

Pennsylvania or Virginia, where he had lived, or Pittsburg, which he founded, though notwithstanding this neglect his name will be emblazoned in its own nobility in the page of history as that of one whose genius and patriotism secured for the British race the Valley of the Ohio, the southern shore of Lake Erie, and the territory extending to the Mississippi." This is wrong, no doubt; but how much greater is the wrong done by Canada to the memory of the man to whom she owes her existence, for there is still no monument to the memory of Champlain, though a county, a lovely lake, "once ours, now lost," and a not very lovely street in Quebec, bear his name. This should not be; and although we understand that a patriot member of our profession, Mr. Lighthall, of Montreal, and some others zealous for Canada's honor, propose to put up tablets with suitable inscriptions at places in that city where events of an historical character have occurred, and one of which will record Champlain's selection and approval of the site on which Montreal was subsequently founded by M. de Maisonneuve, this will discharge a very small portion of Canada's debt of gratitude. Wolfe and Montcalm share one monument at Quebec, with a brief but admirable inscription recording their equal valor and fame and the gratitude of posterity. Why should not Montreal have a like memorial of Champlain, which might be read and understood by our own citizens and by strangers of every nation? It is some time since we left school, and law Latin is not generally of the purely classical type, yet in moving the resolution we must suggest a form suitable for adoption or for amendment by our younger and more scholarly brethren, fresher from the teachings of our excellent universities:

SAMUEL CHAMPLAIN
VIR BONUS FORTIS CHRISTIANUS
GENTIS CANADENSIS CONDITOR VERUS
GENERISQUE HUMANI
DECUS INSIGNE.

We have, in our former notices, stated our appreciation of Dr. Kingsford's qualifications for the great work he has performed so well; his extensive knowledge, indefatigable industry, and deep patriotic interest in his subject; and his honorable impartiality and fairness in the statement of facts, and in the inferences he draws from them; and we hold the same opinion still, and believe that he has faithfully performed his duty as an historian, without fear, favor, or affection, so far as human frailty permits. He is English, and takes an English view on points which admit of honest difference of opinion; but we again repeat the conviction expressed in our notice of his first volume, that "No French-Canadian can be dissatisfied with the account the book gives of his ancestors, that no English Canadian can refuse to acknowledge the merits of his French precursors, and that no student of Canadian history can afford to be without it."

Before we received our copy of the fourth volume, we saw with great pleasure that Dr. G. M. Grant, Principal of Queen's University, Kingston, had written for *The Week* of the 28th November last an elaborate and excellent critique on the work now before us, in which he fully confirms the opinions we have expressed respecting it, and from which we quote the following passage: "It is satisfac-