

about half an ell in length; the skin when dressed twice as thick as that of a Bull; their flesh when young, as sweet & tender as Veal. So fat and unctuous, that with the bellies of five of them, there is made usually an Hogs Head of *Train-Oil*, as good as that of the *Whale*. 3. *BRION*, a small Island on the South of the *Ramea*, about two leagues in length, and as many in breadth; of a rich soyl, fat pasturage, well shaded with tall and lofty Trees; and Neighbour'd by a smaller Island called *Ile Blanche*, of the like fertility. 4. *BRITON*, (*Insula Britonum*) so named from *Jacques Breton* a French man, in the time of *Francis* the first, called also the Island of *St. Lawrence*; is situate on the South-East of the Isle of *Brion*: in form triangular, in compasse about 80 leagues; pleasant and fruitful, though for the most part swelled with hills. Desitute of Rivers, but interlaced with great Arms of the *Sea*, well stored with shell-fish; and in the midst thereof a great Lake full of little Islands: the Woods replenished with plenty of Deer, black Foxes, and a bird called *Penguin*. Inhabited by the Natives onely, though the *Portugals* did sometimes endeavour a Plantation in it; but finding the Aire too cold for them, they again deserted it. The chief Haven is by the *English* called *Newport*; by the *French* *Port aux Angles*, from the great resort of the *English* to it, in regard of their fishing. 5. *ISLE DE SABLE*, by the *French* so called from the sands which lie high about it; distant from the *Briton-Ile* about 30 leagues to the South; 15 leagues in compasse, but more long than broad, and of unsafe landing. The planting of it, in regard of the safety of the place, attempted twice by the *French*, and once by the *Portugals*; but without successe. 6. Others of lesse note, as *Menago*, and *Les Isles des Oiscans*, I passe over purposely; there being nothing or but little to be spoken of them.

So it appears by this account, that though the *French* have given the name of *Nova Francia*, to all these Countreys; yet they never had the honour of the first discovery, wherein the *English* and the *Portugals* had precedence of them: nor are possessed of any considerable part thereof, the *Scots* putting in for a large share; the *English* Masters of the best Ports, and all the Islands of the Countrey in the hands of the *Salvages*. Of these some great and powerfull Nations over-sway the rest. The chief whereof are the *Troquos* on the North-East of *Norumbegua*, neigbour'd by the *Ochataiguins*, the *Albionniquins*, and the *Nebicrinues*, the *Sonriquois*, and *Etechimins*, of *Acadie*, and new *Alexandria*; the *Montagnets*, and the *Atagouvantans*, on the banks of the *Canada*. All of them stout and hardy people, false of their words, treacherous in their practices, and mercilesse in their revenges. So well acquainted with the factions and divisions of *Europe*, that they know how to make use of one Nation against another; and by that means to keep themselves in their first estate, without being subject unto any. So that the footing which the *English*, *French*, or *Scots* have obtained amongst them, serve rather to secure themselves in the way of their Trading, than to entitle them unto any possession, or command in the Countrey; the *French* being shut up in a few weak Forts on the North of the *Canada*; the *Scots* pretending onely to a Bay, or two in the South of *Acadie*; and the *English* being onely *Tenants* at the will of the Natives, for such conveniency of fishing, as they have in the adjoining Islands.

