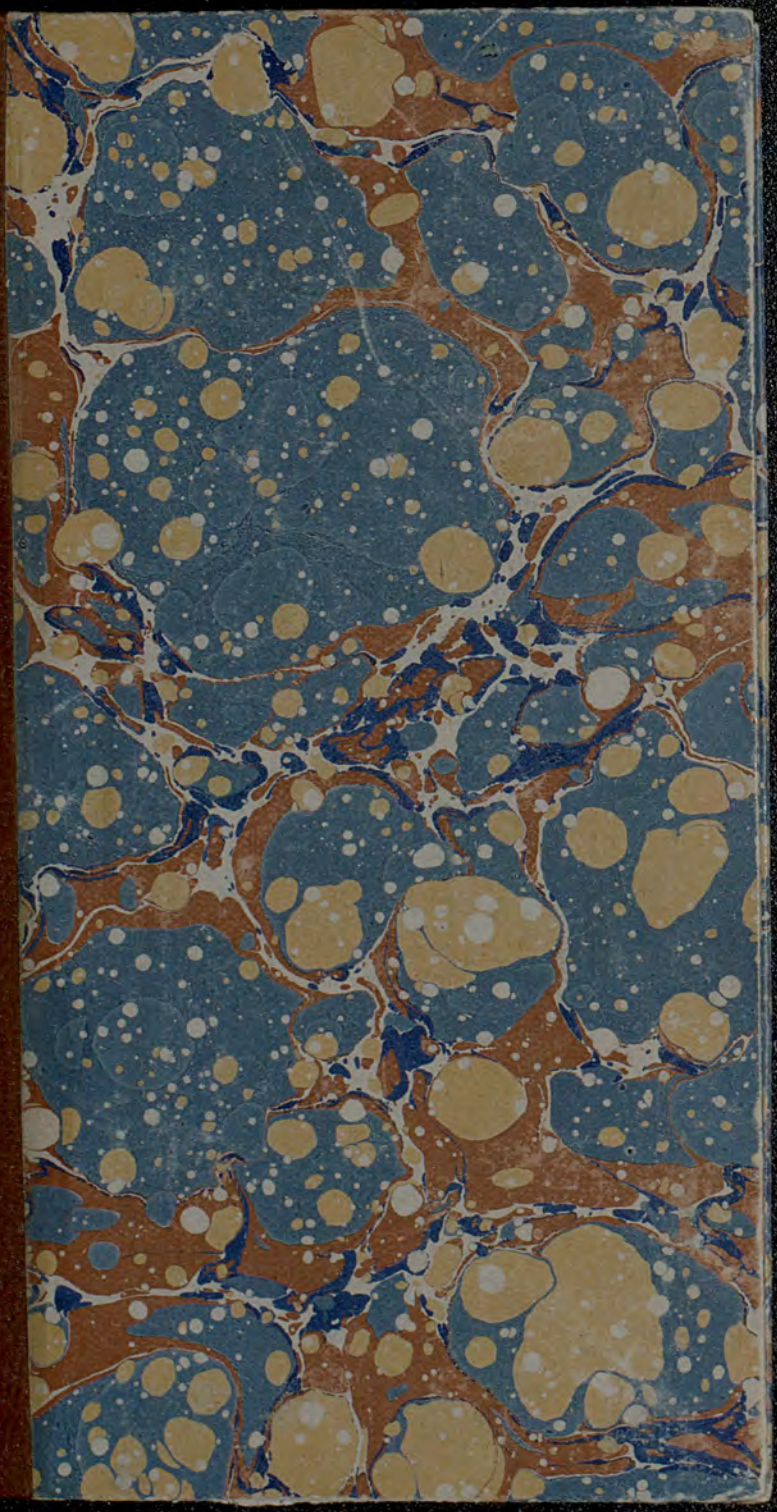

FRONTISPIECE.

"Now, Friday," do as you see me do," I laid down the muskets, and took up one, and then we both fired.

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THE

LIFE

AND MOST

SURPRISING ADVENTURES

OF

ROBINSON CRUSOE,

WHO RESIDED

On an Uninhabited Island

UPWARDS OF

TWENTY EIGHT YEARS.

EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

LONDON:

PRINTED AND SOLD BY R. HARRILD,

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GREAT EASTCHEAP.

THE

Life and Adventures

OF

ROBINSON CRUSOE.

I WAS born of a respectable family in York, where my father, a native of Bremen, had settled, having by merchandize obtained a handsome fortune. My heart began to be very early filled with roving thoughts; and though when I grew up, my father tried to persuade me to settle to business, and my mother fondly joined in his entreaties, yet nothing could induce me to lay aside my desire of going to sea; at length I resolved to gratify my disposition, in spite of every thing urged by my parents to the contrary. As if bent on my own ruin, I hardened myself against the prudent and kind advice of the most indulgent parents; and being one day at Hull, where I met with one of my companions, who was going to sea in his father's ship, he easily persuaded me to accompany him.

I went on board this ship, which was bound for London, on the 1st of September, 1651, and without letting my father know the rash and disobedient step I had taken, set sail; but the ship was no sooner out of the Humber, than the wind began to blow, and the sea to rise in a shocking manner. Not having been at sea before, I fell

sick, and terror filled my mind. I saw my wickedness in disobeying the best of parents, and recollected their excellent counsel. The waves appeared ready to swallow us up, and I vowed in the agony of my mind, that if it should please God to spare my life in this voyage, I would return to my father, and give up all thoughts of a sea-faring life.

Next day the wind abated, and the sea grew calm—the sea-sickness went off, and my companion laughed at my fears: my gravity became ridiculed, and my repentance and sober reflections where drowned in a bowl of punch. Calm weather continued for several days, and at length we came into Yarmouth roads, where we cast anchor to wait for a fair wind. After riding here four or five days, the wind blew very hard: the road however being considered nearly as good as a harbour, we entertained no fear, but passed the time in mirth and jollity, till the morning of the eighth day, when the wind increased, and we had all hands at work to strike our topmasts, and cast our sheet anchor.

Now a terrible storm commenced; terror and amazement were strongly depicted even in the faces of the seamen themselves; and as the master passed by me, I heard him say softly to himself—"Lord be merciful unto us, we shall all be lost." I was stupid during the first confusion, lying still in my cabin in the steerage. I could ill resume the penitence I had so apparently trampled upon: I even hardened myself against it, and expected this storm would pass over like the first. But when the master came by, and seemed so much alarmed, I was terribly frightened; I got up out of my cabin, and looked about; the sea ran mountains high, and broke upon us every three or four

minutes: a ship foundered at a distance; two others that were near us had cut their masts by the board: and the mate and boatswain begged the master to let them cut away our foremast.

I cannot express the horror of mind with which I was then seized. The storm continued to increase, and I saw the master and boatswain, with several others at prayers, expecting every moment the ship would go to the bottom. In the middle of the night, one of the men who had been down on purpose, cried out we had sprung a leak, and had four feet water in the hold, upon which all hands were called to the pump. I worked with the rest, but the water gained upon us, and it was apparent that the ship would founder: the storm, however, beginning to abate, the master fired guns for help, and a light ship which had rode out just a-head of us ventured a boat out to help us. It was at the utmost hazard that it came near us, but the men ventured their lives to save ours; and our men casting a rope over the stern with a buoy, they after much labour and hazard got hold of it, and we hauled them under our stern, and all got into the boat—we had hardly left her when we saw her founder. My heart sunk with horror at the thought of what was yet before me.

It being impossible for the boat to get up with the ship to which she belonged, we tried to reach the shore, and partly by rowing, and by being driven by the waves, we at last with great difficulty got to land, and walked to Yarmouth, where we were received with great humanity, as well by the magistrates of the town, who assigned us good quarters, as by the merchants and owners of the

ships; we had also money given us sufficient to carry us either to London, or back to Hull.

If I had now returned home, my father would have received me with tenderness; but a weak and foolish shame opposed all thoughts of it; I was fearful of being laughed at among the neighbours, and should be ashamed not only to see my father, but every body else. I remained some time in doubt what course to take; but having money in my pocket, I travelled to London by land.

On my arrival in that city I fortunately fell into no bad company; but being well dressed, I became acquainted with the master of a ship who had been on the coast of Guinea, and having had good success there, was resolved to go again; and he taking a fancy to me, told me, that if I would go the voyage with him, I should be at no expence; and if I would carry any thing with me, I should have the advantage of trading for myself. I expressed my thanks to him for his generous offer, and having raised £40. among some of my relations with whom I still corresponded, I purchased such toys and trifles as my friend the captain advised me to carry with me. But though in this voyage I was continually sick, being thrown into a violent calenture by the excessive heat of the climate; yet, under my worthy friend, I obtained a competent knowledge of the mathematics, and the rules of navigation; learned how to keep an account of the ship's course, and to take an observation; in fact, this voyage made me both a sailor and a merchant; for I brought home five pounds nine ounces of gold dust for my adventure, which on my return to London, produced 300*l.*

I now set up a Guinea trader; my friend, to my great misfortune, dying soon after his arrival, I was determined to go the same voyage again; and leaving £200 in the hands of my friend's widow I embarked in the same vessel with one who had been his mate in the former voyage, and now had the command of the ship. This was one of the most unhappy voyages that ever man made; for as we were steering between the Canary Islands and the African shore, we were alarmed, in the grey of the morning, by a Moorish rover of Sallee, who chased us with all the sail she could make. We also crowded all the canvas our yards could spread; but finding that the pirate gained upon us, we prepared to fight; our ship had but twelve guns—the pirate eighteen. About three in the afternoon he came up with us, and a very smart action commenced; but after having twice cleared the decks of the Moors, lost three of our men, and had eight wounded, we were all carried prisoners into Sallee, a port belonging to the Moors.

The usage I met with was not so dreadful as I at first apprehended; nor was I carried, as the rest of our people were, to the Emperor's court, but was kept by the master of the rover as his own prize, and made his slave. As my master took me home to his house, I was in hopes that he would carry me with him to sea, and that he would some time or other be taken by a man of war belonging to some Christian power, which would give me liberty. But this hope was soon taken away; for when he went to sea, he left me to look after his garden, and to do the common drudgery of a slave about his house.

My master having the long boat of our English

ship, had a little state-room or cabin built in the middle of it, like a barge, with a place behind it to steer, and haul home the main-sheet, another before, for a hand or two to work the sails. In the cabin was room for him to lie with a slave or two and a table to eat on, with some small lockers to put in some bottles of such provisions and liquors as he thought fit to eat and drink, particularly his bread, rice and coffee.

In this pleasure-boat he frequently went out a fishing; and as I was most dexterous at catching fish for him, he never went without me. One day he had selected me to go out in his boat with two or three Moors of distinction, and had therefore sent over night a larger store of provisions than usual; and ordered me to get ready two or three fusils with powder and shot, which were on board his ship; for that they designed to have sport at fowling, as well as fishing. But in the morning he came on board, said his guests had declined going, and ordered me, with the man and boy, to sail out with the boat, to catch some fish, as his friends were to sup with him.

Deliverance now darted into my thoughts, and I resolved to furnish myself for a voyage. I told the Moor, that we must not presume to eat our master's bread; he said that was true, and brought a large basket of rusks, and three jars of fresh water into the boat. Knowing where my master's case of bottles stood, which appeared of English make, I conveyed them into the boat, while Muley, the Moor, was ashore; I also took a great lump of bees wax, with a parcel of twine, of which I afterwards made candles, a hatchet, a saw, and a hammer.

I stept forward, and taking the Moor by surprize, tossed him overboard into the sea.

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Every thing being prepared, we sailed out of the port to fish; but purposely catching none, I told Muley this would not do, and that we must go further out, which he agreeing to, set the sails, and I having the helm, ran the boat on near a league farther, and then brought her to, as if I would fish; when giving the boy the helm, I stept forward, and taking the Moor by surprize, tossed him overboard into the sea; he rose immediately, for he swam like a cork, and called to me to take him in; I presented one of the fowling pieces at him, and told him if he approached the boat I would shoot him through the head; but as the sea was calm, he might easily reach the shore. Being a good swimmer, I made no doubt that he reached it with ease.

I then turned to the boy, whose name was Xury, and said to him, "Xury, if you will be faithful to me, I will make you a great man; but if you will not stroke your face to be true to me (that is, swear by Mahomet and his father's beard) I must throw you into the sea also." Xury smiled in my face and spoke so innocently that I could not mistrust him; he swore to be faithful to me, and to go all over the world with me.

While Muley was in sight, I stood out to sea, that he might think me gone to the streights, as any body in his senses would have done; but it no sooner grew dark, than I foolishly changed my course, and steered to the south; having a fresh gale of wind I made much sail, and before the end of the next day I believe I was beyond the Emperor of Morocco's dominions. Yet so fearful was I of falling into my master's hands, that I would not stop to go on shore, till I had sailed in

that manner five days; when the wind shifting to the southward, I ventured to come to an anchor at the mouth of a little river.

The principal thing I wanted was fresh water. We entered the creek in the evening, resolved to swim on shore as soon as it was dark: but the wild beast made such a dreadful howling, that the poor boy was ready to die with fear, and begged not to go ashore till the next day. "Well, Xury," said I, "then I won't, but we may then see men who will be as bad to us as these lions." "Then we may give them the shoot gun," said Xury, laughing, "make them run away;" such English Xury spoke by conversing among us slaves. Soon after this we saw monstrous great creatures come down to the sea shore, and run into the water to wash and cool themselves, making the most hideous howlings and yellings. One of them making up to us, Xury said was a lion, and called on me to weigh the anchor, and put out to sea; I instantly saw a wild beast within two oars length of us—snatching up a gun I fired at him, upon which he turned about and swam towards the shore. It is impossible to describe the horrid cries and howlings that were raised, as well upon the edge of the shore, as higher up the country, upon the report of a gun; and this convinced me that there was no going on land at night.

The next morning Xury asked for one of the jars, and said he would go and seek for water. I asked him why he would go: the boy replied with so much affection that I could not help loving him. "If wild mans come they eat me, you go away." "Well, Xury," said I, "we will both go, and if the wild men come we will kill them—they shall

eat neither of us." I then gave Xury a dram out of the case of bottles, and hauling the boat as near the shore as we thought proper, waded to the land, carrying nothing but our arms and two jars for water.

I took care not to lose sight of the boat, fearing the savages might come down the river in canoes; the boy rambled to a low place up the country, and I shortly after saw him come running towards me: thinking he might be pursued by savages, or frightened by a wild beast, I ran to meet him. When I came nearer, I saw something hanging over his shoulder, which was an animal he had shot like a hare, different in colour, and longer legs; we found it excellent meat. Xury was much pleased; told me he had found good water, and seen no wild mans. We therefore filled our jars, feasted on our hare and set sail.

We were frequently obliged to go ashore for fresh water; coming to an anchor early one morning, under a small point of land, and staying for the tide going farther in, Xury called softly to me and said we had best go farther off the shore:—"Yonder lies," said he, "a dreadful monster fast asleep." I looked where he pointed, and saw a great lion that lay on the side of the shore, under the shade of a part of the hill that hung over him. Charging my three guns I took aim at his head; but lying with his foot raised a little above his nose, the slug broke his leg. He started up growling, but fell down again; then rose upon three legs, and gave the most hideous howl that ever I heard; but as he was going to make off I again fired, shot him in the head, saw him drop and struggling for life. Xury now asking leave to go on shore I con-

sented ; so jumping into the water with the little gun in one hand he swam with the other. Coming in close upon the lion, he put the muzzle of the piece to his ear, and shot him into the head again, which quite dispatched him. I now resolved to take off his skin, and going ashore, the boy and I accomplished it, but not without much labour. In two days the sun dried it sufficiently, and I afterwards used it to lie upon.

After this stop, we still proceeded to the southward for ten or twelve days, in hopes of making the river Gambia or Senegal, or of meeting some European ship, living all the while very sparingly on our provisions, which began to grow short. We now saw that the land was inhabited, and that the people were not only black, but naked. As we drew nearer to the land, they ran along the shore some distance, with no weapons in their hands except one of them, who had a lance. I made signs to them for something to eat, and they making signs for me to stay, I lowered my sail and lay by. Two of them ran up into the country, and in less than half an hour returned with two pieces of dried flesh, and some corn ; but though I was willing to accept it, I was loath to venture on shore to them, and they were equally afraid of us: they took a safe way, however, for us all, for having brought it to the shore, they laid it down, stood at a distance till we fetched it on board, and then returned. We made signs to thank them, having nothing we could give them in return.

At this moment an opportunity offered of obliging them ; for two furious wild beasts, one pursuing the other, came running with great swiftness from the mountains. These naked people were

terribly frightened, especially the women; and all fled except the man with the lance. They did not attempt to fall upon the negroes, but plunged into the sea, and came nearer our boat than I at first expected. However, I was prepared for him, and as soon as he came within my reach, I fired, and shot him through the head—he died instantly.

Terror and dismay seized these poor creatures at the report and fire of a gun; some were ready to die with fear. But when they saw the creature dead, and that I made a sign to them to come to the shore, they took courage, returned, and began to search for the creature that had sunk. I found him by the blood staining the water, and by the help of a rope which I flung round him, and gave to the negroes to haul, they dragged him to land, and found that he was a fine leopard, most beautifully spotted. The other creature, terrified at the gun, swam back to the shore and ran directly to the mountains.

Finding that the negroes were for eating the leopard, I made signs for them to take it, which pleased them much. They immediately, with a sharpened piece of hard wood, took off the skin more readily than I could have done with a knife; they offered me some of the flesh, which I declined accepting, but made signs for the skin, which they freely gave me, besides a great deal more provisions. I then took one of my jars, and holding it bottom upwards, shewed them that it was empty, and that I wanted to have it filled. They understood me, and two of them running away returned with a large earthen vessel, which seemed as if burnt in the sun; this they set down

as before, and I sent Xury on shore with my jars, where he filled them.

About ten days after, as I was steering out to sea, in order to double a cape, I had the view of some islands, which I supposed to be those of Cape Verd. I was afraid of venturing so far from the shore, for if I should be taken with a fresh gale of wind, I might never be able to reach again either the one or the other. In this dilemma I sat down in the cabin; on a sudden Xury called out in a fright, "Master, Master, a ship!" fearing it was his master's vessel in pursuit of us. I jumped out of the cabin, and saw it was a Portuguese vessel. I instantly pressed all the sail I could make, but began to despair of coming up with them, when they happily discovering me, shortened sail, that I might come up with them.

On coming along side, they asked me what I was, in Portuguese, Spanish, and French; but I understood none of them; at last a Scotch sailor called to me, and I replied I was an Englishman, who had escaped slavery among the Moors at Sallee. They then kindly took me on board, together with all my goods.

My joy at this deliverance was inexpressible. I immediately offered all that I had to the captain of the ship, but he generously declined accepting any thing; he told me that all I had should be delivered to me when I came to the Brasils; and that he would save my life on no other terms, than such as he would be glad to be saved himself, in similar circumstances. He offered me 80 pieces of eight for my boat, 40 ducats for the lion's skin, 20 for the leopard's, and for my boy, Xury, he of-

fered me 60 pieces of eight, which I was loath to take, being unwilling to sell the boy's liberty, who had so faithfully assisted in procuring my own! but when I told him my reason, he owned it to be just, and offered to set the boy free in ten years if he turned Christian, which Xury consenting to, I let the captain have him.

We had a very good voyage to the Brazils, and arrived in All-saints bay in about twenty-two days. I can never sufficiently admire the generous treatment of the captain; he recommended me to an honest man, who had a plantation and a sugar house, with whom I lived till I had learnt the manner of planting and making of sugar, after which I took out a letter of naturalization, purchased an uncultivated piece of land, and commenced planter.

For the first two years I rather planted for food than any thing else; but having at length cleared a sufficient quantity of land, I planted some tobacco, and a few sugar canes, and began to thrive. Meanwhile the good captain who had taken me up at sea, and whom I had entrusted with getting for me, on his return to Europe, half the money I had left in London, received 100*l.* out of the 200*l.* I had left there, and laying it out to the best advantage in tools and English cloth, stuffs, &c. he arrived in Brasil with his treasures, which turned to great account, and enabled me to advance my plantation, and to purchase two negro slaves, and an European servant.

Had I continued in the station I was now in I might have been happy, but growing rich apace, my head began to be full of projects and under-

takings beyond my reach. Having learned the language, I now contracted an acquaintance and friendship with my fellow planters, and several merchants I had often talked to them of the method of purchasiug negroes on the coast of Guinea, and they being pleased with the project, easily prevailed on me to make a voyage for that purpose. We fitted out a ship of about 120 tons burden, which carried six guns and 14 men, besides the master, his boy and myself; we took with us no other cargo than a few toys for trading with the negroes.

In this vessel I set sail hoping to purchase slaves to assist us in our plantations; and stood to the northward in order to stretch over to the African coast. For twelve days we had very good weather, but soon after we had crossed the line a violent hurricane drove us out of our knowledge, and for many days we expected nothing but death. To add to our distress, one of our men died of a calenture, and a man and boy were washed overboard; about the twelfth day the storm abating, we found ourselves upon the coast of Guinea, upon which we resolved to stand away for Barbadoes, to refit.

With this design we changed our course; but soon after a second storm arose, which carried us with the same impetuosity westward, and drove us out of the way of all human commerce. In this distress, one of our men, early one morning, cried out, "Land!" We immediately ran out of the cabin, in hopes of seeing where we were, but the ship struck upon a sand, and in a moment, her rudder being stopped, the sea broke over her in such a manner, that we expected we should have perished. It is not easy to conceive our conster-

nation, for as the raging of the sea was still great, we supposed that the ship would in a few minutes break to pieces. Before the storm we had a boat at the stern, which was staved by dashing against the ship's rudder. We had another boat on board, which the mate laid hold of, and with the help of the rest of the men, flung her over the ship's side, then getting all into her, being eleven in number, committed ourselves to God's mercy; the wind driving us towards the shore, we soon plainly saw that the sea went so high it would be impossible for the boat to escape, and that we should be inevitably drowned. We however steered towards land; but after we had rowed, or rather been driven about a league and a half, a wave, mountain high, came rolling astern of us, and took us with such fury, that it overset the boat, and separated us from one another. I was carried by this wave a great way towards the shore, and having spent itself went back, and left me upon the land almost dry, but half dead with the water I took in; I had however, so much presence of mind, as well as breath left, that seeing myself nearer the main land than I expected, I got upon my feet, and endeavoured to make towards it as fast as I could, before another wave should return: but I saw the sea come after me, as high as a great hill, and as furious as an enemy, which I had no strength to contend with.

The wave that came upon me again buried me 20 or 30 feet in its own body, and I could feel myself carried with prodigious swiftness towards the shore, but I held my breath, and endeavoured to swim forward with all my might. I was ready

to burst with holding my breath, when I found my head and hands shoot above the surface of the water: and though I could scarcely keep myself in this situation above two seconds, yet it gave me breath and fresh courage. I was covered again with water a good while; however, I held out, and finding the water had spent itself, I struck forward, and soon found the ground again with my feet. I stood still a few moments to recover my breath, till the water left me, when I took to my heels, and ran with all the strength I had left towards the shore. But neither would this deliver me from the fury of the sea, which overtaking me, and hurrying me along as before, dashed me against a piece of rock, and left me senseless; but recovering before the return of the waves, I held fast by the rock till they abated, and then ran again. In short, after another wave or two, I got to the main land; clambering up the cliffs of the shore, I sat me down on the grass.

I now returned thanks to my Creator for saving my life; and rising up, walked about on the shore, filled with ecstacy, and wrapt up in the contemplation of my own happy deliverance. But I soon found my comforts abate; for I was wet and had no clothes to shift me; and looking round I saw no prospect but that of perishing with hunger, or of being devoured by wild beasts; for I had no weapon either to kill any creature for my subsistence, or to defend me from any beasts that might desire to kill me for theirs. I had, indeed, nothing about me but a knife, a tobacco-pipe, and a little tobacco in a box; this was all my provision; and night coming on, I walked about a furlong from

the shore to see if I could find any fresh water to drink, which I did to my great joy; and having drank and put a little tobacco in my mouth to prevent hunger, I climbed into a tree. I then cut a short thick stick for my defence; placed myself so that if I should sleep I might not fall, and being much tired, slept very comfortably all night.

When I awoke in the morning the storm had abated; I was much surprised to find that in the night the ship had been lifted up from the sand by the swelling of the tide, and driven almost as far as the rock against which I had been dashed; and she standing upright, I wished myself on board.

A little after noon I found the sea very calm, and the tide ebbing so far out, that I could come within a quarter of a mile of the ship; I then saw that if we had continued on board, we had all been safe; this forced tears into my eyes. The weather being extremely hot, I pulled off my clothes, and took to the water; but when I came to the ship, I found no means of getting on board, she lying so high, that I could find nothing within my reach; I swam twice round her, and the second time observing a small piece of rope hanging down I reached hold of it, and got into her forecastle. Here I found that the ship was bulged, and had a great deal of water in the hold; but to my great joy saw that the ship's provisions where dry; and being well disposed to eat, I went to the bread room, filled my pockets with biscuit; and eat as I went about other things. In the great cabin I also found some rum, of which I took a large dram, to enable me to accomplish my design.

As I found several spare yards, and some large spars of wood, I let them down with ropes by the

ship's side, and going down to them, tied them together, and made a raft, placing several pieces of plank upon them cross ways; after which I laid up all the pieces of board that came to hand. I next broke open and emptied three of the seamen's chests, lowered them down upon the raft, and filled them with bread, some dried goat's flesh, and three Dutch cheeses. I found several cases of bottles, in which were some cordial waters, and five or six gallons of arrack; these I stowed by themselves not having room for them in the chests; I likewise let down the carpenter's chest, which was worth more than a ship load of gold to me. I next found two good fowling pieces, two pistols, with some powder horns, two barrels of powder, and two rusty old swords, all of which I placed on the raft, and with this invaluable cargo I resolved to put to sea, without either sails, oars, or rudder; but the tide was now raising, and set in for the shore, and the little wind there was, blew towards land; besides, I found two or three broken oars that belonged to the boat, which served me to push the raft along.

My raft went very well for about a mile, and with it I entered a creek; but after having several times narrowly escaped oversetting it, I pushed it on a flat piece of ground, over which the tide flowed, and with my broken oars fastened it to the ground. Thus I remained till the water ebbed when I placed my cargo safe on land.

At night I barricadoed myself round with the chests and boards I had brought on shore, of which I made a kind of hut,

The next day, thinking that I might yet obtain many useful articles out of the ship, I resolved to

My raft went very well for about a mile, and with it I entered a creek.

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make a second voyage. My raft being too unweildy, I swam to the ship and made another, on which I placed two or three bags of nails and spikes, some hatchets, a grindstone, two or three iron crows, seven muskets, another fowling piece, two barrels of musket balls, a large bag of small shot, all the men's clothes I could find, a square foretop-sail, a hammock, and some bedding; and all these, I had the pleasure of landing in safety.

I now went to work and built me a hut with the sail and some poles which I cut for that purpose; I brought into it every thing I knew the sun or rain would spoil; I piled all the empty chests and casks in a circle round the hut to fortify it from any sudden attack from man or beast; blocked up the door with boards, spread one of the beds upon the ground, laid my pistols near my head, my gun by my side, went to bed, and slept very quietly all night.

Every day at low water I went on board and fetched something ashore; after I had considered I had taken every thing worth bringing away, I had the pleasure to discover a great hodgshead of bread, three large runlets of rum, a box of fine sugar, and a barrel of fine flour.

I had been 13 days on shore, and 11 times on board the ship, but in one of these excursions had the misfortune to upset my raft; but it being in shoal water, and the things chiefly heavy, I recovered many of them when the tide was out. Indeed had the calm weather continued. I believe I should have brought away the whole ship piece by piece; but preparing the 12th time to go on board, I found the wind began to rise; however, at low water I went, then rummaging the cabin,

I discovered a locker with a drawer in it, in one of which I found two or three razors, a pair of scissars, ten or a dozen good knives and forks, and in another about 36/. value in gold and silver.

Seeing the money I smiled to myself, and said aloud, " O drug, what art thou good for? one of the knives are worth this whole heap; remain where you are, and go to the bottom." However upon second thought I took it away, and wrapping all in a piece of canvas, thought of making another raft; but while I was making it, the wind blew off the shore, and I was necessitated to give it up, and get back as fast as I could—after much difficulty, however I swam to the land.

In the morning I was surprised that nothing was to be seen of the ship. I now went in search of a place where I might fix my dwelling; I found a little plain on the side of a rising hill, which was there as steep as the side of a house, so that nothing could come down to me from the top; on the side of this rock was an hollow place, like the entrance of a cave, before which I resolved to fix my tent. This plain was not above 100 yards in breadth, and twice as long descending to the sea.

Before I set up my tent I drew a half circle before the hollow place, which extended 20 yards: in this half circle I pitched two rows of strong stakes, and drove them into the ground like piles; they stood about five feet and a half out of the ground, sharpened on the top. I then took the pieces of cable I had cut in the ship, and laid them in rows one upon another up to the top: and this fence was so strong; that neither man nor beast could enter it. The entrance I made by a short ladder to go over the top, which when I was in

I lifted over after me—Into this fence by degrees I carried all my riches, provisions, ammunition and stores, and made a large tent to secure myself and them from the weather. When this was done, I began to work my way into the rock, which was pretty soft; laying all the earth and stones I dug out within the fence, in the manner of a terrace, and thus I had a cave just behind my tent.

I frequently went to the top of the hill to see if I could discover any ship—sometimes I fancied I saw a sail at a vast distance, and pleased myself with the hopes of its reality till I was almost blind with looking; then I lost it quite, and bemoaning my lonely situation, wept like a child.

Before the above works were completed, a sudden storm of thunder and lightning filled me with excessive terror; for my powder suddenly darted into my mind, and my heart sunk within me at the thought, that at one blast it might all be destroyed; on which not only my defence, but the providing of my food depended. No sooner was the storm over, when I laid aside every other work, to make boxes and bags, to separate my powder; of these I made about a hundred, and put about a pound and a half in each which took up my whole stock of powder. I put them into holes up and down the rocks in such a manner, that one parcel should not fire another.

While all this was doing, I walked out at least once every day with my gun, as well to divert myself as to see if I could kill any thing fit for food, and to ascertain what the island produced. The first time I went out I had the pleasure to find there were goats on the island; but they were so shy, subtle, and swift, of foot, that it was very dif-

ficult to come up with them; but observing that they did not easily see objects above them, I often killed them by climbing the rocks, and shooting at those in the valleys. During these rounds, I found in the woods a kind of wild pigeons, which built in holes of the rocks; I took some wild ones, which I endeavoured to breed up tame; but when they grew old they flew away; I frequently found their nests, and their young ones were excellent meat.

When I had been some days on shore, it came into my mind that I should lose my reckoning of time, and not be able to distinguish Sundays from working days. To prevent this I set up a large square post on the shore where I first landed, and cut upon it with a knife. I landed here the 30th Sept. 1659. Every day I cut a notch on the sides, and every seventh notch was twice as long as the rest, and every first day of the month as long again as the Sunday notch; this was my mode of keeping true time.

The ship produced me some pens, ink, and paper; some mathematical instruments, and three good bibles, with various other books, which I carefully secured. I brought ashore with me also two cats, and a dog swam on shore, who was a trusty servant to me many years; he was indeed so good a companion, that I was at a loss for nothing that he could fetch me; he only wanted the power of speech to become a most agreeable friend. Though I had amassed so much, I still wanted a variety of articles, such as a spade, pick-axe, and shovel, pins, needles, and thread; I soon learnt to do very well without linen, but the want of tools made every thing proceed slowly. It was nearly a

year before I finished my pales and surrounded my habitation; but what need had I to have been concerned at the tediousness of what I had to do? if I wanted a board, after using those I had brought from the ship, I had only to cut down a tree, lay the trunk before me, hew it flat on both sides with my axe, till I had reduced it to a plank, and then make it smooth with my adze.

Having finished my habitation according to the first plan, I found it too small to contain all my moveables; every thing was in such confusion, that I could hardly turn myself—so I set about enlarging my cave, and laboured heartily till I had worked sideways into the rock farther than my outside bale, and hewing a way through, made a back door to my store-house. I then made a table and a chair, which were great conveniencies; shelved one side of my cave, and knocked up pieces of wood into the rock to hang my things on. I felt much pleasure, when every thing was properly arranged, in the orderly appearance of my cave.

Scarcely had I finished my habitation, however, when I had nearly been buried in its ruins. I was at work just in the entrance of my cave, when suddenly the earth came tumbling down from the roof of it, and the edge of the hill, over my head. For fear of being buried in the rubbish, I ran forwards to my ladder, and not thinking myself safe even there, got over the wall, lest some pieces of the hill should roll down upon me. I was no sooner on the ground but it shook violently under me. There were three shocks at about eight minutes distance, violent enough to have

overturned the strongest building; and about half a mile from me a great piece of a rock fell down, making the most terrible noise I ever witnessed. The earthquake had made me sick at my stomach, but this dreadful noise was like an electric shock to me. I expected that the hill would fall upon my tent, and bury all my store; but when the third shock was over, and I felt no more, I began to take courage, yet durst not return over my wall, for fear of being buried alive. In a few hours it rained very hard, and I was forced to go into my cave, as also to begin a new work, which was to cut a hole through my fortification to let out the water, that I might not be drowned. This, and clearing the cave of the rubbish took me up some time. And I now propped up the top to prevent a similar accident.

I now thought of making myself a tent at some distance from the rock; yet the fear of living abroad without a fence was almost equally terrible, and when I saw myself concealed and safe from every other danger I was loth to remove.

In some little time I recovered from my fright, and after that frequently killed goats for my subsistence, whose fat supplied my lamp, which was a dish made of clay baked in the sun, and for a wick made use of oakum. In the midst of all my labours, when I was rummaging amongst my things, I found a little bag with a few husks of corn in it, and wanting it, I shook it out by the side of my habitation. This was just before some heavy rain, and about a month afterwards I saw some green stalks shooting out of the ground; but how shall I express my surprise when, some time after, I saw about ten or twelve ears of barley! It

During the interval of this operation, I opened my book, and the first words which met my eye were, "Call upon me in the day of trouble, and I will deliver thee."

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was at first matter of astonishment to see such a miracle, but I at length recollected having shook the bag containing the husks on that spot. With this barley there also came up a few stalks of rice, and these were worth more to me than fifty times their weight in gold, and I carefully preserved them for seed.

When I had been about a year in the island, I was taken extremely ill, which frightened me terribly, imagining I should die for want of proper help. This illness proved a violent ague, which made me so weak I could hardly carry my gun, and when the fit was on me, I was nearly perished with thirst. One night as I was ruminating on my sad condition, expecting the return of my fit, it occurred to my mind, that the Brasilians took no physic but tobacco, and I went, doubtless directed by heaven, to search for some in a chest, and their found a bible; I steeped some of the tabacco in rum, some I burnt in a pan of coals, holding my head over the fume, and some I chewed; during the interval of this operation, I opened my book, and the first words which met my eye, were, "Call upon me in the time of trouble, and I will deliver thee." These words struck me to the soul; but the tobacco made me so sleepy that I could read no more. I therefore went to bed, and falling into a sound sleep, I am inclined to think I slept two days; for I lost a day in my reckoning, which I could no other way account for; another dose of this remedy quite cured me.

I took a survey of the island, soon after my recovery, and at about two miles distance from my habitation, found some fine savannas, and a little

further a variety of fruit melons upon the ground, and vines spread over the trees, covered with clusters of ripe grapes. After I had proceeded four miles farther, I came to an opening that seemed to descend to the west, where every thing was in such constant verdure, that it looked like a beautiful garden. I went into this delicious valley, and found cocoa, orange, lemon, and citron trees. I now had business enough, for I resolved to lay up a store; I carried some grapes and a few limes back with me; but the grapes were spoiled before I got home. I went the next day with bags, thinking to bring home my harvest; but I found a large parcel of grapes which I had laid on a heap, spread about and trod to pieces. I therefore found that their was no laying them up in heaps, nor carrying them away in sacks, since they would be crushed by their own weight; so I gathered a large quantity of them, and hung them upon the out-branches of the trees, that they might dry in the sun; but as for limes and lemons, I carried as many back as I could well stand under.

I was so charmed with this place, that I made myself a bower, fenced with a double hedge; this country house, as I called it, cost me two months labour; but I hardly began to enjoy my habitation, when the rains came on, and I was obliged to retreat to my old one, taking my grapes with me which were now become fine raisins of the sun.

I had been concerned for the loss of one of my cats, but about this time she came home, and increased my family with three young kittens; she having bred, I suppose, by a wild cat, of which there were some in the woods, and they soon mul-

tiplied so fast that I was obliged to drive them away.

The rainy and dry seasons now appeared regular to me; I dug a piece of ground as well as I could, with a wooden spade of my own making, and began to sow my grain; but as I was doing it, it occurred to me that I would not sow all, for fear it should not grow, so I reserved about a handful of each sort; and well it was I did so; for it did not come up for many months afterwards. When I saw it did not grow, I sought for moister ground and dug up a piece near my bower, which answered to my wishes, and my crop amounted to about half a peck of each kind; by this means I became complete master of my business: knew when to sow, and that I might expect two seed times and two harvests every year; for the corn I set first, came up after the next wet season.

When the rains were over, I made a visit to my bower, where I found that the stakes I set up for my defence, were shot up into trees, which I pruned and made as much alike as possible; and in three years they became a complete shade. This was my work in dry weather; but when I could not stir abroad, I made baskets of the twigs of these trees, having, when a child, taking much delight in seeing a basket-maker, who lived in the town where I was born, making his wicker-ware. I had soon a good assortment of useful articles of this sort.

In one of the dry seasons I took another ramble, armed with my gun and a hatchet, and guarded by my faithful dog. After having passed the valley in which stood my bower, I came within view

of the sea, and it being a clear day, I plainly discovered land ; but whether island or continent, I could not tell ; I guessed it could not be less than 20 leagues off. I conceived it was some savage coast, and such indeed it proved. In this journey I caught a young parrot, having knocked it down with a stick ; brought it home with me, and taught it to speak. In the lower grounds I found hares; but not being like any I had seen, I was afraid to eat them, and I had no need to make any experiments, as I had goats, pigeons, and turtles, which, added to my grapes, furnished me as good a supply as my wants required. There was also an infinite number of fowls of various kinds: but I was too sparing of my powder and shot to shoot them, and I had rather have had a she-goat, because I could feed on it without fear: they were, however, more wild and shy here than on my side of the island. I travelled about 12 miles eastward along the shore, and then setting up a great post for a mark, returned homeward, designing that my next tour should be the contrary way, till I came to this Post.

I took a different way home from that I went; but unfortunately lost myself, and wandered about very uncomfortably, till at last I was obliged to find out the sea-side to seek for my post, tired to death with the heat of the weather, and the weight of my arms. In this tour my dog seized a young kid, and I saved it alive, hoping to obtain in time a breed of tame goats ; but as I could not bring it along without difficulty, and longed to be at home, I left it within the inclosure of my bower.

I rested myself a week employed in the weighty affair of making a cage for my parrot, which soon

became one of my favourites. I bethought me of my kid and hasted to my bower to bring it home, or to give it food; and the poor creature was so tame by hunger, that it followed me home like a dog. From that time it became one of my domestics also, and would never leave me.

I was now thoroughly resigned to my situation, and divided my time pretty regularly between my rest and labour. Going out in the morning with my gun for food about three hours, and working about four hours in the evening to make various necessaries, the weather being too hot for me to work in the middle of the day.

My corn was now coming up, and the goats and hares having tasted the sweetness of the blade, lay at it night and day, as soon as it sprang out of the ground, so that it could get no time to shoot into a stalk. To defend it, I surrounded it with a hedge, and in the mean time shooting some of the creatures by day, I set my dog to watch it by night, which he did so faithfully that the enemies forsook the place, and the corn grew and began to ripen apace. But as the beasts were nigh ruining me while the corn was in blade, so the birds were my enemies when it was in the ear; for going to see how my harvest came on, I saw my little crop surrounded with a variety of fowls. I let fly among them, when there arose a little cloud of birds from the corn itself. This sensibly affected me, for a single grain might be said in its consequences, to be a peck loaf to me. While I was loading my gun again, I saw the theives on all the trees round me, waiting for my absence, and having gone a little way I turned my head and saw them dropping one by one into my corn. My pa-

tience being exhausted, I again let off my gun, and having killed three, I hung them in chains as a terror to the rest. This had the desired effect, for they very rarely visited the corn after the scare-crows were exhibited.

When my corn was ripe, I made a scythe with a sword, and cut off none but the ears, which I rubbed out with my hands. At the end of my harvest, I guessed that I had a bushel of rice, and two bushels and a half of barley. I kept all this for seed, and bore the want of bread with patience, as I now had a tolerable prospect of having as much as I wanted.

This article of bread was a great difficulty; I had neither plough nor harrow; for the first I made my shovel do, and to supply the place of a harrow, I went over it myself, dragging after me the heavy bough of a tree. And when I came to make bread I had innumerable wants. I wanted a mill to grind it, sieves to dress it, yeast and salt to make it into bread, and an oven to bake it. However, I had six months to contrive all these things in. In the mean time I enlarged the enclosure of my arable land, working abroad in the dry season. I made some mis-shapen pots of clay, that all broke in the sun except two which I cased in wicker-work: but I succeeded better in little pans, flat dishes and pitchers, which the sun baked surprisingly hard; but they would not bear the fire so as to hold any liquid, and I wanted one to boil my meat

One day after I had dressed my dinner, I went to put the fire out, and found a piece of one of my earthen ware vessels burnt as hard as a stone, and as red as a tile; this taught me to burn my pipkins,

and I soon wanted for no sort of earthen ware; they were certainly ugly enough, being made as children make dirt pies; but when I found that I had made a pot that would bear the fire, I had hardly patience to stay till it was cold, before I set it on with a piece of kid, in order to make me some broth, which answered tolerably well.

I made me a wooden mortar and pestle; and also a sieve out of some of the sailor's neckcloths, and at length made a sort of a oven of a broad shallow earthen vessel and a tiled hearth. When I baked, I drew the live embers forward upon this hearth, till it was very hot; then sweeping them away, I set down my loaves, whelming my earthen pot over them, which baked my barley bread extremely well. I now became a complete pastry-cook, and made puddings and cakes; my next harvest yielded me 20 bushels of barley, and nearly the same quantity of rice, which was as much as I could consume in a year.

My thoughts often ran upon the land I had seen, and I foolishly went to look for the ship's boat, which had been cast high upon the shore by the storm—certainly if I had hands to have refitted her, she might have done well enough; but I could no more move her than I could the island. I spent three or four weeks in cutting leavers and rollers without success; and then set myself to dig away the sand from her, in which I succeeded as badly, I also set about making a canoe; the most preposterous enterprize that ever man in his senses undertook. I felled a great cedar, about five feet in diameter next the root, but when the impossibility of launching this heavy thing came into my mind, I said this to myself:—" Let me but once make

it, I'll warrant I'll get it along when it is done." I made it big enough to carry 25 men: but finding I could not get it to the water, I resolved to bring the water to the canoe: accordingly, I began to dig: but finding upon calculation this canal would take 12 years making, I resolved to give it up, and content myself with what I had got.

My clothes now began to decay; linen I had been without a good while, but the weather was warm, and I had no great need of clothes, yet was unwilling to be quite naked; besides, the sun blistered my skin, and my head ached if I went without a hat or cap; so I made myself 2 waistcoats out of some watch-coats, which lasted me a great while. I made a cap out of a goat's skin, with the hair side outwards, to throw the rain off, and also another waistcoat of the same skins; but I must confess they were wretchedly done, being a very indifferent tailor. I made an umbrella, too, which I could shut up and take abroad with me, —in the wet season it secured me from the rain, and it served for a parasol in the scorching heat of the sun.

Three or four years after, I made a little boat, my umbrella serving both for a mast and an awning. This I launched for a sea voyage; but let this be a warning to all rash and inconsiderate pilots; I put off and found a great ledge of rocks lying about two leagues in the sea, some above water, and some under it, and a great shoal of sand lying dry for a half league beyond them so that I should be obliged to go a great way out to sea to double the point. Seeing this, I thought of giving over the enterprize, and casting anchor, went on shore, when climbing a steep hill that

overlooked the point, I saw the full extent of it, and that a very furious current ran to the east, with a strong eddy near the shore, so that I had nothing to do but to get out of the current, and I should presently be in the eddy, I therefore resolved to venture.

The wind, however, blowing pretty hard, I lay here two days, and the third day in the morning, the wind having abated in the night, I found the sea calm and set sail; but I no sooner got within the current, then I found myself in great depth of water, and was carried along with such violence, that all I could do, could not keep the boat on the edge of it; but I found that it hurried me farther and farther out from the eddy which was on the left hand. There was no wind stirring to help me, and all that I could do with my paddle signified nothing; I now began to give myself over for lost; I had no prospect before me, but that of perishing; not by sea, for that was calm enough; but of starving with hunger. I had indeed on board a stock of provisions, and having found a turtle on the shore, as big almost as I could lift, tossed it into the boat; and had a great jar of fresh water; but what was this to be driven with into the vast ocean! I now looked back upon my solitary island, as the most delightful place in the world, and stretched out my hands to it with eager wishes: "O happy desert!" said I, "I shall never see thee more: O miserable creature that I am, whither am I going?"

I worked hard till my strength was nearly exhausted; and kept my boat as near as possible to that side of the current on which the eddy lay; when about noon, I thought I felt a little breeze

of wind in my face, blowing towards the shore. This refreshed my spirits, especially when in about half an hour more it blew a gentle gale. By this time I was driven a terrible distance from the island; and had the least cloud or hazy weather intervened, I should have been undone another way, for I had no compass on board, and should never have known how to have steered towards the island, if I had but once lost sight of it; but the weather continuing clear, I spread my sail, standing away to the north, and got out of the current.

They who know what it is to have a reprieve brought them when at the gallows, or to be rescued from thieves just going to murder them, may guess what was my present joy; I gladly put my boat into the stream of this eddy, and spreading my sail to the wind, ran cheerfully before it, assisted by a strong eddy, which carried me about a league back again directly towards the island, and the breeze still continuing, I reached it before night.

I fell on my knees and gave God thanks for my safe deliverance, resolving to lay aside all thoughts of escaping from this island in my boat; and refreshing myself with such things as I had, I brought my boat close to the shore in a little cave that I found under some trees, and being quite spent with the fatigue of the voyage, laid me down to sleep. The next morning, I made my way westward along the shore, to see if there was a creek where I might lay up my boat in safety; after I had proceeded some distance, I came to a very good bay about a mile over, which narrowed till it came to a little rivulet where there was a convenient harbour, and where she lay as if she had

been in a little dock made on purpose for her; here I put her in, and having stowed my boat very safe, went on shore to see where I was.

I soon found I had very little passed the place where I had been before, when I travelled on foot to that shore; so taking the gun and umbrella out of the boat, I began my march, and reached my bower in the evening, where I found every thing as I had left it.

I got over the fence, and laid me down to sleep in the shade; but judge my surprise, gentle reader, when I 'waked by a voice calling me several times by my name, " Robin, Robin Crusoe, poor Robin Crusoe, where are you? where have you been'?' I was at first so dead asleep, that I thought it was a dream; but as the voice continued repeating Robinson Crusoe, I awaked dreadfully frightened; no sooner were my eyes opened, however, than I saw my Poll sitting on the hedge, and immediately knew that it was she that spoke to me; I instantly called her, and the poor sociable creature came as she used to do, and sat on my thumb, repeating, " poor Robinson Crusoe," as if overjoyed at my return to my castle.

This dangerous ramble reconciled me to my desolate island, and resigned me to the will of Providence. With sorrow I now saw my powder began to decrease, and this was an article which it was impossible for me to supply; dreading what would become of me when I could kill no more goats, for my kid did not breed; I set snares to catch some alive, and particularly wanted a shegoat with kid; but my snares were broken and baits devoured. At length I resolved to try pit-

falls, in one of which I found a large he-goat, and in another three kids, a male and two females. The old one was so fierce that I was afraid to meddle with him, but the three kids I brought home. I could not make them feed for some time; but at length they grew tame, and I had the pleasure to find that I might supply myself with goat's flesh, when my powder and shot was all gone. I inclosed a piece of ground to keep my goats in, intending, as my stock increased, to add more ground to my inclosure; and I had soon not only goat's flesh to feed on, but milk too; for I now set up a dairy, and made butter and cheese. It would have made a stoic smile, to see me and my family at dinner; I sat like a king, attended by my servants. My favourite, Poll, was the only one allowed to speak to me. My dog, who was grown very old, always sat on my right hand, and my cats one on one side of the table, and the other on the other, expecting to share my bounty.

I had at length a great mind to go to the point of the island to see how the shore lay, and resolved to travel thither by land. And now, reader, I will treat thee with a sketch of the figure I made. I had a great high shapeless cap, made of the skin of a goat, a jacket with the skirts coming down to the middle of my thighs, and a pair of open-knee'd breeches of the same, with the goat's hair hanging to the middle of my leg. Stockings and shoes I had none; but I had a pair of somethings, I scarce knew what name to give them, to slip over my legs like spatterdashes; they were of a barbarous shape, and so indeed were all my clothes: I had a broad belt of goat-skin dried, and in a frog hung on one side a saw, and a hatchet on the

I was much surprised at the print of a man's naked foot on the shore.

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other. I had another belt not so broad, fastened over my shoulder. Under my arm hung two shot and powder-pouches: I carried a basket on my back, on my shoulder a gun, and over my head a clumsy goat-skin umbrella. My beard was cut short, except what grew on my upper lip, which I had trimmed into a large pair of Mahometan whiskers; but as for my figure, having very few spectators, it was no matter of consequence.

In this dress I went my new journey, and was out five or six days. When I reached the hill, I was surprised to find the sea all smooth and calm, no rippling, motion, nor current, any more than in other places; but in the evening I found a current as before. I used often to visit my boat, and one day at noon when I was going to it, I was much supprised at the print of a man's naked foot on the shore, which was plain to be seen on the sand. I seemed thunder struck—I listened—looked round—could hear nothing, nor was there any thing to be seen! I went upon a rising ground to look farther; I walked backward and forward on the shore, but could see no other impression; I looked at it again: there was plainly a foot, toes, heel, and every part very distinct: how it came there I could not imagine. I hastened home to my fortification, looking behind me every two or three steps; every tree, bush, and stump I fancied to be a man. That night sleep forsook my eyes; but my terror gradually wore off, and I ventured down to take measure of the foot by my own, but found it much larger. Fear filled my mind—I went home, doubled my fortifications, planted all my muskets on carriages, similar to cannon, and was

at an infinite deal of labour, entirely from my apprehensions of this print of a foot. I planted a vast number of stakes on the outside of my wall, which growing, became a thick grove, entirely concealed the place of my retreat, and added greatly to my security.

When I had secured my habitation in the strongest manner possible, I sought a place of security for my live goats, and at length found a piece of ground which contained about three acres, in the middle of a hollow and thick wood, and rendered almost inaccessible by nature, so that I was at but little trouble to make it so; and then I removed ten she and two-he goats into it.

Having thus secured one part of my live-stock, I rambled more to the western point of the island than I had ever done before; I was perfectly confounded and amazed, nor is it possible to express the horror I felt at seeing the shore spread with skulls, hands, feet, and other bones of human bodies; and particularly a place, where they appeared to have been a fire made, and a circle dug in the earth for the savage wretches to sit down to their inhuman feasts, on the bodies of their fellow-creatures. I nearly fainted at the sad spectacle, and left the spot as quickly as possible.

After I had reached a little distance from this tragical scene, I fell on my knees, and returned thanks to God for having placed me in a part of the world where I was distinguished from such wretched creatures as these. In this frame of mind I went home to my castle, and began to be much easier as to my safety, than I had been for some time before; for I observed that these wretches never came to the island for what they

could get. Eighteen years I had been on the island, and had never before seen any proofs of their having been there; and I might be there as long again, if I did not discover myself to them. After this I became cautious of making a fire at my castle, as I called it, and therefore went into the midst of the wood, where I made charcoal to serve for my necessary occasions at home.

One day when I was cutting some brushwood, I found behind the bush, a hollow place, which I was curious of looking into, and getting with difficulty into its mouth, I found it sufficient for me to stand upright in it: looking farther into the place, which was perfectly dark, I saw two bright shining eyes, which twinkled like stars, from a dim light reflected from the mouth of the cave. At this I went out faster than I got in, but plucking up courage, I took up a large fire-brand, and rushed in again with it flaming in my hand, when I was almost as much frightened as before; for I heard a loud sigh followed by a broken noise, and then a sigh again. I retreated with new surprise, and felt myself in a cold sweat. However I recovered resolution enough to step forward again, and found it to be a monstrous he-goat, gasping for life. I now recovered from my fright, and began to look round me. This cave was but 12 feet over, and I observed that on the farther side there was an opening, which I crept into on my hands and knees; but having no light I deferred going farther than the entrance till the next day, when I crought candles of my own making, and crept about ten yards, after which the roof rose to about 20 feet high, and the wall reflected a hun-

dred thousand lights from my two candles. Here was a delightful grotto, the floor dry and level, no damp to be felt, nor any noxious creature to be seen. Hither I brought all my powder and spare arms, and now kept at my castle only five guns which stood ready mounted.

I had now been 22 years in the island, and was so naturalized to the place, that had I been secure as to the savages, I could have been content to have died there: but in the 23d year, going out at daybreak, I saw the light of a fire on the shore, towards the end of the island, which unfortunately was on my side. In this extremity I went back directly to my castle; pulled up the ladder after me, and put myself in the best posture of defence. I staid within two hours, when I began to be impatient for intelligence. Soon after I set my ladder to the side of the hill, and then mounted to the top, and lying down on my belly, on the ground, I discovered nine naked savages sitting round a fire. They had two canoes with them, and at the return of the tide they went away. As soon as they were gone, I took two guns upon my shoulders, two pistols in my girdle, and a great sword without a scabbard, and hastened to the place, when I found that there had been no less than five canoes of them on shore, which I saw all making over the main. I was so filled with horror and indignation at the scene of carnage they left behind them, that I meditated the destruction of the next that came ashore.

Some time after, in the midst of a very stormy night, I was startled at the firing of a gun: soon after another was fired. I imagined that these were signals of a ship in distress, and such it

proved as I discovered the next day. I cannot explain, by the possible energy of words, the emotion I felt at the sight of this wreck. "O! that there had been only one saved!" I cried; "that I might have had one companion! one fellow-creature, to have spoken to and comforted in his affliction!"

Under this impression, nothing would satisfy me but going in my boat to the wreck. I furnished myself with provisions for fear of being driven out to sea, and reached the ship, which was Spanish built, in two hours. I found her jammed in between two rocks, and the stern and quarter were beaten in pieces by the sea. On my coming near it, a dog yelped and cried; but there was no other living creature on board; two men lay drowned in the cook-room, with their arms fast about each other, and the goods were all spoiled by the water. I managed to take two of the seamens' chests into my boat without knowing what was in them.

When I reached home I opened the chests, and found they contained several bottles filled with cordial waters, some neckcloths and shirts, which were very useful to me; 1100 pieces of eight, and about a pound weight of solid gold. All this treasure I would have exchanged for three or four pair of shoes and stockings!

One morning very early, some time after this acquisition, I saw five canoes of savages on shore. I clambered up the hill, and by the help of my glass saw no less than 30 dancing round a fire. Soon after two miserable wretches were dragged out of the boats, one of whom was instantly knocked down, but the other, breaking from them, ran swiftly towards me. I kept my station, and saw

three negroes pursue him very closely. He outran them, and was in a fair way of escaping them all, when coming to a creek, he plunged into it, landed, and ran out as fast as before. Of the three that followed, two only entered the water, the other returning back. I hastily fetched my guns, and taking a short cut down the hill, clapped myself in the way between the pursued and the pursuers, hallowing to him that fled, and beckoning for him to come back; then rushing on the foremost, knocked him down with the stock of my piece: the other stopped as if frightened, but as I advanced towards him, he was fitting his bow to shoot me, upon which I instantly shot him dead. The poor savage who had fled was so terrified at the noise of my piece, that he stood stock still, and seemed rather inclined to fly than to come forwards. However when I gave him signs of encouragement, he came nearer, kneeling down every 10 or 12 steps; on his coming close to me, he kneeled down again, laid his hand upon the ground, and placed my foot upon it. The man I knocked down came to himself, and my savage began to be afraid. I then presented my piece at the man, when the poor fellow, whose life I had saved, made a motion for my sword, which I gave him, and at one blow he struck off his enemy's head and in a quarter of an hour buried both the bodies in the sand. I then took him to my cave, gave him refreshment, and put him to sleep on a bed of rice straw.

He was a well made, handsome fellow, about 26 years of age, of an olive coloured complexion, with long black hair. He had a small nose that was not flat, and fine teeth as white as ivory. After

he had slept about half an hour, he came running to me in the inclosure just by, where I had been milking my goats. He repeated the signs of submission which he used before, and was perfectly grateful for what he had received. I now began to speak to him, and to learn him to speak to me; and first, made him know his name should be Friday, which was the day whereon I saved his life. I taught him to call me Master, and let him know that was to be my name. The next day I gave him clothes, at which he seemed delighted. As we went past the place where the men were buried, he made signs that he would dig them up to eat—I signified my displeasuer, and he desisted.

Having now more courage, and consequently more curiosity, I took my man Friday with me, giving him the sword in his hand, with the bow and arrows at his back, which he could use very dexterously. I also gave him a gun to carry, and carrying two myself, we marched off to the place where his enemies had been: when we came there, my blood was chilled with horror. We saw three skulls, five hands, and the bones of three or four legs and feet! Friday, by his signs, made me understand, that they brought over four prisoners to feast upon, and that they had eaten three of them: that he, pointing to himself was the fourth, and that they had been taken in war.

I caused Friday to collect the remains of this carnage, and burn them to ashes. When this was done we returned to our castle. We made a little tent on the day following on the outside of my fortification, and at night I took in my ladder, that he might not get at me while asleep. There was no need, however, of this precaution, for never

man had a more faithful servant; no child was ever more obedient and fond of its parent than he was of me. He was in fact, a most agreeable companion.

I thought, that in order to bring him off from the relish of human flesh, it would be better to let him taste other flesh; so I took him out with me one morning to the woods, to take a kid from my herd; in our road thither, we saw a she-goat lying in the shade, and two young kids sitting by her; when making signs to Friday not to stir, I shot one of the kids. Poor Friday, who at a distance saw me kill the savage, his enemy, but did not see how it was done, trembled and looked so wild, that I thought he would have sunk down; he did not see the kid which was shot, so he ripped up his waistcoat to feel if he was not wounded; he thought it was my intention to kill him, for he came and kneeled down to me, and embracing my knees, seemed to entreat me not to kill him. But taking him by the hand, I laughed at him, and pointing to the kid I had killed, beckoned to him to run and fetch it, which he did, and while he was wondering and looking to see how it was killed, I loaded my gun, and soon after seeing a parrot sitting on a tree, give him to understand I would kill it: accordingly I fired, and immediately he saw it fall. He looked frightened again, and would have worshipped both me and my gun, if I would have permitted him: as for the gun he would not so much as touch it for several days after: but would talk to it when he was alone, which I afterwards understood was to desire it not to kill him.

Having brought the kid home, I cut it up, and

boiling some of the flesh, it made very good broth; after eating some myself, I gave it to Friday, who seemed to like it very well. The next day I treated him with a piece of roasted kid, hanging it before the fire with a string. Friday liked this so well, that he made me understand he would never eat man's flesh any more, which was very much to my wishes.

The next day I set him to beat out some corn, and sift it; soon after I let him see me make my bread, and bake, and in a little time Friday was able to do all the work for me, as well as I could do it myself. I now found it necessary to sow a larger quantity of corn than usual; and with the assistance of Friday, enlarged my fence.

By Friday's discourse, I soon learned that he had formerly been among the savages, who used to come ashore on the farther part of the island, on the same man-eating occasions, which he was brought for; and some time after, I took him to that side which was the same I formerly mentioned; he knew the place, and told me he was there once when they eat up 22 men, two women, and a child; but being at a loss how to tell 20, he numbered them by laying so many stones in a row, and pointing to me to tell them over.

Though I was but little acquainted myself with religious principles, I conceived it my duty to instruct him as much as possible in what I knew, and he listened with great attention. When I had been talking to him one day on this subject, he told me, that if our God that we pray to could hear us beyond the sun, he was a greater God than their Benamukee, who lived but a little way off, and yet could not hear till the Oowolakee, or priests,

went up to the great mountains, where he dwelt, to speak to him. In short, by instructing him, I informed myself, for by seriously considering what never entered my mind before, I most strongly impressed a sense of my duty on my own mind, and at length made him a better christian than I had been myself. I then told him my story, and let him into the mystery of gunpowder and bullets, and taught him how to shoot; I gave him a knife, which pleased him exceedingly; also made him a belt with a frog hanging to it, and instead of a hanger, gave him a hatchet.

I described the countries of Europe to him, and particularly England; how we lived; how we worshipped God; and in what manner we traded in ships to all parts of the world. I mentioned the wreck I had been on board of, shewed him the ruins of our boat, which we lost when we escaped, and which I could not stir with all my strength then, but which was now almost falling to pieces. Upon seeing this boat, Friday stood musing some time, but said nothing; when asking what he was thinking about, he replied, "Me see such boat like come to place at my nation. We save white mans from drown." I then asked him if there were any white mans, as he called them, in the boat? He said, the boat was full of white mans. I asked him how many? he told me upon his fingers, 17. I then enquired what became of them? he replied, "they live, they dwell at my nation." I presently conceived that these were the men belonging to the ship that was cast away in sight of my island, who after the ship had struck on a rock, had perhaps saved themselves in their boat. I then asked what was become of them, and he assured me that

his countrymen gave them victuals. I asked why they did not kill and eat them? He replied, "No, they made brother with them. They eat no mans but when they make war fight: "that is, they never eat any men except such as were taken in battle."

Being on the top of a hill on the east side of the island from whence I had discovered land, some time after this, Friday looked very earnestly towards it, and in a kind of surprise, fell a jumping and dancing, exclaiming, "O joy! joy! look, see my country, my nation!" His eyes sparkled, and his countenance discovered excessive pleasure. I became alarmed, and thought that if he could get back to his own nation, he would not only forget his religion, but his obligations to me, and would perhaps come back with a hundred or two of his countrymen, and feast upon me, at which he might be as merry as he used to be with those of his enemies who were taken in war. While this jealousy continued, I endeavoured every day to penetrate more and more into his thoughts.

One day, walking up the same hill, I called to him, and said, "Friday, should you not like to go to your own country?" "Yes," said he, "I be much glad to be at my own nation." "What would you do there?" said I; "would you again eat mans flesh and be a savage as you were before?" With a look full of concern, he said, "No, no, me tell them to live good; to pray God; tell them to eat corn bread, cattle, flesh, milk, no eat man's flesh again." "Why then," said I, "they would kill you." He looked grave, and said, "No, they not kill me—they willing love learn" I then told him that I would make a

canoe for him; and he said he would go if I would go with him. "I go," said I, "they'll be sure to eat me if I go." "No, no," said he, "me make them no eat you: me make them much love you." He then related their kindness to the 17 white or bearded men, as he called them, who came ashore in distress.

From this time I was determined to venture over, and endeavour to join these bearded men, not doubting but that we might find the means of escaping from thence. For this purpose I took Friday to the other side of the island and shewed him my boat, when getting into it, he managed it with the greatest dexterity: but he thinking it too little, I shewed him the first boat I had made, but which I could not get into the water. He said that was big enough—but as it had laid there upwards of 20 years, the sun had split it. I therefore told him we would make another as big as that, and he should go in it. He now looked uneasy, upon which I asked the cause? To which he returned, "Why you angry mad with Friday? what me done?" I assured him I was not angry with him. "No angry! no angry!" said he, "why then send Friday home to my nation?" "Did you not say, Friday," said I, "that you wished you were there!" "Yes, yes," said he, "wish be both there; no wish Friday there, no master there." "I go there, Friday!" said I, "what should I do there?" "You do great deal much good," said he, hastily, "you teach vile mans be good, sober, tame mans; you tell them know God, pray God, and live new life." "Ah, Friday," said I, "thou knowest not what thou sayest; I am but an ignorant man myself."—

"Yes, yes," said he, "you teach me good, you teach them good." "No, no, Friday," said I, "you shall go without me, and leave me here to live by myself, as I used to do." He now seized a hatchet hastily, which he gave me. "What am I to do with this?" said I. "You take kill Friday," said he. "Why should I kill you?" I asked. He returned very quick, "What you send Friday away? take kill Friday, no send Friday away." While he spoke this the tears sparkled in his eyes.

My desire to make my escape continuing, we worked hard till the canoe was completed, and then we furnished it with a mast and a sail.

Having now been 27 years upon the island, I one morning sent Friday to the sea shore to see if he could find a turtle; but he had not long been gone, when he came running back as fast as his legs would carry him, and before I had time to speak, cried, "O master! master! O sorrow! O bad!" "What's the matter, Friday," said I; "O yonder, there," said he, "one, two, three!" "Well, Friday," said I, "do not be frightened." I now asked him whether, if I resolved to defend him, he would stand by me, and do as I told him. He said, "Me die when you bid die, master." I fetched him a good dram of rum, made him take two fowling pieces, and loaded four muskets with five small bullets each, and each of my two pistols with a brace of bullets. I hung my great sword naked by my side, and gave Friday his hatchet.

Then taking my perspective glass I went up to the side of the hill, when I saw 21 savages, three prisoners, and three canoes. They were landed at a small distance, where the shore was low, and a

thick wood came almost down to the sea; indignation filled my mind, and I was resolved to kill them all. I gave Friday one pistol to stick in his girdle, and three guns upon his shoulder; and took one pistol and the other three guns myself: and having put a small bottle of rum in my pocket, I marched out, ordering Friday to keep close behind me, to be silent, and to do as I told him. I went the nearest way to the scene of horror, and in my march recollected, that though they were doing wrong, I ought not to offend God by taking away their lives. I therefore resolved if possible to be only a spectator of their inhuman banquet.

I now entered the wood, and with the utmost precaution marched with Friday close at my side; we came near them, when shewing Friday a great tree, I bade him softly bring me word what they were about: in five minutes he came back, when he told me they were all about the fire, eating the flesh of one of their prisoners, and that a bearded man lay bound upon the sand, whom they would kill next. This news filled me with horror beyond description. I then climbed the tree, saw plainly a white man clothed, laying on the beach with his hands and feet tied with flags. I took a circuit to another tree which was nearer to them, and being on a rising ground, I had a full view of all their proceedings.

Nineteen of the horrid wretches sat huddled togethor on the ground, and the other two were stooping down to untie the christian in order to murder him. "Now, Friday," said I, "do as you see me do." I laid down the muskets, and took up one, and then we both fired. Three were killed, five wounded. Consternation seized all the

savages—they jumped on their feet, and knew not which way to run. Friday rivetted his eyes on me. I threw down my piece and took up another, and we instantly let fly at them again; two only fell, and the remainder ran about screaming and bleeding. We then rushed from our hiding-place, with each a musket in our hand. I instantly unbound the poor victim, and gave him a sword and a pistol, with which he dispatched his intended murderers. Mean while Friday firing, had killed two, wounded one, and afterwards fell upon them with his hatchet. In short, 17 were killed, and four got into a canoe, and put to sea.

I resolved to pursue them lest they should return with a greater force to destroy us, and ran to a canoe, calling to Friday to follow me; but I was no sooner in the canoe than I found another poor creature lie there alive, bound hand and foot; seeing that he was almost dead from being bound so tight, I gave him a dram, and ordered Friday to tell him of his deliverance; but when the poor fellow looked in his face, and heard him speak, it would have moved the compassion of any one to have seen how he kissed, embraced, hugged him, cried, danced, sung, and then cried again. After some difficulty, I discovered that it was no other than his own father. He held the poor old man's hand close to his bosom, and chafed his arms and ancles, which were stiff with binding.

Friday's joy knew no bounds. I gave him a cake of bread for his father, with a handful of raisins, and a dram for himself; but his affection was so great that he carried all to his father, and then ran as fast as he could and fetched him a jug of

fresh water, for he was ready to die with thirst. This water was very acceptable to us all, especially to the Spaniard, who having exerted himself in the fight, was now unable to stand, his legs being so swelled. I desired Friday to carry him into the canoe, and place him by his father, then launching off, paddled them along the shore till he brought them near my castle, while I walked thither.

When I had provided for my two rescued prisoners, and sheltered them in a hut I set up for them, I ordered Friday to take a yearling goat out of my stock, and having killed it, I boiled a part of it, with which I made some broth; this I gave my patients, and they soon recovered. My island was now peopled, and I thought myself a king, whose subjects owing their lives to me, were all ready to sacrifice themselves in my service. The Spaniard, who had expressed the utmost gratitude for his deliverence, gave me an account of the shipwreck, and the situation of his companions; and it was resolved that Friday's father and the Spaniard should go in the boat and fetch them over: but the necessity of increasing our stock of corn before this was done made us delay it for six months: we all assisted in planting a fence, and our next harvest being got in, they took their departure in one of the canoes.

After they had been gone about a week, Friday awakened me one morning, by crying out, "Master, they are come." I hastened to the top of the hill, and discovered an English ship lying at anchor. A glow of joy darted into my soul, which however soon turned into fear; for though I knew them to be my countrymen, I had reason to dread them as enemies. I staid where I was a little while, and

was at length convinced they came on no friendly business. They ran the boat ashore on the beach, and eleven men landed, three of them unarmed, who appeared to be prisoners; I perceived one of them using the most passionate gestures of entreaty, affliction, and despair, while the other two, though their grief seemed less extravagant, appeared pleading for mercy. Friday now said, in broken English, "O master! you see white mans eat prisoners as well as black man." "No, no, Friday," said I, "I am afraid they will murder, but I am sure they won't eat them." While they had been parleying with their prisoners, the water had ebbed away from their boat, leaving her aground; and I heard one of them say to another, who was going to it, "Why let her alone, Jack, it will be afloat next tide;" this confirmed to me that they were my countrymen. I felt uneasy that they would have ten hours to ramble about the island; I therefore designed to attack them as soon as it was dark: but a few hours after seeing none of them rambling about, I imagined they were asleep, all but the three distressed men, who sat under a tree a very little distance from me. I went with my man Friday up to them, and said in Spanish, "Gentlemen, what are you?" they were alarmed, and prepared to fly. I then said in English, "Gentlemen, perhaps you have a friend near you, whom you would little expect." One of them replied, bowing, "Then heaven has had pity on us; for our condition is past the help of man." "All help is from heaven, sir," said I; "I see your distress, and am ready to serve you." The poor man bursting into a flood of tears, answered. "Is it not the voice of an angel

that thus addressed us?" To this I replied, "I am an Englishman, ready to assist and save you—tell me your case." I was commander of that ship," said he; "my men have mutinied against me, and if they do not murder, they intend to leave me, and these two gentlemen ashore in this desolate place; they are but in that thicket, and I tremble for fear they shall have seen you, and heard us speak; if so, they will murder us all." Upon enquiry I found that the mutineers had only one piece of fire arms among them—whereupon I told them it was easy to kill them all while they were asleep, or to take them prisoners. He replied, two of them were incorrigible villains, and that it would be unsafe to shew mercy to them. I armed each of them with a musket, and told them to fire among them at once; the commander was cautious of shedding blood. While we talked, some of them waked, and two walked from the rest. The captain said he would gladly spare them. "Now," said I, "if the rest escape, it is your fault." Animated with this, they went to the sailors, and the captain reserving his own piece, the two men shot one of the villains dead, and wounded the other. He called for help, when the captain knocked him down with the stock of his musket. There were three more in company, one of whom was wounded. They now craved mercy, and their lives were spared on condition of their being bound hand and foot while they remained on the island.

While we were binding them, Friday and the captain's mate secured the boat, and brought away the oars and sail. The report of our guns brought three more straggling men to us, who submitting to be bound, our victory was complete. We next

consulted how to recover the ship, on board of which were 26 men. We made a hole at the bottom of the boat that they might not carry her away; and while this was doing, we heard the ship fire a gun as a signal for the boat to come on board. A little after another boat, containing ten men and fire arms approached the shore. The most suspicious of our prisoners we sent bound into the cave. Two we kept with us still pinioned, and the mate and sailor we ventured into our service. Being now seven men well armed, we thought ourselves a match for those that were coming.

They ran their boat ashore near the place where the other boat lay, and hallooed loudly for their companions. They seemed astonished at the destruction of their boat, and immediately rowed from shore; but quickly returning back again, seven of them landed, leaving three in the boat, who kept at a distance from the shore. We now lost all hopes of recovering the ship; for we thought if we seized the seven men the rest would return to the ship and she would set sail.

Those who came on shore kept close together, marching up to the little hill, under which my habitation lay. When at the top they shouted and hallooed; but proceeded very cautiously, and quickly returned back again. I then ordered Friday and the mate to go to a rising ground, and shout as loud as they could. They heard the noise, and ran towards it till they came to the creek; they then called the boat to set them over. Having crossed the creek, they left two men in the boat, taking the other with them. We left Friday and the mate decoying the fellows into the woods, by their shouting and hallooing, while we surprised

the two men they had left, one lying in the boat, the other asleep on the shore. This last starting up at our approach, was knocked down by the captain, who also called to him in the boat to yield, or he was a dead man. This he did, and immediately joined us.

I drew my ambuscade nearer, ordered Friday and the captain to creep upon their hands and feet, and to get very near before they fired. One of the ringleaders of the mutiny, with two of the crew, now coming towards us, the captain was so eager to have him in his power, that he let fly, and killed him and another on the spot—the third ran for it. I now advanced with my little army, when I ordered the man we took out of the boat to call one of them by his name. "Tom Smith!" said he. The fellow answered, "Who is that—Robinson?" "Aye, aye, for God's sake, Tom, yield, or death is all your portions this moment." "Yield! who must we yield to?" said Smith. The captain then called out, "You know my voice—if you lay down your arms and submit, you shall all have your lives except Will Atkins." Upon which they all submitted. He then told them that the Governor was an Englishman—that they were all to be sent to England, except Atkins—and that he was to be hanged the next morning.

It was now determined to seize the ship, and the captain selected five of the best of them to assist him, while I kept the rest as hostages for their fidelity. We then repaired the broken boat, and having manned them both, the captain went to the ship about midnight, got on board, and being faithfully seconded, they knocked down the second mate and carpenter with the butt end of their

muskets, and soon overcame all the others. They killed the rebel captain, and fired several guns to give me a signal of their success. The captain soon after called me from the top of the hill, and when I went to him, he embraced me affectionately, and told me the ship and cargo were all mine.

The thought of my deliverance affected me so, that I was unable to answer a word, but a flood of tears brought me to myself, and after a little time I recovered my speech. I thanked him for his kindness, and we rejoiced together. He now called loudly to the boat, and bade them bring the governor's present ashore. Among other things there was a very good suit of clothes, with two shirts and a neckcloth. I dressed myself in them, and then appeared as a governor before the prisoners. I asked them what they had to say in their defence, and told them I had power to execute them there. As they pleaded the captain's promise of mercy, I said, if they were satisfied to remain on the island, that should be their only punishment; but if they went to England, they must go there as our prisoners. They preferred staying on the island, and I prepared to go on board the next day.

I then told them how I managed my household affairs; left a letter for the 15 Spaniards, and made them promise to treat them on an equality with themselves. On the day following I went on board the ship, taking Friday with me; I thus left the island, after being on it 28 years.

On my arrival in England, I found my faithful steward, the widow, who was become poor; my father and mother were both dead; but I had two sisters, and two of the children of one of my bro-

thers were living. The merchant concerned in the ship I had saved, heard the captain's story, invited me to an entertainment, and presented me with 200l. I then went to Lisbon, to see after my effects in the Brasils, and found my generous friend, the captain, still alive; he put me in the way of recovering the produce of my plantations. In a few months after, there arrived ships in the Tagus, with effects for my use, to the amount of 50,000l. besides 1000l. a year, which I expected to receive annually from my plantation.

After converting my money into bills of exchange, I resolved to travel to England by land, over the Pyrenean mountains. Poor Friday was frightened at the mountains covered with snow, and could hardly endure the cold weather. As we were travelling, our guide was attacked with two wolves, when, instead of drawing his pistol, he called out to us, and bade Friday hasten to see what was the matter, when like a bold fellow he rode up and shot the wolf which had fastened on the man, and the other which had fastened on the horse, fled. At the report of his pistol we hastened up, and saw in what manner he had delivered our guide; when suddenly a monstrous bear rushed out of a wood, which terrified us all except Friday, who courageously cried, "O master! if you give me leave, me shakee te hand with him, me makee you good laugh." "You fool," said I, "he'll eat you up." "Eatee me up," said he, "me make you much laugh." After the bear had walked slowly on, "Harkee, harkee," said Friday to him, "me speakee wit you," and then flung a great stone at his head. As soon as he felt the stone, he turned after him with long strides. Fri-

day ran towards us as if he wanted help. "Is this making us laugh, you dog?" said I, passionately: "mount your horse that we may shoot the creature." "No shoot, no shoot," said he; "you get much laugh," and laying down his gun, he climbed up a tree. The bear, after smelling the gun climbed the tree after him, when Friday getting to the small end of a large branch, and the bear to the middle of it, he began shaking the bough, crying, "Now you see me teachee the bear dance." He turned to go back, and Friday said, "What you come no farther—you no come to me, me come to you." Then bending down the bough, he slipped off it, and taking up his gun, stood still. The bear finding her enemy gone, came with the hinder end foremost down the tree; Friday then clapped the muzzle of his gun to his ear, and shot him dead. We were a great deal pestered in our journey with wolves, of which we killed no less than 70. At length I arrived safe at Dover, with all my wealth about me, when I placed the good widow who had been my steward, in easy circumstances.

I married some time after, and wishing for employment, retired into the country to a little farm; but in the middle of my felicity my wife died, and left me three children. I now became like a ship without a pilot, that could only sail before the wind. I had brought up one of my brother's children to the sea, and had given him a ship. He was going to China, and came one morning to ask if I would go with him to see my beloved island. Having previously had such a scheme in my head, I instantly closed with his proposal. I made my

will, settled my estate upon my children, and set sail, taking with me some servants, two carpenters, a smith, and an ingenious fellow whom I called my Jack-of-all-trades, with a considerable quantity of all kinds of necessaries for the use of my subjects on the island.

In this voyage we took on board the passengers and crew of a ship consumed by fire, and set them on shore at Newfoundland, and soon after relieved another ship, where all on board were perishing for want of provisions. An old lady, her son, and a maid-servant, we found on board, who were so neglected by the hungry sailors, that they could hardly be said to exist when we met them—the old lady died that very night, The son and maid went with us to my island, as did a young priest whom we took out of the other ship.

As soon as Friday discovered he was near our island he danced and capered like a mad fellow, I told him we should now see his father; but with tears running down his face, he said, "No, no, no see him more; he long ago die—he much old man." At the tide of the flood we landed, and the first man I saw was the Spaniard, whose life I had saved. I had ordered that no one should land but myself; however Friday would not stay on board, for he saw his father, and he flew like an arrow out of a bow. So much affection is seldom met with even among our own countrymen.

The Spaniard came towards the boat with a flag of truce, and he did not know me till I spoke to him in Portuguese. Then giving the musket to a man who was with him, he embraced me, saying he was inexcusable in not knowing his good angel and deliverer. I went with him to my old

habitation, which was made far stronger than when I left it. Upon asking the reason of this, he told me the three barbarians, not contented with being moderately their masters, wanted to be their murderers, and they had been obliged to disarm them. The only just thing the rogues did, was to give them the letter, and paper of directions I left for them. The Spaniards who were brought over by Friday's father worked for them, while they rambled about the island catching tortoises, and shooting parrots. The three brutes would not let their two countrymen, who afterwards came on shore, live with them: but they being industrious men, built themselves two little huts at a distance, cultivated some land, and had a little farm, when the rascals told them that as the governor had given them the island, they should not build upon it without paying them rent. The two honest men, told them they should get a scrivener to draw up writings; but the villains not being satisfied, set fire to one of their huts: after this blows ensued, in which the two got the better of the three. The rascals, however, who still loved to do mischief, destroyed their corn on the ground, and tore up their plantations. They had also treated the Spaniards with the greatest insolence, so that they were obliged to disarm them; but promising to behave better in future, they let them have them again; but that they had bullied their countrymen as much after as ever they had done before.

About this time a great many savages landed, and fought a battle, in which 32 were killed on the spot. Three of the routed party ran up into the woods, who being taken prisoners, they made

their slaves, and obliged them to live in a different part of the island, and cultivate the earth for themselves; when the mad rogues, tired of working, took the canoe, and went among the savages, to get them servants. The people treated them very civilly, and in exchange for a knife, a hatchet, and six or seven bullets, gave them 16 men and women whom they had taken prisoners.

The savages soon paid them another visit; they kept close while they were in the island; but when they saw them embark, had the curiosity to go to the place where they had been; when to their surprise, they found three savages asleep upon the shore. They could not think of killing these naked wretches, and did not want servants, however they took them prisoners; but unfortunately one of them escaped, and soon after returned with a large body of his countrymen. They saw three following two, and five more at a distance. They let the two first pass, then fired at the three: the first they killed, and wounded the second, who was the fugitive prisoner that had brought this mischief upon them. The five behind, terrified at the report of the guns, stood still; but the yells and screams of their wounded companion brought them all of a huddle about them. Both the Englishmen now let fly together, and as the five fell down, they thought they had killed them all; they therefore descended from the tree and went boldly to the place, where they found four alive, two of them very little hurt, and one not at all. The wounded man they soon put out of his pain with the stocks of their muskets; and then left the unhurt man bound hand and foot.

The island was invaded some time after this by

a most formidable fleet, 28 canoes full of savages, armed with bows and arrows, great clubs, and wooden swords. The savages came forward like lions, and Atkins, with five men, being placed behind a thicket, with orders to let the first pass, he suffered about 50 to go, and then ordered three of the men to fire their muskets, which were loaded with six or seven bullets each, among the thickest of them. How many they killed they knew not, but the poor wretches were dreadfully frightened. Atkins was obliged to retire, as were also the Spaniards, who killed about 50 of their enemies. Atkins, though wounded, would have had the governor march and charge them in a body; but the Spaniard replied, "Seignor Atkins, let them alone till morning, when they will be stiff with their wounds, and faint with loss of blood." "That's very true, Seignor," replied Atkins, "but so shall I too, and that's the reason why I would go while I am warm." It being moon-light they fell on them immediately; eight of them let fly among the savages, and then eight more; in the two fights they lost 180. The remainder flew to their canoes; but they could not embark, it blew such a terrible storm, and the next morning the canoes were driven by the surge of the sea so far from the shore, that it required great labour to get them off. Will Atkins now advised the destruction of their canoes, and they were soon made unfit for sea: this made the poor wretches quite desperate—they ran about the island, pulled my plantations at the bower to pieces, trod the corn under foot, and did uor men inestimable damage, who were forced to hunt them like wild beasts. When they were re-

duced by hunger and slaughter to 37, they submitted, and the Spaniards gave them food, with all kinds of necessaries, and permitted them to have a plantation. These people soon became civilized, for the Spaniards and English went among them; the Indians however, were forbid, on pain of death, to go to their settlements.

This was the state of the island when I arrived, with the addition of 20 children, for the women had all been fruitful. My knives, shovels, pick-axes, &c. were particularly acceptable, being much wanted.

I told the Spaniards and English, in a general assembly, that I came to establish them there, and not to remove them: but before I delivered them the stores I had brought, I asked them one by one, if they could engage in a strict friendship and union of interest, so that there might be no more misunderstanding among them. Will Atkins said very frankly, they had met with afflictions enough to make them all sober, and enemies sufficient to make them all friends; that he would live and die with them, and if I desired it, would ask pardon of the Spaniards for the wicked things he had done to them: but the Spaniards said he had fought so nobly against the common enemy, that they embraced this occasion of assuring him they never wished to have any separate interest. I then presented the artificers I had brought with me, and I took on shore with me the young man whose mother was starved to death, and the maid, with the French ecclesiastic, we had saved out of the burning ship. The priest said to me one day, with great good nature, that I ought to attempt the conversion of my subjects, and to have the wo-

men lawfully married to the men they lived with. I told him I could not stay for the first, and as to the last I would speak to the men about it. He then said in a kind of ecstacy, if I would give him permission, he would stay in the island to be their instructor.

I shortly after this introduced the subject of matrimony to their attention; Will Atkins, as spokesman for the rest, said he would be married the next day, if there was a clergyman upon the island. I then informed them that the French gentleman was a minister, and that they should be married the next morning; but before this pious priest would perform the ceremony, he wanted the men to convert their wives; and as they did not understand French, nor he English, I was their interpreter on both sides. He said he feared they were but indifferent christians, and unless they would promise to teach their wives as well as they could, he would not marry them. "Lord, sir," said Will Atkins, "how should we teach them religion? we know nothing of it ourselves. If I was to tell my wife of God and Christ, and heaven and hell, and that wicked people went to the devil, she would want to know where I intended to go?" The priest said, if he would but repent himself, he would soon become an excellent preacher to his wife. Will seemed much affected, and promised to talk with his wife upon the subject.

While he was gone, the priest married the other three couple. Will Atkins then came in, and I began to talk to him, and asked him who his father was? to which he replied, "A better man than I shall ever be—he was a clergyman: he would have given me a good education, but like

a beast I despised all instruction. I murdered my poor father, for my bad behaviour broke his heart." "How comes this to touch you just now, Will?" said I. "Why," said he, "I have been talking to my wife, and she has been preaching such a sermon to me as I shall never forget. I told her God had appointed marriage; she told me I had no God in my country; and, when I laughed at her for saying so, she said, "No laugh, why laugh me! this nothing to laugh. If God makee me, why you no tell me long ago. Have you de great God in your country? you no say O to him? no do good ting for him?" I replied, it was very true for all that. "Why," said she, "he no makee you good live? you say me he is great, can make me kill when he will. Why he no makee kill when you no serve him. He no know." Yes, said I, he knows, sees, and hears all we do. "What!" returned she, "he no hear you swear, curse, speak the great damn?" Yes, yes, he hears it all, said I. "Where he then the muchee great power strong! he never maken kill, never angry when we do wicked, then be no good himself, or no great able." Yes, my dear, said I, he does sometimes punish in this world, and many are cut off in their sins, and then go to hell, where they are miserable for ever. "He no makee you dead!" she returned, "and you no tell him tank you for all that!" I told her I did very wrong. "I wish you makee me know God," she replied, "I no make him angry." I'll pray to God to teach you, I replied; when she returned, "He give all ting, then he makee me good, if I wish; he spare me, no makee kill me when I no be me take, tink, believe him to be great God, we will tank him with you, my

dear." Atkins said, that he could here forbear no longer, but prayed with his wife. Shortly after this she was baptised, became a good christian, and marriage completed their happiness.

I now, by my sovereign authority, divided the land among them, to prevent quarrelling, and left the island: but I had not been from it three days, when we discovered a great number of canoes, which came very near us, on which we made signs to them to put back, which they did; but discharged about 600 arrows at us, and wounded one of our men. Being desirous to spare the effusion of blood I desired Friday to speak to them, when they instantly discharged another flight of arrows, that killed poor Friday, no other man being in sight. Exasperated at the loss of my old and faithful servant, I poured a broadside into them, which overset many of their canoes, and the rest fled so fast that in a little time there was not one to be seen.

We now steered to the East Indies, remained a few days at the Cape of Good Hope, where we took in fresh water, and sailed to Madagascar, where the people behaved with great civility, and traded with our men; but one night some of the crew being ashore, and I in the boat, which was at anchor very near it, we heard them fire their guns, and cry aloud for the assistance of the boat. We soon reached the shore—but our men being closely pursued by about 300 or 400 of the natives, jumped into the water. I found this outrage proceeded from the fellow that was missing, who had insulted a girl who came to sell them milk. Not liking to leave the fellow in such cruel hands, the next night we went on shore. Our landing took

place without any noise, but we could not find our man. I proposed going aboard, but they resolved to seek for their companion in the Indian town, which was at a little distance; nor could I dissuade them from this mad exploit. Plunder was their first design, but seeing their comrade murdered and hung upon a tree, they were so enraged that they set fire to the town in three places. My nephew, who was in the ship at a distance, seeing the flames, came with 13 men to the boat where I was. He was surprised to find only me, the supercargo, and two sailors in the boat; however, he resolved to go after his men, and I went with him. When we came near the town, we saw three women stark naked, and after them 16 or 17 men flying in the greatest consternation, pursued by three of our English butchers. Our boatswain we soon discovered to be one of the foremost in these acts of cruelty. At seeing me he set up a shout of triumph: "Captain," cried he, "I am glad you are come—we have sworn to spare none of them." "Inhuman brute," cried I, "what are you doing? Stand still, or you are a dead man this instant." "Why, sir," said he, "if you want a reason for what we have done, look here; he then shewed me the poor fellow hanging by one arm, with his throat cut. At this sight, my nephew, and those we brought with us were as much enraged as those who had been in the massacre, and went all together to complete the bloody work, leaving me only with the supercargo, and two other men, with whom I walked back to the boats, and returned on board, sending the pinnace back to fetch the men, who got on board in the morning unhurt, except one of them

being a little scorched, and another having sprained his ancle.

Being extremely angry with my nephew and all the men about this affair; and frequently expressing my abhorrence of this massacre, as I termed it, they mutined. I was then on shore at Bengal, and they all resolved to leave the ship if ever I came on board again. The captain, my nephew, was obliged to comply, but sent me money and other necessaries.

I took lodging in the house of an English woman, where I became acquainted with a merchant; we bought a ship, and went a voyage to China, which proving very successful, we made another to the spice islands, with equal good fortune. We then bought a larger vessel; but this purchase had nearly cost us our lives; for the people of whom we had bought her having had their captain killed on shore, had ran away with the ship and turned pirates. We heard this in the river Camobodia, and therefore thought it prudent to fly; we were pursued by five of the East India Company's boats, which we kept off with our guns, and made the best of our way to Tonquin, in the greatest dread of being seized and hanged as pirates. Our ship having sprung a leak, we here laid her down to stop it.

While she was in this state the natives came round us in 12 large boats, supposing it to be a wreck; we were quite unprepared for fighting, all hands being at work repairing the ship's bottom, and immediately set about righting her: but before we could do it they had boarded our long boat, to make some of our men prisoners.

They first seized an Englishman, who instead of

firing the musket he had in his hand, laid it down in the boat, and seizing the fellow by his ears, dashed his brains out against the gunnel; while a Dutchman, with the but end of his musket, knocked down five of them. A fellow who attended the carpenter with a kettle of boiling pitch likewise saluted the Pagans with a ladle of the hot stuff, which the carpenter seeing, cried, "Well done, Jack;" and dipping a mop into the boiling pitch, sprinkled it profusely over them, making them howl most dreadfully: another kettle of the same materials gave us a complete victory without firing a gun.

On the following morning we sailed to Nanquin, when to our great joy we sold our vessel at Naan, and afterwards travelled with a large caravan, through China, Siberia, Muscovy, and arrived at London January the 11th, 1705, having been absent from England, this last time, ten years and nine months. Having lived 72 years chequered with infinite variety, and having been taught the value of retirement, I now look forward to the blessing of ending my days in peace, and in the true worship of that God, who has protected and delivered me in all my troubles.

FINIS.

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