

erection of a Citadel upon it, which would render the mere occupation of the town below valueless to an enemy, is not approved of by more recent authorities.

"Gunboats on Lake St. Louis would prove most valuable in defending the works at Vaudreuil.

"Quebec is however the key of Canada; and that key can be wrested from our own grasp at any moment by a determined enemy, unless the recommendations so strongly urged from time to time by all military authorities meet with consideration. The old enceinte should be removed, and the French works restored, according to the suggestions of scientific officers, and of the ablest engineers we possess. An entrenched camp might be marked out to the west of the Citadel, with a line of parapet and redoubts extending from the St. Lawrence to the St. Charles river. In order to cover the city from an attack on the south side, it would be necessary to occupy Point Levi, and to construct a strong entrenched line, with redoubts at such a distance as would prevent the enemy from coming near the river to shell the city and citadel. But it is evident that they are *nil ad rem*, unless behind these works, and in support of them in the open, can be assembled a force of sufficient strength to prevent an investment, or to attack the investing armies, and at the same time to hold the front against them in the field. It is estimated that 150,000 men might hold the whole of the Canada, East and West, against twice that number of the enemy. If we are to judge by what has passed, it is not probable the United States will be inclined or able for such an effort. Quebec might be held with 10,000 men against all comers. From 25,000 to 30,000 men would make Montreal safe. Kingston would require 20,000 men, and Ottawa would need 2000. The greater part, if not all of them, might be composed of militia, and volunteers trained to gunnery and the use of small arms. For the protection of the open country, and to meet the enemy in the field, an army of from 25,000 to 35,000 men would be needed from Lake Ontario to Quebec. The western district on Lake Erie could not be protected by less than 60,000 men.

Thus, in case of a great invasion from the United States, Canada, with any assistance Great Britain could afford her, must have 150,000 men ready for action. What prospect there is of this, may best be learned from a consideration, not so much of the resources of Canada, as of the willingness of the people to use them."

The author is alone responsible for the following rather amusing anecdote.

"Formerly flint pistols were served out to the frontier patrols, but of course percussion locks have, for many years, been given to all those employed in the service of the Crown in a military capacity. Some worthy official at home, however, still continues to send out barrels of flints with laudable punctuality, as he has not been relieved by superior order from the necessity of keeping up the supply of these articles. We have all heard of the forethought evinced by the home authorities, when they sent out water-tanks for our lake flotilla, forgetting that they were borne on an element quite fit for drinking. But I heard in the citadel of a still more remarkable instance of thoughtfulness.

"A ship arrived at Quebec some time ago with an enormous spar reaching from her bowsprit to her taffrail consigned to the storekeeper. It had been the plague of the ship's company, it had been in everybody's way, and had nearly caused the loss of the vessel in some gales of wind. The whole resources of the quarter-master-general's department were taxed to get it safely on shore, and transport it to the heights. And what was it? A flag-staff for the citadel. And what was it made of? A stout Canadian pine, which had probably been sent from the St. Lawrence in a timber ship to the government officials at home; who, having duly shaped and pruned sent it to the land of its birth at some considerable expense to John Bull."

THOREAU.—Cape Cod, 12mo pp. 252; Boston 1865. Ticknor and Fields.

A charming volume, well written, unpretending and replete with a pleasant though by no means shallow thoughtfulness. For those who do not know exactly where to find Cape Cod we give the rather humorous topography of the place as set forth by the author in the first page. Cape Cod is the bared and bended arm of Massachusetts; the shoulder is at Buzzard's Bay, the elbow or crazy bone at Cape Malabar; the wrist at Truro; and the sandy fist at Provincetown, behind which the State stands on her guard, with her back to the Green Mountains, and her feet planted on the floor of the Ocean like an athlete protecting her Bay,—boxing with north-east storms, and ever and anon, bearing up her Atlantic adversary from the lap of the earth—eager to throw so-wad her other fist, which keeps guard the while upon her breast at Cape Ann."

MARCH.—Method of Philological study of the English Language;

By Francis A. March, Professor in Lafayette College, Pennsylvania; 12mo., 118 p. New York, Harper; (Montreal, Dawson).

HOOKER.—Mineralogy and Geology; By Washington Hooker, M. D., being the third part of Science for the School and Family; 8vo., 360 p. New York, Harper; (Montreal, Dawson).

This work is ornamented with nearly 200 engravings and brings the subject up to date; in this respect, however, much of what it teaches may have to be forgotten to make room for more recent discoveries upsetting the whole of former theories. Without wishing to find fault with such books, nor with the teaching of such branches as these in our academies, we must say that great care ought to be taken to confine the teaching to facts and theories which are generally admitted in the present state of science. Even of these a sufficient number will soon be dropped.

BURTON.—The Culture of the Observing Faculties in the Family and the School, or Things about Home, and how to make them instructive to the young; By Warren Burton; 12mo., 170 p. New York, Harper.

A very long title for a very small book; but a very useful volume for its size. We shall give extracts in our next.

MODERN School Geography and Atlas, prepared for the use of Schools in the British Provinces. Montreal and Toronto, Campbell.

This new school geography and atlas, which, we believe, is printed in New York, is of a somewhat smaller size than Lovell's. It contains 19 maps and 76 pages of text in small quarto. It is well got up, and the maps are remarkably clean and well printed; the reading matter is substantial, methodically arranged and remarkable for its conciseness; but perhaps it is a little too dry. Picturesque and interesting details, contribute to awaken the curiosity of pupils and to help their memory by making a stronger impression. It is on this account that Mr. Holmes' French Geography, although unaccompanied with maps or engravings of any kind, is still so popular with teachers and pupils in Lower Canada.

CAMERON.—Lecture delivered by the Hon. Malcolm Cameron to the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. Quebec 1865, 8vo 36 p. Desbarats.

In this lecture the Hon. Malcolm Cameron has related his travels on the American coast of the Pacific. The following description of New Westminster the capital of British Columbia, written by one who is so well known in Canada, will be read with interest.

"From Vancouver I took the Hudson Bay Company steamer "Enterprise" to New Westminster, the capital of British Columbia, 63 miles from the island; the greater part of the distance, say, 36 miles we were among the islands, safe as a river, the main crossing being 11 miles, to the mouth of the Fraser river, about 6 miles north of the 49th parallel of latitude, the Boundary line between British Columbia and the United States. The entrance to the river is low and grassy and has been misrepresented by local jealousy; it only requires a light-ship to be made perfectly accessible at all times to vessels of 18 to 20 feet draft. Her Majesty's men-of-war have gone up and thus settled the question beyond dispute, for in spite of repeated assertions of dangerous bars, and shallows and what not, the fact is proved that the mouth of the Fraser is safe and commodious, and the river perfectly navigable to Fort Langley far above New Westminster.

"From the mouth of the river to the capital is 12 miles, filled with islands of the richest deposit, only requiring draining and dyking to become the best farming land on the Pacific, they are of immense value and capable of sustaining 20,000 people.

"The site of New Westminster on the left bank of the river is very fine: rising almost too abruptly from the water to a height of about 200 feet; several streets are well graded, the mint is a neat building, the general hospital is a most creditable undertaking, the Episcopal church is a perfect gem—but the goal is a miserable hovel. "The Camp" was the residence of Colonel Moodie, Royal Engineers, and the barracks of the soldiers of his corps. And here I must not omit to say how much the colony owes to that excellent officer and most sincere Christian, and his amiable and pious wife; the morals and character of New Westminster stand far above any other place on the Pacific, and I could attribute this very much to the purity, liberality and Catholicity of his religion, which so much aided and strengthened the hands of Mr. White, Methodist, and Mr. Jamieson, the Free Church, as well as the Episcopal ministers, in all their efforts for the people's good. His liberality extended to aiding the Abbé Fouquet, Roman Catholic Missionary, in his extraordinary efforts for the