

ade at the Cedars garrisoned by three hundred and ninety Americans under the command of Colonel Bedell. The latter surrendered on the 19th, after sustaining only a few hours fire of musketry. And the following day, the 20th, one hundred men advancing to his assistance were attacked by the Indians and a few Canadians. A smart action ensued which lasted for ten minutes, when the Americans laid down their arms and were marched prisoners to the fort, where they were with difficulty saved from massacre.

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#### R E V I E W S.

**M**ONONGAHELA.—I have been favored with the advanced sheets of a work by Joseph Tassé, of Ottawa, on the French Canadians who took an active part in establishing ports in the west—Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan—now becoming centres of trade, that have been attributed to Americans a founders, or to unknown settlers.

Amongst the new and interesting facts brought to light by Mr. Tassé, I have been struck by the entire silence of history regarding some of the daring exploits of those pioneers, for instance Langlade, a man whose name is hardly ever mentioned, and that only inadvertently, by historians, yet he is notwithstanding, one of the heroes of the American heroic age in which he lived.

An event of considerable historical importance is now proved to be intimately connected with the name of Charles de Langlade ; by this I mean the battle of Monongahéla, in which, as is proved from new documents quoted by Mr. Tassé, he acted a part second to none, not even to that of Beaujeu himself, the French Commandant. Langlade, who was at that time at the head of all the Indian tribes in the west, faithful to the King of France, and his presence at Monongahéla until now has remained unexplained, but to the fact of his having been there with his warriors, is due the unac-