

1535. noitred the mouth of this river, and after running along the shore for fifteen leagues, anchored near an isle, which he called Isle aux Coudres, because he found a number of hazels there.¹ This shows the error of those who have imagined that this island was formed by the great earthquake, of which I shall treat in its proper place, and which indeed augmented it considerably.

Isle Orleans.

Cartier seeing himself thus far advanced in an unknown country, hastened to seek a port where his vessels might winter in safety. Eight leagues above Isle aux Coudres he found another much larger and handsomer island, all covered with trees and vines. He called it Bacchus Island,² but the name has been changed to Isle d'Orleans. The author of the relation of this voyage, printed under the name of Cartier, pretends that only here the country begins to be called Canada. But he is surely mistaken; for it is certain that from the earliest times the Indians gave this name to the whole country along the river on both sides, from its mouth to the Saguenay.³

Sainte Croix, or Jacques Cartier River.

From Bacchus Island, Cartier proceeded to a little river which is ten leagues off, and comes from the north; he called it Rivière de Ste. Croix, because he entered it on the 14th of September (Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross);⁴ but it is now commonly called Rivière de Jacques Cartier.⁵ The day after his arrival, he received

his entering the Saguenay, but the three manuscripts all state the fact. See D'Avezac's edition, p. 54.

¹ Brief Recit, p. 12 verso.

² The Brief Recit does not give any name to the island at this time (see p. 12 verso), but later mentions his giving the name (p. 14 verso). In the manuscript, some pages after (see D'Avezac, p. 63 verso), the name Isle d'Orleans, still in use, is given.

³ For a defence of Cartier's position, see Ferland, Cours d'Histoire, p. 24. As to the authorship of the Brief

Recit, see Faillon, Histoire de la Colonie Française, i. p. 523.

⁴ Brief Recit, p. 14.

⁵ Charlevoix was evidently misled. Mr. Ferland shows how completely Cartier's description answers to the St. Charles at Quebec. (Cours d'Histoire, p. 26.) Champlain (Voyages, 1613, p. 185) declares the St. Charles to be the Ste. Croix, and not a river then called Ste. Croix, further west. He found a chimney, ditches, squared timber, cannon-balls, &c. Lescarbot (p. 616-7 and p. 226) states the same,