

Terra de
Quiros.

It is easy to see that these lands are south of the eastern point of New Guinea, and form the eastern shore of the land of Carpentaria.

1607.

Virginia.

John Smith, an Englishman, explores Chesapeake Bay, and the river Powhatan, which empties into it. On this river he built a fort, which has become a city, named Jamestown, now the capital of Virginia. He also gave the river the name of James, in honor of James I., king of Great Britain, but its former name is more in use.

The Dutch
settle in the
Indies.

This same year the Dutch expelled the Portuguese from Amboyna, one of the great Moluccas, and made their first settlement in the East Indies.

1608.

Quebec.

On the third of July, in this year, Samuel de Champlain founded the city of Quebec, capital of New France, on the northern shore of the river St. Lawrence, 120 leagues from the sea, between a little river which bears the name of St. Charles, and a large cape called Cape Diamond, because a quantity of diamonds, like those of Alençon were then found there. The Indians gave this place the name Quebeio, or Quelibec, which in Algonquin and Abenaki means *a narrowing in*, because the river there narrows in till it is only a mile wide; whereas just below Isle Orleans—that is to say, ten leagues further down—it still maintains a breadth of four or five leagues.

1609.

New York.

Henry Hudson, an Englishman, after running along the coasts of Virginia and New England, found Cape Cod to be twenty leagues further west than he supposed. He then discovered, at 40° N., a large bay, in which emptied a great river, which he called Manhatte, from the name of the Indians whom he found there. This captain was in the service of the Dutch, who were for some time in possession of that country, which they styled New Netherland. The city of Manhattan and Fort Orange were built by them on the same river. This country now bears the name of New York, and belongs to the English, who gave the same name also to the city of Manhattan.