

upon without exciting an exuberant growth of fancy, as something necessary to fill a void, and explain the phenomena of self-sacrifice and devotion.

Mr. Lemoine has recently republished, in one volume, dedicated to Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin, twenty-four of his sketches, bearing the title at the head of this article: (1.) "Iberville," (Lemoine d'Iberville) born in Montreal, 1642, who became a great commander, marching, in 1685, with a party of eighty-two from Montreal to Hudson's Bay, where he captured all the English forts and ships in that quarter. In 1699 he took possession, for France, of the mouths of the Mississippi, where his name still marks a river. (2.) Is the story of "Dollard Des Ormeaux," who in 1669, with a small band of devoted young men, threw himself into an advanced post to arrest the march of approaching savages, and battled till all fell a sacrifice. (3.) Of "De Breboeuf and Lalement," Missionaries to the Hurons of Lake Simcoe, and suffering death in its most terrible form rather than desert those they had labored to save, when the Iroquois, in exterminating bands, came upon them. (4.) The old legend of the "Bell of St. Regis," which is shown to be merely a pleasant fiction. (5.) "The Baron of Longueuil." Charles Le Moyne, created Baron by Louis XIV, in 1700, progenitor of the present Baron de Longueuil, and the family that for more than two centuries has stood amongst the foremost of the land, and retains possession of the Seigneurie of Longueuil, where their gallant forefather had a baronial stronghold, supported by towers, enclosing a church and many buildings, "bearing all the insignia of nobility." (6.) "The Heroine of Verchères"—Mlle. de Verchères. This Canadian maid of Zarragossa, in 1690, then only twelve years old, musket in hand, which she knew how to use, encouraged the few inmates of her father's fort, successfully, to repel an attack of Indians. (7.) "Major Robert Stobo," whose first appearance as the flashy Captain of Virginia troops, raised by Governor Dinwiddie, and delivered as a hostage to the French after the affair of the "great meadows." Acting the part of spy, condemned to death, making his es-

cape, he became a Major under Gen. Wolfe —altogether a life of strange vicissitudes.

(8.) "Cadieux the old Voyageur." One of a race everywhere seen fifty years ago, but now nearly extinct, who, employed by the fur-traders, led most of their lives among savages, outside the limits of civilization, by whom he was hunted down in the end, which is commemorated by a poetical "lament." (9.) "A select tea-party at the General Hospital Convent, in 1759," where the gallant Captain Knox could not swallow the beverage "as black as ink," for, only used in the hospital as a medicine, it had been boiled down. (10.) "The loss of the 'Auguste.'" This is a narrative of the loss of the ship in which Saint-Luc le Corne embarked at Quebec, on the 15th of October, 1761, with over one hundred of the principal French inhabitants, who left the British rule to return to their old allegiance in France. Stranded on the coast of Cape Breton, on the 15th November, all but six sailors and Saint-Luc, perished. (11) "*Le chien d'or*." A discussion upon the well-known dog and legend, over the door of the old post office, Quebec. (12) "Feudal Customs and Rights," an essay on Royal Charters, with the usages and laws attendant. (13). "*Le droit de Gremouillage*," an essay on various ridiculous services connected with feudal tenures. (14). "A representative Man." Luc de chap de la Corne Saint-Luc, a commander of French and Indians in the capture of Fort Clinton, in 1747—at the French victory at Ticonderogo, in 1758—at the English victory on the Plains of Abraham, in 1759, and at the French victory of St. Foy, 1760. Shipwrecked in 1762, he became a faithful subject of His British Majesty, rendering signal services against the Americans in their war of Independence, (known to old Canadians by the less imposing title of *La révolte des Bostonais*.*) He was a Legislative Councillor in 1774, battling for the political rights of his countrymen. (15). "U. E.

* Note.—Sitting on a bench at the St. Hilaire Station, waiting for a train, a hale man, ninety-five years old, taking a seat beside me, related many incidents of that locality, where he was born, and had continued to reside. One event, he said, had occurred *avant la révolte des Bostonais*, a phrase I had never heard before, though of old the Americans were always called "Bostonais."