

the word Canada in other names of Iroquois settlements; for instance, Kana-waga, or Kaugh-na-waugha, means the Village of the Rapids. In the Genesee country we find Canadaigua, which is a corruption of the Mohawk term, Kâ-na-dâ-gua. It is also strong, in fact positive evidence in favour of this theory, that in Brant's translation of the Gospel of St. Matthew also, the word is used for a village.

Quebec has formed a still more fruitful topic of speculation among those learned in Indian lore. Some will have it that it is derived from an exclamation of a Norman sailor on Cartier's ship, Quebec! What a Cape, in allusion to Cape Diamond; but this derivation is purely imaginative. We find the word used in Champlain's description of the foundation of the old capital: "Finding a very narrow place in the river, *which the natives call Quebec*, I ordered buildings to be erected, and the ground tilled for a garden, etc." Some again have derived the name from Caudebec, on the river Seine. Hawkins, in his interesting work on the ancient town, is inclined to believe that the word is of Norman origin, and alludes to what he considers a very curious fact, that it is found on an old seal of Walter de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, a nobleman of historic fame during the reigns of Henry V. and Henry VI. The inscription is partly effaced, but the antiquarian has supplied the hiatus, and reads it thus: "Sigillum Willelmi de la Pole, Comitis, Suffolchiæ, Domini de Hambury et de Quebec." Quebec was, in the opinion of Hawkins, a domain or barony, which Suffolk held, either in his own right or as Governor of the King in Normandy; but the Abbé Ferland has effectually disposed of this theory by showing that the seignory of the De la Poles was really Brequebec in Normandy. In Jeffrey's work on American Geography, published in London in 1759, we find this statement:—"The Abenakis,* a savage nation whose

language is a dialect of the Algonquin, call it Quelebec—that is to say, concealed or hidden, because as you come from the little river Chaudiere, the common passage of the savages from Nova Scotia, on their way to this city, the Point of Levi which juts out beyond the Isle of Orleans entirely hides the South channel of the St. Lawrence, as the Isle of Orleans does that of the North, and you can only see the port, which, viewed from the Point, appears like a large basin." But the generally received, and clearly the correct, origin of the word must be found in the Algonquin tongue. Quebeio or Quelebec means, in that language, a strait, or contraction of the river. Champlain himself tells us—"We came to anchor at Quebec, which is a strait of the said river of Canada." The MicMacs have always called a strait, Kebbeck.

From the days that the adventurous sailor of St. Malo first stood on the mountain that overlooks so splendid a panorama of land and water, the commercial capital of the Dominion has retained the name which he then gave it in the enthusiasm of his loyalty. The foundation of the present city, on the site of the ancient Huron-Iroquois village of Hochelaga, must be considered to have originated, like many other settlements in America, from a spirit of religious fervour. The island had been originally granted to M. de Lauzon, who was a President of the Company of 100 Associates, which had been formed under the auspices of Cardinal Richelieu, for the purpose of colonizing Canada. But in the middle of the seventeenth century a devout young priest, Olier by name, whilst praying in the old church of St. Germain des Près in Paris, received, as he believed, a heavenly command to undertake a mission to the

who dwelt on the River Kennebeck. Abenaki (Abanki) means Terre du Levant, Land of the East—a term applied to this people by the Algonquins. There are only three Abenaki words on the Canadian map:—Coaticook, river of the pine land; Memphremagog, great stretch of water; Megantik, place for fish.

* The Abenakis were descendants of the Canibas,