

la Magdelaine, above Montreal, on the other side of the River St. Lawrence.

Authors of respectability bear testimony that signs of Christianity did exist in America when discovered by modern Europeans. A small Indian nation has been found towards Gaspè in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on a river named Sainte Croix, which was called Crucientaux or Cross Bearers.

The date assigned for the discovery of Canada by Cabot is April the 5th, 1499. Cartier was the next distinguished individual who visited Canada. He was well received by "The Lord of Canada" who resided at Stadacona, which occupied a portion of the space on which Quebec stands, probably near the Old Ash Tree still living in the grounds at present belonging to the Ursuline Convent. This tree was growing long before the time of Cartier and Cabot, and must be at least five hundred years old.

Cartier moored his vessels in the river St. Charles. He was the first who explored the shores of Canada to any considerable extent, and was the very first modern European who became acquainted with the existence of and entered Ochelaga, the germ of the noble city of Montreal. He landed below the current St. Mary, and passed through large fields of Indian Corn on his way to the village—it was near the mountain, which was even then tilled all around, and remarkable for its fertility. He was particularly enchanted with the magnificent view presented to him from the summit of the mountain, and in honor of the King, his master, he gave it the name of Mont Royal, which with a change in its termin-