

Dr Joseph Arnold journal, 27 August 1810 - 28 December 1811
C 720

[Copies of accompanying letters]

Note: Mitchell Librarian

Please preserve this letter with the Arnold thing. Have it [?].
W.N.I. P.L. 5/5/31.

Copy

1st April 1931.

Sir George Fuller
Agent General for New South Wales.
Australia House, W.C.

Dear Sir,

We have received a long letter from Mr. Ifould of the Public Library of New South Wales, concerning the Arnold Diary and Letters, which we purchased for the Library on December 15th last year.

Mr. Ifould mentions, that in 1925, Halliday of Leicester catalogued a collection of Arnold Manuscripts, and he gives us the catalogue description.

We are wondering if Mr. Ifould noticed that the items Halliday had, were merely copies by someone of the name of S.W. Rix, who must have had access to some portion of the Diary.

Looking up the catalogue descriptions of the original Diary, you will notice that, whereas the portion which Rix copied, extended only to 1813, the Diary as sold, extended to 1815 and it is the portion of 1815 which is the most interesting - from March of that year Arnold went as Medical Officer on a Convict Ship bound for Port Jackson.

Sir George Fuller. (2) 1st April 1931

Item No. 3 of Halliday - Collection of Tracings of Sea Sketches. We should imagine these must have been traced from the original collection of Sketches of Arnold, which are at present in our possession, and of course, as tracings, would have little value.

Numbers 4 and 5 of the Halliday description, have no Australian interest.

Mr. Ifould, in the next paragraph of his letter, states that as we acquired the Sea Sketches, we may know something of the destination of the items offered by Halliday. The volume of Sea Sketches which we possess, is quite a different item from that which Halliday described in his catalogue, his being merely tracings. Ours are Dr. Arnold's Original Drawings with long descriptive notes by him on the reverse of most of them.

We are sorry we are unable to find out anything about the destination of the Halliday collection.

The seller of the Journals and Letters which we acquired for the Library at Sotherby's in December last year was - John Arnold Bell, grandson of the addressee of Dr. Arnold's letters, that it to say, grandson of Dr. Arnold's brother.

We are trying to find out the present owner of the collection sold by Halliday and if successful, with let you know.

The Sketches of Arnold, which are now in our possession, are preserved in a large folio volume (Halliday's tracings were in 4th volume).

[Page 3]

Our volume was presented to the Town of Beccles. by Mrs. Edward Arnold, the widow of Edward Arnold of Norwich, who was probably the son of Joseph Arnold.

Preserved with the sketches is an autograph letter from Dr. Arnold to Dawson Turner (his biographer) circa 1870, reading:

" I procured a set of Sketches I made in various parts of the world yesterday and on looking over them last night they bring so many pleasant recollections to me that I shall be glad to see them again when I return to England and therefore take the liberty of requesting you to stow them away in one of your closets till you see me again." etc.

The Sea Sketches were purchased by us at auction last year.

We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.

We remain,
Yours very truly,
Maggs Bros.

EM/WM

Memorandum on the Journals of Dr. Joseph Arnold, August 1810 to December, 1815.

This volume, together with two letters written from Sydney, commencing March 18th,* 1810, and February 25th, 1810, ~~said to have been~~ to his Arnold's brother in England, were purchased for the Mitchell Library at Sotherby's on 16th December, 1930. Maggs Bros had previously purchased a large number of ~~eastly~~ coastal drawings of various parts of the world including the coast of Australia and had offered them to the Mitchell Library. We had them out on approval towards the end of 1930 and I inspected them while they were in bond as we did not want to pay primage and sales tax on them unless they were accepted by the Mitchell Library. I returned them immediately to Maggs Bros as they were of little value to us and certainly not worth anything like the large amount they asked for them. The drawings were outlined drawings of the coast and even the Australian ones would not be of much value to us, although since we have purchased the journals the drawings covering the coast through Torres Straits would considerably assist in illustrating the remarks of Arnold on the bad navigation of the "Indefatigable" in which he journeyed from Sydney to Batavia. The journal was purchased by us mainly on a descriptive account by the auctioneers of the entries relating to New South Wales in 1815. The journals, however, which are bound together in one volume but are of four different sizes covering ~~the greater~~ ~~part~~ about half

* commenced Mon. 18th. in Sydney and completed at Spithead Oct. 25th. 1810.
W.N.I.

[Page 2]

of Arnold's journey to England from Sydney with Bligh and then on various men-o'-war in various parts of the world until he was appointed in medical charge of the "Northampton" bound with female convicts for Botany Bay. The previous journal concludes on ~~January~~ June 8th, 1813 and then one on the "Northampton" with March 8th, 1815 at Rio de Janeiro when the ship was on the way out to Botany Bay.

The interesting part relating to the state of affairs in Sydney commences with the entry for Monday, ~~January~~ June 19th, 1815, the day after the ship came to anchor. Arnold called on Macquarie and was received coldly. From then on are interesting journal entries covering his stay in Sydney until Wednesday July 13th when he went on board the "Indefatigable" on route to Batavia. Under this date is a long description of Sydney and the public buildings including the rum hospital, Macquarie's methods and the estimation of the Governor by various important people. This following on a description of Sydney in 1810 in the two letters mentioned above at the time of Macquarie's arrival* and Bligh's sojourn in Sydney until his departure, form a valuable commentary on two periods in the Macquarie administration.

*Arnold came out with Macquarie and would be likely to have written an earlier diary covering the trip.

[Page 3]

Then follows his description of the ~~journey~~ voyage up the East Coast of Australia and through Torres Straits to Batavia. He was received by the Governor Raffles in Borneo and describes events there at that period in a most interesting way. He describes the inefficiency of the navigation of the "Indefatigable" round the North of Australia and the fire which started so carelessly and which destroyed the ship in Batavia, giving a list of his losses.

Before we made a bid for the journals we considered carefully the sentence in the Dictionary of National Biography under Joseph Arnold referring to the loss of the "Indefatigable" and stating that the fire destroyed many of Arnold's Journals, etc. This statement is only partially correct. The actual journals apparently were not destroyed but rather bundles of notes.

Quite apart from the value of the remarks on Sydney both in the letters and in the journals, the whole volume containing several journals is of very great interest, written most lucidly by a keen observer with scientific knowledge. The whole book could be published without a great deal of editing and would be a ~~first class~~ good seller.

[signed] W.N. Ifould
Principal Librarian.
18.2.31.

[Note: The two letters, (1810) and the diary covering the sojourn in Sydney must be indexed now.
W.N.I 18/2/31]

[Note: Fix the coastal drawing opposite the covering journal entry Friday Aug.4. 1815.]

[Page 4]

Further note:

In 1925 we ordered by cable from B. Halliday's catalogue No. 70. a collection of copies (by S.W. Rix) of Arnold journals & letters, tracings of Arnold's coastal drawings etc. catalogued at £75. but the reply came "sold".

The entry in Halliday's catalogue is informative. The cat. must be carefully preserved at the Mitchell Library.

W.N.I.

P.L. 24/2/31

Dr. Arnold's Journals Aug. 1810 - Dec 1815.

[Page 1]

Aug. 27. 1810 to May 18. 1811.

[Drawing]

Aug. 27th. 18W. About Lat. 19 S. Long 27."W.

Tuesday Aug: 27th. Dined with the commodore

Wednesday Aug: 28th. The wind is now very fair the weather fine and it is expected that as we are now in the trades we shall reach the line about Sep. 8.

Thursday Aug: 29th. The wind very considerable today. The weather warm and our latitude about 15° S. one of our convoy the Simon Cork being a bad sailor we are much impeded in our voyage, the Lord Nelson a still worse sailor than the Cork is towed by the Dromedary. - I mentioned to the commodore to night that I thought the description of the animal called [Dedelphis ?] would be gratefully received by Sir Jos. Banks, he

[Page 2]

then told me he would send it to him then offered to do any thing in his power for me, and he said that if I would call on him in London I should be introduced to Sir Joseph.

Dined in the Cabin.

Friday Aug: 31st. The wind still tolerable fair, our Lat: 12°.53' S.

Saturday Sepr. 1st. In honour of Capt. Pasco's Marriage day & the Naming of his youngest Son, a large party dined in the Cabin among wh. were the Commodore, Messrs. Campbell & Lady Mr. Palmer, Fulton Gore, Bonham Poore, Grey & party

Sunday Sepr. 2nd. The trade wind carries us on at the rate of about 7 knots, the Simon Cork still however delays us.

In the morning we had prayers and a Sermon, in the afternoon Capt. & Mrs. Pasco dined with us.

[Page 3] 1810

[?] is a gentleman a captain in the 73rd who for certain reasons left that regiment in ? Cove & returning in our ship; Col. O'Connel recommended him to our mess but we rejected him & the Capt. admitted him into his. This man however is the most remarkably misbehaved I ever saw. A professed duelist, intoxicated continually whenever he is able to procure wine or spirits, when drunk insulting to every person he sits with. His father I am told is rich & lives at Peebles in Lothian.

Tuesday Sepr. 4th. The weather very hot we are only [?100] miles off the line. Numberless flying fish are continually playing about the Ship.

The greatest health among the men, there being but two sailors on the sick report.

[Page 4]

Wednesday Sep. 5th.

Dined in the cabin. A miserable toothache. To day about 6 pm crossed the Line.

Thursday Sep. 6th. This morning at daylight a strange sail was seen to windward & the Dromedary immediately sent in chase, she however was seen only from the tops. At noon a signal was made from us to enquire whether the Dromedary would come up to her without parting company which was answered in the negative, she was therefore recalled. Mr. Poore said that she appeared to have a high poop & was a brig, and every body concluded that she was a slave ship proceeding the the West Indies, and being contraband traffic would have made a good prize there being 44[?] each allowed for slaves. Thus what might have proved a gain of [?] or even 20000£ was given up be

[Page 5]

because she was not taken in 6 hours chase. At night the Dromedary made signal that, "the Chase was a brig of force but that altho' She sailed well she might have come up with her by parting company".

Friday Sep. 7: We have still the trade wind altho' more than four degrees north of the equinoctial line wh. is more than usually fortunate, to day by observation we found that we were only 700 miles from Togo one of the Cape Verde Islands. It is said that to morrow we shall pass the Sun meeting him on his way towards the Southern Hemisphere.

Saturday Sep: 8th. To day we passed the Sun on his way to the Southern Hemisphere, & the wind still continues fair. Many fish, Bonetas & Skippers were seen about the Ship & in the morn'g a very large & splendid Nautilus passed.

Sunday Sep: 9th. Kept the Commodore's

[Page 6]

birth day in the wardroom; Capt. & Mrs. Pasco & Capt. Grey & party.

Monday Sept. 10th. The weather now very uncertain alternate calms & rain & the weather very hot.

Tuesday Sep. 11th. This morning the weather being variable with frequent Showers of puffs of wind, after ten o'Clock a strange sail was seen to leeward & the Dromedary was sent in chase, she was near enough to be seen, altho' a schooner from the deck, & altho' in three hours we did not seem to gain upon her yet the Dromedary certainly did, but at noon quite unexpectedly & altho' the captain & most persons on board thought that we should certainly have come up with her in a few hours; (and that she was a french privateer lurking about the Cape Verds) the commodore to the regret of all who were interested in the business ordered a recall to be made. Thus I have now seen on two or three instances were prizes

[Page 7]

have been lost for want of Perseverance. 1810

Wednesday Sep. 12th. All last night the heaviest rain & the hatchways being closed the most suffocating heat prevailed below, the rain continued nearly all day, at noon altho' we lay nearly north, the commodore ordered us to wear so that for four hours we lay due south wh. no one can account for unless from the whim of the commander - a miserable headache.

Thursday Sep. 13th. The weather very hot & little wind. Dined in the Cabin.

Friday Sep. 14th. About 11 am a strange sail was seen ahead, she proved to be a merchant vessel from Liverpool Batria los todos dos Santos out 29 days. We procured two newspapers from her by one of wh we found that there had been a large promotion of Admirals & that Commodore Bligh

[Page 8]

had been passed over, so that he is greatly disappointed & it has rendered all his followers very gloomy, no one being able to divine the reason unless charges have been instituted against him at home, & considering the popular odium that is every where attached to him is not unlikely.

Sunday Sep. 16th. We have now found the trade & proceed fast on our voyage. Last night a marine (Corporal Courtney) was taken with a very severe anomalous complaint of a spasmodic kind, wh. from the severity, I believe is one of the dangerous tetania disorders that prevail often in hot climates.

Wednesday Sep. 19th: The wind has continued very considerably so that we expect to be under the Tropic of Cancer to morrow. The great delay is occasioned by the Simon Cork which

[Page 9] 1810

is a bad sailing ship & the Master Mr. Pinson has made some insolent answers to the Dromedary, as well as not obeyed some signals made to her to carry more sail, she is said also to take in sail every night so that we are obliged to lay to for her almost every morning. It is even said that she is over insured & that they have no objection to being taken by the Enemy.

Thursday Sep. 20th: We crossed the Tropic of Cancer this morn'g & the weather is now becoming cooler & more pleasant.

Saturday Sep. 22nd. We now seem to be near the termination of the South East Trades, the weather to day being fine with light breezes.

Sunday Sep. 23rd. A dead calm the whole day with fine hot weather, in the morn'g saw a pilot fish, at noon a white whale & at night a fish resembling the Calistes. Much gulph weed about the Ship in the branches of which were found small

[Page 10]

crabs, & [Srgnotha ?] Capt. & Mrs. Pasco dined with us.

Monday Sep: 24th. All the day a perfect calm. Dined with the Colour officer, Capt. & Mrs. Pasco, Mr. Darg & Mr. [?] of the party.

Tuesday Sep: 25th. Very hot & a dead calm till towards night, which a foul wind commenced. In the morn'g we & the Porpoise fired at a target with our guns.

Wednesday 26. Very light wind with frequent squalls. Dined with Commodore Bligh.

Friday 28th. The wind quite foul for these two days & blowing fresh, much gulph weed about the Ship. Dined in the Cabin.

Sunday, 30th. Yesterday in the morn'g from a perfect calm a breeze gradually sprung up which increased, & continued till night when it was augmented to a strong gale with very frequent storms of the heaviest rain. We are now

[Page 11]

therefore advancing very rapidly towards the North & expect to pass the western Isles by Wednesday.

Capt. & Mrs. Pasco & Capt. Grey dined with us.

Tuesday Oct: 2. Yesterday & today nearly a calm.

Wednesday Oct 3: - Calm
Dined in the Cabin.

Friday Oct. the 5th. Very little wind and a very high swell just ahead. In the morning at six o'clock a strange sail was reported from the mast head & the Dromedary was sent in chase, she returned however at ten having telegraphed that she could not come up with the chase, which never was seen perfectly from either Ship, & indeed we are somewhat in doubt whether it was not a rock, there being such a one about the situation laid down as uncertain on the Charts which however could not be found by [?] who went in search of it from the Western Islands, & I much regret that we did not determine it.

[Page 12]

Sunday Oct. 7th. The wind has been moderate but quite fresh for these several days & the cold begins to be felt, indeed I wonder how we shall bear the climate of England when here in the Azores we are obliged to put on flannels. Capt. & Mrs. Pasco & Capt. Grey dined with us.

Monday Oct. 8: The wind still foul so that we could not make better than our early course, to day at noon by the Chronometer we were roughly to be not above 56 miles from Flores, Lat. four points. It was reported that land was in sight. Which however proved vain.

Yesterday an hour before dark it was reported that two sails were seen a head & a general chase was made, others could not discover them from the mast head so that the recal was displayed.
Dined in the Cabin.

Tuesday Oct. 9th: This morning about 6 am land was seen, & a mist clearing away about 8 it was found to be Corvo but we

[Page 13] 1810

could not however see the Isle of Flores that some reported they saw; soon afterwards the wind wh. was tolerably fair increased to a gale & we proceeded on our voyage.

Wednesday 10th Octr. All last night a gale of wind with great agitation of the Ship, to day severe tooth ache; indeed it is wonderful how much a storm at sea harrasses people, sleepless nights, no comfort in the day time, falls, wet, noise & other concomitant circumstances are so depressing that in a day or two mine & the spirits of most others are quite overcome.

Thursday 11th. Oct: The gale still continues as foul as it can blow, since yesterday at noon we have instead of approaching our port receded from it about 20 miles.

Friday 12th. Oct: We were in great expectation of having a change of wind to day as it was full moon, but were entirely disappointed, the gale still continues in our teeth with frequent squalls of rain, and we found that

[Page 14]

we were but 5 miles north of yesterday & near the Isle of Corvo where we were three days since. As it is it is found that we have but 6 weeks provisions on board and as these winds often continue for several weeks in these latitudes we are ordered upon 2/3 of all provisions; and half a gallon of water each a day, and as all our fresh provisions are now out we feel the Change still more. In the morning at daylight a strange sail was in sight to wh. we gave chase, She proved to be a brig from Bahia los totos dos Santos for Liverpool laden with [?] & Sugar & has put herself under our

Convoy; by her we heard that the [..?chester] packet with Colonel Foveaux on board left St. Salvador 47 days ago.

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Saturday Oct. 13th. I observe that for the increased cold many of the soldiers, particularly the old men are afflicted with violent catarrhal symptoms so that there are many

[Page 15] 1810

upon the sick report. To day for the first time we were upon 4 pints of water P Diem, wh. we really find a great inconvenience. The Dromedary to day made a signal that she had 10 weeks beef on board so that there is really no reason for our going [?] upon four in meat, & as we have seven weeks provision of most sorts on board there seems to be little reason for short allowance of any kind. The wind has been all day nearly as for these several days & blowing a gale so that it is very uncomfortable from the rolling of the Ship. In the morn'g a strange sail was in sight which appeared to be a large ship, & wh. made all sail from us & from her rigging every person thought her an Enemy, but nevertheless altho' she was to windward & tho' the wind was quite foul & we were receding from England, the commodore would not commence

[Page 16]

a chase: In the morn'g Corvo was in sight so that we are now further off England than two days ago. About [..?] it became nearly calm & we were upon the other tack nearly Eastward but most unfortunately in the night the same adverse wind again commenced & we were obliged as again to go north west wh. with the declination of the Compass & lee way makes southing.

Sunday Oct. 14th. Nearly all night a calm but in the morning a breeze commenced tolerably fair wh. increased to a gale by the afternoon. In the morn'g the brig that had joined us two days ago made sail away without taking a respectful leave & was therefore suspected to be a french privateer in disguise, & the Dromedary & Porpoise were sent after her & many shots fired at her; she then came up with at two pm. & alleged that she took us for Indiamen & that she therefore wished to make the best of her way having but few provisions on board. At nine am. a strange sail was seen to windward bearing towards us &

[Page 17] 1810

was long taken for a man of war, but when she came up at 4 pm. she proved to be a merchant brig from Rio la Plata out two months for Liverpool.

Tuesday Oct. 16th: Yesterday in the morning the wind was fair but blowing a tremendous gale, Wh. by noon was much increased so that the Commodore thought it better to lie to though some on board thought it unnecessary & that we might safely have made the best of our way; the Simon Cork had a signal of distress flying all day, but we did not know what had happened to her. At night about [?] sail was made, but at daylight the Porpoise & Simon Cork were amissing, the wind also was much diminished and the swell gone down.

Wednesday Oct. 17th: The wind all yesterday & to day quite fair so that we go at the rate of Eight knots being only 800 leagues

[Page 18] 1810

from Scilly, it is therefore expected that we shall be in soundings by Sunday.

Thursday Oct. 18th. The wind still fair & nearly aft.

Friday Oct: 19th. Wind still fair.

In the middle watch died Mrs. Brinhead, a soldier's wife. This poor woman was about 40 years old, a native of Ireland, & came on board sick apparently of Inflammation of the liver, but she soon became phthysical, and gradually became worse till the present time.

Saturday Oct 20. This morning, the wind being quite aft & blowing hard with thick weather all night, the Dromedary & Restera were not to be seen & it appears that she went off in the Evening as she was not seen after the first dog watch, & there can be no doubt but that it is a wilful departure - In the afternoon a strange sail was seen bearing down upon us & as the weather was hazy she was very near before seen, we immediately cleared

[Page 19] 1810

the guns but soon observed that she had American colours, a boat was sent on board & they made us a present of two large pigs and two or three bags of potatoes & a large cheese wh. as we have been so long on salt provisions was very acceptable, we also got a [S?] list & a newspaper.

Sunday Oct 21. This being the Anniversary of the Battle of Trafagar we were all invited to dine with the Capt., but I had been attacked in the morning with a dreadful headache so that I was forced to go to bed; the swell mostly high, & the wind aft, with frequent heavy squalls. At 3 pm. a strange sail was seen very close to us; & we immediately cleared for quarters, she however soon hauled her wind, & bore off; she was supposed to be a west Indiaman who had lost her convoy.

Monday 22nd. The swell is now nearly as high as in the southern ocean; & we expect to be in soundings to day. Still much headache & pain of limbs

[Page 20]

Tuesday Oct. 23rd: We expect in the morning to see land before night, the wind was fair & high at 4 pm. land was reported on the larboard bow, we very clearly discerned it, and it was said to be the Lizard point, on wh. I saw two white objects wh. they said were lighthouses.

Oct. 25th. This morning we were nearly off the Bill of Portland but the wind coming nearly ahead we could not proceed further than Dunrose where we came to for the night.

Thursday Oct. 26th. This morn'g we got under weigh at daylight & came to an Anchor about 11 am. at Spithead, having found the Dromedary at Port Heller's. We saluted the Admiral with 3 guns who immediately returned it. At 12 a royal salute was fired on shore in honour of the Jubilee, & at one on board the Ships in the Harbour &c.

Capt. P. was greatly disappointed to day in being refused leave to go to London with the Dispatches. The Commodore

[Page 21] 1810

went on shore & immediately went to Town, also Mr. Campbell, Capt. Grey, Mr. Palmer & Mr. Griffin.

Sent a Letter on service to the Transport board, also one to Dr. Wightman & my brother Ed.

Saturday 27th. This morn'g took four men to the Hospital viz. Thos. Burns, Richd. Scales, Nick. Redmond & James Pearce, afterwards on going on shore at Point very awkwardly fell into the water when stepping out of the Boat & was so wet as to think to better to go on board again.

Received a letter from Mr. McLeay thanking me for the Insects wh. he wished me to sent by the Coach, I then returned him a letter.

Sunday Oct. 28th. This morning the soldiers of the 102 regiment disembarked to my greatest satisfaction.

Last night departed this life Charles Riley, a private soldier of the 102 regiment, he was attacked on the 10th instant with a bowel complaint resembling Dysentery

[Page 22]

and did not seem to be seriously ill for several days, he was one of those remarkable patients who never gave a true report of their sufferings, making so little complaint of a great deal of pain and distress, which practice I have seen the pernicious effects of. Accordingly from his pulse & anxiety of expression I found that he was much worse than he would allow himself to be, I found that his belly was swelled, he vomited & purged incessantly, hickup came on his [?] failed, & at length he died; and I much regret to say that I really believe that if I had been fully provided with medicines that had had a quantity of [O Ricini ?] on board the man might have been saved. Miserable dictu.

Monday Oct. 29th. This morn'g went on shore to Portsmouth & bought several necessary articles. Returned to board to dinner. We heard to day the the Ship is still to continue a troop ship. Charged a quarterly bill. Sent a letter to Mr. Sykes.

[Page 23] 1810

Tuesday Oct. 30th. This morning sent a letter to Mr. Davey, and received one from my Brother Ed. Went on a survey on board the Coquette, but the surgeon not being on board, the Surgeon of the Justine objected to signing a paper respecting the necessaries, they having been on board only three months and allege [?], flannel &c was expended.

Wednesday 31st.: The Porpoise arrived to day, it appears that she happened with foul winds & was obliged to work up the channel wh. was the occasion of her being a week after us.

Thursday Nov. 1st. We still know nothing of the destination of the Ship. In the morning Poore & I strolled about the Ramparts & dockyard, where at the forge we saw an anchor on the anvil red hot & many men working at it. Returned on board at night.

[Page 24]

Friday Nov. 2nd. Dined in the Cabin. A very high wind. Received a letter from Dr. Wightman.

Tuesday Nov. 4th. The captain & Mrs. Pasco dined with us in the Cabin. To day at 2 pm. we received orders to proceed immediately to Woolwich much to my satisfaction, but regret that all my linen is on shore & probably not washed. Received a letter from Mr. Davey.

Monday 5th. Owing to the death of Princess Amelia very little rejoicing in the Town, except royal salutes being fired. In the morning went on shore to procure several things that I required & came on board sufficiently tired after dark. Sent my papers on shore to Mr. Sykes viz: Journal, expenditure of medicines, expenditure of [?] tickets, captain's Certificate, vouchers of things purchased at Sydney.

Tuesday 6th. This morning about 12 [noon] we got under weigh with a fair wind & by dark had got abreast of the [?gars] Light. The Porpoise & Plover with our convoy for the Downs sailed at the same time.

[Page 25]

Thus we are again at Sea for another but very short voyage. Mr. Macnamara who went up to London last Wednesday with french leave that he might pass his examination at Surgeon's hall, is not yet returned so that I fear he will be much disappointed his missing the Ship, and he was checked yesterday with out leave. 1810

Wednesday Nov. 7th. We had a fair wind all night but it was very squally, and the whole day there was heavy rain. At noon we arrived at the Downes where was a large fleet of ships of war four of wh. had flags, at night we anchored in Margate roads.

Thursday Nov. 8 This morning at day light we weighed anchor in Margate roads and with fair wind passed the Nore, at one we cast anchor about 5 miles below Gravesend the wind heading us.

Friday 9th. This morning at day light we got under weigh with a light breeze but only proceeded as far as Northfleet before an officer came on board to say we must proceed no further till our powder &

[Page 26]

guns were taken out, we therefore came to an anchor. In the afternoon Poore & I went on shore & walked to Gravesend (about two miles & returned about 8 o clock, having drunk coffee at the India arms.

Received a letter from Wm. Crowfoot & one from Mr. Sykes.

Mr. Macnamara returned having gone down to Portsmouth & found the Ship sailed.

Saturday Nov. 10th. A miserable day of Rain. Dined in the Cabin.

Sunday Nov. 11th. We were long waiting for a pilot & in vain sought one at Gravesend, at length, one (who however has not the brain?) came on board & we proceeded about 3 or 4 miles up the River to Green-hive. Capt. & Mrs. Pasco dined with us in the Cabin.

Monday Nov. 12th. This morning at ten we got under weigh & by two pm. we were alongside a ship at Woolwich.

Received a letter from the Transport Board and one from old Redmond.

Tuesday Nov. 13th. It was a very fine

[Page 27]

day & Poore & I intended to have gone with Poore to Greenwich but Purches disappointed us.

Went on shore to buy a few things, received a letter from Ed. 1810

Wednesday Nov. 14th. A bad headache all day; survey on board the Weymouth lying alongside of us. This morning a large fleet of Transports from the East sea passed, most of wh. had the flags of Denmark, Sweden, Hamburg, Pofferburg, Dantzick, &c.

Thursday 15th. Mr. Macnamara to day received an appointment for Haslar hospital.

Mr. & Mrs. Morris of Greenwich dined with us.

Friday 16th. To night Capt. P. received an order saying that the Ship was going to be paid off, wh. he supposes may be done in a fortnight. Wrote a letter to the Transport board.

Saturday 17th. This morning went to London and called upon Mr. Sykes, &c. &c.

Dined with Crowfoot & Henschman & heard all the Beccles news, returned to supper.

Sunday 18th. Went to church at Woolwich.

Monday 19th. Sent a letter to Sir R. Phillips.

[Page 28]

To day old Williams the baker now being employed in the dock yard in carrying a sail wh. was very heavy was suddenly attacked with a hernia. When I saw him wh. was about two hours after, the rupture was at least as big as my head & the penis altogether disappeared, by the greatest good fortune however after an hours attempt the taxis succeeded.

Dined in the Cabin.

Tuesday Novr. 20th. Poore & I went this morning to see the warren, in wh. are astonishing quantities of Cannons, morters, &c. &c., we also saw them proving guns, they told us that a 24 pounder was charged with 20 lb. of Powder, two Wads & a ball, the shots strike a bank of earth and as soon as the port fire is light at each gun wh. burns about 2 minutes the persons retire about 200 yards behind & they soon begin to go off when the stones fly in an astonishing manner nearly to the place at wh. the men stand. They told us that they were very seldom burnt.

[Page 29]

Received two letters from the Transport board, & one from the surgeon of the Thysbe,

Thursday Nov. 22nd. Sent a letter to the Transport Board, also two roots of the [Gigantu?] Lily to Mr. McLeay. Received a letter from Dr. Wightman. 1810

Saturday No. 24th. To day received a letter informing me that my assistance might probably be required in one of the naval hospitals as a great number of sick & wounded soldiers were soon expected there, to wh. letter I sent an answer of assent.

Sunday 25th. This morning went to church with Poore. McNamara went away for Portsmouth.

Monday 26th. Received a letter from the transport desiring me to sent my remains of stores to Capt. Young Deptford. Sent two [?] to Mr. Bence.

Tuesday 27th. Received a short letter from old Redmond teasing me for smart ticket. McNamara gave me Davidsons Virgil, Two volumes.

Wednesday 28th. Capt. Pasco is fortunate enough to have been appointed to the Tartarus a

[Page 30]

fine Sloop of war, wh. lately brought the King of Sweden to England.

Thursday Nov 29th. Sent my medicines & stores to Deptford, and fear some informality in not having had a survey upon them. Received a letter from Mr. Macnamara who tells me that Haslar Hospital is fitting up for 1000 Sick & wounded Soldiers, so that I have no doubt but that I shall be sent there as soon as paid off.

Friday Nov 30th. Went to Deptford and settled my affairs with the agent of Transports. On my return called and saw the Chapel & painted hall of Greenwich hospital. The men all sent to the Thisbe, so that we now are entirely adrift.

Saturday Dec. 1st. This morning went to Deptford to the Transport Office & accidentally met old Williamson there with whom I walked to London, called at the Transport board where Mr. Housman told me I might have what leave I wished.

[Page 31]

Called upon Wm. Crowfoot who took me to the medical Society of Guy's Hospital where I heard a hot debate on the function of the Spleen between Dr. Haighton & Dr. Curry. Took my abode at the black bull Bishopgate Street. 1810

Sunday Dec. 2nd. Went to the Magdalen & heard an uncommon good preacher. In the afternoon the Catholic Chapel Duke's Place. Dined at Governor Blighs.

Monday 3rd. Walked to Woolwich this morning before Breakfast, and found that the Ship was not likely to be paid off for several days. Received unexpectedly a polite Note from Mr. J. Jamison, & a letter from Mr. Bence.

Wednesday 5th. Received a note from Ed. saying he was at the Bull bishopgate Street.

Thursday 6th. Packed up all my things. Ed. came on board with Wm. Crowfoot, we then walked to London; & I spent the Evening with Crowfoot as we were too late for the Play.

[Page 32]

Friday Dec 7th. This Morning sought of My Trunks &c. At night Covent Garden to see Gustavus Vasa & the Child of Nature.

Saturday 8th. This morn'g breakfasted with Capt. Pasco. Ed. went away. Swore my accounts before the Lord Mayor & left them at Mr. Sykes: In the Evening at Mr. Crowfoots & the medical Society of Guy's Hospital.

Sunday 9th. In the morning went to the Foundling, in the Afternoon Westminster abbey. at night in Catholic Chapel

Monday 10th. A very wet day, went to bullock's Museum. The [?] of new Holland is called Psitticus gloriosus, the blue [M..?] Psitticus homatomus, the Rose Hill bird the Psitticus [eximius?]. At night went to Mr. McLeay's who shewed me part of his vast collection of Insects, shells &c. wh. probably is the finest in the world.

Tuesday Dec. 11th. This morning breakfasted with Dr. Jamison. Spent the Evening with Crowfoot.

[Page 33]

Wednesday Dec. 12th. 1810 This morning called upon Poore in New Burlington Street. who went with me to see a celebrated dwarf. an albiness, & to hear the invisible girl. Took Coach at 3 pm and at 11 o clock

Thursday Dec. 13. arrived at Gillingham; as soon as I had seated myself at my brothers the bells began ringing which was a compliment to me. Mrs. H. Crowfoot & Mr. Crowfoot called upon me. Received a letter from the Transport board allowing me six weeks leave.

Friday 14th. Most people seemed glad to see me, Mr Bence & the Crowfoots called

Monday 17th. Mr. Dikes called.

Tuesday 18th. I have amused myself this morning in calculating my expenses & pay since I have been in the navy and find that if I have gained nothing, at any rate I have spent nothing which is some satisfaction to me.

[Page 34]

By a rough calculation my pay for the Victory which included 326 days at 6/- is
For the Hindostan at 9/-
Prize money

	£	s	d
		97	
		284	
		15	

Total	£396		
My expenses being		278	

so I gain	£118		

Tuesday Dec. 18th. Dined at Mr. Bence's, Mr. Blowers, Mrs. [A..?] & Mr. & Mrs. H. Crowfoot of the party.

Thursday 20th. Went acoursing at Capt. Suckling's & spent the day there.

Friday 21. Drank tea at Mr. Crowfoots.

Thursday [22nd] My time pass very differently to what it has done for some time, quiet, ease, idleness, reading, walking, coursing, visiting, &c, &c.

[Page 35]

Sent a brace of pheasants that were given me by Mr. Oswald to Dr. Jamison.

Tuesday Dec 25th. 1810

Two years ago I spent Xmas Day at Vigo in Spain, last year off the coast of New Holland. This year at home alone.

Sunday Dec 29. Dined with Mr. [G?] and saw his large family of 11 children the oldest of whom is only 14.

Saturday 28th. Supped with Mr. Davey.

Monday 30. Sent a pheasant to Mrs. H.I. Crowfoot.

1811

Thursday Jan. 9th. Tea & cards at Mr. Davey's.

Friday Jan. 10th. Dined with the members of the Book club. Revd. Mr. Bence, Rev. Mr. Taylor, Rev. Mr. Elleson, Rev. Mr. Brown, Revd. Mr. Suckling, Rev. Mr. Airger, Mr. Bacon, Capt. Suckling, Mr. Crowfoot, Mr. Davey, Mr. Tillistone, Mr Pymart, & Mr. Sharper.

Sunday Jan. 12. Dined with Mr. Oswald.

Tuesday 14. Dined with Mr. W.H. Crowfoot.

[Page 36]

To day had a letter from the Transport board ordering me immediately to Haslar Hospital so that I intend to be off to morrow.

Wednesday 16th. Was disappointed of the Coach at Wangford so that returned to Beccles for another night, & sent a messenger to Yarmouth to take me a place.

Thursday 17. Went to London on the top of the Coach.

Saturday. Called at the Transport board & upon Dr. Jamison, where I found Mr. J. very much reduced & apparently near his end. Took coach ~~at night & arrived~~ for Haslar ~~at 10 next Day~~.

Sunday 20th. I arrived at Haslar this morning and called upon the Governor, and it is inconceivable the chagrin I experienced. I thought I should have been received respectfully & that there being a number of sick I should have a ward or two allotted to myself with an assistant or two, which is the only way that my assistance could be of much worth, but not so, I blush at the thoughts of my salutation. On calling

[Page 37]

upon the Governor, he told me I must not deceive myself on my being sent hither, that I must consider myself only as an assistant at 5/- P'day, that I should not be even so well accommodated as the ordinary mates of the house, that if there was not a room vacant I must find lodgings at Gosport and also board; that I should be placed under one of the physicians or surgeons as an assistant & must strictly obey their orders; & that if I behaved properly he (the Governor) would perhaps speak well of me & get me appointed to a ship sooner than I otherwise perhaps would be sent. I then heard that the occasion of the want of surgeons was occasioned by a bad fever (Typhus) breaking out in the St. George & Elizabeth; and that Dr. Wier had come down & desired that all be repeatedly bled, some to the amount of 100 or 130 ounces, & [?] consequently these surgeons were wanted for nothing else than "to bleed people for the cure of Typhus fever", a suspicious practice.

[Page 38]

Dr. Wier had come down a few days ago, & all the physicians had followed his plans; Dr. W. ordered them also to open the dead bodies; but I did not hear tho' several had been examined that there were any remarkable appearances of inflammation. I really turned sick at the Sight of six or eight young men & Dr. McArthur at their head turning the bodies of men out of their coffins & cutting them up, apparently not knowing that so many thousands instances of dissections of fever cases had proved nothing, one man's body I saw, it was very muscular & large, as fat as if in perfect health, I was told that he had been bled to an amazing extent & died at the last venesection, as had been the case with some others. From what I have heard there is not a symptom of major inflammatory action, the patients are taken with shivering, debility, great headache, stupor & delirium sufficiently marking the Disease.

[Page 39]

Nor am I less astonished at the little care that is taken of preserving the young medical gentlemen from contagion, they being obliged to stand over the patients continually while bleeding them before & dissecting them after death; several have even now taken the disease. As it appeared, so great was my horror of the subject that I fully determined with myself to leave the hospital and accordingly wrote a letter the Mr. McLeay to that effect in hopes of a speedy answer. Govr. Craven made me Dr. Grey's assistant or rather bleeder, so that I fear I shall have to obey & be the means of the destruction of some. (McMillan is here on the same errand.) On the whole what can be said on the subject. the experience of ages has proved that bleeding must very cautiously be employed in fevers, & it is also well known that all epidemics should be carefully exa

[Page 40]

mined before bleeding be ordered as no epidemic is entirely inflammatory, but what can I do ?

Monday 21st. This morning I went my rounds with Dr. Grey whose assistant I am, and I took charge of the 92, 93 & Centre wards, some of the men were convalescent. Dr. G. shewed me many cases speedily recovering from the fever many of whom had been bled the amount of 100 or more ounces, I really am astonished at the circumstances as there is not doubt of the fever being contagious, and I do not find that even the great promoter of the practice Dr. Wier himself has any theory on the subject or sufficient philosophical reason for it unless that wh. he has received from what he has himself Seen here, indeed many of his sentiments or opinions as they are expressed to the assistants, and even physicians, appear to be crude, indigested, unphilosophical and illiterate, such as "when a man died after very frequent bleedings", he said "he did not die of debility or the blood letting, but of arterial action". When he saw a man stupid with fever

[Page 41]

he said "he is smothering in his own blood, bleed him, bleed him." He says that the practice of Giving vomits in the beginning of fevers is quite exploded, that the stomach is not foul and that in all fevers the blood is violently determined to the head which is the cause of the disease & that vomiting increasing the determination, increased instead of relieving the Complaint. This doctor never feels the pulse; the "pulse in fevers, says he is no indication either for or against bleeding; "I go by the state of the tongue & cheeks only", which is really the case, and he even said a person might be guided as well by the feel of the great toe as by the pulse in such cases". After all it must really be said that many persons have recovered after very great blood letting some of whom appeared even to be in articulo mortis when it was performed & yet recovered. Do not trust to medicine or the cold suffusion in fevers, as they are of no use, bleeding is the only remedy," says Dr. Wier.

[Page 42]

Tuesday Jan 22nd. Dr. Grey being ill today I saw & prescribed for the patients myself. The same indiscriminate bleeding is carried [?] what appears an ignorant inspector of hospitals. To day a man weak almost to death in the lowest state of Typhus was ordered to be bled to Oz. xx, Mr. Mullen bled him till about Oz. x when he fainted and seemed dying, but soon after Dr. Wier coming round & finding that the quantity of blood was not drawn sent for MacMillan and asked him the reason with some asperity, who answered that the arterial action was so weak that the blood would not flow, "Why did not you give him some warm water and put a warm blanket around him to promote the arterial action and than draw the quantity ordered?" it was an observation more filled with ignorance than perhaps any one yet ever fallen from man; yesterday he said a man died of arterial action, not debility or bleeding, and to day he is ordering bleeding for the very purpose wh. he afterwards wishes to promote to make the blood flow. When he first came to the hospital wh. was on the 6th instant,

[Page 43]

the medical men here had only bled a few of the typhoid cases such as appeared to be complicated with inflammation, giving calomel, opium, anti .?onicals, purgatives &c., in one ward Mr. Gooch (a mate) told me he opened the door and said, "Mr. Gooch you will immediately bleed every person on this side of the ward", could any thing be more astonishingly rash, some appeared to be at the verge of death, in the tremors stupor, black tongue &c, Mr. Gooch was fearful of employing bleeding to the extent individually ordered (wh. was Oz. xx) , in one case on account of hukup coming on but as soon as Dr. W. found it had not been done he desired it to be performed, but the most astonishing thing was that all these person did not die and fully prove the mischief of the practice, (I hope it is true what Mr. Gooch told me) most of them recovered and some very suddenly, indeed the bleedings were repeated till the headache, pain of loins, stupor, &c went off,

[Page 44]

indeed in all the cases wherever the least flush was seen on the face, the bleeding was repeated to the amount of Oz. xxx at the time.

Wednesday Jan. 23rd. The bleeding still goes on. MacMillan told me to day that a man in articulo mortis, with a slight hectic flush to his face, tremulous, the pulse imperceptible, the face hippocratic was ordered to be bled, Mr. Cook performed the operation, and Dr. Weir desired that it be repeated all night. The man was in a state of low muttering delirium; and Dr. W. said that "Delirium from arterial action was much more dangerous" than from debility, for that reason he ordered the bleeding considering the case inflammatory & not troubling himself to feel the pulse. The man died in half an hour. Mr. Cook bled the man to death, and cast up his eyes in horror at the circumstance Mr. McMullen saw it, as did Dr. McArthur. What can we say of a ~~man~~ person who is bleeding a man in articulo mortis on the supposition of increasing the action of the arteries instead of Debility so great as to subvert the functions of the body and putting on a wise face, objecting strenuously and expecting danger from another eating a roasted apple in the low stage of Typhus.

[Page 45]

Thursday Jan. 24th. To day I saw more of the practice of Dr. Wier than before. His indication for bleeding appears to be generally flushing of the face, or foul & dry tongue and as often as, or as long as these appearances remain, the bleeding is continued even to destruction, the state of the pulse or the moisture of the Skin is never thought of. In one of the Wards a man at the verge of life who had been bled 160 ounces, whose nose was black with death, whose debility was so great that he could not speak or move a muscle of the face without tremor, whose respiration from excessive weakness was impeded, was recommended to be bled, and it would certainly have been performed had not Dr. Grey gently opposed, who said these symptoms arose from debility and not from increased determination of blood to the breast as Dr. Wier had ignorantly supposed. Dined with Dr. Grey & Dr. McArthur & spent a very pleasant afternoon in conversation on medical subjects particularly on the Subject most under our view, where I was glad to find that our opinions nearly agreed. Dr. Grey I believe so far assents

[Page 46]

to Dr. Wiers practice that he thinks in the first days of the fever bleeding is most beneficial to diminish increased action but that afterwards it is destructive, at the same time he allows that the increased arterial action might be diminished by other means, particularly by cold affusion wh. was the opinion of Dr. McArthur and both seem to think that another practice might have been safer.

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Friday Jan. 25th. The same bleeding practice & it is astonishing how satisfied Dr. Wier is of its necessity & good effect. To day I saw him order two gentleman who had been bled at the arm till no more could be drawn to have the temporal artery opened. For the first time I had a slight conversation with Dr. Wier he told me he should never [?] me [?] till I was a physician. He asked me whether I ever saw fevers stopped so shortly as by bleeding, I said I often had by Emetics, he said it was an exploded practice, that it was employed on shore by Physicians that wished their patients not to escape from their hands and it was a very bad practice, that from my mentioning it he knew I understood

[Page 47]

nothing of fever. - That Dr. Gregory sometimes bled to 40 Oz. at first. He then asked me whether I had ever seen fever, I said often, at Edinburgh, wh. he denied & said there was never any there. I mentioned that there was frequently Typhus there, & he answered that there was no such thing as Typhus, that it always commenced with inflammatory symptoms, wh. I denied, &c. &c.

Saturday Jan. 26th. Whether I shall escape the fever I cannot tell, if I do it will really be extraordinary. The contagion from former circumstances appears to be sufficiently powerful, and as I have almost been continually in its influence there does not want for a powerful occasional cause. The predisponent cause I believe almost every one possesses, and as concurrent causes I may mention my late change of diet from very full to very sparing, from wine & grog every day to small beer, from good soft feather bed to a shake down on the floor, from

[Page 48]

a fine warm room and fire, to a cold hospital without a fire, from hilarity of mind consequent to the presence of friends and pleasant objects to depression of spirits from objects of disquiet & commiseration; if any thing influences the mind to excitement it is the continual resentment or rather anxiety that continually prevails from being a daily spectator of a practice unnecessary, cruel and often destructive.

Saturday Jan. 26th. This morning breakfast with Dr. Grey & dined with Dr. McArthur.

This morning I went round the wards with Dr. Wier who scarcely spoke to me; in one of Dr. Grey's wards I had a repetition of the scene or rather disgraceful event of hearing him order a man to be bled from the Jugular vein who appeared to be in the last stage of Typhus, he not having strength to put out his tongue without tremors. Dr. Grey however persuaded him not to insist upon it as he had been

[Page 49]

giving him wine and nourishment to support his debilitated frame.

Mr. McMillan is to day appointed to the Pompey wh. I am very sorry for, being very anxious to get away, and I find that altho' Dr. Wier did not speak to me this morning, yet that he had not forgotten my having ~~forgot~~ contradicted him yesterday, as he enquired of Dr. G. whom I was, where I studied, and he desired that I might be made to attend the fever patients, and be obliged to bleed. One observation I heard Dr. Wier make wh. appeared worth recording, when passing among the fever wards & finding most of the men convalescent he said he should bring Sir Joseph Yorke to see the happy success of his practice, but let him shew Sir Joseph the dead bodies of the men who have been bled to the amount of 12 pounds, this would be the best proof of the excellence of his venesection.

[Page 50]

Sunday Jan. 27th. The same practice of bleeding. Dr. Wier told me to day that if the Elizabeth men had been sent on shore or bled as they took the disease they would probably have all recovered as the St. George's had, but I believe that the disease appeared in another form in the St. George's men. - McMillan went away to day, he told me that Dr. Wier yesterday reprimanded him for not drawing as much blood from a weak man "as had been ordered" if it will not flow from the arm, open the jugular vein or temporal artery, you must obey your orders you have no business to think for yourself". The fact was the man was taken with fainting & convulsions & perhaps would have died if more had been drawn.

Monday Jan. 28th. The more I see of the fever & of the practice employed the less I think it proper, to day I had several instances of seeing that bleeding was employed when the most gentle means would had had the same effect, two men with headache probably from costiveness were ordered to be bled

[Page 51]

when probably of dose of physic would have done as well. - Mr. Dod called upon me to day; and from him I found it is common opinion that the practice of Dr. Wier was not approved of, he told me that Dr. Lind's practice here wh. was very mild was very successful, that often contagious fevers prevailed here and that only 1 in 12 died, whereas now 1 in 6 are dead, & perhaps it will finish with 1 in five, which is not much in favour of Dr. Wier's bleeding.

1811

Wednesday Jan. 30th. Almost every day I breakfast with Dr. Grey, & to day I dined with him & Dr. McArthur.

It really is mortifying and a disgrace to our profession that altho' I have heard from all the principals of this house that they are certain of the impropriety of the indiscriminate practice of bleeding instituted by Dr. Wier yet they are so dependant in their principles that no one dare tell him their thoughts on the subject; and that altho' they see its bad effects that yet they are before his face saying continually that it has been instrumental to the saving of most of the pat[ients]

[Page 52]

[pat]ients lives, when behind his back contrary is generally the case. To day in one ward where there were about 12 marines labouring under very slight febrile symptoms, (some indeed had no complaint at all) yet nine were ordered to lose [Oz.xvi] of blood or to have a large blister, practice

wh. could be necessary only in cases of severe phlegmonic inflammation, as there can be no doubt but that this severe practice was employed only because it was expected that Dr. Wier would make a visit and that otherwise think that his practice was not sufficiently promoted, so thoroughly dependant are the physicians & surgeons in this hospital on the smiles of an ignorant inspector.

Thursday Jan. 31st. Dr. Wier has not been at the hospital for three days, so that there is some remission to the fluxus sanguinis. Received a letter from Sir John Jamison in answer to one transmitted to him a few days ago.

Friday Feb. 1st. With respect to the fever that prevails here I would state it is my opinion that it is synochus, but that often

[Page 53]

the typhoid stage is very slight & sometimes altogether wanting. - If I had the treatment of it I would at first endeavour to cut it short by some means that might be powerful enough to divide the [?] of events that would take place in the system without such attempt being made, and this I would endeavour to do by a strong Emetic purgative & sometimes I would try a cold affusion with the same intention. As there are seldom symptoms of topical inflammation, I should not often venture on venesection but should but institute it freely when pneumonic symptoms are observed which in a few cases have appeared; for the headache I would order topical bleeding either by leeches or cupping at the temples, blisters, or lavation of the shaved head with vinegar & water.- I would particularly keep the bowels open by active purges of senna salts, jalop or calomel, and when the skin is hot & dry, with severe headache I should have no objection to the exhib[ition]

[Page 54]

[exhib]ition of antimonial medicines such as opium; to diminish thirst I would order acid drinks, and would advise fruit of all kinds either raw or roast. For headache or incipient delirium the feet might be immersed in hot water with great advantage but this wholly in the second stage; in the first I would order a bleeding. By these methods the second stage probably would be slight, but having regard to the pulse, the countenance & the skin I would order small quantities of port wine & the lavation of the feet with hot water, for laxatives, cinchona camphor; by these means febrile action would sooner or later cease, and a cure would in the end be obtained, and I think that by employing these means fewer deaths would have taken place than had been the case by employing indiscriminate and profuse bleedings, at least in Dr. Lind's practice which nearly resembles the above mentioned seldom more than one in twelve died, whereas

[Page 55]

when the Corunna fever prevailed here but was treated with bleeding, one in four fell victims, and of the fever when prevalent one in 6 are now dead. - With respect to the propriety of bleeding in fevers of this kind I may mention, that I am very suspicious of bleeding in Epidemic diseases & would only recommend it when marks of topical inflammation appear. There can be no doubt but that venesection is the most powerful means of diminishing arterial action, and when this is as great as to endanger life, there can be no doubt that a bleeding is entirely necessary, & that I believe in a few cases it has absolutely saved life in the present complaint, and another remarkable effect of this practice appears to be that by a timely use of it the patients have sooner been able to get out of bed than would otherwise have been the case; the second stage not appearing to be increased by the bleeding instituted in the first,

[Page 56]

these two stages bearing a [ratio?] to each other, hence I believe that very careful employment of this practice in the inflammatory stage during the first two or three days of the fever may be of the greatest benefit, but I believe that the excess of it is always of the greatest danger, & that when employed in the second stage it is very dangerous & sometimes fatal; as I have seen in this

hospital; how rash therefore & dangerous is the practice which orders venesection without attending to the state of the pulse, & only to the tongue & face, hence I have known a man of florid countenance undergo repeated bleedings to his destruction when a pale faced man has escaped. Indeed I am not certain that the loss of 30 or 40 ounces of blood at the very commencement of the fever may not have the effect of cutting it short on the same principal as emetics or the cold affusion, tho'

[Page 57]

when the complaint is fully formed it certainly only should be employed to relieve inordinate action whether general or partial. On the whole I should think the life of man of such vast consequence that I would prefer the having to attend fifty men for three months thro' the typhoid stage & its consequences than lose one by a rash employment of venesection at the commencement, and there can be no doubt but that the bodies of such persons as have been dissected have exhibited no marks of disease capable of producing death unless want of blood in the vessels, so that they have appeared to die of sudden depletion, & in two or three cases there was a quantity of water in the thorax arising doubtlessly from the same cause. - Respecting the other remedies employed for the cure of this complaint there can be little objection, unless that

[Page 58]

the diuretic pills appear to be a preposterous remedy, squills being a hot and acrid substance & improper in inflammatory complaints & I really do not know upon which principle this powerful diuretic is prescribed, unless it is to expell water from the cavities which is effunded there by the debility induced by profuse bleedings. The digitalis perhaps cannot be objected to, & the calomel & Pulvis antimoniales sometimes used are unexceptional & on the whole I may venture to affirm that there is not so much danger arising from bleeding in the beginning of Synochus as is generally imagined, that when employed with caution & judiciously it is of the greatest benefit, but that often its effects may be produced by safer & gentler means.

[Page 59]

Friday Feb. 1st. Received a letter from Mr. McLeay who promises that I am to be appointed to a frigate within a few days.

It has been much my desire to collect instances of bad effects of indiscriminate bleeding in the typhoid stage Synochus, but I found to day that for some reason the tickets of dead persons are kept close, at least Dr. Grey has taken those of his own patients into his own custody, And tho' I have heard of many instances of persons having been ordered to be bled when they appeared to be so weak as not to be able long to sustain the functions of life without some stimulus, yet I myself saw but two instances of this, being so resentful of this practice that I determined as seldom as possible to attend Dr. Wier round the wards by which such offensive occurrences would be avoided.

[Page 60]

Not being able therefore to copy the individual Ticket I must contend myself with describing the case of it occurred without mentioning the poor mans name.

A patient about 35 years old had been attacked several days before with fever, he had been bled to an amazing extent, and the inflammatory symptoms had disappeared, giving place to the most dangerous Typhus. His eyes were almost lifeless, his face pale & livid his nose black with Death, his muscles tremulous, his debility so great that he was not able to speak, the lips being on the attempt thrown into convulsive turmoil, he was unable to obtrude his black & parched tongue, his pulse was very feeble & quick, his breathing performed with difficulty owing to the debility of the respiratory muscles; Dr. Grey had been giving him wine as the only means of saving his life, but

[Page 61]

judge my surprise when Dr. Wier recommended a bleeding on the on the supposition of determination of blood in the lungs & great arterial action. Dr. Grey mentioned that there was great debility & requested Dr. W. to feel the pulse, which however he refused to do, mentioning that it was unnecessary, and I believe that this man was not thro' the intercession of Dr. G. bled, which would doubtlessly have instantly killed him, but nature was too much sunk without it & he died in the Evening.

Mr. Mottley the agent by way of Joke to day mentioned that he did not believe a single man would live after losing 200 Oz of blood for that he killed a pig as big as a man to day by bleeding him & that 6 pints of blood was sufficient for his death.

Saturday Feb. 2nd. Dr. Wier was at the hospital to day; and as I had not wish to see him I kept out of his way. I was told however that he was in so

[Page 62]

happy a disposition at the improving state of the Sick that he favoured every person with his smiles & promises so that in spite of what has passed, every person was pleased, every one satisfied, but, Oh the weakness of human nature! how should it be otherwise than that such of the persons as had escaped from the fever should be on the recovery, it being now nearly a month since they were admitted into the hospital & what continued fever lasts so long a time without convalescence? The fact is that whatever could have been done (even worse than the indiscriminate venesection) the same would have been observed; those who would have withstood the disorder & treatment would have been on the recovery as is now observed. Dr. Wier mentioned with exultation that no dropsy was observed, & truly there is much less than I should have expected from such vast loss of blood, but still of four

[Page 63]

persons dissected who died after the vast extraordinary bleedings one or two had considerable hydrothorax. Dr. W. asked Macnamara also with some exultation for copies of some of the cases that had withstood the largest bleedings which I hope I shall be able to get duplicates of. Received a letter from Poore who is appointed to the Rainbow Capt. Woolridge.

Tuesday Feb. 5th. This morn'g received a letter from Mr. McLeay & a warrant for the Alemene, I found her in dock & do not believe that she will be afloat for a month to come, perhaps not ready for Sea of three months, the Capt's. name is Graham, the ship was formerly the french Topaz, taken two years ago in the West Indies by the Cleopatra, She therefore begins another series of Events, other voyages & other Toils.

Thursday Feb 7th. Poore came down to day & dined with us. I still remain at the hospital and am undetermined where to lodge till the

[Page 64]

Alemene is ready to receive me. Mr. Rodgers another surgeon formerly of the Neptune is here to assist & messes with us.

Sunday Feb. 10th. In the morning went to the hospital chappel. Mr. Rodgers had a letter from Plymouth from Dr. Baird who said that the fever which is acknowledged by all to be the same there as here, was Typhus, and Dr. Baird said that he would have thought that a single ounce of blood would have been dangerous.

Monday Feb. 11th. Hired lodgings at 24 Hawke Street at a Mrs. Jervoises' who asked 16/- P.Week for two small rooms.

At night went to Gosport Theatre Gower Craven having bespoke a play which was the School for Scandal and Tekeli. Most of the officers of the hospital were there.

Wednesday 13th. I took possession of my lodgings yesterday. This morning went & dined at the hospital.

Friday 15th. Received a letter from Dr. Jamison.
Met Cosnahan in the dock yard who was formerly my shipmate in the

[Page 65]

Victory; he told me of poor [?] death; it happened about 6 months ago from a pulmonary complaint; he really was the finest & best informed youth I ever saw, I had anticipated almost daily the pleasure I should have in again meeting with so excellent a young man, but now when will be our meeting? O mors, cur non hic amicus delictus?

Saturday Feb. 16th. This morn'g I first saw some of the officers of the Alemene, viz. two lieutenants & the master & I was told that the purser had joined. They said that the admiral was going to give us a brig for the hulk when we should form a mess. The Alemene by report will go out of dock on Monday.

Sunday 17th. In the morning went to the chapel in the dock yard, where I heard an excellent sermon well preached by a Clergyman whose name I do not now, but he preached in a Doctor's hood.

[Page 66]

In the afternoon went to Portsmouth old church where two very young deacons officiated.

Monday Feb. 18th. The Alemene went out of dock to day.

Tuesday 19th. Received a letter from Professor Hope of Edinburgh.

Received a letter from Ed: Poore & Mr. Newt surgeon of the Rainbow drank tea with me.

Friday 22nd. Received 20£ from Mr. Sykes.

Saturday 23rd. Dined on board the Rainbow.

Tuesday 26th. On opening my instruments which I received from Weiss found them in a very bad state. Dined at Haslar. My landlady had a party to spend the evening with her & made use of my rooms so that I was booked in till 2 o'Clock at Pope Joan.

Wednesday 27th. Sent a letter to Mr. Weiss & also to Rundle & Bridges.

Saturday Mar. 2nd. Received my broach &

[Page 67]

ring from Rundle & Bridges made of [Nova..?]; the ring is un commonly beautiful.

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Sunday March 3rd. This morn'g went on board Wellington to see one of our marines who was taken ill, & went with him to the hospital, returning I got as wet as a water dog. At the hospital went to chapel, and dined with Macnamara. 1811

Monday 4th. To day took a long walk to [?..chester] & round Lord Nelson's Monument.

Tuesday 5th. Went to Haslar & got Dr. McArthur to survey my Instruments.

Wednesday 6th. This morn'g went on board a hulk with the purser & first Lieut: who told us that it was desired by the Admiral that we should live on board & form a mess. On returning on shore was as wet as a water dog from a dirty poppling sea.

Received a letter from Dr. Jamison who tells me that the army med: board had reported to the Secretary at war that I

[Page 68]

was entitled to no reward for my trouble in attending the 73 regt.. tho' Mr. Wier said he would reperuse the papers.

Thursday March 7th. To day dined at our mess for the first time on board the Wellington.

Friday 8th. Left my lodgings & dined on board the Wellington.

Saturday 9th. In the morn'g went to the hospital but returned on board to dinner.

Monday 11th. In the morn'g at Haslar Hospital, at night at the play, Florabell & Perdita or a winters tale of Shakespeare, & the Valentine & Orson.

Tuesday 12th. In the morning had the luxury of Basil Cockrane's warm bath at Haslar hospital. Received my medicines on board.

Thursday 14th. Sent a letter to Mr. Sykes. We left the Wellington to day and went on board the Perseverance, a Hulk where we hope to remain

[Page 69]

till the Alemene will be ready to receive us.

Took an affidavit before .. Spicer Esqr. stating that I had not been publicly employed in any situation between Dec. the 7th. & [..?] last year in order that I may receive my half pay.

Saturday March 15th. At the hospital this morning for a survey Capt. Graham being one of the surveying Captains. I there met several surgeons of different ships who brought men for invaliding. Among the rest I met Mr. Duke whom I really was afraid of meeting knowing that there was much subject of offence betwixt us. And I thought that he seemed very shy on my first accosting him, but in our conversation I carefully avoided mentioning offensive things.

At Dinner we had a Lieut: Royer of the Norge one of those characters who never wd. do an honour to any profession, Whose probable only good qualification is being what is generally styled amongst

[Page 70]

the thoughtless bon vivants An honest fellow. When I see such men in the navy I almost consider them fit subjects for being shot at, their deaths being nearly of as much consequence as their living. This gentleman's father is a noted attorney & one of our Lieuts much resembles him in disposition.

Monday March 17th. To day we suddenly were ordered to leave the Perseverance hulk and were put into the Cyclops so that we again had the trouble of shifting.

Tuesday Mar. 18th. Mr. Williamson our 2nd Lieut. of Marines joined us today.

At Night went to Gosport Play, it being bespoke the officers of the Fame, Trim & Aquilon. The Sailor's Daughter and Cinderella were as miserably performed perhaps as ever any body could suspect.

Received an uninteresting letter from Dr. Wightman.

Wednesday Mar. 20th. This being a fast day, went to the dock yard Chapel, & afterwards dined on board the Rainbow.

[Page 71]

Friday Mar. 22nd. Received a letter from Dr. Wightman.

Sunday 24th. A Mr. Nicholson & Macnamara dined with us.
Received a letter from Ed.

Monday 25th. Spent a morn'g at Haslar, where Forbes, McNamara & I walked to Alverstoke botanizing.

Thursday 28th. Met in the Street to day Mr. Eden, Lieut. Brenton, Sir John Ross &c. old ship mates in the Victory.

Friday 29th. Received my trunk from Beccles, took a walk with Forbes & Price.

Monday Apr. the 1st. The captain's Taciturnity precludes his informing us whether our voyage is determined on, the newspaper however reported yesterday that we were to proceed to the Azores to carry out Mr. Read the Consul General.

Tuesday Apr. 2nd. We were ordered to day to leave the Cyclops and proceed on board the Andromeda hulk, that the Arethura left to day, which

[Page 72]

frigate with the Aquilon, and the Royne a three decker went out of harbour to day.

Have lately been reading the Winter in [D..?] 3 Volumes, a wretched and very reprehensible novel, and the Bravo of Bohemia 4 Volumes, an improbable and ill written tale. Have also been attentively perusing Dr. Jackson's Book on fevers, doubtless a production of great genius, however vague may be some of its hypotheses.

Wednesday April 3rd. [Untranslated Latin text]

To day we joined the Andromeda hulk which was formerly the Ship of the Duke of Clarence but is by no means so comfortable as the Cyclops.

Friday Apr. 5th. Lieuts Davis & Charles of the Ethalion & Lieut Royer of the Norge dined with us

[Page 73] 1811

Monday April the 8th. Went to Haslar where found that Forbes was appointed to the Desirée at Yarmouth. We then went round the dock yard saw the Block machine, foundery. & copper works. Forbes dined with us.

Tuesday 9th. At Haslar this morning, bidding adieu to Forbes & Rodgers the one going to the Desirée the other to the Ardent.

Wednesday 10th. To day Scott & I went to see Cameraobscura on the Queen's bastion wh. was very beautifully depicted the whole surrounding scenery appearing like a moving picture. There

were also many views of foreign places in the form of a [Raree ?], the principal & most beautiful of wh. were views on the Rhine, views in India. Waterfall at the Lake of Killarney, Tintern Abbey &c. &c.

Had my cabin painted & brought my trunks from Mrs. Jervoises.

Good friday 12th. In the morn'g went to the Chapel at Haslar, in the afternoon to the dock yard chapel.

[Page 74]

Saturday Apr. 13th. The Alemene came out to the basin this morning and is now lashed alongside the Hulk. It was supposed she would prove one of the handsomest & largest of the Frigates in the service but it now appears that she has little beauty, and it is reported that she sails ill.

Sunday 14th. Easter. In the morning i went to the dock yard chapel where Dr. ? preached a good sermon.

Wednesday 17th. Went to the play at Portsmouth it being for the benefit of the Prisoners of war in France, the play was As you like it, Shakespeare, & Rosina, but from so great a noise in the house, the two last acts could but little be heard.

Saturday 20th. In the morning went to hospital. I read during the last week a novel call Cecilia the author of wh. I do not know, many parts are well written & one or two wh. however are not principal Characters are naturally drawn. Still however circumstances of conduct are described with approbation wh. in the ordinary occurrences of life could

[Page 75]

not be looked upon as romantic and unwise.

Sunday 21 April. In the afternoon went to the Dock yard Church. Macnamara dined with us.

Monday 22. In the morn'g went to Haslar for a survey of Invalids, the captains of the Orion, Alemene and Purssant being present.

When I went on board I found Poore in waiting for me with a message from Capt. Pasco. Went to the Rainbow for Dinner, & then with Lieut Colby & Lieut Giles of the marines went to the play, wh. was the heir at law & Blue beard, tolerably performed, but as is usual the audience was very noisy.

Saturday 23rd.[?27th] In the morning went to Haslar with a patient, James Miller a marine, who appears to labour under fatuity. He formerly belonged to the St. George & had contageous fever in the Hospital in February when I was there, I have

[Page 76]

strongly suspected that he has all along been shamng. To day we are about removing to the Alemene.

Sunday Apr. 28th. To day we removed to the Alemene. In the afternoon went to church at the Dock yard.

Monday 29th. I have lately been reading a novel in 4 Volumes Called "London" by Mr. Lathom, I need not mention any thing about it but that few of its parts are naturally or well written, many of the characters & some circumstances perfectly charactures and such as are never seen in actual life.

It is reported that we shall go to Spithead to morrow morning.

Tuesday 30th. This morning we got under weigh at about 11 with a fair wind and anchored at Spithead at about 1 pm .

Sunday May 5th. Every day this week has been very blowing so that I have not been on shore, on board nothing worth recording occurs. Yesterday I received my account current of Mr. Sykes.

[Page 77]

wh. I find I am credited 127£ but I believe there is some mistake & it ought to be more. I have been reading Mr. Scotts poem Marmion, the versification of wh. and subject I much admire; I do not however comprehend the necessity of having introductions to each canto, dedicated to different gentlemen. Altho' beautiful in their versification and matter they appear quite extraneous to the subject of the Poem.

Wednesday May 8th. This morn'g I was sent on board the Royal Wm. to report that a man sent on board our ship with a draft was unfit for service. I there saw Dr. Rawlins who told me he had seen some cases of mine wh. I had written at Haslar, & that Dr. Jamison had shewed them to him, he told me also that he told him he intended to shew them to Dr. Baird.

Thursday May 9th. This morning went to the hospital to have a man surveyed (Pritchard sick of liver & bowel complaints for two years) and for my necessaries. Macnamara told me he has passed easily for surgeon.

[Page 78]

and was appointed to Jamaica Hospital where his brother is a surgeon. He is going out in the [Carosel ?]. Received a letter from Dr. Wightman.

Friday 10th May. This afternoon we were ordered [?] the Convoy Signal for the West Indies wh. much distressed most of us. We found however it was only till the Kangaroo [?] & that it was a false alarm. I continue therefore to believe that we shall be convoy of East India fleet, wh. will be ready for sea in about three weeks.

In the afternoon Poore seeing our signal, sent a boat for me to bid adieu, I was glad to hear that were were not destined to the West. The Rainbow is ready for sea & only waits for a wind. Was introduced to a Mr. Hargraves. consul general to the Vallaric Isles, and also to a jew called Samuel Moses, a man sent to collect tribute in England. a dirty offensive fellow who speaks eight languages & who was draped in the Eastern garb, both these gentlemen are passengers in the Ship.

Saturday 11th. Dined with us two cavalary officers going to Portugal, friends of

[Page 79] 1811

Nicholas.

[Untranslated latin text]

Sunday May 12th. Read a novel called the [?] of the Abbey by Heller Maria Roche a good Tale many scenes of which are very well conducted & natural, like most other books of the kind. However conduct described as proper & praise worthy in real life could not be looked upon otherwise than as unwise, romantic & dangerous.

Thursday 16th. This morning we had unexpectedly a draft of 87 men from the Royal William, most of them from the frigates Magicirune, Sirius, [?]. Africaine, & Hyacynth, and they seem to be very good men.

It appears that the Theban is going with the East India fleet so that we now more than ever expect to go to the Mediterranean, especially as Capt. Graham is acquainted with Sir

[Page 80]

Ed. Pellow who is about to take the command of the fleet there & sails in the Caledonia.

Friday May 17th. Among the [?] that a naval Surgeon suffers is that of being a daily observer of suffering, easily removable, but which from his subordinate situation he is often obliged to hourly be witness of without having the power of procuring the necessary object for relief. The Clerk (Mr. Price, a respectable gentleman) has been several days ill of a fever & I felt it necessary to recommend a cot for him as he had hitherto slept on the Lockers. On mentioning it to the first Lieut. however it appeared that though there were plenty of cots on board that there were no cot frames, & when the carpenter was called for he observed that there was no supply, so that the trivial reason this gentleman is obliged to suffer much, perhaps he suffered to run into great danger for a mere hours work of the carpenter in the construction of a cot frame, the first Lieutenant observed that he

[Page 81]

supposed he wd. not die for want of a frame, & must wait till they are delivered from the dock yard.

Saturday May 18th. We received more men to day so that we begin to think we shall be proved to Sea.

Mr. Ruffin, a Lieut. General wounded in the Battle of Barosa, who died on board the [?] on his passage to England, was buried with military honours to day, the boats of different Ships attending his body on shore where it was met by the whole Garrison. Minute guns fired for about an hour; thus the body of an Enemy received the same honours as would have been paid to an Englishman of the same rank.

Sunday 19th. Have lately read a novel in 2 Volumes called "The Sicilian", thick with the most consummed ignorance about common proprieties of life, seems only to have endeavoured to render his book popular by a few very ludicrous scenes between uncommon characters most of wh. are both low and disgusting.

[Page 83]

H.M.S Aloméne May 19th. 1811

Sunday 19th May 1811 Went to the hospital to day with Mr. Price the captain's Clerk who has been several days ill with a fever. There were however no dangerous symptoms, but not being able to procure him sufficient accomodation on board I thought it best to send him away, which was also his own request.

Monday May the 20th. The sentinel was astonished, & trembled with fear (he was keeping watch in the fore cockpit of the frigate,) the woman was pale and drops of perspiration fell from her face, "Was it I? did thy hand accuse me? - O merciful father have mercy upon me!" falling upon her knees she invoked many of the saints, and asked for mercy, "Was it I?" again she claimed, when the sentry had called some midshipmen witness the scene, "no his bones are not in the church yard, you, Mary Colman, you were his murderer" ? he? - "look - look he spits blood & ?" - there lies the gore" - "Are you a priest?" "do you hear confessions, then know that he was murdered" _ "his

[Page 84]

bones are not laid in consecrated ground - "now see, see, he grins," - "yes ? - I know it," - "was it I?" no, - no, - look at the wound," - "Rest - I never shall be at rest, "Portuguese, - Portuguese," - "will not the blood rubb out?" - "how many drops?" - look, look, - it is ?
(rubbing the deck with her foot as if to rub some thing,) - "Yes, - Yes, - I shall be relieved", - a Priest - a priest shall hear it", - his bones shall be redeemed, - shall be received in holy ground,"
Such were the incoherent words made by a poor prostitute, who came on board to one of the sailors, - she appeared to have been well educated, and was a french woman, she said she had been a nun, but was obliged to leave her convent at the french revolution, since which time she had suffered much misfortune, she said that she had been an accomplice in the murder of a portuguese, that it was a sting to her conscience, that she must make a confession of it, - that a woman called Colman living at Gosport was the principal. She appeared to be insane, altho' much of her conversation

[Page 85]

apparently rational. Her face was pale; and her eyes expressive of affright & anxiety. She disturbed the Ships company during the night with her wailings; the first Lieut. sent her on shore as an insane person in the morning.

Thursday May 23rd. This morning went to Plymouth where I met Dr. Duke at Motley's who told me he was appointed to the Hospital.

I got a quarterly bill of the date Feb. 5th until the 29th.

Friday May 24th. Went on board the Gorgon to take survey on Dr. Dukes remaining Stores.
Sent a letter to Dr. Jamison.

I hear to day that our orders are come down for the Mediterranean.

Saturday 25h. Mr. Gooch Masters' mate of the [?] was put on board an American vessel called ? James which was taken the 23 of July 1810, he had made many voyages between Batavia & Isle of France, and was taken when off port ? on the Island. Mr. Gooch & seventeen hands were put on board & proceeded thence to [Bourborge?], they remained there a few days and sailed for Cape of Good Hope. She was met in the

[Page 86]

Gulph of, by another prize also bound to the cape, but Encountering a gale they were driven from their course & obliged to part company. The other vessel arrived in due time at the cape, but the one in which Mr. Gooch was had not arrived or been heard of when the Africaine left the cape which was about four months ago, they therefore suppose that she had bore up for Rio de Janeiro & a vessel which arrived at Portsmouth lately said she was there probably waiting for Convoy and that they saw one of her men there who gave them the account. The Captain of the Main top gave me this report.

Saturday May the 25. Received a letter from Mr. Sykes and one from Lieut. Purches

Sunday 26th. Sent letter to Edward; Dr. Jamison and Purches.

Among a draft of men sent on board from the flag ship to day most of them were pretty well of the lowest description, was one of a very good appearance, about 18 years of an abashed demeanour, and accomplished address. He was dressed in a black coat, small cloaths and white topped boots. He said he had been ten months midshipman in the Goshawk but that taking disgust at the service & not being able to procure his discharge he left it clandestinely.

[Page 87]

His father (clergiman) & mother were dead but he has two Sisters. He therefore went to his father's executor, whom he describes as an illiterate man, who obliged him to come down to the Royal

William and desired Capt. Hall to put him in any ship before the [mast?] & Capt. Hall with his usual want of feeling ordered the midshipman who came with him to tell the Commanding officer to rig him instantly with purser's slops, and pull of the white topped Boots. Johnson knows his family well. This is an instance of the shocking brutality that I have several times seen in the navy.

Wednesday May 29th. To day & yesterday the wind very ? A general salute of 17 guns at one O'Clock. Read a novel called the wild Irish Girl by Owenson, a book in which the characters & [?] are few; And much of the language diffuse & pedantic, in many places scientific terms [?] being employed were common diction is necessary; and many pages are filled with observations on Irish antiquities and [?] of the Songs of Ossian, shew a considerable knowledge of the Authoress' history of the country and a praise worthy desire of placing the character of the people in a virtuous & amiable

[Page 88]
point of view.

Friday May 31st. Received a letter from Edward in a Parcel containing bank notes & two Guineas.

Saturday June the 1st. Went to Portsmouth to buy some necessaries.

Sunday 2nd. Sir Ed. Pellow hoisted his flag yesterday & it is said that we shall sail towards the latter end of next week.

When the captain came on board he ordered convoy signal to be hoisted, & it appears we are going to be paid tomorrow & sail on Tuesday for Guernsey with a convoy & thence to take out transports with stores and a regiment for Lisbon & that we shall immediately after proceed to the mediterranean.

On awaking this morning found that I had considerable pain of my limbs, slight [?] listlessness & other symptoms of incipient fever, I hope however it is only symptomatic of a Catarrh which has affected me these past days.

Monday 3rd. The Ship was paid to day & it is said that if the wind be fair we shall certainly sail tomorrow morning. Went on shore early this morning, for several things I wished to take to sea with me. Called upon Dr. Jamison & Dr. Duke. Dr. J. & I had much conversation on my dissertation on Dr. Wier's practice at

[Page 89]

Haslar. He told me that he was much disappointed I would not let him publish it, that he had shewn it to Dr. Latham & Dr. Young who wished a copy of it, that it was read in a private comittee of the London College of physicians who asked for a copy of it, but wh. on my objection was refused. That Dr. Baird, Inspector saw it & Dr. Harness saw it & secretly detested the practice & that he and Dr. Wier were at Enmity. That Lord St. Vincent read it through & said it was intolerable that a man shd. be privileged for murdering people. That he told Dr. Grey & Dr. McArthur of it & that the former much feared I had mentioned him in it whereby he might be called in question, that he told Dr. Jamison privately of his disapproval of the practice. Dr. J. told me that if I had given him authority to publish it, that I might have [?] Dr. Wier from Society, that, he & Earl St. Vincent were Enemies; And that his only friends were Commissioner Grey & Adml. Domett. &c, &c. Called on Dr. Grey & Dr. McArthur to take leave of them, but neither of them mentioned the circumstances as quoted.

Wednesday June 5th. The wind quite foul to day so that we do not think of unmoring, tho' the Capt. is on board & I believe every thing ready.

[Page 90]

Friday June 7th. The wind has been foul at this time & but is now coming fair so that we may put to sail to morrow.

Saturday 8th. This Morning the wind was fair & it was expected that we should sail early to day, the Captain however did not come on board till [?] & the wind became foul, so that here at night we still are at Spithead with the wind in [?]

Sunday 9th. The wind still foul.

Read a small poem called the Fame, descriptive of the naval life of a gun room in a frigate, very well written, spiritedly by a marine.

Tuesday June 11th. Sent Sergt. Meredith to hospital labouring under Pnemonia with which he was attacked yesterday. I attribute this & several cases of fever which have appeared in the Ship for want of ventilation in the lower deck, the scuttles being [?] & no windsails set. Indeed I positively believe that if the present state of things continue we shall have a serious fever break out among the men.

When at the hospital to day I met Dr. McArthur & Dr. Grey at the gate who informed me of what I suspected to be true, that Jamison had shewed them my dissertation on fever, & consequently it appears that Dr. J had it with him at Portsmouth tho' he told me it was at London, & as Dr. J. went

[Page 91]

to the Baltic, what am I to expect that he really intends to make that use of which it was my utmost wish to pro..? but what can I do more? The conversation on the subject at the hospital was this. Dr. McArthur told me he had read my paper on fever, the whole of it, laughing heartily at the time; We were then going out of the gate and Dr. Grey I thought

[?] highly at the same time said "I assure you I never read it, I saw some of the cases only, McArthur you should not have said anything about it". "O but I read it quite through" repeated Dr. McArthur, still laughing, "there are as many cases of recovery as fatal cases. Dr.G. answered "that I should have taken all of the cases, that by giving the paper to such a man as Jamison, it certainly would come to a certain person's ears & that Dr. Baird had seen it & indeed has shewed it to every person." I made the remark that I could not get it from Jamison, he told me it was in London. Dr. G. said it was upon his table when I called upon him last Monday, that he wished he had known the circumstances that I could have had it, that I certainly must have made a certain person my enemy; that I must endeavour to get it from Jamison, by telling him that I had some thing to add to it,

[Page 92]

of a very laughable nature, that I wish to revise it &c. &c. I told him that as we are now about to sail I should scarcely have an opportunity of getting it back. Dr. G. repeated, "I did not look at any part of it only the cases." Dr. McArthur asked me whether I had seen Jamison's treatise on the twelve [?]; to wh. I answered, no.

From the whole of the conversation I think I can see what the deposition of these Doctors are on the Subject. Dr. Grey is much hurt & distressed at it knowing that he is implicated in it, & that he would support Dr. Wier and his proceedings, but that Dr. McArthur knowing himself to be clear of it rejoices much about the subject as a looker on.

Thursday June 13th. Received a letter from Pasco. Wrote one to Dr. Jamison.

Admiral Pigot dined with us to day and yesterday.

-Friday June 14th. At Verdun Mr. Walpole, son of Lord Orford & brother of Lord Walpole of the Admiralty had a quarrel with a Lieut. Miles of the Navy wh. was this. Mr. Miles is of a poor family and had been very partial to a young french lady with whom he lived, who being a compleat coquet admitted the attentions of Walpole who was also a Naval Lieutenant, and so far did this matter proceed, that Lord Walpole took her to the country, which so offended Mr. Miles

[Page 93] 1811

he said publicly with the threat that he would give Walpole a thrashing the next time he met him; it so happened that they met soon after in that part of town where the threat had been made; Lord W. taxed Miles with it who denied it, he then gave him several blows. A friend of Walpoles then insisted upon his sending a message to Walpole, and said that he himself would be the bearer of it; to this Miles was averse, saying he was certain he should be killed, but he then added that he had better be killed than live disgraced, so that a challenge was sent. Miles took farewell of his friends, made his will & went to the field. On the spot he expressed the hope of making an apology to Lord W. who is reported to be a very positive & spirited man, but this was rejected with the remark, no I will accept of no apology, you wish to add cowardice to your insult, take your place. Lord Walpole then injured him in the side of the head & he instantly expired. Some Gen..? marines were sent to arrest Lord W. & to bring the body into the town; it was placed in a room & Lord Walpole brought in & asked whether he knew how he came by his death, he said he had killed him in a duel. Lord W. was confined for three days, & Lord ?mouth was sent to from Paris, who arranged matters so that Lord W. was sent home and immediately made a commander and since

[Page 94]

that time has been posted.

Honble. Lieut. Col. Annesly told me this who lately returned from Verdun after being Prisoner from the beginning of the War.

Monday June 17th. Yesterday Major Butler 20th dragoons was suddenly attacked with the calculosa which occasioned excessive pain for several hours but at length gave way to [?]remedies. This morning we sailed from Spithead with a light breeze with our ten Transports for Jersey.

Tuesday June 18th. Yesterday at 3 pm. the wind became foul & tho' we were far out the Captain ordered the ship back to St. Hellens so we came to anchor at 3 ?. After dinner ? Innisfarne, Nicholas, Colonel Annesly, the purser Webb , Williamson, myself, Oaks, Johnstone & Dalton took a row to St. Hellens where we drank tea in a Garden at the public House. To day the wind was fair till we reached the needles, enjoying the beautiful views on each side of the water, the wind however then became foul & we were obliged to put back & come to an anchor in Yarmouth roads.

Thursday Evening June 20th. This morning at ? the wind being fair we weighed anchor and altho' it fell calm as soon as we were out of the needles, in the Evening a fair breeze sprung up so that we expect to be at Jersey to morrow.

[Page 95]

Friday June 21st. We came to St. Heliers roads to day about 5 pm; the place is uncommonly abundant in Rocks, and the tide rising above 30 feet, at low water there are the banks of sandy beach interspersed among them. The Island itself appears to be composed of common whin stone, many parts of it, particularly the glens, highly cultivated with cornfields & orchards. The people reportedly speak bad french of the common sort & do not speak english.

Saturday June 22nd. Went on shore this morning. the tide being strong we were three hours pulling [?] & were at length obliged to land at St. Aubin wh. is at the opposite side of the Bay to St. Helier. Vessels here are run in alongside the pier & left dry by the ride which retires even [?] from them. The town of St Aubin is small but clean, the houses are built of rough stone & many with small garden before them & with fine flowers. The indigenous plants do not resemble those of England, nor did I observe one exception. The fortifications are very extensive, the whole of the Island being surrounded with tall towers at regular intervals, over the bay at St. Hellier they are at present building a very large fortification which is on a [?] rock ~~over the town~~. We went into the town hall where a magistrate was sitting

[Page 96]

glad in a scarlet robe. The business of the court was carried on in French, & I was told that the laws are those of the old french Kingdom. The newspaper is published in french & costs about a penny. Williamson & I walked about 2 miles into the country to a church there which has a double nave. It was damp & offensive to the smell, of architecture antient. A party of us viz. Lieut Thorp & another officer of the 77 Mr. Saurin, Col. Annesly; Lieut Perkins R.N. Major Butler 20th dragoons & Webb dined at Deal's Hotel, which is a small poor House but the most frequented. We had a good dinner, plenty of Cherries, Strawberries, & Wines, Porter, Cyder, Claret, Madeira & port, the expense being only 8/- each. We returned on board at 9 pm & it is said that we sail to morrow. Many articles of life are very cheap here particularly such as pay high duty in England. Good cards 1/- a pack, cordials such as peppermint, cinnamon, anise &c only [?] a gallon, Gin 8/- brandy 12/-, Nanyan [?] a bottle, Cherry brandy 2/-, Sugar [?] at 1/- a lb. Raisins of the best sort 15/- a box [?]. Meat is dear, Mutton 13/- a pound, Beef from /10d. to a 1/-. Geese were only 2/- each but small, chickens 2/- or 3/- a pair, Hens [?]

[Page 97]

the dozen. In the market which is very [?] and new, were vast quantities of fruit of all kinds, Strawberries 2/- a gallon, Cherries 1/4 a pound.

Wednesday Jun 26th. Yesterday morning the wind being fair we sailed at day light and the wind being considerable we are to day off Ushant.

Dined yesterday in the Cabin.

-Thursday 27. Yesterday spoke a Spanish vessel from Rio la Plate for London out 100 days & in want of bread to whom we sent a [?] supply.

Friday 28th. I mentioned in a former part of the diary concerning an unfortunate young man sent on board by a cruel guardian; poor youth for a trivial offense against the master at arms who made a complaint against him on the quarter deck was severely flogged, having three dozen at the gangway. He is a gentle young man; and of a rather delicate habit of body, probably the captain had already been ill disposed to him by the Influence of Capt. Hall of the Royal William, whom I formerly mentioned as a man of an ill and illiberal turn of mind. In such a case one could not be otherwise than inconceivably shocked at the sight, the terror of the youth

[Page 98]

at the idea of the severity of the punishment, his cries & tears before feeling the lash, inexpressible writhings of the body unknown to severe pain, continuing till exhaustion could no longer express his suffering, his unprevailing expressions of his misfortunes; & his forlorn & unpitied situation. What would my friends think of my situation. I have no family - my unrelenting guardian, - you do not know me Capt.,- have pity on me. - I am not what you are told I am, &c. &c., thus a man without friends is abused by all; so little beneficent is human nature in prosperity.

Saturday June 29th. This morning early a strange sail was in sight wh. we went after & came up with about 9 a.m., she shewed english colours and we did not examine her. This is one of numerous instances I have seen here ships have been permitted to pass without examination, though there was no proof except an Ensign of their being friends. The ship which escaped in the morning for what we know, may have been french, might have been a recapture, might have contained 100 englishmen under hatches going to a french prison, in short might have contained whatever might be supposed beneficial to our country in our enemy's hands.

[Page 99] 1811

Sunday June 30th. This morning the [?] sloop [?] hove in sight, & sent a boat on board, I sent a letter to Edward. She was last in Cadiz with dispatched, but no particular news. Colonel B.? of the 77th & Capt. Graham dined with us to day, so that we had three colonels at our table.

Monday July 1st. Col. Annesly told me that he went to school with Lord Gosford & that he had given him a drubbing, he says that the family is very poor, & that it was a great chance for the present Lord to marry Miss Sparrow, as well as his sister to marry Gen'l. Sparrow, as by it they got all the interest of Armagh. He says that Gen'l. Sparrow was more desperate than any man living, that when drunk he behaved like a mad man, & there was no doubt of his murdering poor Lucas, the circumstance cost him large sums of money to conceal. He says he was once introduced to Sparrow, but from the infamy of his character, as others did, he avoided him. He says also that the regiment was glad to be rid of him, and the late Lord Clarins lost his life in the same way, being sent to the West Indies, where he died.

Thursday, July 4th. The wind has been tolerably

[Page 100]

fair for several days, & we expected much to have made the Burlings yesterday morning but not even at night was any land to be seen, in the morning instead of the Burlings we found ourselves off the Rock of Lisbon. At present (11am) I am uncertain whether we shall enter the Tagus, but as the pilot has come on board it appears that we shall, tho' I know not for what reason.

Thursday July 4 (Evening) We came to an anchor off Lisbon at 2 pm: the country on the north side of Tagus is beautiful and thickly interspersed with Monasteries and beautiful houses. The town itself is more beautiful as seen from the river, the palaces and churches being very magnificent, & the city built on hills. Here we found another instance of the pitiful situation of naval officers who are so easily rendered uncomfortable by one disagreeable miss? before one of the most magnificent cities in the world & at the same time in so interesting a situation, we were obliged to remain on board not being able to procure a boat to put us ashore tho' only at a few yards distance. At night the captain came on board and said he had dined with Mareshal Baresford who is going to England, so that we fear there is a cause of dissatisfaction between the commanders in chief.

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Friday Evening 5th. I am sorry to say that this ship is by far the most uncomfortable that

[Page 101]

I was in and this from the perversity of ----- who has the power and the desire of annoying his messmates, so that our mess that might be the most comfortable in the service, is composed of persons more resembling knights of Rueful countenance, than naval officers.

Lt. Colonel Annesly is the son of the Earl of Annesly, ? years old, he was a major 15 years ago, but having been detained a prisoner of war in France was passed over in the last promotion, otherwise he would have been now a Colonel, well up in the lists. It appears that his father, rich, but like all Irish landholders has his property in the hands of an agent who has the profit by it than himself. This steward Col. A told me was a few years ago was not worth anything; but is now worth £20,000; he keeps a carriage having no other trouble than calling once every week on the earl. It was proposed by the Earl's sons that his lucrative situation should be held by one of them, but this refused, they supposed best they should know much of his affairs. It appears that though there is much affection between the earl & his sons, Col. A told me that he allowed the younger 2,000£ but that he could not easily get the money & that the Earl refused him interest for it during the time it had been due. It appears that these rich noblemen give

[Page 102]

very little fortunes to their daughters. To the elder of the Lady Anneslies the Earl gave 5000£, to the younger only 2000£ on their marriages, & only nominally, refusing them the principle and only paying the interest, and for payment of this regularly Col: A: himself gave a surety.

Col. A. to day called upon Genl. Baresford & gave him as portuguese regiment immediately, either horse or foot as he might wish.

A few days ago Marshal Baresford was asleep at a village in the frontiers, when the french took it, & very fortunately there was not a Sentry on his Door, so that his residence was not discovered, & on the Alarm being given, when one of the the Aide de Camp went to the Stables for his horse, he found a french dragoon at the Door. The cause of this was an oversight of the Officer of the Picket, a major M. formerly belonging to the 11 or 13. This officer by an unpardonable oversight, ordered the horses to be unsaddled; and the men to go to rest which I am told is entirely unusual, and so much the more unpardonable, as the messenger brought an alarming report of a force being four miles off on the road to the Town; but by not attending to this, his pickets were entirely cut off & taken prisoners, & very nearly also the General Baresford's Staff who only escaped by being able to drive back the french.

[Page 103]

It appears that the Cause of the coolness between Lord. W. and Marshal B: is of early date, that yet a new circumstance lately occurred at the Battle of Albuera; it appears that the Marshal was encircled in smoke, and probably from ill advice, ordered a retreat, which it is said would have utterly routed the English; that yet when this was ordered & the Army was retreating, the Marshal was told that the fusiliers had kept their ground & had even beat back the French, upon which the Marshal changed his orders and the day terminated as it did, without the total destruction to the English as was not to be apprehended. Major Butler of the 20 dragoons told me this, who heard it at Lisbon [?] from some field officers who were present at the time.

This morning Webb & I went on shore to see the town, we landed at a part called [?].

The streets are dirty and more offensive than any I ever saw, the dirt being thrown out before every house, and then left till dried by the great heat of the Sun, emitting a stench intolerable, and suffocating. A great number of dogs (it is said that Marshal Junot, when here two years ago ordered 30,000 to be [?]) and beggars infest the streets, the latter in general miserable objects being at different places on the stones.

[Page 104]

The houses are lofty with a balcony on each story and built of stone, the lower parts being dirty shops, the higher are those generally lived in, & appear to be well furnished. The best street I saw was that called Gold Street which is broad, regularly built, and elegant with marble post placed along with flat pavements at short distances. The best square I saw was that called Praca de Roscio, and that of the Inquisition. We examined many of the Churches which were very sumptuous, particularly one built after the manner of St. Paul's at London but smaller. This was entirely of costly marble of different colours and ornamented with beautiful paintings. The grates where the Nuns appear are of double bars of [?] Iron, the whole had a new appearance & was as clean as if recently polished. In one of the Side Chapels was a sumptuous sarcophagus of black marble to an Archbishop of Messalonica, prime minister & confessor to the Queen, of the greatest value & beauty. The outside of this church on the west front very much resembles St. Paul's but exceeds it much in beauty, being of fine white marble, with numerous Colossal Statues. From this we walked to the north of the Town in search of a

[Page 105]

famous aqueduct, which we accidentally discovered, but did not go very near it, there are about 30 arches four or five of which were very large, but there was but one [?]. In some of the hills which were seemingly composed of imperfectly crystallized Carbonate of Lime interspersed

with Whinstone, were large quarries, some places being excavations thro' considerable hills. In these places I saw various specimens of ill congested rocks there being numerous fissures & irregularities as might be expected in a country like this subject to Earthquakes. In most parts of the Town also are ruins of houses and churches which probably owe their fall to the famous Earthquake of 1755.

There are numerous mules & cabriolets in the streets, which are lett, the former for four dollars a day & the latter for two. Most of the street however are too steep for carriages, & all are paved (as indeed are the Roads) with very large stones.

The vegetable market & fish market are very good, & adjoin each other, they are near the River. Cherries were /3d. a pound & rather small & austere, there were also various kinds of plums, black, green and yellow, also pears and oranges,

[Page 106]

the latter about 7s/- a hundred. Good kidney beans were 1 vingtum P.lb. Peas 2 vingtum (3s/-). Onions which were uncommonly large, the size of English turnips were a penny or 3 halfpence each. There are also in the markets Gold fish in glass globes for sale, generally about four fish for 3 dollars.

They would give me but 4/6 for an English dollar, the the Spanish went for 5s/- the Guinea for 4½ dollars, the pound note for 17s/6d. A bottle of porter was 1s/6d.

The botany of this place resembles the English more than I expected, I saw not above 3 genus of plants growing wild which are not indigenous in England. I observed here two species of Erigeron, two of Echinica, the common hedge mustard, the red poppy, three myosotis, the Convolvulus Sepium, minor & major, Sedum acra, two species of Scabiosa [??], two of Centauria, &c. &c. The exotic plants were aloes of two kinds &c. &c, I do not know the names of.

Sunday July 8th. Yesterday dined in the Cabin. Our passengers now are (besides Col. Henry and Mr. Dalton) a Mrs. Germain a very young widow who went to Lisbon to see her husband whom she fond had been killed at the battle of Albuera, thus is going to her friends at Gibralta. She [?]

[Page 107]

the Cabin. Other passengers are a Mr. & Mrs. Bonham who are going to Cadiz, the Gentleman is the forwardest & most talkative man I ever saw, affording a fund of amusement often intermixed with disgust. He says he is in the Commissariat. His wife is small thin, and not polished either in manners or address.

We set sail from Lisbon yesterday afternoon and this morning at 8 were close by cape St. Vincent, a beautiful promontory on which is a large monastery over the Sea.

The Captain & Mrs. Germain dined with us.

Monday July 8th. We came to an Anchor off the Rock of Gibralter about 3 pm: nothing varies here with respect to the appearance of the place different from what is seen in common prints of it which are seen in England.

Tuesday July 9. Went on shore alone and amused myself by exploring the rock. Which appears to me to be about 1800 feet high and is formed of Trap ? in many places having a columnar form. The fortifications are immense, in one place I saw a mortar cut out of the rock. There are paths up to the top where is a fort, and the ruined tower of St. George lately built, and struck with lightening. The principal vegetation con[sists]

[Page 108]

[con]sists of the fan palm, a species of Sedum Salvia, and a frutescent plant of the Papilionaceous tribe. Accidentally I discovered the entrance of an immense & beautiful natural Cavern, the descent

is considerable and at some places dark and too steep to descend without ropes; the top is beautifully formed with Stalactities in some place uniting with Stalamites and forming beautiful columns, from many places the water incessantly drops and forms new incrustations. This cavern is called St. Michael's Cave, and is much talked of and visited on account of its beauty which to be seen in the greatest perfection needs to be illuminated.

Near this place I found some beautiful specimens of raditated Quartz, in some having cavities like the hollow bones of animals, and this appears to me to have given rise to the opinion that anthropoliths have been found here tho' from what I myself saw I believe these stones are only accidentally

[Page 109]

formed, as if from a prolonged nucleus with concentric layers of Quartz.

Dined with Mr. Gardener surgeon of the Naval hospital to whom I brought a letter of recommendation of Dr. Grey. Capt. Kitta of the Milford & his Surgeon of the Party.

It is said that we shall proceed to Taragona, a spanish Town at present invested by the French.

Wednesday July 10th. Held a survey on a Lieutenant of the Comus a young man afflicted with Phthisis. His name is Peter; Captains & surgeons of the Alemens, Leyden, Imega were present. Sent Thos. Cato labouring under Hydrocele & Wm. Kelly with Rheumatism to the Hospital: Mr. Gardener told me that Macella wine costs from 30 to 40£ a pipe. Common Majora wine may be bought for /2d a bottle.

Thursday July 11th. This morning it was said that we should go to sea, but my linen being on shore I asked permission to go to send it off, I was obliged however

[Page 110]

however to bring it off wet, I had a long pull with two spaniards on board, for at least ten miles, as the ship had got under weigh. When on board, one of the boats was ordered to examine a vessel which proved to be a transport from Cadiz, She brought the intelligence that a packet would arrive to-morrow & also desired her to report that American vessels were ordered to be detained. This report we conveyed to the Admiral who had Sailed ;when we did, and [?] at night we were ordered to return to Gibraltar bay for further intelligence.

Mr. Nicholas and several others relate that at seven this morning a shock of an Earthquake was felt accompanied with a rumbling noise of the rock.

Friday July 12th. We boarded the packet in the night, and found to our great disappointment that the Golden dream of the American war was at an end. All to day the wind foul. We boarded a Greek vessel from Carthagina for Cadiz.

Saturday 13th. It was nearly calm to day, in the afternoon we caught a small shark.

[Page 111]

Tuesday July the 16th. Yesterday the wind was adverse, & we were tacking betwext Alboran and the spanish coast, which presents a ridge of Mountains whose tops were covered with Snow which is called from that circumstance Sierra nevada. This morning we caught a small turtle, and went after two others; many were seen passing the ship which escaped.

Thursday July 18th, (Morning). We expect to arrive at Carthagina by night. The country is a continuation of small rocky mountains [?] into vast heights, between them cultivated spots with but few houses. At one pm. we discovered the Milford before Carthagina getting under weigh, who made us signals not to go into port. The town of Carthagina is placed in a beautiful situation & what we could see of it appeared elegant ; the houses being large, white, & magnificent.

We heard from the Milford that Tarragona was taken by the french so that we shall not proceed further.

Friday July 19th. Very little wind; A convoy hove in sight which we suppose was from Taragona, but we did not speak them.

Dined in the Cabin.

Among the annoyances that a surgeon receives

[Page 112]

receives on first entering the navy, and which fully accounts for the few continuing in it, which have received a regular education or are best qualified for the situation, & which can only be borne by the inferior & ignorant are those events which they are obliged to experience thro' the pernicious, ill will or want of gentlemanlike behavior of the first lieut.

Who on shore would believe that a young gentleman, a member of the College of Surgeons, and who by an order in Council having the rank of Lieutenant in the Army could have his bed taken away for an indefinite time according to the caprice of a first lieutenant and who even on requesting that it might be returned, had been roughly refused, yet this occurred yesterday to my assistant.

Who would believe that a first lieutenant can order a gentleman liberally educated to attend men while picking oakum; a duty only proper for one of the most inferior of the ship's company; a ship's corporal, yet this occurred to day to my assistant.

What would be thought if the senior captain of a regiment were to take away the bedding of a subaltern & keep it as long as he pleased, obliging him to sleep on the floor, yet these

[Page 113]

are similar cases, and the one as reasonable as the other.

Caught a turtle to day. The weather is now become considerably hot the Thermometer being [?] 80.5.

Sunday July 21st. We come to an anchor before Alicant about 6 pm. This town presents a beautiful prospect from the sea, being surmounted by a castle upon a vast and almost inaccessible rock, the country being rugged without verdure, and in the back view terminated by vast mountains.

Monday July 22nd. This morning went on shore with Saurin, Nicholas, Webb, Major Butler & Dalton. The place is surrounded by a wall and the entrances are thro' strong embattled gates. The market has a good appearance, vast quantities of fruit being presented for sale, one side of the market place is formed by a beautiful stone building of great magnificence which probably is an exchange. The houses are neat, and at every story balconies, before which hang curtains of mat or cloth. In the streets which are dusty, but tolerably clean and neat, are sold ice water, and cream,

[Page 114]

of which most people drink, and there are varieties of sweatmeats.

Much here is lost by our government bills, the dollar being 6s/2d, and on private bills 6s/6d, so that 4s/8d is lost in the pound. The consul said that the rate of exchange is 4s/9d. I took a walk round the mountain on which the castle stands, there are many plants not indigenous in England, the rocks are apparently volcanic; and formed of sandstone, in which I saw many impressions of excuvia of captured.

The purser paid for his cattle which appeared to be about 35 or 40 Stone, each 34 dollars, the men at first demanded 40 dollars.

Tuesday July 23rd. We weighed this morning at day light.

The purser told me that the loss on bills was not so great as was reported yesterday, the dollar being 5s/5¼d only.

There can be nothing more adverse to the duties of a surgeon and the consequent welfare of the sick than what occurs in a frigate in a climate like this, calm, and the temperature of 80°. The wind sails are of no use, and the cockpit when the sick are visited is so hot that in one minute

[Page 115]

surgeon, attendants & sick are covered with such profuse perspiration that it even runs down their bodies, thus it occurs with between decks every day, the thermometer there being 85 or 86 to 90° (of Fahrenheit.)

The service consul at Alicant is a Spaniard very ? and apparently about 25, he was dressed in a blue uniform turned with red. I took him at first for a common soldier. Like most ? Spaniards he seldom spoke unless with the greatest vociferation, he went with the purser & myself to shew some cattle, and tho' he spoke English so ill that we could scarcely understand him, yet he said that he spoke the language better than any other person in the place. Meeting a man driving an ass thro' the gate he knocked his hat off with his stick and both of them made as much noise as the voice of the roughest person is capable of; When the purser had bought the cattle he said that the money must be paid to the person of whom the cattle were bought, and that his only recompense would be that he must have something to drink. He took us to a house where a friend of his lived, who was an old woman with three or four daughters, here he brandished his stick and made as much noise as in England would have collected a crowd round the house, we found however that he was

[Page 116]

asking for wine, a bottle of which was instantly brought & drank with water out of tumblers & glasses.

Wednesday July the 24th.

This morning at 7 a strange sail was reported to windward, and on being seen from deck supposed to be so suspicious as to demand chase which was accordingly done with great assiduity, at two pm. we were considerably advanced towards her, but when she tacked she gained upon us considerably, at 5 she was scarcely in sight, but was again approached by sunset. It is supposed she is a ship of war and most who saw her hull think her a french frigate. There is however little expectation of seeing her in the morning.

Thursday July 25th.

We saw Ivisa early in the morning, and by dinner time were close to it. This is a very rocky island of considerable height, and altho' in many places covered with trees, I could see nothing that I was certain was a house or cultivated land.

Honble. Mr. Vanneck married a Miss Lovelace. Major Butler & Mr. Nicholas say that she is exceedingly ugly, & that she probably had a fortune. Her brother was a captain in a

[Page 117]

cavalry regiment, and has notoriously been a fortune hunter for several years. The conduct of Mr. & Mrs. Vanneck was so strange & ill bred that it became a subject of ridicule to the [?] visitors, often intruding themselves into private balls without being asked or even known, particularly at a fat Lady's who lives in Henrietta Street where Mrs. V. wished to be present at a ball but not being known to the Lady she requested a friend who was invited to introduce her, and on being refused she said she would go without an invitation which she accordingly did & the Lady of the house not knowing her, took no notice of her presence. At supper time the tables being filled, Mr. V. seated himself & his wife on a bread basket & placed a chair before them with such dishes as he could procure & thus they got their suppers, and it is said that such proceedings as these have been very

common & notorious. The weakness of Mr. V's mind is also indicated by his asking every single woman he was introduced to to marry him, & was refused by many until he found Miss Lovelace. Her brother two or three years ago sold his [? troop] for 3000£ and has been living upon that sum ever since, and as

[Page 118]

he keeps a close carriage, it is supposed to be nearly expended when he must certainly come to poverty. Mr. & Mrs. V. live in a small lodging with little or no establishment.

Sunday July 28th. This morning at breakfast time we were off Barcelona. This magnificent city is in possession of the french, the houses are beautiful, the fortifications extensive & the back ground being mountainous the place can be seen to the Greatest advantage from the sea. In the interior is the rugged mountain called Mont Serrat, so famous for its monastery & hermitages which we [?] saw on the tops of the mountain, and the rock was so covered with religious [?] that it has by some been called the Holy Mountain, it being reported that at no interval is there a perfect remission from prayers of thanksgiving or other religious rights. We spoke the Termagent this morning who is cruizing off this City. The captain said that the french & spanish commanders are using against each other mutual acts of recrimination & retaliation, the french in the City hanging Spaniards, & the Spaniards in the country frenchmen. The [?]

[Page 119]

villages however are reported to be friendly to the English & from them are sent provisions to the English Ships which are paid for in hard dollars.

Tuesday July the 29th. This morning bathing with others in a boat along side; and not observing the ship had so much way, when I leapt into the water & swam a short distance. On turning I found the I was scarcely able to reach the boat, after swimming a considerable time & quite fatigued I found I had not gained at all & if old Rick had not threw out a rope I believe I should have hardly been faced with imminent danger of drowning.

Wednesday July the 30th. This morning at ten going on deck I found every person gazing at a Water Spout which was within two miles of the ship, it was rising in the form of a [?] cone to a lofty cloud, and the internal part being pellucid as if enclosed in unipellucid expansion, there appeared a violent whirling upwards which constantly increased till the whole was drawn up into this superjacent thunder head. On the sea was a gentle rippled [?] but no violent agitation and

[Page 120]

round the bottom of it a thick mist; shot was fired towards it, but it had then risen much from the surface of the water so that there was no apparent effect from it.

In the afternoon altho' we then thought we were ninety miles from Toulon land was seen & appeared to be that place, thus altho' we left Barcelona but two days ago we were fifty miles out in our reckoning a much great error even than in the Hindostan that happened to us after being eight weeks out of sight of land. By the evening we saw the English fleet from the mast head.

Wednesday July 31st. This morning we joined the fleet off Toulon. In the afternoon ten french ships, three of which were three deckers came out of harbour, but soon returned again which is probably a frequent occurrence. The Rainbow & some other frigates went apparently within shot of them.

Friday Aug.2nd. This morning a signal made from Caledonia for the captain, and we found we were to follow the motions of the Apollo, but to what place we were to proceed we were entirely ignorant, we immediately made all sail from the fleet

[Page 121] & went within Pockerolle & the main, in passage we saw a convoy of Settees which seeing us got into small creeks or run ashore. We saw them telegraphing on the

french shore, the purport of which was "how many vessels are required to cope with the Enemy?" The answer was "fifteen".

We are now therefore proceeding to the S.E. and it is said we will water at Sardinia.

Saturday Aug. 2nd. [3rd] This morning we were off Corsica, which is very mountainous and apparently an assemblage of rocks the tops of which are covered in many places with snow. Early in the morn'g the Apollo made a signal to chase but soon after we saw another small Settee in another direction & therefore gave her chase. The Apollo made a prize of her small vessel at noon by boats it being at that time a perfect calm, but [?] springing up we came up with the prize at six pm. she proved to be a small settee from Marseilles to Corsica, with a small cargo of merchandize comprised of Oats, flour, bottles brandy &c. &c. The Apollo's prize was filled with spirits, silks, [?] &c.

[Page 122]

Sunday August the 4th. A signal was made by Apollo early this morning for a strange sail & immediately we went in chase, but soon discovering another vessel we sailed after her. We cast off our two prizes which we were towing and made all sail. we gained however but slowly, & the chase appeared to be a small settee, but was supposed to be a privateer, as she was working her sweeps of seven on each side, with great assiduity. At three pm. we fired a shot & found that it nearly reached them, they still however endeavoured to get away with all their might & afterwards, when we had gained much upon them so that our shot went over them, they received 21 incessant shots before they gave up working their sweeps. At length they shewed Sicilian colours and took in their Sails. When we boarded her we found there were [?] men; they had flags of almost all nations & said they were sixteen days from Palermo and had taken nothing. They shewed a certificate signed by the Sicilian king & constituting them a letter of mark; they had on board a long nine pounder & a cannonade with muskets and sabers. The men appeared to be of different nations,

[Page 123]

swarthy and labourous, in short they appeared to be such a set of men as we would expect in pirates which I have strong suspicions they were. Our french prisoners said they would much rather be in with us than such vessels as theirs, "they were corsairs, pirates, robbers, and who made prizes of vessels of all nations."

Monday Aug. the 5th. 1811 Last night it began to blow a gale which continued all last night & to day, & from the skuttle being ill secured the ship was uncommonly wet and uncomfortable. I was called up at two bells to a boy who had fallen down the hatchway with a miserable wound across his head so that even the skull bone was wounded. At Eight we spoke the Apollo and saw our prizes near us, but we soon lost one (on which Holbrooke was on board) which we did not discover again till noon when our fears for their safety was dispersed by observing her at a great distance with her sails carried away except for a small Jib, we then laid to till 3 when she came up & we then towed her to the Magdalena Islands. The straits of Bonefacio are remark[able]

[Page 124]

[remark]able on account of on one side there being a remarkable rocky cape called Longo..? & on the other the Town of Bonefacio. The country on both sides is rocky & mountainous, the Islands which are interspersed in the straits are Rocks which have in many the columnar form. At 7 pm. we came to an anchor in the bay, at a place which is near a small town & several [?] the country being

rocky in many places. The rocks having fantastic forms, and in the intervals, appear spots of cultivated land.

-Tuesday August the 6th. This morning took my linen ashore to wash, and rambled the Island till night. The town is small, the streets rocky and irregular. Some of the houses are white washed & have a neat appearance; particularly the public Building..? over most of which is a sun dial, on one with this quaint inscription " Quando sol ? apparebit, virtus mea nihil erit". There was near the mole a row Galley of large size which we went aboard as a plank was placed for continual entry, there were twenty four oars on each side to which were placed 3 or 4 men on long seats chained; most of them at work at some trade as shoe making, [?]

[Page 125]

&c. They did not appear to be emaciated, some of them begged for money, & said they were very miserable. There was an awning fore & aft, and the vessel appeared to be nearly as long as our frigate, the outside beautifully ornamented.

There were but few shops in the town, the only thing I saw cheap was fruit, musk melons [?] real each (11 reals make a dollar) water melons 2 or 3 reals each, grapes fine & large 2 reals a pound, fowls & ducks were half a dollar each.

The whole of the country as far as the eye can reach is a bare rugged rock, in many places very lofty & forming pyramids & of most fantastic appearances. The botany is entirely different from that of England, the only plants I knew was the [?], Myrtle, and Blightum. A great many had very strong smells, particularly a species of ?imbellate plant which grew in the sand near the sea, the most common bush was myrtle which was very odoriferous. The vines are small, growing like currant bushes, & very few had more than three bunches of grapes on them, which are for the most part black.

[Page 126]

Aug. the 6th Tuesday. When we went on shore to day to bathe on the part of the harbour opposite the town were is a cove and a sandy beach with a lagoon at the back of it, we were soon joined by six or eight of the mountaineers of the Country. These men somewhat resemble the figures we see of Robison Crusoe or Selkirk, they are each armed with a dirk in a belt round the waist, they have for the most part black or red beards & mustachios, and each man has a long fowling piece, some of which were most beautifully embossed with silver about the stock & barrel, the bore was so small that it could not receive a pistol ball. These men are said to live in Caverns of the rocks where they have horses, cattle, fowls and food; most of them came down to the beach on their shaggy but well made horses which they rode among the rocks & [?] as if on level ground. They are reported to be savage, & it is very certain that one of them killed a gentleman of the Victory when Lord Nelson was here, tho' I believe in this case was much provocation. A man deserted here from the Euryalus (very?) he was soon returned having been

[Page 127]

shot thro' the arm. And we to day hear a rumour that the Capt. of the Brig Esporir at present lying here, & who has not been heard of for four days has been found shot & with most of his men hung on as tree, which however is probably not true. Another story we heard was that he was left at Torgo Islands the brig ship having been driven off, & that he did not know were she was, but that we going to seek him.

Wednesday Aug. 8th. After dinner, Nicholas, Langborne, [?], Crocker, and myself went on shore on the Sardinian side. And it was thought prudent that each should carry a musket & balls as the natives are always armed. We walked along side a rivulet about 3 miles up country, & entered 3 cottages. The people have large herds of goats, and at one hut we found milk. The houses were built without mortar & covered with straw, there were many women & children in them, spinning with distafs. At one of the houses were several men with horses carrying packs of Cloth of different kinds like pedlars. We gave one of them some rum which they liked much. The rivulet was closely

embanked with bushes & cork trees. We shot several birds of species unknown to me, and in the bed of the river I saw two black ser[pents]

[Page 128]

[ser]pents which we could not destroy. The people of these Islands speak a language very like Latin, at least most of the noun substantives are from that Language; a goat is called Capra, Milk, lacte, a fever, febre, a melon, melon.

Friday Aug. 9th. We left Magdalena at one pm yesterday with a fair wind thro' the Eastern passage, and we are going to cruize on the eastern side of these Islands, as far as cape Bon where we expect to find some french Smyrna men.

We have agreed to share prize money with the Apollo. Our prizes gave us in the whole 2800 dollars, ours sold for 1700 & Apollo's for 1100. The captains get 210?, the Lieutenants 41, myself 18, Midshipmen 6.

Monday Aug. 12th. We supposed last night we were going to Palermo this morning as the capt. said we were going to make Ustica, an Island just opposite that City, but this morning it appeared that Commodore Tailor came to that Island for no other reason than to land our three passengers, who consequently went on shore at 11 am. from whence they can easily hire a boat to Palermo, it being only 30 miles, and we saw very

[Page 129]

costly the Sicilian hand very high.

This small Island (Ustica) appears to be about ? miles long & is a rock very steep in many places, but here and there forming [?] in a very high state of cultivation, principally of vineyards and corn fields. The town is small but has a neat appearance, the houses being white, as are many houses & in different parts of the Island surrounded by fruit trees.

Tuesday Aug. 13th. Last night the master set an Island for Maritima, but this morning we saw another Island which it was certain was the right one, which does not say much for our navigation, such a mistake might infallibly be the loss of a Ship.

This morning we spoke the Crocus brig which had just taken a Danish vessel which she made prize.

Wednesday Aug. 14th. To night we were of the Bay of Cagliari, and it is said that we are to cruize about this place in hopes of meeting the corn vessels from Africa.

Thursday 15th. We were joined to day by the brigs ?orca, Scout, and Crocus, the latter of which was in chase of a Prise which was captured and sent to Malta, she is said to be a Bessel from Marsailles bound to Smyrna, laden with wine

[Page 130]

Spirits and Gold Lace.

Friday Aug. the 16th. This morning we were close in with the Islands of Galetta, small uninhabited & bare rocks, near which much coral is found. We chased for four hours this morning a small vessel which did not bring up till we fired I suppose more than 20 shots at her, she proved to be a privateer Gally from Barbary.

Sunday 18th. We have been cruizing these several days near Galeti, & to night we chased a vessel which appeared to be the same Gally that we chased two days ago, but night coming on we could not come up with her.

In the morning by a rousse de guerre we got rid of the Minorca brig which had attended us for several days, & which was done by our telegraphing the Apollo whether she would send

dispatches to the fleet by the Brig, the answer previously agreed upon was "Tomorrow", upon which the brig very cunningly made off.

It really is surprising how ignorant of the most common matters of education some officers of the navy are, even in circumstances which strictly pertain to their profession. Mr. ? to day exemplified that he did not even know the common properties of a Map

[Page 131]

of the world, did not know that the right & left hand sides are supposed to be in context. and could not conceive how we could arrive at Cape Horn from New Holland because forsooth that Island is on the right hand side of a chart, & Cape Horn in the middle of the left hand side. Credat Juddus.

Tuesday the 20th. This morning a strange sail was seen and chase made after her, the wind being light and at noon it was a perfect calm. In the mean while however from the mast head a brig was discovered in chase of another vessel at which she fired and apparently took, & made a prize of her. She is supposed to be the Minorea. The Apollo sent her boats away at two to [?] our chase which was hull down & three our men came aft & volunteered their service, they according went in three boats. In the first boat were no arms upon the latter only four marines and a parcel of blank cartrldges, it was as well therefore that the case proved a friend & I really [?] that the frequent failours of boat service arise from such haste, & mismanagement.

[Page 132]

Wednesday Aug. 21st. We having been near calm for these three days we have luxuriously bathed daily. To day the purser of the Apollo with us. This is the young man who was tried last year at the Winchester Assizes for the murder of his wife, who was shot with a pistol thro' the body when in bed with him, but their being no evidence to criminate him except that she was found with a pistol in her left hand, he was acquitted.

Friday Aug 23rd. The weather still general & we are out of sight of land, we however live every day with great pleasure.

Saturday Aug. 24th. Am much alarmed this morning at a pain on the right side of the Thorax which much impedes a full inspiration. I answer for it from my having inordinately harmed myself yesterday in swimming round the ship there being a great swell, & I am living in hopes it is only occasioned by the violent respiration at time, as my limbs are stiff & painful from this over exertion. We were in chase a considerable part of to day in light winds, at night we found they were a brig and cutter from Malta to England.

Sunday Aug. 25th. Pain of side gone so that it was probably muscular the effect reaction. This morning we chased a ship which proved to be an American 7 weeks from ? bound for Smyrna. She was boarded by Apollo in the Night. At dinner time a vessel reported to be in sight bearing down, a man of war, not English, & either a two decker or a frigate, she did not answer our private signal but fired two Guns & hoisted a white flag of [?]. We immediately cleared for action but in half an hour she came along side & proved to be an Algerene frigate from Tunis, she said there were six others cruising near us. We are now going to water either at Tunis or Cagliari has not trans?.

Monday Aug 26th. After a stormy night we bore for Cagliari Bay, and we discovered it at 11 am: The land is magnificently ? & rocky with but little vegetation extremely small shrubs, along the shore on rocky prominences are round towers. We came to anchor in Pulla bay in the Evening. It appears to be a considerable plain covered with trees & cultivated fields & in many places white farm Houses. Cagliari is about ten miles off & built on a rock.

Tuesday Aug. 27th. This morning I went on shore at the watering place, which is a small

[Page 134]

lake near which is a village, & I walked six miles into the interior of the country among rocky mountains. The vegetation is scarce & principally composed of prickly bushes, some of which have fragrant flowers. The low land is cultivated but the corn was cut, and the stubble very thin and gave place to a large quantity of yellow flowered thistles. The minerals I observed were of various kinds of whin stone, granite, [?] pudding stones, and very frequently stones on the sea shore were laminate & striated like the fibres of wood, I also picked up several silicious white pebbles very like the scotch pebble.

On my way to the boat but near no habitation and among the rocks and ? I was unexpectedly hailed by a Sardinian, he was copper coloured & had a black short beard, a fur cap on his head, on his shoulders a black sheep skin, and a blue cloth surtout trimmed with [?], a dog was with him and he had one of the fusees of the country in his hand and a pomard at his girdle, on communicating with him he laughed, and said, Assey, but the ground being dirty he went [?]

[Page 135]

thick bushes & placed his coat for me to sit down upon he then took out of his pocket some ripe figs and bread, which he gave me to eat & pointed to a small hidden creek near us. On my taking out my handkerchief he examined it carefully & placed it beside him; I then rose up to go away, he followed me, & desired to see my coat, upon which he hallowed & was answered by another man who soon came up, they then discovered some pins in my coat which they begged of me and as I now had come within sight of the ship & made my best way to the shore on which they turned their way, and said Vale te.

At the market place, fowls are 3 dollars a dozen, Turkeys and Geese 3 dollars a pair, small ? about 60 lb. 3½ dollars. Black small sheep 2 dollars. There were also plenty of apples, melons,, plums, onions, and very plentiful white bread.

Wednesday 28th. This morning went on shore at the watering place and finding Williamson come went as far as Cagliari which is reported to be 12 or 14 miles. The land the whole way was almost level with the

[Page 136]

sea, & there were several thousand areas of salt pans, what we took for large mounds of lime or chalk thrown up in the form of Hay stacks, we found to be find white salt in the open air without covering. We were 3 hours walking to the city and as it was then 2 o'clock we had not time to stop to see much of it. I called upon the Consul (who appears to be a Sardinian & lives in a sumptuous palace) to endeavour to get cash for my bills but he told me there was no money in the country & it was impossible. the town is built upon as very steep rock so that some of the streets are formed of Steps. The people are tolerable clean and the streets sweet, there are many large lofty Edifices, and vast strong walls apparently built to support the houses situated on very steep rocky declivities so that the interior part of the town seems to be placed at the top of a fortification. We had not time to buy any thing or to eat or drink, the market place was Dirty, & only contained fruit, of which we partook with a tumbler of wine.

We returned on board at six pm. The Sardinians are said to be fierce and addicted to stabbing, some of our men insulting one of them who sold wine was

[Page 137]

attacked by him, one, received a dangerous wound of the head which pierced the bone [?] it and another had a more trivial wound, & I am told he aimed at their throats, we could not however affirm from this that they are quarrelsome, as our men gave great cause of provocation for the act.

Friday the 30th. The officers went on shore to day to the City & saw the parade of the court. The purser could not get my quarterly bills changed ? at the Maltese exchange , which is 6s/8d. a dollar which he declined taking, so that I am entirely without money.

Sailed from Cagliari to day

Sent a letter to Ed. by a packet that came to this place to day.

Saturday Aug. 31st. At Cagliari they gave 55 Reals to a Guniea, a real is worth about /5d., and ten reals make a dollar.

Sunday Sept 1st. We were off Galeta this morning & chased a brig. Which however was a friend.
[Latin text follows: untranscribed]

[Page 138]

[Further Latin text: untranscribed]

Monday Sep. 2nd. We this day spoke the ?phalus brig, and were greatly surprised to find there with her Capt;ain, Lord W. Bentinct that came on board; who went out to Sicily as minister & commander in charge of the Forces. What can have given rise to this sudden departure, we cannot even guess; we heard that the Queen (who seems to be the prime agent of the kingdom) had expressed her indignation when she heard that he was going to supercede Sir. S. Stewart; demanding whether the English intended to send a Viceroy into her dominions. At ? we heard also that a prince (of Ess?) was in Exile & four others on the Islands; for adherence to the English. It appears also that Lord. W. Bentinct was very anxious to learn whether

[Page 139]

we had seen a regiment on its way to Sicily. Another reason probably why the Queen wishes to be removed from the presence of the English is, that as the Empress of France is her neice there probably have been overtures made of peace between the two powers,, especially as the Queen of Sicily is, with respect to her family perhaps, the most illustrious Princess in the World, bring the daughter of the celebrated Empress Maria Theresa, & sister to the Queen of France Maria Antoinette; and there can be little doubt that Bonaparte would much desire to become reconciled by every means to every of his wife's relations. As it is there can be no doubt but that the occasion of Lord B. going must be of the very primary importance if any strenuous measures should be taken by the Sicilian monarch to get rid of the English, it is more than probable that the kingdom of Sicily will fall into our hands in the End.

Lord W. B. wished our capt. to take dispatches to Sir Ed. Pellew at Toulon, & it is very probable that we shall ? proceed thither.

[Page 140]

Wednesday Sept. 4th. On Sunday we spoke Swallow Brig which the Commodore sent with Lord W. Bentinct's Letter to the King of Sardinia & Sir Ed. Pellew. We have had a calm at that time, so that no incident worthy of Report has occurred. Lord. W. B. gave us newspapers up to August the fifth so that we have been perusing them.

Saturday Sep. 7th. We have been navigating apparently without any determined course for these four days and are now quite out the of track of Vessels, not having seen a sail since Monday, & we are somewhere north of Maritemo.

Sunday Sept. 8th. This morning we chased a vessel & coming up with her found she was a vessel from Naples to Malta, licenced. At night we chased another vessel but it became dark before we came up. Marseilles was in sight.

Monday Sep. 9th. This morning we chased a vessel which proved to be an English privateer who had been boarded by Apollo in the night. In the afternoon we passed by maritemo within two miles distance.

Tuesday Sept. 10th. Last night F. Cummins the master four hand when drunk fell down a hatchway & well nigh killed

[Page 141]

himself, dislocating one of his Ribs, ?, so shaking his lung as to render respiration very distressing. We passed Pantellaria to day, which is about ? miles long and apparently well cultivated.

Wednesday Sep. 11th. 1811. We have uncommonly vivid lightning & loud thunder every day. This afternoon [? ?]. Pantellaria 12 leagues off NE.

Friday Sept 13th. We chased to day and came up with ? ship which proved to be a privateer from ? to Malta.

I have lately read a novel, called "Can you doubt ? the two families of Norwich, translated by Nella Real Gooch from the french of [?], a very pueril and unreasonable story, spun out to three Volumes. Read a novel called "Winter in London" by [?], a very well written and entertaining work in 3 novels in which "the Dutches of Gordon & ? Devonshire are introduced.

Sunday Sep. 15th. Chased a vessel this morning which proved to be an American from Philadelphia for Smyrna .

-Tuesday Sep 17th. Chased a small [?] vessel which proved to be from Pantellaria to Malta.

[Page 142]

Thursday Sept 19th. This morning we lay to at Pantellaria & sent a boat on shore for refreshments. It appeared that the town was a poor place, but the English Consul the ? & the Prince & princess of Villa Franca (in Banishment from Court) were very kind and attentive to the officers. Raisins and almonds were cheap, there were few other fruits except a few melons & pome Granates. There were no sheep, but some Goats, small roasting pigs were 3¼ dollars each, & a small lean pig 3 dollars; fowls were small & a dollar a couple, in short the inhabitants said that there was no thing on the Island that the King of Sicily sent every month and stripped them of every thing.

Monday September the 23rd. This morning a strange ship was in sight apparently towing a small vessel. Chase was made but in an hour one of the officers from the mast head said that it was the Apollo we accordingly gave over chasing, but near ? o'clock when the Capt. came upon deck another officer reported that he was sure it was not the Apollo, & that she was going to wind to the African coast & that she probably was an Enemy. We accordingly renewed the Chase, and by 3 pm. were up with her far enough to see her hull from the deck and from every appearance & opinion we believed that she was a french privateer

[Page 143]

with an English schooner her prize going to an African Port. At the time however unfortunately three vessels were seen to windward & we went after them, they proved to be Hortensan brig with convoy from Malta to Tunis for bullocks, thus we gave up what we believed would be a prise for a shadow out of Linosa.

Tuesday Sep. 24th. In the middle watch last night departed this life Samuel Cook At 29 belonging to the Guard. He had been ill of fever about a fortnight but was sick a week before he made complaint, to which I principally attribute his fatal termination. Though I saw nothing very severe or indicative of a pernicious ? even on the evening preceding his death there was scarcely any delirium; the skin was ? moist, the tongue dry and till the ? agony commenced I had no suspicion he was so near a termination. He was a good man & peaceable in his disposition and much loved by his messmates.

Thursday Sep. 26th. Last night spoke an American vessel detained by the Minorca from Marsailles to Malta with wine, having a license..

Sunday Sep 29th. The weather rather squally, but we have no variety, keeping

[Page 144]

near the western part of Partellaria and never coming within Sight of the African Shore.

Thursday Oct. 3rd. Our time passes heavily, in the day time we seldom go over more than 20 miles of ground, keeping near the Isles of Partellaria; when we might with the Apollo frigate examine every sail passing along the mediterranean between Pantellaria & Sicily & the Saine Island & Cape Bon. And other [?] reasonable cause of our not seeing strange vessels is that we are continually close hauled & seldom going more than 2 miles an hour whereas we might go ten making chase; 5 to 1 in our favour .

To day chased a ship which proved to be from Malta to London with raisins & Bullocks. Spoke the Swallow brig going to the fleet by which I sent Letters to Edward, Adml. B and Sir John Jamison.

Saturday Oct. 5. We steered south this morning for Linosa but at night saw Lampion and Lampedosa. [Latin text follows: not transcribed]

[Page 145]

[Latin text continues]

Sunday Oct. 6th. We lay to off Lampedosa to day & sent on shore for stock of which we got a few sheep & Pigs. The former are small, thin & long haired, & the pigs small. It appears that the stock of the Island belongs to a gentleman of Malta who does not willingly take any thing for them. There were only 56 men & three women on it, & it is apparently in the hands of the English. The castle is in ruins & the harbour small. No fruit on the island. We were told that the Island belonged to a Mr. Fernandez, deputy commissary general at Malta who purchased it of the ? of Lampedosa a Sicilian. They said also there were 3000 sheep on the Island. We bought 9 rams for which we paid 9£ but they would sell nothing else altho' there were pigs, sheep, ducks, fowls & bullocks.

Wednesday Oct. 9th. We have been tacking

[Page 146]

on the Leeward side of Lampedosa for four days past, [latin text follows: untranscribed]

Thursday Oct 10. This morning we fell in with the Hyacynth & convoy from Malta to England. We are now near the end of our cruize, [latin text follows: untranscribed]

Monday Oct. 14th. We saw to windward this morning a strange sail and as she was running before the wind, she came

[Page 147]

up to us by 3 pm. She proved to be a Greek vessel from Constantinople for Malta with wine & cotton, her cargo being consigned to [?] & Richards. We were however refused inspection, but at length permitted in part. The captain was evidently french, Johnston said three of his men [??] also that his compasses, books &c. were bought at Venice and there was also a Venetian Ensign on board. The captain said he mistook Lampedosa for Malta. It is remarkable that on Sunday we chased & boarded a latine vessel a prise to [?] sloop of War 6 weeks from Cyprus with 2 french officers on board, one of whom [?] the Legion of Honour, who had made the same mistake.

Tuesday Oct. 15th. We chased a vessel to day & came up with her in the afternoon, the Apollo boarded her, and she proved to be from Tropez for Civitia Vecchio with Senna, myrrh, Gum arabic, nut Galls, & Rhubarb. The Apollo claimed her & is gone to Malta with her, it is clear however that Civitia Vecchio is a sea port for vessels from the African

[Page 148]

states, but she had 5 french men on board & only four Moors.

Wednesday Oct. 23rd. Nothing worthy of recording has occurred for these 8 days passed, the weather has been very hot & calm which we did not expect as we were told that October was generally a month of Rain in this climate.

To day John Lee Copple a man belonging to the fore top fell down to the fore-castle. When I saw him his left thigh was much bent & apparently fractured, I put him on a couch and straitened his thigh, he complained of great pain on moving it, but I could not discover any crepitus; I however as if I had absolutely been certain of a fracture inclosed it in splints, nor is it scarcely safe to make violent actions to discover crepitus. And perhaps there may be only an oblique fracture partially thro' the bone, by which great injury might arise from such contortion of the bone.

Thursday Oct. 25th. The Apollo arrived to day & said that the vessel we sent would probably prove a prise. And that the [?] was condemned.

[Page 149]

Friday Oct. 26th. In bathing to day I went ahead of the ship to meet the Apollo boat which was coming with provisions, but being able to reach her I went just under the head of the ship & was very near being drawn under except the Carpenter thru' me a rope which I got hold of & kept myself above water till a boat was sent & took me off.

Saturday Oct. 26th. We leave our station off Lapedosa to day and proceed to Pantellaria expecting soon to proceed to Algiers or Mahon.

Sunday Oct. 28th. This morning we were midway between Pantellaria & Cape Bon.

Wednesday Oct. 30th. We cruized to day along the African Shore about cape Carthage & Cape Bon, the country full of Villages & very beautiful.

Friday Nov. 1st. This morning it was discovered that we had badly sprung our main head but it was not known how, we expected that it would have shortened our cruize but I hear that it is not so as the carpenter [?] it very strongly & we got it up again in twelve hours tolerably strong.

Sunday Nov. 3rd. The wind proved fair last night for our leaving Cape Bon, and to day we were off (at 8 in the morning) Cape Gardin

[Page 150]

and all day we were sailing with a gentle breeze along a beautiful shore, covered with verdure & towns, at night we were near Galetta.

Friday Nov. 8th. We left the coast on [?] and since that have not seen land. The weather has been very fine With foul winds [?] to calm.

Sunday Nov. 19. On friday night we boarded a vessel from Majorca to Messina; all yesterday we were in chase of two vessels, & this morning we took them, they were, the one English from Palermo to [?], the other American going to Pallé.

Tuesday Nov. 12th. The Apollo when we lost her two days ago was going to Algiers, And we were to accompany her, to day we are off the City, but owing to some capriciousness of the Captain's altho' the wind was fair & the weather moderate, we did not go in, which much disappointed us, as we have been upon short provisions these last ten days.

Nov, 14th. The weather very squally, & we have not as yet seen the Apollo, who I suppose is waiting for us at Algiers, or has left the place for Port Mahon, to which place we are tardily proceeding.

Sunday Nov. 17th. Yesterday morning we were in sight of Minorca & came to anchor off the harbour of Mahon about [?]. & about sun set the wind proved fair

[Page 151]

& proceeding up the harbour, but as it was on dark we fell foul of a maltese vessel & carried away some of her spars. The harbour is very narrow but of water deep along side of Rocks, so that ships pass them even within Arm's Reach. In the Afternoon we saw the Apollo in the Offing with a vessel in company & she came into the harbour in the Evening, the vessel proved to be a prise taken two or three days ago after a chase of 8 hours. She is a new ship privateer, with 120 men, she had 6 Guns four of which she threw overboard in the Chase. We received letters from the Flag ship, three of which were for me, one from Lt. Poore, one from the Dead letter office & one from my agent. This morning I received a letter much to my annoyance from Dr. Burnett physician to the fleet inclosing an order for my joining the Invincible. It appears that the surgeon of the ship is discharged to court martial & the Invincible is gone to the Coast of Catalonia. Capt. Graham says he would endeavour to obviate the appointment, but I must fear that another surgeon is here to supercede me in this ship, in which case I shall be adrift for a time. I find provisions at this place excessively dear yet we are told that they are much cheaper

[Page152]

than when the fleet is here. at present Mutton is 2s/ a lb: Eggs 2s/ a dozen. Potatoes four dollars a Cwt. &c.

Monday Nov. 18. The prise which is said to be very valuable unfortunately grounded on coming into the harbour, but was got off with a hole in her bottom, as the weather being very rough & the wind high, she has been ever since been, & still is a great danger, several pumps being at work continually to keep her above water.

This morning I called upon Dr. Burnet at the Hospital. He is a good looking man of about 30, he told me that the Surgeon who was to supercede me is at present on the Invincible, so that I am in great hope that I shall not be obliged to join her. The surgeon on the Apollo is appointed to the Ville de Paris. The surgeon of the Hospital's name is Ross, I think I recollect him at the Infirmary of Edinburgh where he was a surgeons Clerk. I am told that the late surgeon of the Invincible was tried by court martial by

[Page 153]

the Physician of the fleet, who told me that he would not send him a report of sick men, that he had no journal, that he gave him but abuse &c. I have since heard that the Invincible is going home being in a bad state, I fear that Dr. Burnet has heard of my dispute with Dr. Weir, between whom I have heard there is a great friendship, & I have some suspicion that he has used his influence to put me into this ship to rid me from the station.

Tuesday Nov. 19. Our prise is now in tolerable safety being warped up along side the Rainbow is off the Harbour.

Wednesday Nov. 20. The wind continues to blow a gale so that we cannot unmoor to proceed up the Harbour. One of the men to day fractured his little finger which I was obliged to amputate.

Thursday Nov. 21st. I understand to day that Mr. Matthias is appointed to this ship. He is now in the Invincible, and formerly belonged to a Brig; it appears he is a friend of Dr. Burnet's, & for this reason solely I am dismissed this ship.

Friday Nov. 22. We to day proceeded up the harbour, which is entirely land locked

[Page 154]

and full of Ships from three deckers, Spanish & English to Transports, they lay very near the Shore & the town is built on over hanging rocks above the harbour as high as the mastsheads; some of the rocks being built to the very edge & even projecting from the perpendicular declivity.

Saturday Nov. 23rd. To day I sent 3 men to the Hospital on a Survey, of whom [?] & Moore were found objects for Invalidism. In a conversation with Dr. Burnet, I found that I was appointed to the Invincible because I was the Senior Surgeon of a frigate here which he told me was a customary proceeding.

Sunday Nov. 24. Dined on board the Rainbow. Live pigs here are sold by weight, the price at present is 8 dollars p.Cwt. of 104 pounds, Sheep were 20 shillings each & very small

probably not weighing more than 24 lbs. Each, Geese (small) from 6s/ to 7s/ each.

Tuesday Nov. 26. Sent to the Hospital John Pricedown who has been very sick

[Page 155]

for six days with a anomalous febrile complaint.

Wednesday Nov. 27th. 1811.

This morn'g went on shore, the town is clean & some parts of it magnificent; the country about it is rocky and the fences built of loose stones piled up about 5 feet high, there are but few roads and those are rocky & irregular.

Nov. 28th. Thursday. This morning went on shore and having hired an ass rode about [?] miles into the country. There is no corn in the fields but every part even the most rocky & barren is intersected with fences built of rough stones about 5 feet high. Yesterday, the Master & surgeon of the Apollo & Capt. Stow of the Guadaloupe dined with us. In conversation with Mr. Hillyar, I found that he had seen much of the fever of this country, he said it was in his & in most other surgeons who had seen the two diseases, similar to but more severe than the yellow fever of the West Indies. That the fever which prevailed in [?]

Temeraire, Invincible. Apollo & many other ships was of that same [?] which was so destructive at Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga &c. a short time since.

[Page 156]

Capt. Stow however said that he did not believe that it was infectious, this however I do not give as his opinion, but I suppose that he had heard to that effect from some others, as he gave praise to Dr. Burnet for curing all at Gibraltar, when under Dr. Pym's Treatment many died. Mr. Hillyar said that he should be very cautious of bleeding in the fever, but that he had sometimes seen a person bled when the pulse had been scarcely perceptible & had (re?) after it, this was the observation he made to Dr. Weir when examined respecting the fever, who had recommended the practise to him. Dr. Weir then asked "can you explain this" No. "Then I will tell you. If you take a phial & fill it full of water can you agitate the water? but if you pour some of the water away you may agitate it as

much as you please, it is so in this fever, & that it appears that he really employs bleeding to increase vascular action.

Nov. 29th Friday. Weighmouth & I took a ride this morning to a town called (Caligne) Louis Town about 7 miles from Mahon, it is a considerable town of small

[Page 157]

streets very steep & the whole vicinity is well cultivated with gardens, & vinyards, & cornfields, and as is generally seen in Catholic countries, has a large and magnificent Church. In the market I found plenty of vegetables Fowls, [?] Turkeys were from 3 to 5 dollars a pair, Geese 8s/. Fowls from 3s/. to a dollar a couple. Raisins /6d. p.lb: Fish (large) mullet as high as 3s/- p.lb. Rum 4s/ a bottle Alba? wine half a dollar a bottle.

Nov. 30th. Saturday. Took a walk to day along the back and examined some remarkable forts which were built to protect landings on small beaches which are here and there seen between the rocks, and which shows how vigilant a defence was made against the beseiging party, when fort Philip made so gallant a defence.

Dec. the 1st Sunday. Sent a man (Henry Horns?) to the hospital labouring under fever. Dr. Burnet called this morning, with the [?] office he desired to see my journal, which I produced for him in the gun room where we were by ourselves. As soon as he came on the quarter deck I told him I had sent a man to the hospital with fever

[Page 158]

he asked me what I had done for him, I told him I had given him an emetic & he answered, if you continue that practise you will do a great deal of Injury. In the gun room he told me that the thing to trust to in this fever was bleeding in the Exacerbation, that it was the remittent fever of Cleghorn, that he had attempted any thing in the remission, that he some times bled men to the amount of 7 or 8 pints, that bleeding from the temporal artery was very beneficial. I asked him what he did when the state of debility was present, he said [?] that purgatives of calomel & Jolap was generally proper to be given at that time, but that soon afterwards a re-action would appear when a large bleeding was the only thing to trust to. I told him that I generally found an antimonial [?] useful as it generally produced alvine evacuation, he answered, if that was its only effect it would be preferable & that the purgative with the Emetic would be good practice. He said that he never gave the [?]

[Page 159]

that he thought it generally hurtful, that when his patients were convalescent that he gave a weak affusion of it, Quassia Orange peel. He said that in almost all the patients that he had examined after that there were evident marks of Inflammation of the brain, Stomach or other abdominal viscera, consequently that when the disease was beginning, if there were any obstructions there that an emetic would certainly confirm them, and do great injury. That the man whom I sent to the hospital three days ago had evident marks of inflammation of the brain after death, that he bled him from the temporal artery & gave him some relief. That Mr. Fairfowl treated his patients with bark & vast quantities of wine, that it was reported that he had had 160 at different times labouring under the fever, that he [?] only, that one of these had been bled, it must be presumed that Mr. Fairfowl late Surgeon in Invincible was the greatest antagonist for Dr. Burnet's bleeding practice, that Mr. Fairfowl acknowledged himself that he had bled a man to the extent of 160? (80?) ounces, but

[Page 160]

that he did not believe there were so many as 160 of the Invincible's ship's Company ill of the fever. That they had in that time drank several hogsheds of wine, & when there were 50 or 60 men ill or

bled that 45 gallons of wine lasted them for 3 days. That the Temeraire lost 270 more men, that he attributed much of that loss to Mr. Fairfowl who used to bleed them (the Temeraire's surgeon being sick) that he sometimes employed the cathia-fusion as an auxiliary but did not trust to it, that blisters also were given as an auxiliaries. That when bleeding was not practiced many men died and many fell into Dysenteries or very protracted convalescences. that the Weasel ? had many men ill of fever at Malta, that the surgeons employed it at the commencement of the fever and none died and all were soon able to return to their duty. That he would recommend me to try it & I would soon see its good effects. I asked whether the exacerbation soon went after the bleeding he said that the result was instantaneous, but that when

[Page 161]

exacerbation returned that it must be repeated, that some required 6 or 8 bleedings, that he did not attend much to the state of the pulse. I asked whether he thought the fever was contagious, he said he believed it was not, that it did not resemble the yellow fever, that its [?] was much more rapid than the fevers that are seen in England, I told him that I generally for the sake of ventilation and to keep the men on the main deck & that it was infectious and he answered that it was better that the officers should ask that it was so for the sake of proper attendance on the sick. This is the principal part of the conversation I had with the physician of the fleet, as a man of credibility I certainly think it proper for me to follow the practise which he recommends, so that I may be able to judge for myself, but I cannot thinking how great a man is in office, and how who have been taught by the best physicians in the world, & whose opinions I am bound to hold, have suffered myself to be preached to by a man, who out of [?] circle of the fleet in which he presides

[Page 162]

presides is entirely unknown, nor do I give much to his pathological knowledge, his objection to Emetics is so vague, and not defensible on the philosophy of the human body, viz., that they would confirm beginning obstructions whereas the contrary is known to be generally the case, and the very reason for which they are prescribed. The observation that he made of heir having been always hurtful whenever he has had them employed depends only on his [?], which can prevail but very often when opposed to the practice of much older & wiser men of the present & former times. It is a blessing to mankind however when men of this stamp are placed in [?] so that they can do no ill beyond their main office of action.

With respect to the treatment employed by Mr. Fairfowl of the Invincible I can say nothing, it appears however (& Dr. Burnet himself is the author of my information) but that forty of the men died under that Gentleman's care tho' his practice was entirely contrary to the one employing bleeding & laxatives, ? other, wine bark & stimulants. Dr. B.

[Page 163]

however said that he did not believe that there were 160 came under Mr. Fairfowl's care.

Monday Dec. 2nd. Williamson & I took a walk about 5 miles into Country which is intersected with stone walls, dividing it into small fields, most of them squares, very few of them larger than two or three acres, the size however depending on the nature of the place before its enclosure. The whole country appears formerly to have been covered with loose stones which on being used in forming the walls, the place is thereby cleared. The plough employed is very small, the men generally carrying it to the field on their shoulders, & generally it is drawn by small oxen, asses or mules. No harrow is employed, but a man follows the plow with an instrument made somewhat like a pick ax breaking the clods. Neither are there any wheels or carriages in the country, all is carried on the backs of horses, mules, or asses.

Tuesday Dec. 3rd. I cannot help thinking that Dr. Burnet is that kind of man who does his utmost to ingratiate himself with the commanders of the fleet, by mentioning circumstances (however untrue) that

[Page 164]

if believed, would tend much to his own credit at the Expense of others; for I find that the Capt. was told by him yesterday that the man whom I sent to the Hospital on Sunday was nearly well, whereas I saw him & have no hesitation in affirming that he was very ill, with hot, quick & full pulse, flushed face, and complaining of severe headache, pain of [?] & breast with difficult respiration, indicating that he was in such a state as would have induced me to have bled him to the amount of 30 ounces.

Dec. 4th Wednesday. The Capt. told me to day that when he called upon the admiral to day he found the physician with him asking him to send me in the Rainbow to the Invincible, but the capt. made an objection to it & it was done away; the circumstance however shows how little Dr. Burnet cares for the good of the service when he would leave a frigate of this size without a surgeon that his friend at some future time join her.

The man I sent to the Hospital (Hornsbo?) on Sunday is a perfect example of the safety & benefit of bleeding in the first stages of fever. This man was taken

[Page 165]

[?] before I sent him, but on this [?] & febrile symptoms rising when he reached the hospital he was bled a quart & the fever left him. He is now fast recovering.

Dec. 5 Thursday. This morning we got an order weigh & left Mahon, we suppose for Cape Secie; tho' as we hear that the Orlando & Menalaus are come out we are in hope that we shall be able to get a cruize in about a month.

Saturday Dec. 7th. All yesterday and to day a contrary north east gale, the ship very wet and much agitated, Minorca in sight to windward. On the 4th. sent an affidavit for [?] month Pay to Mr. Sykes, & a letter to Dr. Jamison.

Sunday Dec. 8th. About 4 pm. a man (Watson) who had shewn symptoms of Insanity two or three days ago jumped over board, & altho' it is said that he was only learning to swim yet he pulled off all his cloaths in the water & was pulled up naked, in about 10 minutes since he has been taken on board he has become a violent maniac, & it is believed that something bears heavy on his conscience. He belonged to the Sirius at the Isle of France but never shewed any signs

[Page 166]

of Insanity before. We received letters & Newspapers & Steel's Lists from Apollo this afternoon who had them yesterday from the Coracoa frigate Rear Adml. Langhorne, much to my dissatisfaction however there was nothing for me. The weather now has become fair & the Gale has ceased. I am also very anxious on account of two or three of my patients. Lee Copple's leg is now shorter than the other; Purvis is mad and disturbs every body; Smith is hectic & I fear will lose his arm.

Monday Dec 9. This afternoon (4 o'Clock) we observed a strange fleet & have now believed by their answering our signals that they are English.

Thursday Dec. 12. There has been nearly a constant gale since we have been off Toulon but we seldom stand near enough to reconnoitre the french fleet.

Friday Dec. 13th. One of our men Sam Scott a violent man and of a hard temper, on going to be punished for [?] today took the cooper's ax and

[Page 167]

chopped off three of his fingers, and above the part where they were completely cut off he made another cut higher up on the same three fingers so that he divided the bones near the hand which rendered amputation necessary.

Monday Dec. 16th. On Saturday night commenced a very hard gale which continued until this morning, the sea being in a continued white foam. In the night the Main yard was sprung & during the gale we were able to hoist no sail but the Traysail. My Cabin & my cloaths & books wet, my cot full of water, my trunks & cloaths capsized.

Thursday Dec. 19th. We have found it necessary to proceed to Mahon on account of the loss of the main Yard, & are now off the Harbour. Early to day we fell in with the [?] Brig and found she had lost all her best sails & boats & had been nearly swamped, she was proceeding to Mahon for Repair.

Friday Dec. 19th . We came to an anchor in the Harbour at Mahon to night, but the Admiral seems determined that we shall stay but a short time, as he sent out boats to bring the Pearlen's Main yard to us; and twenty

[Page 168]

boats at least brought us water, so that it is probable that we shall go to sea to-morrow.

Friday Dec. 20th. The weather has been fine but the wind blowing in the harbour so that we are not yet gone to sea. This morning I went on shore & bought some refreshments & called also upon Dr. Burnet.

Saturday Dec. 21. The wind has been foul to day so that we still continue at the Entrance of the harbour.

Wednesday Dec. 24. On the night after we left Harbour (Sunday 22) a very strong gale commenced. Yesterday we ran for shelter under the lee of Minorca but our anchor would not hold the ground so that we traversed on the lee of the Islands all the day & night. In the morning the main top-sail yard broke in two.

In passing the mouth of the Harbour we saw our fortunate prize which was going to Gibraltar with the Temeraire outside the harbour in great distress with the ensign, union downwards so that we do not expect much profit by her.

[Latin text follows. Not transcribed.]

[Page 169]

[Latin text continues]

Christmas day, Wednesday. 1811. The weather fine, but being at sea had but little preparation for the feast, none but the Capt. being with us. As however, as the recollection of the past years would bring pleasurable occurrences to our minds, the day passed off well enough.

Saturday Dec. 28th. Again another birth day has revolved over the time of my existence, & another series of events has passed, such as I cannot with much satisfaction think upon, being no nearer that independence which is the aim of all, than I was three or four years ago, unless a nearer approach to the prime of life be considered as such. The evil that I may have committed has not been frequent, but such as it is I look back upon it with anxiety and fear; my good deeds

[Page 170]

I hope will in some measure counterbalance it. If I have performed some thing prejudicial to the advancement of others I think I may attribute it either to the desire of advantage to society in

general or to a much worse principle, that namely which is instigated by a universal principle of human nature, self interest; which however it may have failed in the end desire, yet still I cannot but anxiously regret it. A premeditated evil, committed to the [?] advantage of good men, I hope I have not in all my progress thro' the past committed the Falsehood I have avoided as much as possible. I have always had the greatest reverence towards the memory of the man of great integrity to whom I owe my existence.

With regard to the lives of men committed to my charge, I can safely affirm my intention has been charitably to do my utmost to alleviate disease & preserve life, if the contrary has happened (which can only be known to the Almighty;) the talent committed to my charge has been deficient. If I have coveted the goods of others; it has principally been that idle desire of independence which influences the wishes of all, intentionally I have never attempted to gain by improper means any thing which I could not virtually by my duty be

1811

[Page 171]

able to acquire. I have usually and daily held the most profound veneration for the powers of the Almighty, evinced to us by His words of revelation; and most [?] have I paid my real and reverential duty to the dictates made intelligible to us by the saviour of the world, thro' close meditation I with other sinners hope fearfully to find pardon in the sight of the omnipotent ruler of all our nations when our souls shall have thrown off this mortal coil, and shall with the cupidity of thought, not be bound by the fetters of time or space. O Lord my God! how excellent are thy ways in all the world & blessed is the man who putteth his trust in thee.

Monday Dec. 30th. We have had almost continual hard gales, but to day the weather is rather more moderate. On Saturday we left Cape Sicie, but as night as is generally the case we stood off so long that we did not land yesterday, nor to day.

Tuesday Dec. 31st. This morn'g we saw Cape Sicie & soon afterwards the Apollo & two other ships, the Apollo seemed to have taken a prise & set her on fire as we saw a vessel burning near her, which continued in flames till the

[Page 172]

evening. We had no communication with the Apollo or the other Ships.

[Transcribed by Jacqueline Lamprecht for the State Library of NSW]