hood of Realejo abounds in hard wood, reddish cedar, and all kinds of ship timber. Here we took the opportunity of buying four boats, of about twelve tons, and thirty-two seet in the keel, prime failors, being built for failing and rowing.

On the 26th of April we failed from Realejo for Saragua, or rather Salagua, passing among the isles and states of Chamilli, by which name also this harbour is often called by the Spaniards. It lies in 17 degrees, 31 minutes, north-latitude, and 580 leagues north west and by west from Realejo. At Salagua, and another town, called Compostella, near the former, we entered a master of a bark and his six men, who followed the pearl trade with the natives of California, and these catch them on a bank, at 19 degrees, north-latitude, beyond that of St. John's, which lies in 24. This pearl sishery bears 20 leagues north-north-east from Cape St. Luke, which is the south-eastermost part of California.

The master informed dmiral de Fonte, that 200 leagues to the northward of Cape St. Luke, a flood from the north met the south flood, and that he firmly believed California to be an island. Upon which, Don Diego Penelossa (nephew to Don Louis de Haro, chief minister in Spain) a young nobleman of very extraordinary knowledge in cosmography, and not less skill in all the parts of navigation, undertook to discover whether California was an island or not, which before was an undetermined point, or rather, it was held to be a peninsula. Besides his own ship, he had with him the four sailing-boats, which had been bought at Realejo, and the pearl-dealers, who came on board of us at Salagua.

Admiral de Fonte lest them to prosecute this design on the 10th of May, 1640, sailing within the sslands of Chamilli, and after coming up with Cape-Sable, on the west-south-west coast of California, and in