

but the victory had to be purchased at the price of patient efforts that can only be expected from military devotion. Their splendid geodetical labors were intermingled with some of the strangest adventures. We have shown how one of the most distinguished among them, Colonel Fremont, while simply engaged in exploring the Rocky Mountains, had conquered, on his passage, a province as large as France. Although a quarrel with General Kearny, induced by party spirit, deprived the Army of his valuable service, his example was followed. Demarcations of frontier lines, hydrographical surveys of coasts and rivers, geological inquiries, researches in natural history, were at once undertaken by those indefatigable pioneers of science. Their reports, published by the War Department, notwithstanding their length, from the most complete and interesting collection of historical records of colonization in America. The solitary life they led induced many who had not even received an official appointment to join in these pursuits. It is true that at times some untoward accident interfered with their peculiar tastes; a geologist would be stationed in a plain where he could not find a single stone; a botanist in a sterile desert; but nearly all of them found some opportunity to help the march of progress in the study of the new countries which had been acquired."

#### THE ARMY AND THE INDIANS.

Of the relation of the Army to the Indians, he says: "Although the Americans have been accused of systematically destroying the Indian race, their Army, on the contrary, has frequently assumed the defence of these unfortunate people against the destructive contact with the white man. It has endeavored to smooth the way for their adoption of civilized customs, without, however, seeking to perpetuate the rude organization of the system of tribes, which it rather sought to destroy, as opposed to every kind of progress, by favoring those who renounced their wandering modes of life. The Indian tribe, in fact, resembles greatly the Arab tribes, but more particularly those tribes—nomadic as in the times of Abraham—which inhabit the deserts of Africa and of Syria, than those we have found in the Tell of Algeria, possessing already a limited territory, portions of which they cultivate. The latter, although they represent a more advanced condition of society, or rather on account of that, are much more antagonistic to modern civilization; their system, in short, is founded on a religion exclusive and political, and on territorial regulations which admit community of property. The religion of the Indian, like that of Bedouin, is, on the contrary, so simple and so vague, that it does not repel as an enemy the religion we bring to him; while the property of both—consisting only in tents, arms, and horses in the New World, of herds of cattle in the Old—is essentially individual. The tribe system, therefore is only a weak political tie—a simple extension of the family. In their intercourse with these primitive people, the Americans have always taken care that their progress should not result in consolidating the organization of the tribes, but have rather tried to merge its element into the great modern society which is rapidly spreading all over the continent."

"Having the double office to perform, of maintaining the national authority with the Indians and at the same time protecting the Indians against the frontiersmen, the Army was always, if not in war, at least in watchful anxiety. It was scattered over an immense territory, and had besides, to hold itself always in readiness to repel a sudden

attack or to punish the first act of hostility committed against any new settlement. This rough and adventurous life gave to the American officer the habit of command, of responsibility, and of individual enterprise—qualities which go to form the warrior. Most of them become passionately attached to it, for the life of the desert, has for the soldier, as well as for the traveller, an attraction which those who have once tasted it never cease to regret. Such a life formed marchers trained to long stages; but campaigning in a desert, where they carried everything with them, and unable to separate themselves for more than two or three days from their train, they were accustomed to a certain abundance of food and regular supplies. Consequently, when in 1861, war was to be waged in a country not altogether destitute of resources, the officers who had been brought up in that school did not dream of turning those resources to account, so as to render themselves independent of the supply-trains, until Sherman had abandoned this system."

(To be Continued.)

#### President Grant and Cuba.

When the telegraph brought the pith of President Grant's bellicose note to Spain with regard to Cuban affairs, we stated what were evidently the purposes which it was intended to serve, and the majority of the press of this country, as well as a large proportion of that of the United States, viewed the matter in a similar light. It so happens, however, that a little timely firmness on the part of Spain has spoilt the President's "little game." No man ever "took the measure," so to speak, of any people with more exactitude, or recorded his opinion in terms more appropriate, than did Charles Dickens when he described the wonderful effect of the "Almighty Dollar" upon every phase of American sentiment. And yet, does it not seem strange that his own countrymen should be so slow to appreciate the force of the definition, and that it should be left to a people like the Spaniards, who might fairly be supposed to have enough trouble and warfare on their hands to keep them from cultivating other than the most friendly relations with the outside world, to show how truthfully and successfully the distinguished author had gauged the nature and extent of the warlike disposition of the "spread eagle." General Grant, finding that the examination which his fellow-citizens have of late been instituting into his administration of their national affairs was not resulting altogether to his satisfaction, but rather that it was calculated to damage both his own popularity and the strength of his party, no doubt considered it a wise piece of strategy to get up a little war sensation; but the sensation alone was what he wanted, not the war. He was desirous of diverting the attention of those industrious and critical people who hope to overthrow the Republicans at the next Presidential contest, to something outside of the United States, and a threatening note to Spain he thought just the thing that was wanted. No sooner was the purport of that despatch made public, than the Associated Press telegrams began to tell of increased activity in the navy yards, of probable additions to the national fleet, and of preparations on a most complete scale for all contingencies. But curiously enough the moment the firm response of the saucy Spaniards came to hand, which as much as challenged Uncle Sam to carry his threats into effect, all this activity and preparation suddenly terminated, and a

communication which was nothing more than civil, and in reality conceded not one tittle, of what was demanded, was made an excuse for a complete change of tone, on the ground that it was conciliatory and made important concessions. King Alphonso did not even propose a reference of the points in dispute to arbitration. Our American Cousins infinitely prefer this latter mode of acquiring new territory to that adopted by their sanguinary British forefathers, and in the absence of any proposition to give them Cuba in that way, we suppose their pretensions to it will in the meantime have to stand in abeyance. In fact, we are rather inclined to think they will now have to give up the idea of enlarging their boundaries any further through the instrumentality of international arbitration. John Bull, whose love of the golden guinea is now-a-days almost as strong as his sense of honour, has parted with everything almost that was worth keeping, especially on the continent of America, in striving to inaugurate a peaceful system of settling the disputes which arise between nations; and all the other powers that have anything which would attract the eye of the covetous Yankee seem to be averse to the principle. The attitude assumed by Spain on receipt of General Grant's bullying despatch will probably teach our neighbours across the line a wholesome lesson—a lesson which will not be lost, it is to be hoped, upon the statesmen and people of Great Britain. If it could only have been believed that the Government of the United States were in earnest when they first addressed the Spanish authorities on the Cuban question, there certainly would have been ground for the gravest apprehension in regard to the consequences; for the people of Canada could not witness their neighbours, who after all are their friends and kindred, engaged in a foreign war, without emotion. But the whole world seemed to take the matter very coolly from the beginning, correctly divining that the President's movement was merely a piece of political strategy. It would be wise to refrain from this doubtful diplomacy in the future. Practical Americans will not be reminded in vain that the pitcher "goes whole to the well till once."—*Ottawa Times.*

#### Regulations Respecting the Military College at Kinston.

##### Government and Organization.

1. The general officer commanding the Militia will be ex-officio President of the Military College.
2. An independent inspection by a Board of Visitors appointed by the Governor in Council and reporting to the Minister of Militia will be made once a year. Such Board will not be a permanent body but will consist of five members, of whom three shall be members of the Militia Staff, not less than two to retire annually. The first report will be made as soon after the expiration of twelve months from the opening of the College as may be determined.
3. The Commandant shall have power to suspend any Professor, Instructor or other officer or employee pending the result of a report to the Governor in Council through the General Officer commanding.
4. The organization to be on a military basis.