

*An Account of Commodore Anson's Progress in the South Seas, after his Departure from the Island of St. Catherine on the Coast of Brazil, till his Arrival at Gautuleo on the Coast of Mexico, by Lewis Ledger, who was Mr. Anson's Cook, now arrived in England from Lisbon in his Majesty's Ship the Plymouth.*

ON the 20th of February 1741-2, the Squadron sailed from the Island of St. Catherine on the Coast of Brazil, but by excessive hard Gales of Wind, parted Company going round Cape Horn. The Centurion arrived at the Island of Juan Fernandes the 8th of June, in a most miserable Condition, having Six Men in one Watch, and Seven in the other: Upon their Arrival the Commodore put all his Sick Men on Shore, who recovered very fast by Eating the wild Turnips they found there. The Tryal Sloop joined him Eight Days after his Arrival; the Gloucester a Month after her; and a Merchant Storeship about Seven Weeks after the Gloucester, all in a very bad Condition. On the 12th of September they saw a Sail in the Offing, upon which the Centurion slipped and stood out after her, and the same Day took her; she proved to be a Ship of 400 Tuns, from Calliou to St. Jago, with a great Quantity of Money, and several Passengers of Consequence on board: The Commodore brought her in, and the same Day sent the Tryal to cruize on the Coast of Chili. On the 20th of September he likewise sailed, having taken out all the Provisions from the Merchant Storeship, and sunk her. The Gloucester not being ready, was ordered to cruize on the Coast of Peru, as soon as her Men were in better Health. About Six Days after, they joined the Tryal on the Coast of Chili, who had taken a very rich Prize, but lost her own Masts; upon which the Commodore gave Orders to sink her, and took her Crew on board his own Ship. They cruized some Time on this Coast, and took two other very rich Prizes; and about the latter End of November sailed for the Coast of Peru. In their Passage they took two other Prizes, one with Iron and Money, the other with Timber, which was a very good Prize, in repairing the Ships upper Works, which were in a bad Condition. On the 12th of December, being about nine Leagues from the Land, the Commodore sent Mr. Brett, his second Lieutenant, with 50 Men, in order to attack Payta in the Night; which he accordingly executed with great Success, and got Possession of the Fort with very little Opposition. In the Morning the Centurion anchored in the Cove, and took Four Ships that lay there; they found great Quantities of Money, the Spaniards not having removed it; they remained here three Days, and then burnt the Fort and Town. The Day after they joined the Gloucester, who had likewise taken a very rich Prize; they both made the best of their Way for the Island of Quibo to water, which they accomplished in three Days; from thence they sailed in order to cruize off Aquapulco; but upon their Arrival on the Coast, found, by a Fishing Boat they took, that the Manilla Ship was arrived three Days before; they continued cruizing on this Coast till the Beginning of April 1742, but without any Suc-

cess; their Water growing short, were obliged to bear up for Gautuleo, where they arrived in a few Days. Here the Deponent, with two others, being stragling in the Woods, was surprized and taken by a Party of Indians, who carried him to Aquapulco, where he was detained three Days; from thence he was sent to Mexico, where he remained ten Weeks; from thence he was sent to La Vera Cruz, and continued there two Months; afterwards was shipped on board a Galleon for Havanna, and from thence to Lagos in the Princessa Galleon, where he made his Escape and came to Lisbon, having been Prisoner about ten Months and a few Days.

*Hieres Road, Feb. 25, O. S.* This Day arrived here his Majesty's Ship the Ipswich, Captain Martin, with the Revenge and Ann Galley, from the Island of Corfica, by whom we have the following Account relating to the St. Isidro. Upon Saturday the 19th Day of February, Captain Martin sent his Lieutenant ashore to the Governor of Hiace, to inform him that he intended that Day to attack the St. Isidro, but would give the Governor Time to order his People out of the Way, unless the Spanish Ship fired at him; and having waited a little for that Purpose, he sent Capt. Macky to the Spanish Captain with a Demand to surrender his Ship, and if not, that he would immediately destroy her. The Captain of the Spanish Man of War returned for Answer, That he could not comply with Captain Martin's Demand, and that he must do his best to defend his Ship; and, upon Captain Macky's putting away from him, gave Captain Martin a Broadside; which being immediately returned from the Ipswich and Revenge, the St. Isidro was soon after set on Fire by the Spaniards, and blew up. The Revenge in this Engagement had six Men wounded, two of which lost their Arms, her Main-mast was shot six Inches in, her Mizen Mast grazed, and Main-top-mast wounded. The Loss on the Part of the Ipswich was very inconsiderable, having only two of her Main Shrouds, and some small Rigging damaged, but no body hurt. The Spaniards, by the Accounts of some Germans and Swifs received on Board the Ipswich, who belonged to the St. Isidro, lost at least 50 Men, and amongst the wounded is M. de Lage, who commanded her. The St. Isidro had six Ports of a Side on the Quarter Deck, two on the Forecastle, and thirteen in each Tire, and carried 24, 18, and 8 Pounds.

*Petersbourg, March 8.* The Day before Yesterday Sir Cyrill Wich, his Britannick Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, dispatched a Messenger to his Court with the Empress's Ratifications of the Treaty lately concluded between the Crowns of Great Britain and Russia.

*Turin, March 16, N. S.* This Court is now taken up with settling their Military Establishment for the approaching Campaign, and making the necessary Promotions among their General and other Officers.

*Vienna, March 23, N. S.* It was reported that the French were bringing their Cavalry together between the Issyr and the Inn, and that Count Khevenhuller was actually in Motion; but