

hereditary in the female line, to whom, with all credit be it said, they paid considerable deference. Desolating wars decimated their numbers, till at length only a small remnant survived. Their descendants now eke out a miserable existence at several places near Quebec city.

Jacques Cartier.—See founding of North-American Colonies
Indians, (Ind'-yans or in'-de-ans), the aboriginal inhabitants of America:—so-called originally from the idea, on the part of Columbus and the early navigators, of the identity of the new world with India.

Indian Corn, or Maize, a plant and its fruit of the genus *zea* (*zea-mays*), of which several kinds are cultivated; as the yellow corn, which grows chiefly in the Northern States and Canada, and the grain of which is yellow when ripe; white or Southern corn, which grows to a great height and has white oblong seeds; *sweet corn*, grows chiefly at the north, and has seeds that wrinkle when ripe and dry; pop-corn, which is a small variety, having small seeds.

Lake St. Peter.—An enlargement of the river St. Lawrence, twenty miles long and twenty wide, some distance below Montreal.

Montreal, (mon-tre-awl'), a corruption of the words Mount Royal, the name given by Cartier to the hill which rose to the height of 550 feet, near the village of Hochelaga. This flourishing city is the commercial capital of the Dominion of Canada; it is built on the south side of an island of the same name, at the confluence of the rivers Ottawa (ot'-ta-wa) and St. Lawrence. The island is 30 miles long, and 10 in greatest breadth; the city is about 700 miles from the mouth of the river, 180 south-west of Quebec, 333 miles by rail from Toronto, 335 from New York, latitude 45° 31' north, longitude, 73° 35' west, population about 120,000. The Victoria bridge, two miles long, crosses the river near the city; it was built at an expense of over \$5,000,000