

nection the labours of Margry, only fairly begun, when that fine volume was written, must not be forgotten. The succinct sketch of Father Belmont's "*Histoire du Canada*" carries the story down, with a running pen, to the year 1700. With the aid of Charlevoix, who may still be profitably read, we can have a fairly full survey of events for a quarter of a century more. The period from the death of Gov. de Vau-*dréuil* to the commencement of the closing struggle, is illustrated by several valuable memoirs on the state of Canada, published by the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, and by Mr. G. E. Hart's "*Fall of New France*," the first fruits of the Society for Historical Studies. I must not forget to mention the "*Collection de Manuscrits*," (in four crown quarto volumes) issued by the Quebec Government, and the series of "*Jugements et Deliberations du Conseil Souverain et Conseil Supérieur*," of which four bulky volumes, bringing the record down to 1705, have already appeared. The earlier "*Edits et Ordonnances*," in three volumes, the "*Histoire du Droit Canadien*" by Messrs. *Doutre et Lareau*, and Mr. *Lareau's* more recent work on the same subject, of which the second volume has just appeared, are also important in the same connection. The first volume of Mr. *Lareau's* work is devoted to the legal history of the Old Régime.

PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL HISTORIES.

Several of our best writers have confined their researches to their own provinces; some of them to their own counties or towns. Judge T. C. Haliburton wrote an "*Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia*," in two volumes, which was published at Halifax in the year 1829. It is a work of merit, but the purely historical portion is meagre, and it closes with the year 1763. The rest of the first volume consists of a series of chronological tables, which brings the record of events down to the year 1828. The