

the stations he had before occupied, and became well satisfied that it had been stolen. While looking for it, a canoe with three Toandos joined him, and on learning what he was looking for, they said it was among the Scocomish tribe, and gave a full account of its having been picked up by a woman who was sitting near when the box was opened. Lieutenant Case took one of the men with him up the canal, to point out the place; on reaching which, they proceeded to the chief's house, who was absent, but soon returned. Lieutenant Case asked him for the missing article; the possession of which being denied, he took the chief's gun, telling him it would be kept until the eye-piece was restored. After several fruitless attempts, it could not be obtained; for the woman, it was said, had taken it down the canal. The chief, however, promised to follow her, which he did the next day. The next morning Lieutenant Case was threatened with an attack by eight canoes, which he avoided by making sail down the canal, when they desisted from following him. During the day he met the chief returning. He had been to the Scocomish village, having heard that a girl there had something resembling it, as he said, but it proved to be a cologne-bottle.

Lieutenant Case, finding that his party was too small to attempt force, restored the chief his gun. He was afterwards informed that the chief's object in visiting the villages on the canal, had been to collect his warriors. After leaving the chief, they were followed by a canoe containing five of the largest and most muscular men he had seen; all of whom were armed, and apparently disposed for some mischief. Although satisfied that the eye-piece was among them, Lieutenant Case deemed it prudent not to risk an encounter with such unequal odds, and returned to the ship. He was desirous of being furnished with a larger force, in order to return and obtain the eye-piece; but believing that a message would be equally effective, Mr. Anderson, at the fort, was obliging enough to despatch a war-messenger, to inform the tribe, that if it were not brought back, I would punish them.

Lieutenant Case's survey of Hood's Canal was very satisfactory. Its banks, as far as Tskutska Point, do not exceed one hundred feet in height, and are formed of stratified clay, with a light gravelly soil above it, thickly covered with different species of pines. This is also the character of the eastern shore, for the whole extent of the canal; but the west and north shores above this point become more bold and rocky, with a deeper and richer soil, formed by the alluvial deposits from the Mount Olympus Range.

On entering the canal, they encamped near some Suquamish Indians,