

We read in some memoirs, that in 1609 a vessel clearing from Acapulco, a Mexican port on the Pacific, was surprised by a violent storm, in which it lost its route ; that after two months it found itself at Dublin, in Ireland, whence it proceeded to Lisbon, but that the king of Spain ordered all the journals of the pilots to be burned, so as to deprive all foreigners of a knowledge of the route followed by this ship, which is supposed to have gone by the northern route, above Canada.

Supposed northern route.

In fine, this same year, Henry Hudson and William Baffins, Englishmen, penetrated very far to the northwest above Canada, where the next year they discovered, as the English pretend, the countries which still bear their names ; but they certainly made no settlement there ; and Nelson, Hudson's pilot, certainly did not then take possession of what the English call Port Nelson, on the western shore of Hudson's Bay.

Hudson's Bay and Straits.

1611.

Samuel de Champlain penetrates into the country of the Iroquois, and discovers a great lake, which still bears his name.

Iroquois.
Lake
Champlain.

Don Juan de Oñate, a Spaniard, discovers the Rio del Norte, called by some the Rio Colorado, and the lake of the Conibas, above New Mexico.

Rio del Norte.

At the same time, Thomas Button, an Englishman, discovered, north of Canada, a great country, which he called New Wales. He next explored all the bay which bears his name ; then Diggs' Land ; and, finally, another very vast country, which he called Cary's Swan's Nest.

Button's Bay.

1612.

James Hall, an Englishman, discovers Cockin's Straits at 65° N., above Canada.

Cockin's Straits.

1613.

Some Englishmen discovered an island to the north of Greenland, which they called Hope Island. Some suppose it to be identical with that discovered by Willoughby in 1553 ; but this does not seem to be so.

Hope Island.

1615.

Samuel de Champlain enters the country of the Hurons in Canada, and spends the winter exploring it.

Hurons.