

the French Edition. | *London, Printed for Henry Bonwicke, at the Red Lion in St. Paul's Church-Yard.* 1699. | 8vo, Engraved Title, pp. (20), 240; Pt. II. pp. (24), 216. 2 Maps, 6 Plates. BA.

The second paging has the title "A Continuation of the New Discovery ..."

[HENNEPIN.] A | Discovery Of a Large, Rich, and Plentiful | Country | in the | North America; | Extending above 4000 Leagues. Wherein, | By a very short Passage, lately found | out, thro' the Mer-Barnejo into the South- | Sea; by which a considerable Trade might | be carry'd on, as well in the Northern as | the Southern Parts of America. | *London: W. Boreham.* [1720.] 8vo, pp. (2), 22.

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Evidently an abridgment.

HENNEPIN. Relacion | de un pais | que nuevamente se ha descu- | bierto | en la | America | Septentrional | de mas estendido que es | la Europa. | Y que saca à luz en Castellano, debajo de la protec- | cion de ... Don Sebastian Fernandez de Medrano. | *Brusselas: | Lamberto Marchant.* | M.DC.XCIX. | 12mo, pp. (8), 86. Map and 2 Plates.

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This Spanish version, which is of course an abridgment, concludes our long list of the various editions of the work of this famed traveller, who was "the undoubted discoverer and explorer of the Upper Mississippi, and the first to lay open to the world that mighty region." That he should have made some mistakes is not to be wondered at, and that when he first saw the Falls of Niagara he should have overstated the "wonderful downfall of above 600 feet," is not very surprising; but his mistakes have not entitled him to receive the castigations which have been heaped upon him. Bancroft, Vol. III., 202, remarks: "Had he loved truth, he would have gained a noble reputation, who now is remembered, not merely as a light-hearted and daring discoverer, but also as a boastful liar. The Journal of a voyage down the Mississippi in this book is a lie by the author." Charlevoix was the first to attack the author, not so much with reference to the truth of his statements as to his manners. He remarks that Hennepin "vents his chagrin not only on the Sieur de la Sale, but on France also, by which he deemed himself ill used, and he tries to save his credit by declaring himself a born subject of the Catholic King. But he should have remembered that it was at the expense of France that he travelled in America, and that it was in the name of the most Christian King that he and the Sieur Dacan took possession of the countries which they had discovered. He does not even hesitate to aver that it was with the consent of the Catholic King, his first sovereign, that he dedicated his book to William III., King of England, and that he solicited that monarch to effect the conquest of those vast tracts, send colonies there, and have the gospel preached to the heathen. This step, which scandalized the Catholics, and made even Protestants laugh, surprised to see a *religieux*, calling himself Missionary and Apostolic Prothonotary, exhort a Protestant Prince to found a church in the New World. All these works are written in a declamatory style, offensive by its inflation, and revolting by the liberties which the author takes, and by his indecent invectives. As to substance, Father Hennepin believed himself entitled to take a traveller's license; he is accordingly much decried in Canada, his fellow-travellers often protesting that he was anything but truthful in his accounts."—*New France*, Vol. I. On which we remark that it must be recollected that Charlevoix (whose remarks are ungrammatical) was a Jesuit, and that Hennepin belonged to an order who were opposed to them, that he should have solicited the assistance of