

included. We have no doubt the book will be found valuable to teachers and pupils.

PATON.—O Wheel! or Thanksgiving Thoughts; By the Rev. A. Paton.—Montreal, Dawson, 18 p.

JENKINS.—Canada's Thanksgivings for National Blessings in the year of Our Lord 1865; By the Rev. John Jenkins, D.D.

These two pamphlets are published at the request of the respective congregations before whom the thanksgiving sermons were preached. We extract the following remarks from the discourse of the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, who placed the Educational statistics of the Province among the objects for which thanks should be offered.

"The perpetuity of our Educational Institutions.—Considering the newness of Canada, the work of education has made great progress amongst us; and we cannot be sufficiently thankful that the government has devoted so much of its thought and care to a work upon the successful prosecution of which depends the present and future well-being of the country. The statistics as to both numbers and advancement of the common-schools of Western Canada, compare favourably with those of older countries,—of England, of Prussia, and even of New England. Amongst ourselves in the Eastern part of the Province, owing to a difference of religious belief, it is somewhat difficult to establish a uniform and thorough scheme of common-school education. Yet, the attempts made in this direction have not been wholly unsuccessful; and imperfect as in many respects the working of the scheme must be, we are not without hope that gradually the majority of the people in Eastern Canada will be roused to consider the immense advantage which would accrue to them were their children submitted to a liberal and thorough common-school training. In the plan which shall be devised for uniting British North America under one government, it may be hoped that those who are in the minority, holding as they do their Protestant principles dear, viewing these principles as a holy birthright and a sacred trust, as indeed the basis of much of the liberty and freedom and elevation and good order and prosperity that Great Britain has enjoyed since the Reformation, will be protected in their preferences, and permitted to retain their children under those religious influences which have been so greatly blessed to themselves. Not for a moment would we interfere with the convictions and preferences of our fellow-subjects of another faith. Let them enjoy that liberty in religion which was guaranteed at the conquest. Faithless would Great Britain be, faithless should we also be, were any attempt made to restrain their ecclesiastical freedom. What we ask is that our rights shall not be overlooked, that our children shall not be tampered with. I have no fear for the cities, I speak rather of those country parishes in which our Roman Catholic friends are in an overwhelming majority. This point it will be our paramount duty to guard.

"Those higher institutions of learning which have been established amongst us chiefly by private munificence, the prosperity which has attended them, and the character which they have acquired—a character which is acknowledged by the most venerable institutions in the mother country—demand also a grateful reference. These are institutions on which the better classes amongst us must for the most part depend for the education of their sons, and from which the learned professions must be replenished with members. That we have universities and colleges in such numbers and, in general, so efficient, augurs well for the future of the country; because upon the intelligence, earnestness and efficiency of the pulpit, the senate, the bar, the medical profession, and the mercantile profession proper, every nation is largely dependent for its progress in liberty, in morality, in civilization, in all that constitutes social well-being."

JACQUES-CARTIER.—*Voyage de Jacques-Cartier au Canada en 1534. Nouvelle édition publiée d'après l'édition de 1598, et d'après Ramusio, par M. H. Michélat, avec deux cartes. Documents inédits sur Jacques-Cartier et le Canada, communiqués par M. Alfred Ramé.* Small 8vo, 124 pp. Tross, Paris.—12 francs.

We alluded some time ago to a *fac-simile* reprint of the Second Voyage of Jacques Cartier to the St. Lawrence, from the original edition (1544); a new edition of the *First Voyage* is now before us. Many additional papers are given as hitherto unpublished, but most of these are contained in the fifth volume of the *Transactions* of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society, in which may also be found other particulars that appear to have been entirely unknown to the Paris publishers and which the Society obtained from Mr. Desmazières de Séchelles. The three works compiled by the Literary and Historical Society, i. e. the volume published in 1843, the *Transactions* and the *Album*, form the most complete history of the discovery of the St. Lawrence that we know of.

PERROT.—*Mémoires sur les Mœurs, Coutumes et Religion des*

Sauvages de l'Amérique septentrionale. Par Nicolas Perrot. Publiée pour la première fois par le R. P. Tailhan, S. J. Leipzig and Paris. viii-341-xxxix pp. Franck.—*Bibliotheca Americana* Collection.

The author, Nicolas Perrot, resided, we are told, almost habitually in the remotest part of New France, among the Indians. He commenced his career as trapper, acting occasionally as interpreter, but he was afterwards entrusted with a command and served under the successive governments of Messrs. de la Barre, Denonville and Frontenac. The *Mémoire* was written after Perrot's retirement from active life and was intended confidentially to enlighten the Intendant of Canada on the true character both of the friendly and hostile tribes of Indians and on the manner in which they should be treated with. The only copy extant was that from which the present edition has been printed. It was published in the last century, and is probably the same that Charlevoix made use of, and which that author had obtained from Mr. Bégon, Intendant of Canada in 1721.

FAILLON.—*Histoire de la Colonie française en Canada.* 2nd volume, xx-iv-568 pp. Poupart-Davyl. Paris, 1865.

The second volume brings M. Faillon's narrative down to 1662, covering one of the most interesting epochs in the history of the colony. We have, among other incidents, a very circumstantial account of Mgr. de Laval's differences with Mr. de Queylus—a portion of the work that, written as it is from the author's own point of view, may lead to controversy. The appended muster-roll of the celebrated levy of 1653 includes many names that have altogether disappeared, while others, such as Baudry, Baudoin, Bellanger, Benoist, Boivin, Bondy, Bonneau, Bouchard, Brossard, Cadieu, Chartier, Desautels, Ducharme, Duval, Gendron, Gregoire, Hardy, Hertubise, Jetté, Langevin, Lecomte, Lefebvre, Leroux, Martin, Olivier, Papin, Picart, Tavernier, Valiquet, are widely spread throughout Canada at the present day. Among these names there is one which possesses a sad interest at this moment, we mean that of Barreau. The majority of these settlers came from the environs of LaFlèche, in the province of Maine, on the confines of Anjou. The researches of the *Abbé Ferland* and those of Mr. Garneau have shown that many colonists in the environs of Quebec came from Perche, also in Maine. Thus it would appear that the old Provinces of Maine, Anjou, Poitou, Saintonge, Touraine, and even Orleans and Ile de France contributed largely to the first emigrations to the colony,—a fact from which it would appear that the French Canadians are not so generally descended from Normans and Bretons as had been supposed.

LONGFELLOW.—*Evangeline, conte d'Acadie.* Par H. W. Longfellow; traduit par Ch. Brunel. 12mo, 125 pp. Paris, Meyrueis.

Another translation of *Evangeline*, this time, however, in prose. It is a coincidence worthy of a passing remark that two *littérateurs*, one a Frenchman, the other a more daring Canadian, should have been engaged in rendering Longfellow's *Acadian Tale* at the same time. Mr. Brunel had naturally a great advantage over his competitor, Mr. Lemay, who translated in verse, and he has not been obliged to deviate so much from the original. The translation is a very good one, though almost literal.

LE FEUILLETON.—This is a new weekly paper devoted to unobjectionable works of fiction and to light literature selected from European journals. Subscriptions are received by Mr. Chapelleau, Bookseller, Montreal. Price, \$1 per annum.

DAGENAIS AND LEMIRE.—*Gazette Médicale, revue mensuelle médico-chirurgicale.*—4to, double columns, 16 pp. Montreal, August and September, 1865.

We have seen the two first numbers of this scientific periodical, which is under the direction of Drs. Dagenais and Lemire. The subscription is only \$2 per annum. It is, we believe, the third attempt to establish a medical review in the French language in this country, where English periodicals of the same kind also find it difficult to live. We wish the Editors every success.

TOUSSAINT.—*Traité d'Arithmétique.* Par F. X. Toussaint.—12mo, 238 pp. Desbarats, Quebec.

Mr. Toussaint is Professor of Mathematics at the Laval Normal School, and is one of the oldest teachers in the country. His treatise on Arithmetic embraces the more advanced problems, touches upon algebra, and is followed by a table of logarithms. The third part treats of proportion and arithmetical progression, geometry, annuities, tables of weights and measures, forms of accounts, receipts, promissory notes, bills of exchange, &c. With reference to this and the following work, we would remind our readers that we are not at liberty, consistently with a proper observance of the conventionalities,