

countable success of a handful of French soldiers against the army of Braddock. No doubt can now exist as to the fact, when we consider the documents submitted by Mr. Tassé. The attack would never have been ordered had not Langlade stated firmly that he was certain of success, and that whether assisted by the troops or not he would make the attempt.

Otier such extraordinary incidents in the life of Langlade, will leave little doubt of his ability to "arrange for and achieve the defeat of Braddock," as explained by Aubury, a generally well informed English officer. His conduct at the battle of Montmerancy was similar to that followed by him at Monongahéla, but owing to the resistance shewn to his designs by the French Commandant they were not attended with a like success. On the plains of Abraham we again find him taking a conspicuous part in both engagements. His long and meritorious career, the services rendered by him to the Kings of France and England, the control which he always exercised over the Indian tribes are more than sufficient to render his name distinguished in the history of those events so closely connected with the destiny of Canada.

Mr. Tassé intends translating his work into English. I may in that case predict for him certain success, for every page is replete with new facts and experiences that cannot but attract the attention of historians and the reading public.

BENJAMIN SULTE.

— *Quebec Past and Present* ; by J. M. LeMoine—500 pp. Coté & Co., Publishers, Quebec, 1876. In an elegantly bound volume, illustrated with views and plates, we have now the results of the patient researches of a well known writer, on the origin, progress, and history of the old Capital of Canada,—Quebec, the mother of her cities. We have had time merely to glance through the fresh and delightful nosegay whose appearance has elicited on all sides such unbounded praise. To the admirers of Parkman's