

dense, that they impeded the sailing of their ship. By the latter part of July following the Cabots had returned to Bristol and made report of their voyage. The precise place of their *terra prima visa* (land first seen) has never since been determined, but it is certain that it was in the region of Newfoundland, most probably at Cape Breton. And it is quite certain that upon that voyage they did not visit the coast of Labrador as some writers have asserted. Such a claim arises by commingling or reversing the places of landing of the two voyages made. King Henry was so well pleased with the reports of discovery that he gave John Cabot fifty dollars, wherewith he might *take a spree*, and in silken dress show himself to Londoners as *the* great navigator who had found, for King Henry, a shorter route to Asia than Columbus had for Spain.

A second and similar patent to the first was granted to the Cabots, and Sebastian Cabot set sail again to renew and extend the discoveries of the former voyage. He sailed in 1498, this time with five ships. As we have never heard a word again of John Cabot, nor know what became of him, it has been surmised that he died before the expedition sailed, but we cannot assert it as a fact. Sebastian Cabot certainly sailed with the fleet, and for aught we know, John also sailed. It seems strange to us that if the son knew what became of his father, he never alluded to it. Sebastian Cabot completed the second navigation, discovering land, first, on the coast of Labrador. After following the coasts northward to a high degree of latitude, and finding the weather very cold, and the coast still trending north, he turned about, following the coast southwardly, we know not precisely how far, but quite certainly not as far as Florida, as some have contended. On this voyage native inhabitants were seen on the coasts. Three were captured and taken to England. Bears and other animals were seen. Sebas-