

The first event in the British fall manoeuvres was a stampede of cavalry horses. The horses of the first Life Guards, two hundred and fifty in number, were picketed out, when a fight, as is supposed, between two dogs frightened the animals, and an extraordinary rush, known in the Far West as a stampede, began. The horses rushed in all directions mad with fright, staked themselves, drowned themselves, or spoilt themselves by racing at top speed over fifteen miles of country. The pursuit lasted hours, and when it was over it was found that thirty or forty valuable horses had been killed and rendered useless.

"It must always be borne in mind," says the *Mechanics' Magazine*, "that efficiency in the ships of the navy must depend upon the service for which they are intended. The safety and greatness of England depend more upon her defensive power, and we must ever possess large and powerful ocean-cruisers, capable of carrying large numbers of men and of going round the world if necessary. Gunboats of the *Staunch* type, monsters like the *Devastation*, and the ships of the *Monarch* and *Hercules* classes, are severally suited to the purposes for which they were designed."

A correspondent of the *Colony Gazette* writes from Metz: "The German colony is gradually increasing, and this becomes the more obvious as the emigration of the French assumes larger dimensions from day to day. The sons of the peasantry leave the country from fear of compulsory service in the German ranks, yet they enlist in the French army. In the towns it is principally the property classes who say farewell to their old homes 'for some years,' every Frenchman being convinced that the German rule is only a temporary episode. We may leave them their dreams till time dispels them."

The only French prisoners of war who now remain in Germany are those who have been condemned by the civil or military courts to a term of imprisonment on account of crimes. The *Carlsruher Zeitung* hears that the Emperor has commanded a report of all such cases to be drawn up. In consequence of this, the Minister of Home Affairs has issued orders to all the prison authorities to furnish lists of the French men detained in the institutions under their care. The name of each prisoner and his position in life are to be stated, as well as the court which condemned him, the offence of which he was found guilty, and the length of his sentence. A report on his conduct during his imprisonment is also to be added.

The *Hilgenzine Militar-Zeitung* states that nothing has as yet been settled as to a change in the small arms of the German army. A special commission was appointed before the war to make experiments with reference to this matter, and it still continues its investigations, which have not hitherto shown that any weapon possesses an undoubted superiority over the needle-gun. At present, however, France is not quiet enough to permit the German army to be re-armed. Hardly any one advocates the introduction of the chassépot, while several favor a weapon which closely resembles the Werder rifle. A model offered by an Englishman has also been included in those to be subjected to trial. It therefore seems probable that some modifications will be made in the construction of the needle-gun, before any new weapon is introduced. On the other hand, it is stated that a new metal rifle cartridge has been finally adopted, and will be introduced into the whole Imperial army.

We give the following from the London *Herald* insertion because we desire to show what are the evils of republican institutions, vote by ballot, the logical and natural sequence of equality is simply an instrument placed in the hands of unscrupulous men to enable them to tyrannize over their fellows. It is one of the great political objects of the English liberals; its working, however, in the United States is not of a character to make it desired as an institution in Canada:

The *New York Times*, speaking of the Tammany frauds, says of the "politicians":

"They have practically abolished Republican institutions in the greatest city of the country. They have made the ballot-box a mere blind for unlimited fraud, divested the people of all power or influence, introduced laws for the suppression of freedom of the press and of public speech, raised money by millions from taxation and spent it without rendering any account, half destroyed the public schools, and virtually placed the city under mob law."

When Mr. Alex. Mackenzie brings up his motion for the introduction of voting by mechanical contrivance in this country, it may be well to bear in mind this testimony of the *Times*. The ballot-box has been no protection against the perpetration of the greatest frauds. What is really required is not so much a system of voting in the dark, the adoption of a mean expedient for avoiding the publicity of opinion, which should be an honor among freemen, but the cultivation of truthfulness in preference to the blindness of party zeal. The Tammany politicians have had their purity ballot boxes for years, and where has it landed the people? Let the *Times* answer. The *New York Sun* of Tuesday said:

"The amount of the robberies of the treasury of this city cannot be precisely ascertained, but it is probably about twenty millions of dollars."

To which one might exclaim, "Go it, ballot-box!"

DEATH OF CAP. JOSEPH BIRNEY.—It is our sad duty to chronicle the death of one of the oldest and most deservedly respected and esteemed residents of this county—Captain Joseph Birney—who dies at his residence one mile west of Bronte, on Thursday 21st ult.

The deceased was born in New Brunswick in February 1777, and came to this province when a young man. He served throughout the war of 1812, and organized a company at Hamilton for the defence of the country in 1837. He has for some time past been distinguished as the oldest living Mason in Canada, and was believed to have been the oldest Mason with one exception, on the American continent. He was initiated in Barton Lodge Hamilton February 11th 1803 and had, therefore, been a member of the Fraternity for upwards of 68 years. He was buried on Sunday with Masonic honors at the Presbyterian burying ground on Dundas street. An immense concourse of people, including representatives of the Hamilton, Oakville, Wellington Square and other Masonic Lodges, followed his remains to their last resting place, where the beautiful and impressive burial service of the Masonic Order was performed. He was 94 years and 8 months of age at the time of his death, on the day previous to which his mind was particularly active.—*Oakville Argus*.

A terrible disaster is reported in the despatches from the West Indies as having occurred during a late severe storm. A vessel freighted with coolies went ashore on the island of Martinique, and so far two hundred bodies have been cast ashore by the remorseless waves.

TO THE SUFFERING.

The Rev. William H. Norton, while residing in Brazil as a Missionary, discovered in that land of medicines a remedy for CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, SORE THROAT, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, AND NERVOUS WEAKNESS. This remedy has cured myself after all other medicines had failed.

Wishing to benefit the suffering, I will send the recipe FREE OF CHARGE.

Please send an envelope, with your name and address on it. Address,

Rev. WILLIAM H. NORTON,
670 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK CITY.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Tenders Welland Canal," will be received at this Office until Noon of Wednesday, the 25th day of October next, for the execution of the following mentioned works on the

WELLAND CANAL:

1st. Construction of a Mooring Wharf, and Deepening the Harbor of Port Dalhousie.
2nd. Lightening the East Bank of the "Deep Cut" between Allanburgh and Port Robinson.
3rd. Deepening and Enlarging the Harbor at Port Colborne.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at this Office, and at the Welland Canal Office, St. Catharines, (where Forms of Tender may also be obtained) on and after Tuesday, the 10th day of October next.

The signatures of two solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become surety for the due fulfillment of the Contract must be attached to each Tender.

The Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 16th Sept., 1871.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for a Bridge," will be received at this office until Friday, the 29th day of September inst., at noon, for the construction of two Swing Bridges for the enlarged portion of the Grenville Canal.

Plans and Specifications can be seen on application at this Office, or at the Lachine Canal Office, Montreal, and at the Engineer's Office on the work at Grenville, where printed forms of Tender may also be obtained.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 8th Sept., 1871. 57-Gin.

The time for receiving the above Tenders has been extended to TUESDAY, the 10th day of OCTOBER next, at noon.

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.
39-Gin.

Ottawa, 21st Sept., 1871.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

OTTAWA, September 29, 1871.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 13 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.