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BY TELEGRAPH.

THE PRESIDENT'S REASONS.

Why He Has Postponed the Call for the Extra Session Until October 15.

Any Discussion of His Southern Policy will Revive Race Antipathies.

The Southern Policy to be Fairly Tested Before It is Discussed.

Congressmen to be Given Time to Decide on Their Line of Action.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The determination of the President to postpone the extra session until October is no new thought. He has been considering the feasibility of such a postponement ever since Southern troubles were disposed of, and in his conversations has made no secret of his reasons therefor.

Recently a friend called on him. In the course of the conversation the subject of convening Congress was fully canvassed. Hayes said, in substance, that, as a general proposition, extra sessions were to be avoided, if it could be done, by the utmost stretch of the capacities of the government, and that nothing short of threatened suspension of important governmental functions, for want of legislation, can warrant the Executive in convening Congress.

Passing then to political topics, he indicated that there were various political reasons why the extra session in early summer should be avoided if possible. In view of the approach of the Ohio campaign, in which financial questions would form a leading issue, the subject of finance would undoubtedly be agitated and debated in Congress, which might tend to disturb the steady progress toward specie payments, and otherwise distract the even tenor of business affairs. He did not say so many words that he thought it advisable to postpone the session until after the Ohio election, but that was the impression produced by his remark.

In regard to the proposed attack by Blaine & Co. upon the Southern policy of the administration, it would seem fair, he thought, that the policy should have a fair trial. If it was wrong and unsuccessful, those who intended to antagonize it could not lose strength by delaying their attacks, while if it was just, and became a success, the delay would prevent premature developments on the part of its opponents.

The President said he tried to look at this question in the broadest and most comprehensive light of general public welfare. He thought the precipitation of financial discussion would unsettle the business of the country, which, under influence of a steady, constant, financial policy on the part of the government, was gradually settling down to a firm and permanent basis of coin values. He believed that the same general principle applied to the Southern question.

If Congress were to meet early in summer and the debate on Southern matters begin, it would have the tendency to revive the antipathies of races in the South at a critical period in the workings of this Southern policy, and thus perhaps the policy would be defeated for want of fair show, and not by reason of its own demerits. Discussion of the Southern question in Congress, he said, would of itself, be constructively a renewal of that Federal intervention which he had been trying to discontinue. The general tenor of the President's remarks was that he wanted a fair opportunity to get his administration under way before Congress met, in order that the members of Congress might come here with well defined and matured views as to whether they ought, in justice to themselves and the country, support or oppose his measures.

BUELL.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

The Extra Session Not to be Called Until October 15th.

The Army Able to Get Along Without an Appropriation.

Other Reasons For This Change.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, May 4.—It was decided at a meeting of the Cabinet to-day that the extra session of Congress should not be called to meet in June but on October 15. This change from the original programme was made upon a careful consideration of the general interests of the country, and also in compliance with the almost unanimous desire of the business community as well as members of Congress themselves, as far as they could be consulted, that there should be no session of Congress this summer if it could be avoided, and upon mature inquiry into the circumstances of the case it was ascertained that, without any immediate appropriation of money, the army can be clothed

and supplied with all its necessities, and that until the 15th of October only one regular pay day has to be passed.

It was also considered that if Congress meets in October it may remain in continuous session and finish its business before next summer, so as to avoid the inconvenience of the hot season next year as well as this year.

A proclamation calling the extra session for October 15 is to be issued without delay.

BUELL.

THE LOUISIANA OFFICE-SEEKERS.

They Hold a Two Hours' Interview with the President by Appointment.

No Out-and-Out Conservative to be Appointed to any Office.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Louisiana delegation of office-seekers, headed by Jack Wharton and Albert Leonard, had a protracted interview with President Hayes to-night, by special appointment, to fix up the State. The interview lasted two hours. It is given out that no out-and-out Conservatives will be appointed to Federal offices in Louisiana.

BUELL.

THE EASTERN WAR.

The Certainty of Great Britain Being Drawn into the Russo-Russian Struggle.

The Russian Army on the Danube a Mere Blind to Deceive the Turks.

Asia to be the Real Seat of Warfare.

The Russians to Overrun and Occupy Turkey in Asia.

The Danger to the English East Indian Empire.

The Consequent Anglo-Russian War.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Diplomatic authorities here regard the ultimate involvement of Great Britain in the Russo-Turkish struggle as almost a foregone conclusion. The most astute and far-sighted of these authorities to-day pointed out exactly how and when England would be drawn in. The theory is that Russia's advance in Asiatic Turkey will be rapid, and that full Turkish authority in Asia will be practically superseded by Russian military occupation; that operations on the Danube, in Bulgaria, will be prosecuted only to divert the main Turkish army from Asia, and that the Russians have no intention of attacking Constantinople from the European side.

As soon as the Russian forces overrun Asiatic Turkey, England will demand guarantees of immediate evacuation in case the Porte consents to treat for peace. This will begin a diplomatic contest between Russia and England, which must inevitably lead to an Anglo-Russian war. Russia would refuse to evacuate under the pretense that the Christians in Armenia and Syria must be protected. The Russian occupation of Asiatic Turkey would be regarded by all classes of the British people as a menace to the integrity of the East Indian Empire of such alarming proportions as to produce an overwhelming war feeling and compel the Ministry to take decisive measures. Under these circumstances he thought the war would be fought out mainly in Asia, the English government making all possible use of her East Indian army, which numbers over two hundred thousand trained troops, of whom nearly half are Mussulmans.

BUELL.

Jack's Luck.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—It seems certain if there is a change in the Marshals of Louisiana Col. Jack Wharton will get the place.

Pinchback and the President.

Gov. Pinchback visited the President to-day. The conversation was of a general character with regard to the results of his policy so far as developed. Pinchback told the President everything was going well. There was every confidence in Gov. Nichols, and the disposition of all to sustain him in carrying out his promises of equal justice to all classes.

That Extra Session.

Congress will be called to meet on the 4th of June.

WAR NOTES.

AN ALLIANCE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND ROMANIA.

LONDON, May 3.—Prince Charles of Roumania is working hard to effect an active alliance with Russia. This idea is opposed at the Russian headquarters. The generals are unwilling to allow the Roumanian forces to be made a separate corps, under the command of the Prince, or any other general who is not a Russian. It is said there is some disagreement between Prince Charles and the Grand Duke Nicholas on this account. If the difficulty can be overcome Roumania will make common cause with Russia, but not otherwise.

KALAFAT GARRISONED BY THE ROMANIANS. The Roumanians have taken military possession of Kalafat. The garrison consists of 9000 men and 40 Krupp guns.

About fifty shots exchanged between Ibrahim and a Turkish gunboat was the only reconnaissance on the part of Turkey.

A CASUS BELLI FOR ROMANIA.

The Bucharest official journal has seized the occasion to suggest that the bombardment of Ibrail is a casus belli.

THE ROMANIAN MILITARY CALLED OUT. The Roumanians are making extraordinary preparations. The militia has been called out.

AUSTRIA'S PACIFIC INTENTIONS.

Turkey has positive assurances from Count Andrássy of Austria's pacific intentions.

ROMANIA BETRAYING HERSELF.

The Porte has issued a circular declaring that Roumania, by her convention with Russia, is betraying the interests of the country and the confidence of the Sultan's government.

PRINCE CHARLES A USURPER.

The Porte henceforward considers Roumania as in the power of the enemy; therefore, all acts issued during Russian occupation are in usurpation of the Sultan's authority.

THE DANUBE TO BE BRIDGED AT NIKOPOL.

The Russians will certainly bridge the Danube near the mouth of the Pruth and at Turna, nearly opposite Nikopol. A torpedo depot has been established at the mouth of the Pruth. The torpedo corps consists of 600 engineers and sailors.

DOBROUSCHI TO BE EVACUATED.

The Turks have determined to evacuate Dobrousch. The Turks are slowly falling back on the line of defense adopted by the council of war.

THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND ROMANIA.

An alliance between Russia and Roumania is confirmed from all sides.

THE AFGHANS WILL ASSIST TURKEY.

Iskender Khan, nephew of the Amir of Afghanistan, started for Constantinople from London last night to offer his services to the Sultan.

THE BATTLE AT KARS.

Kars and its Means of Defense—The Turkish Mode of Warfare in Asia to be Defensive.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

Soon after the declaration of war, the Russian army of 130,000 men appears to have been set in motion. The main army left Gurni or Alexandropol, and advanced in a direct line on Kars, which is only a few miles or two days' march from the Russian frontier. There, according to the Reuter telegram from Erzerum (120 miles to the southwest), a battle began at daybreak on Sunday, corresponding to 9 o'clock, Saturday night, in our time.

Kars is situated on a rugged plain, 6000 to 7000 feet above the sea, on the Kars, a branch of the Arpatchi. It is defended by ramparts surrounded by a ditch, and has a strong citadel, and some works on the hills north of the city. The city was at one period the capital of a petty Armenian kingdom of the same name, but under the Turks it lost importance, and became a poor, dull place, at which merchants stopped on their way to and from Persia. The population is about 15,000. The town is commanded by an extensive castle, built while the Genoese were possessed of this district; the castle, now nearly crumbled into ruins, stands perched on a rocky hill, at the foot of which flows the little river Kars. This hill is, however, overtopped by one higher on the opposite side of the river, the Karadagh or Black Mountain.

Prince Paskewitch in 1828 obtained control over the town and castle by occupying this higher hill with a few guns. In the spring of 1854 the Turks, at the instance of Gen. Guyon, constructed formidable earthworks on this Karadagh, the whole male population of the city being forced to assist in making these defenses. In the Russo-Turkish war of 1854-55 Kars was captured by the Russians after a heroic defense. In June, 1855, Gen. Mouraviev with 28,000 men arrived before the city, which was held by the Turkish commander with only 17,000 men. In expectation of the Russian attack, earthworks were constructed on all the elevated spots near the city—some located like redoubts, others open like bastions and redans. There was also a line of defense inclosing an entrenched camp about a mile and half square on the southern side of the town. As the siege proceeded, the fire is and redoubts sprang up on the center of a series of works scattered over ten square miles area. These fortifications were constructed under the direction of Gen. Fenwick Williams, who conducted the defense. On the 29th of September the Russians made a general assault, but were utterly repulsed at all points. The besiegers, however, remained around the city, and cut off all supplies from the beleaguered garrison. At length, on the 24th of November, Gen. Williams surrendered, and was accorded all the honors of war. At present the Turks have 80,000 men in Asia Minor, distributed among the places threatened by the Russians. The Turks are apparently resolved to act on the defensive, and will not attempt to repeat the inroads which they made in the campaigns of 1853-4. Moukhtar Pasha, who is with the Asiatic army, attained some distinction in the Herzegovinian conflict. He is a resolute, skillful commander and intensely devoted to the Moslem cause.

Turkish Fires.

"Yankin war!" is the Turkish cry of fire, and instead of ringing alarm bells, the Constantinople authorities discharge seven or eight times a day. The firemen are called "tulumbadgis," and the different companies often fight each other, as in Christian countries. The Sultans themselves used to run to the fires, but they are now more dignified.

Jefferson's Opinion.

A war between Russia and Turkey is like the battle of the kite and the snake; whichever destroys the other, leaves a destroyer the less for the world.

Let the knowing one's be apprised of the fact

and make the most of it, pools will be sold this evening at 7 1/2 o'clock at Hawkins' for the grand male race to be run on Monday next at the Fair Grounds.

HOW TWO KENTUCKY BELLES STARTLED SOCIETY.

Two events of recent occurrence at Louisville, Kentucky, have created quite a sensation in the fashionable circles of that city. Two ladies, who have occupied no little of the public attention with the incidents of their domestic fortunes in the past, have again become the topics of the hour for public gossip, comment and speculation.

The first of these ladies is Miss Sallie Ward Hunt, a famous Kentucky beauty and belle of thirty years ago, and the only surviving child of Mr. Robert J. Ward, once a leading and distinguished citizen of Kentucky, famous for his princely hospitality, his genial manners and his high qualities as a merchant, gentleman and patriot.

Miss Sallie, his daughter, fulfilled in the fashionable world in this city and in Louisville about the year 1846, one of the grandest specimens of Kentucky beauty, grace and all the captivating endowments for which Kentucky women are so renowned. Her fame rapidly extended through the Union, and she was soon surrounded by a splendid array of wealthy and fashionable beaux. After several brilliant campaigns she at last surrendered her freedom and her autonomy to the persistent and well supported aspirations of one of the wealthy family of the Lawrencees, of Massachusetts.

There was a brilliant wedding, and the happy couple settled in Boston and commenced their married life on a scale of great grandeur and elegance. It was not long, however, before Kentucky and Massachusetts developed serious incompatibilities and discrepancies. No two styles of living, thinking and acting, could be more dissimilar and antagonistic than those in which the bride and bridegroom had been educated. It was not long before their incompatibilities ripened into irreconcilable repugnances and discord, with the usual results of separation, much gossip and public comment, and the publication of much mortifying correspondence, and a final divorce.

The beautiful widow returned to her native Kentucky, and for some time concealed her chagrin and disappointment in the family circle of which she never ceased to be the centre and the idol.

Several years elapsed before she could be tempted to re-enter the fashionable world. At last, however, she was lured by the earnest devotion and the many attractive qualities of a gallant Kentucky gentleman, who persuaded her to make her second venture in matrimony, and Mrs. Sallie Ward Lawrence became Mrs. Sallie Ward Hunt, the adored wife of Dr. Hunt, a gentleman of very high standing, of wealth, and all the qualities of a polished and accomplished gentleman.

After this marriage Dr. Hunt removed to this city with his wife, engaged in mercantile life, and was for some time a member of the firm of which Mr. Robert J. Ward had been the founder and head for many years.

This proved a happy marriage. Miss Sallie and Dr. Hunt were as congenial as she and her first husband were antagonistic in taste, ideas and political and sectional sympathies. After living happily for some years, misfortunes and financial troubles involved her husband and father, and clouded the hitherto bright and happy life of the couple.

These disasters finally culminated in the sudden death of Dr. Hunt. Kentucky belle was a widow, with her young children. Though saddened by her great afflictions she still retained the remarkable beauty of her family, but gave for many years no evidence of any ambition to engage in any further venture in conjugal life. She preferred to devote the remainder of her days to the education of her children and to the duties of hospitality, charity and the other social obligations of an amiable and affectionate woman.

And thus nearly a score of years passed in her second widowhood. Her father, mother, brothers and sisters in the meantime had passed away, and she and her children, now grown, were all who remained of a once large and brilliant family circle.

Belles and beauties, who have been much courted and flattered by the worshippers of fashion and the adorers of female loveliness, become the involuntary victims of caprice, whims and a self-asserting independence and eccentricity. It was no doubt, under the control of this capricious tendency that two or three years ago Miss Sallie Ward started society by announcing her purpose to accept of the proffered hand of a wealthy old merchant, notorious for his ugliness, his entire lack of education, of elegance, his low origin and humble beginnings in life, and his inveterate disregard of the requirements of gentled life, even to the extreme of a gross neglect of his person and his garments.

It was a queer and, her many friends thought, a very repugnant and unsuitable match. But the bride was resolute, and the old story of Vulcan's marriage was reproduced on the Louisville stage, to the great horror of the fashionables of that ambitious village.

And yet this third venture of our belle proved by no means an unhappy one. The amiable wife applied her power and influence judiciously and effectively to reform the habits and elevate the tastes of her very unfashionable and unrefined husband. A wonderful change was the result of her tutelage; her docile pupil. The old ex-boot-black, porter, grocery keeper, rapidly ascended to the position of the worthy husband of the Kentucky belle. He opened accounts with fashionable tailors and boot-makers, employed the most accomplished tonorial artists and perquisites, furnished his house with the most costly and tasteful furniture, pictures, statuettes and articles of vertu, and entertained in a style of grandeur and luxury equal to that of the most ambitious nabobs of our ostentatious sister city. Then it was that the people began to realize the good judgment and sagacity of the lady, and to admire her wonderful skill in effecting sudden and violent metamorphoses.

And this change of popular sentiment was confirmed and enlarged by a melancholy event which occurred a few days ago, of the demise of that worthy and respected merchant, Mr. Armstrong, leaving his bereaved

widow the heir to a property which will go far, indeed, to solace the gloom of her third widowhood.

The fashionable circles of Louisville had hardly recovered from the shock of this sensational event, when a new and even more startling one engaged their unbounded wonder, and set in motion the ten thousand tongues of gossip with a volubility which is hardly paralleled in the history of that gossip city.

This event was the sudden marriage of the elegant and beautiful widow of H. D. Newcombe, the millionaire merchant of Louisville, who died two years ago, leaving two widows, one of whom had been consigned to a lunatic asylum, on undoubted proof of her insanity, as manifested in attempts to kill her own children, pending which condition, the afflicted husband petitioned for a divorce, and then married the young and beautiful Miss Smith, one of the belles of the city.

The husband was about seventy and the lady little over twenty when this marriage occurred. Two children were the product of this marriage, when the harmony and happiness of the couple were suddenly interrupted by a most unhappy and embarrassing event. This was the institution, by some adventurous lawyer, of a suit in the name of the invalid wife, to annul and avoid the second marriage of Mr. Newcombe, and establish the dotal rights of the first wife. This suit was finally successful, pending which Mr. Newcombe died, and then a compromise was effected, by which both ladies were made comfortable, and the last wealthy, though never legally married.

Whether Mrs. Newcombe was entitled to that name and to the status of a widow may be a perplexing question in law, but there was no question as to her beauty, youth, many charms, and large wealth. Certainly there was no such question in the mind of that remarkably shrewd, speculative and savvy gentleman, the famous turfman and owner of Lexington, Lecompte and Sportsman, of both the Old and New World, Col. Tenbroeck, who recently, at the mature age of seventy-one, led to the altar the blushing and blooming widow Newcombe (set at 50). This astounding occurrence has set all Louisville in a roar of mingled horror and dismay at the audacity of the veteran turfman and the singular infatuation of the lady for septuagenarians. This event is suggestive of many reflections and speculations, which we are withheld from entering into by the too great length of this sketch.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

Strategic Points and Fortresses—The Probable Route of the Russian Advance.

[N. Y. Times.]

PARIS, Monday, April 16.—The last reliable news that we have from the seat of war leads us to suppose that the first shock between the Russian and Ottoman armies will be upon the Asiatic side. The army which the Turks have concentrated between Erzerum and the frontier is reported to be 80,000 strong, and provided with excellent artillery. Opposite them the Russians have concentrated a force of nearly equal strength, but composed of irregular troops in the main. The avant-garde consists of three brigades of infantry, six batteries of ordinary rifled field pieces, and four batteries of mountain howitzers.

The Russian frontier in Asia, which separates Turkish Armenia from Mingrelia, is not very favorable for offensive operations. There are mountains and deep gorges, and long ranges of table lands stretching away to the boundaries of Persia. Upon the Turkish side there are four ranges of mountains, running in nearly parallel lines. Such a country can only be traversed by the ordinary roads, all of which converge toward Erzerum, and it is in the vicinity of this place that the first encounter must take place. Its exceptional position renders Erzerum a strategic point of the first importance. It is a town of some 80,000 inhabitants. Comprehending the value of such a place in case of an attack from the Russians, the Turks have carefully and systematically fortified the town, filling it with provisions and munitions of war. The principal roads to it are: 1. That passing by Ardahan, Oldi, and Mariman, having a small Turkish fortress at the former place. 2. That from Tiflis by Alexandropol and Kars, barred by the fortress of the latter town. 3. That from Erivan by Bajazid. The latter route is unfortified, but upon the former the Russians have to encounter the fortifications of Ardahan and Kars. The military operations about to begin are evident, and every military man will predict a march of three detachments, the larger force going by Kars.

If the Turks are attacked by the Russians, the first shots will be exchanged in the vicinity of Kars and Bajazid, and historic battles will be fought over again. The objective point is naturally Erzerum. But the unexpected action of Persia may modify the plan of the campaign, for the Turks cannot hold Erzerum if they are to have a Persian army upon their flank. There is no longer a doubt about the treaty of alliance between Russia and Persia, for the latter country has sent a formal demand to the Porte for the return of Bagdad. The proverbial solidity of the Turks in the defense of their fortified places, the extensive preparations they have made, their progress under the tuition of English officers, leads one to think that the Russians will not have an easy task before them, and that, if the war has to begin by a siege of Kars and Erzerum, it may be terminated by a treaty before these towns have fallen. Of course, matters will be considerably complicated if the Persians actually enter the field at once, or if the Russians decide upon a quick campaign by way of Roumania and the Principalities.

The Debt of New York.

The debt of New York city exceeds by \$95,000,000 the whole debt of the United States in 1860, while the taxation is over 60 per cent of that of the Union then. The taxation of the city of New York exceeds that of either of the following countries: Chili, the Argentine Republic, Saxony, Portugal, Netherlands, Ireland and Canada; and is four times as great as that of Switzerland, which has a population three times as great, although Switzerland has an army to support.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The English Army.

The Only Army in Europe Founded on a Patriotic Basis.

The Immense Resources England Has to Draw from Her Army.

The Reason Why She is the Strongest Power in Europe.

[Special Correspondence N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1877. The intimacy with which the interests of Great Britain are associated with the pending conflict between Turkey and Russia, and the imminent probability that she will sooner or later be driven into active participation for the protection of her interests, conspires to produce an anxiety for exact knowledge as to her warlike resources.

So far as I have seen this subject treated in the press of the United States, our writers—who, by the way, discuss the matter solely in generalities—betray a lack of familiarity with the facts of the terms which is singular in view of the close relations between this country and England, and the ease with which accurate information may be acquired. It is a noteworthy fact that, particularly since the Franco-Prussian war, the ideas has obtained in this country that military predominance in Europe must be measured by mere numbers, and the decline of

THE POWER AND IMPORTANCE OF GREAT BRITAIN has been jumped at as a conclusion simply because her army as represented on paper seems so much smaller and weaker than the unwieldy herds of hopeless conscripts who serve the basely despotic rulers of Russia and Germany, or who swell the conglomerated battalions of Austria. The average American newspaper writer has fallen into hero worship, with Bismarck for his deity and the accidental victory of Prussia over France as the text of his sermon. If you ask him what evidence he has seen of the decline of the power of England he will answer you in the Yankee fashion with the inquiry, "Didn't the Germans whip the French?"

"Certainly they did," you reply; "but has anybody in Europe whipped the English?" Then the average American newspaper writer cudgels his powerful mind. Directly he says: "No; nobody has whipped the English; but the Germans could do it easily, likewise the Russians, in case of a war between England and either of those powers."

Thus you may go over the whole ground of discussion. To the suggestion that England has whipped every fight in which she has been engaged in Europe for two hundred years, the reply will be "Yes, but the conditions of warfare have changed since England fought in Germany, in the Peninsula, in Belgium and in the Crimea." Here stops the logic of what may be called the American mental disease.

ANGLORUSSIA.

Beginning with an assumption it ends in a supposition, and the supposition is as groundless as the assumption is false. The facts, bluntly stated, are that, in all the elements of warlike capacity and in all the essentials of beligerent energy, by sea and land; in personnel and in material; in ships, guns and all the appliances of naval armament; in soldiers, small arms, artillery, systems of supply, means of transport and sanitary provisions for land operations; in money and credit; in intelligence and training; and, finally, in the numbers of her population whence to draw her fighting raw material, England is to-day more dreadful in power and more terrible in energy than in the palmiest days of Bismarck; of Hinden and Warburg; of Salamanca and Victoria; of Waterloo; of Balaklava and the Inkermann. The ranking public has been surfeited in the last four years with accounts of

THE GERMAN ARMY.

the Landwehr and the Landsturm, with descriptions of that grim and remorseless military system which, devised by the brutal Schobornhorst for the purposes of the barbarous Frederick a hundred and forty years ago, is now become the acme of warlike enlightenment under the necromancy of the swine-faced Bismarck and through the blue-glass spectacles of his hero-worshippers. To be brief about it, the Prussian is doubtless the only system by which to make soldiers out of a race of men who, in peaceful pursuits, are wont to harness their wives and daughters to the plow and the harrow!

But those who estimate the warlike energies of Great Britain, as compared with those of the continental nations, by the ratio which the numerical strength of her standing army bears to their, reckon by an altogether fallacious standard.

THE FORCE OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

like the policy of the British government, is a constant index of the will of the British people, and the plan of its organization is a reflex of their national character. It is the only army in Europe which is organized and maintained upon a purely patriotic basis. All the other European armies exist as the arbitrary creatures of despotic law. The British army originates in the pride and is maintained by the consent of the people. It is the instrument of their power, and the implement of their ambition, while every other army in Europe is the instrument of despotism and the implement of tyranny. The British army is composed of 31 regiments of cavalry, 31 brigades of artillery, and 113 regiments of infantry, besides staff corps. Of these 3 regiments of cavalry, the First and Second Life Guards and the Horse Guards, and 3 regiments of infantry, the Grenadiers, the Coldstreams and the Scots Fusiliers, are guards of the royal household. Seven regiments of cavalry are known as the Dragoon Guards, and form an independent corps; while 21 regiments of cavalry, all the artillery and 110 regiments of infantry constitute what is known as

THE BRITISH LINE.

These regiments are organizations of all the way from one hundred to three hundred years' standing. The oldest British regiment is the Yeoman Guards, organized in 1486. The newest is the Rifle Brigade, or 110th of the Line, which bears date of 1793. The seven regiments of Dragoon Guards were organized by William of Orange in 1693, as were also the present Line Regiments from the 4th to the 33d Infantry, and from the 1st to the 8th Cavalry. The British army remained substantially as organized by William in 1693, until 1764-65, when it was reorganized by George III, who created several new

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