teen persons, and a scanty stock of provisions, explored the whole of that great extent of water, from Cape Henry, where it meets with the ocean, to the river Susquehannah: trading with some tribes of the Indians, and fighting with others. discovered, and named many small islands, creeks, and inlets; and after sailing about three thousand miles, returned to James Town.—Having made careful observations during this excursion of discovery, he drew a map of Chesapeak bay, and the rivers, annexing to it a description of the countries, and of the nations inhabiting them. This map he subsequently sent to the council in England, and with such admirable exactness was it made, that it is the original from which all subsequent descriptions of Virginia have been The superior abilities of Smith obtained at last the ascendency over envy and faction. Although he had been refused a seat at the council-board, he was now, at the request of the settlers, invested with the government of the colony, and ere long received letters patent to be their The wisdom of his adpresident. ministration infused confidence; its vigour commanded obedience. military exercises which he obliged all to perform, struck the Indians with astonishment and inspired them with awe.

It was not until sometime afterward that Smith set out with two ships for North Virginia. He arrived on the last day of April, at the island of Monahigon. After building seven boats he in one of them ranged the coast east and west from Penobscot to Cape Cod, and bartered with the natives for beaver and other By this voyage he made a profit of nearly £1500. From the observations: which he now made on shores, islands, harbours, and headlands, he formed a map, which he presented to Prince Charles, who, in the warmth of his admiration, declared that the country should be called New England. It appears

that our hero had become intent on settling a plantation in this country. " Of all the uninhabited parts of the world, that I have yet seen," says he, "I would rather live here than any where, and if we could not maintain ourselves, after we were once indifferently well fitted, let us starve."_ Thus early did this very intelligent and penetrating observer form a high opinion of New England. He had the greatest expectations from the fishery of the coast; and time has proved the exactness of his judgment. Before any settlement was formed, he made this remarkable discrimina. tion; "The country of the Massachusets is the paradise of all these parts." In this voyage his discoveries were many, and he distinguished them by peculiar names. The northern promontory of Massachusets bay, he called Trajabizanda, in hononrofa Turkish lady, to whom he had been formerly a slave at Constantinople. The three small islands, at the head of the promontory he called the three Turks' Heads, in memory of his victory over three Turkish champions; and to another cluster of islands he gave his own name, "Smith's Isles."

In the year 1609 a systematic design was meditated against the colony of James Town, by the restless sove reign of the wilderness; but it was providentially discovered, and frus trated. Pocahontas, the tutilary and gel of Virginia, went, in a very dan and dreary night to the English seltlement, and at the hazard of her life, disclosed the secret to the president, of a plot of her father, to ke Some inch him and all his people. dents still further contributed to their preservation, which occurred short after.

An Indian, apparently dead through the effects of a charcoal fire in a close room, was, on the application of vinegar and spirits, by the president reanimated. This supposed miracle with the explosion of gunpowder, which killed two or three Indians, excited such astonishment, miral with such admiration, and art of the disc and mos cap the the tine of n by exp

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