

It is impossible, in the limited space allowed us, to give more than a very summary account of the scope of this important work, and to mention some few of the matters as to which we think it relates facts not generally known, or gives them with fuller details, or places them in a new light. It continues the account of the disruptions in the council and the occurrences which led to the recall of De Frontenac, and the changes following it until his re-appointment as governor, and then deals with those stormy times and events in Canada and the neighbouring colonies during his second administration, the effect of which still is, and will be long deeply felt. The ancient feud between the mother-countries was continued with increased intensity and bitterness between New France and New England and the other English settlements, and to the suffering and horrors attendant on war in the older countries were added the atrocities of barbarism and savagery; for both sides employed the Indian, and war was conducted after the Indian fashion—cruel, pitiless and unsparing—by attacks generally in the dead of night, when neither women nor children were spared, and when prisoners were given up by Christian leaders, at the demand of their savage allies, to Indian revenge and torture. Plans were laid by each side for the destruction of the other; by the English for the conquest of Canada, and by the French for that of New York, with intentions as to a mode of dealing with the conquered less lenient than that adopted towards Canadians when they became British subjects. Both plans came to naught.

A separate chapter is devoted to the history of Acadia during the period to which the volume relates, and the war carried on between it and New England, in which the Indian tribes of the Abenakis and Canabas were employed on the French side, and many attacks made on New England villages, including Cocheco and Pemaquid, in which the spirit of Indian warfare was fully developed, and murder, arson and pillage reigned supreme, as they did in the massacres at Schenectady and Lachine, by the Iroquois as allies of the English. Mr. Kingsford has partly supplied a want we noticed in our account of his first volume, by a long note about the Iroquois, or Five Nations, and the several tribes which comprised the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas, and the tracts of country occupied by them. These tribes generally took part with the English. We think the note should have included the Algonquins, Abenakis, and others who sided with the French.

The account given of the abortive attempt at the conquest of Quebec by Phips in 1690, is very interesting, and the scene between his party and De Frontenac, who was given, by the New England Major, one hour to consider the surrender of the Fort and its stores, is very picturesque, and by no means to the credit of the New Englanders. Phips was a brave man and an excellent sailor, and found his way safely up the St. Lawrence and out of it, but he had no skill as a soldier or a diplomatist, and his discomfiture and retreat show the impolicy of New York in sending him. There is also a graphic and detailed narrative of the unfortunate attempt to attack Quebec by the English fleet under Admiral Hovenden Walker in 1711, when by strange want of seamanship and precaution,