These laws 

were published in the 

nation, and they were 

promulgated in the 

nation. 

The laws 

were promulgated 

throughout the 

nation.

Day 3 - of the 

time, it was 

decided at 

Requiem 

time, and 

temporarily 

in 

honor of 

those 

lost.
A Voyage from London to Hudson's Bay in N. America On Board the Hadlow, Capt. Davidson A.D. 1813
Before beginning a journal of this voyage it may be necessary to anticipate some little the nature of it. It is under the auspices of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company but principally under the direction and influence of the Duke of Richmond who has long engaged in The claim to its own in the island if it may be called, of procuring unculculated tracts of land. He settled Prince Edward Island, and some again of Canada where he has estates and now he is colonizing some of the territory belonging to Hudson's Bay.

The first settlers were sent out about five years ago and others since, at present he has obtained a grant from Government to send out from 130 to 140 which are to be collected from the inhabitants of Scotland. A royal charter the Hudson Bay built at Quebec quite needed a vessel capable for the purpose has been chartered, the proceeds first to those to take in the immigrants, from whence to Greenland, from the two other Hudson's Bay ships the Queen of Scots & the Eddystone. Our first destination is to York Fort in Hudson's Bay from there discharges his cargo, and then proceeds down the Bay to Prince River in James Bay to take in a charge of Deeds. Two or three gentlemen besides myself go in different capacities any previous is to take charge of their health during the
May 31 1813

The Hudson's Bay Company is now at Gravasholm, and is continuing its intercourse with the two North Company's ships, *Eagles* and *Prince of Wales.* They were to have proceeded on their voyage today, but owing to some cause of delay they were not able to go. The Company at least a few of the Committee arrived at Gravasholm in the forenoon on this being announced by a sign from the shore. The ships were on their way to sail, but about 2 o'clock the Earl of Selkirk came on board, and the company then proceeded to see the ships.

He Lordship's object is to be a man of few words, but his presence makes his speech seem completely set on the completion of his present view, which has been his object here for many years and which costs him annually for £1,500 without any probability.

June 2. About noon to-day the ships got under way and made sail towards Fort Chip, which was purchased at the Nore by the Town of Nots. We were not able to enter the town of Nots, and we are not able to say for our convoy of ships Dec. 1 is appointed to that town.
S Colonists are already come over 
bound:— their contract with Lord 
which is to serve his Lordship at his Col- 
Valliant in Respect Land for ten 
years, in consideration for which, they 
are Distinguished granted and put in 
Subscription of 30,000 of Land on Red 
River at the expiration of that term. 
One man who has his wife with him 
is to serve an additional year on 
her account. These are all raw 
country lads from 18 to 21 or 22. 

Capt. Rogers embarked this morn- 
ing; he is appointed 1st Lieut. of 
the Petters by Lord S. He serves 
a well informed, sociable respectable 
man.

Saturday, June 5. Have continued 
at the same all day: waiting upon our 
journey and probably too may have to 
wait some days longer.

This morning I went ashore to the 
city with Capt. Bassett and came off 
again in 2 hours or so. It has blown 
strong breezes from the west and E.

Sunday, June 6. The wind is fair; 
the captain's gloomy countenance has 
smacked dissatisfaction at our delay.

A man however the signet is curious 
for it shows cheerfully with expedition 
it is chased. Theäßans sail cost 
about 200,000 pounds - He passed 

The beautiful little town of捎 
about 8 o'clock. The sides of night 
approaching obscured the coast, we 
launched ourselves on to sea, our little 
boat seemed to glide merrily over 
the water sparkling waves, which 
like a clear, serene sky, caused to be 
with glittering silver lustre.

Monday, June 7. A severe 
tacitpade the whole of the day, with 
occasional short rain.

Tuesday, June 8. The weather 
rather disagreeable — giddy cold, wind 
but amply compensated for by a fine 
prospective breeze which has promised 
as 70 miles on our journey — the 
tide is generally divided between 
the wind and weather. Principally the latter 
The weather being so favorable for 
the purpose.

For a while, indeed we had 
apparent we lost our convoy the Head 
one of our Consents the Prince of Wales, 
the Eddystone continued in company 
with us; in the evening we are out 
and continue in Company.

Wednesday, June 9. The east 
instead of the south is very sunny; but 
throughout the remainder of the day 
east wind from three, with pleasant 
light breezes. At present we may 
in about opposite Benwick where 
Tweed.
Friday, June 9th. Another sunny day, transformed the scene so favorably having a brisk breeze than for the five last days. About 9 o'clock came in sight of the Dutch coast and by opposite batteries, but at a great distance. The St. Peter's Church could only be seen obscurely through the clumps of smoke that issued from the coast, arising from the burning of Raffles when opposite. However, a large tree called Mount Stanton bounds the view to the northward, until we proceed a little further than the beach from Kennardshead to bring our gun into view; a few scattered boats are dragged along and a vessel exhibiting within a brown deck appears much unsatisfied with trees, a striking contrast to the shores of Rant and Elyce, which are a few days hence left. Off Kennardshead one of the 'Yan' Commanders was passed on the convoy to make the best of our way towards Dungeness Head, the NE point of Scotland.

The ship being running better than 8 miles an hour, intend to go a little earlier than usual that I might be off in the morning to avenge my eyes with the first proofs that Gallant's coast offers.

Saturday, June 10th. At 6 o'clock this morning I was and found the ship within a few miles of Dungeness. Immediately looked for the smoke of the town and found it near the top of the cliff. On approaching nearer I find it to be an outline rock which forms independent in giving another summit of the cliff, which at a distance is something of the appearance of a thunderbolt. This it may have acquired its name — many inhabitants are said.
On the east with this, they came a long way to see the site of a noble house but we
pressed to go, and it was a Rock...it
was seven hours before the sun came
across the sea, we have a fine sight of the
cliffs, besides many caves and arches.

On the way round this headland,
we enter the Portland Fort, a narrow
channel formed by the entrance of a
lagoon on one side and clefts of the
other...Here the sea is never calm.

The contrary tides and the currents
have made it a most tremendous con-
tact. In the middle of the tide,
about 2 miles distant from the main
land, we pass the little Island of
Tolos, famous for its natural scene,
caves, or uncorrupted bodies of the dead
which it is said preserve a flexibility
in their limbs for ages. Our Pilot
protested to account for it from the
dissolving of the soil.

Several Hats and Hamlets with a
few decent farm houses are crowded
along this dreary looking coast...we
passed a church with a band of people
at it, at a place called Ermyston, by a
little further on the Castle of May

The seat of the Lord of Ermyston's estate
we went along safely to Ermyston, which
borders the Bay of Tunhez. However,
the tide turned against us and hung
us without being able to advance one
yard, although we had the advantage of
our own вес. At last we got into the
Bay and anchored in Thunes Roads at
about Noon...After dinner, the Captain
asked Rogers if I could ask some
questions about the Tolosans and
their customs...of nothing...In going ashore
in the boat we had to pull close past a
young lady who was bathing, whatever
be the feelings of modernity of the Thunes,
I have not, the act for me to determine
how the sea is not open at all coast
on the contrary just as we were depressed
from the beginning, teaching her a word an
example to others and lastly her Honor.

While we were exulting the Tolosan
saw a woman standing in the street
collecting clay of a child's head after
offering them to the crowd—named for
clay-working. But I want to anyone
wish to disparage him, for it is far
from being a despicable place. It
is of sand and composed of many principal
street, into a labyrinth of lanes a little
more are several good shops and seems
to be a place of some commerce. As
the Tolosan houses run past the town, it
and prepared before they are sent to London, so that the Londoners eat both
Salmon and at Thames. We then
wished to look at Thames Castle the seat of
The Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair a small
Duchess but a very great man who
kept in caches the son of the very
one called a very handsome Duglas
which was sold to the town. The entrance to
the town at the front has a very respect-
able appearance. A range of fine houses
extend a little way up resembling one
of those note Princess Street in Edinburg.
with the North Bridge it was in con-
junction to build on the plan to move east
but it has been colonising for want of
money. We went to a walk into the
country where we were very agreeably ap-
pointed with the improvement and
industry that was every where apparent.
Another direction was towards the river where we
met a boat to be seen that didn't do business
to the presence of the Town.
One of our dear friends accompanied us
in his father's house where we received
a hearty welcome. We were made entire
to eat. To continue the law obliged us to depart
not with our worthy host accompanied or part of
the way and invite us to breakfast next
morning. His son accompanied us
home as all the way, and being first
Sunday June 1st. Unfortunately the day proved very cool and disagreeable, however we went about to make good our engagement. At Paton's we met with the usual hospitable reception and were invited to sit and have a glass of sherry or Madeira with some of the gentlemen and ladies of the family. We accepted and indeed enjoyed the refreshment which was most acceptable. The weather was overcast and not favorable for our visit to the beach. However, we made the most of our time and enjoyed the sea breeze and the company of our hosts. After dinner we took a walk in the fields and returned to town. During our walk we met a young woman taking her horse to the fields where a party of young people were assembling. We introduced ourselves to Mr. Paton and his daughter who invited us to the beach where we met with Mr. Cameron and his sons. We spent the afternoon there and enjoyed the sea breeze and the company of our hosts. After dinner we returned to the beach and spent the evening in conversation and relaxation.
Monday, June 12. Went ashore with Rogers at 8 and returned to Captain Woodhouse. We parted at the aked for about five miles of belonging to Mr. Talbot at Nightshade. We had some difficulty in finding the ship. I believe it was not seen at the hills we would have been about two or three times as far as the port ad just arrived from Barbadoes, with Mr. Bell, the governor of the Northern Settlements, on the same day. They had some difficulty in finding the ship.

Tuesday, June 13. Went ashore in the evening got a few acquaintances and then took a walk to see Colonel Cross who stands on a hill at the south end of town. We had a good wine and walking and at a dinner made by Mr. Southcote, the new governor of the Northern Kingdom of the Colonies. It is now was built and burned. Several of our Colonists have visited but I understand not near the same in that was intended. I returned from Mr. Ship to dinner and went no more on shore. By Lord Selkirk's regulations he has appointed Mr. Ramsden, supercargo, and Mr. Bellamy, chaplain of the passengers. Mr. Rogers lieutenant, Mr. Sage 2d lieut., Mr. Chaplin and Mr. Hadfield, surgeon and 3d lieut.
Wednesday

the Went ashore the morning and being a fine day. a pleasant walk with Dr. Lewis and young Paton. I met several ladies it came off and see the ship. In the afternoon we went across with company 15 Doves and a greater number of gentlemen drank tea. We had a whisky party on board and gave the ladies a dance. They were all highly entertained and gratified.

Thursday, June 10

To Kangaroo being to be administered next Sunday. The established Church, this day was light like a Sunday just throughout the town as is the custom in the Ross Settlement. In the morning Capt. and I went to Church. We took in the Kangaroo, he began at 8 o'clock and preached in Gallic. He concluded service at 1. Then the Gallic Pulpit arose and the English congregation came in. We went in before the conclusion of the Gallic. I heard him in that language, it was to me and a jargon of confused sounds totally unintelligible. The language is very garrulous, and it must be difficult I understand. Dr. Lewis paid me a high compliment, he told the Highlanders in Gallic that he saw some gentlemen at dinner in the day.

Friday, June 11

Today at the Passenger house for America which house arrived at 11 A.M. came on board the whole does amount to more than 00, although the names in the log is 00. A variety of company of both sexes came on board to see the ship. In the evening a number of very young ladies came on board and spent a few hours with great literacy.
Saturday, Jan. 14. Today I heard several invitations to visit different houses to breakfast & dinner & to Supper morning, which I could accept as the ship was only expected to leave three days. At 11 o’clock the anchor was weighed and made sail for Stroma, the distance is not great, but the wind was not altogether propenable, which cotise us to go by the head wind instead of going by the P.D. line with and by the long trip onto Stroma. Off Stroma we saw some time becalmness. This island however faces the sea to so very high that the clouds are generally resting upon it, where it looks to the Atlantic it presents a bold perpendicular front.

At Stroma there is a very remarkable rock called the Old man of Stroma, it rises perpendicularly from the beach like those at Shetland and is seen above the land at a great distance. This is the base of the Rock here, in the cavity of which a man can walk with ease. In one view of the rock its top forms a very fine profile of a triangle so that it is very appropriately named the Old Man of Stroma. About 7 P.M. a strong breeze springing up, but quite contrary to our course, we had a sail up to 9 o’clock.

Then some two till the change of the Tide.

Sunday, June 10. About 10 o’clock the anchor was dropped. We put the ship off to smoke, went ashore, went with Capt. B. in the gig, went to Church which was the first in the name of a church out of the town, the church being some distance from the town the building on its site.

After dinner at St. Augustine’s we went to the Boughen Meeting which was well attended but the Brents of the minister was scarcely bearable, after sermon we took a walk. The situation of Stromas is very remote from the rest of the world, with a steep ascendency which is taken out into little streets that have been formed out of the lawless rocks, here huge sheets of water and various lumps are seen, with the mountain.

They are the opposite side of the island that gives a variety and grandeur to the town. The town itself is its small, shabby and dirty and the inhabitants very inferior. Hospitality to those of persons. No visits to those of persons who were very polite.

Monday, June 17. We did not go abroad till the afternoon. We then had some going to the House with a very grand family and the place being particularly pleasant we went to our native mansion like a friend.
out of the water. - I went upon the
Question which is the only one to be seen
I have seen in the place - for the reason
so near, and to me from those persons of whom I was been
choosing goods. - I took a walk about
and the Kirnhespress to see
a bridge of 4 arches that is extending
the narrow end of a large lake. - Above
architecture was hardly to be explained,
but this structure exceeds in many of
size what I could have supposed.
I took a walk also to the church near
about a mile to the west of Kirnhespress.
The ground is completely bare with
bits which I was informed, fed upon
the dead bodies as soon as they are depo-
ited here. - Several yoking common
were settling among them over the graves
of their deceased relatives. When enquiring
if a grave had been 3 months or another 10 - were their grief be genuine?

Tuesday, June 20. Toddy I took a run
of Kirnhespress with Capt. Dickenson & Mr. Kayko
a Presbyterian gentleman. - Kirnhespress is the
capital of Iboye, in a very ancient Royal
Borough, governed by a President & Burgomaster
of 100 men. Here it is estimated on the
East side of Penina. - The main road distant
from Kirnhespress about 6 miles, a very
good road facilitates the intercourse between
the two towns. - On going one mile
3/4 from Kirnhespress the Looking
Kirnhespress opens to the view an unbroken
view of the scene of Kirnhespress. - On closer
into notice at the distance of 2 miles...
...1.

...2.

...3.

...4.

...5.

...6.

...7.

...8.

...9.

...10.

...11.

...12.

...13.

...14.

...15.

...16.

...17.

...18.

...19.

...20.

...21.

...22.

...23.

...24.

...25.

...26.

...27.

...28.

...29.

...30.

...31.

...32.

...33.

...34.

...35.

...36.

...37.

...38.

...39.

...40.

...41.

...42.

...43.

...44.

...45.

...46.

...47.

...48.

...49.

...50.

...51.

...52.

...53.

...54.

...55.

...56.

...57.

...58.

...59.

...60.

...61.

...62.

...63.

...64.

...65.

...66.

...67.

...68.

...69.

...70.

...71.

...72.

...73.

...74.

...75.

...76.

...77.

...78.

...79.

...80.

...81.

...82.

...83.

...84.

...85.

...86.

...87.

...88.

...89.

...90.

...91.

...92.

...93.

...94.

...95.

...96.

...97.

...98.

...99.

...100.

...101.

...102.

...103.

...104.

...105.

...106.

...107.

...108.

...109.

...110.

...111.

...112.

...113.

...114.

...115.

...116.

...117.

...118.

...119.

...120.

...121.

...122.

...123.

...124.

...125.

...126.

...127.

...128.

...129.

...130.

...131.

...132.

...133.

...134.

...135.

...136.

...137.

...138.

...139.

...140.

...141.

...142.

...143.

...144.

...145.

...146.

...147.

...148.

...149.

...150.

...151.

...152.

...153.

...154.

...155.

...156.

...157.

...158.

...159.

...160.

...161.

...162.

...163.

...164.

...165.

...166.

...167.

...168.

...169.

...170.

...171.

...172.

...173.

...174.

...175.

...176.

...177.

...178.

...179.

...180.

...181.

...182.

...183.

...184.

...185.

...186.

...187.

...188.

...189.

...190.

...191.

...192.

...193.

...194.

...195.

...196.

...197.

...198.

...199.

...200.

...201.

...202.

...203.

...204.

...205.

...206.

...207.

...208.

...209.

...210.

...211.

...212.

...213.

...214.

...215.

...216.

...217.

...218.

...219.

...220.

...221.

...222.

...223.

...224.

...225.

...226.

...227.

...228.

...229.

...230.

...231.

...232.

...233.

...234.

...235.

...236.

...237.

...238.

...239.

...240.

...241.

...242.

...243.

...244.

...245.

...246.

...247.

...248.

...249.

...250.

...251.

...252.

...253.

...254.

...255.

...256.

...257.

...258.

...259.

...260.

...261.

...262.

...263.

...264.

...265.

...266.

...267.

...268.

...269.

...270.

...271.

...272.

...273.

...274.

...275.

...276.

...277.

...278.

...279.

...280.

...281.

...282.

...283.

...284.

...285.

...286.

...287.

...288.

...289.

...290.

...291.

...292.

...293.

...294.

...295.

...296.

...297.

...298.

...299.

...300.

...301.

...302.

...303.

...304.

...305.

...306.

...307.

...308.

...309.

...310.

...311.

...312.

...313.

...314.

...315.

...316.

...317.

...318.

...319.

...320.

...321.

...322.

...323.

...324.

...325.

...326.

...327.

...328.

...329.

...330.

...331.

...332.

...333.

...334.

...335.

...336.

...337.

...338.

...339.

...340.

...341.

...342.

...343.

...344.

...345.

...346.

...347.

...348.

...349.

...350.

...351.

...352.

...353.

...354.

...355.

...356.

...357.

...358.

...359.

...360.

...361.

...362.

...363.

...364.

...365.

...366.

...367.

...368.

...369.

...370.

...371.

...372.

...373.

...374.

...375.

...376.

...377.

...378.

...379.

...380.

...381.

...382.

...383.

...384.

...385.

...386.

...387.

...388.

...389.

...390.

...391.

...392.

...393.

...394.

...395.

...396.

...397.

...398.

...399.

...400.

...401.

...402.

...403.

...404.

...405.

...406.

...407.

...408.

...409.

...410.

...411.

...412.

...413.

...414.

...415.
Friday June 23rd. Visited the Island of Hoy, remarkable for its high mountains and the Puggary Stones of which many curious tales have been told. The Stone Lines on the bank of a valley seem to be gotten from the face of the rock above either by its own gravity or by the hand of man; and has been often heard hollowed out into the additional forms it once bears. The shore divided into 3 departments is one of the kind something like a bed, the other is a sort of sand, some and between these a space that seems intended for a fire place as there is a hole cut in the way for the smoke to issue that. Tradition affirms it to have been the habitation of a Giant & Giants from which they issued forth for depredation. But it is at present believed with more probability to have been the cell of some hermit. People live in a very small age in this island, there is a 12 year now in existence in the 17th year. Mrs. M’Craig, the mother of the present Laird is in her 93 and retains all the agility one seventy years. Mr. Craig the tenant farmer with great spirits and great activity exercise is dancing at each of the games. It is said that in this, that the cannot resist the fascination of Missie and she declined that she was to get on her dancing shoes and with Missie she would like out the whole party.

Saturday June 24th. Today an additional family of Emigrants arrived from Norway and about 20 fine young fellows going out in the Company's service were mustered on board at Stettin, 19 of whom from the Island of Lewis go in the Harlow. They are all fine-looking, and good-humored & speak the Norse language. In short all the Highlanders we have in the Ship seem professors of a sneak, obliging and contented disposition, with a deal of magnanimity. Today every day they assemble in a corner of the Ship for the purposes of customary is such a venerable Dr. some officers.

In the afternoon Capt. Robertson went to Stornoway and drank tea with Mr. Davidson a very intelligent respectable gentleman originally from Aberdeen.

After drinking a few glasses of wine with Mr. Temple who is going to Hudson's Bay to be Governor. I returned on board the Ship about 10 C.O.M. and concluded a letter to my father.
Sunday, June 23rd. About noon, we arrived on the coast and put to sea with fine weather, but not a very favorable wind. I left New York with great indifference, rather inbred with a degree of satisfaction—very different from those sentiments of respect which we took our leave of there. It would be difficult to disassociate the character of the Dutchmen from a series of encounters with them, but connections they are a great contrast to their American neighbors. They are facts; I heard them in mystery; totally devoid of civility, and hospitality more absent than by a great proportion of the society people. Perhaps the difference in the character of these people, simple attributed to their greater encounters with the world, are their more extensive commerce in proportion as people become such as generally become selfish, and have little of equality and commonalty, and the same idea of equality and commonalty reigns from each other being born in bonding, and education begins to be sometimes strong, charity, hospitality and humility formerly thought.

During the afternoon, we entered thinking, the northern coast of Scotland. The general aspect of the country is very mountainous; many of the mountains rise to the height of 2000 feet. The coast is lotted by many inlets and sounds of the

...
The human beings - the Islanders which they live in about 2 miles from our ship's passage for a few days until with the little corn they can eat and the produce of the deep below them as subsistence.

Tuesday, June 27th. The wind being very contrary all night and blowing south we lost ground on the wind gained, and the excessive motion of the ship completely hindered up all the passengers. They are now too weak to lay aside their usual custom of praying twice a day. Captain Davison relates an anecdote of the last settlers he took out about 3 years ago. They were all from Iceland and had a Roman Catholic Priest and Surgeon to attend them. A stiff breeze arose as soon as they put to sea and they were presently attacked with sea sickness. The doctor endeavoring himself was ill and the ship in danger, one in great terror to the Holy Father for Absolution on the point of death (who was very sick himself) probably the soundest and most concerned for the spiritual welfare of the whole to attend to at this juncture. It lies by James, he must write a letter and another day, for he had not time to write him now.

The after part of this day proved extremely fine and fishing calms.

The fishing lines were put out and several fine large cod caught.

The Island of Lewis is sight in the evening distant about 10 miles.

Thursday, June 28th. Their having been favorable and the weather hazy yesterday the Commandant made a report for the Minister to take the Prince of Wales in this case have the advantage of superior sailing. He took the Esplanade in two small vessels and one in this way had it all over him and sent home today a ship packet as grand dominion as Pennsylvania shining for Iceland apparently.

Sunday, July 1st. During the last few days the wind has been fair and the weather as fine as it possibly could be. No contact with the Prince of Wales in two vessels. Esplanade bowled by the 82nd man of war.

At present we are in the 53rd Degree of South Longitude... And we continue according the Boundaries of a favorable breeze getting forward very rapidly.

Monday, July 3rd. Today the weather was fine and very little wind but the sun quite clear. Our passengers all quite well and happy.

Tuesday, July 4th. Almost clear the whole of the day with a continued high wind for such, and of this there seems to be a difference of opinion for one.
Sunday, July 9th. During the remainder of the week the wind was still against us and blowing fresh, but from the superior good qualities of the ship, the crew has not by any means suffered. The Sheldon bore it all bravely and well.

The wind still continues unapproachable.

It is a general rule at sea, to obviate the suffering with some considering always bringing a libation to the health of none in the midst. This practice is deemed necessary, and consequently made compulsory and enforced with mild nostrums.

The result is the chief cause of sea sickness, and consequently more companions, and consequently more sickness in the result. As a general rule, the Captain, who is the most agreeable and most sober, seems to get more cold than those who come from more comfortable climes.

The weather is quite

Vespucci, which has brought us to the Southern extremity of France and into the North of Davis Strait. Where we have kept flying at the last, and as no longer from green coast to

Tuesday, July 10th. We saw yesterday in the vicinity of Pointe de la Madeleine the

The weather has been very

Northward, and with the rising of the

half-civilised aborigines at home, seem

to feel some cold than those who come from more comfortable climates.

The weather is quite
Wednesday, July 12. The wind today continues unfavourable, but the weather is most delightful.

In Latitude 37° 5' N.

Thursday, July 13. Light winds and no favourably during the first part of the day, but the breeze increased in both vessels towards evening. The weather continues fine but calm.

Friday, July 14. The wind was fresh enough to bring the vessel to the Willows. Then, on July 13th, the vessel arrived at 3 o'clock, so that the wind holds we may soon expect to meet with.

Sunday, July 16. The vessel yesterday was calmer, about 10 miles, being under full sail. The vessel continued calmer and we are now under 10 miles. We have been to see the scene of the previous day, to the close of this day. We have not seen any land.

Late in 30° 35' N.

Wednesday, July 19. Several days which the weather has been variable, sometimes gusty, sometimes quite calm, and frequently foggy. During last night there was a breeze toward wind in a direction, and frequently foggy. During last night there was a breeze toward wind in a direction.

Today, July 20. A pleasant day with occasional showers. The wind was quite against it, so that we could not make any progress. Several small vessels were seen at the distance of 10 miles, but no land was seen, but the wind is not to be seen. The vessel continued to make headway.

Thursday, July 21. This morning was delightful, and during the day the wind shifted.

Friday, July 22. This afternoon we passed a small island of ice. It became very heavy and much deserted for its greatest size. Capt. Rogers and those who have nothing of the head before. We expect to meet with more ice seen as by our reckoning we are in 69° 40' Lat. and as far 7° West Longitude. At present we are returning to the Westward at the rate of 10 miles per hour.

Saturday, July 23. A pleasant day with occasional showers. The wind was quite against it, so that we could not make any progress. Several small vessels were seen at the distance of 10 miles, but no land was seen, but the wind is not to be seen. The vessel continued to make headway.

Sunday, July 24. This morning was delightful, and during the day the wind shifted.
Saturday, July 21st. Before clearing up,
we came on the very point of the Bering Sea
and found several small icebergs.

The appearance of

icebergs sometimes startled our hopes, but
is never only half a mile away — a cloud of fog
cover a few isles of ice in course of the
day.

**Icebergs; isles of ice**

In Greenland, the icebergs are like works of art;
less visible in searing sun than on the coast,
Pale some composes, at distance roll away,
and on the surface ice the lightning play,

Oh, how the power of man can triumph
Tell the broad mountains feel the inclemency of
the little gale, each heavy wave appears,
The gatherer winter of a thousand years.

**Monday, July 22nd.** In our present
latitude as day light hourly comes we, the
emblems dim disappear but for a gas
lubber's line, raising his face more as we


**Tuesday, July 25th.** In the first part
of the day, it was quite contrary, and

the weather is extremely fierce and clear;
but unfortunately the wind was
not contrary against us...
Wednesday, July 21st. Having sea
continues very heavy and the
wind southeasterly and we

were at the

Two Ships, it cleared up in the evening
and we saw two of them at the shore about
12 Mikes apart. We also thought we had
grappled to a piece of Ice but the weather
becoming quite clear and one of the Ships
getting under way, we continued trying
to converge all night.

Thursday, July 22nd. Provisions most charming, and light winds
and fine clear weather. A

we went away from all the other Ships
towards the Isle of Seba to

leach for the night. And let the
Ships come up with us. This offered
to all our Passengers was a great treat
of their eagerness to get upon it, that
they were jumping of the Ships be-

fore it had well got to it; even some
of the women mounted upon it

and composed themselves with clamps
and pelting their partners with

snow. Fortunately for us our

situation is very different from that

as descried in Thompson's

Winter.

"All gone the black with tumbling and breaking up. That, besides the floating fragments, more

Beneath the shelter of an Ice Isle,

While night inundates the ocean hour by hour

More terrible can human force do.

The ocean black with heaps that bring them near,

That grazing hump'd, sitting peacefully.

The sea of clouds a casus, the sheet of Ice.

Now waving, now ceased with lesser cope,

Now in this echoes beating near the train,

More to embolden the steep, Leviathan

And his umbrella of train, in dreadful sport

Tentant the horizon's beam, while the down

Fare from the black intrepid tabou

Leadiing the winds, is bent the human noddle

Of fanged 30 monsters, these awaiting creaks.

Friday, July 20th. During the night
of the night the wind made quite fair, but we were no longer doing anything. I got up

this morning at 5 a clock and found
the Isle of ice To which we had advanced,

but the ice continued and had expect the
front which was high out of the water

before, now was at the water's edge, and the

front on which they had landed the pre-

ceding evening was now an invisible

shell. This was a very dangerous circum-

stances.
Saturday, July 29th - After standing towards the land, we got quite close of it. The little sound we had being favourable, we kept approaching the land in order to trade with the Delgarmacs. That land which we are now opposite to is called the Isle of Good Fortune in graphs, it is an island of considerable extent. Near the shore which barren rocks can only arise one there, deserted and astonisht but over this is seen a tract of country which is sternaely covered with snow and is called on that account Terae Neve. At noon seeing on shore the town of snow in the foreground directed our attentions towards the shore, where we directed the ship, and soon after we descried the ship, and soon after we descried the ship, and soon after of the other ship's long way astern.

At 8 P. M. having come partly on the shore, an Engirnensis came off in his canoe and by his gestulations pointing to the shore, was to understand there was plenty across and came off to the King George - thus name for a Ship.

The weather all day was extremly fine - quite clear with light favourable breezes, and frequently sunny.

Sunday, July 30th. Before breakfast this morning I was awaked with the sound of the canoe, coming off to the ship, and immediately I got up. The sun was...
delight. The women are all beaming on their faces. Nick, comes and raises up some parts of the body, in a familiar manner; and some of them answer, with a voluble, halting, that I could hardly help smiling. This colour was astonishing also. The men have very much the coloration and features of the Chinese. They are not tattooed at all. Both men and women are extremely fat which may be owing to their living entirely upon animal and dairy food.

It is scarcely possible to conceive the barbarism of this people. All the whole riches consists in what they get from the ships, yet they don't prepare much for the consumption of basting or very unlike the Greenland Eskimos, who are very prudent in inducements, Except for the whale boney. One a little soap which one of some value they expose nothing for sale but what is on their person. At least they feel every thing they want to dispose of. At then it to the best advantage. What they most value is iron in any form or description. Nothing better than a piece of old iron hoop. Every thing that is iron they keep or look with their tongue the moment they receive it. For almost every thing they ask a ready man will give them.
The natives dress rather more genteel than the savages, and are fond of ornaments, and trinkets. One of them, a pretty young lad, seemed to be a Lady of Note. She drew my attention and for a small present looking glass, a pair of scissors and new old watches, chatted with me and gave me some stitches she was about to do, just to test her skill. She contradicted the usual story of the tranquility in the presence of 100 people, without any breach of decency.

The food of these savages consists of whale and seal flesh and all forest nuts and game. There are some presumptive proofs of their eating human flesh. Last year a human hand was found where they had been making a feast, and long afterwards was offered me as a small bag full of bones, chiefly those of the fish. Perhaps it was only coming as they ate a file to store it for use. It is probable they can all their victuals raw, for when they were on a fast on board the Ship, they seem so terrified. Indeed if we consider the innumerable part of the globe they have devastated, it is not surprising that the great districts they must fare equally be armed to by hunger or necessity, we shall no longer be surprised to find they can subsist any thing in common with the most ancient of the animal creation, but rather admire the wisdom of providence in forming the palate and flavor of all creatures in such a manner as is best adapted to the food, climate, and other circumstances incident to their respective situations. They seem to be in every kind of European food, I lived some 6t tents on an island and they tasted out of compliance and the custom of the place.

More came off in the evening further along the coast but the Eskimos and Deer being nearest in shore they did not come to us. The weather all day extremely fine, clear and warm. The evening delightful. Hoarfrost and snow with light curtain on the sea in the way except several very large islands of very extensive many shapes and appearances.

During the day we have been off the land called Saddle Back where the Eskimos were generally first made their appearance.
Monday, July 31st. At the beginning of these 16 rounds we came off the Bay of Port.

The weather all day was as fine as any summer day in England, and the wind quite fair. We kept steering along at a distance from the land, among islands, and large rocks. In the forenoon, I saw the roads of some Squaies, and the Prince of Wales which was a lovely way after, the sea did not for them, and headed the long way a snare of respect always observed when they come off to the Nevis.

Sand was seen right along of us which appeared to me to be an island. We kept steered me it was a part of the Island of Goura, which comes round in that manner.

The way and sound forms a great bay which is probably shared with rats on the rocks and other animals which the seamen were to see. For there is not a bit of sound or even a spot of earth to be seen any where than on this island as crowded by the sea. If the point of land is a delta like called Copper Shave Island, we were of good to this about 3 hours, and it falling quite calms, we soon discovered upwards of a dozen lines, coming off and a large mangrove tree, full of owmen and children. These owmen come always to the ship's first and after having made themselves agreeable with what kind of goods they are to

For the moment, when they either continue in their course or otherwise get on, according to the nature of the information they received. These 3 boats came at first all going towards the sea. Then they all went our courses for some of the others, but in my course with one Pantoine accompanied by Capt. Rogers. One man thinks entered them as to come to us.

These seem quite a different tribe from the Macoroe, Bays, Tuissus who had yesterday and probably they are hostile to each other, for when I landed them after the manner of the other for by, they only brought a at once. In these are most complete savages with shed no sound of respect to the ship, as the others did; on the contrary when I came and into their boat a yellower with a sort of species, but endeavored to prevent our and in a short manner showed me out again.

The fair sex also had to paint to please however I was not successful them all by distributing a few buttons among them; apparently our intentions was not a very pleasant one, if they were endeavoring all the time to lead the same and by picking any packet of a few articles.

They soon all left us and went to the Estee's almost understanding the officials of the sea come using every effort to entice them to come to the
Tuesday, May 1st. The weather all day extremely fine, with light breezes from the North-west. Kept flying to landlarks amongst the sea and occasionally one very near the North Shore, but saw no Indians, a proof there were none in that part of the Coast. In the evening the North Shore or Land of Labrador was also in sight. The ships all in company and not embarking with ice. Lat. in at 42° 34' N.

Wednesday, May 2nd. Light easy fine weather. The ships playing in with the North Shore but making little progress. A circumstance happened to stay the completely childlike and innocent in itself, but nearly led to a disagreeable result. Some of the crew went up in a boat to make a little sport, after a canoe of Esquimaux kept in over it personate an Esquimaux woman. They were willing to promote amusement and innocent amusement. I incautiously complied. When he went before they all hurriedlyimes in the sport. The boat it seems the exercise was never seen there and heated the place and one man struck. This immediately turned the scale of those who had been most active began immediately to enquire against it, among a people touched with mischief and full of displeasure and interrogating unreasonable constructions seem to be

battering about a thing in its self for petty reasons.

Thursday, May 3rd. As I laid in the ship's yard and lay low their heads kept them to catch all a story which he told Captain Rogers and I, as being in some degree accomplishes, intended to commence to Lord Bichard, however in the course of the day the foolish affair was amicably settled.

All day it was nearly calm, and we did not delay it because the weather might be considered delightful. It became very think. We had a boat down all day eating but it was made the ship's yard to a piece of ice, the Prince of Wales and Oldstone to another close by us and the ice to the Isle of Ice at some distance. The land distant about 15 miles, 3d day was got during the day, but the weather was not enough for the Indians. Probably there would have been enough upon the spot.

After laying grapeshot to the sea for a couple of hours we got under way again and proceeded, a favourable breeze having sprung up.
Friday, Aug. 2nd. At midnight kept
watch amongst very large and in-
timate ice. As the ships got nearer we
saw blizzards which could not be avoid-
ing. The pieces of ice at last became so
fused together that she could hardly
advance this between them. It is
impossible to conceive the labour and
attention it requires to conduct
this intricate navigation. In the
hours of darkness, one has to
think twice a day or two
days to the ice; no, to go as
light as possible so we probably also
for pieces of ice which the ships
had to deal with. The
ice was formed by the Sea, but we
did not see.

The people immediately
set to work to find fresh water which
is badly in need in the Sea and is very
good. The afternoon was
an attack made again to move on but there
were little or no wind and the ships
had again to be fueled.

The weather unfortunately is too
cold. The height of the
mountains and glare of the sun
made it very cold that I
have become almost frozen.

Saturday, Aug. 3rd. At 4.45
we were under way. The sun was not
a sight of winter. It was now and then
a little fool was covered with thin ice.

which had been formed this
night. It was quite foggy and very
cold. I went to look at the Sea to the north
and eastward, and as we proceeded
the ice became a little more lower.

It cleared up about 9.30 and the other
ships followed our example, but only
the icefog on the sea we could
see the case of and remained in
company the whole of the day. The
South shore of the island near the
north with the wind at 3.38. The
off which we now are seems to consist
almost entirely of islands which one called
God's Mercy. It would prove a God's
Mercy to go to get some rich
sea of the

On the evening we passed two
icebergs, floating over eight miles. As
there are inhabitants not very distant but
it is boring too fresh to attend them to come.

Sat., in 65° 19' N.

Sunday, Aug. 4th. It was a most
beautiful

The hails came, peering down, and the
Ship was running with so much
force against north of Ice, as almost
to make one of destruction of the
ice every moment. The Ship indeed had
opening a look in consequence of the
The wind is good and favorable. The prospects are very encouraging.

At noon, Charles Island was about 16 miles distant. The island is also in sight, but overhanging the sea.

Tuesday, Aug 8th. In face of the wind and weather, between the Islands of Charles Island, we got this at about 16 miles, and a small wave. Several small icebergs were seen on the ice, and we thought the weather was pretty good to sail, rather than run the risk of running about amongst ice or in the night preceding. The Eddy stone is not visible, but appeared to a small island of ice about 6 miles. Several shapes were seen from the Eddy stone, came on board, and slept the evening.

Late in the evening.

Monday, Aug 7th. The very contrary to yesterday, no ice, cloud, with a fine favorable breeze. We made sail about 6 in the morning, and saw the Eddy stone, and passed a long way astern, and on the look out. They came up. They reached us about 10, and we were among very calm and heavy ice. The wind was rather hasty, meeting with some continuous blighting due to last. A breeze is blowing fresh and very warm.

Wednesday, Aug 9th. During the night, the wind came suddenly and very strong. We have seen very big and heavy pieces, and large pieces. We have seen the wind blowing very strong. We have seen very big and heavy pieces. We have seen the wind blowing very strong. We have seen very big and heavy pieces. We have seen the wind blowing very strong. We have seen very big and heavy pieces.
Avery large Part of the men and officers were off on a march, and the commanding officer (not having heard of any of the King's orders) went out with his horse and killed several of the savages and ventured in following them for a long time.

The King of England is abhorred by the people of these countries as enemies, and the people of these countries are abhorred by the King of England. The King of England is a very great and powerful person, and his people are very numerous and powerful. The English people are very honest and friendly, and they have intercourse with the savages of America, who are a happy people, because of all the wealth and happiness in the world is in this land. Britain is inhabited by Englishmen on the Northern part of America, from the Bay to the Ohio, and in this part of the world, as has been explained, there are many savages who consider themselves hostile to each other.

The savages are very simple people, and they have no laws or constitution of government. They take their principles of government from the Indians of the various nations they come in contact with. They are so careless and rough that they are not liable to be suspected of anything else. They are very kind and hospitable and entertain all who come to see them. The English and other savages are very friendly.

The English have taken possession of this country upon the whole, and have made it a part of their empire. They have been possessed of it a long time and now consider it as their own. The English have also taken possession of the same, and have made it a part of their empire.
Thursday, Aug. 10. During the night snowy and in the morning heavy snow, accompanied by a high wind and intense cold all day.

Friday, Aug. 11. A snow shower in the night for a little while, but it soon became light against us and continued blowing very hard all day with thick disagreeable weather. Howarow from the heavy sea that accompanied the wind. Sounded on one in Hudson's Bay.

Saturday, Aug. 12. All day very fine clear weather and moderate breezes from the westward. Considerably nothing in our favour. Manifold Island in sight at some distance. Having passed Cape Begg we were now fairly in Hudson's Bay, a sea as large as the General Ocean, and the indigenous property of the Hudson's Bay Company. The rains falling into the sea and the lake considerable, within the area where formerly there were innumerable Indians in former times, now grant to the Prince of Orange and to the London Merchants in the reign of Charles 2 in 1670 and confirmed by Charter. Ever since the King has been one of the Company, our seasons, has declined accordingly.

Sunday, Aug. 13. In the forenoon the weather was moderate and fair, but in the afternoon some very heavy rain followed by fresh breeze from the westward and a disagreeable fog. The clear Sou'wester, a large Island in Hudson's Bay is in sight. This Island is quite barren and no inhabitants have been seen on it, but it is not uncomfortable, there are times for the Indians in extensive areas plenty Ice. Seals, Sea Horses, Seal Bones, and probably plenty Deer Island.

Monday, Aug. 14. Most heavy and incessant rain fell during the night, which cleared the atmosphere during a very fine day with an excellent wind early in the morning we steered with the land and came near enough a small land, in the afternoon we came to open sea, the convoy only in Company. The Prince of Orange having got out of sight and the Ice at some distance, we are at the bottom of the Bay at day or the ago. At 3 PM we again fell in with ice and kept steerin amongst it till 10, when it was kept prudently to leave too. For ice had almost covered some boats. The Night was beautiful and fine, and the snow was red and white.
Tuesday, Aug. 15. Morning 3.14 A.M.

The Spaniards again put in motion, with the wind quite fresh, eastwardly; but the ice was so close packed together that our progress through it was very slow. At 10 A.M. we got into a clear sea again and made sail.

During the night the thermometer was below the freezing point, and the surface of the ice amongst the drift ice was completely frozen over last night so firmly that we could not stop the ship at all. The day was tempestuous and extremely cold and stormy. We continued running to the southward all day apparently along the edge of a great body of ice. The wind continues fresh and strong, and it has been so impossible to steer the proper course we should by this time have been at York.

Lat: in 61° 30' N.

Wednesday, Aug. 16. Very cloudy in the night; we again ran with the wind; and when we got into it, it was very close and we were powerfully assorted with snow and sleet. At 9 A.M., the Captain gave the signal for us to make sail, and made the course true for the same place and we bore with much reluctance; but when we got under the wind, we were glad of it.

At 2 P.M., we made the signal for us to bear up westward, and we bore with much reluctance. At 7 P.M., we made the signal for us to bear up westward, and we bore with much reluctance. At 11 P.M., we again made sail among very close ice, with a strong breeze of wind from N.E. and the seas of that point. By and by, we found it more convenient to go to the south, and there was sufficient water to enable us to keep our course, which was noted on every side by lodes of ice.

Heavy rain fell over the night, and afterwards a thick fog, and the wind eastward to N.W.

A great many seals, 

Whales one of the time of a unicorn, or some other sea monster, were quite large, and a ship was in sight.

The night was pretty stormy, the weather very fine and pleasant but cool. The thermometer was generally near the freezing point in the daytime.

Thursday, Aug. 17. At night and all morning, we kept steering to the westward among large fields of ice, and about noon we got into clear water again. In the evening, the wind got to the westward, and we made sail against us.

The weather very fine, and pleasant but cool. The thermometer is generally near the freezing point in the daytime.

Lat: in 61° 3' N.
Friday. Aug. 10. This weather is fine & hot.
A. M. Noon, we set sail with Ice in abundance, & kept steering to the Westward amongst a large body of Ice. Our vessel was ice bound & all provisions gone. The Captain acknowledges he never before saw so small a vessel in Hudson's Bay.

Today we came to the Western Ad of a small island & a long way North for being in. Long: 92° W. and Lat: 60° 24' N.

Saturday. Aug. 11. At very early morning we set sail & continued our course in a southerly direction over the sea, not clearly united together in any piece, but at times mixed together in any piece, yet so thick that it was impossible to find a clear passage in any direction.

The ship received many pieces of ice, which made the deck of her Trouble, but at 11 a.m. the wind against a large piece of Ice, the effect of which made way for a vessel on Board. There were many persons on Board's deck among the passengers, who were shuddered with alarm, and the women bathed in tears. I was on deck at the time myself, and when I felt the violence of the shock, and heard the terrible cracking, I was full of apprehension for my own safety, but the ship's boat made sound.

More water & it is to be hoped the injury is but trivial. A.S.P.M. 10th we grappled to a small vessel for the night. The kind unfamilier, and the prospect around so unpromising.

The inmates seem all much discouraged. The great quantity of Ice we have met with and the obstruction & delay that it causes has made considerable impression upon their minds—They generally regret leaving their native country and reflect upon their decisions and themselves for doing so. Yet the most tedious and difficult part of their journey is yet to come; the Colony upon Red River is situated in 55° 34' Lat. and 90° 15' Long. by the North. They proceed from York Post on the Nelson River in Boats & pack their stuff on the Snow every night, then the cooking in preparations for next day's journey will be made. There are several rapids or camping places where they must disembark and convey Boats and engage over land. About 160 miles of the river they arise at a large lake called Lake Winicepy & about 250 miles in length. At the head of
Sunday Aug. 20th. At 11 A.M. we again increased our efforts to get out to sea. Roundabout the ice had drifted away, and after some time there was little to work in, but as we advanced the ice became more close and very large. As for receiving large, custom has made it surprising that we think of anything of it.

In the afternoon it was dismasted, scarcely a cope of water to be seen. The ice more heavy than ever, no other ship mean to render assistance in case of accident. And not a living creature. Bird, sea beast has been seen for many days.

It is scarcely possible to convey an idea of the ice to a person who has not visited the Polar Seas. It is an almost endless plain on the surface of the earth, but an accumulation of broken fragments of congealed water and snow of all dimensions and forms. There is scarcely a specimen nature to which something corresponding cannot be met with in Ice. And it is impossible for the most fiction fancy to supply the imagination with figures to answer to events to be met with. If one could paint in his mind a flat country completely covered with rocks and cragmists of Allabaster as such as the Drills on the back of Unsukam, and a ship, sticking on the most of it with all sail set, it could be a kind of representation of our present circumstances.

The wind was blowing fresh from the Eastward and a good seal of Lightning in the evening.

At 8 P.M. we grappled among the Ice till morning.

Monday Aug. 21st. All night it blew a strong gale of wind from S.E. accompanied with almost continuous Lightning. The forenoon was rainy and foggy, in the evening it cleared and video could be
Secondary, Aug. 22.  This morning I was happy to find it calmer; as it left us room to anticipate a permanent change of circumstances. So you were to enable us to get out of the Sea. For at this time it seemed to say, "Within the 88th, the 88th comes and in further and here shall they sound; hence be staid!" Before and fear came for some time very flattering, but at last our wishes were realized, a fine breeze springing up and we had the pleasure of seeing the solitary Hudson, once more under sail. The Ice had backed to the Southward and we were pleased in that direction without much obstruction. At last we got onto clear water and kept on with the westward, Friday 21st, 66° 36' N.

Lat. by Oct. 66° 36' N.

Wednesday, Aug. 23. All day under a favorable breeze and clear water. We have taken

Lat. by Oct. 59° 20' W.
Thursday, Aug. 25. The wind being unfavorable, and the sea very rough, we kept laying close to shore which here was entirely perceptible by very flat and low water. Broke to a great distance from the land. In the evening we again met with sea.

Today we were opposite to Churchill, the northernmost of the Company's Settlements in the bay. There was a very fine fort here, called Prince of Wales fort, which was the heart destroyed by the French Admiral, La Perouse in 1702.

Friday, Aug. 26. The wind quite fair and blowing a fresh breeze, with rainy weather. At noon we stood over to Port Nelson. This dangerous sand bank that is about 10 leagues north from York Road. At 12 P.M. we had the satisfaction to see the shores of Respects land in the vicinity of York; the land is extremely low, the tops of the pine trees being very visible when we were on 9 fathoms water. We continued sailing in till 5 P.M. when we dropped on anchor in 3 fathoms, at the mouth of the Nelson River and distant from York Factory, about 25 miles.

Best for the deficiency of ships two casks were forwarded every thing that seemed the appearance of approaching the mouth of the Thames. The coast resembles a good deal the low country part of Suffolk and Essex in Britain. The latitude in the Lat. of 57° the weather is pretty cold.

It continued blowing fresh to the land and closing.

Saturday, Aug. 26th. At this morning we stood in an easterly course and after standing on anchor again to wait for the tide I was surprised to find neither the sea nor the Prince of Wales had moved.

At 10 A.M. we again set sail under very light breeze and at 5 P.M. we dropped anchor in Hay's Rivers about 8 miles from the factory. A Bank of Sand which is base at low, grows narrow at high water divides Hay from Nelson River, the latter river is very large being nearly 10 miles across at a narrow part where its mouth, they both empty themselves into the sea at the same front, and on the point of land by the confluence of the two rivers York Factory is situated it stands on the Bank of Hay's River, and is
... unrespective office, accomplished by ... to a Battery of 12 Catapults on Thursday ... the town was taken, upon which the English were destroyed by the French ... wood came off to the Peal, and brought the disagreeable intelligence of the destruction of the Red River Colony. The Americans in the service of the Montreal Artillery Company, par- don of the success of the enemy, from political motives, and partly out of concern to their people, the Montreal Company, attacked the Settlement in April last, partly by artillery, devastation they prevailed upon a great number of the Britons to join them, then they carried off by force, and lost a small proportion of the fleet new remains at the Colony ... The American private, Mr. Donnell, was carried off a prisoner by virtue of a civil warrant from Montreal. Mr. Donnell was a gentleman now at the Colony but his hand in the scuffle by the beating of a Gun, then was wounded. The infuriated people soon set fire to their own houses and commenced all the devastation they could ... that will be the result of this treachery on the part of the Canadians and Injursion ... Sunday, Aug 21st. Notes a charming day. A number of Boats were sent to take in the passengers they disembarked with some reluctance and with sorrowful hearts. One of the Boats which was heavily laden with men, women and children by some mismanagement in the Settlement was dashed against a stone, and partly filled with water, but being near the shore, the people got all safe out. Mr. Donnell and others on the boat, and then Boats with a great quantity of provisions, set out ...
with delightful. The people were named
Transporter of joy. Then they came in the
face of the country, so connected with
the scenes called "Sonnets of Domination"
The black bears without reason to which we had told them to follow before.
This every thing was arranged in
summer verdure. As summer came
greatly covered with trees; Temporarily
spruce, beach and willows. Seasons
of man and child wore them before
over the LhoudSee, then on. For
of marriage, the marriage was like the
convention into a world forcontinental
with beds, but the women and girls
the drinking spirits. That almost all the
earnings are applied to that
purposes, on these drinking occasions
they usually amuse. Frequently they
have said. Others, however, the women
the drink, all that comes to their chance.
always take the precautions to drink
the knives and weapons of destruction
as soon as they find the social gap
likely to produce this destruction effect.
The women do no carry their children
over their shoulders as ordinary
resorting to a pike-case. The back of the
Child is to the back of the mother such
there is no improvement to the child's
living. Even the Governor's lady and all
the wives of the Gentlemen, about the
Factory go about with their children
in the same way, but unless they are
actions of youth that abilities the property when they arrive at puberty. They have ceremony in forming an amicable alliance, if one man takes a liking to the wife of another, they assist for her, and the very commonly resign herself up to the victor a foreign man who not only can obtain wives in this way, but is able to keep them well have 8 or 10 wives. But to return from this digression—a large party sat down to dinner with Mr. Thomas the Governor, a very good worthy man. Died all the gentlemen and was so very well informed, as agreeable to have been removed from all European society for 30 years many of them.

The Prince of Wales arrived today and about 4 P.M. Mr. W. Temple, the new Governor came on board. I thought he met with but a cool reception.

In the evening Mr. Black Swann arrived from the Colony; everyone agreed in the soil being rich and fertile almost beyond credibility and the climate very favorable, yet there is something which seems to complicate, that could induce people to desert a place so inviting.

I returned to a most comfortable bed, made up, of a Buffalo's hide.
for a while and then for a country  
Blanket between. I was satisfy  
in the inaugurating arms of the laws,  
ate the Morning and as the time  
seated my pleasures, but the days  
unfavorable, a very heavy and constant rain had fallen all night this  
caused me taking a stroll into  
the neighboring woods to observe  
plants and flowers as I intended to have  
done  

Monday Aug 20. I first visited  
our little encampment on the lake  
and found the people all in high spirits. The heavy rain had not made  
accommodated them & they had heard  
some favorable accounts of the  
history which had made them  
more cautious in their expectations  
than ever. - Greater part of the year  
soon I spent among the Indians  
in their tents, drank with them and ate  
with them. Some of them  
offered to help me. I consented to their  
helping my cooking and was very  
kind. They were contented with that for  
they are very particular in completing their  
cooks. As the greatest mark of regard  
they can express is to take a Mr.  
May thing. For instance, and put  
it out of their house months into yours.  
They were cooking their dinners  
I never saw it was very good, for  
The company says any of you  
to live the greatest distance born  
the Indians for they discover that  
God and they don't allow prejudice  
and the pleasures of the palate.  
All young animals taken out of the  
南沙, young geese ducks out of  
these are esteemed the greatest delicacies  
and European gentlemen learn  
how in pronouncing them so  
who has once tasted them must  
ever afterwards be fond of them. A  
very favourite dish among all tribes of  
Indians is Blood with the half  
digested food which is found in the  
Dun's stomach boiled up with water  
some scraps of tender flesh & gall.  
To render this dish more palatable they  
have a method of mixing the starch  
with the contents of the stomach in  
the pan and during of the first  
many days which puts into the whole mass  
into a state of fermentation & gives  
such an agreeable acid taste, that even  
its taste and prejudice it might be eaten  
by the most delicate palates. It is in  
many of delicate palates would not the  
early permitted to partake of the dish  
if they saw it cooked for some of the  
gay that is boiled in it is changed by  
the men and boys. Raisin juice however  
to their cleanliness it may be known  
that they are very careful that which  

new people with bad teeth are growing. Children have any hand in preparing the dishes after being convinced of the age of English Gentlemen. I no longer make any bones in eating it, but always thought it very good. The Indians ate not the Indians of the Horns of any less large animals except the Deer. In winter when the Deer were on white drift they were so fond of the contents of the Horns that they could not resist a neat tailed Deer, and it was out of the question. Their clothing in winter consists chiefly of Deer skin in the Hair which makes them very subject to be lousy. The best among them wear nothing but Deer skins with catching to eating these venison of which they are so fond that the presence of a handy leader or garment affords them a pleasure and decision aspect, and a man who is such and enough to have to or venison will set them to work to lose their living Deer skin shifts to engross him in this capricious treat. And the great daintiness is the venables which they square out of the Deer skins and flax, and alive, they say they eat every struck like good fortune. Nags to impressed in meat are equally agreeable. Such is a description of their hunting. The poor people live in such an unsuitable part of the globe, that you want of killing they are frequently.
manuscript trouble. Bills, foot. Teethers of B.D. do not seem to their fishing nets. The first fish caught is held for a moment, the net to be unladen in water but60 on the1 side of the fish carefully to be drawn from the home without disturbing one part, after which the homes are put in the fire and heated, any neglects in presence of this wheel. No B/s seem to be not worth a farthing. Then, if any fish in seems or small channels that join two lakes, by putting the movements of the fish might enter from any visible fish that passes, but they choose them at a considerable distance from each other, then a motion that one would catch a single fish. Then casting, their hunt consists of a combination of animals by way of channel, no one would put a hook into the water without each brush.

When two parties of Indians meet accidentally, they make a fire half within 20-50 yards of each other, in general, they sit on the stone or the ground, start for some minutes. At length one breaks silence by speaking to the other. A party would eating some food, that fish to be eaten, how does his companion, sometimes lost as or eaten from each other's, also some the deaths and calamities that has been fallen any the Indians. Then the first has finished his motion and then aged men, belonging to the other party, continue like to his knowledge of both parties seem to bleed poverty of famine. If there is a constant any cases that affects the other party, it is not long before come to touch and etc., and from all the homes with children join in one or several hosts. The young girls in twenties are very shiftily on their occasions. This being B/D they may well each others, and as all the B/D men has been on pace. That good has most safe the presence. That seen although doles cheerfulness is seen on every face. The women are not allowed to our living. Division set to be present at a feast. Have the whole of their life in one continuation of the drum, however, they are perfect so as to be to them let, their voices than are right as until to the done they exhibit but perhaps it want only a little in genuine and fasted to smoke them as well as to instill as women in any part of the world.

The Indian women seem to some in religious ceremonies. They have a curious description of the origin of them they say the first person in earth was a woman who often being some time to her researches found she found an animal like a dog. Which followed her to the caves where she lives and compagny food and domestic. This day they may bind the cost of transforming itself into a very handsome woman, think it often die at night but at the
The Indians have great faith in medicine, but don’t seek any remedy until they are extremely ill. The doctor is sometimes the only one who can help them. If a patient is extremely ill, the doctor will often perform an operation to remove the sickle cell. This operation is very painful and dangerous. The doctor will use a knife to cut into the patient’s body and remove the sickle cell. After the operation, the patient will be left with a scar on their body. The scar will heal over time, but the patient will be left with a permanent reminder of their illness. The Indians believe that the doctor is a special person who can help them in times of illness. They will often give the doctor presents of food and gifts in return for their help. The doctor is respected by the community and is often seen as a leader. The operation of removing the sickle cell is very dangerous, but the doctor is skilled at it and has a high success rate. However, sometimes the operation is unsuccessful and the patient will die. This is a risk that the doctor and the patient must be aware of. In the end, the doctor’s main goal is to help the patient recover from their illness and lead a healthy life.
Tuesday, Aug. 31.

The day was very fine, all the clouds was got out of the sky in the forenoon and it was warm so she should go to see by the evening tide but the wind got very strong and I ventured on shore.

The first people whom were all preparing for another marriage, a young girl was had brought out of the stables for the ceremony, and a young girl was sent out of the stables for the ceremony.

The ceremony took place at three in the evening in the presence of Mr. Temple the governor in chief and a large portion of the settlers themselves. They were accompanied by James Suthern, the Chaplain, in the Gaelic language, which he did in a very solemn and impressive manner, the verbal part of the ceremony was followed by the signing of the marriage contract which was performed by the governor.

The weather all day very fine, blowing strong from the west all day, the moon was very bright and the moonlight was very clear and very bright.

The weather all day very fine, blowing strong from the west all the fore part of the day. The sight was pleasant and the moon was very bright and the moonlight illuminated the sky.

Wednesday, Aug. 30.

The weather all day very fine, blowing strong from the west all the fore part of the day. The moon was very bright and the moonlight illuminated the sky.

The weather all day very fine, blowing strong from the west all the fore part of the day. The moon was very bright and the moonlight illuminated the sky.

The weather all day very fine, blowing strong from the west all the fore part of the day. The moon was very bright and the moonlight illuminated the sky.

The weather all day very fine, blowing strong from the west all the fore part of the day. The moon was very bright and the moonlight illuminated the sky.

The weather all day very fine, blowing strong from the west all the fore part of the day. The moon was very bright and the moonlight illuminated the sky.
Friday Sept. 2d. I went to bed but not to sleep, the night was very tempestuous, and the rain pouring in the tent and the anxiety of being wet by white. The Ship was likely to land, and the wind of the tempestuous night drove me as sleep, from any rest. At 2 I was called up as a sentry, as the sea was quite rough and as I was giving a shout from the deck, quite a noise, the man on deck was as I suppose was very disagreeable, and slow. At last the De lowered against as the wind increased, and we could not bear, after having nearly reached the Ship, we were obliged to return to the Factory. The weather continued very disagreeable all day.

Young men. Try understanding this into his head today to be improved and as I had been unsuccessful in gaining the ejection of any, he applies to one to see if lowly spry, but I was equally unsuccessful, ordered by no means to be a favourable.

I took up my Quarters for the night again in a tent with Mr. C. and slept it very comfortably indeed, and the weather became beautiful -

Saturday Sept. 2d. I was called at 6 o'clock this morning, the wind almost gale. Left out to assist the Captain to get under weigh.

The morning was quite fresh and the ground was covered with Snow. At 9 I got Dinner to York River and went down to the Ship. I have seen that the snow of the East came in on Thursday

About 7 this evening a large Bear was seen swimming past the Ship and 3 Boats went in pursuit of it, as shot by one of the Man of war officers and convoyed on board in triumph.

Sunday Sept. 3d. The weather was very fine, and the attempt was not for to sea, but unfortunately it was an unsuccessful one, for after passing a little way, the wind freshened and we were obliged to turn back to the anchoring ground.

Monday Sept. 4th. The weather remains as gone as before, our Mango strong, at night rainy.

Tuesday Sept. 5th. This remain at York river bay.

Wednesday Sept. 6th. The day very gale from the NE wind against us, with cold, bleak, disagreeable weather. In the after

Thursday Sept. 7th. The wind with a strong head wind, very disagreeable weather.
Thursday, Sept. 7th. This morning the wind was just as favorable as to enable us to get out of the harbor, but it became as soon as possible for us to get over the shoals and the craft was apprehensive that the ship would get aground, however a brisk breeze springing up and we soon saw the Pines of York becoming Vanessa.

Our object was to get to Moose, the most Southern of the Company's Factories, it is situated in 51° 15' N. Lat. and 66° 34' W. Long. at the bottom of a bay called James Bay, but I don't very much whether we shall be able to accomplish the voyage, for the sea show is already far advanced and of no

meet with much obstruction from see it perhaps will be advisable to bear up for Britain.

There are two other Factories on the coast between York and Moose, that of Moose on the River Assurance next to York and Albany on Albany River in Lat. 57° 14' Long. 01° 55' W. lastly the is a 6th Factory that of East Branch on the Labrador Country where the soil and climate is good capable of cultivation. - These three there are several Establishments in the interior for the convenience of the trading with the Indians. - The particular off, is Edmundston House it is said to be 2000 miles from York and not far from that the waters take their course to the Pacific Ocean.

Friday, Sept. 8th. The wind as strong as possible and blowing after Gale so that we lose rather than gain ground. - The craft dispassionately of getting to Moose and proposes to go into themselves of the coast last month longer.

Saturday, Sept. 9th. The weather still tempestuous, and our men to keep to the sheltered which was much to be feared we had to keep on the task to the Northward until we were nearly in the Latitude of 60° indeed every thing has a dismal aspect.
Sunday. Sept. 10th. The weather was very favorable, but the wind increased more in our favor. We again went steering rapidly to the Northeast and what is very fortunate, we have met with no hindrance.

Monday. Sept. 11th. Fine, most moderate weather, and the wind favorable. At noon we were in the lat. 45° 6' 35. about opposite to Cape.

Tuesday. Sept. 12th. Excellent weather and the same favor. This evening we make our entry into James' Bay.

Wednesday. Sept. 13th. We continue steering on very briskly. The wind and weather all day have been good and favorable. At 8 in the morning we passed the Bear Islands, at noon in lat. 54° 16' and in the course of three 14 hours, the ship has run 175 miles.

Thursday. Sept. 14th. The wind today continued very favorable, and we proceeded rapidly towards the bottom of James Bay. In the forenoon we passed a large island which was in a cloud of smoke; it seems it has been on fire for some time, and the whites of the island are consumed to the last wood on the shores. This in a circumstance which never seen from the coast before.
Saturday, Sept. 16. I got up this morning long before day light, and walked through the Woods to Point Park where the Boat was lying. It was a grand day to experience the same fortune I did at York in a pleasantly attempt to get down to the Ship. the wind was blowing hard against us, the morning very cold and I got well to that then when we reached the Bay was glad to get aboard. At some refreshment and went on Spirits, on going off again I found the weather so bad. That I thought abandoning to finish and instead of rehearsal, and I refused to expose myself in the Boat notwithstanding I could not come along the shores that they caught with one up of if they could go forwards, as our object was to get to the Schooner when I was leaving for several miles below, contrary to my expectations they presented as if from beyond the roads and that some might be a plenty of carrots the first to eat after Home might be a
Monday. Sept. 18th. This morning saw a little lower down the river, but being unable to get over the Bar, the boat came to anchor. The Bar has just another attempt was made, and it failed, and the 3 gentlemen went to the business of unloading as much as possible to get down, so that their vess was, but after getting about half way, they had again to put back. The evening it again with the afterw The Captain and got on board about 9 in the evening. The Captain of the ... had a dead calm, and the Gale of the wind was with Bar large a head, both cable broke, and the only remaining he was in the North West and the old cable which in ordinary occasions could not have been trusted, yet as it were by the immediate interception of the Bar, and this was brought from a vessel, Lady, and all ship's cargo had been saved, but for the timely intervention of Mr. John Smith, he prevents the vessels going any further. Mr. Smith was

Sunday, Sept. 17th. This morning the effects of the strong wind was well visible around the Bar. ... The Middle lost launches were lying in every direction. In addition to this, on looking down the river, I perceived one of the boats securely placed on some firm rocks, quite of among the breakers, as fortunate she was to, if not she had been driven upon a land mass all or boats would have finished, she is frightened with passengers and their baggage on the Godfrey was a severe gale, and the sharks that had backed and drifted from the barings were seen floating up the river. The more one is upon the Godfrey without shelter exposed to the strages of the wind, the more one is ashamed of the drones of Providence. So prevent the vessels going any further. Mr. Smith was
Tuesday, Sept. 19. The weather today proved most delightful, a complete contrast to the weather of the past several days. The Manninging Schooner had along with her in the morning, and discharged her deals.

In the afternoon, Mr. Christie and Mr. Stewart as Sheriff and Captain Turner went under arrest. Mr. Christie afterwards returned on board the Hadlow. In the afternoon, Captain Turner took his boat and proceeded to the Slaberge, which was laying down, he had left his dispatches in, and hoped to send a vessel down to look after him. He was not along with him, immediately Mr. Christie got a boat and went after him to the Slaberge. He accompanined him. Soon after they returned.

Captain Turner came along; he informed us he had not seen any Packet come on board the Hadlow. Mr. Manning denied all knowledge of it. Mr. T. would not come on board, he seemed to be labouring under some indisposition.

Wednesday, Sept. 20. The weather uncommonly fine, and the climate for going to sea, but the Eddystone shows no movement of that kind.

Thursday, Sept. 21. The morning very misty and pleasant.

Tuesday, Sept. 22. A charming day. The vessel does not much resemble a ship. Qua of a quarrel between Captain Turner and Mr. Christie, former kept his cabin in the Welles.

Saturday, Sept. 23. The weather all day exceedingly fine, equal to my August weather in England. The Schooner came along the morning with some deals which were taken in. In course of the day Mr. Christie came with her and in the afternoon Captain Turner and Mr. Stewart the Sheriff came on board, and it was agreed the Ships should sail this evening as soon as the Hadlow was clear for sea, accordingly about 11PM we were under weigh and were with a good wind and wave. That evening we hauled the Teignmouth that was on us to the happy shores of Old England.
Sunday. Sept. 29th. A most lovely day, with gales of easy breezes from the South, and we are gliding pleasantly along to the North. - At 9 A.M. saw the island of Charlestown, said to have been burnt entirely, but this does not appear to be the case, there is yet plenty of trees. To the S.W. of Charlestown a little way is a more approachable smaller Island called the Rock of Lisbon - Charlestown being very large it was still in sight in the evening. Some Islands as we passed along, and at 7 P.M. we were abreast of the Gaskett Shoal - a low flat Island that can just be seen above water as we move.

Monday. Sept. 30th. The wind contrary but moderate. - Very foggy at noon. Left so in the after part of the day. - The butterflies in company.

Lat.: in 53° 30' N.

Tuesday. Oct. 1st. All day blowing a fresh gale from the Northward. - Quite against us - with cloudy weather and showers of small hail - a great contrast to the fine warm sunshine we had 2 days ago.

Lat.: in 53° 30' N.

Wednesday. Oct. 2nd. All day the wind quite fair. - At 8 P.M. we were opposite to Cape Passamaquoddy, which is the Northern extremity of Jones Bay. - Therefore once more we are in Anson's Bay.
December 15th, 4 Long. — The snow craft, mountains, trees, snow from a drifting current to the woody plains, and snowy groves of Reuben's Sound, but was being within the limits of storm Western and demonstrators, we expected only to be hotter, with all its inhabitants, two men in the constabulary, attended the island. — The weather being cloudy and rainy, it was in the course of the day. — Being now arrived at the North of the Sound, the current is blowing from the SE right against wind. In the afternoon a large body of ice was seen to windward, then backed from it and stood a little to the NWS. — After dark we came through a good deal of straggling ice, the bright reflections of the moon by all means the horizon is an indication of much more; indeed it is not surprising that there should be, but cut off, that we should have been so long in meeting with it then. But a week ago that few could have approached, but it continued to blow, opposition was refractory, and as one knew, for it never has the appearance of decay. It is therefore by constant wind, but nothing ever seems to be. In fact it does not appear to be satisfactory. I expect that it becomes more or less.

Wednesday, Dec. 15th. The wind pretty good and the weather mild.
Saturday, Oct. 7th

Meeting with the sunning the white house to the day: thick and then forward to the southward.

The whole of the night and forenoon it rained constantly, so as to render it impossible to see to any distance, as well as again felt in with ice ahead and on each side, in fact we can only come down to the bottom of a deep bay, and it was necessary to steer 8½° and afterwards north to get clear of it. A large bear followed us coming along the edge of the ice, which by the grace, manner, deportment, as well as all the different points in our difficulties.

Sunday, Oct. 8th

Today we had plenty of wind but it was nearly calm during part of the day, and we made but little progress. In the evening I came a fine bear into the gale and we turned about.

Capt. I went on board the Eddy stone in the afternoon and came back in high gale.

I recommend however, not to depend on the flatterers, but in case of the service and then we should be better prepared to bear it, otherwise it would be better to

[Handwritten note at the bottom of the page]
I can see no cause yet for fostering any
false augury or expectations than before,
my former advice was, that we must in
a considerable degree in the country, and
shall not alter my views until I see some
clear indication, and a coincidence of simi-
cable circumstances.

Monday, Oct. 9. This morning the
countenance and voice, I was sorry
he should be the harbinger of this news, but
but the sea extended quite round to the
Southward in with the land at the time just
and our object now is to make the best of
or way to the Southerners, to make an
attempt round the South and of име.
its yield our only remaining resource
which indeed is a very hopeless one, if
it prove abortive our next step will be
to move for some convenient place to send
his sailors.

In the afternoon Capt. D. went on
board the Cato to consult with Mr.
Tunner what was best to be done. The
latter wished to prosecute 20 or 18 days
longer, but Capt. D. who is a man of
great experience, having been 50 years
in the service, considers it hazardous
to prosecute any longer, and then best
would be to return to the coast of the
Bay immediately and secure
safe winter quarters. If he continue too long here, the winter and season
may prevent the possibility of return-
ing when we wish, and the preservation
of our lives ought to be tantamount
to every other consideration. Capt. Tun-
ner.
Wednesday, Oct 11th. After we are on our destination it is to be down the Bay. Capt. Stevenson & Capt. Davison gave the preference to down the Bay, and we alter our course accordingly. I must confess I was rather doubting-witted, I wished to go to Churchill, but perhaps it will be better upon the whole.

The wind all day has been favorable. The weather quite temperate, wind very strong.

In the evening I took an Inventory of all my Clothes &c., and made my Will, in case of my Decease in this Country.

Thursday, Oct 12th. All day the wind quite fair - weather mild as July.

At Noon in Lat. 50° 21' N

Friday, Oct 13th. Blowing a strong gale from the N.W. with Dennis' ship. Having lost sight of the schooner long time during the night, we hear steamers rather to the eastward or besides of which we got after a short which extends out a long way from Cape Henriettta Islands at the entrance of James Bay, and we were obliged to come to the Eastward all afternoon to go into the proper Channel.
Saturday Oct 14th. Moderate breeze and sunny weather during the fine part of the day, ate the after part it blew a strong gale from 3515 at N.W. to about for the Night at 5 am past the Bear Islands.

Lat in at Noon 55° 57' W.

Sunday, Oct 15th. The weather being rather fine but the wind gusts against us. During the fine weather we were working in toward the Island called Tisser. Such one totally seen.

Lat in at Noon 55° 10' W.

Monday, Oct 16th. Heavy rain and a contrary wind all the fine part of the day. ate the worst eaten in nearly so.

Tuesday, Oct 17th. At the early part of the Morning this wind was felt about 10 it went round in our favour immediately a thick fog set in so if in the coming at that perfect halfrate we go without a thing seldom fall to the lot of them, however in a few hours it cleared up and we made.

Wednesday, Oct 18th. Fine and still weather and gentle breezes from the North.

Lat in at Noon 52° 35' W.
Thursday, Oct. 19th. A little before we dropped anchor under Daniel's Island, about 2 miles from the shore, this very small island is contiguous to Charleston. An islet, called the Island, is about a mile from here.

England perhaps the place would be thought romantic and beautiful, but to those who have seen the gloomy prospect of opening a long, dreary winter upon it, it has a very wild, dreary, chilling aspect, and the byways of the seaport helped to add to the general gloom. In the afternoon it blew hard with snow, but at all events, and we kept beating to windward all night.

Friday, Oct. 20th. The whole of the morning the rain fell in torrents. At 7 A.M. we dropped anchor in St. John's, in company with the Edisto. The wind was about a southerly or south, it is a very strong breeze, but the deep-sea extremely clear through it, weathering it rather dangerous to the ships. At the breaking up of the ice, a small circular island lies in the opening at one end. On one side of this island there is a watered shore, and one by it the inhabitants of

Saturday, Oct. 21st. The weather continues very fine, though warm. wind from the E., and the exulting enthusiasm from the successes The escort which was inside of the Island, and came to the Islay, and came into the shore.

In the afternoon I reached the shore, to the see the Island, and the house of the

For the continuance of the officers of
The house. It had at first a very neat and pretentious appearance, but warehouses were exhibited in a state of decay, and already it posed a very decent appearance; the snow lay on the floor of another house is made for various reception. I took a turn on the lake to the west of the house. There is now nearly barren, the rapids are in a state of decay, and the land has swept away from the main cause there is nothing to explain the sweep of time... However, the landscape has lost the rugged stones with a profession of cranberries, blueberries, blackberries, and several other berries, in the hollow and flat ground there is plenty of brook... I was not a little surprised to find an Indian woman sitting under the shade of a tree by the side of a rock... Her husband was in the little vessel, and as he was on board he saw the first part of the trip, he had only first put her here, for particular reasons, he not choosing to leave her along with him. Such is the cautious care of the husband's over their wives in this country.
Sunday, Oct 22

This morning I left off for East Main in an open boat. Having a good breeze we ran it in 3 hours and a half. But got myself well drenched with water. East Main River is like the other rivers in the country is broad, but free of shoals and islands; we could not get near enough the beach to land, but the Governor and an old woman came off in a canoe and took me ashore.

The canoes are made of Birch trees sewed together and the seams coated over with gum that oozes from the trees. They are as crazy and as light as an egg shell. Generally speaking, and it is necessary to set very still in the bottoms of the canoes to prevent its upsetting. Those who had the sit on their horses also in the bottoms of the canoes. They are all very well acquainted with these rivers and go along the sea coast as they will on shore on the dry sand. Let the water be even or shallow, whenever circumstances requires it. They are also very useful in being portable as sometimes in travelling in the summer time it is necessary to carry a small canoe in order to pass over rivers and lakes. Canoes are generally performed in parties with Indian guides. It is necessary for a single person to send his way to any distance except by following the course of rivers, which breadth is the usual mode both in winter and summer for it is very difficult to force a passage through the woods.

East Main is in Labrador which is about the 59°. The House and offices are well planned and nearly new, and the place is very well supplied with cattle. As respects the Governor, Master is a very pleasant man and the most agreeable woman. I have met with in this country, her is of
I had formed some ideas of going constant to the United States with the Company's dispatches and issues with them to Britain, but Mr. Roffe, who was the first and the last who performed this journey, has completely disapproved of my wish.

I had for so doing. The hardships and difficulties that have to be encountered are almost beyond description, and altogether that scanty were men of the most hardy constitution and well experienced in the country, yet their fortitude must in the end within them, and they were nearly falling the victims of despair. Life became a burden to them and they resolved death to put an end to their sufferings. The cold was sometimes 60 degrees below the freezing point and the most severe winter they slept on the long residence in the country.

After but a few days removed from Cabot again an old friend of mine, Mr. Shaw, arrived on board from the Cape de Good Hope, to whom I was well disposed, but for the commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commencement of winter, and the immediate commence
A list of the various animals in
the Hudson's Bay territories.

Wapishoe, Moose, Wild Horses, Deer,
Beaver, Wolves, Foxes of various
colors, Black, White, Silver,
Red and Brown, Lynx, Wild Cat, Dogs
in White, Brown, Black Bears, Brown,
Bear, Isabella Bear, Wolverine,
Otter, Jackal, Raccoon, Muskrat,
Ferret, Common or Silver, Musk Beaver,
Porcupine, Various Bears, American
Raccoon, Common Groundhog,
Caribou, Deer, Wise of various
kinds.

Trees of various sizes and
colours; a great variety of Grubs and
Insects; Sand Flies and Migrating
Birds delightfully numerous.

Of Marine Animals

The Walrus or Sea Horse, Seal
and
Sea Unicorn, Black Whale, White
Whale, Salmon, and Humpback.

The Rivers abound in excellent
Fish, the principal of which is the
Salmon, Sockeye, Mariah,
Oak Fish, &c.

Principal Birds

Eagles of various kinds, Hawks,
White or Bony Olet, Grey or
Mottled Sable, Horned Olet, Racoon,
Common Grouse, Bobadecoock,
Woodpeckers, Russe Uplence, Pleasant
Bird Partridge, Willow Partridge.

The Buffalo is larger than the English black cattle, when bolt Indians are hunting one they never attempt to throw it over, while entering. He is a brute that one man can hardly lift it. The Beef is excellent.

The hair is soft, coarse, nearly white, resembling the Wool, and some of it has been manufactured into cloth and clothing has been made with it by the white Indians women at Red River colony.

The Moose Deer is another large animal, being as large as a horse, a very heavy animal.