

shall show hereafter that there is a probability, at least, of his having done so, but for the present we will take the former supposition. Pasquaglio tells us that Cabot took possession of the land by raising the royal standard of England and the standard of Venice or St. Mark. Now, on this spot, namely, between 50° and 55° north latitude, we have on Ribero's map (1528) a headland called Cape de Marco. Again, it is stated that Cabot discovered the land on St. John's day, June 24, and gave it the name of the saint, or rather (as stated on the legend of Clement Adams's map of 1549) "a little island which stood out from the land he called St. John." Here again we have on all the old maps, Verrazani, Majollo, and Ribero, in latitude about 56° , a small island off the coast, called San Juan.

From all these data it is clear that at that date it was believed that this was Cabot's landfall. It was certainly intended by these cosmographers to represent it. It is quite possible that they may have had by them copies of Cabot's lost map. At all events they had all the traditions of the event fresh in their memories, as they were only removed from the actual event by some thirty years. And Ribero might have had recourse to Cabot himself, who was in Spain during the construction of his map, which continued from 1494 to 1529. Still the knowledge of the new world was as yet so vague and elementary as to easily allow of the east coast of Newfoundland being the site of the landfall of the first voyage.

The proofs of the *second* voyage are more conclusive in favor of Labrador, and are so ample and clear as, in my opinion, to remove all shadow of doubt from any reasonable and unprejudiced mind. The writers who have hitherto discussed this question have invariably, as far as I have seen, confounded the descriptions of the two voyages (1497 and 1498), taking certain statements which were made only in reference to the second voyage as if they belonged to the first, and *vice versa*. Thus, for instance, with regard to the latitude. While there is not any allusion whatever to latitude in the accounts of the first voyage, there are several such concerning the second. It is a mistake to speak of these statements of latitude as belonging to the first voyage; yet we may indirectly draw from them certain conclusions which will throw light on the first, and that for the following reasons:

First, Cabot on this second voyage had in view the same object as on the first—to find a passage to Cipango and Cataia, the imaginary land of spices, of the silk and Brazil wood, of the gold and precious gems. Hence he made for the same place at which he discovered land on the previous voyage, thence to take a new departure in search of the coveted spice-islands. This is not a mere supposition or conjecture. It is expressly