

**P** The Missionaries Journals in the Royal Admiral from  
Port Jackson to Matawai, Tahete

To Joseph Hardcastle, Esqr.  
Ducks foot Lane,  
Thames Street.  
London

1801

A continuation of our Journal from Port Jackson to  
the Island of Otahete

March

13

Sent our Letters and continuation of our Journal up to the 12th Instant, by the Trimmer Brig Captain Fogo in a Packet made up by the Captain which he requested Capt. Fogo to send to Europe by the first conveyance.

Sent Mr. Mitchell's Boxes, and his Bed, on shore. Two more of the Bush Rangers surrendered themselves, as being in a sickly state, were sent to the Hospital.

14

A circumstance happened to day, which induced us, to mention our disappointment, of not having somebody to attend as our servant.

This we fully expected before we came on board, though we had then no notion of the difficulty of getting our victuals dressed: during our passage here, we had one of the convicts, but since they have disembarked, we have been obliged to do everything ourselves, of this we do not complain, because of the drudgery of this work, but the effect it has produced in the minds of the Ship's company.

One of the seamen to day seeing one of the Brethren about this business, exclaimed with contempt, "Damn their eyes, are they under the necessity of pumping their own water."

Sabbath

15

The Brethren on board, went to Sydney Church and heard the Revd Mr. Marsden on the 8 Boms, 38, 39 verses. And the Rev. Mr. Fulton on John 6:45.

Bro. Youl at Foodagaby, there were about 80 persons, and seemed to hear with attention.

Bro. Wilson at Kissing Point, and Bro. Hayward at Concord.

16

Trimmer sailed for Bengal.

17

Mr. Sheppard, settler at Kissing Point, came on board to take his leave of us, and brought an ewe with lamb, which he gave with several other articles for Otahete, as a present.

18

These days the rain is exceeding heavy, also strong gales of wind, which is usual in these climates, when the sun is at the Equinox.

April  
18

Last night was spent in a dangerous situation, surrounded on every hand with lands and rocks, and therefore glad to see the light of day.

Saw the Barbice Islands, and one remarkable naked rock, standing out of the water, but when the evening came, there was no possibility of getting into harbour, therefore at 7 past seven in the evening wind being high, we came too, and cast anchor in 32 fathoms of water, for the night. The land on every side was no great distance, yet where we anchored there was no shelter from the winds.

Sabbath  
19

In the morning the wind blew strongly from E.N.E. and about seven while we were employed in our exercise of prayer, the cable broke, and therefore lost. Another anchor was let go immediately, but finding a heavy gale coming and the situation dangerous, every one ran on deck to assist in unmooring again. About 9 the wind increased to a storm. the sea ran high, the main and fore sails were split and blown away in pieces, at this time the ship was no great distance from the rocks and certainly if the ship had not been wisely managed and our masts and fore and main top sails had not kept whole, at this critical juncture we could expect little less than shipwreck in a short time.

However the Lord Jehovah who ruleth over the fury of the elements restored us again, about 12 o'clock from this dangerous situation, as the wind abated a little and new sails put up again.

It has been a very uncomfortable Sabbath to us, as we were employed in aiding the seamen, therefore were in a great measure deprived of the means of Grace, as we could only have prayer in the afternoon, yet if ever we were under obligation to acknowledge the goodness of God in his Providence towards us, surely we had this day.

"He hath made the storm abate to a calm, so that the waves thereof are still. Oh! that men would praise the Lord for his wonders done to the children of men."

20

Stood off and on during the night, and a diligent watch, greatly longing for the morning. Lat. obsd. 36.29 S

For some time this morning we were steering out of the harbour, but stood in again, steering between Cape Colwell and the West point. The soundings here were from 18 to 27 fathoms water.

P

At eleven p.m. came in the River Thames, and about 10 o'clock at night anchored in 11 fathoms water, about the middle of the channel, which at least appears between 12 and 15 miles wide.

21

During the time we were coasting the main land from Cape North, and the mouth of the river Thames, we did not see

June

The outter went for water.

A canoe came along side with a great number of fish, which were purchased for the ships company.

15 Heavy rain.

16 The Pinnace and yawl came to the ship and had left the long boat, no probability of getting her off. The Captain came in the boats accompanied by the Pinnas's boat with Messrs. Boston, Ellis and Puckey in her, about ten they took their leave of us and left the ship; and as the wind was favourable we got under weigh about eleven o'clock and stood for sea.

17 This morning we were of Cape Colwell but the wind dying away, we could not weather it.

18 Last night and to-day we were among the Islands called by Captain Cook the Barrier Islands. Some of these no doubt are inhabited, yet we saw no natives, or fires in the night as might be expected. Among these Islands there are several remarkable peaks and cliffs. N.B. Saw two fires on one Island to-day.

19 Last night a very heavy swell which occasioned the ship to roll much. In the morning we were clear of the Islands but some of them were still in sight.

P

As we are now leaving New Zealand we might add some observations in addition to our daily memorandums since we came to this part, but we find in the general the observations of Captain Cook in his first voyage are very correct, we cannot do better than refer to his account in the first volume octavo edition from page 382 to page 412 for a description of the inhabitants, their habitations, apparel ornaments, food, cookery, and manner of life,

The banks of the River Thames in his opinion is one of the best places for an European settlement and undoubtedly if ever a Mission be sent to New Zealand (which we hope will be the case before long) this part would be a convenient place as the climate here is temperate and the soil would produce any thing that is cultivated in Europe.

The adjacent hills would afford excellent pasture for sheep and goats. On both sides of the river several large tracts of land are already in a state of cultivation.

The inhabitants are very different from the careless Indians of New South Wales, these seem capable and eager to learn any thing from the Europeans, and are careful and diligent observers of everything they see and many of them discover deep penetration and genius.

Their language as Cook observes is only a different dialect of the general language spoken at the Society and Friendly Islands, together with the Marquesas and Sandwich Islands.

June

**Q** Some of the natives here have informed us that Tongatta Tubua or White people took with them two of Tongata Maura (New Zealanders) to their own country, and some time after they returned they say they lived well with the white people eating Huda Bunga (bread) and Guro (flesh of all kinds) These we suppose were the natives taken to Norfolk Island by Governor King and were from thence afterwards brought back to New Zealand. These men we suppose are either in the Barrier Islands or among the Weygate people. As we are now departing from these people perhaps not to see them till that day when they will arise in judgement with the highly favoured inhabitants of Europe, to condemn them for their disobedience, not to the miserable remains of the law of nature, but to the clear light of the Gospel of Christ.

On our departure we may say we lament their condition, we leave them as we found them all sitting in darkness, all destitute of hearing the name of Jesus Christ, the saviour of sinners, a saving knowledge of whom is everlasting life, and not knowing him everlasting death. May he who commands his disciples to teach all nations, impress on the minds of his servants a sense of their duty, and of the awful state of the heathen, that they may in pity come over and help them.

20  
Sabbath

Fine weather yet the wind is not favourable for us.

21

In the forenoon Bro. Elder expounded the Lords Prayer. In the afternoon Bro. Davies expounded the 14th of Job.

22

Stormy weather, wind unfavourable  
In the evening met to Committee.  
Resolved that all the words we are in possession of the New Zealand language, should be collected and sent to the Directors.

23

The wind more favourable yet most of the day squally and a great swell of sea.

24

These days as the weather permits, we are busily employed in writing letters for Europe.

25

Fine weather, and we are now going with speed towards the place we are longing to see.

26

Strong breezes and favourable, the air considerably warmer than on the borders of New Zealand.

27

The weather still pleasant, and we are going about eight knots an hour.

Sabbath  
28

In the forenoon Bro. Youl spoke from John 12. 21st "Sir, we would see Jesus", on the quarter deck to the ships company.