## Discovery of a North-West Passage.

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d a State of They fay an een buried, hings which iver, drinks been affectaken Care his Neigh-Power, hath ived peacet to him; ort him to a most de-, and pleaall Times ith Muskepearing any ver be hunlet you kill or the Birds e any more. d Children. er, when he comes comes to this River, the Water taftes bitter to him, June and when he is transported acrofs the River, it <sup>1747</sup> is into a rocky barren Country, interchangeable Weather, from one Day exceffive hot and abounding with Musketoes, changing to another Day intensfely cold, with exceffive Frost and drifting Snow; always hungry, Deer to be seen, and also Fowl, but not to be come at; his Wives and Family a continual Plague to him, and he never dies.

The imperfect Notions the Indians have of the Deity, and their having no Idea of an immaterial World, hath led them like all others amongft the Ancients, to give their Description of a future State, by that of the visible material one, they enjoy here. Orpheus, who wandered on the Mountains of Thrace, where there was at Times, Plenty of Rain and Wind, of Snow and Hail, and exceffive Cold; gives an opposite Character to the Place of their Futurity, or where the Gods inhabit. Homer gives a Description of his Heaven after the fame Manner. The being transported over the River in a Canoe, hath an Analogy with the River Styx, and Charon's Boat.

The Indians are inclinable to War; if there is a bad Seafon of hunting in the Winter, or if any one of their People is miffing, or that they have a Sickness amongst them, they must prepare in Spring to go and feek out the E/kemaux, and make a Carnage of them; for they attribute

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