

Iroquois in 1661, which ended in the destruction of his eight companions in arms and of himself. All this forms an instructive and stirring narrative which the author has well arranged within the narrow limits of his pamphlet.

BELL: "History of Canada, from the time of its discovery till the Union, year 1840-41, translated from 'l'Histoire du Canada' of F. X. Garneau, Esq., and accompanied by illustrative notes, by Andrew Bell," 3 vols., in-8o.—John Lovell, Montreal.

Mr. Bell cannot be accused of misrepresentation, for he informs his readers in the preface that many original passages have been suppressed, and that in many places he has substituted for those his own discoveries and opinions, having taken care to mark, in almost every case, such passages by parentheses. Perhaps it would have been as well not to have deviated from this rule. Many bibliophiles, and well read men of British origin might doubtless have preferred a simple translation, giving the original work intact, even at the risk of having to read many things opposed to their own opinions. The notes are in most instances, written in a spirit very different from that of the text. Most of them however are very interesting and bear the impress of much labor and research. The typography is all that could be desired.

"MEMOIRES publiés par la Société Historique de Montréal, troisième livraison," 32 p. in-8o.—Duverney, Frères, Montréal.

This, the third number of the memoirs and historical documents published by the *Société Historique*, contains, 1st. Ordonances of M. de Maisonneuve, first Governor of Montreal; 2ndly a letter from Sir Etienne P. Taché, vindicating the conduct of the French Canadian militiamen, who manned the gun-boats at the affair of Plattsburg, from the imputations cast upon them. We believe it is now generally admitted that this affair has been distorted by certain writers.

Certainly a very powerful argument in support of the cause espoused by the author is, the General Order of Sir George Prevost; reprinted with the letter, and which should carry the conviction to every unbiassed mind, that the conduct of the detachment referred to has been unjustly impugned.

As some of our readers may not have met with this document, we subjoin it.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Montreal 1 Dec. 1814.

GENERAL ORDER,

"The season of the year no longer requiring the retention of the detachment of the 3d Battalion embodied Militia, serving in the gun-boats, it is ordered to rejoin the Head Quarters of the Corps. His Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces, considers it an act of justice to Capt. Daly and the officers and men under his command, to express the high sense he entertains of the laudable zeal which induced them, voluntarily to embrace so arduous a branch of the service and to persevere with fortitude and steadiness in the discharge of its various duties, in the performance of which the detachment had one sergeant and eight soldiers killed and one lieutenant and two soldiers wounded in action with the enemy."

(Signed,) ED. BAYNES, Ad-Gen. N. A.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

—The fine building formerly known as the Baptist College, which during several years, had served for the St. Patrick's Hospital, has now passed into the hands of the Nuns of the *Congrégation*, who use it for their city boarding-school, an institution which is thus as richly provided for as that of Villa-Maria. Their day-school is always kept at the principal establishment. A wing, it is said also, will be added to the large day-school in the Quebec suburbs, as the number of pupils is daily increasing. Thus it will be seen that the schools of the Nuns of the *Congrégation* are developed from day to day and they now form a considerable proportion of the schools in Lower Canada.

—The *Quebec Mercury* announces that an old citizen of that place (Dr. Morrin it is rumoured) has presented the Revd. Dr. Cook with a sum of £12,000 for the purpose of establishing a Protestant College or University in that city.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

—The winter course of lectures at the *Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial* opened early in the present month, on which occasion Mr. Rameau, author of *La France aux Colonies*, pronounced an interesting disquisition on the French populations of America. Mr. Cherrier in introducing him to the assembly, noticed his work and explained the object of his voyage. Mr. Rameau having closed his lecture, was cordially thanked by the Hon. Mr. Chauveau and the Hon. Mr. Loranger on behalf of the auditory. At a subsequent meeting, the first of a series of musical soirees which the *Union Ste. Cécile* purpose giving, took place in the same hall.

—The members of the French Canadian Institute gave a dinner to Mr. Rameau. After paying due honor to the toasts customary on such occasions, the health of the guest was proposed and drunk; he acknowledged the compliment by returning thanks in a warm and eloquent manner. Speeches were made by Messrs. Loranger, Labrèche-Viger, and others. Mr. Régnaud gave some appropriate songs composed by Mr. Marais.

—Mme Adolphe de Puibusque, who did so much to encourage the art of engraving, died at Bagnères-de-Bigorre, France. This lady, as distinguished for her learning as for her unpretending manner, had undertaken to depict the history of the royal houses of England by engravings, and had already succeeded in accumulating 3000 pieces. All the connoisseurs of London were astonished at the skill and discernment displayed in selecting the subjects of this fine collection, which will remain as a monument worthy of taking its place beside the Suchland collection,—that great ornament of the Bodleian Library of Oxford.

The lady whose name is given in the above extract, translated from the *Revue Européenne*, was the wife of the distinguished writer whose poetical talent has so often been admired in the columns of our French Journal. Mme de Puibusque was the daughter of Col. Taylor, who was long at the head of the Ordnance Department in Quebec. She was born in Canada, and revisited this country with her husband, in 1847; having remained here several years, she returned to Europe, leaving behind many friends who will deeply feel her loss.

—The Montreal Historical Society have elected as corresponding members Mr. Ed. Rameau, of Bourges, in France, Mr. John Gilmary Shea, of New York and Mr. J. M. Lemoine, of Quebec

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

—That which Volta achieved for electricity, Niepce de Saint Victor and Daguerre achieved for light: they revealed to the world one of nature's secrets, as valuable as it was unexpected. To fix on plates the evanescent images which are formed on the retina of the eye, was one of those astonishing revolutions which mark an epoch in the history of science, and we shall never forget the enthusiasm with which, twenty years ago, this great discovery was hailed. The daguerreotype was soon followed by photographs taken on paper and brought to a perfection which had been quite unthought of, but theoretical science in all relating to the properties of light, had made little progress. Mr. Niepce de Saint Victor, nephew to the first of that name, caused it to advance another step. He has discovered in certain bodies the property of absorbing light, which after a given time they will again emit;—in short it will now be possible to store light. The following experiment will serve to illustrate this fact. An engraving is kept for some days in a dark place, it is then exposed to the direct rays of the sun, first covering a part of it with some opaque substance, so as to protect it from the light. If this engraving be then left in a dark room for twenty-four hours, in contact with a sheet of paper impregnated with iodure of silver, photogenic impression will be the result; the light parts of the engraving will be reproduced in dark shades, but the part which was protected from the action of the sun's rays will produce no effect upon the paper. In this experiment the extraordinary effect is produced in the contact; but if the two surfaces be placed at the distance of a few millimetres from each other the dark lines of the picture will be reproduced in the same way.

This is the great object of the experiment. Mr. Niepce de Saint Victor varied it in different ways, and demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt that the sun's rays may be absorbed, and afterwards produce their photographic effect in the dark. Mr. Niepce exposed to the solar rays a metallic tube lined with paste-board or white paper, after which he sealed it hermetically, and kept it in a dark room six months. At the expiration of this time he unsealed it, and presented to the opening a sheet of prepared paper, and obtained a photogenic impression of the orifice. He then placed over the aperture an engraving taken upon very thin paper, against which he held a sheet rendered sensitive, and the result was a photographic copy of the engraving by the sole action of solar rays imprisoned during six months! To set at rest the suspicion that caloric might have acted a part in these experiments, they were repeated and diversified, with like success, in an ice-house.—*Revue Contemporaine*.

ERRATA.

"INACCURACIES IN PRONUNCIATION."—In the article under this head in our last number, the 3rd paragraph should have been printed as follows:—"Not unfrequently do we hear even teachers, talking of *exponents*, *apparatus*, *ideas*, &c., for *exponents*, *apparatus*, *ideas*, &c., without seeming to be aware that there is no good authority for their pronunciation of these words. In the 2nd paragraph the words *listen*, &c., are instanced as having one instead of two quiescent letters.

LACHINE DISSENTIENT MODEL SCHOOL. — The number of pupils who attended this school in 1859 was 60, and not 40, as stated in the statistical table annexed to the Report of the Superintendent of Education for that year, and headed, "List No. 4, Academies," &c. Page 66.