

pulse thus imparted, in this direction, to the minds of Englishmen, was not lost. Undeterred by Gilbert's disaster, the indomitable Raleigh, who had been prevented from sharing in his expedition and visiting Newfoundland, only by contagious disease breaking out on board his ship and compelling his return, was soon at work with fresh undertakings. His attention was turned to the shores of the continent, where he planted a colony called *Virginia*, after the maiden Queen. Some twenty years afterwards, the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock and laid the foundation of the New England States. Thus rapidly was British colonization advancing on the continent. Meantime efforts in the same direction were not wanting in Newfoundland. In 1610 Jame. I. granted a patent to Mr. Guy, an enterprising Bristol merchant, for a plantation in Newfoundland. Mr. Guy sailed from Bristol with three ships and thirty-nine persons, and settled his little colony at Mosquito Cove, in Conception Bay. Little is known of this effort of settlement, but no marked success seems to have attended it, although Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Northampton and other distinguished noblemen headed it.

CAPTAIN WHITBOURNE.

In 1615, Captain Richard Whitbourne, of Exmouth in Devonshire, was sent to Newfoundland by the Admiralty of England to establish order and correct abuses which had grown up among the fishermen. Whitbourne was one of England's bold and skilful seamen. He had commanded a ship against the Spanish Armada in 1588, and for many years had been employed in the Newfoundland trade. Acting on the authority he now brought with him, he empanelled juries and dispensed justice among the fishermen in the most frequented harbours. On his return home in 1622 he wrote a "Discourse and Discovery of Newfoundland trade," which King James, by an order in 'ouncil, caused to be distributed among the parishes of the kingdom, "for the encouragement of adventurers unto plantation there." This quaint production of the old sea captain is a valuable fragment of Newfoundland history.

LORD BALTIMORE AT FERRYLAND.

A year after the departure of Whitbourne, by far the best organized effort at colonizing the island yet made, was initiated, under the guidance of Sir George Calvert, afterwards Lord Baltimore. Sir George was a native of Yorkshire, educated at Oxford, a representative of his native county for many years in Parliament, a man of superior natural abilities and capacity for business. He attained the honours of Knighthood and acted as one of the Secretaries of State under James I. He shared largely in the popular enthusiasm of his countrymen in favour of "plantations" in America, and when Secretary of State, he obtained a patent conveying to him the lordship of the whole southern peninsula of Newfoundland, together with all the islands lying within ten leagues of the eastern shores, as well as the right of fishing in the surrounding waters, all English subjects having, as before, free liberty of fishing. Being a Roman Catholic, Lord Baltimore had it in view to provide an asylum for