

islands covered with fir-trees. On the main land are oaks, elms, and birches. It joins the coast of La Cadie at the latitude of $44^{\circ} 5'$, and at $16^{\circ} 15'$ of the deflection of the magnetic needle, distant east-north-east eighty-five leagues from Cape Breton, of which we shall speak hereafter.

On the 12th of May, we entered another port,²³ five leagues from Cap de la Hève, where we captured a vessel engaged in the fur-trade in violation of the king's prohibition. The master's

CHAMPLAIN'S EXPLANATION OF THE ACCOMPANYING MAP.

PORT DE LA HÈVE.

The figures indicate fathoms of water.

A. The place where vessels anchor. B. A small river dry at low tide. C. Places where the savages have their cabins.¹ D. Shoal at the entrance of the harbor.² E. A small island covered with wood.³ F. Cape de la Hève.⁴ G. Bay where there are many islands covered with wood. H. A river extending six or seven leagues inland with but little water. I. A pond near the sea.

NOTES. 1. The letter C is wanting, but the location of the cabins is obvious. 2. The letter D is also wanting, but the figures sufficiently indicate the depth of the water. 3. The letter E appears twice by mistake. 4. The letter F is likewise wanting. It has been supposed to be represented by one of the E's on the small island, but Cap de la Hève, to which it refers, was not on this island, but on the main land. The F should have been, we think, on the west of the harbor, where the elevation is indicated on the map. *Vide* note 22.

commanding, rocky bluff, known as *Cap de la Hève*. The place which they first fought, similar at least in some respects, they evidently named after this bold and striking headland, which may, perhaps, have been the last object which they saw on leaving the shores of France. The word *Hève* seems to have had a local meaning, as may be inferred from the following excerpt: "A name, in Lower Normandy, for cliffs hollowed out below, and where fishermen search for crabs." — *Littre*. The harbor delineated on

Champlain's local map is now called Palmerston Bay, and is at the mouth of Petit River. The latitude of this harbor is about $44^{\circ} 15'$. De Laet's description is fuller than that of Champlain or Lescarbot. — *Vide Novus Orbis*, 1633, p. 51.

²³ Liverpool, which for a long time bore the name of Port Rossignol; the lake at the head of the river, about ten miles long and two or three wide, the largest in Nova Scotia, still bears that appellation. The latitude is $44^{\circ} 2' 30''$.