

Church of England place of worship, and Chief Yellowhead's residence was until lately occupied as a Parsonage. The Indians settled at Coldwater also dispersed. In 1836 the plan of settling all the Indian Tribes on the Great Manitoulin Island was proposed, and Captain Anderson took charge of that establishment, where he remained until 1845, when he was appointed Visiting Superintendent of Indian Affairs. While he held this important position, which he did until the 30th of June, 1855, the plan of the future town of Orillia was laid out, and the original purchasers of village lots are indebted to Captain Anderson for his kindness and courtesy in dealing with them.

Captain Anderson was a member of the Church of England, but in the discharge of his duty as Superintendent he respected the opinion of either Romanist or Methodist, and treated the Missionaries of all denominations with uniform respect. The welfare, spiritually and temporally, of the Red man appeared to be his one desire up to the time of his death. Frequently has he been known to complain of what he considered an injustice done to the Indians by the Government; and the neglect of them spiritually by the Church of his fathers, which he believed to be the natural fold of the Indian, was to him a source of great anxiety. Captain Anderson was universally respected by the Indians under his control, and on his retirement from the Department, he was presented by the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte with a handsome silver tomahawk pipe, made by J. G. Joseph & Co., of Toronto, bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Captain T. G. Anderson by the Mohawk Chiefs, Tyendinaga, 1858." On the one side of the Tomahawk face is an Indian camping scene, and on the other the "totems" of the three Mohawk Tribes viz., the wolf, the bear, and the turtle. Captain Anderson was in every sense a good man, and literally "fell asleep in Jesus" on the 16th ult., leaving a son and two daughters.—*Orillia Packet*.

### Scripture Giants.

Various estimates have been made of the probable height of Goliath and Og. The uncertain element is the cubit used. Goliath's height, six cubits and a span (1 Sam. xvii. 4), has generally been concluded to be from nine feet six inches to 12 feet. Og is commonly supposed to have been rather taller, but the estimate is based on the length of his headstead, nine cubits (Duet, iii. 11). On this it is quite hazardous to depend. A giant king might pride himself on his stature, and wish to keep up the idea of it by a specially large bedstead of iron. It seems probable that Goliath was more gigantic than the warriors mentioned as of "the sons of the giants," of "great stature," and the like. Supposing the shekel of brass to be the same as the shekel of iron, Goliath's spear was twice the weight of that of Ishbi-benob. In modern days soldiers of ten feet in height would not be specially valued. Frederic William's army of giants was a matter of ridicule rather than of awe. Let us see how far the giants of old differed from them. We now lay no great stress on a few inches in height. Frederic William had some enormous men found for him by the Czar, but we may safely fix his limit at ten feet, a height of which we have few men recorded during the two thousand years. His guards, however, were individual specimens, in most cases men who from some exceptional cause grew wonderfully; in short, they were over-

grown men. The giants in Scripture were a race, and the difference is very great. It is uncommon to find a man with a stock of vital energy differing greatly from his fellows; that is those of his race. Consequently, a very tall man is generally rather feeble. In some cases a very well made tall man may have his arteries and limbs so firm that the work of the heart in pumping the blood to the extremities is less felt than might be supposed. Tall men that have shown extraordinary energy (we are not now speaking of single efforts of strength), very active leaders in wars, for example, have, on the whole, been remarkable rather as being short than tall. Napoleon was very short, perhaps five feet four inches. Nelson was very small. Wellington, we believe, hardly five feet eight inches. Peter the Great was short rather than tall. As far as we can learn Gustavus Adolphus is almost the only great leader that was decidedly tall. Marlborough was a handsome man, but there seems no record of his being actually tall. It may well have been with him as with Louis XIV., of whom we hear, that when stripped of his high heels and wig, and laid in his coffin, his attendants could hardly believe that they saw in the little human frame before them the body of "Le Grande Monarque." And William III. was undersized, and his extraordinary opponent, Luxemburg, was a dwarf. Claverhouse was small; so, we believe, was Cromwell. As, however, there is considerable difficulty in obtaining reliable evidence on such points we pass at once to what we believe to be the fair conclusion. To judge if a man is overgrown or not—and on this depends his real fitness for severe work—we must know not only his own height, but that of his race generally. An Englishman of the upper classes of five feet ten inches in height need by no means be an overgrown man, but we should suspect a Frenchman of the same stature. To English ears the incident sounds strange of General Bonaparte walking up to a knot of discontented French officers in Egypt, and informing one that his "five feet ten inches," would not prevent his being hanged for mutiny. A race of giants, then, men who naturally grew to a height of ten feet with vital powers in proportion, would be indeed terrible in the species of war waged between Israel and the Philistines. No wonder if the spies crept past them, feeling they were grasshoppers in their own sight, and in that of the giants also. Hence we cannot wonder that God chose individual men to show that under the greatest disadvantages the battle was still the Lords.

Mr. R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, late Commissioner of Customs, was on Saturday last presented with a testimonial by the employes of the Customs Department. The presentation took place in the Minister of Custom's office, which took the shape of a certificate for \$1,000, Dominion 5 per cent. stock and a most handsome and valuable gold watch and chain. The watch bears on one side of the case the armorial bearing of Mr. BOUCHETTE with his motto "*fortunatus laborum*" and on the other side the following inscription, (the engraving having been done by Mr. George Cox of Wellington street,) "Presented to R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Esq., by the Customs Service of the Dominion of Canada, on his retirement from the office of Commissioner of Customs, Ottawa, March 20th, 1875."

The *Times* says the Prince of Wales will go to India during the next cold season.

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much careful thought and consideration. There are points, however, upon which he will be found at variance with a large majority of the volunteer force in Canada, originating no doubt from a lack of experience with the associations and requirements of the country. It is in fact impossible for a gentleman to pronounce intelligently upon the best mode of procedure in regard to this important branch of the service, having an experience of only six brief months in the country, and we doubt not that before many weeks, and certainly so soon as he shall have personally visited and inspected our Camps of Instruction, he will see the obvious necessity of changing or remodelling the propositions or plans suggested in the Report now before us. What suits a compact, conservative, wealthy and populous country like England, will not always be found adapted to a young country like Canada, where, notwithstanding our numerical inferiority, we are very tenacious of our own rights and opinions. Neither is the discipline or internal economy applicable to Aldershot or the Curragh, advisable or practicable in the various military districts of Canada, and especially in reference to a force that is emphatically a Volunteer force.

Concerning our Camps of Instruction and the results attainable therefrom the General has evidently a very indifferent opinion. He says:—

"Certainly there are camps of exercise; and very pleasant holiday gatherings no doubt they must have been; but, with some few exceptions, who among them can be qualified to give the necessary and desirable instruction?"

"Now, it is evident that, since with the withdrawal of the Royal Troops, military example, emulation in discipline and instruction, with all that is inseparable from making men into soldiers, are no longer reality. The buccaneering raids of Fenians, which roused the anger and the military ardour of the people, have passed away into oblivion; peace, commercial prosperity and contentment prevail.

"In a ratio, therefore, with the annual diminution of the instructed element, the military spirit languishes in a measure throughout the country, and unless some means of attraction or incentive are produced may decline into a blank."

So far as the Province of New Brunswick is concerned this opinion is entirely based in error. We are not aware, certainly, that because the men enjoy themselves in "holiday" fashion during their hours of recreation, they are any the less attentive or studious during the hours of drill, and at no Camp of Instruction in the old country is military discipline more readily complied with than throughout the Province of New Brunswick. As regards the withdrawal of the Regular troops, we might say confidently that the Volunteer force of the country has been more efficient and complete since that period than ever before, nor is the military spirit "languishing" by any means.

These are mistakes, however, to which any stranger is liable, and which, as already intimated, the lapse of time and personal inspection will eradicate.

As this is a question in which many of our readers are interested, we shall refer more particularly to the Report in a subsequent issue.—*N. B. Reporter*, 10th March,

The *Birmingham Gazette* says the rebuilding of Warwick castle is completed and that the cost is estimated at between £15,000 and £20,000.