Dry Goods.

MAGEE & RUSSELL

Beg to inform the trade of the Ottawa District that they have opened a

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

WAREHOUSE

IN

BELL'S BLOCK, ELGIN STREET,

OPPOSITE THE

RUSSELL HOUSE.

And are now receiving and opening large shipments by sailing vessels, "Lake Erie," "Lake Superior," "Cherokee," "Medora," and steamers "Austrian," "St. Patrick," "Peruvian," and others.

Their Stock will be complete in a few days.

Special attention given to Canadian manufacturers.

Wholesale agents for the sale of Cornwall Blankets.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, August 24, 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Her Majesty's Theatre—Wm. J. Marshall
Wholesale Warehouse—Magee & Russell.
Second Annual Exhibition of the City of Ottawa Agricultural Society.
Her Majesty's Theatre—Chimney Corner —W. J. Marshall.
Life Association of Scotland—J. T. & W. Pennock.
Auction Sale of Imported Stock—A. Rowe.
Caution—Cornwall Blankets.

The Ottawa Times.

Office: 38, Sparks Street.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1870.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell left town yesterday on a tour of inspection in the Maritime Provinces.

Col. Robertson Ross, Adjutant General of Militia, will inspect the depot of the Ontario and Quebec Battalions in Kingston on Saturday next. The Picton Volunteers will be inspected on Tuesday next.

Several applications having been made for the appointment of chaplain to the two depot companies of the North West expedition stationed at Kingston, we learn that the government have decided that as every opportunity is afforded in Kingston for the attendance on religious services of the men belonging to these companies, at the churches of the denominations with which they are respectively connected, no chaplain will be appointed at Kingston.

It is with no small amount of pain that we have to announce the death of Joshua Smith, Esq., a gentleman whose name has been associated with the Ottawa lumber business since the year 1844. Mr. Smith was born in Tipperary, Ireland, and then when quite young emigrated to Canada with his father, the late Isaac Smith, Esq. The latter gentleman was well and favorably known among the excellent class of which he was a portion, who in the early days of Ottawa were the foremost to battle their way to order among those whose ways were those of rapine and murder. Isaac Smith, Esq., came to Canada with ample means, and the entire of the Ottawa community will bear testimony that his heritage of six sons to his adopted home was such as few gentlemen of any country can boast of. Of these the eldest, and one of the most popular, was the late Joshua Smith, Esq.; his every acquaintance was a friend. The name of Joshua Smith has been associated with the lumber trade ever since the year 1844, when as a youth, young Joshua Smith commenced in the timber making business. He brought a raft to Quebec with a retired lumber merchant of this city, and has since been intimately connected with the trade of this section of Canada.

Mr. Smith always manifested a public spirit well worthy of his honored parent. His donations in money for benefits to the public, and his useful promotion of all matters which tended to good progress, either commercial or agricultural, are of sufficiently recent record as to make it unnecessary for us to recall them.

Possessed of the qualities of a true gentleman—the affability of manner belonging to a generous nature, coupled with the spirit with which the pioneers of this part have ever been inspired, Mr. Smith sank to his grave while in preparation for another winter's campaign in the flush of life, being only in his fiftieth year.

He leaves none but friends among those who knew him.

BREECH LOADING RIFLES.

Now that we are beginning to receive by mail some intelligible accounts of the battles of Worth and Weissenburg, we are able to form some idea of what really took place, and to trace the success of the Prussians to its proper causes. The battle of Worth, as described by those who were present on the field, seems to have been contested with desperate courage, and the defeat of the French is attributable, not to any superior valour on the part of their enemies, nor entirely to the force of overpowering numbers, but rather to the fact of the Prussian troops being thoroughly *au fait* in breech-loader drill, and to their steady and well-directed firing. The improvements which have, of late years, been made in artillery and small arms, and more especially the invention of breech-loading rifles, have rendered coolness and steady discipline of more account than ever, and have made that fiery impetuous heroism, which has ever distinguished French troops, of less value. The man who from sheer force of habit and discipline is able to take cool deliberate aim and make every shot tell, is of course more than a match for one who though firing two shots to his one, shoots wildly and without taking proper aim. From what we read we gather that the French soldiers fired, on an average, at least twice as many shots as their opponents. As soon as the word was given they commenced to blaze away with their Chassepots with wonderful rapidity, actually in some cases exhausting their supply of ammunition before the cooler Germans began to reply. The latter, on the other hand, waited until they were sure that their adversaries were within range, and then going through every movement with the same steadiness as though they were on parade, they took aim with every shot that they fired, "loading deliberately and firing very low" as one correspondent expresses it, until the foremost ranks of the French columns were literally annihilated by the weight of fire.

The lesson which this fact teaches should not be lost upon us. It is one that has often been preached in Canada, and the experience of the present war already proves its truth. Every Canadian who really loves his country and desires to see its freedom preserved, should endeavour as far as possible to become familiarized with the use of the breech loading rifle. It is not only necessary that he should know how to load and fire it, but that he should become thoroughly accustomed to doing so in certain regular time, so that when he is called upon to exercise his skill as a marksman against an enemy, the force of drill and habit will overcome the tendency to shoot wildly and rapidly, which is one of the natural mistakes which a young soldier is liable to make when first he finds himself under fire. Nothing should be left undone that can be done in the way of encouraging rifle shooting among all classes of our people. Much has already been done in this direction, and Canada to-day can probably boast some of the finest marksmen in the world, men who would scarcely find a superior even at a meeting of English "cracks" at Wimbledon. But it is of little real service to the country to possess a few splendid shots if the great mass of the people are not also trained to a knowledge of rifle shooting. We have always considered that, for this very reason, at our various rifle meetings men who have won prizes in public matches should be "weighted," that is compelled to give a point or two to less skilful competitors. Now, before a rifle match comes off in a district it is pretty generally understood by whom the prizes will be won, because the relative merits of the various contestants are so well known. This being the case, young inexperienced riflemen do not care to enter the lists because they know they have little chance of winning. The object of rifle matches is not to turn out a few crack shots, but to render the yeomanry of Canada as formidable marksmen as the archers of England were five hundred years ago, and to make every man accustomed to the use of the rifle; to teach him to fire steadily and never to fire without taking aim, and so become competent, if ever he should be called upon to do so, to do something in the defence of Fatherland.

MR. McGILLIVRAY AND THE "CITIZEN."

The *Citizen* is somewhat refreshingly cool in taking us to task for what it terms "a coarse personal attack on a prominent merchant of this city." We merely suggested that one of our wealthiest commercial men, E. McGillivray, Esq., should avail himself of the opportune moment to render up some $2,000, which it is generally understood had been promised by him for some charitable purpose. The *Citizen* having undertaken his defense, we shall make a statement of the facts having connection with the $2,000.

At the last general election Mr. McGillivray forced himself on the electors of Ottawa, as a candidate for the representation of the city in the House of Commons in the Conservative interest. R. W. Scott, Esq., who was really the choice of the Conservatives, withdrew in consequence of certain declarations made by parties in Mr. McGillivray's interest. In consequence, Mr. Currier, who probably would not have opposed Mr. Scott, took the field, we presume, in order to save the city from the disaster of being represented by this "prominent merchant." A brisk canvass followed, and numbers of conservatives gave Mr. McGillivray a hearty support, when to their surprise and disgust, three days after the nomination, and when it was impossible for the conservatives to find another candidate, he retired from the contest for the consideration of two thousand dollars. It may be remembered that the indignation of his supporters scarcely knew bounds; his name was associated with terms of abuse among the masses, while others treated his unqualified baseness with the scorn it deserved. Mr. McGillivray not being able to stand the storm of indignation on one hand, and the stream of scorn on the other, gave it to be understood through the Hon. James Skead, that he would devote the two thousand dollars to some charitable use. We merely wish to remind Mr. McGillivray that a more fitting time could not be chosen than the present to fulfil that promise; and as "charity covereth a multitude of sins," not only would unpleasant memories be to some extent buried, but something in the way of atonement would be made to an abused public in the return of goods not over well gotten. As long as he retains that bounty money, so long will the public remember the "bargain, and sale" of the last election, and so long will every honest journalist, as a public servant, respond to the public wish by holding up both the person, and the act perpetrated by him to public notice, as an instance wherein their generous confidence was too easily given, and afterwards most foully betrayed. We are glad that the *Citizen* has taken up the matter in Mr. McGillivray's behalf, and that "a change has come o'er the spirit of its dream. And now that a respectable journal has espoused his cause, we would like to ask it to state in plain terms whether it considers that the $2,000 to which we have alluded, belong of right, to Mr. McGillivray, or to the people of Ottawa.

CITY OF OTTAWA AGRICULTURA SOCIETY.

We are glad to find that the City of Ottawa Agricultural Society are not disheartened by the calamity which has lately fallen upon the agricultural community in this vicinity, and that they propose holding their annual Exhibition upon the 21st, 22nd and 23rd of September. We hope that they will receive all possible support from the public, so that thus they may be enabled to go on and prosper in the work of affording encouragement to all the good farmers of the neighborhood.

MR. ALFRED PERRY.

Mr. Alfred Perry has long been well known in Montreal for the energy and distinguished courage which he has on many occasions displayed in battling with the flames in that city. As soon as he heard of the danger in which we were placed, he immediately came to our assistance as fast as a special train could carry him, and remained with us until all immediate danger was over. But when he returned to Montreal he did not forget us, or the sufferings of our neighbors in the burnt districts, as we find by the following appeal which appears in the Montreal papers of yesterday:

Having just returned from Ottawa, I cannot refrain from appealing to the public of Montreal on behalf of the sufferers in the country around that city. Upwards of 200 families, most of them farmers, have been burnt out in the circuit I visited, and most of them have lost their all. Buildings, crops, fences, stock—all gone; and, in several cases, the father or some member of the family has perished.

These destitute families have no horses or carriages to bring them into Ottawa; and if they had the bridges are burned. They are crowding under any kind of shelter they can find, but are, in most cases, destitute of food and clothing. The most prompt assistance will be necessary to save lives, especially of the children. What is most urgently wanted is clothing, and anything in this line would be most valuable to them.

Providentially the potatoe fields are safe, and will afford the means of preserving life in the way of food; but no supplies of clothing can be obtained except from cities.

The corporation and citizens of Ottawa and vicinity are doing nobly, putting forth the most energetic efforts and subscribing most liberally; but they cannot and must not be left to shoulder the whole burden. Montreal ought to send in a supply of second-hand clothing—children's clothing and women's being most urgently needed—at once, addressed to Mr. Carrier, M. P., of Ottawa, President of the Central Committee.

All who wish to help in this time of urgent need may send in their parcels to the Mechanics' Institute, where I will receive and pack them and send them off at once.

ALFRED PERRY.

Wednesday Afternoon.

ILLUSIONS DISSIPATED.

The Toronto *Telegraph*, with that commendable enterprise which ever distinguishes it, has sent a special correspondent to the seat of war. We take the following extracts from his last letter. In speaking of the King of Prussia he says:

THE KING'S APPEARANCE.

Will you have romance or reality? Shall I give you a fancy sketch of the King, as a hero in appearance, stalwart and upright, a noble countenance, "an eye like Mars to threaten and command," and all that, or will you have the truth? The truth, sir! Very well, you shall have it, and you too madam, though I may disturb some ideal you may have set up! The King is seventy-two years of age, and looks it. He is feeble with an assumption of strength. His figure has a tendency to corpulency, a certain flabby look in his face. He sits upright enough, and, if report is to be credited, he owes a good deal of his military carriage to padding and stays. He has a pale blue eye, and a puffy white moustache over a loose irresolute mouth, and, is disconnected from his royalty, a "very weak old man." This is the naked truth, I have pierced the "divinity that doth hedge a King," and presented you with his portrait.

Of the Vivandieres he says the usual idea we form of these females is:

A dainty little body with a hat cocked with charming naivete on one side of a rogish looking face, sparkling eyes, lips that 'would tempt eternity of kissing,' a little waist that would tempt the arm of an anchorite to twine round it, and little feet in silken hose and red laced boats—*Charmant!*

REALITY.

A slightly frowsy looking woman of forty-five, muscular and mannish, with the biceps well developed, and a brawny hand that would (and will) administer a blow that you nor I would not care to be the recipient of, a broad-brimmed straw hat tied down with a red handkerchief, a brown serge gown, and boots, oh dear—rather large and heavy for a negro minstrel to try a break down in. But, good old soul, the army would fare ill without her and such as her; many a dying soldier's head she has supported on her broad bosom, and received their last "God bless you!" Amen, say I, and rough and uncouth as you are, my old dame, youare a more fitting associate of grim old Bells, than my dainty Lydias and Paulines!

Austria is making immense preparations for war. It will soon have assembled a well-organized and well-armed corps of 140,000, which will be placed under the command of the Archduke Albert, whose sympathy with France is well known.

The Revenue of the Suez Canal Company in November and December, 1869, was £12,677. In the first six months of this year the receipts of the undertaking were as follows: January, £10,323; February, £13,629; March, £25,904; April, £15,088; May, £19,479; and June, £32,685. The receipts of the first three months of this year were thus $49,856, while in the second three months they were £67,252, showing an increase of nearly 40 per cent. in the latter period.

Latest by Telegraph

BY PEOPLE'S LINE.

OFFICE:—G. P. Drummond's Exchange Office 19 Sparks Street.

CABLE NEWS.

Latest from the Seat of War.

Midnight Despatches.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The *Figaro* of this afternoon contains the following: A person who arrived from the vicinity of Epurney this evening states that he was informed there that the Prussians were defeated to-day between Verdun and Chalons.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—There is a great deal of excitement in this city this afternoon over the rumor in the Stock Exchange that the Prussian army under the Crown Prince had been defeated by the French under Marshal McMahon. This rumor, although occasioning the wildest excitement, can be traced to no reliable source.

The city of Hamburg is filled with corpses.

The French iron-clads are blockading Cruxhaven. There are three merchant steamers supposed to be prizes.

Belgium intimates that the complaints of the French that the Prussian wounded are allowed to cross Belgium territory is a mere pretext of intended violation of soil.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The *Figaro* has just issued an extra with the following news:

A person who arrived in Paris at eight o'clock to-night, coming from Epernay, reports he heard in that city that the Prussians were defeated to-day between Verdun and Chalons. Groups of Prussian stragglers, cavalry and infantry were coming into Chalons. The combat commenced this morning at three o'clock, and the news reached Chalons and Epernay at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Nothing definite is stated as to the number of men engaged, but according to the rumor the entire army of Prince Charles was in the fight.

A despatch from Rheims on the 23rd says it was supposed the armies of McMahon and Bazaine had effected a junction, and supported by a quadrilateral composed of the fortresses of Mont Medy, Verdun, Thionville and Metz, would await an attack.

It is not expected any important engagement would occur within two days.

The Emperor quitted Courselles last night and goes to Berne, in the canton of Rheims. Yesterday the Imperial headquarters were at Chalons.

The defence of Toul by the National Guard and the Garde Mobile is described as very gallant.

At St. Marie aux-Chenes Marshal Canrobert threw himself before his troops, and after a sharp sword combat with a Prussian officer, drove the enemy back.

It is said the garrison at Brussels have received orders to march to the frontier immediately.

BERLIN, August 25, 7 p. m.—The Prussian *Moniteur* states that King William's headquarters are removed from Pont a Mousson to Bar Le Duc.

The headquarters of the 1st and 2nd armies are near Metz, while other corps continue to march on Paris.

The Belgian Minister here says the journals have received authority from his Government to positively contradict the statement that the passage of wounded Prussians through Belgian territory had been permitted or attempted.

ROME, August 25—The *Osservator Romano*, a journal favorable to the Prussian cause, has been threatened with violence by the soldiers of the Pontifical army, unless it speedily alters its tone.

More Prussian ships were arrested yesterday, while taking plans of the work along the river. Some others were also arrested here, and some detached with McMahon's army.

Remittance has been received from Dublin to aid the wounded.

The Empress asknowledges the contributions in a note, in which she says the offering to the wounded French is received with gratitude. The generous sentiments which have inspired this act and your wishes for success of our arms and happiness of the Imperial family, have profoundly touched His Majesty.

Prussian troops closely surround Strasbourg yet the government treasurer managed to escape with twelve million francs.

A Prussian colonel has written to Emile Grarden, offering a wager that he will be in Paris by the 15th of September, Grarden publishes the letter and accepts the wager.

An official warning is given that the Minister of the Interior will be forced to apply the law regulating the press with the utmost rigor if certain journals, in spite of the representations made to them by the Government, continue to publish the full details of the movements of the troops, the state of the fortifications, and the composition of the army.

The national loan has closed, more than the amount required having been subscribed.

At a Council of Ministers held here yesterday, Gen Wimpfen, who has recently been operating against rebels in Algeria, was appointed to command a corps.

The Council is now composed of Ministers Rouher, Schneider, Persigny, Baroille and Trochu.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Paris is utterly without news from the seat of war.

Entrenchments around Metz are completed.

It is believed that a deputation of the Corps Legislatif has gone to the Emperor to demand his abdication.

LONDON, August 25—Prince Felix Salam Salam, Major in the Prussian guard, distinguished for services in American and Mexican wars, was killed in the battle of the 18th, at Gravelotte.

ATHENS *via* LONDON, August 25th.—The Prussian ship *Velladen* was captured by a French man-of-war and taken into Sierra.

It is said that a French ironclad towed two prizes into Cherbourg yesterday.

MADRID, Aug. 25.—A Carlist movement is reported in Aragon, in the neighborhood of Uscha. Troops are sent there.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase of bullion of 207,000 pounds sterling.

Latest advices from China says, the French negociations at Teintsin for the satisfaction of recent outrages were suspended.

The French demanded that the three Manderines implicated in the massacre be given up, to be shot, but the Chinese were willing to surrender only one.

A scout of the Prussian army have made their appearance at Chalons-sur-Marne and also St. Mehelband.

PARIS, August 25.—The journals of last evening demand to know what action will be taken by the French Government, now that Belgium has permitted the violation of her neutrality by Prussians.

LONDON, August 25.—Preparation for the seige of Metz seem formidable.

Entrenchments proceed with great activity.

Paris papers are persuading themselves that Bazaine is realizing a deep laid stratagem.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Pope reports his denial of the story that he congratulated Prussia on her success.

Meetings have been held in Liverpool, Coventry, and other places, to raise funds for the wounded.

All newspaper correspondents have been dismissed from the Prussian headquarters.

The Emperor Napoleon has declined the services of 500 Irish auxiliaries tendered by James Stephens.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

First Naval Engagement—A Running Fight of Three Hours—The Prussian Gunboats' Guns Harmless Against French Iron-Clads — The Bombardment of Pfalzbourg.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The *Tribune's* special correspondence from Hamburg on Monday, gives an account of the first naval engagement of the war. On the morning of the 17th inst., the German despatch boat *Grille* started out of the bay of Rugen to reconnoitre the position and strength of the French ships of war, whose arrival in the neighborhood had been reported, although nobody had yet seen them. After proceeding out to within sight of the Danish island of Moen, the *Grille* at length discovered the tall masts of the squadron, consisting of seven iron-clad frigates and several smaller vessels, and approached until within three thousand paces. The French opened fire and directed several broadsides at the little craft, at the same time giving chase every now and then, lying-to to fire a few shots at her pursuers from her two rifled twelve-pounders in answer to the guns of the fleet. She lured them to follow her as far as Posthouse, at Whitton, where the three gunboats *Drache*, *Blitz* and *Salamander*, were lying, which, on hearing the report of the cannonading, immediately got up steam and weighed anchor to stand by their consort.

The Commodore of the little squadron made signal to the commander of each gunboat to attack the enemy at his own discretion, which produced loud cheers, and they all steamed out ready for action with the superior force of the enemy. After a running fight of three hours, the gunboats finding their guns were harmless against the plated sides of the iron-clads, returned to the protection of their shore and batteries. Several shots from the gunboats hit their mark, and shells from the *Salamander* were seen to explode on the deck of one of the ships, and must have done some damage to the men at their guns. The German flotilla suffered no losses whatever, though it might have been very different had any of the heavy 28 centimetre shells, fired from the French ships, taken effect and exploded on the deck of the gunboats. The latter, filled up their stock of ammunitions and coals at Stralsund, returned to their station in the outer roads, where they are on outpost duty.

The special correspondent of the *Tribune* at the head-quarters of the Crown Prince, describes the bombardment of Pfalsburg on the 14th:—"I tell no secret when I say that the German attack was made with field artillery, and that a great many of their light guns have been brought into position for work.

The capture of Pfalsburg is an important matter for the Crown Prince, but not important enough to make his army wait for heavy seige guns.

The Prussian tactics are to push forward, masking fortresses that are encountered on the way, and leaving a few battalions to watch them; but in this case the chances have seemed so to favor the probability of Pfalsburg being unprepared for serious resistances.

LONDON, August 25.—Strasbourg is well defended. According to the *Telegraph's* correspondent the defensive fire had destroyed all property within range of the guns.

The French armies are now well supplied with provisions of all kinds.

Paris letters say the great fear of the Prussians is that some success of the French arms may enable the Emperor to regain Paris.

The French authorities will only treat for peace beyond the Rhine.

Le Liberte says the siege of Paris is improbable now.

The following official despatch from Berlin has just been received:—

The Government has received a despatch dated Bar Le Duc, last evening, to the effect that Chalons has been evacuated by the French, and that the Prussian column is west of Chalons, advancing rapidly.

PARIS, August 24—midnight.—It is reported that the Prussians are at Sesanue to-day, 65 miles from Paris.

Prince Royal is reported at Nancy.

Le Patrie repeats that the Prussians were defeated in the battle of Sunday.

A Visit to Ottawa.

The correspondent of the Burlington *Free Press and Times* gives the following account of a visit to this city:—

"A cloud of haze and smoke hid Ottawa from view till we were close upon it, when the tall towers of the Parliament Houses could be seen looming faintly through the haze. The road skirts the bank of the Rideau river, as it nears the city, and crosses that and the Rideau Canal, which connects Ottawa with Kingston, on Lake Ontario, 125 miles to the South West.

We arrived at Ottawa about noon, and were driven to the Russell House—a large and handsomely appointed hotel, with modern conveniences, and excellently kept by Mr. J. A. Gouin,—where a bath and a lunch contributed to the general serenity, and prepared us for a stroll to the Government buildings near by. These are the finest structures in Canada, and among the very finest on the Continent. They are of cream colored sandstone, relieved with lines and arches of a reddish stone. They are massive and rich in exterior ornamentation, and are truly magnificent in size, proportions, and architectural beauty. The interiors we found less imposing, the halls of the Senate and Commons looking too much like chapels, and the passage ways often lacking breadth and elegance.

The Canal Meeting took place at one o'clock in the City Hall, an old affair which cannot be very highly praised for beauty, size, or convenience. But the city is going to mend it shortly with a new one. The meeting is elsewhere reported, and need not be further described. It made an evident sensation among the citizens of Ottawa who are interested in the prosperity of their city, and will doubtless bear fruit in time, for its grand object.

After the meeting we took carriages for a drive through the city and to the great mills on Victoria Island and across the river at Hull, which is really but a suburb of Ottawa. Those of us who had never seen Ottawa were agreeably surprised by the evidences of thrift and growth, in which it surpasses any other Canadian city of its size. It contains now, (including Hull) about 25,000 inhabitants, and long blocks of stores show that it is the centre of a large and thriving trade. We saw it however, in not the most favorable light. Indeed, it seemed as if all light was about to depart, from inability to pierce the clouds of mingled dust and smoke which filled the air. Sweeping fires were raging in the woods around the city. The wind blew in strong gusts. The sun looked like a dull red water against the sky. Its rays reached the earth below only in a kind of yellow murky and depressing twilight, which suggested hurricanes, pestilence and devastation. The smoke brought smarting and tears to every eye. The dust filled every hole in every countenance. The citizens said they had never known anything like it, and it was easy to believe them.

At such a time it was of course difficult to enjoy the view of the magnificent Chaudiere Falls, where the entire waters of the Ottawa roll over a precipice of forty feet, into a basin hollowed in the seamed and crumbling rocks; and without stopping we passed over a fine suspension bridge to Victoria Island, which is covered with immense gang saw mills, which cut into boards the logs which are floated hither by the million from the vast lumber tracts of the upper Ottawa. Several of these are six gang mills, each gang consisting of twenty-five to thirty saws, which take two logs at a time and cut them into boards in little less time than it takes us to tell about it. We found the men engaged in wetting down the yards with hose and force pumps—one of the mills having already been on fire from sparks blown from the burning woods, and considerable apprehensions of danger prevailing.

Passing over the river, we examined with great interest the mill of E. B. Eddy. Mr. Eddy is a Vermonter, who started a match factory in Burlington fourteen years ago; had to fight suits on some of his patents, and finally gave up the effort to establish his business at Burlington. He now owns and runs a match factory, pail factory, and saw mills, which give employment to *fourteen hundred hands*, and brings him in a small fortune every year. He is much respected, and is one of the most enterprising and worthy of the Americans who are building up the prosperity of Ottawa. The visit to these immense mills gave us new views of the extent of the lumber trade of the Ottawa. We had supposed that if Canada had any difficulty it was not in its lumber region; but after inspecting these mighty mills, we could easily understand the possibility of a stricture from the inadequacy of the existing avenues of transportation, and the need of the Caughnawaga canal to bring relief.

At 6 o'clock the Directors of the canal company and the delegates from New England, nearly forty in number, were the guests of the citizens of Ottawa, at a dinner at the Russell House. As there had been a good deal of talking done in the afternoon, set speeches were omitted. The entertainment was a handsome one, and the interchange of social feeling pleasant and doubtless profitable.

Next morning the party started for home by way of the Ottawa river. We took the good steamer *Victoria* at 7 o'clock; had breakfast on board, received many courtesies from Capt. Bowie, the genial commander of the *Victoria*, and as we steamed down the river we found grateful relief from the smoke and dust, which gave such pungency to our visit in Ottawa. The Ottawa is among the largest of the lordly rivers of Canada, and the ride down to Montreal was full of interest; but our space fails us for to-day.

The Caughnawaga Canal.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

A full report of the meeting in aid of the Caughnawaga Ship Canal, held at the Capital of the Dominion of Canada on Wednesday last, will be found in our columns to-day. It was an important meeting because the enterprise it was intended to aid is a most important one; and also because it is important that two neighboring peoples like those of Canada and of the United States, should understand each other; should see eye to eye in matters of common interest; and should live in peace and mutual good will. To such harmony and mutual good understanding such meetings as this, which might almost have been called an international one, from the number and weight of the interest represented from the two countries, cannot but contribute largely. The tone and spirit of the meeting can be gathered from the report. The necessity for the canal grows in the mind of every man whose attention is drawn to the subject. We copy and endorse the words of the Ottawa *Daily Times*, in its comments on the meeting. It says:

Enough has been written and said to convince any one, even the most skeptical, of the advantages which the construction of the Caughnawaga Canal would confer upon Ottawa and its vicinity. They are so obvious as to be impossible to dispute, and in fact they are generally admitted by all. But the people of Ottawa must not suppose that they can quietly sit by and see the enterprise carried out by large capitalists only without lending a helping hand. It is true that some of our large manufacturers and dealers are the men who are most directly interested in the matter, but still it must be borne in mind that anything which promotes the prosperity is certain to conduce to the welfare of the entire community also. If a man cannot afford to take a large number of shares in the enterprise, let him do what he can, remembering that every share taken helps to bring nearer the day when the work shall be accomplished.

We cannot conclude without again expressing the gratification we have felt in seeing so many American gentlemen of recognized position among us, and taking part in an enterprise which we trust may confer benefits upon them as well as upon us, and form one more link in the commercial union which ought to exist between the two countries.

With the substitution of Burlington for Ottawa the advice of our Ottawa contemporary is as good for this community as for that to which it was addressed, and it may well be extended indeed, to almost every New England centre of trade.

THE BATTLE OF WORTH.

Scene on the battle field—Over a hundred thousand men engaged A French and a German account.

The correspondent of an English paper who was with the Prussian army at the battle of Worth gives the following account of the conflict:

"The swift and skilful movement against Wissemburg, resulting in complete success to the German arms, was but a fortaste of the storm which threatened the Northern part of Alsace. On the second day after that of Wissemburg came the battle of Worth, and the Crown Prince gained a victory over the ablest General in France. It is admitted that the French fought with reckless courage, and that they inflicted heavy loss on their opponents; but the fact of this hard fighting and of this heavy loss shows how serious a defeat was sustained by McMahon.

"I traversed the field while the dead still lay unburied on the trampled ground, and I could form a good notion of how the fight had gone by the ghastly evidences which remained. Worth is at the bottom of a fertile valley, between two ridges of cultivated ground. There is much of wooded land in the neighborhood; and especially behind the French position or the western side of the valley, there is a strip of forest which forms a cover for retreating troops.

"The little river Bruder, not big enough in summer time to float a skiff, flows through the village, and a highroad comes winding down toward the village on the eastern side of the valley, flanked by trees. Here was the Prussian position. Stretching far to right and left along this road were heaps of spiked helmets to be seen; and cart loads of needle-guns were collected under the trees. At a distance the French musketry fire had told more heavily than the German; and I heard that the French artillery had been very well served.

"But though the burying parties were busy with the German dead on the eastern side of Worth, there was more than an exchange of slaughterous work on the western side. Here the Prussians and and Bavarians had pushed forward in strong force, and their fire had told fearfully upon the French. The high spirit and rigid discipline of one army had been more than a match for the desperate resistance of the other. Whole companies of Frenchmen had been mowed down in their wild attempts to check the enemy's advance. It had been a tolerably equal fight in some place, for the ground was strewed with German dead; but more and more Frenchmen had fallen in proportion. Black Turcos and wide-trousered Zouaves lay thick at many points, and the cuirassiers had had suffered much. There were steel breast-plates and brass helmets scattered thickly on the line of retreat, while the dead hors in all directions might be counted by hundreds.

"And so westward through the wood went the traces of increasing disaster; officers and men lying grimly where they had fallen. Some in quiet, shady spots, as though upon a picnic, seemed asleep. Pools of blood remained where the wounded had been found. There were knapsacks, rifles, and overcoats, either thrown away in flight or left by the wounded on the field. Then I came upon a spot where the French had rallied and where the dead of both sides lay thick. Turcos were there who had evidently fought to the last and had tried to fire their pieces as they lay. Frenchmen of the line regiments had here and there fallen in numbers, as though they had halted and faced about in regular order.

"But the aspect of the fields beyond the wood seemed to indicate a hasty retreat. Wagons were overturned. Baggage was thrown out upon the roadside, and many knapsacks were to be seen. No one who had passed over that battleground of Worth when I did could have failed to realise that a great disaster had befallen the French arms, though my observations were made when most of the wounded had been removed.

"On so large a scene of action it would have been impossible to judge of the exact loss sustained. I see no reason, however, to doubt the official return on the German side, which gives about 10,000 Frenchmen and 7,000 Germans *hors du combat*, and about 7,000 prisoners taken by the victors—4,000 in the battle, and 3,000 in the pursuit. These losses, with the further loss of cannon and colors, made the battle of Worth an evil day for France. Well might the wounded Germans raise themselves to cheer the Crown Prince as he passed, and cry that Germany was safe.

THE FRENCH ACCOUNT.

The battle of Worth is described with great spirit by the special correspondent of the Paris *Figaro*, who, in despite of the Ollivier-Lebouf order against army correspondents, determined to dare the perils of provost-marshal or Prussian bullet, and, in the true spirit of a special, to set down what he saw.

It had been supposed that McMahon would cross the river at or above Strasbourg, but, for reasons of which, good or bad, I know nothing, the Duke de Magenta had made no step towards crossing into Germany, but, either from choice or necessity, waited to be stirred up in his lair. News had come in which decided him to move down to Worth by way of Haguenau. Although civilians had no right to be with the army, it was possible to see something, and being at hand to get at least the most recent information. It had rained the whole night without intermission, and at daybreak parties of French soldiery came into the town on various errands, either of duty or of curiosity—cavalry to water their horses in the stream, infantry to pass through and reconnoitre, and some to make purchases.

A hilly country is that around Worth—vineyards, the river Saar, the road to Haguenau, and the heights of Freichwiller, which command Worth on one side and Soulzbach on the other. The engagement began at twenty minutes to 7. The Prussians opening fire on the village, the first ball striking the church. This rude signal sent the soldiery flying back to the camp and to their regiments, and in a few moments the little town, so full of unwonted life, was still and silent—the stillness that precedes the storm. In a few minutes some Prussian sharpshooters, coming in by the Soultz road, passed the bridge over the Saar, which the French centre had neglected. They scour through the village and make for the French centre at Elsenhaussen. They are soon followed by more numerous masses. The firing is begun in the vineyards of Elsenhaussen between the skirmishers; at the same time the artillery on both sides commences. It was more the air of a reconnoissance in force than of an attack. About 8 o'clock a young Prussian officer is brought in wounded. Half an hour later there is a lull in the cannonade. My host refusing to open his door, I got out of the window and ran to the little tower in the midst of the little village, whence I got an excellent view of the surrounding country. And now the guns open in earnest on the Prussian right. The previous movement had only been a feint. The Prussian right is turning the French left. The flanks of the Liebfrauenburg, covered with trees, have concealed the masses of Bavarians and Prussians, whose attack is masked until the very moment of the assault. The observer can follow the course of the battle as it approaches Freichwiller, and sways to and fro by the smoke of the guns. Four times we saw the Prussians beat the retreat. Towards midday the battle was won on one side. There was a brief respite, ten minutes perhaps. The Prussians, finding the attack on Freichwiller had failed, brought up their guns, changed front, and assaulted the right and centre. For two hours there was a ceaseless uproar of field guns, musketry, and mitrailleuse, the dry, rapidly repeated crack of the last arm being distinctly audible in the midst of the tumult. And now the assault of the Freichwiller begins again. Dark columns of infantry came down the hills on both sides of the Prussian line, and took position as close as possible to the French lines, taking advantage of all the cover afforded by the ground. In the distance were heavy masses of cavalry skirting the forest of Hagenau. It looked as though the French were about to be flanked. Towards 2 o'clock another pause. The Prussians were placing their attacking columns. Then the guns began again—the Prussians to cover their advance, the French to crush the advancing line, who are now mounting to the assault. The Prussians enter the forest of Worth. Their object is to cut the French right in two. Then we see the Prussians, who had advanced so solidly, flying down the hill, pursued by the French. Three times the assault was repeated, and three times they retired precipitately. But their numbers overwhelmed the defence. Their reserves enabled them to send in fresh troops while the defenders had to reform under cover of their guns. On the fourth assault, towards 4 o'clock, they were able to remain on the hill, but only on the left.

Subscriptions Received by Treasurer For Fire Relief Fund.

John Rochester, Mayor	200 00
Geo. May	50 00
Mrs. J. M. Currier	100 00
Dr. J. A. Grant	100 00
Thomas Birkett	50 00
John Pinhey	20 00
W. McClymont & Co.	100 00
W. Mackay Wright	100 00
William McKay	10 00
John Keys	10 00
John Mather	100 00
Rev. Mr. Pollard	10 00
Mrs. Forbes	00 25
Rev. Dr. Bedford Jones	10 00

COLLECTED IN NEW EDINBURGH BY MCNAUGHTON AND BURTEES.

William Robertson	5 00
Robert Moore	1 00
John Bell	1 00
Mr. Wood	2 00
J. E. Guerin	7 00
William Bell	10 00
David Baldwin	1 00
William R. Bell	10 00
John Lumsden	3 00
James McKinny	1 00
William Urie	1 00

COLLECTED IN VICTORIA WARD BY MCKAY AND CUNNINGHAM.

Thomas Poter	25 00
James Gordon	25 00
William Mason	25 00
A. Mason	25 00
James Clark	20 00
A. Fotheringham	15 00
William McGillivray	10 00
E. P. Williams	15 00
Peter Robertson	5 00
James Dulglish	5 00
F. Hallendale	
King	
D. L. Jones	
Mr. Gaslight	
Miss Jane Crawley	
Thomas Russell	
A. Bailey	
8 men employed by Tim Kelly	
George Mason	
Philip Mason	
John Pushman	
A. W. Fleck	
W. Atkinson	
Jesse Wigmore	
Total	

JAS. CUNNINGHAM,

Ottawa, August 25, 1870.

St. Catherines has received a supply of desiccated cocoa nut.

A quantity of Cheese from the Factory, has arrived in Belleville.

An attempted murder and suicide in Belleville.

Quebec has given itself up to horse and boat racing.

A woollen and shingle factory in operation in the township of Tyendinaga.

T. HUNTON, SHOWING GREAT CLEARANCE SALE CONTINUES; EXAMINE GOODS BEFORE BUYING.

Patterns post free on application.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

In consequence of the immense success of the beautiful comedietta of CHIMNEY CORNER it will be repeated every evening.

Friday Evening, August 26, 1870.

CHIMNEY CORNER.

Song .....
Song .....
Song .....
Duo—Irish Jig.....
To conclude with the Melodic song of the

LOAN OF A LOVER.

Monday, August 29, the last appearance of MR. OLIVER DOWN, in the successful drama of

CROSSING THE LINE.

Will shortly be produced Lord Byron's celebrated Spectacular Burlesque Drama of

ALAZEPPA.

With new scenery, Dress, &c.

BOX PLAN now open at Drew's Book