

facts disfigured, and entire episodes are pure fiction ; such as, for instance, the voyage up Long River, which is as fabulous as the island of Barataria, of which Sancho Panza was governor. Nevertheless, in France and elsewhere, most people have regarded these memoirs as the fruit of the travels of a gentleman who wrote badly, although quite lightly, and who had no religion, but who described pretty sincerely what he had seen. The consequence is, that the compilers of historical and geographical dictionaries have almost always followed and cited them in preference to more faithful memoirs, which they did not take pains to consult. The work was treated with more justice in Canada, where the author passes generally as a romancer.

LA HONTAN.

In this edition is omitted the voyage to Portugal and Denmark, in which the Baron de la Hontan shows himself as bad a Frenchman as he is a Christian. His embarrassed and often barbarous style has also been retouched. Yet it is still far from being a well-written work. It is perhaps the conformity of style noted between this and Geudreville's Atlas, which has led to the belief that it passed through the hands of this renegade monk. The dictionary of the language of the country, announced in the title, as though there were only one language in Canada, is only a very poor vocabulary of the Algonquin language ; and the conversations with the Indian Adario are only an artifice of the author, who wished to give us his views on religion.

HISTORIE SOCIETATIS JESU PARS QUINTA, TOMUS POSTERIOR AB ANNO Christi 1591, ad annum 1616. Auctore Josepho Juvencio, Societatis ejusdem Sacerdote. Romæ. 1710. Folio. JOUVENOT. 1710.

In this work there is nothing bearing on my history, except the expedition of the Jesuits to Acadia and Pentagoet, in 1611. It is in book XV., at the end of which the author gives a brief notice of Canada and the Indians, drawn from the Jesuit Relations.

JOURNAL HISTORIQUE DU DERNIER VOYAGE, QUE FEU M. DE LA SALE FIT dans le Golfe de Mexique, pour trouver l'embouchure & le cours de la Riviere de Missicipi, nommé à present la Riviere de Saint Louïs, qui traverse la Louisiane. Où l'on voit l'Histoire tragique de sa mort, &

JOUEL. 1713.