

1719. St. George,<sup>1</sup> in Carolina, promising himself nothing less than the conquest of all that province. Some time after he discerned the two French frigates, and at once dispatched a barque to Don Alphonso, to order him to attack them. The French commandants, on their side, seeing a whole fleet bearing down upon them, wore ; but the wind suddenly falling, they took heart from the fact that as they carried the Governor and garrison of Pensacola, the capitulation of that place should serve as a safe conduct. The memoir which I found on this affair in the *Dépôt de la Marine*, says that the Spanish commandant demanded that the French should restore to him all those of his nation who were on their ships ; that they refused, and that on this refusal, the fleet turned towards Havana and obliged them to enter the port with it, though they did not wish to go in. The Spanish historian avers, on the contrary, that Carrascosa put a guard on board the two French frigates, and entered Havana with his fleet and the two prizes to receive his general's orders.<sup>2</sup>

The French who conduct the garrison to Havana arrested there.

The Spaniards prepare to recapture Pensacola.

Be that as it may, Don Gregorio Guaço, postponing the Carolina expedition to some other season, thought he should begin by recapturing Pensacola ; he even thought it his duty to reinforce his fleet with all the garrison of that place, with a hundred and fifty men drawn from the forts at Havana, and with a number of volunteers, whom the hope of conquering all Louysiana, enticed to take part in this expedition. He retained the two frigates to employ them in conveying the French to San Domingo and Cumana, and to carry to those two cities the provisions of which they stood in the greatest need. He at the same time dispatched to the Marquis de Valero,<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> De l'Isle, on a map of the period, has St. George or New London. Wilton or New London was on the Edisto. Carroll, ii., p. 453.

<sup>2</sup> Barcia, *Ensayo Cronologico*, p. 351 ; de Richebourg was put in prison and his soldiers in irons. Dumont, ii., p. 12. Laval, *Voyage*, pp. 104-5. Bienville to minis-

ter, Oct. 20, 1719, refers to the documents forwarded by de Serigny, to prove the bad faith of the Spaniards in seizing these vessels. Pénicaut, ch. 21. Le Page du Pratz, i., p. 95.

<sup>3</sup> Baltasar de Zuñiga, Marquis de Valero, Duke of Arion, 1716-1722. Alaman, iii., p. 52.