

1525.

*Third voyage.* Third voyage of Verazani. His success is unknown, as he perished on it: how, is not known. A modern historian, Don Andres Gonzales de Barcia, is surely mistaken in saying, in his *Ensayo Cronologico para la Historia de la Florida*, p. 82, that Verazani was taken by the Spaniards near the Canaries, in 1524, and hung as a pirate. If this misfortune befell him, it could only be in 1525, on his return from his third voyage.

*Island of St. Matthew.* The same year Don Garcias de Loysa, a Spaniard, discovered the island of St. Matthew, to the west of Annobon. An inscription is said to have been found there on a tree, stating that the Portuguese had landed there eighty-seven years before.

*Macassar. Mey Islands.* Antonio de Britto and Garcias Henriques, Portuguese, who commanded on the Moluccas, were sent this year to discover the island of Celebes or Macassar. Those intrusted with this commission, in their endeavor, after fulfilling it, to regain the Moluccas, were driven off by the wind, and found themselves in sight of several islands, where they could not land, and called them Mey Islands..

*Peru.* Diego de Almagro also sailed the same year from Panama to join Pizarro, his associate in the conquest of Peru.

1526.

*Parana. Paraguay.* Sebastian Gabot, or Gabato, a Venetian, who had left the service of the king of England for that of the Catholic king, this year entered the Rio de Solis, which he named Rio de la Plata. He ascended the Parana, and even the Paraguay. The name of Silver River was given to this great stream from the fact that on the banks of the Paraguay he found much silver in the hands of some Indians: he believed this silver to be derived from that country, whereas the Indians had taken it from some Portuguese of Brazil, returning from the province of los Charcas, on the frontier of Peru. I have already noted that the Rio de la Plata proper is only the bay where the Parana, already united with the Paraguay, receives also the great river Uruguay.