

TEMPERATURE in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending Saturday, 5th August, 1871, observed by JOHN UNDERHILL, Optician to the Medical Faculty of McGill University, 299 Notre Dame Street.

		Aneroid Barometer compensated and corrected.					
		9 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.	MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.
Sw.,	July 30.	70°	76°	72°	78°	60°	69°
M.,	" 31.	70°	69°	67°	74°	62°	68°
Tu.,	Aug. 1.	70°	75°	71°	76°	50°	63°
W.,	" 2.	72°	83°	74°	85°	53°	69°
Th.,	" 3.	70°	80°	78°	84°	57°	70°
Fri.,	" 4.	75°	81°	78°	85°	64°	74°
Sat.,	" 5.	78°	82°	73°	84°	66°	75°
		30.30	30.22	30.16			
		30.19	30.19	30.17			
		30.22	30.24	30.21			
		30.29	30.29	30.25			
		30.23	30.18	30.14			
		30.00	29.97	29.90			
		29.81	29.83	29.95			

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUG. 12, 1871.

SUNDAY,	Aug. 13.—	Tenth Sunday after Trinity. Jeremy Taylor died, 1667. Queen Adelaide born, 1792. Sir P. Maitland, Lieut.-Governor, 1818.
MONDAY,	" 14.—	Battle of Fort Erie, 1814. Riots on the occasion of Queen Caroline's funeral, 1821. Lord Clyde died, 1863. Retreat of the Emperor Napoleon from Metz, 1870.
TUESDAY,	" 15.—	Assumption of the B. V. M. Napoleon Bonaparte born, 1769. Sir Walter Scott born, 1771. Battle of Novi, 1799. Gas first used in the British metropolis, 1807.
WEDNESDAY,	" 16.—	Battle of Detroit, 1812. Battle of the Tchernaya, 1855. Admiral Farragut died, 1870. Battle of Mars-la-Tour, Bazaine's retreat stopped, 1870.
THURSDAY,	" 17.—	Frederick the Great died, 1786. General Hunter, Lieut.-Governor, 1799.
FRIDAY,	" 18.—	Beattie died, 1803. Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, born, 1830. Lieut. Bellot lost in the Arctic regions, 1853. Battle of Gravelotte, 1870.
SATURDAY,	" 19.—	River St. Lawrence discovered, 1535. Pascal died, 1662. Earl Russell born, 1792. Steamboat shot the Lachine Rapids for the first time, 1840. Bombardment of Strasburg commenced. A committee of defence for Paris appointed, 1870.

## POOR MISS FINCH!

### PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

MR. ARTHUR MAUGER, late Special Correspondent of this paper in Western Ontario, having resigned his position, the Public will please take notice that until further order, CAPTAIN T. O. BRIDGEWATER, our General Agent in Western Ontario, is alone authorised to take orders for subscriptions and advertisements for the *Canadian Illustrated News*.

GEORGE E. DESBARATS.

July 27, 1871.

## THE TYNE CREW.

### ST. JOHN, N. B., AND HALIFAX REGATTAS.

Our readers are advised that the great yachting contests, coming off at St. John, N. B., and Halifax, N. S., will be attended, on behalf of the

#### CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,

by Mr. E. J. Russell, artist of St. John, who is without a rival as a

#### MARINE DRAUGHTSMAN,

either in Canada or the United States. The patrons of the

### "NEWS"

may therefore depend upon accurate and life-like sketches of these interesting aquatic contests. Our illustrations will be produced with the

### UTMOST PROMPTITUDE

consistent with exact execution and fidelity to the actual scenes.

News agents are advised to send in their orders early, to ensure a full supply for their customers, where extra copies may be wanted.

New literary attractions of absorbing interest are now in preparation for the letterpress columns of the *News*.

C. I. News Office,  
Montreal, Aug. 12, 1871.

## THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1871.

The Metropolitan City of Canada is doubtless as well behaved and quiet a city as can be found in the Dominion. But in point of fact rowdyism exists in it to a large extent. To the south of St. Antoine Street west of Victoria Square, one can scarcely call his head his own after ten o'clock at night! And even north of that unhappily favoured region we have heard of plundered gardens and desecrated households in the still solemn hours when every honest man who is not on the watch ought to be asleep.

The facts we mention are not strange to any city in Canada. Perhaps not one of them has less of rowdyism in proportion to its population than Montreal. But we invite public attention to the subject for the sole purpose of commending to our legislators the revival of an ancient institution that has within the past two generations fallen into undeserved desuetude. The "peculiar institution" we wish to see revived is the whipping post. If our progenitors were wise in anything it was in the infliction of corporal punishment for every crime against the person. Now-a-days if a man breaks open your trunk

and takes perhaps a couple of dollars' worth, the chances are ten to one that he will get from six months to two years in the penitentiary. But should he break into your own proper "trunk," that is to say, violently assault you, blacken your eyes, or break your ribs, then it is ninety to one that he will only be punished by a small fine or a few weeks of imprisonment.

The magistrates are hardly to be condemned for this state of affairs. The law itself is lame and ought to be amended. Last session a member of the Senate put in the form of a motion a censure on the law of the land for permitting a raggamuffin to be whipped for the crime of rape. The motion attracted little sympathy in the House, still the notion it conveyed has no doubt many sympathisers in the country. There is a natural reluctance on the part of every humane person to witness, or be a party to, the severe punishment of any other. But we hold that every crime against the person should be punished directly by personal infliction—that is, in fact, that all cases of assault should be condoned for at the whipping post. Canada is very far from being a rowdy country like that on the other side of the line; but, nevertheless, scenes of violence are sufficiently frequent to show that some more efficient means than at present exist might well be adopted for their repression. Punishment by confinement in jail is, in nine cases out of ten, no punishment at all; in the tenth case, it is a crime against the innocent by depriving the wife or the family of their natural support. The whipping-post offers none of these drawbacks. The criminal can be punished in an hour; if he has any employment he may return to it on the following day, and thus cease to be a burthen on the community. A good flogging seems to be the only rational punishment for the many acts of street rowdyism brought to the notice of the magistrates, and we think that the criminal laws of the Dominion, which already permit corporal punishment for certain offences, should be made obligatory upon magistrates in respect of all crimes against the person. It may be said that corporal punishment is a "relic of barbarism." But then society should preserve these relics so long at least as the crimes to which they are fairly applicable are committed in its midst.

Very much is said and done now-a-days for the criminal population. It would be well that philanthropy should sometimes turn its attention to the poor, honest, industrious worker. Is it not notorious that the scoundrels in our gaols and penitentiaries fare better than the family of many a hard working labourer? Surely it would be a wise policy to make the profession of the criminal an uncomfortable one. Time and again a certain class of almost every city population seek to commit an overt act for the sole purpose of being sent to jail. And why? Because from their habits of life they have become pensioners on the public; they find no place so comfortable as the public institution in which they get comparatively well fed and comfortably housed. All this imposes an enormous tax upon the industrious and well disposed. Not merely in the maintenance of gaols, reformatories and penitentiaries, but also in the immense army of officials which these institutions necessarily involve. From our Dominion Board of Penitentiary Directors down to policeman X—from the costly establishment at Kingston down to the meanest calaboose in a country village, honesty has to pay for scoundrelism, and it appears that the time has come for agitating the question whether a plan cannot be devised whereby criminals may be more effectively punished at much less cost than at present to honest people. It should not be tolerated that the vicious are better cared for at the public expense than the virtuous in their own homes; that the industry of scoundrels in the penitentiary should accrue into injurious competition with the labour of honest men who obey the laws, pay taxes, and honourably support the State. We have seen so much of maudlin twaddle about criminals, or rather the "unfortunate," as they are very mildly termed, that we think there is now some excuse for inserting a word edgewise in favour of that common-place creature, the honest man. The latter ought to be relieved as much as possible of the burthen of the former, and we see no more direct way towards the desired end than by shortening the usual terms of imprisonment, and enlivening the dullness of legal punishment by a more general application of the lash. Instead of the oftentimes welcome "two months," if the common street nuisance heard "twenty lashes" from the lips of the magistrate, the patrons of our police courts, and frequenters of our gaols would be far less numerous, and we do not see that a maudlin sentimentality should stand in the way of this wholesome discipline, especially in a country where all may be prosperous, provided all are willing to be industrious.

Holman Troupe at the Theatre this week.

### CAMP ROSS, FREDERICTON, N. B.

About the same time when the Ontario and Quebec volunteers were putting in their annual drill at the camps formed at Niagara, Goderich, Kingston, Laprairie and Levis, the New Brunswickers were called out to open-air quarters and military life in the Trotting Park at Fredericton. Few sites could be found in the neighbourhood of the capital of New Brunswick more suitable for the purpose for which the volunteers had assembled. Under the noble elms of the Park were pitched the tents of the infantry, immediately facing the city, with the parade-ground in front and a richly-wooded ridge at the rear. The cavalry, under Col. Saunders, found accommodation in the Agricultural Society's Show Yard, their horses being ranged round the enclosure in stalls prepared by the Society. The large building in the centre of the yard was used as a store-room for forage, which was issued by the contractors every morning and evening. Behind this were the officers' tents, and nearer the Skating Rink lay the tents of the men. Too much cannot be said in praise of Col. Saunders, to whose untiring energy is due the efficiency displayed by this fine body of men.

Standing out conspicuous in front of the infantry camp was the tent of the Commandant, Lieut.-Col. Maunsell, surmounted by a tall flagstaff from which hung the Union Jack. Next came the tents of the Staff, eight in number, the Brigade tent, the Staff marquee, or "dining saloon," and then the Staff tents of the 71st, with those of the 67th and 74th on the right and left. The men of each regiment were encamped behind their respective officers. In front of the Commandant's Quarters were drawn up two six-pounders, which punctually at five every morning belched forth a double report that was wonderfully efficient in rousing the drowsiest in camp. The day's routine was generally the same as at another camp. Company drill occupied the time from 6 to 7; from 10 to 12 battalion drill; and from 3 to 5 Brigade movements. The Brigade was always commanded by Col. Maunsell in person, the men seldom failing to elicit his approbation by their soldierly appearance and well-performed manoeuvres. Owing to the unfortunate indisposition of Brigade Major Otty, the whole of his duties fell upon Brigade Major Inches, who, notwithstanding the double work thus entailed upon him, acquitted himself in the most creditable manner.

On Dominion Day the whole Brigade was drawn up in line to receive the Lieut.-Governor, who arrived punctually at 12 o'clock. A salute of 21 guns was fired from the 6 pounders, and a *feu de joie* ran along the ranks from the Sniders after every seventh round from the big guns, the band of the 71st playing the National Anthem during the pauses. On the following Monday there was a grand review on the flats, when the men performed a number of evolutions.

On Monday, the 10th of July, a grand sham fight took place on the high grounds outside the city, on what is commonly called the Hanwell Road. The *Reporter*, of Fredericton, gives the following account of the affair:—

"Col. Hewitson with the 71st Regiment and two Troops of Cavalry were directed to take up a position on the heights and defend Fredericton from a force advancing by the Calais or Spring Hill Roads. This force consisted of the 67th, Col. Upton; the 74th, Col. Beer; and six Troops of Cavalry under Col. Saunders. Col. Maunsell himself planned the attack, assisted by Brigade-Major Inches; the programme arranging that the enemy, composed of vastly superior numbers, should carry the heights, Col. Hewitson retiring upon Fredericton, and that when the opposing forces came within 200 yards the bugle was to sound cease firing. At 12 o'clock Col. Hewitson marched his men out to the battle-field and took up his position, throwing up earth-works, erecting barricades, and strengthening his defences. Sentinels were posted at various points to signal the approach of the enemy, and scouting parties were sent out in all directions to bring intelligence of their manoeuvres. In the meanwhile the enemy had marched out on the Old Road, as it is commonly called, until arriving at the residence of Gen. Killner they took the Cross Road leading up to the Hanwell. Directly the first line of skirmishers appeared in view, Col. Hewitson made all ready to receive them, taking charge of the right wing himself, and leaving the left wing in charge of Major Morris. Two companies were stationed slightly to right of main body, where in case of emergency they were to act as skirmishers. The two troops of cavalry were placed one with the right and one with the left wing, to charge down upon the enemy at a given signal from the commander. From the instructions received it was generally understood by Col. Hewitson and his officers that his position was to be attacked, and that his instructions were to defend that certain point. The enemy, however, who had the advantage of the presence of the Deputy Adjutant-General, instead of attacking this position made a long detour to the left with the object of outflanking the defence and thus gaining possession of the main road leading to Fredericton. This departure from the supposed programme of the day caused a moment's surprise to the defending party, but as there was no time for delay the right wing of Col. Hewitson forces were hurried off on the double; two companies were thrown out to support the skirmishers, who were already hotly engaged with the enemy, while the left wing was ordered to hold itself in readiness to come up at a moment's notice. By this time the main body of the enemy was in sight, and now the battle became general. On came the foe steadily advancing to the foot of the hill, when the left wing of the defence coming upon the double met them with a shower of musketry; the cavalry charged down upon them, and for the next ten minutes it was almost a hand to hand encounter. The men became excited, and as the enemy charged up the hill cheering as they came, they were answered by a counter cheer which had a ring of defiance showing that blood was up, and programme or no programme they would never yield an inch. It was only when the Deputy Adjutant-General rode up on horseback and dashed between the opposing force that the firing ceased and anything like order was restored."

On the 11th the Adjutant-General arrived, accompanied by Cols. Wiley and French, and the next day a grand inspection, followed by a sham fight, was held, the Adjutant-General expressing himself well pleased with the appearance and condition of the men, as well as with their manoeuvres and tactics during the engagement. After another review on Thursday the men were addressed by Col. Ross, who told them that since June last he had inspected not less than twenty thousand men, but nowhere had he seen men of finer physique, or men giving evidence of greater efficiency should their country require their services in the field. He also gave the men some very serviceable advice in regard to camp life, telling them