

man's pages, from which we should make extracts if space permitted. If Frontenac failed in raising New France into the position of a controlling power in North America, it was because no man could succeed under the condition imposed. The Bourbon policy in France, carried into America, doomed French colonisation to failure. Frontenac died at his post in his seventy eighth year, in full possession of his faculties. A glowing eulogy was pronounced by Father Goyer, a Recollet, which, however, was severely commented on by one of his enemies. "In spite of Father Goyer," says Mr. Parkman, "greatness must be denied him ; but a more remarkable figure in its bold and salient individuality and sharply marked light and shadow is nowhere seen in American history."

It is possible that some exceptions may be taken and protest may be made against some portions of Mr. Parkman's book, but protest deserves no consideration, unless supported by evidence. The author does his work, in a true historic spirit, not feeling in any way responsible for the facts, but only for honesty in presenting them. Mr. Parkman writes in the interest of no sect or party, but for those who seek to know the actual truth of history.

The third chapter of this volume is especially interesting, with reference to the arrest of Perrot and the extinction of the "*Coureurs de bois*," or bush rangers. On the imprisonment of Perrot, "Frontenac made choice of one La Nouguère, a retired officer, whom he knew that he could trust, and sent him to Montreal, to command in place of its captive Governor."

Our interest in this portion of the book, is enhanced by the fact, that the commission to La Nouguère, signed by Frontenac, with seal attached, (in the possession of Mr. Gerald E. Hart, of this City,) not only confirms this part of the work, but shows conclusively the state of feeling which existed between Frontenac and the St. Sulpitians, inferring