

pressed the Doctor's dictionary by public proclamation, thus again supplying the English people with a precedent for future guidance in their relations with the monarch.

In the same year and in the very month of Hudson's sailing, Captain John Smith with Bartholomew Gosnold (who on a previous voyage named Cape Cod) and others were landing at Jamestown to commence the settlement of Virginia, amidst such severe privations that out of 105 colonists living on the 22nd June, 68 were dead by the time the year ran its course. Captain John Smith was a man of many adventures in many lands and was destined to have many more besides the one he had in Virginia when Pocahontas, the Indian Chief's daughter, saved him from the Indians' wrath by hugging him so closely that the arrows intended for him could only find a way to him through her shielding body. He was also the friend of Hudson, to whom he sent letters and maps, informing him that there was a sea leading into the western ocean by the north of Virginia.

In the spring of the same year a little colony of Frenchmen in Port Royal, Acadie, after a winter marked by the gastronomic pleasantries and rivalries of Champlain's Order of "Le Bon Temps," was busy building two little craft—the pioneers of Nova Scotia shipbuilding—on the shores of the basin whose beauties had won Poutrincourt's love, varying their toil by watching the Indian Chief Membertou and his fighting men gathering in their war canoes for an invasion of the country of the Almouchiquois Indians of Cape Cod. In that same year, Champlain, having, as geographer to the King of France, explored during three years over a thousand miles of the Atlantic coast line, arrived in France to be rewarded by the King with the title of Lieutenant-Governor of New France, with authority to establish a citadel of French power on the heights of the promontory of Quebec.

Sailing, as we have seen, on May-day, Hudson arrived on the 13th June, 1607, off Greenland, in lat.  $67^{\circ} 30'$ . He turned his vessel's bows northward and, because of the easterly trend of the coast, came again in sight of Greenland in lat.  $73^{\circ}$ , and named the headland he saw "Hold with Hope." The stormy passage and the ice and fog had not daunted him. He purposed to hold on his way with hope strong in his manly heart, and to-day on the map may be seen Cape Hold-with-Hope to remind us of Hudson's sight of the land which to him suggested hope of success in his perilous undertaking.

Still sailing northerly he skirted the ice barrier till he arrived at Spitzbergen, having vainly sought for a passage through it to the North Pole. After fifty days of "fogge, thick fogge and slabbie weather," with a few days of clear sunshine and with others of gales, gentle and furious, during which he explored the coast line of Spitzbergen and "sought passage by the north of Groneland (Greenland) to Davis Strait, and so for England," he lost hope and sailed for home, reaching Cherie Island on the 1st of August, and on the 15th September he was in the Thames once more. He was the first man to sail along that ice barrier between Spitzbergen and Greenland which, three centuries after, Abruzzi almost overcame, having penetrated six degrees farther north than Hudson was able to accomplish, and reaching as near the pole as the distance of Morrisburg from Toronto, on the Grand Trunk.

The objective point of his second voyage, in 1608, was Nova Zembla, from which group of islands he hoped to make a dash for the North Pole, or, failing in that, to reach China by sailing along the north shore of Russia till he found a passage leading to the North Pacific. But the ice barrier successfully resisted his efforts, and a second time he had to return to England without accomplishing anything of importance for his main purpose,