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BY McCLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1859. VOLUME X.--NUMBER 183.

Daily Appeal.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

ITS DISCIPLINE DESCRIBED BY A NEW YORK TRAVELLER.

From the New York Evening Post.

The French army is certainly one of the best developed bodies of men that the world has ever seen. Formed almost entirely of conscripts, the sons of honest families, it draws its strength from the best blood of the nation. For seven years they are kept circulating through France, except when each regiment takes its turn in Algiers. Thus the entire country is known to the entire army, from the thronged capital to the most quiet provincial town. The ideas of the most ignorant are enlarged and their minds expanded, as they are drawn away from the contracted circles of their little communes; and the sons of the poorest villagers enjoy the pleasures and reap the profits of travel.

Each individual of this mass is taught to walk, to stand, to run, to jump, to swim, to climb, to handle the small sword and the broadsword, to manage the musket and the bayonet with such skill as not only to slay his enemy far off or near at hand, but to protect himself against more numerous bayonets, or against the long sword of the trooper, or even the far-reaching and more formidable lance.

Paris is the center of this system, and having one day obtained the necessary permit, I had an opportunity of seeing how seriously this training is attended to. There were not more than half a dozen soldiers exercised at this time, but it must be remembered that those who show most fitness for the task are chosen and drilled most thoroughly, so that in their turn they may become teachers in their several regiments.

After some of the more ordinary gymnastic feats, three men were placed in front of an end wall, against which were three platforms, rising one above the other to the roof. Each of the upper platforms was smaller than the one below it, by about eighteen inches, enough to make comfortable standing room for a man. Each platform had three equal faces, forming a half hexagon, and just under the edge of each face of each of the platforms was firmly fastened a round iron bar, so thick a man was not full enough to jump and catch the edge of the platform he might catch the bar below. I forgot to mention that each platform was about seven feet high, and, leaning backward to the wall, was supported by wood work below, but so far from the edge as not to interfere with the men.

Three soldiers were placed in front of these platforms, standing on the ground, and each opposite one of the faces. The moment the word of command was given each man jumped at the edge of the first platform; caught it; raised himself so as to turn up one elbow, and so got on the top; jumped in like manner at the second platform, got on the top, and then upon the third. All this was done so quickly, in fact with such startling rapidity, that I could readily understand the confusion of the Austrians at the astonishing movements of the French soldiers. It seemed but an instant before the same three soldiers who had been standing motionless upon the ground in front of the platforms were standing just as motionless upon the highest platform, waiting for the next command. At the word they descended in the same way, and stood once more upon the ground.

In a yard attached to the gymnasium I noticed a jumping ditch, some two feet deep and about four feet wide at one end, spreading out to about nine feet on the other. It was about ten feet long, so that the widening was sufficiently gradual.

Here was also a strong plank fence, with a roof on top, forming a sort of a shed, with the back toward you, and about fifteen feet high. The roof did not lap over the fence, but was securely fastened to it, so as to form a sloping iron rod running along the fence at its junction with the roof. Some two feet deep and about four wide at one end, spreading out to about nine feet on the other. It was about ten feet long, so that the widening was sufficiently gradual.

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