

Notice to the Public.

MacLEAN, ROGER & Co. Agents for the Dominion of Canada, for THE TIMES and THE DEBATES OF PARLIAMENT, Orders and Subscriptions for which he is authorized to receive on our behalf.

New Advertisements.

Local Notice—Belly Les. Ambr. Paburg—E. A. Meredith.

HER EXCELLENCY THE

Countess of Dufferin

Will be at home to receive visitors between the hours of Three and Five P.M. on SATURDAY, the 6th of November.

Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin, T. W. KENNY & SONS, Merchant Tailors, and Outfitters, Sparks Street, Ottawa.

The Times.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, NOV. 6, 1875.

THE NEW MILITARY COLLEGE.

It is customary, and indeed very natural, for the people of Canada, when contemplating the progress they are making in all that goes to give solid strength and enduring importance to a nation, to compare results with the neighbouring Republic. Whatever objections we may have to the "new civilization" over which Dr. Tiffany grows boisterously eloquent, if we sometimes think that in political corruption the people are much too fast and in the punishment of rich criminals a great deal too slow, it must be admitted that in the true sense the United States are advancing with rapid strides. They are our neighbours and our kindred, of the same race, speaking the same language, possessed of the same law, and endeavoring to make the same progress.

It has sometimes been charged against us, not only in the United States but in England, that we were lacking in self-reliance and independence, and that the absence of these qualities has retarded materially our progress. There may have been some truth in the indictment at one period of our history, but the withdrawal of the British troops from Canada undoubtedly marked the disappearance of the last vestige of the unworthy feeling, and the spirit of patriotism and confidence in our ability to shape our own destinies to which it gave place more than justified that stroke of policy on the part of Mr. Gladstone and other imperial statesmen, misunderstood and resented although that policy was at the time. The best proof that we are capable of taking care of ourselves, as well as helping the Mother Country, should it ever occur that assistances were needed—which heaven forbid—was to be found in the success of our volunteer military organizations, the unflinching self displayed by the entire people in maintaining them in good order and up to a high standard, and the perfect readiness displayed by young men of all classes to devote a proportion of their time to the acquirement of that skill in the use of arms and that knowledge of military evolutions necessary to make them effective in actual warfare. The faith which the population has in the reliability of our citizen-soldiers is unlimited, and we know, while that might be a very dangerous feeling if the merits and enthusiasm of the force were doubtful, it is an element which contributes largely to the efficiency of patriotic and country-loving volunteers. That the unaided efforts of the people could not of themselves ensure the organization which is both desirable and necessary, has been acknowledged by every Canadian statesman who has been called

THE CIVIL SERVICE AND CHIEF JUSTICE HARRISON.

The following address to Chief Justice Harrison, an old civil service man, who has lately been sent to his long home, is a beautiful and touching tribute to his life and work. It was read at the opening of the Dominion rifle matches a year ago, that I came duty in regard to militia affairs last before every Canadian, since public opinion was as nearly a unit on the question as it was possible to be. It was with the honest gentleman himself that the idea originated of establishing in Canada a military college, upon the same principle as those at West Point, U. S., and Sandhurst, England—an idea which was no sooner expressed, than it received the unqualified approval of the whole body politic, and has been highly commended by the leading organs of public opinion in Great Britain, among which may be mentioned the Standard, the Pall Mall Gazette, and the Saturday Review, all of which have advertised to the matter at considerable length. The efforts of the Minister of Militia, ably assisted by the Adjutant General, Colonel Powell, to give effect to Mr. Mackenzie's proposition, have at last culminated in the establishment of a college at Kingston, the regulations for the government of which were published in last week's Official Gazette. These regulations will, I venture to think, be found to meet the requirements of the institution excellently, and we have not the slightest doubt that experience will prove them to have been devised in the best interests of the country. The contribution to be levied yearly in consideration of the education imparted, may appear to be rather heavy, when taken in connection with the expenses of outfit, &c., and might tend to make the institution a refuge for the sons of rich men, to the exclusion of the general community. The idea at present, we understand, is to make the College self-supporting as far as possible, but the public need scarcely be assured that a Liberal Government will never consent to making an instrument of the property of the whole community what is the property of the whole community. This would be neither more nor less than doing what has been done by the Mother Country, and no party could hope to retain the favour and support of the electors which would propose anything tending in that direction. If the Military College turns out a success in other respects, if it is found to conform to the expectations which have been formed as to its effects upon the volunteer army of Canada, the Liberal party will be sufficiently true to its time-honoured principles to see that it will be the special privilege of no class to reap the special benefits which it confers, not only in the way of education, but in respect of the preference it gives in officiating the national force of the future.

As was explained by the late Minister of Militia when introducing the measure into Parliament, it is intended to impart to the cadets, whose entrance to the college will be by open competitive examination, a complete education in all branches of military tactics, fortifications, engineering, and general scientific knowledge in subjects connected with, and necessary to a thorough knowledge of the military profession, and for qualifying officers for command and for staff appointments. The regulations give a full list of the text books to be used in the meantime, which, as well as the necessary apparatus, the cadets are to provide for themselves, his board, washing and lodging being furnished by the authorities upon the payment of \$150 per annum in advance. The first year's entrance examination is set down at \$200. The curriculum extends over four years, and during his pupillage the cadet will be subject to the Queen's Rules and Regulations, the Army Act, the Rules and Articles of War, and to such other rules and regulations as Her Majesty's troops are subjected to. The examination for admission are to be appointed annually by the Governor in Council, and examinations will be conducted in the various military districts at the Headquarters of the Military District, viz.—at Victoria, B.C.; Winnipeg, Man.; London, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, Fredericton, Halifax, and Charlottetown, at ten o'clock a.m., on the fourth day of January, 1876. A sword will be given to each cadet as a reward for excellence of conduct. The commission in the militia service of not more than three cadets who are recommended by the Governor in Council, and who are finally leaving the College as having especially distinguished themselves, and who at the end of twelve months are reported by the Officer Commanding the Militia as having performed their duty in a satisfactory manner for that period, shall be dated twelve months. In the case of a cadet who is absent who term on account of sickness or rustication, a payment of \$50 shall be required of him for the privilege of his name being kept on the rolls of the college and for vacancy being guaranteed at the commencement of the next term. An allowance for travelling expenses at the rate of four cents a mile each way at the time he is admitted, and a similar allowance for travelling expenses to the headquarters of the Military District will be paid to each cadet at the time he is admitted, and a similar allowance for travelling expenses to the headquarters of the Military District will be paid to each cadet at the time he is admitted. No allowance for travelling expenses will be granted to those who reside within 500 miles from the college.

THE CANADIAN LOAN IS ENGLAND.

Montreal Star (Independent). Whatever faults the Finance Minister may possibly be charged with, he has certainly been unusually successful in the handling of the last as well as of the present Canadian loan. The present loan of \$2,500,000, which is guaranteed by the Imperial Government, has been more successful than any previous Canadian loan; though all things considered, the success of the present loan upon Canadian credit than the previous loan. This is owing to the fact that the previous one was guaranteed by the English Government, while the latter is guaranteed by England to the extent of three-fifths of the amount. Of the value of such an endorsement, proof is furnished in the London Standard's quotations. The Canadian loan was guaranteed by the Home Government were quoted to-day 104 to 106, and the unguaranteed four per cent. 92 to 94, with transactions at 2-1/2 and 3-1/2. From these rates it is manifest that the new loan, if it had been unguaranteed, would not have brought more than 91. With the present guarantee of some seven or eight per cent. more will be realized. The transaction is a satisfactory one, the loan placed upon the market at the proper time when sound stocks were scarce, and altogether well manipulated by Mr. Cartwright. We trust the money may be expended with equal care and judgment. The front halves of lots 8 and 9, 4th concession, Puslinch, 290 acres, sold for \$37,500.

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ANCHOR MILLS, PAISLEY, BEST SIX CORD EXTRA QUALITY. Sewing Machine.

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THE FISCHER PIANO. The American Trade Journal writes of the Fischer Piano.

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Bank Notices. BANK OF OTTAWA. Victoria Buildings, Opposite Western Block of Parliament Buildings.

General Agent. Citizens Insurance Co. CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.

Hand in Hand. Mutual Insurance Co. FLOUR AND FLOUR STORE.

ALEX. TAYLOR. Successor to J. McLellan. FLOUR AND FLOUR STORE.

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NOTICE. The Corporation of the City of Ottawa will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Ontario.

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Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, including various notices and advertisements.