

daconé, built upon the site of the lower town of Quebec. Many visits and presents were interchanged between the strangers and the natives, and at the request of the Chief, Cartier discharged 12 pieces of artillery, now first heard by the amazed Indians.

III.—The name Canada was understood and used by Cartier as applying simply to the country adjacent to Stadaconé, under the authority of Donnacona. But it is very probable that his use of the Indian term arose from a misapprehension of the savages' meaning. The Indians signified by this word any town, or village, or collection of huts, whereas Cartier supposed it to be said of the district. It is uncertain at what time "Canada" began to be used in its present extended sense.

IV.—Notwithstanding the endeavours of the Indians to prevent Cartier from penetrating farther into the country, he set forth (September 19) in two boats and a pinnace, bound for Hochelaga, a settlement higher up than the river. This place he reached after some danger and difficulty, (October 2,) and was hospitably entertained, according to custom, by the inhabitants. Hochelaga was a rudely-fortified Indian town, consisting of about fifty houses, sheltered by a beautiful mountain, which so delighted Cartier that he called it "Mont Royal," a name yet preserved in the corrupt form Montreal, assigned to the city at its base. After gaining some information respecting the country, he returned to his station at Sainte Croix, (October 11,) where he determined to winter. Unprepared to withstand the severity of the climate, and unprovided with proper food, scurvy broke out among his men, and cut off 26 of their number before its ravages could be stopped. On May 3, Cartier erected a cross, 35 feet high, with a shield bearing the arms of France, and the words:—"Franciscus primus, Dei gratia Francorum rex, reg-