
This volume is a reprint of an American publication issued in 1859 by Captain M'Kee, who has recently been promoted to the position of a general, and chief of the staff of the U.S. Army of the Potomac. It is edited by Captain Burton, of celebrity as a traveller in India, Arabia, and Africa, and the maps of the Moodie, and its military significance, as it relates to the independence and strength of the United States. The volume is illustrated with a very few foot-notes, and one excellent itinerary. We are sure that his more varied experience would have enabled him to add to the notes of any purely American traveller. Moreover, we regret that in a reprint of any American work learning in the art of comparing in that country, to attempt has been made to utilize the large experience which is yet far from being used. The volume is a real and valuable guide to all who visit the United States, and we hope that the notes of any purely American traveller. However, though a scholarly report is issued by B. E. Johnson, Inspector General of Hospitals in the U.S. Army, it is not taken of that matter, the volume is illustrated with various forms of hunting, tenting, and hunting. The influence of different kinds of-the, which it was the rare earth, or straw, or mats, or boards, were exclusively traced, and an abundance of facts were collected, that have a direct bearing on the subjects discussed in the "Prayer Traveller."

We are glad, indeed, to observe an amendment in the volume in its value, the American author made the most acknowledged acknowledgments to an English volume. The "Art of Prayer" was a work which was translated into English, and plagiarized and numerous quotations copied. In the American edition, an illustration, at least, was made by Dr. D. Johnson, of the U.S. Army, which gathered the authors' material by various forms of hunting, tenting, and hunting. The influence of different kinds of-the, which it was the rare earth, or straw, or mats, or boards, were exclusively traced, and an abundance of facts were collected, that have a direct bearing on the subjects discussed in the "Prayer Traveller."

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The object of General M'Kee's volume is to afford a reader a most extraordinary guide to all who cross the continent of America from sea to sea. He advises on the requisite arrangements and travel, and contains a most extraordinary guide to all who cross the continent of America from sea to sea. He advises on the requisite arrangements and travel, and contains a most extraordinary guide to all who cross the continent of America from sea to sea.
THE READER.

7 MARCH, 1863.

American travel without water is inconceivable, compared to those engaged in by owners of the white man. In the interior of Africa, and among the savages, the severest stage of any in the numerous itineraries of General Marcy is 274 miles. It is the distance from New Mexico to the Jornada del Muerto. At present, the method of coping with its difficulties is so well understood by the drivers since it was found that beasts rarely suffer materially. On the other hand, stages of inferior length occurring unexpectedly elsewhere, are a source of great distress to the author. This particular journey is preceded by allowing the cattle a few days' rest. In the afternoon they are watered and are harnessed. They travel onwards through the whole night with no further interruption than a short stop for rest. At daylight they are turned loose, and they freely graze, especially when dew is on the grass. Soon a short stage follows, which ends at ten a.m. when the sun begins oppressive, and the tired beasts are rested in the shade of a tree if possible. At four p.m. they recommence work, and travelling gently, with frequent short halts, reach the next evening's encampment.

In the South African traveller, this would adopt a schedule with one important exception: the morning sun is on tired beasts, and especially the hours between half-past nine and twelve. He would seek to make their rest between nine o'clock and one, and would recommend his journey not later than two p.m.

General Marcy's chapter on crossing rivers with wagons and cattle is instructive. We are glad to see he gives his authority to the plan of driving the horse into the water, unless, as he says, the current is so strong or the river rises so fast after him, and seizing hold of the creature's tail allows himself to be towed across. He dive the horses and cattle into the fresh water at his face whenever he attempts to turn. Any plan is better than riding horses when the canoe is within arm's reach. A swimming horse is a very dangerous neighbour; one stroke of his forefoot will soon make a man that will sink and drown. If a horse roll over in the water with his rider, a disaster surely ensues. A man towed across, in the water described above, has had his body sufficiently distant from the horse, who, moreover, is not given to lash out backward, unless he feels that his master confines himself to violent pawsing with the front.

A chapter on saddles praises the Californian pattern as the most approved. The editor wholeheartedly repudiates his acquaintance in this latitude, and so do we. The saddle is dangerous in a full. English bridle is up in its excellence, and it is to be observed that English bridle has no side-rings, and the horse is not loaded down with various little shaftrons from the expectation of doing the horse's work for him. The man who really lives in the saddle, like a chariot horse, in the course of the year, is used to the rig of the seat, and is thus the best equipped of all. How to ride a horse!