

by Mr. A. McFarland Davis and Mr. Wm. F. Poole, respectively.* "The History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac," by Dr. Francis Parkman, gives a vivid picture of the dangers that England had to face in establishing her authority at the western outposts of her newly won domain. Col. Henry Bouquet's "Relation Historique contre les Indiens de l'Ohio en 1764" may be read in the same connection. The campaign of 1763-64 is also recorded in Thomas Mante's "History of the late War in North America." General Murray's military rule ended with the publication of his new commission in August, 1764. For the remainder of his term—his less than two years of civil administration, and the rule of his successor, Sir Guy Carleton (afterwards Lord Dorchester)—till the passage of the Quebec Act, certain documents reproduced or indicated in the Archives Reports should be carefully read.

How the welcome change was brought about which makes so many manuscripts of the utmost interest and value accessible to the inquirer, Mr. William Kingsford has related in his instructive essay, "Canadian Archæology." The bureau was organized as a branch of the Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics, in the year 1871, and in 1872 the collection was begun and the first Report issued. Though it consisted of less than four pages of appendix, it was brimful of important information and opportune suggestion, and gave the keynote to the character of a series of rare worth, both as to fulness and accuracy. The archivist, Mr. Douglas Brymner, had visited the capitals of all the provinces, in order to examine the records preserved and the methods of keeping them. The second

* The first seven chapters of Volume IV. are mainly devoted to French discoveries and colonization. A general bibliography of Canadian history is appended to Dr. G. Stewart's treatise on "Frontenac and his Times." Chapters i. and iii. of the third, and chapters i., vii. and viii. of the fifth volume, may also be profitably consulted.