

Admiral *Bartolemi de Fonte* was at that time Admiral of *New Spain*, and afterwards Prince of *Chili*, &c. He relates that the court of *Spain*, having been informed of the Voyages of the *English* into *Hudson's-bay*, to find out a passage to the north-west, he had received orders from the King of *Spain*, and likewise from the Viceroy of *New Spain* and *Peru*, to go on the same search through the *South-sea* with 4 Men of War; which accordingly put to Sea from the *Calao* of *Lima*, *April* 3, 1649; that near *Realejo*, on the coast of *Mexico*, they farther provided themselves with four long-boats, built expressly for sailing, &c. that having reached *Cape-blanco* (the then supposed extremity of *California*) he sailed 456 leagues in a north-west direction, till he arrived at a river which he called *Rio de los Reyes*, i. e. *King's river*; that in 260 leagues of this passage they had met with several streights, which serpentinizing, formed a cluster of islands, to which Admiral *de Fonte* gave the name of *St. Lazarus's Archipelago*. To avoid prolixity, I at present pass over the detail of the Admiral's narrative, the great lakes, islands and rivers, discovered in this voyage, and to which he gave names, they being sufficiently represented on the map, which I now offer to the academy. I shall only observe that this Admiral, and the Captains of the ships under him, having separated, and steering different courses, in order at the same time to discover the more countries, they might have carried their ships into some of the vast lakes marked on the map; and that the Admiral himself, having with his sailing-boats penetrated to one of the lakes contiguous to the *Bay of Baffins*, the *Cataracts* not permitting his ships to come hither, he there met with an *English* ship from *Boston*, &c. Lastly, that he had carried his discoveries