

Canada. him Mont Royal, now called Montreal. This name has extended to the whole island. No other river is known which so long retains so great a width, or is so far navigable for the largest vessels. Ships of sixty guns can ascend to Quebec, one hundred and twenty leagues from the sea, and large barks can go sixty leagues further, to the island of Montreal.

1536-1537.

Chili. Diego de Almagro, one of the conquerors of Peru, discovers Chili.

New Granada. Sebastian Belalcazar, a Spaniard, discovers the province of Popayan, which forms part of New Granada, commonly called Nuevo Reyno. He at the same time discovered the source of the great river Magdalena, the whole course of which was explored some time after by Don Fernando de Lugo, admiral of the Canaries. This discovery, and that made by the same admiral of the rest of New Granada, were not completed till the year following, 1537. Nicholas Ferderman, or Vredeman, a German, entered it the previous year, through Coriana, a canton of the province of Venezuela.

Paraguay. John de Ayola, a Spaniard, continues the exploration of the Paraguay, and the provinces lying on that river.

1538.

Cibola. Father Mark de Niza, a Spanish (Italian) Franciscan, starting this year from St. Michael's of Culucan, in New Galicia, discovered the kingdom of Cibola. No great account was made of the memoirs of this religious, but they led to new discoveries.

Florida. On the 12th of May, in this same year, Ferdinand de Soto sailed from Havana to complete the discovery, and effect the conquest of Florida. He acquitted himself well of the first of these two projects, but after three years' wandering, died without conquering an inch of territory.

California. The same year Hernan Cortez, setting out for Spain, dispatched Francis de Tello to complete the discovery of California, almost all the western shore of which that Spanish captain coasted. He then made several other discoveries in those parts.