

When the Spaniards (who first discovered this northern clime) sailed past Cape Rosiers at the entrance of the River St. Laurence, the mountains, now called the Mountains of Nôtre Dame, were covered with snow. Such a prospect, in the summer season, gave them a very unfavourable opinion of the country, and they were deterred from going up the river, supposing the land to be too barren to recompence their labours at present, or afford any future advantages; and the same impressions induced them to call it Capo di Nada, or Cape Nothing, by which name it is described in their charts, and from whence, by corruption of language, it has derived its present name of Canada.⁶

The River St. Laurence takes its rise from Lake Nipissin, north-east of Lake Superior, about the distance of 2000 miles from Quebec.⁷ The breadth of it is 90 miles at the entrance, and it is navigable near 500 miles from the sea.

The Isle of Orleans, which is but a small distance from the city, is a beautiful spot of ground, about 20 miles in length, and six in breadth. The fertility of the soil makes it a useful and valuable garden, insomuch that it supplies the capital with vegetables and grain in great abundance. The opposite village of Beauport also charms the eye, and very much heightens the scene, which is rich, romantic, and magnificent.

[3] The Fall of Montmorenci particularly attracted my

⁶ Long is here following the authority of Father Hennepin, who gives this origin of the name "Canada" in his *New Discovery* (London, 1698). The real origin of the word is disputed, some deriving it from an Iroquois term meaning "village;" others from Indian terms signifying "at the mouth of the river;" still others, from a term for "lakes," *i. e.*, a country full of lakes.—ED.

⁷ The author assumes that Lake Huron is the source of the St. Lawrence, and that Lake Nipissing, which empties into Georgian Bay through the French River, is the source of Lake Huron.—ED.