

sister provinces must be, under existing circumstances, of great interest to our readers, we give numerous extracts.

DENISON.—The Fenian Raid on Fort Erie; with an account of the Battle of Ridgeway; June, 1866. By Major George T. Denison, Jr. Third Edition. With Map and Plan. Toronto: Rollo & Adam. 1866. 92 pp.

In this pamphlet will be found a complete account of the late Fenian invasion, together with a short sketch of the causes that led to the movement. The plan of the campaign, expedition on the tug *Robb*, and other details are fully explained, the subject being rendered perfectly intelligible by the addition of a map and plan. A list of the officers present at the engagement, and of the dead and wounded; the official reports, and other information, are contained in an appendix, the whole forming a valuable and interesting record of the memorable raid which was so gallantly met by the Queen's Own and the other volunteers engaged on the occasion.

NAPOLEON III.—*Histoire de Jules César.* By Napoleon III., 2d vol. *Guerre des Gaules.* Royal 8vo, vii-585 pp. 32 engravings. Plon, 15 fr., with atlas.

ABRÉGÉ DE LA VIE DE M. OLIER, fondateur du Séminaire de Saint-Sulpice et de la Colonie de Montréal, en Canada.—12mo, 18 pp. Montreal: 1866. Eusèbe Sénécal.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

—A statute was passed on the day of the Prorogation to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to reformatory schools in Great Britain. In this Act there are 38 sections and a schedule containing several forms to be used. The Secretary of State is empowered, on the application of the managers of a reformatory school for the better training of youthful offenders, to direct one of the inspectors of prisons to examine into the condition and regulation of the school, and to report to him thereon, and if satisfied with such report the Secretary of State may certify that such school is fitted for the reception of youthful offenders. The school is to be inspected at least once a year, and a certificate may be withdrawn should the inspection be unsatisfactory. Whenever any offender who, in the judgment of the court, justices, or magistrates before whom he is charged, is under the age of 16, is convicted on indictment or in a summary manner of an offence punishable with penal servitude or imprisonment, and is sentenced to be imprisoned for the term of ten days, or a longer period, the court, justices, or magistrates may also sentence him to be sent, at the expiration of his period of imprisonment, to a certified reformatory school, and to be there detained for a period of not less than two years, and not more than five years. A youthful offender under the age of ten years is not to be sent to a reformatory school, unless he has been previously charged with some crime or offence punishable with penal servitude or imprisonment. In choosing a reformatory school, the court is to ascertain the religious persuasion to which the youthful offender belongs when he may be attended by a minister of the same persuasion. The parent or guardian may apply to remove an offender from one school to another, in accordance with his persuasion. The managers of a school may, after 18 months' probation, by a licence, permit a youthful offender to live with any trustworthy and respectable person named in the licence willing to receive and take charge of him. The licence is not to extend beyond three months, nor to be renewed until the detention has expired. Penalties are to be enforced for escape, or on persons assisting in an escape. "The managers of a certified reformatory school may at any time after an offender has been placed out on licence as aforesaid, if he has conducted himself well during his absence from the school, bind him with his own consent apprentice to any trade or calling or service, notwithstanding that his period of detention has not expired, and every such binding shall be valid and effectual to all intents." With regard to the expenses at reformatory schools, it is enacted that the conveyance of an offender and the expenses of proper clothing for his admission are to be defrayed by the prison authorities within whose district he has been last imprisoned. While in school, his parent, step-parent, or other person legally liable to maintain him, may be ordered, if of sufficient ability, to contribute a sum not exceeding 5s. per week. The order may be varied and arrears may be enforced by distress warrant. The Secretary of State is now empowered to send youthful offenders who, before or after the passing of this Act, have been sentenced to transportation, penal servitude, or imprisonment and pardoned on condition of placing themselves under the care of some charitable institution, to a reformatory school for a period not less than two years and not more than five years. There are other provisions to consolidate and amend the Acts on reformatory schools in England and Scotland.—*English Monthly Paper of the National Society.*

NECROLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE.

—Mr. Siméon Lelièvre, one of the oldest and ablest members of the Quebec Bar, died suddenly in that city on the 26th September, at the age of 62 years. Mr. Lelièvre was admitted to practise law at an early age, and prior to his death, had still displayed the same zeal and activity which distinguished him in the exercise of his profession when in the vigor of his youth. He spoke the English language with more purity and ease, perhaps, than any Canadian of French origin, which did not, however, prevent him from expressing himself correctly in his mother tongue. Having discharged successively the duties of Translator to the criminal courts, Reporter of judicial decisions, and Commissioner for the abolition of the seigniorial tenure, he had more recently been appointed a Queen's Counsel. His name is also associated with several public enterprises, from which his fellow-citizens, as well as himself, have derived mutual benefit. His remains were conveyed to the St. Charles Cemetery and interred in the presence of a large circle of friends.

—The public will learn with sincere sorrow of the death of one of our most esteemed citizens. Mr. T. J. Robertson died last night. For many years the Principal of one of the leading educational institutions of our Province, Mr. Robertson has been prominently before the public, and the high state of efficiency to which his skillful guidance has brought the Normal School shows how complete is the success which has crowned the labours of a long and useful life. A strict disciplinarian, as well as a true scholar, he was peculiarly fitted for the arduous duties of the post he has so well and faithfully filled. Though rigid in discipline, he was yet kind in the discharge of his duty, and among the many that will regret the loss we have all sustained, there will be few truer mourners than the numerous band of students throughout the Province, who can never forget how earnest he was as an instructor—how kind as a friend. But not only will the deceased be missed from the ranks of our scholars, of all manly recreations he was an ardent admirer, and in some of them himself a hearty sharer. Here, released from the cares of the class-room, his genial nature was fully shown, and by his many friends in the Royal Canadian Yacht Club—of which he was so long a zealous officer and member—his welcome presence will be sadly missed. By Mr. Robertson's death, our little band of Canadian authors lose a member, whose place it will be hard to fill. One of the valuable productions of his pen is now in use as a text book in our schools. To own his worth and sincerely regret his loss will be now a mournful pleasure with all those—and how many they are—who have benefited by the labours of his useful life.—*Toronto Telegraph, 27th September.*

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

—The astronomers promise that on the morning of the 13th or 14th November next will be witnessed a most sublime celestial spectacle—a prodigious flight of meteors. Next in grandeur and sublimity to a total solar eclipse, or a great comet stretched athwart the starry heavens, is a great meteoric shower, such as was witnessed on the 13th of November, 1833. On this occasion, from two o'clock till bright daylight the sky being perfectly serene and cloudless, the whole heavens were lighted with a magnificent and imposing display of fireworks. This display was seen all over North America. A similar display was seen by Humboldt at Cumana, South America, in 1799. A comparison of the epochs of the appearance of these great showers has led to the discovery that they are periodical, their returns being separated from each other by the third part of a century, or some multiple of this period, and are periodical appearances of one grand meteoric shower. Professor Newton, of Yale College, who has devoted much time to the investigation of the periodic character of these showers, finds that a prodigious flight of meteors, the most imposing of its kinds, will make its appearance, probably for the first time in this century, on the morning of the thirteenth or fourteenth of November next. Only thirteen of these great showers are recorded between 903 and 1233. Such a rare phenomenon awakens a deep interest among all classes of persons, and preparations to observe this sublime spectacle for scientific purposes, have already commenced in Europe. Let no one forget Tuesday and Wednesday nights, November 13th and 14th.—*Toronto Daily Telegraph and Evening Journal.*

—The *Scientific American* says:—"While the attention of our people is drawn to the necessity of introducing a cheaper material than coal, as a fuel, our forests are rapidly wasting away. In localities not possessing good facilities for transportation, the trees in the forests are ruthlessly sacrificed, and, if the waste continues in the same ratio for the next half century as it has for fifty years past, there must be portions of our country which will be changed from fertile farms to barren wastes. This is no fancy or sensational statement. The grand reservoirs of our springs, brooks, and rivers are our forests, except on the slopes of mountain ranges. They conserve the moisture deposited by rain and dew, by frost and snow, and deal it out through the arid and thirsty months, giving fertility and verdure to land that otherwise would not feed a goat. Forests serve a grand object in the economy of nature. They should be valued and protected. For this utilitarian reason, as well as for others of a more æsthetic character, we desire to see our forests preserved."