though none of them, or of the enormous snakes, which our guides informed us, infested these woods, came within sight.

We left these woods, about sun set,  
impressed



impressed with the most sublime ideas of the works of nature:—we here beheld immense forests, composed of the most stately trees, the timber of which was as hard as the rock from whence they sprang---having no soil to take root in except the crevices of the rocks.

Soon after the sun was down, we arrived at a whale fishery, situated in a small bay, about eleven leagues to the south of the isle of St. Catherine. The superintendant of this place, who appeared a man of intelligence, and inhabited the best house we had yet seen in the country, received us with great hospitality. In the evening, he conducted us round the works, which were well laid out, and built. They complained bitterly here of the English, and American south sea whalers who fish upon this coast. The superintendant informed us, that the first year he settled here, which was about thirteen years ago, they killed upwards of three hundred whales, but that the last season they killed only thirty two.---Indeed complaints of the same thing, are made  
upon

upon the whole coast where the fisheries are situated.

He advised us not to attempt the road on the following day, as it was a very dangerous one, having nothing but tremendous rocks to pass, and these chiefly covered with woods like some of those we had already passed; he very kindly offered to lend us one of the whale boats, to go to St. Catharine's, where our journey by land, was to end.

We, accordingly, the following morning, having taken leave of our hospitable landlord, set off at day-light, in one of their whale boats, and reached St. Catharine's about two o'clock.

We were upon our arrival, conducted to the palace, and having produced our letters, from the General at Rio Grande, we were kindly received by the Governor; and had each separate apartments allotted us in the palace. We found here part of the Portuguese Squadron, stationed on this coast,

coast, consisting of four ships of the line, three frigates and a brig, under the command of Admiral Antonio Januario, who received us with great politeness, and very kindly offered us a passage to Rio Janeiro, for which place he would sail in about a month.

We were very well entertained during our stay here; and left the place, with the Fleet, on the 9th. of November; Major Semple in the Admiral's ship, and myself, on board one of the line of battle ships, commanded by Captain Thompson, an Englishman, at whose request I was placed there—the Admiral having offered me accommodation in his own ship.—I cannot pass the name of Captain Thompson, without acknowledging my gratitude to that gentleman for his favours, from the first day I saw him, until now.

We arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 19th. Minchin having arrived the day before us, from Rio Grande; the rest of our companions had of course arrived some time.

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Mr.

Mr. Minchin, and soldiers, received here from the court their English pay:—the officers of the ship, &c. receive no more than twelve vinteres, about thirteen pence sterling, Polia; so that, if we had not had some little money in our possession, we should absolutely have starved.—I myself have not received one farthing allowance from the court, nor shall I now.

If we wait to go home, with the convoy, which is now preparing to sail, it will be at least eight months, before we can possibly, any of us, reach England. Sick at the thoughts of being idle, so long a time, I have embarked on board the *Indispensable* of London, a South-seaman, and Letter of Marque; by which means I think I shall reach England sooner than by any other. The second mate, Murchison, adopted the same plan, and left this place about six weeks since, in a ship, called the *Tobago*.

We are well armed, and if we should capture a Spanish prize, running down the coast, I shall take her over to the Cape of

Good

Good Hope: this is my principal reason for going in the ship. I am shipped as Navigator, there being no other Person on board, except the Captain, acquainted with navigation.

I embark to morrow: I hope my Mother, family and friends, &c. &c. are well.

I remain,

Dear Father,

Your affectionate Son,

*John Black.*

RIO JANEIRO,

*Wednesday night, 12 o'clock,*

January 18, 1798.



## APPENDIX, No. 1.

CONTAINING THE LISTS OF PERSONS, REFERRED TO, IN THE FOREGOING NARRATIVE.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify, that the following is a correct list of the Mutineer's names, who bore arms in seizing the ship, *Lady Shore*, on the 1st. of August, 1797, about 150 leagues N. E. of Cape Frio.

FRENCHMEN and GERMANS:—Duhois, alias, Delis, appointed Captain after the seizure; Thomeio, alias, Thierry, ditto second ditto; Laureche, *Officier de la force Arme*; Delehay, killed; Malleo, *Secrétarie*; Mallicott, *Officier de la force Arme*; Le Garshc, Lockart, Crippong, *Officier de la force Arme*; Greville, Wolfe, killed Mr. Lambert, chief Mate; Prevost, one of the Ship's Company, who killed Captain Willcocks. IRISHMEN;—Conden, Kealing, Lynch, M'Ginnis, Keating, Kelly, Sheridan. ENGLISHMEN:—Church, New, Deviling, Pyott.

Witness

Witness our Hands, this 22d. day of  
August, 1797.

Signed, { *John Black*, Purser.  
          { *Simon Murchison*, 2d. Mate.  
          { *Gerard Drummond*, 3d. ditto.

PORT ST. PEDRO, BRASIL.

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NAMES OF THE PERSONS LANDED IN  
THE BOAT.

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*Of the Ship*:—Mr. S. Murchison, second Mate; G. Drummond, third ditto; J. Black, Purser; W. Lewis, Steward; M. Richards, Boy. Lieutenant and Adjutant Minchin and wife, Commanding Officer of the Detachment; Ensign W. Prater; Serjeant Hughes, wife and two children; Serjeant Barnes and wife; Corporal Morrison and wife; Corporal Lipscomb; James Welsh, Private, wife and child; James M' Cleod, Private. Thomas Morrison, Passenger, wife, and two children. Ann Williams, Mary Offley, and Mary Berry, female Convicts: J. G. Semple Lisle, male ditto.

## APPENDIX, No. 2.

CONTAINING SOME DETACHED PARTICULARS  
RELATIVE TO NATURAL HISTORY, HUNTING,  
FISHING, AND COOKERY..

**I**N our journey along the shore, we found several whales, lying dead upon the beach; and some turtle, of the hawks-bill species\*; and also, many ermine ducks.— This bird is about the size of a common duck: its neck very short and thick; its belly white; and all its upper part black. Its wings, which however rather deserve the name of fins, are shaped like the fore legs of a seal, and are of the same texture; the under part of them is a light speckled brown;

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\* Turtle are usually distinguished by sailors into four kinds; the trunk turtle, the loggerhead, the hawks-bill, and the green turtle.

The hawks-bill turtle is the least of the four, and has a long and small mouth, somewhat resembling the bill of a hawk. The flesh of this is very indifferent eating; but the shell serves for the most valuable purposes. This is the animal that supplies the tortoise-shell, of which such a variety of beautiful trinkets are made. *Buffon.*



brown; the upper part dark; the feet webbed, and of a dirty yellow colour.

We saw many ostriches upon our way. These birds are so extremely swift, that the fleetest dogs, which are here trained for the purpose of hunting them, frequently are unable to overtake them; and even when they are able to approach them, the birds will face about, and attack the dogs, which are of a very large and savage species, with the greatest fury; in which case the hunters, who pursue them on horseback, in general take the opportunity to shoot them. We saw many burrows in the earth, in our journey, which we learnt were made by the ostrich, for the retreat of its young; and when pursued, it diverts the attention of the hunters to itself, until it gives time to its young to secrete themselves in these holes. They make their nests in the open plain and lay from twenty to sixty eggs,

On our second days march, we found the carcase of a Tamandua, apparently just killed; and by the quantity of hair and

blood, which was scattered all around it, we supposed that it had died, in combat with some other beast; though the inhabitants of this country, and, I believe, natural historians say, that it never engages the tiger, which is the most powerful animal, and which much abounds in this country, but it ends in the death of both. It never begins the attack, but when attacked, it throws itself upon its back, in which state, they say, it is impregnable, and receives the attacker in its fore paws, and never lets go its hold, but with life. In this manner it holds the tiger until they both expire for want of sustenance.—We saw several.\*

They

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\* South America produces three species of animals, with a long snout, a small mouth, and no teeth; their tongues of a round form, are remarkably long, with which they penetrate into the ants nests, and draw out the ants, which is their principal food. The first of these ant-eaters is that which the Brazilians call *Tamandua quacu*, or great *Tamandua*, to whom the French settled in America have given the name of *Tamanoir*. The second of these animals is that which the Americans call *Tamandua*. The third of these animals is that which the naturalists of Guiana call *Onatirouaou*; and the French *Fourmillier*  
or

They hunt the Tiger in this country with dogs of great fierceness and size; and if the hunter is himself attacked, which is frequently the case, he receives the beast on his left arm, round which is wrapped a large coarse cloak, and with his right hand stabs the beast in its breast.

At Torres, we were shewn a small rock, about two leagues off the shore, which, by the help of a good telescope, we perceived was covered with seals of an immense size. They informed us, that when the water was smooth, it was customary for them to go  
and

or ant-eater. All three feed upon ants, and suck honey and other viscous substances.

The Tamanoir—great Tamandua—looks at a distance like a great fox, and for that reason some travellers call him the American fox: he is strong enough to defend himself against a large dog, and even, a jaguar; when he is attacked, he fights standing on his hind legs like the bear, and makes use of his fore-claws, which are murdering weapons, for his protection; afterwards he lies on his back to use his hind legs, and in this situation he is almost invincible, fights with obstinacy till the last extremity; and even after he has put his adversary to death, he keeps hold of him a long time. These three animals are natives of the hottest climates only of America. *Buffon.*

and kill a hundred seals in two or three hours. They shewed us several skins of these animals, the largest I ever beheld.--- Many of them were about seven feet long, and five broad, and as coarse as a bull's hide.

At Guardas, we saw a very curious way of fishing. At the mouth of the river, the shoals of fish are so very thick, that the men go out in canoes, and, by beating the surface of the water with their paddles, they alarm the fish, which immediately spring out of the water, in all directions, and in a state of confusion: great numbers fall into the canoes, and by this method, they procure as many fish, as a canoe will float with, in a few minutes. I was myself witness to the filling of six or seven canoes, in less than twenty minutes.

This country abounds with immense herds of deer, and a considerable quantity of partridges. We shot several partridges at Rio Grande; and an Indian, who accompanied us, in our journey, killed one with his *Balls*.

The

The *Lace* and the *Balls*, are two very curious instruments, without which the inhabitants of this country never travel, the former is a very strong well plaited leather thong, about thirty or forty feet in length: at one end, is a ring of iron, through which the other end is put: the man, who wishes to catch a beast holds this ring, with a large coil of the thong, in his right hand, and having several coils in his left hand, ready to veer away upon; he swings the coil in his right hand several times over his head, and, having singled out his beast from amongst the drove, he throws it over its head, the ring being made large so as to draw easily, immediately closes and secures the animal by the throat. The operation is the same, whether on horseback or on foot; but in the latter case, they are obliged to drive the herd into a large pen for the purpose, where they single out the steed they want to take, or cow they wish to kill.

The latter instrument, consists of three balls, united together by a strong plaited thong, of the same texture as the former:

two of the balls are about nine inches in circumference each; the other, which in using is held in the right hand, is about six inches. They are made of a very hard wood, covered with skin, and united together by a strong leather thong, which at a certain distance from the ball held in the hand, divides into two thongs of equal length, to give play to the other two balls which are fixed to the extremities. With this they bring down, horses, cattle, and wild beasts, when they cannot approach them near enough to use the *Lace*.

Their manner of using it is this: the hunter pursues the animal he wishes to take, and if he perceives that it is swifter than the horse on which he is himself mounted, he exchanges the *Lace* for the *Balls*: holding the small ball in his right hand, he swings them several times over his head, to take the proper direction, and give it force: if he wishes not to maim the animal, which is always the case in taking a horse, he throws the balls with such dexterity, and such a degree of force, as only to entangle its legs; but

but if the animal he is in pursuit of be a wild beast, or a cow, he wishes to kill, he then throws the balls with such force as to break its legs, or at least to maim it so much, that it cannot possibly escape.

The manner of cooking meat in the inland parts is this: beef they scald the hair off, as we do off our pork, and cut it up into joints with the skin upon it: they put a piece of stick through it, and place it over a fire, made in a hole in the ground. I have tasted some dressed this method, which was delicious, as the skin preserves the gravy in the meat. Their fowls they also cook with a fire in a hole in the ground.

This country might be rendered the paradise of the world, it is so very fruitful. Some of the women vie with the *Otaheitean Ladies* in lewdness: their lascivious dances, gestures, and expressions, are beyond conception; they have in general beautiful eyes and hair; but they seem rustic, heavy, and awkward to an *Englishman*.

## APPENDIX, No. 3.

CONTAINING SOME EXTRACTS OF LETTERS OF  
A MORE RECENT DATE.

*Cape of Good Hope, April 15, 1798.*

Last night, I arrived at this port, with the Spanish ship, *La Union*, under my charge. On the 20th. of January, we sailed from Rio Janeiro: on the 19th. of February, fell in with and captured \* the above ship, *La Union*, of Malaga, from the river Plate to Lima, on the coast of Peru, having on board thirty-seven men and mounting ten guns.---The Indispensable, mounts fourteen guns and carries thirty-two hands: she put on board ten hands, including myself, and left seven of the prisoners, to assist us in working the ship.

On the 15th. of March, in longitude about  $40^{\circ}$  W. and latitude  $37^{\circ}$  S. she parted company with us, to make the best of her way to this port, where she arrived about a week ago. We saw the land last

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\* We gained our conquest without loss of blood on either side.



sunday evening, (Easter) but having been baffled with light airs and calms, and were not able to get in till last night.

We have brought her to a good market, as her cargo, which consists of tallow, candles, dried beef, &c. is much wanted here. I suppose she will fetch about 12000*l.* but is impossible to make any near valuation till we discharge the cargo, and see its condition; as we have had much bad weather since we left Cape Horn; and previous to the capture, she had being lying to a month, with contrary gales of wind. The ship is about three-hundred tons burthen, but is not coppered, which is much against us in selling her at this port.

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*Cape Town, May 1, 1798.*

As the bad weather is setting in, we have obtained permission to land and sell the cargo, but the ship cannot be condemned until the expiration of twenty-one days. After our business is settled here, we are bound to Port Jackson, New South Wales, to fish.

*Cape of Good Hope, May 9, 1798.*

I expect we shall get away from this place in about ten days.---At present we are busily employed in landing and selling our prize goods, which turn out pretty well.

*Note.* It is somewhat singular, that the narrative, and these three letters all arrived in an inverted order—that of the 10th of May, on the 13th of July—that on the 1st. of May, on the 7th. of August—that of the 15th of April, on the 2d. of September, and the packet containing the narrative on the 19th of October.

*Simon's Bay, June 7, 1798.*

I have laid in a considerable investment for Port Jackson, which I hope will turn to good account. All our business is settled here, and I expect to sail to-morrow night.

*May the Almighty preserve him from the dangers of the sea, and the violence of the enemy, that he may return in safety, to enjoy the fruits of his labour, with a thankful remembrance of the mercies of Divine Providence.*

F I N I S.













