

1522 Newfoundland, settled by different nations before any part of Canada, is said to have contained at this period about fifty horses.

1527 The scheme for discovering a passage to the East Indies by the northwest being resumed in England, a voyage was made, by the advice of Robert Thorne of Bristol, with two ships, furnished out by Henry VIII; but it proved unsuccessful, and even disastrous, for one of the ships was lost. Hakluyt says this Master Thorne was "a notable meniber and ornament of his country," and that he exhorted the King with "very waightie and substantiall reasons, to set furth a discoverie even to the North Pole."

1535 Cartier discovering now the river of Canada, which gradually obtained the name of St. Lawrence, sailed up this noble stream more than three hundred leagues to a great and swift fall, or rapid; formed alliances with the natives; took possession of the territory; built a fort; and wintered in the country, which he called *New France*. He at this time visited Hochelaga, which he called *Mount Royal*. (afterwards Montreal,) a large Indian settlement. This was the first attempt made by the French to form a settlement in America.

Charlevoix says the name of St. Lawrence was first given to the bay, next to the Gulf, and then to the river of Canada.

On this expedition of Cartier's, he carried off Donnacona, a chief of the natives, and Hakluyt says, "The poore King of the country with two or three of his chiefe companions coming aborde the French shippes, being required thither to a banquet, was traiterously carried away into France, where he lived four yeeres, and then dyed a Christian there."

1536 A voyage was made from England to Newfoundland by 120 persons, 30 of whom were gentlemen of education, and character, at the head of whom, according to Hakluyt, was "One Master Hore of London, a man of goodly stature and of great courage, and given to the studie of Cosmographie, &c." Cape Breton was discovered during this voyage, but the expedition was eventually so disastrous, through famine, that the survivors were constrained to support life by feeding on the bodies of their dead companions.

1540 Francois de la Roque, Lord of Roherval, a nobleman of Picardy, and the King of France's Lieutenant General and Viceroy in Canada, sent out Cartier with five ships to Canada, this year, intending to follow him with two other ships, fitted out at his own expence, for the purpose of colonizing some part of the banks of the St. Lawrence.

1542 The Lord Roherval, himself, arrived in Canada this year, and built a fort, and wintered about four leagues above the Island of Orleans (which was at first called the Isle of