

ference to the map shews no lines of demarcation between these provinces. Speaking of New Orleans, Mr. Cowley says it "was at first intended for a large City, but has hitherto but mean houses, which are covered with the Bark of Trees." This description is scarcely borne out a little further on, where we are informed that "New Orleans is a very pretty Town, lately built by the French."

Reaching Canada, the greater portion of the matter is so interesting and suggestive, that it may be well to make an extensive quotation exactly as presented to us in our geography

"OF CANADA.

Q. From whence had *Canada* its Name?

"Ans. From the River Canada, now called St. *Lawrence*, which is large, and flows from West to East throughout that Country.

"Q. Who were the first Discoverers thereof?

"Ans. The *English*, in 1609; at which time Henry Hudson discovered that Bay which parts this Country from the unknown Lands in the North, on which Account it is to this Day called *Hudson's Bay* or *Streights*.

"Q. Are the *English* the only Possessors of it?

"Ans. No; the French also have some Settlements here, but the greatest Part is inhabited by the Native *Indians*.

"Q. Which are the Settlements of the *English* in this Country?

"Ans. They possess the whole Coast of *Maria del Nord*. The whole Length of the Country of *Carolina*, to the End Eastwards, is 1,200 *English* Miles.

"Q. How is this large Tract of Land divided?

"Ans. Into six Provinces, which, from West to East, lie in the Order hereinafter particularly described. . . . *Virginia, Maryland, New*

Sweden, New York, New England, and New Scotland.

"Q. Which are the most noted Places in *Virginia*?

"Ans. 1. *James Town*, the Capital. . . . 2. *Tragabizanda*, which is also a large City. 3. *St. Georgia*. 4. *Pomejoc*, which was the Capital of the Natives. . . ."

Omitting much that is merely common-place, we come to:—

"Q. From whence had *New Sweden* its name?

"Ans. When King *Charles I.* was beheaded in 1640, and Everything was in the utmost Confusion, the *Swedes* being inclined to fish in troubled Waters, and to catch some Part of America, they succeeded, and the Country they took Possession of they called *New Sweden*; but King *Charles II.* soon made them quit that Coast, and gave them to understand that the whole Coast was the Property of the *English*."

The assumption of King *Charles II.* was fairly matched by the cool impudence of the "Geographer" who penned the above, which is more than equalled when writing of *New York* on this wise, he says: "They (the Dutch) call'd the whole *New Holland*, and were Masters thereof for about 50 years, but they and the *Swedish* Settlement falling out, the *English* decided their Quarrel, and made them both quit the Country."

"Q. Which is the Sixth Colony of the *English* upon the Coast of *Canada*?

"Ans. *New Scotland*. . . .

The French discovered it about 200 Years ago, but did not mind it. However, when the *English* in 1663 set Footing therein, the French would not suffer it, and in 1662 (curious arrangement of dates), they brought it again under Subjection, called it by the name of *Arcadia* (*sic*), and possessed it till the Peace of *Utrecht*. . . .

"Q. Which is the French Part of *Canada*?