

the voyage have been disclosed in print only within the last sixty years. The mysterious "Maurice Toby, Gent.," cannot therefore have borrowed the latter item of information from Rawdon Brown's 'Calendars.' To this, I frankly confess, I have nothing to say just now, except that the possibility of accounting for the statement does not seem to be altogether beyond the reach of ultimate investigations.

As to the date of 24 June for the landfall, it is, in itself, highly improbable, considering that it does not leave time enough for what may be fairly assumed to have been done by Cabot before returning home, Mr. PROWSE and Mr. WEARE's objections to the contrary notwithstanding. They are unwilling to admit that after having been tossed on the waves during fifty-three days the small crew required a little rest, the diminutive craft some repairs, and the larder additional provisions (which could be obtained only by hunting and salting game on shore). My contraditors say that "fifty-three days out from Bristol to Newfoundland, and forty-two days home, would not be a record-breaking passage even for those days." Certainly not; but this curious reasoning implies that Cabot must have set sail homeward on the very day when he first sighted the American continent, which is hard to believe. Meanwhile, what becomes of the 300 leagues to and fro, amounting to 600, which Cabot coasted in the new land: "*Andato per la costa lige 300,*" as he related to Pasqualigo, and as corroborated by Soncino, who saw the description of the newly-found country marked in a chart and on a solid globe which Cabot had made: "*in una carta, et anche in una sphaera solida che lui ha fatto et*