

He had intended to have gone to the north-east, but changed his course and reached Newfoundland. Sailing south he touched Cape Cod, to which, supposing it an island, he gave the name New Holland. Passing Cape Charles, the navigator ran up a roadstead, and then ascended the river which bears his name, until the stream became too narrow for further progress. Returning to England, the *Half-Moon* was delayed for ten months, but then proceeded to Amsterdam to give her report. In consequence of the information received, the Dutch sent out agents who took possession of New Netherlands, which name the region bore till afterwards changed, upon its capture by the English, to New York. 1610.

In the year of Hudson's return from America, the English, unwilling to lose the services of the navigator, induced him to leave the *Half-Moon*, and to undertake a voyage for them. In this, crossing to the west, Hudson discovered the strait to the north-west of Baccalaos Island (Belle Isle). April 1610.

He determined to follow the opening further up the coast, laid down by Weymouth (1602), which Davis had also marked, and called "the furious overfall." Through this strait Hudson passed. Entering the bay which, like the strait, now bears his own name, he wintered in latitude 52° N. The motion of the tides caused him to hope that a passage to the westward would be found, but the mutiny of his crew led to his being cast adrift with his son and a few sick companions, and it is a sailor's story that the spirit of the departed navigator, like an icy spectre, still hovers around the Hudson Bay.

The perfidious crew were thrown into prison on their arrival in England, and though, by the direction of the Prince of Wales, three ships were sent out in the following year, in consequence of a hope that the navigator might still survive, the search proved a fruitless one. 1611.
1612.