

to me from one of your three posts you just now mentioned, who belonged to the French regiments, and were well informed. Upon examining them, I discovered that your posts were guarded very negligently; that de Bougainville, who was at Cap Rouge, proposed to send down, the night following, some boats loaded with provisions, and that your three posts had their orders to let these boats pass unmolested. The idea instantly occurred to me to profit by this discovery; and I ran to the Admiral, communicated to him what I had learned from the French deserters, begged him most earnestly to suffer me to make a last attempt before the embarkation of my army. I promised him that if there were twenty muskets fired from your posts, I would then desist immediately without further thought than to embark speedily in order to return to England. The council consented to my demand, and I began my landing at eleven at night. When my boats approached the two posts of Douglas and Rimini, upon their sentinels calling "Qui vive!" my soldiers answered them in French, "*Batailleux des rivières*," upon which they suffered them to go on without stopping them, as they might have done, in order to receive the password. Not finding a sentry at your third post, commanded by De Vergor, I landed there with diligence, and all my army was ashore before this post perceived our men, without firing but one musket, which wounded De Vergor in the heel, who was immediately taken prisoner without finding any man of his detachment with him. (2) I began my operation by landing there a Sergeant with ten Grenadiers, ordering him to advance always straight before him briskly, with long steps, and not to halt unless he was discovered by the enemy. A Lieutenant, with a detachment of Grenadiers, followed him, having the same orders, to halt instantly if they fired at him. The silence continuing, I then landed all my Grenadiers, who followed the Sergeant and the Lieutenant; and by degrees all my army landed without the least noise, disorder or confusion. The silence soon convinced me that they were not discovered, dissipated my fears, and assured me of the success of my enterprise."

LE FOYER CANADIEN.—Some changes have been made in the publication of this periodical. The *Foyer* is at present divided into two parts, one part being devoted to European, the other to Canadian matter; in future, each number will contain a political review, a miscellany, literary news, and book notices under the direction of Mr. E. Gérin. The price of subscription is now Two Dollars, instead of One Dollar as formerly. The three numbers at hand contain a romance by Viscount Walsh; an article on the literary movement in Canada, by Rev. Mr. Casgrain; a lecture by Dr. Larue, and an address by the Very Rev. Grand Vicar Raymond on classical studies.

McGEE.—The Irish Position in British and in Republican North America. A Letter to the Editors of the Irish Press irrespective of Party; By the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

We have to thank the author for a copy of this pamphlet, which has already passed through two editions.

MORGAN.—The Place British Americans have won in History. A Lecture delivered at Aylmer, L. C., on the 22nd Feb. 1866, by Henry J. Morgan. Printed by Hunter, Rose & Co.—12mo, 22 pp.

It was not to be expected that a subject so varied and comprehensive could be fully elucidated within the scope of an hour's lecture, and we find accordingly, that in many cases, Mr. Morgan has done no more than mention the names of his heroes. The sketch he has drawn is nevertheless lively and graphic, and will be perused with interest. Numerous foot notes are appended.

ATKINSON.—DYNAMIC AND MECHANIC TEACHING. A Lecture read before the American Institute of Instruction, on the 9th August 1865. By W. P. Atkinson.—Sever and Francis, Publishers; Cambridge; 1866.—Pamphlet, 12mo. 57 pp.

Without formally accepting or rejecting the propositions advanced in the lecture of which the above is the title, we would commend it to the attention of practical teachers. As regards what the lecturer styles Dynamic Teaching, he says:

"I have no fear of making learning too interesting. Two things are here apt to be confounded,—that sugar-candy style of teaching which attempts to make study attractive by shirking all difficulties, and which has been wittily compared to a ship of war with all her

guns thrown overboard; and that teaching which strives to overcome difficulties by earnestness and intensity of interest. This latter kind we cannot have too much of. I am aware of the snares and difficulties of oral teaching. The teacher is tempted to be satisfied with hearing himself talk, careless of his failure to make an impression; and the pupil, relieved of the necessity of active thinking, is too glad to become a passive listener.

"No oral teaching is good—this should be a cardinal maxim of the teacher—that is not carefully and thoroughly reproduced by the learner; but between the dead instruction of a book, and the living voice of an earnest teacher, there is all the difference that exists between the living moving landscape, gay with life and color, and the still and lifeless black and white photograph, which is all that mechanic art can produce for us. Dynamic teaching must be the direct action of mind on mind, not weakened and deadened by intervening walls of paper."

CURRIE.—INFANT SCHOOL HYMNS and Songs, with Appropriate Melodies. By James Currie, A. M. Part II.—Songs. Edinburgh: Thomas Laurie, Publisher; 1865.—Pamphlet, 12mo, 66 pp.

PRACTICAL TEXT-BOOK of English Composition. (One of Constable's Educational Series.) Thomas Laurie, Publisher, Edinburgh. 16mo, 92 pp.

The most concise work of the kind we have ever met with. Within a compass of ninety-two pages the learner will find a chapter on sentences, simple, compound and complex; two others on the elements of style, in which the figures and ornaments chiefly employed in prose composition are clearly explained; a fourth and fifth on punctuation and facility of expression; and judicious notes on Descriptive, Narrative, and Didactic composition, and on the Theme or Essay. Numerous examples and exercises are given on each subject.

SCRIBE & LEGOUVÉ.—*Bataille de Dames.* By Scribe & Legouvé. Urbino, Boston; 1866.

One of the many pretty little works of fiction published by Urbino of Boston, and intended to assist in diffusing a knowledge of the French language and of French literature on this continent. Notes in English are appended.

VAPEREAU.—*Dictionnaire universel des Contemporains.* Third Edition. Royal 8vo, double columns. x-1c66 pp. By—Vapereau. Hachette, Publisher, Paris; 1865. Price, 25 frs.

MARCOU.—*Le Niagara quinze ans après.* By M. Marcou; Paris. Pamphlet, 18 pp. With a Map and Plate.

The author of this pamphlet gives the results of his later observations, taken after an interval of fifteen years, his first visits having been made in the years 1848-49 and 1850, and his last in 1865. From a careful geological examination of the locality he concludes, (A), That compared with the Canadian Fall, which is receding fast, the American Fall is almost stationary. (B), The volume of water at the American Fall is continually diminishing and will continue to diminish as the Canadian Fall recedes. When the last shall have reached the Island of the Three Sisters, which will happen in eight or ten centuries, no water will pass over the American Fall, and Goat Island will be joined to the mainland. (C), The Canadian Fall is receding very perceptibly, but owing to the variable causes which tend to produce this action, it is not possible to give any fixed annual rate of retrogression.

The water passing over the Canadian Fall increases in volume as it is withdrawn from the American side, while a corresponding movement also takes place from the Canadian shore, whence, the author concludes, (1), That the retrograde motion of the Canadian Fall will go on with accelerated pace as it advances; (2), The valley of denudation of the Niagara River will approach Goat Island and turn to the eastward, describing a rather sharp and angular elbow similar to that which exists at the Whirlpool; (3), That where the Canadian Fall stands now another Whirlpool will be formed, exhibiting similar phenomena.

DE LAVEYLLÉE.—*De l'Instruction du Peuple au 19e Siècle.*

Under this title M. Emile de Laveyllée publishes in *La Revue des Deux Mondes* a series of carefully written articles on education in England and Canada. He says:

"The publication of the annual report for last year is an additional incentive to renewed exertion. This interesting document contains the reports of the different Inspectors, showing the manner in which instruction is imparted in each district, and often in each school. All instances of neglect of duty are openly denounced, and meritorious services acknowledged, so that publicity is at once a severe punishment or an active reward according to the nature of the action. While in Europe the reports are generally published long after the time to which

(2) De Vergor's guard was composed chiefly of Militiamen from Lotterre, who on that day had obtained leave to go and work on their farms, provided they also worked on a farm Captain De Vergor owned—"*Mémoires sur les Affaires de la Colonie de 1749-60.*" Some historians have intimated that De Vergor—a protégé of Bigot's—was a traitor to his King.—J. M. L.