

modern *Nova Scotia*, then it follows that the land situated at the distance of three or four days' sail thence in a north-easterly direction must have been no other than *Newfoundland* (proper), or the coast of *Labrador*, while the region discovered at a similar distance to the south-west of Markland must have been the coast of what now forms the state of *Massachusetts*. At one of the more southerly positions attained by those ancient mariners "the sun was observed to rise at half-past seven, and set at half-past four, *giving nine hours for the shortest day.*" With these data there can be no difficulty in deducing the latitude of the place of observation, which must have been in  $41^{\circ} 24' 10''$ . There are other particulars equally convincing, which go to corroborate the reports so long in circulation about the discovery of America by the ancient Scandinavians; but we must rest here, and refer the reader curious in such matters to the extended report in the "*Antiquitates Americanæ*," published by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries.

But, proceeding further in our inquiry, which has a more direct reference to Newfoundland, and reaching a more recent date, we find, by consulting Hakluyt, McGregor, and others, that Newfoundland was discovered on the 24th June, 1497, by John Gabota, or Cabot, a Venetian, who, on a voyage of discovery in the reign, and under the sanction, of Henry VII.