

Dictionnaire de la Langue Huronne, nouvelle édition, publiée par M. Edwin Tross, 4 vols., 8vo, half red morocco, top edges gilt, beautiful spotless copy, \$23. Paris, 1866.

"The travels and missionary labors of the Recollets among the Indians of Canada for nine years before the arrival of Father Sagard form the subject of Book I. The narrative of his grand voyage to the country of the Hurons, which appeared three years before, is extended by additional particulars from chapter XXII. in the edition of 1632. to XLVI. in Book II. of the Grand Voyage with new matter, increasing it from 35 to 135 pages. Book IV. contains the history of the Recollet missions to the end of 1629. The dictionary of the Huron language, which formed a part of Sagard's first book, is exactly reproduced in the Histoire, together with four pages of what he styles an Indian Hymn to the Devil, with the musical notes of the drone or howl in which it was chanted. Mr. Tross has added to his edition a brief sketch, by Mr. Chevalier, of the Recollet Missions, and a criticism upon the works of Father Sagard, in which he arraigns Charlevoix with great severity for his harsh judgment of them."—*Field*,

- k) **Relations des Jesuites.**—Contenant ce qui s'est Passé de plus remarquable dans les Missions des Pères de la Compagnie de Jésus dans la Nouvelle France, 3 thick vols., imperial 8vo, sewed, a fine copy, \$18.50. Quebec, 1858.

This reprint of the Jesuit Relations, of which but a small edition was printed, has now naturally become scarce and will shortly become wholly unprocurable.

The "Jesuit Relations," as they are called, are among the most important of all the publications extant relating to the discovery and settlement of New France. The earliest missionaries, to whom we are indebted for these valuable "Relations," arrived in Canada in 1625, and at once made themselves acquainted with the Indian languages. They pushed on to what was then the Far West, and established their missions among the Hurons and other tribes, extending to Lake Superior and the Upper Mississippi. Before seven years had elapsed, from the time of their arrival at Quebec, they had explored this vast and hitherto unknown region, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Lake Superior, and had planted the cross among its aboriginal tribes. It is fortunate for the world that these Jesuit Missionaries were men of learning and observation, as they have left us not only narratives of their travels and operations, but have given us particular accounts of the countries where they dwelt, of their productions, and of the Indian tribes which then swarmed throughout them. Every year they transmitted to the "Pere Provincial" of the company of Jesuits, their head, at Quebec, their journals or relations, which were sent to France and at once published. These interesting narratives did much towards keeping up an interest in the mission, in obtaining supplies for their support, and in inducing others zealous in the cause of conversion of the Indians to devote themselves to the missionary enterprise. These *Relations* extend from the year 1632 to 1679. Of their merit, Charlevoix pronounces the following opinion: "As those Fathers were scattered among the nations with which the French were in relation, and as their missions obliged them to enter into the affairs of the colony, their memoirs may be said to embrace an elaborate history thereof. There is no other source to which we can apply for instruction as to the progress of Religion, or for a knowledge of these people, all of