

The traveller's guide to Madeira and the West Indies; being a hieroglyphic representation of appearances and incidents during a voyage out and homewards, in a series of engravings ... : with a treatise explanatory of the various figures ... to which are added occasional notes, &c; / By a young traveller [i.e. G. Miller].

Contributors

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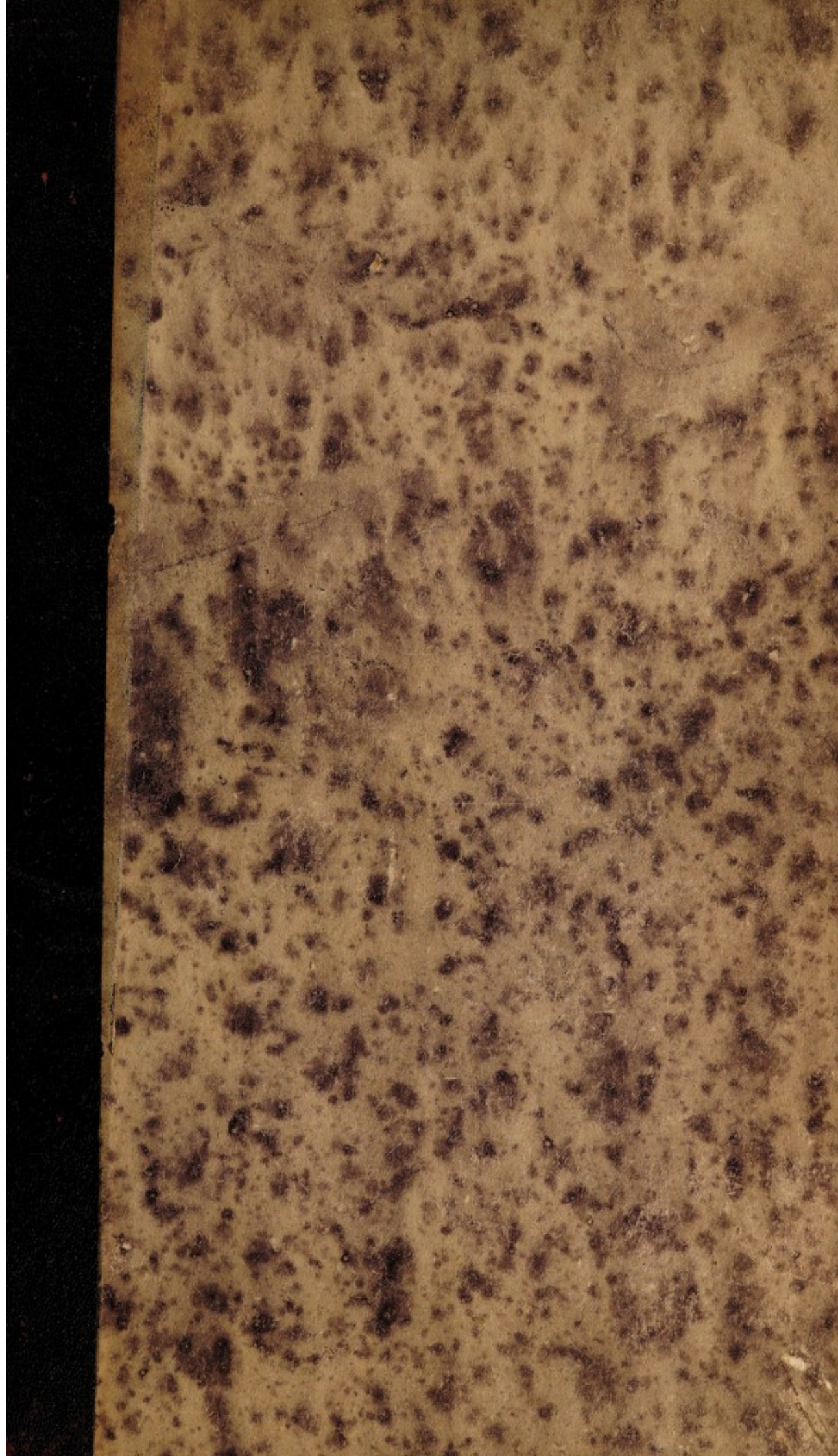
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[1815.]


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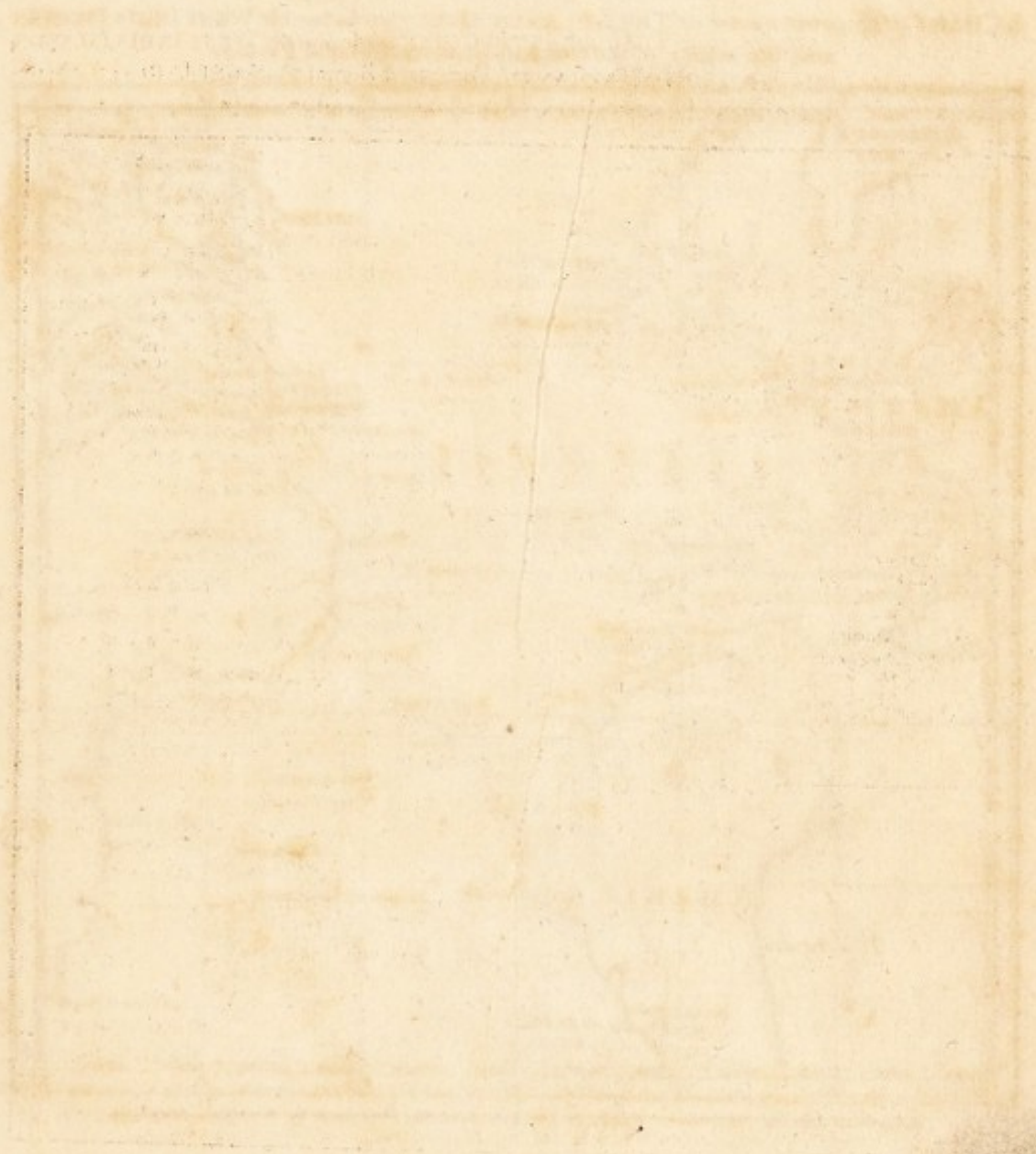
THE
TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
TO
MADEIRA
AND THE
WEST INDIES.

*"Wilt thou fly
With laughing Autumn to the Atlantic isles,
And range with him the Hesperian field, and see
Where'er his fingers touch the fruitful grove,
The branches shoot with gold ; where'er his step
Marks the glad soil, the tender clusters grow
With purple ripeness, and invest each hill
As with the blushes of an evening sky?"* AKENSIDE.



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A CHART of the greater part of THE ATLANTIC OCEAN including the WEST INDIA ISLANDS
and the whole of the Out and Homeward-bound Passage.



Engraved for the Travellers Guide to the West Indies. Published by G. Miller, Dunbar.

THE
TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
TO

Madeira and the West Indies;

BEING A

Hieroglyphic Representation
OF

APPEARANCES AND INCIDENTS
DURING A VOYAGE OUT AND HOMEWARDS,

IN A SERIES OF ENGRAVINGS,
FROM ORIGINAL DRAWINGS TAKEN ON THE SPOT, &c.

WHEREIN IS EXHIBITED

AN EXACT DELINEATION OF THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS ON THE PASSAGE;

WITH A

TREATISE

EXPLANATORY OF THE VARIOUS FIGURES:

In which is faithfully portrayed, a number of remarkable facts and occurrences, illustrative of the Manners and Customs on board of a West Indiaman, occasionally interspersed with amusing Anecdotes, highly descriptive of a life at sea; and comprehending

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE MOST INTERESTING OF THE

West-India Islands;

TOGETHER WITH

Remarks on their climates; a description of the processes of Sugar-making and Rum distillation; the different employments of a CLERK, an OVERSEER, and BOOK-KEEPER, on the Plantations: with a number of other particulars, necessary to be known by the intended voyager to the tropical regions, and by all, who, without travelling from the fireside, wish to be acquainted with the phenomena and beauties of the Atlantic Ocean.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED, OCCASIONAL NOTES, &c.

BY A YOUNG TRAVELLER.

Entered in Stationers' Hall.

HADDINGTON:

PRINTED BY G. MILLER AND SON,

FOR G. MILLER, DUNBAR, AND SOLD BY THE BOOKSELLERS.

THE
TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

TO
Medicine and the West Indies

BY
J. H. W. WELLS

OF THE
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

AND
OF THE
HOSPITALS

OF THE
CITY OF LONDON

AND
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EXPLANATORY KEY

TO THE

Hieroglyphic Journal.

INTRODUCTION.

As any thing of a hieroglyphic nature, especially when delineated in such an abstruse form as my journal, requires an explanatory Key to render it intelligible, this treatise is drawn up to elucidate more clearly the meaning of the different Figures and Numbers contained in that work; in which the quotidian occurrences, worthy of remark, during a voyage to Madeira and Jamaica, are emblematically displayed.

My original motive for drawing out the Journal in hieroglyphics, being deficiency of time to note down my observations as they occurred, it became necessary that I should fall upon some method to explain and illustrate them, and,

in adopting the present, I must call the attention of the reader to the following particulars respecting the numbers.

1st. In the Hieroglyphics, the *numbers* marked, explain the days of the month, except when otherwise mentioned; and where a period immediately follows a number, without any *emblematical figure*, it denotes that nothing worthy of observation occurred on that day.

2nd. Numbers distinguished with a *cross* above and below them, mark such days of the month to have happened on a *Sunday*; by calculating from one of which, any day of the week may be easily ascertained.

The utility of having each figure numbered, so that it may be referred to, is obvious.

THE AUTHOR.

Jan. 1815.

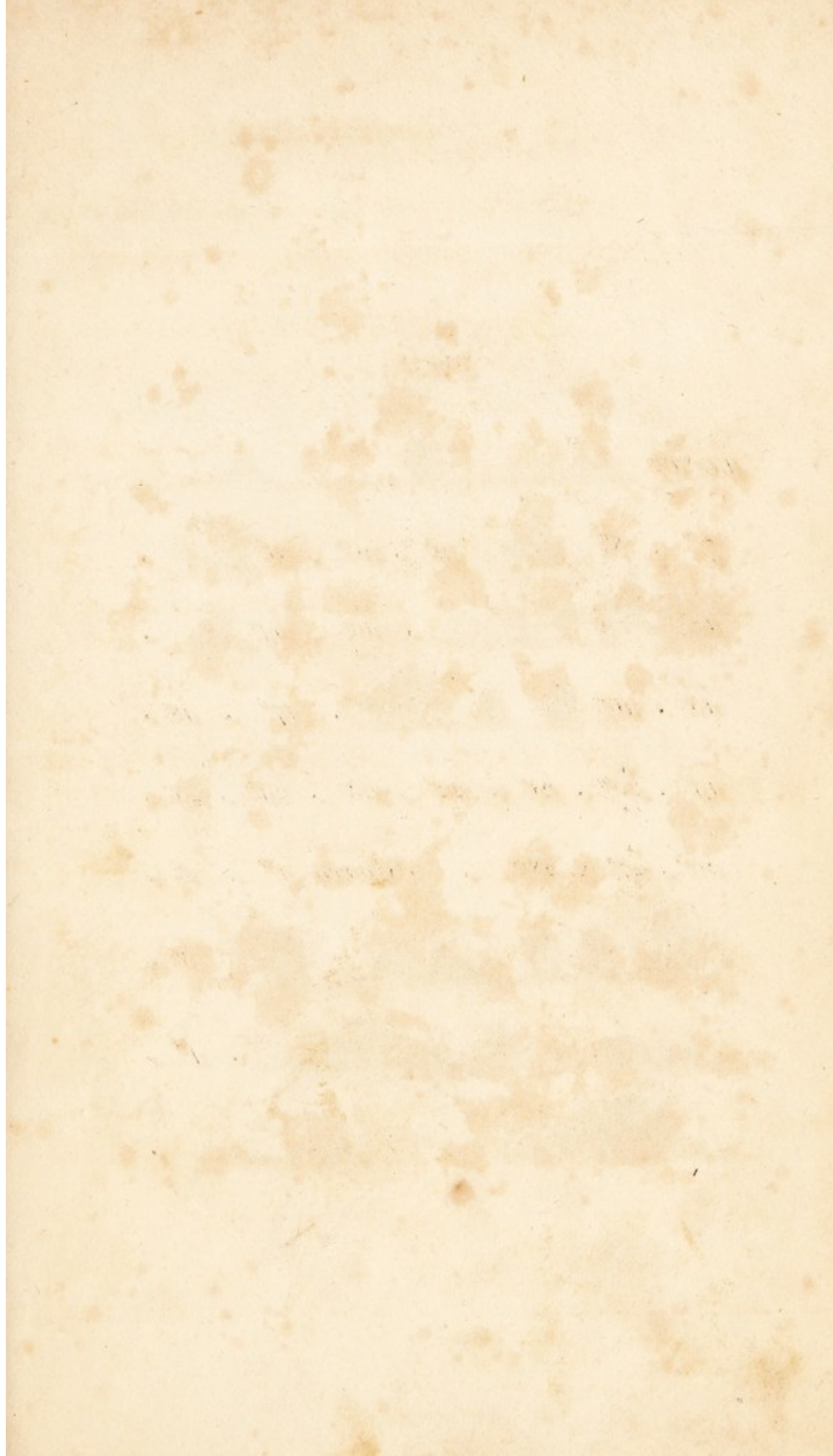


Plate 2^d



EXPLANATORY KEY, &c.

Fig. 1.

ON Sunday the 6th of February, we sailed out of Leith harbour, and came to an anchor in the Roads.

Fig. 2.

On the 8th we sailed from the Roads, and proceeded to Portsmouth to join convoy.

Fig. 3.

At midnight, on the 11th, a lugger bore down upon us off Hasbrough Lights. Being hailed by the captain, she returned an answer rather suspicious, upon which, being

FEBRUARY]*Join convoy...Off Portsmouth.*[1814.

ordered to keep off, and not obeying, we fired an eighteen-pounder carronade into her, loaded with round and canister shot: she, however, continued to close on us, till we fired another double-shoted eighteen pounder, when she sheered off.

Fig. 4.

Came to an anchor in Yarmouth Roads on the 12th, where two of the crew were impressed.

Fig. 5.

Weighed anchor, and sailed from thence on the 14th.

Fig. 6.

On the 16th, about 7 A. M. got sight of the convoy under way; made all sail, and came up with them at 9 A. M. off Portsmouth; sent the cutter aboard the commodore, and received instructions.

Fig. 7.

We parted from the convoy on the 2nd of March, in company with five brigs, and steered for Madeira.

MARCH] *Reach Porto-Santo...Young Wasp privateer.* [1814.

Fig. 8.

Got sight of the island of Porto-Santo about 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ P. M. This is a small mountainous island, the most northern of the Madeiras, and lies in latitude 32° 58' N. longitude 16° 25' W. It had a most beautiful appearance when we passed it. The ocean was calm, the sky serene, and the reflective splendour of the moon, curling on the water, shone upon the island. The sombre darkness of the valleys, secluded from its beams by the adjacent mountains, and the variegated tints that streaked their lofty summits, formed a diversity of shade delightful beyond the powers of description.

Fig. 9.

The Young Wasp, American privateer, hove in sight about the time we were passing Porto-Santo; but not chusing to engage in the night (taking our ship for a sloop of war,) she kept dogging us till the morning, as if she intended to come to an action at daybreak; but at 6 A. M. we saw her take one of the brigs about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ leagues off; and immediately bear away. The cause of her thus abruptly leaving us, (we afterwards learned from some pri-

MARCH]*Deserter islands...Approach Madeira.*[1814.

soners whom she sent by a cartel into Madeira,) was, that the men, who were sent aloft to loose out the royals prior to bearing down upon us, discovered our convoy, from which we had separated the preceding evening, upon which she sheered off for her own safety. The Young Wasp is ship-rigged, mounts 20 guns on deck, with 2 long swivels on her tops, and carries a compliment of 150 men.

Fig. 10.

On the 3d, at 10 A. M. we were abreast of the island of Madeira, and were becalmed between it and the Deserter Islands all that day. Not knowing at this time the cause of the Young Wasp's abrupt departure, we expected to see her again, and concluded as none of the brigs appeared in sight, that she had captured them all; however, we afterwards heard that three of them escaped.

Fig. 11.

The Deserters are three uninhabited islands to the eastward of Madeira, and almost in the same latitude. From the ship, they have the appearance of being totally barren of every kind of vegetation, and excepting a little

MARCH]*Anchor in Funchal Bay.*[1814.

thin grass scattered here and there, they present nothing to the eye but huge naked rocks, growing out of the sea, incapable of rendering shelter to any other animal than the wild fowl, with which they abound.

Fig. 12.

On the 4th, at noon, we came to anchor in Funchal bay. While we lay here we lost one man, who, in attempting to swim to another ship, was drowned. On entering this bay, the city from which it derives its name, presents a most imposing appearance to the eye of the stranger. The bay is of a semi-circular form, round the borders of which Funchal is built. The houses being all white washed, form a charming contrast to the dark green mountains that rise like a grand natural amphitheatre behind them, till their summits are lost in the clouds. But even here, in a country nominated by many the most delightful in the world, the idea of perfection is quickly dispelled; for, upon entering the city, we found the streets narrow, dirty, and roughly paved with a hard flinty stone, and as if deficiency in breadth was of no consequence, the kennel was allowed to run in the centre. The houses in the city consist of

MARCH] *Description of Funchal...Singular asylum.* [1814.

several stories, having balconies at the high windows; but they have in general a mean appearance. Funchal is defended by several batteries, which at this time are garrisoned by British troops. These batteries are ranged along that side of the city next the bay, excepting one large fort which stands on an eminence commanding the town, called St. John's castle. The most remarkable of the low batteries are, a fort situated on a rock, surrounded by the sea at high water, and the Pontiff, which stands on a peninsulated rock, connected with the main land by a narrow road, which is the only landing place where we could get on shore dry: this road leads to one of the city gates, which is always shut at sunset and opened at sunrise, no person being allowed to pass between these hours. In this city there is an English chapel, several Roman Catholic churches and convents, a nunnery, and some other public buildings. Amongst the latter there is an Asylum of a singular description. When a young woman wishes to enter into the matrimonial state, she retires to this house, where she lives immured till a husband can be procured for her. The lady, on entering, is bound to marry the first gentleman who may choose her for a wife; and al-

MARCH]

Visit Funchal...A funeral.

[1814.

though there must of course be some bad matches, as the lady is not allowed to speak on her own behalf, nor give a refusal should her suitor be ever so ill-favoured, were I to judge from the number of women I saw gazing out of the windows of this said asylum, I would conclude that such a mode of obtaining husbands, is very desirable to the young Signoras !*

In the centre of the city there is a very handsome parade of a parallelogram form, open at both ends, with an harbour in each of the entrances, and a row of trees bordering the side of the wall.

Fig. 13.

On the 5th, I went on shore in company with several gentlemen, and the first thing we encountered on approaching the city was a funeral, which consisted of four men running with a bier on their shoulders, containing the body of a man without any other covering than his clothes. These four were preceded by another man, also running, and ringing a bell. I was afterwards told, that the body thus carried, when brought to the grave,

* Note I.

MARCH]

Dress of the natives, &c.

[1814.

(which is merely a hole dug in the ground) is thrust in double, when a quantity of slacked lime is put on it, a stake driven through it, and, finally, the earth beat hard in upon the top of it, and then it is abandoned *sans ceremonie*.

The dress of the higher orders in Madeira, differs very little from the British. The most conspicuous exceptions are, that some of the gentlemen wear yellow boots, and the ladies wear no covering on their head except a large veil thrown over it, that falls down all around them. The lower classes of men wear a small conical blue cloth cap, with red lining; jackets or coats after the British form; short trowsers in the Portuguese costume; yellow boots in the same fashion; and seldom any stockings. Women of the lower class have caps like the men, a short cloak, and otherwise the same as the British: those a degree higher have a white handkerchief put over their head, and a man's hat above it.

The students have black gowns and square caps; the monks have gowns and shaved heads, or a white hat, about

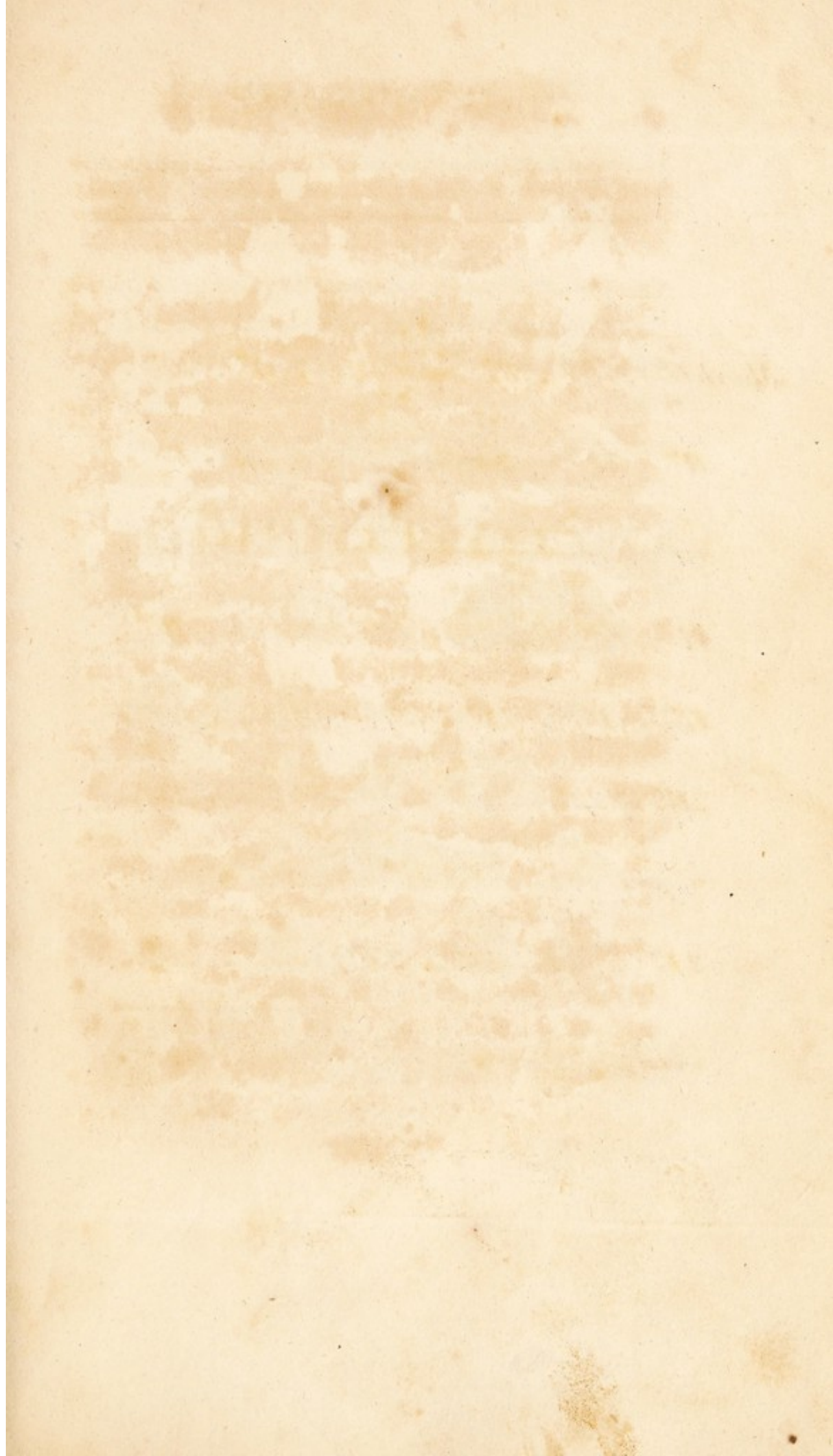
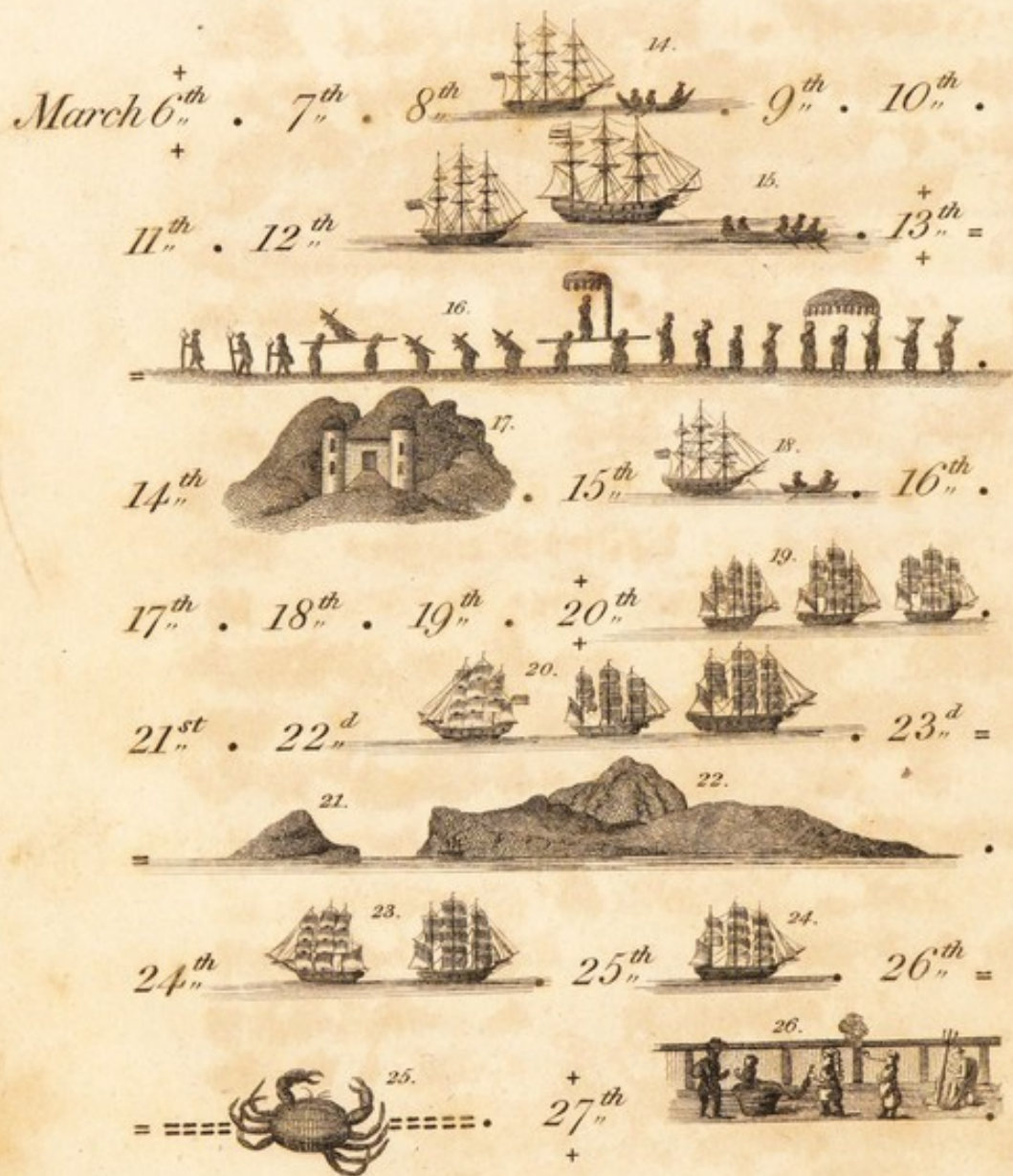


Plate 3^d



MARCH] *No wheel carriages in the island...Coins, &c.* [1814.

three feet in diameter; and the military have blue coats and pantaloons with red facings, all infantry, as the mountainous nature of the island renders cavalry useless. For the same reason, most likely, it is, that there are no wheeled carriages on the island. The only draught carriage is a hollow wooden sledge, which can hold a pipe of wine, and is drawn by oxen. Mules are also used to convey goods in panniers up the country; horses are only used by gentlemen for riding, and are very scarce. Ladies are carried in palanquins, supported by two men.

The coins in Madeira are the same as in Portugal. Accounts are kept in Millrees of 1000 Rees, as in Portugal. The pipe of Madeira wine is equal to 110 English gallons. The weights and measures are similar to those of Oporto.

Fig. 14.

I returned to the ship on the 8th, after spending three very agreeable days ashore. The pleasures of which were greatly heightened by the polite attention of the British officers belonging to the garrison.

MARCH] *A dinner in lent, on board a Spanish 84.* [1814.

Fig. 15.

On the 12th I went aboard a Spanish 84 gun ship, lying in the Bay, in company with two gentlemen, and dined with the second-captain, first-lieutenant, surgeon, and commissary. Being *lent*, the Spaniards ate no butcher meat, however, with preserved fruits and other deserts, we made a very comfortable repast. In drinking, the French manner of touching glasses, was gone through with strict observance, and the formal congees of the Spanish nation were greatly aggravated by our scarcely being able to understand each other, through our mutual ignorance of each other's language. After passing several hours in this manner, we went ashore in one of the man-of-war's boats, accompanied by two of the officers.

Fig. 16

On the 13th, being third Sunday in lent, I witnessed one of those showy processions, by which the Roman Catholic church, in the absence of something more rational, imposes on the senses of her deluded votaries*. The cavalcade was arranged in the following order: 1st, Proceeded

* Note II.

MARCH]*A Roman Catholic procession.*[1814.

a number of men, two abreast, dressed in purple robes of silk; they carried long wax candles, lighted at the end, which they used as walking sticks. 2nd, Four monks, bearing the image of Jesus Christ bending under the weight of his cross, on their shoulders. 3d, A number of penitents, walking barefooted, carrying large crosses on their shoulders. They were completely covered with a coarse gown and hood, having holes cut in the latter for seeing through, and a hole opposite their mouths for respiration, and their waists and heads were girt with cords. Some of these poor wretches had their feet so lacerated by the sharp flints on the streets, that they walked with the greatest difficulty. 4th, The image of the virgin Mary under a canopy, borne on the shoulders of four monks. 5th, A number of monks chanting, in the faces of whom, any traits characteristic of a devotional spirit, if they ever had existed, were most assuredly obliterated. 6th, The Host* under a canopy, carried by four monks, and surrounded by the head priests. 7th, In the proces-

* All persons have to uncover their heads, and kneel, when this august personage passes them !

MARCH]*Visit the Church in the Mount.*[1814.

sion there were three children dressed with purple frocks, of silk, having their heads encircled with wreaths of artificial flowers, and pinions of down attached to their shoulders, in imitation of cherubs. One of these children bore a cross, perpendicularly, in its hands; another carried a small ebony ladder, and the third carried a scourge and a crown of thorns. 8th, A party of Portuguese soldiers closed up the cavalcade, carrying their hats in their hands, and marching to the music of a drum and fife!!!

Fig. 17.

On the 14th took a jaunt, in company with two gentlemen, to the church in the Mount. This is the principal church in Madeira, and probably derived its name from its situation, being built on the top of a mountain overlooking the bay and city of Funchal. In this church there is a small image of the virgin Mary, generally known in the island by the name of the Lady of the Mount. In the hem of her gown there is a diamond, said to be worth £2000. besides a great profusion of gold and jewellery deposited variously over her dress!

MARCH]*Delightful prospect.*[1814.

On the summit of a neighbouring mount, stands an elegant house, which belongs to a Mr. ———, the garden and pleasure grounds of which are laid out in the English style. The prospect from this spot is truly enchanting, before and beneath you lie the ocean and all the shipping in the bay; the city at the bottom of the descent, and innumerable sloping vineyards, covering the intervening space, interspersed with gentlemen's seats, and the more humble huts of the vine-dressers, whose whitened walls render them conspicuous doats to diversify the face of nature; above and behind, you observe mountains rise above mountains, till their snow-clad tops are shut from the sight amidst the clouds; whilst on either side, the rivers are seen to rush down the declivities in beautiful cascades, and after winding their way through the chasms formed in the vallies, precipitate themselves into the waters of the ocean.

Ever charming, ever new!
When will the landscape tire the view?
The fountain's fall, the rivers flow,
The woody vallies, warm and low;
The windy summit, wild and high,
Roughly rushing on the sky!

DYER.

MARCH]*Intensity of the cold in Madeira.*[1814.

There is another advantage attending this half-elevated situation, which is the salubrity of the atmosphere ; for while you are here enjoying a cool breeze and a temperate climate, those in the lower region are panting under the torrid rays of the sun, and the inhabitants of the higher mountains sit shuddering, where winter reigns

Sullen and sad, with all his rising train,
Vapours, and clouds, and storms.

THOMSON.

So intense was the cold on the mountains, that while we lay here, it was reported that a man and a mule had perished among the snow on their summits*.

Notwithstanding Madeira is healthy in general, yet it is liable to sickly seasons as well as the tropical islands. Shortly before our arrival, owing to long drought, the atmosphere had become so pestilential as to infect numbers of the European soldiers residing there ; however, a few days previous to our coming, a severe storm of snow falling, dispersed the pestiferous vapours, and restored the air to its usual salubrity.

* Note III.

MARCH] *Situation, extent, and number of inhabitants.* [1814.

Madeira lies between long. 17° and $18^{\circ} 30'$ W. and lat. 32° and 33° N. and is upwards of 120 miles in circumference. It contains about 80,000 inhabitants, of which more than 2000 are monks*! It produces a vast quantity of wine, which, indeed, is the only article the island exports. Its fruits in general are delicious; the oranges are small but sweet. Being *lent*, the butcher-meat was plentiful; but I was informed, that at other times it can scarcely be procured by *heretics*. The water which we took on board here, became putrid and full of maggots in a short time. In one of the gardens I saw several Dragon trees; but I suppose these were almost the only ones in the island.

Funchal is the capital of Madeira, and excepting it and Santa Cruz, there is no other town in the island.

Fig. 18. and 19.

I returned aboard the ship on the 15th, and the cargo being completed on the 19th, we sailed on the 20th, in company with a sloop-of-war and a Botany Bay ship. The

* Note IV.

MARCH] *The solitary exile...Palma...Grand Canary.* [1814.

latter vessel conveyed 200 female convicts. I observed one of these unfortunate women always take her station on the end of the bowsprit, where she sat the whole day sewing. Whether her motive was to shun her companions, or merely caprice, I know not; but she made a conspicuous figure from our ship*.

Fig. 20.

On the night of the 22nd the sloop-of-war separated from us, being bound to Teneriff.

Fig. 21.

Got sight of Palma on the morning of the 23d. This is a small mountainous island, the most northerly of the Canaries, and lying in long. $17^{\circ} 50'$ W. and lat. $28^{\circ} 37'$ N.

The weather being hazy, we had a very indistinct view of Grand Canary, which is the principal of that cluster of islands. The harvests in Canary are semi-perennial. The produce of the island is wine, sugar, and exuberance

* Note V.

MARCH] *Approach Teneriff...Description of the Peak.* [1814.

of fruit. Canary, the capital of the Canaries, lies in long. $15^{\circ} 50'$ W. lat. $28^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Fig. 22.

From the same cause, the density of the atmosphere, we did not see the Peak of Teneriff till within a few leagues of the island; but when we did behold it, it is impossible to describe the admiration it excited in the breast of every one in the ship. When we first got sight of it, the horizon below, as far the eye could reach, displayed only a wide expanse of water, so that the Peak appeared to us only as an ermine-tinted cloud, till its stationary posture, distinguished through the passing vapours, fixed our attention. The Peak cannot be called cloud-capt; for its summit reaches as far above the upper region of the clouds as that climate is above us. Its altitude is upwards of 15,000 feet; a height about two miles and seven furlongs above the level of the sea. It is of a conical form, and perpetually covered with snow. This Peak was considered as the first general meridian when the longitude was laid down on maps and globes, and is reckoned the highest detached mountain on the earth. It is said to have been

MARCH]*Teneriff...Canary islands, &c.*[1814.

visited by a company of eight merchants, who travelled to the top, discovered its height, and saw the volcano on its summit*.

The island of Teneriff is subject to earthquakes, by one of which, in 1704, some thousands of the inhabitants, and several towns were destroyed. It is next in extent to Canary, the capital of these islands, and produces like the rest, great abundance of wine, which goes by the name of Laguna, the capital of the island. It lies in long. $16^{\circ} 18' W.$ and lat. $28^{\circ} 29' N.$

The air of the Canaries is wholesome. The warmth of the sun is temperate, and the breezes refreshing; and invalids landed from the African continent, or from ship-board, resume a state of convalescence in a short period. The islands are seven in number; namely, Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriff, Canary, Fuertaventura, and Lancerota, to which several smaller islands appertain. Accounts are kept in Reals current, of 8 Quartos. The Real is about fourpence sterling, or 59 Reals is worth £1.

* Note VI.

MARCH]*See a strange sail...Cross the Tropic.*[1814.

Fig. 23.

On the 24th we parted from the Botany Bay ship, and continued our course more to the westward.

Fig. 24.

On the 25th we saw a strange sail; but it kept at too great a distance for any communication.

Fig. 25.

We crossed the Tropic of Cancer on the 26th, and celebrated the event on the following day, when the usual forms of shaving and ducking were gone through. The particulars of this ceremony, which may appear trifling to some people, have a different influence on the intended traveller, who is curious to be acquainted with any little rites he is destined to encounter. I shall, therefore, introduce a slight sketch of the forms used by us in crossing the northern solstice of the sun.

Some of the senior voyagers having secured below those

MARCH]

Shaving ceremony described.

[1814.

who had never crossed the line, and refused to pay the fine*, others in the interim disguised themselves in the characters of NEPTUNE, AMPHITRITE (his wife), TRITONS, and a BARBER. When every thing was prepared, his *aquatic majesty* was heard to hail the ship from the bow, through a speaking trumpet. He was then answered by one of the crew, and after receiving satisfactory intelligence respecting our destination, last departure, name and number of hands, his highness made his appearance in great pomp, seated on a hamper placed on a grating, with the charming Amphitrite (who seemed to love tobacco) by his side, drawn by six or eight *beautiful* Tritons, accompanied by the shaving gentleman, who had the honour to sit on the hinder part of the car. After the cavalcade had traversed the deck several times, the sovereign of the ocean and his august spouse, deigned to alight from their superb car, not at the gate of a superb palace—not at the portal of a magnificent temple, but at the side of a huge tub! whilst his barber, no less condescending, began to display his apparatus for chin scraping.

* Those who pay a dollar, or give a gallon of rum to the crew, are exempted from this facetious ceremony.

MARCH]

Shaving ceremony continued.

[1814.

Things being brought to this crisis, one of the culprits, whose crime it was, never before to have strayed so far from home, was brought forth with his eyes blindfolded, and his hands bound behind his back. He then had the *honour* of being conducted by TRITONS to the tub, previous to his arrival at which, he was repeatedly saluted by a bucket-full of water, emptied in his face; and when he had reached this *pigmy* basin, had the *extreme felicity* of being seated in it up to the neck in water, with a wet swab put over his shoulders to *keep him clean!* Mr. Barber now began his operations, by covering the face of his new customer with a kind of lather peculiar to himself, and from the opportunity I had of examining the composition, a proportion of oil paint and tar seemed to constitute part of the ingredients. His barbership then seized the culprit's nose in the true style of his profession, and began to apply his razor with great expertness, which, being about three feet long, and of well-tempered iron, made very rapid progress,—not, however, without leaving, in consequence of having divers nicks in the edge, some marks, like the traces of the claws of a certain animal of the feline species, on the face of him whose happiness it

MARCH]*Good effects of such amusements.*[1814.

was to submit to the operation of its blade. The novice, after being thoroughly scrapped, was taken out of the tub, and having his hands and eyes unbound, was congratulated by those who surrounded him as being at full liberty to cross the tropic whenever he pleases, which privilege is more fully consolidated by applauding buckets of water, under the deluging torrents of which he retired to give place to another*. After this ceremony was gone through with all the delinquents, **OLD NEPTUNE** withdrew with his train, and the ludicrous ceremony was concluded.

By drolleries such as these, and a number of innocent amusements, are the lingering moments of a tedious voyage often beguiled, and the pensive, and not unfrequently unfortunate, traveller, made for a while to forget his woes. Many a little amusing incident, and diverting anecdote could I relate, were I blessed with a tenacious memory, but, as neither my gift of recollection, or limits favour me, I must be content with what I have just noticed.

* Note VII.

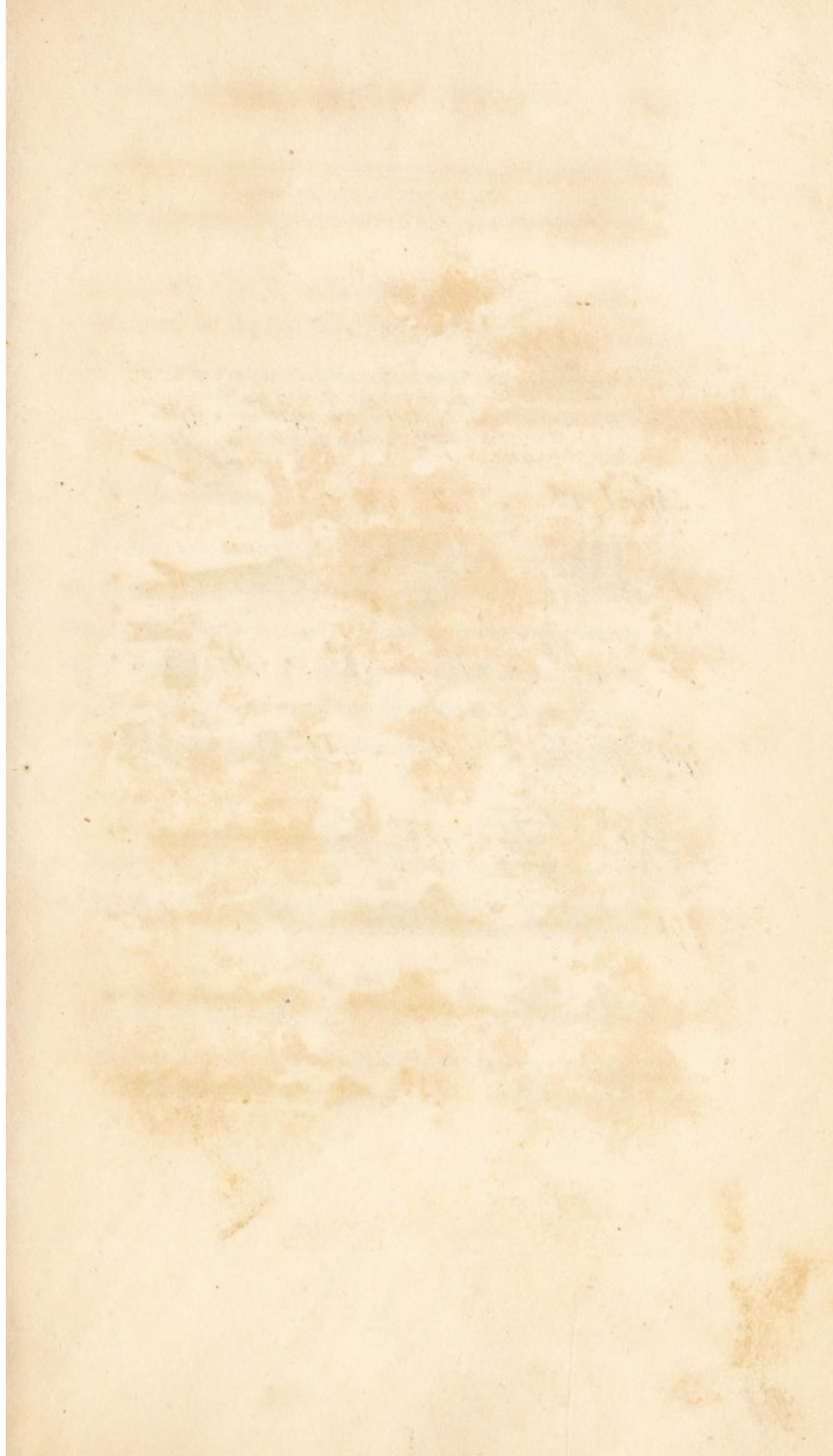


Plate 4th



MARCH]*Tropical regions...A strange sail.*[1814.

Fig. 27.

We now, for the first time, discovered,

The fleeting dolphins chase their prey,
And flying fish oft wing their way,
Where vertic sunbeams jocund play
On blue Atlantic waves.*

Fig. 28.

We also saw a number of tropical birds. These birds are distinguished from others by a wedge-like tail, extending a great length beyond the body. They are upwards of two feet long from the beak to the tip of the tail; there are three different coloured species of them: those we saw were white, and they always flew very high.

Fig. 29.

On the 4th of April we saw a strange sail, which after a few suspicious manœuvres bore away out of sight.

Fig. 30.

In firing off the small arms, when the alarm was over, a blunderbuss bursted, and slightly wounded one of the

* Note VIII.

APRIL.]

Custom on perceiving a strange sail.

[1814.]

boys. It may be necessary here to remark, that it is customary for merchant-vessels, when running without convoy, as well as for war ships, to prepare for action on the appearance of a strange sail. To allow as much time as possible for this preparation, a boy is stationed aloft during the day, whose business it is to look round the horizon, and the moment he discovers a ship, to give notice below. As soon as the boy from the mast head has given the alarm, "A sail in sight!" the deck is cleared of all lumber, every one proceeds to his quarters; the lashings and tackle of the cannon are cast loose; the tompions withdrawn; the aprons taken off, and the guns primed. Buckets of shot, and cartridge boxes full of powder, with wads, sponges, rammers, &c. are brought upon deck. The matches are got ready, and so many men are placed to each gun. Those who are not thus stationed are supplied with muskets and bayonets, cutlasses, pistols, or boarding pikes; in short, every individual in the ship is armed with some weapon or other for his defence and he protection, and the opposition of the foe should the vessel turn out to belong to the enemy*. On the other hand,

* Note IX.

APRIL.]*Dolphins... Portuguese man-of-war.*[1814.

when things happen to end amicably, which is frequently the case, and the alarm is over, the guns are made fast, the tompions replaced, the ammunition again stowed in the magazine, and the small arms fired off, and given up to the gunner; and it was on the latter duty, that the accident before mentioned occurred.

Fig. 31.

There were numbers of dolphins sporting round the ship this day; but we had not the good luck to catch any. We also saw a small animal, of a curious shape, called *Portuguese Man-of-war*; that part of it which was above the water was of a pink colour, and of a semi-circular form, resembling a cock's comb; they have several long limbs, of a purple colour, attached to this body; but, as I never saw them out of the water, I cannot give a correct description of them. They do not, however, seem destitute of courage, for I have seen one of them beat off several dolphins.

MARCH] *Sea-weed...A storm...Mother Carry's chickens.* [1814.

Fig. 32.

On the 9th, exercised the muskets, by firing at a barrel slung from the main-yard arm.

Fig. 33.

Great quantities of beautiful sea-weed floated past us on the 10th.*

Fig. 34.

The trade wind suddenly veered round on the 12th till about a S. W. attended by a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, which continued for two hours.

Fig. 35.

At the same time we observed a number of small birds, known amongst the sailors by the name of Mother Carry's Chicken, and vulgarly believed, by their appearance, to prognosticate bad weather. The proper appellation of this little bird, is the Stormy Petrel; it is the size of a swallow, and nearly of the same colour.

* Note X.

MARCH]

Antigua...Its appearance at sea.

[1814.

Fig. 36.

On the 13th about sunset, we made ANTIGUA, one of the leeward West India islands, and hove to, all night, between it and the island of Deseada.

On approaching Antigua, it appears like a chain of mountains gradually declining in size till at last the extremity of the land appears almost flat. This island is about 50 miles in circumference. Its chief production is sugar, the quantity of which varies, as the island is subject to hurricanes. The atmosphere is unhealthy, and has proved fatal to numbers of the English who have settled there, and to our seamen, who happen to go into the harbours, which are remarkably good in respect to the safety of the shipping. Though Antigua is unwholesome in general, yet it has its healthy retreats, where one may rest secure from the contagious diseases of the sickly season. The most salubrious of these, is Monk's hill, and there have been instances of that garrison enjoying health, whilst the other places on the island were suffering under the most fatal distempers. St. John's town, the capital of Antigua, lies in long. $62^{\circ} 9'$ W. lat. $17^{\circ} 4'$ N. Accounts

APRIL.]

Descada...Guadaloupe...Montserrat.

[1814.]

are kept in pounds of 20s. or 240 pence, leeward or windward currency.

Fig. 37.

DESEADA is a small island belonging to the French, and lies in the vicinity of Guadaloupe. It appears like one huge mountain rising out of the sea. This, or Antigua, is the first land generally made in sailing to the West Indies.

On the 14th we passed Guadaloupe, Montserrat, Redonde, Nevis, St. Christopher's, and St. Eustatia.

Fig. 38.

The island of GUADALOUPE is of considerable importance to the French, both from its extent and the fertility of its soil. Its produce is spices, sugar, &c. It is about 80 leagues in circumference, and is divided in two parts by a branch of the sea called Salt River. The island appears to be mountainous, and there is one mountain in particular, highly elevated above the rest. The atmosphere varies considerably, some parts being healthy, and others direct-

APRIL]

Montserrat...Redonde.

[1814.

ly the reverse. Basseterre, the capital, lies in long. $61^{\circ} 54'$ W. and lat. $15^{\circ} 59'$ N.

Fig. 39.

MONTSERRAT, like Guadaloupe, was so denominated by Columbus, from its likeness to a mountain of the same name in Spain; and, indeed, from a certain point of view, it bears no small resemblance to the latter island. It is about three leagues in length, and as many in breadth. Its produce is rum, sugar, &c. The air is salutary, and the inhabitants are said to be of a fresh complexion. This island belongs to the English, and lies S. W. from Antigua, distance 30 miles; in long. $62^{\circ} 17'$ W. and lat. $16^{\circ} 47'$ N.

Fig. 40.

REDONDE, properly speaking, is only a large rock, and is situated between Montserrat and Nevis. It abounds with wildfowl, of which we saw a great number, and the top seems to be covered with grass.

It is known amongst the sailors, by the name of the

APRIL]*A strange sail...Nevis described.*[1814.

Dundre Rock, which appellation is said to be derived from the following anecdote. A Dutch man-of-war, coming up with this island in the night, took it for a ship, and commenced a most tremendous cannonade upon it, which Mynheer continued for upwards of two hours before he discovered his mistake, when he bore away, doubtless not a little chagrined at having spent his ammunition to so little purpose.

Fig. 41.

As we were passing this island, at noon, a strange sail hove in sight, which, however, kept always at a distance till we lost sight of her.

Fig. 42.

NEVIS is a most delightful little island, and has a more pleasant appearance from the sea than any other of the West India islands that we passed. Its form is that of a single hemispheric mountain in the west, rising obliquely out of the sea, and, in the eastern descent, intercepted half way down by two small conical hills, covered with the most beautiful verdure, from whence it gradually loses

APRIL.]*St. Christopher's.*[1814.

itself in the deep. This island, which, from its beauty and the salubrity of its atmosphere, may be styled the *Montpellier* of the West Indies, is about 24 miles in circumference. It is situated at the S. E. end of St. Christopher's, from which it is only separated by a small channel. Its produce is sugar. Accounts kept the same as in Antigua. Charleston is the capital,

Fig. 43.

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, or ST. KITS, from the S. has a very rugged aspect, and from the number of intersecting bays, has more the appearance of a cluster of small isles, than of one continued island. Its interior is mountainous, the highest of which is Mount Misery. The air is healthy in general; Basseterre, the capital, being almost the only sickly place in it. The soil is considered superior to any in the West Indies for the production of sugar. The exports of the island are sugar, cotton, ginger, &c. It is 14 leagues in circumference, and lies in long. $62^{\circ} 43'$ W. and lat. $17^{\circ} 15'$ N.

APRIL]

St. Eustatia...Saba.

[1814.

Fig. 44.

A *Booby*, of which there are great numbers on the island of Redonde, which has much the appearance of the Bass in Scotland.

Fig. 45.

ST. EUSTATIA is a pyramidal mountain, about 29 miles in circumference, which produces tobacco and sugar. It is very unhealthy, and lies N. W. of St. Christopher's, distance three leagues; in long. $63^{\circ} 10'$ W. and lat. $17^{\circ} 29'$ N.

On the 15th we passed the islands of Saba, Santa-Cruz and Beique, and made Porto-Rico,

Fig. 46.

SABA is merely a steep rock, on the summit of which a few hundred inhabitants, consisting of Europeans and Blacks, contrive to live; where they raise cottons, which they manufacture into stockings, and sell to the neighbouring islands. It also produces excellent vegetables, and has a more salutary climate than St. Eustatia, which

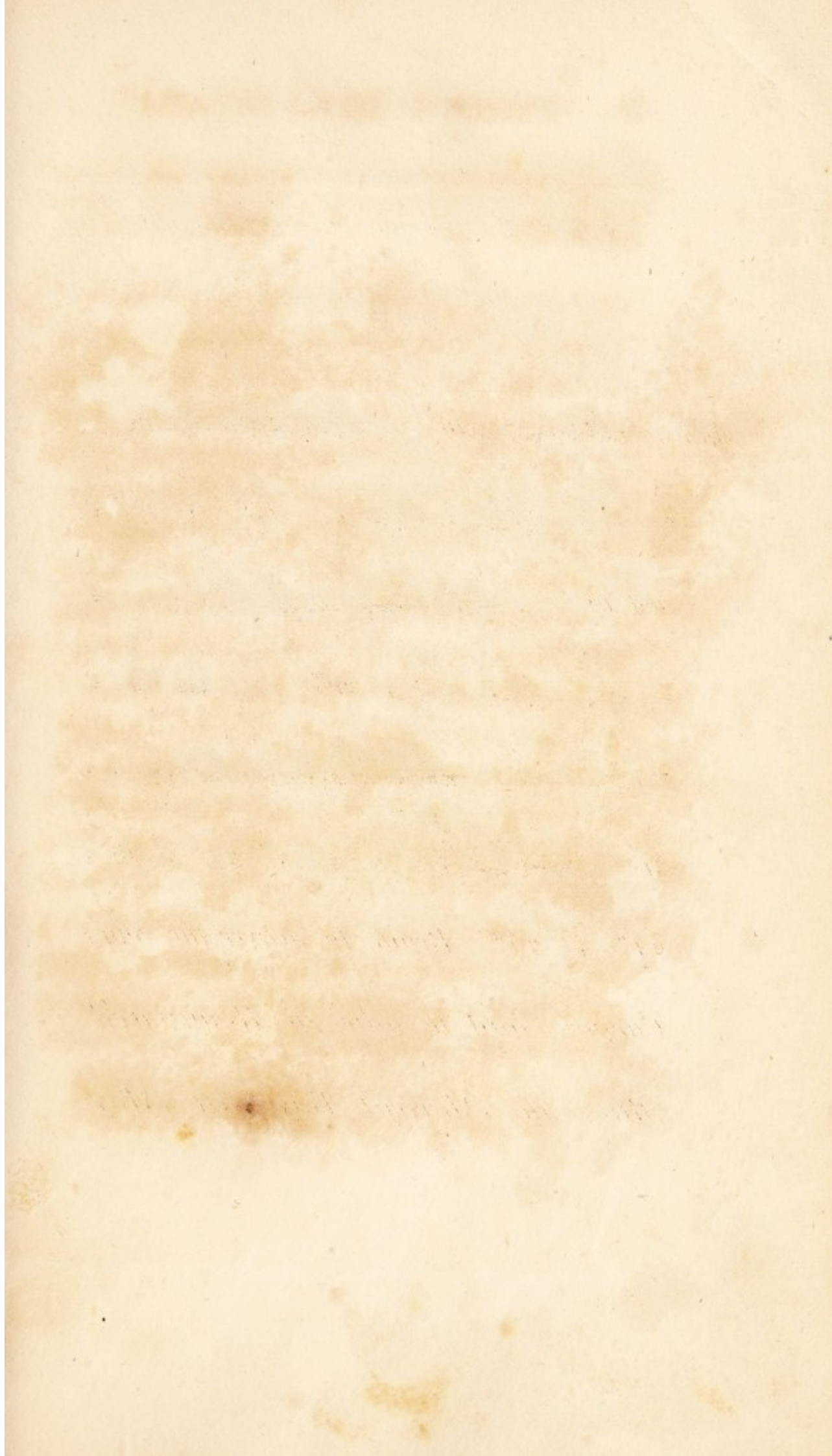
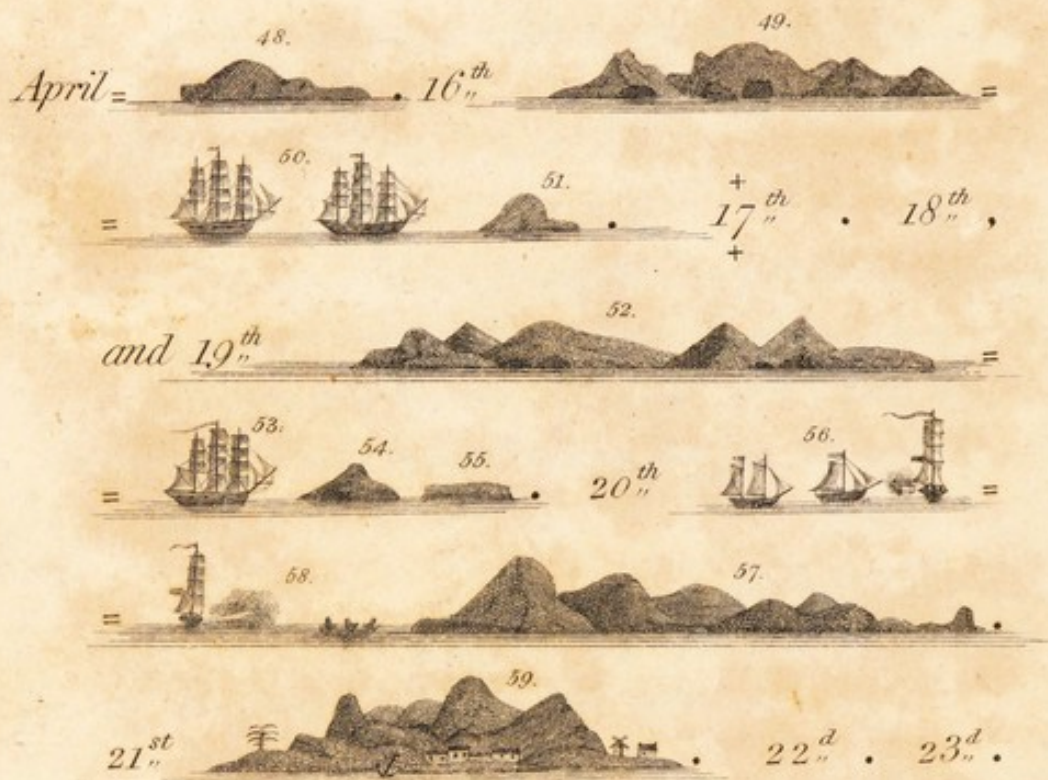


Plate 5th



24th . 25th *Begin to deliver the Ship's*
Cargo; and to take in Homeward
ditto, in Morant Bay till May

APRIL]

Santa Cruz...Beique, or Boriquen.

[1814.

is not far distant. It lies in long. $63^{\circ} 17'$ W. and lat. $17^{\circ} 39'$ N.

Fig. 47.

SANTA CRUZ is a long narrow island, about 25 miles in length, with a chain of mountains running along the centre from E. to W. Its chief produce is sugar and cotton. It lies in long. $64^{\circ} 53'$ W. and lat. $17^{\circ} 49'$ N. Accounts are kept in rixdollars, or piastres, of eight shillings, or bits, or 48 stivers; likewise in dollars, of 10 dimes, or 100 cents, as in America.

Fig. 48.

The island of BEIQUE, or BORIQUEN, from a distant view, seems to rise on the W. with a promontary out of the sea, from whence, a short way E. from the extremity, a mountain ascends, which after extending along one half of the island, it again descends, and the surface of the other part appears almost flat. This island is situated not far from the S. E. point of Porto-Rico, in the same latitude.

APRIL]

Porto Rico...Two strange sails...Mona.

[1814.

Fig. 49.

PORTO RICO is the fourth island, in point of size, in the West Indies. It is 100 miles long, and 40 broad. The country is diversified with mountains and vallies, and is extremely fertile. It produces sugar, rum, ginger, corn, fruits, and a little gold. The salubrity of the atmosphere varies with the seasons, being always unhealthy in rainy weather. Accounts are kept in dollars of 8 reals; being nearly equal to 4s. 3½d. Spanish weights and measures are used here. The capital, which bears the name of the island, stands on a peninsula on the north side, forming a good harbour, and is strongly fortified. It lies in long. 67° 0' W. and lat. 18° 29' N.

Fig. 50.

On the 16th, whilst running along Porto Rico, we observed two strange sails come out from the rocky islets, with which it abounds. None of them, however, came near us.

Fig. 51.

Same night, passed MONA, a small conical island, situated between Porto Rico and St. Domingo.

APRIL.] *A strange sail...St. Domingo, or Hispaniola.* [1814.

Fig. 52.

We got sight of St. Domingo on the 17th, which island we continued to coast along all that, and the following day.

Fig. 53.

Saw a strange sail ; but she kept off like the others.

ST. DOMINGO, or HISPANIOLA, is the richest island in the West Indies, and is only surpassed in size by Cuba ; being almost 400 miles long, and 150 broad. The surface of the island is covered with mountains and vallies, plains, woods, and rivers. The soil is remarkably fertile, producing sugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco, maize, hides, rum, molasses, coffee, and dye stuffs, &c. It has also some mines of gold, talc, and crystal. Accounts are kept in dollars of 10 dimes, or 100 cents, as in the United States of America. The dollar is valued at 4s. 6d. sterling.

St. Domingo, the capital, is situated on a large navigable river. It has an excellent harbour and a superb

APRIL] *History of St. Domingo...Cruelty of the Spaniards.* [1814.

cathedral, which, with the town, was built by the Spaniards, who discovered the island. The climate is unhealthy, and proves fatal to numbers of Europeans on their first arrival. As this island is daily becoming more interesting, I shall briefly relate some of the most striking epochs in its history.

St. Domingo was discovered by Columbus in 1492, who changed its original name of Hayti to that of Hispaniola, which it now bears. The inhabitants were of an inoffensive disposition, and received the Spaniards with great hospitality. But who can read without horror, the demoniac ingratitude and cruelty, with which these detestable people repaid the amity of these innocent and benevolent blacks? In a short time they wrested their property from their hands, and massacred their persons by every mode of torture that tyranny could suggest. Indeed to such an extent did they carry their sanguinary proceedings, that before the expiry of sixty years from their first landing, out of 2,000,000 of natives, there were not 200 left in existence; and these probably shared a similar fate; for these monsters, who disgraced the form of man, were

APRIL]*Changes in the government.*[1814.

in the practice of murdering the old blacks, and supplanting them with young and vigorous slaves from Guinea*. In 1697, the Spaniards ceded over the N. W. part of it to the French. After the revolution in France, a war broke out between the patriots and royalists of this island, and in 1791, to add to the tumult that already filled the country, an insurrection took place amongst the negroes, when such a scene of bloodshed commenced, that even the devastation of the Spaniards did not exceed it. In 1796, while this internal broil still continued, Spain ceded over the whole island to France. The British were then called in to assist the French royalists in putting down the *patriotic* party. They took possession of several places; but were obliged to abandon this project in 1798, both on account of the strength of the insurgents and the ravages of the yellow fever, which, at this time, raged with great fury. The blacks having now gained the ascendancy, formed a republic, and set Toussaint at its head. The French again, in 1802, sent out a large fleet, with 25,000 soldiers, under the command of General

* Note XI.

APRIL.] *Le Clerc's expedition...Present Emperor.* [1814.

Le Clerc (of infamous memory) to place the island once more under their subjection. Their arms at first proved victorious, and Toussaint, with the black chiefs, Christophe and Dessalines, were compelled to submit. Toussaint was promised their clemency and favour; but, on delivering himself up, to complete their perfidy, he was sent in irons to France, where he perished in prison.* The other chiefs fled for safety; but the negroes, indignant at the base conduct of the French, rose in a mass, and attacked the enemy with such impetuosity, as to drive them out of the island. Dessalines succeeded Toussaint, and caused himself to be proclaimed Jacques the First, Emperor of Hayti. This chief, however, did not enjoy his supremacy long; for, being of a tyrannical disposition, he fell a sacrifice to a conspiracy formed by his principal officers in 1806, and Christophe, the present emperor, who in his late short address to the people of Hayti, on the subject of the French embassy, has proved himself so worthy of the sacred trust, of being made the guardian of their lives and liberties, was raised to the government.†

* Note XII.

† Note XIII.

APRIL] *St. Dom. independent kingdom...Altevalle...Beata.* [1814.

For some years past, St. Domingo has been an independent kingdom, and every philanthropic heart must behold with pleasure the rapid advances, these sable children of nature, are making in arts, sciences, and civilization.

The island of St. Domingo lies between long. $68^{\circ} 30'$ and $75^{\circ} 0'$ W. and lat. $17^{\circ} 30'$ and $20^{\circ} 30'$ N. There are a number of small islands appertaining to it, of which we saw Altevalle and Beata.

Fig. 54.

ALTEVALLE is a conical rock, partly covered with grass, and abounding with wild fowl.

Fig. 55.

BEATA is a small flat islet, or rock, situated off Cape Beata in St. Domingo.

On the 19th we passed Cape Tiburon, which is the westernmost point in St. Domingo, and 68 miles E. of Jamaica.

APRIL]

Approach to Jamaica...Droggers.

[1814.]

Fig. 56.

On the 20th at noon we made Jamaica, but the weather being unfavourable we did not reach it till about sunset.

Fig. 57.

On approaching the island we saw several droggers, at which we fired a gun, and brought two of them to. One of them was manned with negroes, who I suppose took us for a privateer; for, upon our firing, he showed Spanish colours, and the person we supposed to be the master threw his straw hat on the deck, with every gestulation of despair; and, indeed, we were not unlike what poor Mungo conjectured; for there were upwards of fifty of us on the fore-castle round the captain, when he hailed him; but upon informing us he was bound to Cuba, and answering a few trivial questions, we allowed him to proceed. After doubling Morant Point, we took a black pilot aboard to conduct us into Morant Bay,

Fig. 58.

off which place we arrived at 8 P. M. when several boats

APRIL.]

Passage described...Trade-winds.

[1814.]

came aboard; but the land-breeze having set in, the captain thought it more advisable to stand off and on the shore till next morning; when

Fig. 59.

we got into the Bay, and came to an anchor about 10 A. M. ten weeks and two days after leaving Leith Roads.

The weather during the passage was moderate, as we only experienced a few squalls going across the Bay of Biscay. Nothing can be more delightful than running down before the trade-winds. As far as the encircling horizon extends, a plain of the most vivid blue meets the eye, whilst the celestial canopy is decorated with silvery clouds of a variety of forms, unknown in the less genial climates of the universe; and the orient beauties of the sun is beyond the art of delineation to paint, or the powers of uninspiration to describe. At his rising

What boundless tides of splendour o'er the sky's
O'erflowing brightness, stream their golden rays!
Heaven's azure kindles with the varying dyes,
Reflects the glory, and returns the blaze.

W. THOMSON.

APRIL]*A night scene in the tropical regions.*[1814.

Nor is the grandeur of his setting less sublime; for while he is withdrawing from our hemisphere to illuminate our antipodes,

A streak of gold the sea and sky divides:
The purple clouds their amber linings show,
And, edged with flame, rolls every wave below. GAY.

Nor must I forget the refulgent luminaries of night, whose glittering orbs are reflected from the ocean in millions of sparkling lustres! These are the beauties that excite the studious to a contemplation of the charms and wonders of nature, and to a conception of the Omnipotency of Him, who formed whatever exists.

When we were in the tropical climate, I frequently came on deck during the middle watch of the night, when all was

“Still as the lonely mansions of the dead;”

nought being heard but the rippling of the waters as the ship glided over their surface. I usually seated myself on the taffarel, and, leaning over the rail, viewed the vortex of fire-sparkled foam that rose in the wake of the vessel, or contemplated the lightning, that illuminated the

APRIL.] *Amusements of the passengers, &c.* [1814.

atmosphere in a number of playful forms. Now the forked flash, darting down with a vivid glare, would leave all around in darkness, and stun the overpowered sight for a space; then the pale broad sheet, illuminating the horizon, displayed the intervening clouds in a variety of shapes, whose sombre shades formed a striking contrast to the gilded curtain behind. All was grand and awful in the scene; and all proclaimed themselves to be the work of an Omnipotent God!*

During the day, while the more thoughtful passengers are enjoying themselves in this manner or with a book, the volatile are amusing themselves in a variety of forms more congenial to their taste,—some are fishing,—some gaming,—some enjoying themselves in conversation, or singing over a glass of grog. In the interim, the crew are employed in repairing the rigging and sails, spinning rope yarns, plaiting sennet, teasing oakum, painting the ship, &c.

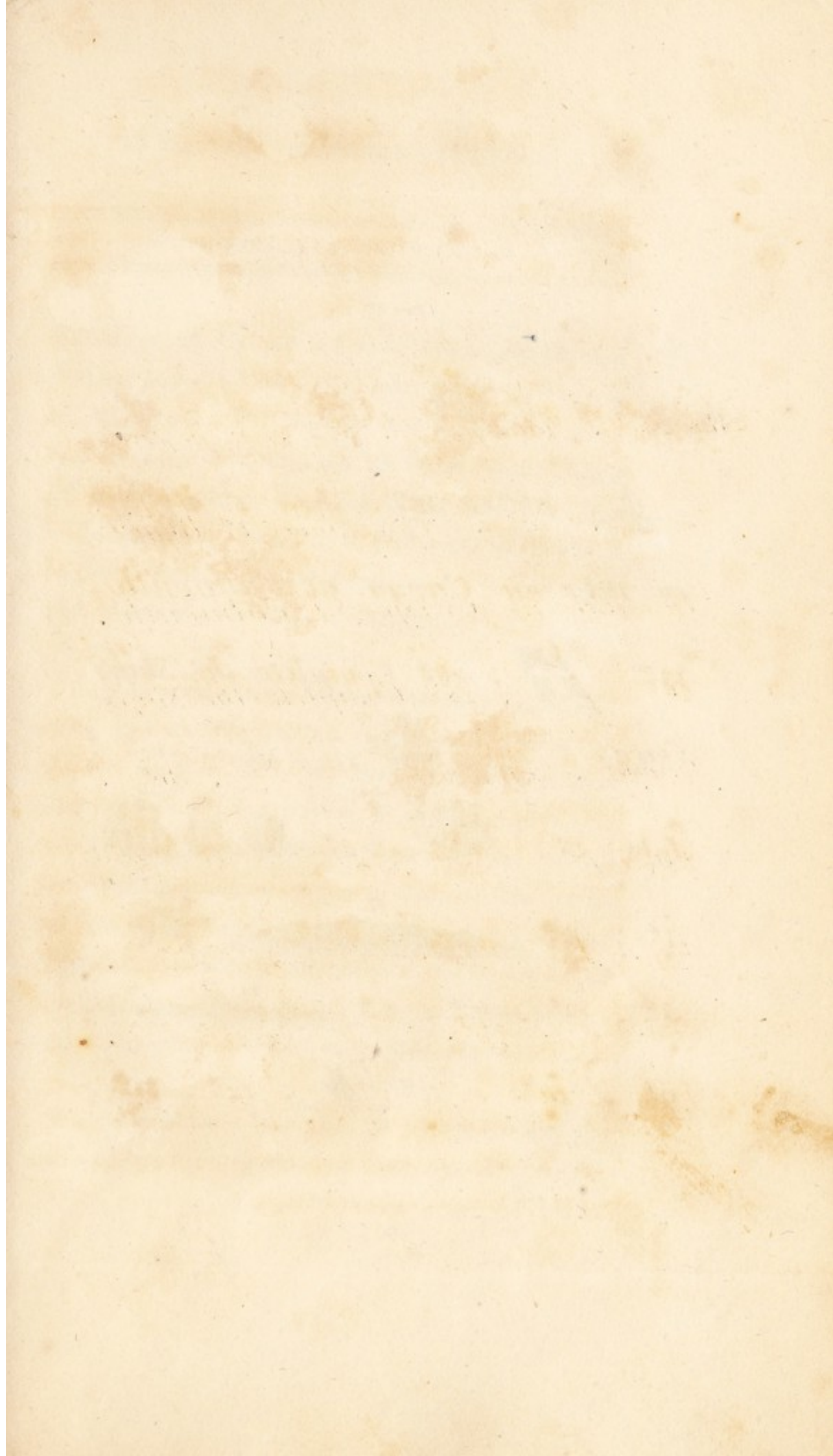
On board of merchant-ships at sea, the crew every night are divided into two watches, called the starboard

* Note XIV.


APRIL] *Method of regulating the watches on board of ship.* [1814.

watch and the larboard watch, which relieve each other every four hours; that is: if the starboard watch turn in at 8 P. M. they are turned out at 12 P. M. by the larboard watch, who then go to sleep. At 4 A. M. the larboard watch are turned out in their turn, and the starboard watch again go to rest till 7½ A. M. when they are called up for the day. Every one on board then goes to breakfast, which being finished by 8 o'clock, the crew go to work. At 12 o'clock, all hands are called to dinner, after which they resume their several occupations till 4 P. M. when the decks are cleared up and washed. At 6 P. M. all go to sup, or tea (if they have any), which being concluded, those who have the first watch for the night retire till 8 P. M. when the watch is set on. Between the hours of 4 and 8 in the afternoon there are two day watches; each of which is only 2 hours long. The intention of this watch is, to change the turn of those who watch by night, so that each watch may have four hours sleep one night, and eight the other, alternately.

But, to return from my digression, being now anchored in Morant Bay, we began to discharge our outward, and take in our homeward, bound cargo.



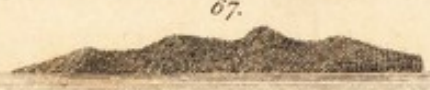

May 25th . 26th  27th . 28th . 29th =


=  30th . 31st . June 1st Begin


to take in Cargo, at Falmouth.

13th  28th Complete the Ship's
Cargo . 29th   30th .

July 1st  2^d   .

3^d . 4th   .

5th . 6th . 7th . 8th  .

9th . 10th . 11th  12th . 13th =

MAY] *Morant Bay described...Sail for Falmouth.* [1814.

MORANT BAY is merely a small village, named after the Bay, and at the bottom of which it lies. It is situated in the parish of St. Thomas in the E., and lies about 30 miles E. of Kingston, and 25 W. of Morant Point; and the blue mountains rise a short way behind it. The bay is capable of containing a good many ships, and is very much frequented. After getting on board as much produce as was ready for us in this quarter,

Fig. 61.

we weighed anchor on the 26th of May, about sunset, and set sail for Falmouth, which is on the north side of the island, to complete our cargo. As the land-breeze had set in when we came out of the bay, by the morning we were wafted eastward as far as Morant Point, which we doubled just before the sea-breeze began to blow, we then continued our course, and got to westward as far as Puerto Maria that day, and, on the following night, arrived off Falmouth; but as it is impossible to get into that harbour except during the sea-breeze, we stood off and on all night.

On the morning of the 29th, we got into the harbour, and in a short time the ship was safely moored.

MAY] *Falmouth described...Presence of mind in a lady.* [1814.

FALMOUTH is situated in the parish of Trelawney, and county of Cornwall, and stands on the west side of Martha Brae harbour, on a peninsulated point, being surrounded on two sides by the sea, and on the other almost separated from the main-land by a marsh. On the extremity of the point is a small fort, built as a check to the American privateers, which sometimes came close in with the shore, and captured the canoes or droggers on the outside of the harbour, or landed their men, and committed depredations in the vicinity of the town. Appertaining to the fort there are barracks and a magazine, into which ships deposit their powder, on entering the port, to prevent accidents.

Some years ago Falmouth caught fire in the night, and most of the houses being of wood, the whole town was soon in conflagration*. A white lady, who had escaped from her house in the midst of the alarm, with nothing on but her chemise, ran in that state, to the astonishment of every one, several miles into the country; nor would she be persuaded to stop, or return, until satisfied that the fire was totally extinguished. On being interrogated by several of her acquaintance on her motive for this singular

* Note XV.

MAY]*Falmouth Bay.*[1814.

behaviour, she answered :--That as she expected the fire would reach the powder magazine, she wished to be out of the way before it blew up! Which, indeed, was a caution that escaped the memories of most of the inhabitants at the time.

As the town is nearly surrounded by water, so is the bay, or harbour, almost encompassed by land. Round three of the sides (on which stands Falmouth, the villages of Martha Brae and the Rock,) the most beautiful trees descend almost to the edge of the water: a ridge of rocks extends across the fourth side, which looks to the sea, leaving an opening in the centre barely sufficient for a ship to pass through. The interior of the bay is capacious; and though vast numbers of ships load here annually, and the entrance so difficult, very few accidents occur. This is, indeed, a charming bay, and to add to the beauty of the scene, the water, before the sea-breeze sets in to ruffle the surface, is of such a diaphanous appearance, that the anchors, rocks, sand, and shells, are clearly observed at the bottom, whilst the fishes are seen to sport in shoals under the ship's keel.

JUNE] *Rejoicings on account of peace...Sail from Falmouth.* [1814.

Whilst we lay here there were two days of public rejoicing. The one being the anniversary of his majesty's birth day, and the other in consequence of a man-of-war schooner coming in, on

Fig. 62.

the 13th June, with the news of peace with France. To celebrate this event the military on shore fired a feu-de-joie, and the shipping hoisted all their flags. At night the man-of-war fired some brilliant sky-rockets, which went to such a distance as to astonish and confound our black cook, and made him break out into the most ludicrous exclamations; and no wonder, for they actually seemed to loose themselves amongst the stars.

Having completed our cargo on the 28th, we unmoored during the night,

Fig. 63.

and got out of Falmouth harbour before the sea-breeze set in next morning, and about noon

Fig. 64.

came to anchor in Montego Bay, where the ships on the

JULY]

Montego Bay...Sail for Negril Point.

[1814.

N. side of the island were assembling previous to joining the convoy.

MONTIGO BAY is a long town, stretching round a large bay of the same name, with a pleasant hill extending behind it. This place is considered the most delightful seaport in Jamaica. It lies in the same county as Falmouth, and exceeds the latter both in population and extent. The bay has an open entrance from the sea; but it is difficult to come to an anchor in it unless well acquainted with the ground, on account of the unevenness of the bottom; as, at one place, you may find soundings at thirty fathoms, and, fifty or sixty yards distant, find none at eighty. There have been instances of ships almost running ashore after their anchors were gone, on account of letting go in a wrong place, and the anchor finding no bottom to hold by.

Fig. 65.

We left Montego bay on the 1st of July, in company with a man-of-war and about 40 merchantmen, for Negril Point, which was the general rendezvous, to join the convoy.

JULY] *Join convoy...Jamaica, Discovery of, &c.* [1814.

Fig. 66.

On the afternoon of the 2nd, we came up with the convoy a few hours after they had sailed from Negril Point, when the captain went aboard of the Commodore, and received instructions, and we proceeded with the fleet. Being now once more fairly at sea, I shall return to give some general particulars of the island which we so lately left.

JAMAICA, which is the most valuable colony in the West Indies belonging to the English, and the third in extent of all those islands, being 160 miles long and 60 broad, was discovered by Columbus on the 3d of May, 1494, and captured by the English in 1655, in whose possession it has ever since remained. This island has a beautiful appearance from the sea. The ground rises gradually from the water's edge into little hills, covered with the most delicate verdure, and separated from each other by vallies filled with delightful groves, through the centre of which a stream generally winds along. Behind these acclivities a vast chain of mountains arises, whose dark shady woods form an exquisite contrast to the soft tint of the foreground. These mountains extend

JULY] *Blue Mountains...Subdivisions of the island.* [1814.

along the whole length of the island, separating the N. from the S. side, which differ greatly from each other both in appearance and climate. Of these heights, the Blue Mountains, which are situated at the E. end of the range, are the highest. Besides the pleasant effect arising from the variety of hues and forms which meet the sight, the beauty of the scenery is further augmented by the frequent appearance of a cascade, tumbling precipitately from mountain to rock till it is lost in the valley below. Nor is it the optical organs alone that are gratified here; for the harmonious notes of the feathery tribe salute the ear with melody, and the palate is treated with fruits of the most delicious flavour.

This island is divided into 3 counties, which are situated and subdivided as follows: Surry lies in the E. end, and contains 7 parishes; Middlesex lies in the middle, and contains 8 parishes; and Cornwall lies in the W. end, and contains 5 parishes. These 20 parishes are laid out into numerous sugar estates and other settlements. The produce of the island, for exportation, is sugar, rum, coffee, ginger, indigo, pimenta, cotton, molasses, arrow-root, log-

JULY]

Its produce...Sugar-making described.

[1814.

wood, fustic, mahogany, hides, &c. Amongst the fruits, which grow in abundance, are oranges, lemons, limes, grapes, figs, shaddocks, citrons, pomegranates, mammees, tamarinds, sweet-sops, pine-apples, papaws, star-apples, prickly-pears, melons, pompions, plantains, cocoas, cocoa nuts, cassia nuts, yams, &c. There are also cinnamon, cedar, ebony, and lignum-vitæ trees.

I shall conclude this list of the vegetable productions, with a short account of the manner in which sugar is made. The first process the cane goes through after being cut down, is grinding, which is performed in a mill, turned either by wind or water ; the latter of which is preferable, both on account of its superior strength, and the regularity with which it can be carried on. These mills consist of three iron-plated cylinders, or rollers, placed close to each other, in a perpendicular position ; the middle one, to which the moving power is applied, turns the other two by means of cogs. From the bottom of these rollers, about three feet from the floor, a wooden bench projects forward, at which a negro, called the *feeder*, stands and receives the canes, with which he feeds them. The rollers, in revolving,

JULY]

Process of sugar-making continued.

[1814.

draw in the canes between the first and middle one, round the back of which they are turned by a hollow frame-work, and returned through between it and the third one almost in a state of powder, and squeezed completely dry; this is called *trash*, and is passed through a trap door to the cockpit, from whence it is carried by negro-women and girls (termed *green-trash carriers*,) to the trash-houses, and from these houses afterwards removed by another gang, (called *dry-trash carriers*,) who supply the boiling-house fires with dry trash for fuel. The cane juice is received into a leaden bed under the rollers, and thence is conveyed through a drainer into another called the Receiver. From the receiver the liquor runs along a wooden gutter into the boiling-house, where it is received into one of the pans or clarifiers. When the clarifiers, of which there are generally three, are placed in the middle of the house, there is a set of three boilers and a teachy, with three or four coolers in each side, which is called a double boiling-house, as in the single one the clarifiers are placed at one end and the teachy at the other, with three boilers between them, and, consequently, can only boil half the quantity of liquor in the same time as the other. As soon as the

JULY]

Process of sugar-making continued.

[1814.

clarifier is filled with liquor from the receiver, and the fire applied, the *temper*, which is alkali, or lime, is stirred into it. This is done in order to neutralize the superabundant acid, to get rid of which is the great desideratum in sugar-making. The heat is suffered to increase till it nearly rises to the heat of boiling water; but the liquor must not be allowed to boil. When the scum begins to rise, and break into blisters, which generally appears in about forty minutes, the damper is applied, and the fire extinguished. The liquor is now drawn off, by means of a cock at the bottom of the clarifier, and runs into a leaden gutter, which conveys it to the first, or evaporating copper, it is then suffered to boil, and the scum, as it rises, is continually taken off by large scummers, till the liquor becomes finer and thicker. It is then ladled into the second copper, where the same process is continued; after the liquor has been further reduced by evaporation and scumming it is ladled into the third copper, and after undergoing the same in the third copper, it is then ladled into the teachy: in this copper it is called Syrup; being by this time of a thick substance: after going through another evaporation till it is supposed to be boiled enough, which is known by

JULY]

Process of sugar-making continued.

[1814.

the appearance of the grain on the back of the ladle, or by taking up a small quantity of the liquor between the forefinger and thumb, and, as the heat diminishes, drawing the liquor into a thread, by extending the forefinger, when, if the thread snaps about a quarter of an inch long, the sugar is properly boiled. It is then ladled into the cooler, which is a shallow wooden vessel, about six feet long and four feet wide. From the cooler the sugar is taken to the curing-house, where it is potted, or put into the hogsheads.

The *curing-house* is a long building, the floor of which consists of strong beams, without boarding, on which the hogsheads are placed. Each hogshead has five holes bored in its bottom, and through each of the holes the stalk of a plantain leaf is thrust, which is kept upright by being made fast to a cross piece of wood that is laid over the hogshead. Into these hogsheads the mass from the cooler is put, and the molasses drain through the spungy stalk into a cistern below the beams. The sides of this cistern are sloped and lined with boards, from whence, when the molasses have accumulated, it is removed for

JULY]

Rum distillation.

[1814.

distillation into rum. After the sugar has stood here a few weeks, and become dry and fair, it is said to be cured. The hogsheads are then headed up, and shipped for Britain, or elsewhere.

For the information of the curious, I shall also briefly notice the distillation of rum. The house in which this is carried on, is called the still-house, and is built of stone. It contains the following apparatus: Two copper stills, a larger and a smaller, with pewter worms, proportionable to them; one or two tanks, or cisterns, for holding the water, in which the worms are immersed; one cistern for containing the dunder or lees; another for scummings from the boiling-house; twelve fermenting vats, made of firm-planked wood, and fixed in the ground; pumps, for pumping up the dunder and liquor from the cisterns, and several large vessels for containing the spirit when distilled.

The ingredients used in the process of distillation are, dunder, molasses, scummings, and water, which, in Jamaica, are usually compounded in the following proportions:

JULY] *Animals in Jamaica...The lizard species.* [1814.

Dunder, or Lees.....	50 galls.
Sweets, 12 per cent. { Molasses.....6 galls. }	42 galls.
{ Scummings, equal to 6 } 36 galls. }	
{ galls. more molasses }	
Water.....	8 galls.
	<hr/> 100 galls.

When there is a greater quantity of scummings, and less molasses, less dunder is requisite, and *vice versa*. This mixture ought to produce in the proportion of one gallon of *low wine* to four, or one thousand gallons should make 250 gallons of the latter. When the low wines are obtained from the above mixture, after being properly mixed and fermented by means of the larger still, they are made to undergo, by means of the smallest, a second distillation, which completes the process of bringing the spirit to *Jamaica proof*. The proportion of rum has been estimated as three to four, but perhaps two to three comes nigher the truth.

I shall now proceed to notice the animated productions of this island. These consist of wild boars, monkeys, snakes, alligators, lizards, &c. Of these I shall only mention the lizard, as being the most familiar and best

JULY]

Aerial and insectile tribes.

[1814.

known. This class is composed of a great variety of species, descending from the crocodile to the newt; the last of which links them with insects, and the first with quadrupeds. Their colours are various as their kinds, and some of them beautiful; but the beauty of the skin is obliterated by the hideous aspect of the animal it covers. They have all four short legs, the foremost resembling the arms and hands of a human being. Some of them have a ridged spine extending along their back and their tail, which is as thick as their body at the root, and generally tapers away into a small point. Some have teeth, and others none; some are venomous, and others not: some of the latter are ate as a medicine in different diseases. Their common food is insects, fruits, and vegetables, and they are reckoned amphibious. Those that usually frequent the houses in Jamaica are from four to fourteen inches in length.

From these animals I shall pass on to take notice of a few of the aerial tribes and insectile animalcule which inhabit the island. Of the first, among which there are carrion vultures, parrots, paroquets, ground-doves, hum-

JULY]

The Humming bird.

[1814.

ming birds, &c., I shall only describe the last. The humming bird is the smallest and most beautiful of the feathered race. This species consists of several varieties, the largest being about half the size of a common wren, from which they gradually decrease to that of the humble bee. The plumage of the smallest humming bird, which is by far the prettiest, is of a blueish green, richly tinged with gold, resembling the hues of the eye in a peacock's feather. It has a small crest on its head, of a golden appearance, and its bill and eyes are of a jet black. Their nests, which are nearly the shape and size of the half of a hen's egg, are situated on the twig of an orange or tamarind tree; they are lined with cotton, to exclude the cold underneath, and are covered with a leaf, which serves as an awning to protect them from the sun and rain. The whole nest is of exquisite workmanship. In these little dwellings they lay their eggs, which have the appearance of a small pearl, and are about the size of a pea. The largest species have jet eyes, and bills the same as the minuter brood; but in the beauty of their plumage are far inferior. As all the species subsist on the sweets of flowers, and blossoms of fruit, they are furnished with a

JULY]

The Scorpion.

[1814.

small forky tongue for the purpose of extracting their honied meals.

Among the insect species, the most curious are scorpions, centipedes, dragon-flies, fire-flies, moschettos, ants, and jiggers.

The Scorpion is one of the largest of the insect tribe.

Fig. 122.

It somewhat resembles the lobster in shape. The head, in which four eyes are placed, seems jointed to the breast. The mouth is divided and furnished with two jaws, the undermost of which, being divided into two, serves for teeth, with which it breaks its food, and thrusts it into its mouth. On each side of the head are two arms, each composed of four joints; the last of which is large, and formed in the manner of a lobster's claw, having two strong nippers at the extremity. Below the breast there are eight legs, each consisting of six joints, each of the two hindmost having two crooked claws. The body, which is of an oval form, is composed of seven rings, from thence is continued a tail of six globular joints; the end of which is armed

JULY] *Cure for the bite of the Scorpion...The Centipede.* [1814.

with a crooked sting. Numbers of these animals were brought on board whilst we lay at Falmouth, among the logwood; having taken refuge, during the damp weather, in the holes of the wood, from which they sallied forth, when it became dry, in the ship, and frequently stung some of the crew. When this occurred we applied a little rum, in which we had drowned several scorpions, to the wound, and in a short time both the swelling and pain abated. They are remarkably ferocious, and will sting themselves with rage if they cannot reach or injure their adversary. Those which I saw were from two to four inches long, and of a yellowish brown colour, doted with yellow spots.

Fig. 125.

The Centipede, or Scolopendra, consists of a great many joints, and each joint has a leg on each side, from the number of which they are called centipedes. They have no eyes; but they have two feelers on the head, with which they grope their way. They are of a blunt rounded form at both extremities, one of which is the head,

JULY]

The Dragon and Fire-Flies.

[1814.

and from the other a large sting ejects out, as dangerous as that of the scorpion. They are from four inches to one foot long, and of a light green colour.

Fig. 123.

The Dragon Fly, or Libella, has a long body, divided into eleven rings, the colour of which is most beautiful; being either green, blue, crimson, scarlet, yellow, white, or a mixture of all these together. The eyes are large, horny, and transparent, and their wings, of which they have four, are of a shining silvery appearance. There are several kinds, and the largest sort are about three inches long.

The Fire-fly is the male of the Glow-worm. Its wings are cased the same as the beetle's. It is about half an inch long, the body slender, and of a light yellowish brown colour. They have a beautiful appearance in the dark, and to the imagination of one who has never seen them before, they appear to be the sparklings emitted from a fire of wood, and make him dread lest the bushes amongst which they sport should catch fire. So brilliant is the light emitted by them, that it is said to be pos-

JULY]*The Moschetto.*[1814.

sible to read from the lustre they shed around them when a number is placed under a glass. They are very harmless.

The Moschetto, which is a species of gnat, and the most troublesome, as well as the most numerous insect in the West Indies, is about one eighth of an inch long, of a dark colour, and has four wings. The stings, which are placed in a sheath under the throat, are remarkably fine and sharp, and can be darted out or drawn in to this case at pleasure. Although the incision made by the moschetto is small, yet from the number they make, and the vicinity of the stings to each other, they generally run together, and form wounds that will admit the end of the finger. While we lay in Jamaica, there was scarcely one of the crew who had not his legs severely ulcerated by the bites of these insects; and as I have generally a share of any thing in that way, I was rendered lame upwards of a month. To prevent their intrusions, the people on shore have thin gauze curtains, that fall down to the floor, and are closed all around.

JULY] *The Ant...The Jigger—how to prevent its intrusion.* [1814.

Fig. 124.

The Ant is next to the moschetto for its pestiferous qualities and numerous breed, of which there are several different species and colours. There is a small kind, called *blasts*, which will destroy the whole canes on a piece in a short time. Those that came on board the ship were of the same form as the European ants, of a glossy black colour, and about the tenth of an inch long. I have heard of them eating out childrens' eyes! but of the authenticity of this I am rather dubious; as I have had my eyes swelled all round with their stings, without the pupil being in the least affected by them.

The Jigger, (for absurd as the name is, I know it by no other,) is of the smaller species of animalcule, being more diminutive than the mite. This minute animal eats its way into the toes; and it is generally under the nail of the toe where it propagates its young. Though neither stockings nor shoes can keep it out, yet people who have their feet covered, are not so liable to be attacked as those who go barefooted; for, indeed, in the latter case, it is almost impossible to avoid it. When it enters the toe,

JULY] *Motives for contentment with our own climate.* [1814.

it causes a violent itching, and appears in the form of a small black speck, which penetrates deeper into the flesh the longer it is suffered to remain. If not taken out immediately, it begins to form an ovarious bag, about the size of a pea, when the operation of removal becomes not only painful, but dangerous; for, if you break this membranous cell in extracting it, you must then cut the adhesive flesh all round the bag out along with it, or run the risk of your whole foot, or even your leg, being reduced to a state of suppuration, of which case numerous instances have occurred. On board of our ship, a boy was in such a state, through inattention at first, that all the toes on one of his feet were reduced to a mass of purulent matter, but as he left the ship at this period, I cannot state to what length the effects of his negligence extended. The most efficacious and simple way of preventing the bad effects of the jigger, is, by picking it out whenever the itching begins with a penknife, a needle, or any sharp pointed instrument.

Since these are the attendants on a tropical climate, let us not repine at the less genial atmosphere of our own.

JULY]

Mode of procuring the Conch shell.

[1814.

For if we are not favoured with the luxuries that spring in exuberance under the zone, we are also exempted from the plagues that are nurtured by a vertical sun; and ought rather to be happy, that we are placed in a clime, where we enjoy the influence of the luminary of day, without being scorched by his beams.

Liberal, not lavish, is kind Nature's hand;
 Nor was perfection made for man below;
 Yet all her schemes with nicest art are plann'd,
 Good counteracting ill, and gladness woe. BEATTIE.

The rivers in Jamaica are no less abundant than the mountains and vallies; for they yield plenty of fish of various kinds; and the sea, besides producing abundance of these species, also abounds with turtles, and shells, of the most beautiful dies. Amongst the prettiest of the latter is the *conch*, which often adorns our chimney-pieces in Britain, and is procured in the following manner: Two negroes get into their canoe in the morning about sunrise, when the surface of the sea is perfectly smooth. One stands at the prow of the canoe, searching the bottom of the water with his eyes, whilst the other paddles it back.

JULY]

Inhabitants of Jamaica.

[1814.

wards and forwards. When the one on the outlook perceives a shell, which is easily distinguished by its luminous appearance, being ready stripped, he dives to the bottom, which is often more than thirty fathoms deep, and brings up the conch. He continues his researches in like manner till 10 o'clock, when the sea-breeze sets in, and prevents them from seeing the bottom, by disturbing the surface of the water into turbulent bubbles. They then go and sell their spoil, which brings them more or less according to the beauty of the shells.

Having said this much respecting the productions of Jamaica, it is now time I should say something of its inhabitants. These consist of about 30,000 whites, and 261,400 people of colour. The last are divided into the following degrees; Samboes, who are the offspring of a black and a mulatto; Mulattoes, who are of a black and a white; Quadroons, who are of a mulatto and a white; Mustees, or Quinterons, who are of a quadroon and a white; by the law, the progeny of a mustee and a white, are counted white. It appears that 250,000 of these are

JULY]

How accounts are kept.

[1814.

employed as slaves, 10,000 are freemen, and the other 1,400 are maroons. The whites are employed in the service of government, or as merchants, attornies, overseers, clerks, and book-keepers; and all who are not immediately employed under government, are formed into a militia, for which they have to purchase their own accoutrements, and attend the exercise once a month.

Accounts are kept in pounds, shillings, pence and farthings, Jamaica currency. The subdivisions of the pounds are the same as in England. The exchange with Britain is fixed at 40 per cent, and £5 sterling is equal to £7 Jamaica currency.

The following are the current coins in Jamaica :

<i>Gold</i>		<i>Currency.</i>	<i>Gold</i>		<i>Currency.</i>
Portuguese...	Joannes	£5 10 0	English...	Guinea	£1 12 6
	Half Joe	2 15 0		Half Guinea	0 16 3
	Quarter Joe	1 7 6		7 Shil. piece	0 10 10
	Moidore....	2 0 0	<i>Silver</i>		<i>Currency.</i>
	Half ditto...	1 0 0	Spanish...	Dollars...	£0 6 8
Spanish....	Doubloons	5 6 8		Half ditto...	0 3 4
	2 Pistoles...	2 13 4		Macarones	0 1 8
	Pistole.....	1 6 8		Pistreens....	0 0 10
	Half Pistole	0 13 4		Bit.....	0 0 5

JULY] *The island more healthy than formerly.* [1814.

As there are no copper coins current in Jamaica, a bit, or $\frac{1}{16}$ of a dollar, is the smallest piece they have. The weights and measures here are the same as in England.

The climate of Jamaica varies considerably, from the mountainous nature of the country. The atmosphere of the rising grounds being pure and salutary, whilst, in low situations, its insalubrity proves fatal to numbers on their first arrival. This being the case, the most certain means of preservation recommended, is the removal of the sick into a purer air, which invigorates and animates the vital system more than any medicine that can be administered by a physician; and this may be done by conveying them only a few miles to an elevated situation. Indeed, so diversified is the climate of this island, that, in some places, there is a difference of ten degrees within the extent of eight miles. But however unhealthy the island of Jamaica may be at certain periods of the year, it is now much healthier than it was several years ago. This progressive change in the climate is attributed to the gradual increase of cultivated ground; and it is possible at some future period, should the whole

JULY] *St. Jago...Kingston...Situation of the island.* [1814.

island ever be cleared of those impenetrable woods, and drained of its stagnant marshes, that Jamaica may be held up as an abode of health, as much as it was formerly dreaded for its pestiferous qualities.

The capital is St. Jago de la Vega, or Spanish town; and the principal sea-port town, is Kingston. The island is situated between long. $75^{\circ} 55'$ and $78^{\circ} 50'$ W. and lat. $17^{\circ} 30'$ and $18^{\circ} 35'$ N. On this account the climate varies very little throughout the year, and the days and nights are nearly the same length. Twilight is of short duration, and sunset is generally succeeded by lightning. It is noon there when five o'clock P. M. in Britain.

I shall now bid adieu to Jamaica, and only add, in the words of FALCONER, that, there

Creation smiles around; on every spray
The warbling birds exalt their evening lay.
The golden lime and orange there were seen,
On fragrant branches of perpetual green;
The crystal streams, that velvet meadows lave,
To the green ocean roll with chiding wave;
The glassy ocean, hush'd, forgets to roar,
But trembling, murmurs on the sandy shore.

JULY]	<i>Situation of Cuba...Re-cross the tropic.</i>	[1814.
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This island is situated at the entrance of the gulphs of Mexico and Florida, and lies between long. $74^{\circ} 35'$ and $85^{\circ} 30'$ W. and lat. $19^{\circ} 45'$ and $23^{\circ} 30'$ N. The climate varies with the different seasons of the year, and, in some seasons, its unhealthiness proves fatal to many of the inhabitants.

Fig. 76—79.

On the 15th we caught three dolphins, and on the 18th six, which, being made into chewder, afforded a fresh mess for all hands.

Fig. 80.

The same day we re-crossed the tropic of Cancer, and were carried, in a short time, by the current of the Gulph of Florida, out sight of Cuba,

Fig. 78.

which disappeared in the form of a distant hummock.

JULY]

Beautiful description of a dying Dolphin.

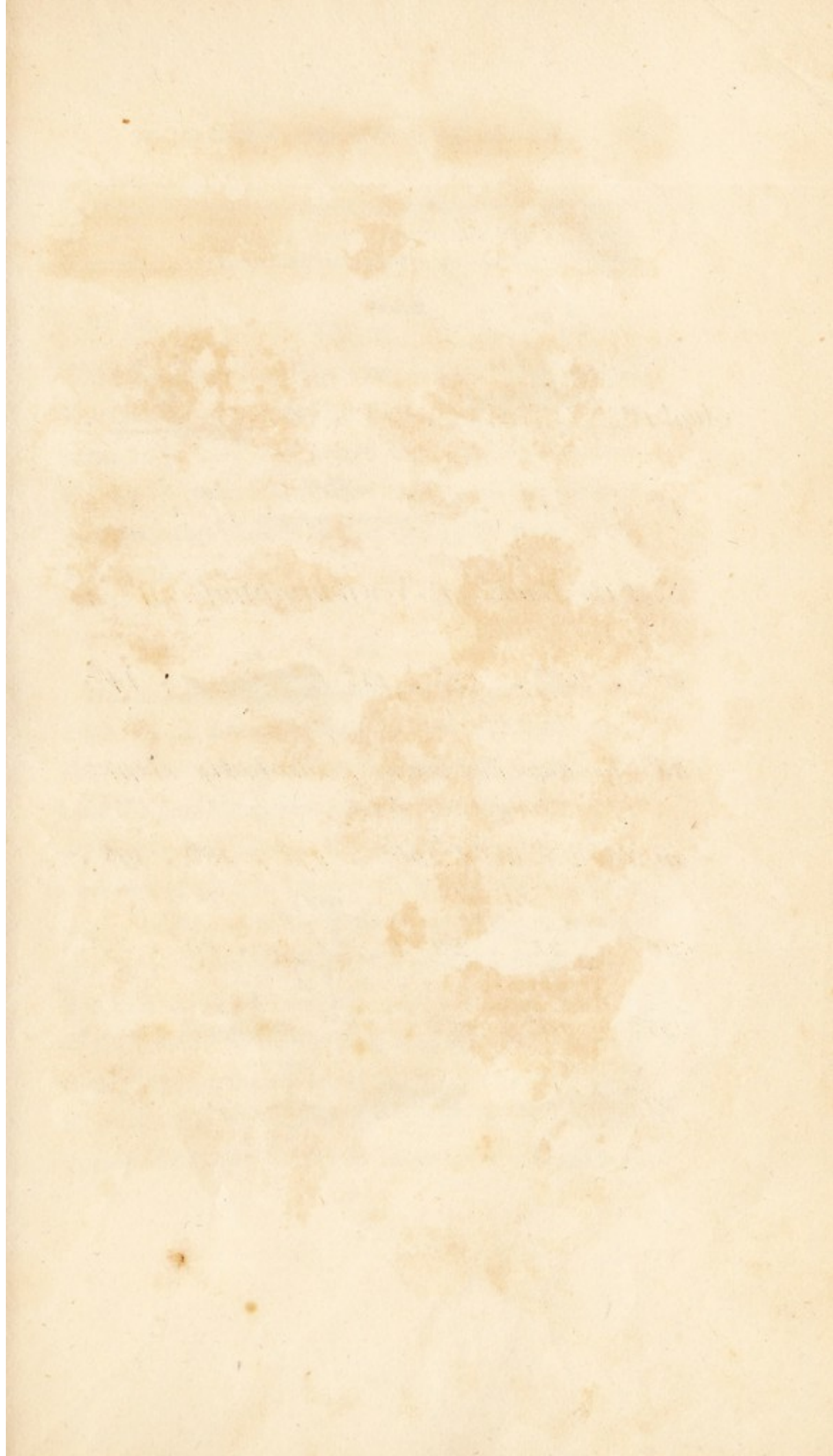
[1814.

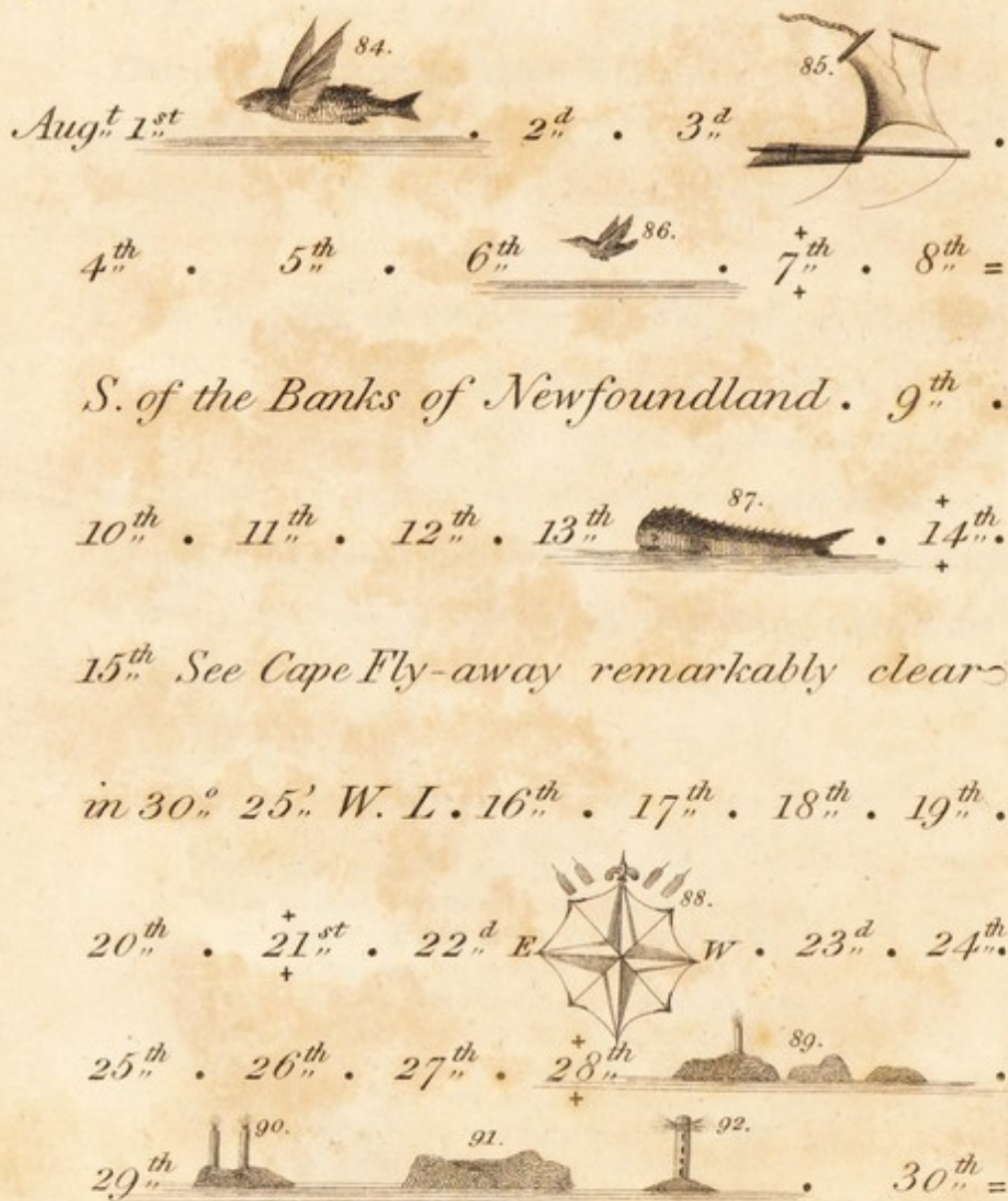
The weather was delightful when coming through the Gulph, a circumstance which does not often occur, being a place that is generally noted for boisterous weather.

Fig. 81, 82.

On the 19th we caught a dolphin, and on the 21st another. The beauties displayed by the latter in his dying agonies, surpassed any thing that I had hitherto seen, and a just idea of them cannot be better conveyed than in the following beautiful lines of FALCONER, who was himself a sailor, and had an opportunity of drawing the picture from nature.

What radiant changes strike the astonish'd sight !
What glowing hues of mingled shade and light !
Not equal beauties gild the lucid West
With parting beams all o'er, profusely drest !
Not lovelier colours paint the vernal dawn,
When orient dew imperial th' enamel'd lawn,
Than from his sides in bright suffusion flow,
That now with gold empyreal seem to glow,
Now in pellucid sapphires meet the view,
And emulate the soft celestial hue,
Now beam a flaming crimson on the eye ;
And now assume the purple's deeper dye.
But here description clouds each shining ray,
What terms of art can Nature's powers display ?





AUGUST] *A Flying-fish comes on board...Described.* [1814.

Fig. 83.

On the 31st, we saw a number of blubbery substances, resembling serpents, floating under the surface of the water. The only vital motion they appeared to possess was that of contracting themselves into a circle, and then extending their bodies, and of sinking or rising in the water at pleasure.

Fig. 84.

On the 1st of August a Flying-fish flew on board of the ship. This is a beautiful little creature, and feels remarkably soft and tender. It is six or seven inches long. The back is a pure transparent blue, the belly white, and the wings of an azure colour. The wings are large pectoral fins, composed of pinions, connected together by a membrane so very slender, as to be ruffled by the slightest compression between the fingers. They generally fly in shoals, and have much the appearance of a flock of swallows. When pursued by the dolphin, they will fly about sixty yards, touching the surface of the water with their tails: all at once they will take another spring, and so continue, dipping and flying, till they are either out of their enemy's

AUGUST] *Squalls...Bank of Newfoundland...Fishery of,* [1814.

reach, or quite exhausted by their exertions, when they become an easy prey to their voracious pursuers. Indeed, this seems to be the most unfortunate little creature in existence; for, not only the aquatic species, but also the aerial, are in perpetual league against it, and often in its endeavours to avoid both, like the individual just mentioned, it meets a more tedious, but no less certain destruction, by throwing itself within the rapacious grasp of man.

Fig. 85.

On the 3d we had several squalls, in one of which we got one of our main-topmast studding sails split, and on the 6th, we saw numbers of Stormy Petrels.

Fig. 86.

About the 8th we crossed the south extremity of the great Bank of Newfoundland. This bank is situated off the island of Newfoundland in North America. It is about 480 miles in length and 270 in breadth, and is rendered famous from the vast numbers of cod which are caught on it and the adjacent banks annually. The fish-

AUGUST] *Thick weather...See Dolphins for the last time.* [1814.

ing season lasts from February to May; and so extensive is the fishery carried on during this period, that no less than 10,000 people are employed in salting and drying the fish. The vessels employed in exporting the produce of these banks, are upwards of 100 tons burthen, and each of them catch from 30,000 to 40,000 fish*.

At this time the weather was remarkably hazy; so that the ships in the fleet had to keep bells going and horns blowing to prevent running foul of each other, as we could not see the length of the ship.

Fig. 87.

On the 13th we saw dolphins for the last time.

There is a surprising phenomenon, produced by a dense vapour, that sometimes rises out of the sea, and deludes the seamen with the appearance of land, and is called by them Cape Fly-away. On the 15th, we found ourselves embayed in the midst of one of these visionary countries. The

* Note XVII.

AUGUST] *Cape Fly-away...Fleet separate...Scilly islands.* [1814.

scene was delightful. The sun shone with brightness, and formed a most splendid contrast with the ermine-clouded sky, whilst the gentle swelling waters reflected back the azure and golden shades of the heavenly canopy. On three sides we appeared to be surrounded by a high land, the distance of which was such, as just to make the colour appear of a verdant tinge. So exact was the resemblance to real land, and so vividly did imagination paint the verdure and the hills, that I should have actually believed that the ship was embayed in a beautiful bay, had I not known that we were at that moment some hundred miles distant from any yet discovered shore*.

Fig. 88.

On the 22nd the fleet separated. The ships that were going down St. George's channel steering more northerly, and those bound up the English channel, keeping on their course.

Fig. 89.

On the afternoon of the 28th we got sight of Scilly

* Note XVIII.

AUGUST]*Melancholy shipwreck.*[1814.

Islands, being the first land we made after leaving Cuba, and exactly six weeks from that period. These islands have been the cause of many tragical and disastrous scenes of shipwreck, amongst which is recorded that of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, which happened in the beginning of the last century, under the following circumstances. On the morning of the 22nd October, 1707, a fleet, consisting of ten ships of the line, five frigates, four fire-ships, a sloop, and a yacht, under the command of this admiral, came into soundings, and lay to about noon. At six P. M. Sir Cloudesley made sail, and stood away under his courses, believing, as it is supposed, that he saw the lights on Scilly ; but soon after several of the fleet (amongst whom was the admiral's own ship, the Association,) made signals of distress, and presently struck on the rocks of Scilly. The admiral, with all his crew, and the crew of two other ships perished. His body was thrown ashore next day, and after being stripped, was buried in the sand by some fishermen, but it was afterwards removed, and conveyed to London, where

* Note XIX.

AUGUST]	<i>Lizard lights...Eddystone lighthouse.</i>	[1814.
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it was deposited with great funeral pomp in Westminster Abbey, and a marble monument, with a suitable inscription, erected to his memory. Scilly islands lie in long. $6^{\circ} 43'$ W. and lat. $49^{\circ} 57'$ N. and almost eleven leagues west from the land's end.

Fig. 90.

We passed the Lizard lights about half-past three on the morning of the 29th—

Fig. 91.

Same day passed Dodman's Point, and were

Fig. 92.

opposite the Eddystone lighthouse at 11 o'clock P. M.

This remarkable edifice is built on a large rock, which is covered by the tide at high water, and left dry at ebb. It is situated at the entrance of Plymouth Sound, about 14 miles from the town, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from the nearest point of land. In 1696 the first lighthouse was begun by Mr. WINSTANLY, who finished it in 1700, and it

AUGUST]

Eddystone lighthouse described.

[1814.

was unfortunately destroyed in the dreadful storm of November 27th, 1703, when the architect perished along with it. In 1709, another of a different construction, built of wood, was erected by Mr. RUDYARD, which was consumed by fire in 1755. The present building was begun in 1757 and finished in 1759, by Mr. SMEATON, and is of a very curious construction. The rock, which slopes towards the S. W. is cut into horizontal steps, into which Portland stone and granite are let in by dove-tails, and united by a strong cement. To form a strong and broad base, and great weight to resist the waves, the foundation is an entire mass of stones to the height of 35 feet, engrafted into each other, and united by every means that can render them secure. The structure has four rooms, one over the other, and at the top a gallery and lanthorn. The stone floors are flat above, but concave below, and are kept from pressing against the sides of the building by a chain let into the walls. The whole building is 80 feet high, and has a most striking appearance at sea.

SEPTEMBER] *Start Point...Portland Bill...Isle of Wight.* [1814.

Fig. 93.

On the 30th we passed the Start Point, and

Fig. 94.

on the 31st, Portland Bill.

Fig. 95.

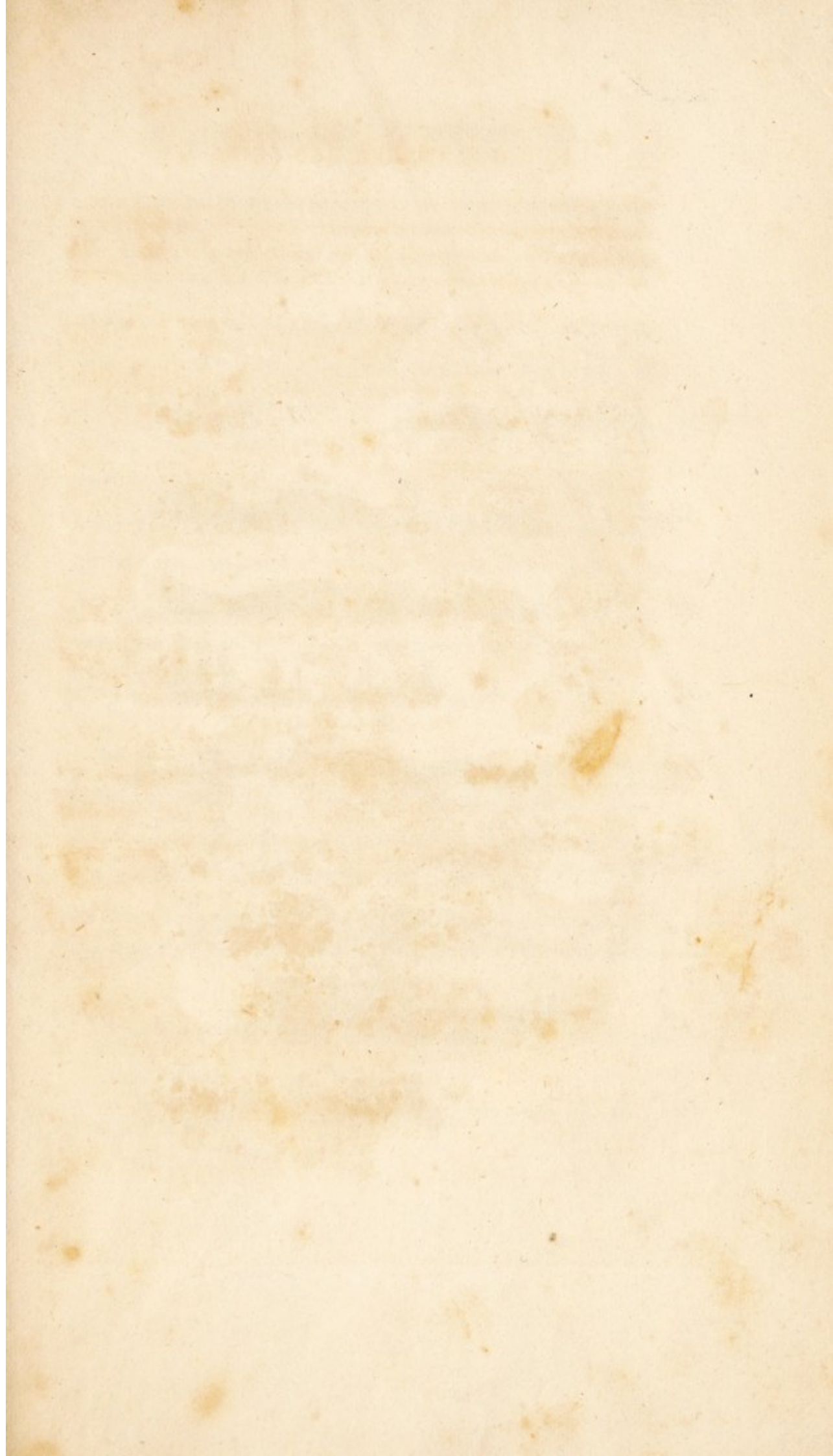
On the 1st of September we doubled St. Alban's head, and

Fig. 96.

made the Isle of Wight. The wind being now foul, we endeavoured to get into Spithead, which we accomplished next day, and came to an anchor on the Mother Bank, off the town of Ryde, in the Isle of Wight.

Fig. 97.

This beautiful isle is situated on the south coast of Hampshire, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is about 21 miles in length, and 13 in breadth. The S. side of the island is bordered by steep chalky cliffs, at the W. extremity of which stands a lighthouse, and where





SEPTEMBER]

Sailing match.

[1814.

there are several remarkable and lofty rocks, called the Needles. The N. side consists, for the most part, of gentle sloping hills, which are covered with verdure to the water's edge. From the E. to the W. end of the island runs a ridge of fine downy hills. Its produce is chiefly corn, fruit, pipe-clay, and a fine crystalline sand. The air here is so salutary, that Dr. LIND calls it the Montpellier of England*; and the prospect, from the English coast and the shipping in the strait, is delightful.

Fig. 98.

While we lay here, there was a grand sailing match betwixt a number of gentlemen's pleasure yachts. The scene was altogether gay and captivating from the assemblage of ladies and gentlemen that crowded the decks of the vessels, and the variety of distinguishing streamers with which they were graced.

* See his Essay on Diseases incidental to Europeans in hot climates, &c. page 222.

SEPTEMBER]*Beachy Head...Deal and the Downs.*[1814.

Fig. 99.

Floating lights.

Fig. 100.

On the 5th we weighed anchor, and sailed from the Mother Bank.

Fig. 101, 102, 103, 104.

On the 6th we passed Beachy Head, Dover, Deal, and the Downs.

Fig 105.

We passed a small French vessel, bound to England. When passing us, it reminded me of the wonderful revolution that had taken place in the political world in the course of the few months that had elapsed since I last sailed along these shores; and the comparatively happy situation in which the two countries were now placed, with respect to each other, from what they had been for a number of years back: I may say during the whole of my life; for any short suspension of hostilities that has occurred during that period, has had more the appearance of a truce than a peace.

SEPTEMBER]*An evening scene...Dover described*[1814.

About the time we sailed through the Straits of Dover the sun was about to commence the epoch of another day in an opposite hemisphere, and his sinking beams arrayed the sky in ineffable magnificence, whilst, on one side of us, rose the chalky cliffs of Albion, and, on the other, the French coast

Fig. 106.

was clearly perceived.

The cliffs of Dover present a beautiful appearance from the sea; and the Castle, which stands on their summit, renders the scene still more picturesque. The castle is of great extent, occupying upwards of 30 acres of ground, and was begun by Julius Cæsar. In the time of the Saxons, it was considered the key of England. The town of Dover is situated in Kent, and lies in a semicircular valley, closely surrounded by hills on the land side. It is only 21 miles distant from the French coast; and from it the Straits derive their name.

SEPTEMBER] *Deal...The Downs...Orford Ness lights.* [1814.

Deal is a flourishing town, and is also situated in Kent, between the N. and S. Forelands. It has no harbour, but possesses a famous road, called the Downs, which lies between the land and the Godwin Sands, and extends from the north to the south Foreland, about two leagues in length. This road is reckoned safe, and is often appointed as a rendezvous for outward-bound fleets; and where, also, those that return, generally separate from their convoy.

Fig. 107.

We got sight of Orford Ness lights on the morning of the 7th, but the wind coming foul, we were driven off the land, which we did not make again till next day, when we beat into Sandford Bay, where we came to an anchor.

Fig. 109.

Here we lost one of our anchors, which broke from the chain a short time after being let go.

Fig. 108.

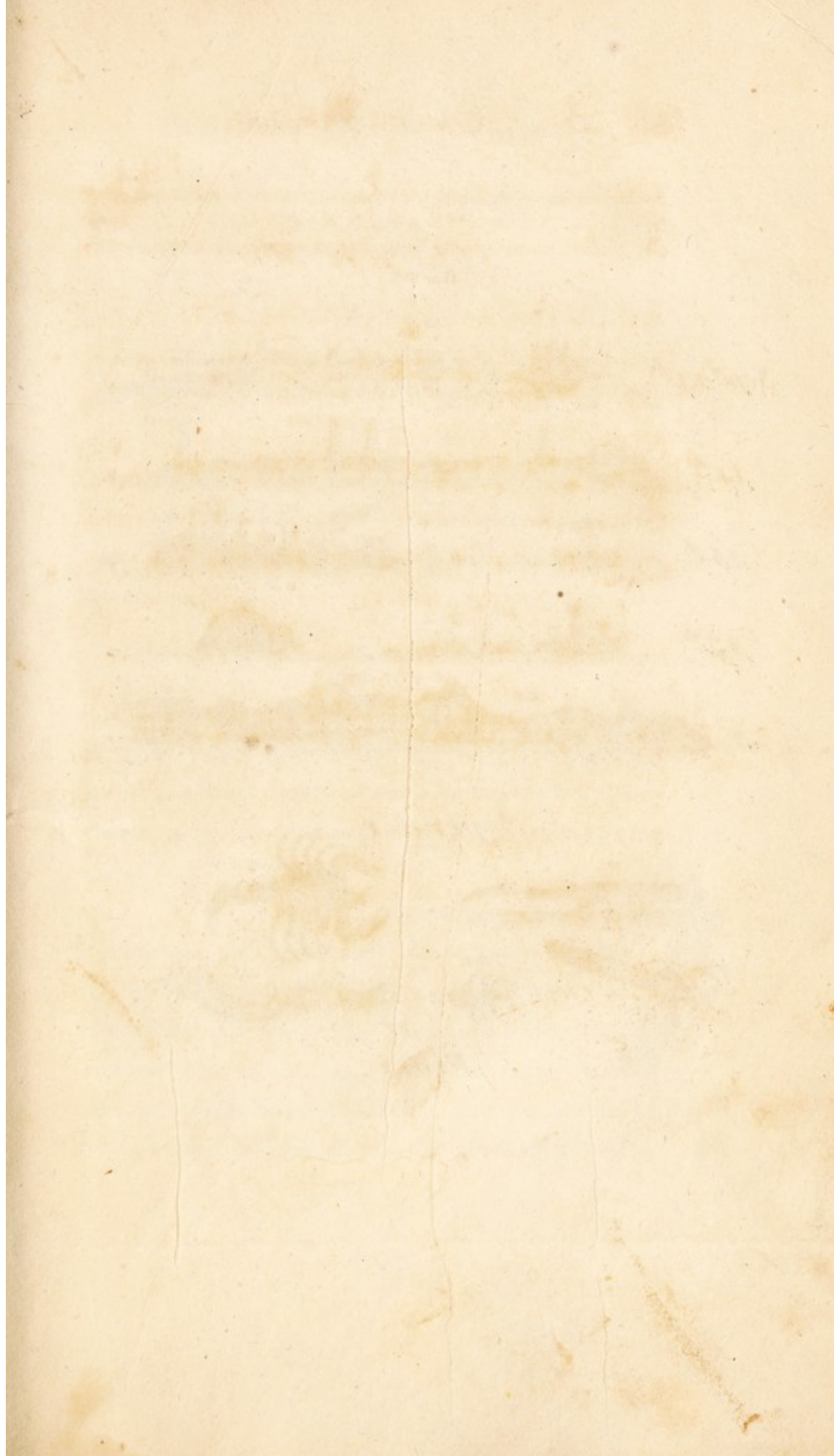
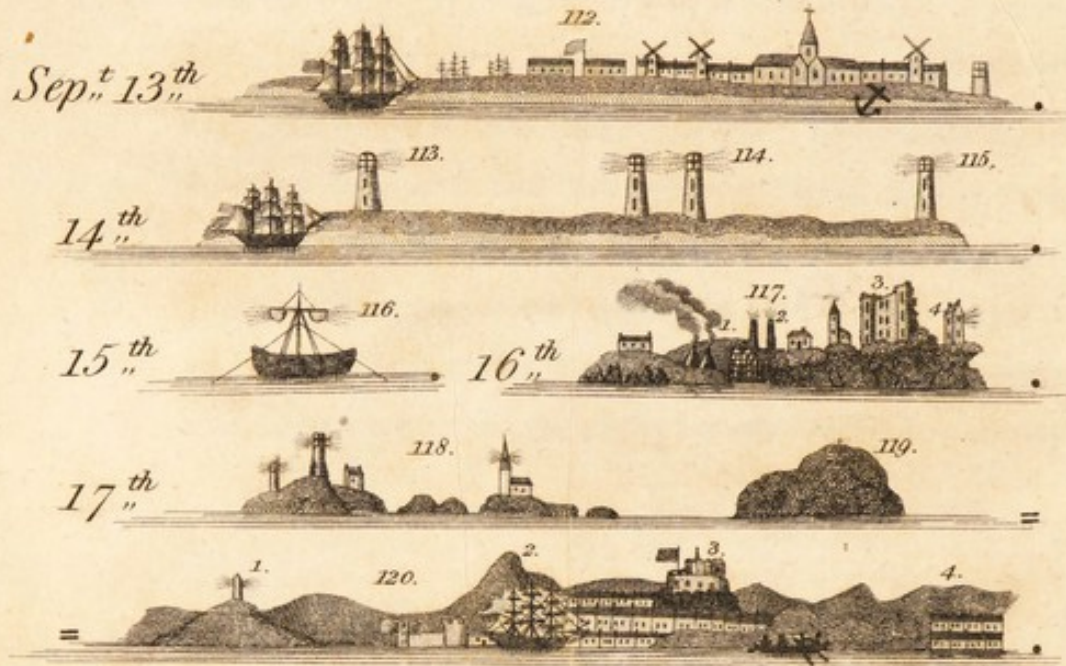


Plate 10th



Appendix.



Finis.

SEPTEMBER]	<i>Lowestoff Roads...Yarmouth.</i>	[1814.
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Fig. 110.

On the 9th we beat into Lowestoff Roads, and again brought up, the wind blowing hard from the N. E.

Fig. 111.

On the 12th we beat into Yarmouth Roads, and again came to an anchor, the wind continuing to blow from the same quarter.

Fig. 112.

On the following day we weighed with the tide, but brought up once more a short way below our former station. The wind having veered round to the W. during the night, we weighed next day, and proceeded on our course.

Yarmouth is a considerable sea-port town, situated on the river Yare, in Norfolk. It is generally known for its Roads and unfortunate Sand Banks, on which ships are so frequently wrecked. In passing this place, however, one cannot help being grateful to a kind Providence, for raising up such an instrument as Captain MANBY, who, by

SEPTEMBER] *Honourable mention of Capt. MANBY.* [1814.

his indefatigable exertions in the cause of humanity, has justly acquired a fame more lasting than the records of time. The contrast in the uses to which the same apparatus may be applied, is very striking, and adds greatly to the merit of the invention; for, with a ball, hitherto the messenger of death, this gentleman conveys the means of preservation to the distressed mariner, at the critical moment when death and delay are linked together, and in situations, where no human assistance can reach him by any other means.

Fig. 113, 114, 115.

This day we passed Wintertonness, Hasborough and Cromer; and on the morning of the 15th we were out sight of land. During this day we passed

Fig. 116.

the Dudgeon floating lights, and got sight of Flamborough Head lights towards the evening.

Fig. 117.

On the night of the 16th we were off Tynemouth.

SEPTEMBER]

A tribute to Mr. GREATHEAD.

[1814.

After having mentioned Captain MANBY at Yarmouth, I cannot pass this place without noticing Mr. HENRY GREATHEAD, of South Shields, the ingenious inventor of the Life Boat, whose discovery has been the means of saving the lives of several hundreds of shipwrecked seamen. How pleasing must the latter hours of such men be, when they consider, that their lives have been spent not in augmenting, but in alleviating the sufferings, and lessening the evils of their fellow creatures; and if mankind were to reflect properly on the various calamities that surround them, they would be more ready to estimate, and reward as their benefactor, every individual, whose philanthropic exertions have a tendency to soften the poignancy of misfortune, or to abstract from the number of human woes.

Fig. 118.

On the morning of the 17th we passed the Fern Islands, Bamborough Castle, Holy Island, and Berwick-upon-Tweed, the fortifications of which, remind us of the days of old, and suggest grateful recollections for the compara-

SEPTEMBER] *The Bass, &c....Arrive in Leith roads.* [1814.

tively happy times we live in, when border feuds no longer agitate and disturb the peace of the adjoining countries.

This day we also passed St. Abb's Head, Dunbar, the Bass,

Fig. 119.

and Inch Keith, and brought up in Leith Roads

Fig. 120.

about 11 o'clock at night, after an absence of nearly eight months.

Appendix.

APPENDIX.

As many people going to the West Indies, are ignorant respecting the most proper cloathing to take with them, I subjoin the following information, by way of Appendix.

The hats generally worn, are broad in the rim, for the purpose of protecting the eyes from the sun, which is a very necessary precaution, for, from its vertical position, it is very distressing to these tender organs when exposed to its rays. The most predominant colour worn, is white, as having the smallest power of attraction to heat; black being known to possess that power more than any other colour. Coats are made of woollen cloath, or of Welsh flannel; the small clothes, are either woollen cloth, nankeen, jean, linen, or duck: the latter kind being made in the form of Moschetto trowsers. Flannel shirts are requisite to those who are accustomed with them; but to people who are not

Necessaries for the voyage.

used to them, the wearing of cotton shirts in place of linen ones will answer the same purpose.

As cabin-passengers are generally made comfortable, when outward bound, from the ship's provisions and stores, or have it in their power with very little addition of their own to make themselves so, I shall just observe, that, young men going out steerage passengers in West Indiamen, should always provide themselves with the following necessaries for the voyage: One mattress and a pillow, two pair of blankets, or one pair of blankets and a rug. Sugar and tea, or coffee, sufficient to serve them during the passage; also, a large clasp knife, a tin jug, or basin, and a pot to boil their coffee or tea in.

Those who go out to be clerks, are either employed as such by attornies on estates, or by merchants in their stores; but as the greatest number are employed as book-keepers, from whence they are promoted to overseers, I shall only trace the lineations of these occupations.

The duty of the overseer is to direct the management of the property. He rides over the cane pieces on the estate

Duty of an Overseer and Book-keeper.

every day, and sees that every person does his work. He also keeps an account of the stores, stock, and produce of the plantation, in which he is assisted by the book-keeper. Of the duty of the book-keepers, their first employment in the morning and last in the evening, is to number all the live stock as they go out and return to the penn, to see that none are amissing or dead. If it is not crop time, they then attend the slaves to the fields, where they superintend them till sunset. The day is divided in the following manner:— They rise with the sun, and at half past eight go to breakfast, to which they are allowed about 20 minutes; at 12 o'clock the shell blows, and they go to dinner, either in the house or under the shade of a hedge; at two the shell again blows, when they resume their labour, and continue till sunset, when they come home from the field. They then sup at eight o'clock, and retire for the night about half an hour afterwards.

In the crop time, or harvest, their employment varies from that of the other seasons, having to attend constantly in the distillery and boiling-house. The book-keepers are then arranged in the following departments: should there be three

Employments in crop time.

on the estate, the first, or highest, superintends the distillation of rum in the still-house; the second the sugar-making in the boiling and curing houses; and the third, keeps the keys of the storehouses, and gives out whatever is wanted for the use of the house or the slaves, and must keep a correct account of all that passes through his hands. Where there are only two book-keepers on an estate, the second one fills both of these last departments. The sugar-making being kept going on all night, the book-keepers relieve each other one half of the night, so that where there are three, they have a whole night's rest every third night.

Book-keepers either have a room in the overseer's house, or a small separate dwelling of their own. They sit at the overseer's table except when employed at a distance from the house, or in the distillery or boiling-house, when their victuals are sent them.

NOTES.

NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

NOTE I. PAGE 15.

THERE is another curiosity of a very singular nature in the island of Madeira, mentioned in Barrow's travels to China: viz. "a chamber in one of the wings of the Franciscan convent, the walls and ceiling of which are completely covered with rows of human skulls and human thigh bones, so arranged, that in the obtuse angle made by every pair of the latter crossing each other obliquely, is placed a skull. The only vacant space that appears, is in the centre of the side opposite the door, on which, there is an extraordinary painting above a kind of altar." The door of this chamber was pointed out to me by a British officer, who lodged in the convent, which at that time served for military barracks; as we could not then get admission, I applied my eye to several crevices in the door, but the interior of the apartment was too dark for any thing to be perceptible.

NOTE II. PAGE 18.

Imposes on the senses of her deluded votaries.

Deluded, indeed, must that people be, who can submit implicitly to impositions so gross, as what are practised by the Romish church, on the weak and credulous disciples of her creed. But the crafty priesthood know full well that the *thoughtless multitude* are ever too prone to be governed by shew, and as long as they shall find *them* disposed to catch at such a bait, gaudy processions and imposing solemnities of one kind or other, with all the foolish mummary that superstition can devise, will not be wanting, to increase the number of their converts.

NOTE III. PAGE 22.

This does not well accord with the accounts of those travellers who have been accustomed to represent Madeira as under the influence of a perpetual summer and spring, but the island, being as it were one vast mountain, it must necessarily be divided into a variety of climates, and the favourable reports we have been accustomed to hear, it is reasonably to be presumed, have been made by those who have not previously given themselves the trouble to explore the Alpine solitudes of the island.

NOTE IV. PAGE 23.

In the religious establishment there is one thing which strikes me with astonishment, that is, how such a vast body as 2,000 of their monk-hoods, should get livelihoods in such a place! For, although many of them beg, notwithstanding the richness of the island, yet from its smallness one would suppose that all the charity in it, even when excited to a tenfold extent by superstitious credulity, would be far from adequate to supply so numerous a race of mendicants.

NOTE V. PAGE 24.

Such a situation for a female was no doubt singular, but if it was selected as a retreat from the intolerable conduct of her depraved companions, which, indeed, her industrious pursuit gives us reason to hope, the insulated situation of this poor unfortunate was certainly well chosen, and we cannot but admire the judgment that could make such a selection, while we pity the misfortune, that reduced her to the sad necessity, of seeking such an asylum as this forlorn hope, from the farther contagion of vice.

NOTE VI. PAGE 26.

The Peak of Teneriffe has now been often ascended, and in "Humboldt's personal narrative," lately published, there is an interesting and very particular account of a journey up the mountain, the fatigues of which, may be easily judged from the circumstance, that the descent alone occupied about 9 hours! Although, according to Humboldt, at the height of 1728 toises,

or 11,050 feet, there is a *cavern* where ice is naturally preserved all the year over, it does not appear that the *top* of the peak is *perpetually* covered with snow ; it is rather presumed, that what may be mistaken for snow, when viewed at a distance, during some seasons of the year, is nothing more than the heaps of volcanic ashes and fragments of pumice with which the slop of the cone abounds.

NOTE VII. PAGE 30.

The authority of the custom of shaving, &c. at crossing the line, as is observed by Daniel, in his picturesque voyage to India, rests on long established precedent. That its validity is not acknowledged by a legal tribunal, appears from a case which occurred at Bombay, in 1802, when an action of assault and battery, was brought by a gentleman against certain persons who had by force compelled him to submit to shaving and ducking. The outrage was clearly proved, and the plaintiff obtained a verdict of 400 rupees.

NOTE VIII. PAGE 31.

The efforts of pursuit on one side, and the arts of escape on the other, (in the words of Bigland) present a spectacle perfectly amusing. The Dorado is, on these occasions, seen darting after its prey, which will not leave the water while it can ensure its safety by swimming ; but like the hunted hare, being at last wearied, it then has recourse to another expedient. The long fins which began to grow useless in the water, are now employed in a different manner, for by means of these instruments the affrighted little creature rises out of the water, and flutters over its surface for the space of two or three hundred yards, till the moisture of its finny wings is exhausted, or the muscles which moved them are enfeebled by this extraordinary mode of exertion. During this time the animal has acquired a fresh power of renewing its efforts in the water, and is capable of swimming with a considerable velocity.

NOTE IX. PAGE 32.

What an unnatural and anti-social state is a state of warfare, that even in the midst of the dangers of the ocean and pursuits of commerce, thus arms every man against his fellow creature, and instead of causing one human being to rejoice when he occasionally meets with another of the same species in midst of the watery waste, renders it necessary for him to take such horrid measures of precaution, in order to ensure his own safety.

Ah ! why will kings forget that they are men ?
 And men that they are brethren ? Why delight
 In human sacrifice ? Why burst the ties
 Of Nature, that should knit their souls together
 In one soft bond of amity and love ? PORTEUS.

NOTE X. PAGE 34.

The vast quantities of sea-weed that passes us in the Atlantic, is driven from the shore by the strong currents, which run in various places of that vast ocean. This weed is of a light yellowish green when in the water and when taken first out ; but it soon after fades, and assumes a brown shade. The stem, which is ramified, is covered with small leaves and berries, which are cleared of the stalks, and preserved in jars, amongst vinegar, ginger, and pepper. These are not used for sale, but merely brought by the officers of ships as presents for their friends in Britain, where they are used as a pickle.

NOTE XI. PAGE 45.

How the Spaniards could reconcile such conduct with the spirit of that humane and benign religion they so zealously professed, it is difficult to comprehend ; but it is no less astonishing, that, in an age of superior illumination, they should still be so obstinately attached to the prosecution of a traffic so repugnant to christianity, as well as so shocking to human reason and feeling, as the African slave-trade.

But, ah ! what wish can prosper, or what prayer,
 For merchants rich in cargoes of despair ?
 Who drive a loathsome traffic, gage and span,
 And buy the muscles and the bones of man ! COWPER.

NOTE XII. PAGE 46.

The fate of TOUSSAINT, like that of many other victims to the diabolical policy of that period, has in some degree been wrapt in mystery, but there is no doubt that he was imprisoned in France, and the general opinion seems to be, that he did not come to his end by fair means.

NOTE XIII. PAGE 46.

The following is the address here alluded to.

“Haytians! your sentiments, your generous resolution, are worthy of us: your King shall always be worthy of you. Our indignation is at its height. Let Hayti, from this moment, be only one vast camp; let us prepare to combat those tyrants who threaten us with chains, slavery, and death. Haytians! the whole world has its eyes fixed upon us; our conduct must confound our calumniators, and justify the opinion which philanthropists have formed of us. Let us rally; let us have but one and the same wish—that of exterminating our tyrants.—On the unanimous co-operation of our union, of our efforts, will depend the prompt success of our cause. Let us exhibit to posterity a great example of courage; let us combat with glory, and be effaced from the rank of nations, rather than renounce liberty and independence. A King, we know how to live and die like a King; you shall always see us at your head, sharing in your perils and dangers. Should it so happen that we cease to exist before consolidating your rights, call to mind our actions; and should our tyrants so far succeed as to endanger your liberty and independence, disinter my bones; they will still lead you to victory, and enable you to triumph over our implacable and eternal enemies.”

NOTE XIV. PAGE 51.

The following picturesque and beautiful *view of Nature* in the Atlantic, is taken from the XI. chapter of CHATEAUBRIAND'S “Demonstration of the Existence of God.”

One evening (it was a profound calm) we were in the delicious seas which bathe the shores of Virginia; every sail was furled; I was engaged upon the deck, when I heard the bell that

summoned the crew to prayers; I hastened to mingle my supplications with those of the companions of my voyage. The officers, with the passengers, were on the quarter; the chaplain, with a book in his hand, stood at a little distance before them; the seamen were scattered at random over the poop; we were all standing, our faces towards the prow of the ship, which was turned to the west.

The globe of the sun, whose lustre even then our eyes could scarcely endure, ready to plunge beneath the waves, was discovered through the rigging in the midst of boundless space. From the motion of the stern, it appeared as if the radiant orb every moment changed its horizon. A few clouds wandered confusedly in the east, where the moon was slowly rising; the rest of the sky was serene; and towards the north a waterspout, forming a glorious triangle with the luminaries of day and of night, glistening with all the colours of the prism, rose out of the sea, like a column of crystal supporting the vault of heaven.

He who had not recognized in this spectacle the beauty of the Deity, had been greatly to be pitied. Religious tears involuntarily flowed from my eyes.

NOTE XV. PAGE 54.

This also may account for the horrid ravages made by the late fire at Port Royal, where burning shingles, we are told, were wafted to the houses, which being remarkably dry, quickly burst out in a blaze.

NOTE XVI. PAGE 79.

This differs materially from the absurd account lately given in a monthly publication, under the head of "Cruelties to Turtle," in which it is asserted, that they are nailed down on their backs, by the fins, to the ships' decks, in which they are imported: for it is a truth, (setting humanity altogether aside,) that such a method would prove fatal to the animals, which, on the contrary, require the gentlest treatment to keep them alive, during their passage to Britain; and I assure you, were they

to try the experiment of bringing home turtles nailed to the deck,

“Then might fat aldermen with grief complain,
And sigh for turtle-soup, but sighing, sigh in vain!

NOTE XVII. PAGE 87.

The greatest part of the cod taken on the banks of Newfoundland, are said to be disposed of in the Catholic countries of Europe during Lent.

NOTE XVIII. PAGE 88.

Many of the illiterate who have viewed this deception of vision, solemnly assert at the time, their firm belief that it is an omen portending some vast evil bursting over the country. So much is superstitious ignorance blinded to the real causes of natural phenomena!

NOTE XIX. PAGE 89.

The plundering of shipwrecked sailors, or stealing from shipwrecks, is a practice that cannot be sufficiently reprobated. Is it not enough that the poor mariner should be thrown wretched and friendless on an unknown coast?—Is it not sufficient that the goods of the merchant be scattered on the beach by the pitiless storm? but the former must even be stripped of his last resource in adversity; nay, sometimes murdered! and the loss of the latter be still further augmented by the cruel hands of the thief and pilferer!

How widely different from the actions of the savages here alluded to, are the characters of the Grecians, portrayed by FALCONER, in the following beautiful lines:

Though lost to science, and the nobler arts,
Yet nature's lore inform'd their feeling hearts;
Straight down the vale with hastening steps they hied,
Th' unhappy sufferers to assist, and guide.
Three still alive, benumb'd and faint they find,
In mournful silence on a rock reclin'd:
The generous natives, mov'd with social pain,
The feeble strangers in their arms sustain;
With pitying sighs their hapless lot deplore,
And lead them trembling from the fatal shore.

ILLUSTRATIONS

OF THE FIGURES ON SOME OF THE PLATES.

FIGURE 74. PLATE VII.

1. Moro Fort.
2. Havannah.
3. St. Mary's Fort.
4. Table Mountain.

FIGURE 93. PLATE IX.

1. Start Point.
2. Torbay.
3. Berry Head.

FIGURE 96. PLATE IX.

1. The Needles Rocks.
2. The Needles Lighthouse.
3. St. Catharine's Tower.

FIGURE 97. PLATE IX.

1. St. Alban's Head.
2. Needles Rocks.
3. Needles Lighthouse.
4. St. Catharine's Tower.
5. St. Helen's Roads.

FIGURE 117. PLATE X.

1. Glass Houses.
2. Shield's Lighthouses.
3. Tynemouth Castle.
4. Tynemouth Lighthouse.

FIGURE 120. PLATE X.

1. Inch Keith Island and Lighthouse.
2. Arthur's Seat.
3. Edinburgh Castle and City.
4. The village of Newhaven.

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ERATTA.

- Page 14, line 3, for *are* garrisoned, read *were* garrisoned.
— line 8, for *on a rock*, read *on Loo rock*.
Page 15, line 10, for *in each of*, read *on each side of*.
— line 11, for the *wall*, read the *walk*.
Page 27, line 7, for *Fig. 25*, read *Fig. 25, 26*.
Page 32, line 19, for and *he*, read and *her*.
Page 36, line 14, in some copies, for Its produce *are*, read Its produce *is*.
Page 52, line 11, delete *and washed*.
— line 15, for *day*, read *dog*.
Page 53, line 9, for 61, read 60.
— after line 19, insert *Fig. 61*.
Page 61, line 21, for *after going*, read *and goes*.
Page 66, before first line, insert *Fig. 121*.
Page 85, line 15, for *ruffled*, read *ruptured*.
— line 19, for *touching*, read *when touching*; and same line delete
(:) at the end.

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