

## Dry Goods.

KID LOVER.  
Our Autumn delivery of  
Jouvin's

SOOLIS,  
English and  
Canadian Tweeds,  
Berlin Coatings,  
Plates, Bearers,  
AND OTHER  
NEW OVERCOATINGS.  
West of England  
BROADCLOTHS,  
DOSSKINS, and  
CASSIMERES.

This Department is now under the management of a first class CUTTER.

## ORDERS SOLICITED.

F.W. ADVERTISING LTD.  
Her Majesty's Theatre—Wm. J. Marshall  
To Farmers—H. Meadows & Co.  
Lobrador Herring—Jas. Buchanan.  
Notes—Wm. Powell.  
Lost—Sam'l. Smith.  
Imported Ayrshire—A. Howe.  
Continental House—J. Birmingham.  
Kid Glo. &c., &c.—Magee & Russell.



## The Ottawa Times.

Office: 26 Sparks Street.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1870.

We learn that Sir John A. Macdonald will leave Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island to-morrow, the 10th inst., for the city.

Bishop Tache arrived at Fort Garry about twelve o'clock on Tuesday, the 23rd ult., about two hours after the arrival of the 60th Rites.

The New Nation calls upon the people of Red River to prepare an address of welcome to Lieutenant Governor Archibald on his arrival in the settlement. The same paper announces the arrival of the 60th Rifles and Royal Artillery on the 23rd ult. The Volunteers were expected hourly.

At a meeting of the Fire Relief Committee on the 5th instant, it was resolved that Fall Wheat should be procured and granted to those sufferers by the late fire, who are unable to procure the same, in order that they might sow such lands as are now or can be got ready this Fall. The following gentlemen have been added to the sub-committee for their respective localities to investigate and report upon such applications as may be made to them, viz.—

John G. Street, Esq., for March and Toronton.

John Caldwell, Esq., for Huntley.  
John Dawson, Esq., for Nepean.  
Hiram Sykes, Esq., for Goldburne.  
Archibald McCallum, Esq., for Gloucester.

Robert Kenny, for Hull, and  
Mr. McClatchy, for Tempton.

We are informed that when the surrenders of the Emperor was announced, General Sheridan grasped Count Bismarck by the hand, and declared that he "could only compare the surrender of Napoleon to that of General Lee at Appomattox Court House." It would be interesting to know what resemblance General Sheridan could see between the two events. It is true in fact, that both the French and the Southerners were fighting in defence of their homes against greatly outnumbering odds, and if all accounts be true, the Prussian cavalry very closely resemble Sheridan's cavalry in brutality and love of spoil, but never did two peoples exist who were more thoroughly dissimilar than Napoleon and General Lee. The former is an ambitious, unscrupulous man, who, while anxious for the glory of France, sought also for his own aggrandizement. General Lee, on the other hand, toiled and fought in the hope of securing the rights and liberties of his countrymen. They both failed, but there the resemblance ends.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL AT PRESCOTT.

We sincerely trust that the remarks made by the Adjutant General at Prescott on Thursday last, a full report of which appears in another column, may become deeply impressed upon the minds not only of those who heard him, but of the whole people of Canada. The events of the last few weeks in Europe, as Colonel Ross has intimated, are fraught with a lesson which is full of deep import to us in Canada. The successes which the Prussians have gained, are mainly due to the fact that the whole nation have been trained to the use of arms; that almost every able bodied man in the country knew something of rifle shooting and the most important field movements and that thus, while France was only able to send her regular army into the field, she found

herself confronted by the entire Prussian nation. The motto of Canada is "Defence not defiance." We have no desire to conquer new territory, or to invade a neighbouring country. Our only ambition is to be able to defend our homes and the soil in defence of which our fathers poured out their life blood. But in order to do this it is necessary that in time of peace we should make some sacrifices, by devoting time and labor to acquiring a knowledge of rifle shooting and of field operations. In order to become competent to defend our homes, target practice, and company, and even battalion drill, are not alone what is needful. Some acquaintance with brigade and division movements is also necessary, and the system which Col. Ross has inaugurated of forming brigade camps in various parts of the country, is likely to be attended with the happiest results.

Some people have said that the best defence for Canada is no defence at all, but there are few among us who entertain that opinion. We fully concur in the belief so well and concisely expressed by the Adjutant General, that the defence of a country lies in the hearts of its people; that the determination of a nation to be free is the surest safeguard of their freedom. We know how, under adverse circumstances, our forefathers in 1812, as well as in the last century, rendered strong and self-reliant by this noble feeling of love for country, rallied round the old flag, and with comparatively little aid from British regiments drove back the invaders in confusion and dismay. If we are animated by the same determination, and take advantage of the opportunities afforded to us of becoming a nation of trained riflemen, we may look forward into the future without fear. Of course in the event of invasion we have a right to expect aid from the Mother Country, but at the same time we know that the people of Canada are ready and willing to exert themselves and to make all requisite sacrifice in defence of their homes, and of those political institutions which they rightly prize so highly. We have only to second the efforts which are being made by the Government and the Adj't General, to use the means which they place within our reach, and we shall have no cause to fear. There is a time when the Militia of Canada, like that of the New England States was nothing but a delusion and a snare; when it was in fact little more than an organization on paper, and when neither officers or men knew anything of the actual business of a soldier's life. This state of things are thankful to say, exists no longer. We have Colonel Ross's word to prove that the army of Canada is composed of men who, in addition to being brave and patriotic, compose a force with which the regular officers of the best disciplined army in the world may feel proud to be associated, and the annual training which is now going on will, we doubt not as we said before, tend very much to improve its condition.

The assurance which the Adjutant-General gives as to the feeling in England and regarding this country is exceedingly gratifying. We may rely upon it that His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief would not have told Colonel Ross, as he did, that the whole resources of the Empire would be brought to our assistance in case of invasion, if he had not known as a matter of fact that the people of Great Britain were determined to stand by us under any circumstances. Let those then who have thought the contrary take heart, and not believe the stories so industriously circulated by the enemies of Canada, who try to lure us to run by talking of "Independence." Connected with Great Britain, and associated with her in the onward march of progress and civilization, what greater destiny can be ours, or what greater amounts of independence and national freedom can we desire, than that which we now enjoy? The soldiers of Canada are, and they should try to realize that they are, as much as the soldiers of Queen Victoria as the Guards who duty at Buckingham Palace, and they may rely upon it, that as long as the Union Jack floats above them, their comrades of the regular army will always be ready to come to their defence whenever they are threatened by an outnumbering foe.

We cannot conclude this notice of the late field day at Prescott and of Colonel Ross's remarks, without expressing the gratification we feel in knowing that the organization of our defensive force is in such able and experienced hands, or without testifying to the uniting zeal and energy displayed by the Adjutant-General in promoting the efficiency of the soldiers of our Canadian army. We know that he is thoroughly in earnest in the work, and that he labors constantly, and as we are glad to believe successfully, with a view to qualify the people of Canada to defend their homes and their liberties against all possible aggression.

THE TRIBUNE'S WAR CORRESPONDENT.

While according to the proprietors of the N.Y. Tribune the praise which their enterprise deserves in furnishing the public with very lengthy and interesting telegrams from the seat of war, it would be manifestly unfair to omit saying a word or two in recognition of the abilities of their managing, though, we fear, somewhat unreliable correspondent. The delightful talents of equality with which this talented representative of Republicen journalism converses with Kings and Princes, the implicit confidence reposed in him by Bismarck who unfolded to him all his secret plans for the reconstruction of the map of Europe, his intimate acquaintance with all that took place between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Prussia in that little "glass house" near Sedan, prove him to be a man of distinguished position and more than ordinary ability. Seldom, we may perhaps say never before, has it fallen to the lot of a newspaper correspondent to be honored as he has been, for, according to his own account, was it not he who, after one of the late battles, found the Majesty of Prussia in a demoralized condition, and, propelling him up against the body of a dead horse, poured whisky down his royal patient's royal throat until the Monarch revived? What a beautiful picture! And Royalty resting on the bosom of a Republican journalist and the back of a dead horse! The effects of Monachism of Europe clinging for aid to

the young giant of the West as represented by the Tribune's correspondent! Oh that some cunning artist had been near to have sketched the scene. Who was it that, during the battle of Sedan, sat and laughed, and chatted, and drank beer with King William, with Bismarck, and with a score or two of German princes? Who but the Tribune's correspondent. Last, but not least, who was it that had the honour of lending his opera glass to that distinguished American warrior before whom princes trembled and sovereigns are but as the chaff that flies before the wind? Who was it to whom General Sheridan, the hero of the Shenandoah valley, the eminent destroyer of farms and persecutor of women and children, deigned to remark "The beggars are going to catch it," and other words of mighty import? Of course it was no one but the Tribune's correspondent. From the days of Homer to the time of William Howard Russell never has honour such as this been done to any chronicler of current events. In old times the skulks sat at the foot of the monarch's throne as they recognized the mighty deeds of the Scandinavian braves, but now "on the side of a grassy knoll" or on the back of a dead horse, the Tribune's correspondent sits on terms of "cheek by jowl" equality with royalty.

From Dr. Russell and George Augustus Sala the glory has departed, for they must hover round the skirts of the army and pick up news as they can, while King William, General Sheridan and the Tribune's correspondent are the unpayable companions among the beer and the bullets. There is just a remote possibility, however, that the Tribune's correspondent at the seat of war, like his hanger-on in this part of the world, is more addicted to writing fiction than to recording facts, and that the scenes he describes are for the most part the invention of his brain. We do not, of course, say that it is so, but merely hint at the possibility of this being the case.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT PRESCOTT

An unusually large force of volunteers were inspected at Prescott on Thursday last, by Colonel Robertson Ross, Adjutant-General of Militia. The various battalions, consisting of the 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 45th and 50th battalions, were drawn up in line on Steward's or McKeon's farm, facing "the pines," the total number being 1,600. After being received with a general salute, he (Colonel Ross) passed down the ranks and examined the men closely, after which the 41st battalion was ordered out in skirmishing order, to cover the front, the 50th forming the support, under command of Colonel Burgen. They advanced upon the (supposed) enemy, who held a position in the woods, in the direction of the junction; when advanced so far, the harsh note of the bugle sound the "commence firing." The firing was kept up with great spirit, but, having been reinforced, they advanced behind the line of skirmishers, which retreated through a second line that had been previously sent out. This latter line immediately on the front being cleared, took up the firing, and drove the enemy back. After such a vigorous assault the enemy retreated; the skirmishers then dashed on the foe at "the charge" bayonet, and took possession of the enemy's ground, where they were met with a general salute, he (Colonel Ross) passed down the ranks and examined the men closely, after which the 41st battalion was ordered out in skirmishing order, to cover the front, the 50th forming the support, under command of Colonel Burgen. They advanced upon the (supposed) enemy, who held a position in the woods, in the direction of the junction; when advanced so far, the harsh note of the bugle sound the "commence firing." The firing was kept up with great spirit, but, having been reinforced, they advanced behind the line of skirmishers, which retreated through a second line that had been previously sent out. This latter line immediately on the front being cleared, took up the firing, and drove the enemy back. After such a vigorous assault the enemy retreated; the skirmishers then dashed on the foe at "the charge" bayonet, and took possession of the enemy's ground, where they were met with a general salute, he (Colonel Ross) passed down the ranks and examined the men closely, after which the 41st battalion was ordered out in skirmishing order, to cover the front, the 50th forming the support, under command of Colonel Burgen. They advanced upon the (supposed) enemy, who held a position in the woods, in the direction of the junction; when advanced so far, the harsh note of the bugle sound the "commence firing." The firing was kept up with great spirit, but, having been reinforced, they advanced behind the line of skirmishers, which retreated through a second line that had been previously sent out. This latter line immediately on the front being cleared, took up the firing, and drove the enemy back. After such a vigorous assault the enemy retreated; the skirmishers then dashed on the foe at "the charge" bayonet, and took possession of the enemy's ground, where they were met with a general salute, he (Colonel Ross) passed down the ranks and examined the men closely, after which the 41st battalion was ordered out in skirmishing order, to cover the front, the 50th forming the support, under command of Colonel Burgen. They advanced upon the (supposed) enemy, who held a position in the woods, in the direction of the junction; when advanced so far, the harsh note of the bugle sound the "commence firing." The firing was kept up with great spirit, but, having been reinforced, they advanced behind the line of skirmishers, which retreated through a second line that had been previously sent out. This latter line immediately on the front being cleared, took up the firing, and drove the enemy back. After such a vigorous assault the enemy retreated; the skirmishers then dashed on the foe at "the charge" bayonet, and took possession of the enemy's ground, where they were met with a general salute, he (Colonel Ross) passed down the ranks and examined the men closely, after which the 41st battalion was ordered out in skirmishing order, to cover the front, the 50th forming the support, under command of Colonel Burgen. They advanced upon the (supposed) enemy, who held a position in the woods, in the direction of the junction; when advanced so far, the harsh note of the bugle sound the "commence firing." The firing was kept up with great spirit, but, having been reinforced, they advanced behind the line of skirmishers, which retreated through a second line that had been previously sent out. This latter line immediately on the front being cleared, took up the firing, and drove the enemy back. After such a vigorous assault the enemy retreated; the skirmishers then dashed on the foe at "the charge" bayonet, and took possession of the enemy's ground, where they were met with a general salute, he (Colonel Ross) passed down the ranks and examined the men closely, after which the 41st battalion was ordered out in skirmishing order, to cover the front, the 50th forming the support, under command of Colonel Burgen. They advanced upon the (supposed) enemy, who held a position in the woods, in the direction of the junction; when advanced so far, the harsh note of the bugle sound the "commence firing." The firing was kept up with great spirit, but, having been reinforced, they advanced behind the line of skirmishers, which retreated through a second line that had been previously sent out. This latter line immediately on the front being cleared, took up the firing, and drove the enemy back. After such a vigorous assault the enemy retreated; the skirmishers then dashed on the foe at "the charge" bayonet, and took possession of the enemy's ground, where they were met with a general salute, he (Colonel Ross) passed down the ranks and examined the men closely, after which the 41st battalion was ordered out in skirmishing order, to cover the front, the 50th forming the support, under command of Colonel Burgen. They advanced upon the (supposed) enemy, who held a position in the woods, in the direction of the junction; when advanced so far, the harsh note of the bugle sound the "commence firing." The firing was kept up with great spirit, but, having been reinforced, they advanced behind the line of skirmishers, which retreated through a second line that had been previously sent out. This latter line immediately on the front being cleared, took up the firing, and drove the enemy back. After such a vigorous assault the enemy retreated; the skirmishers then dashed on the foe at "the charge" bayonet, and took possession of the enemy's ground, where they were met with a general salute, he (Colonel Ross) passed down the ranks and examined the men closely, after which the 41st battalion was ordered out in skirmishing order, to cover the front, the 50th forming the support, under command of Colonel Burgen. They advanced upon the (supposed) enemy, who held a position in the woods, in the direction of the junction; when advanced so far, the harsh note of the bugle sound the "commence firing." The firing was kept up with great spirit, but, having been reinforced, they advanced behind the line of skirmishers, which retreated through a second line that had been previously sent out. This latter line immediately on the front being cleared, took up the firing, and drove the enemy back. After such a vigorous assault the enemy retreated; the skirmishers then dashed on the foe at "the charge" bayonet, and took possession of the enemy's ground, where they were met with a general salute, he (Colonel Ross) passed down the ranks and examined the men closely, after which the 41st battalion was ordered out in skirmishing order, to cover the front, the 50th forming the support, under command of Colonel Burgen. They advanced upon the (supposed) enemy, who held a position in the woods, in the direction of the junction; when advanced so far, the harsh note of the bugle sound the "commence firing." The firing was kept up with great spirit, but, having been reinforced, they advanced behind the line of skirmishers, which retreated through a second line that had been previously sent out. This latter line immediately on the front being cleared, took up the firing, and drove the enemy back. After such a vigorous assault the enemy retreated; the skirmishers then dashed on the foe at "the charge" bayonet, and took possession of the enemy's ground, where they were met with a general salute, he (Colonel Ross) passed down the ranks and examined the men closely, after which the 41st battalion was ordered out in skirmishing order, to cover the front, the 50th forming the support, under command of Colonel Burgen. They advanced upon the (supposed) enemy, who held a position in the woods, in the direction of the junction; when advanced so far, the harsh note of the bugle sound the "commence firing." The firing was kept up with great spirit, but, having been reinforced, they advanced behind the line of skirmishers, which retreated through a second line that had been previously sent out. This latter line immediately on the front being cleared, took up the firing, and drove the enemy back. After such a vigorous assault the enemy retreated; the skirmishers then dashed on the foe at "the charge" bayonet, and took possession of the enemy's ground, where they were met with a general salute, he (Colonel Ross) passed down the ranks and examined the men closely, after which the 41st battalion was ordered out in skirmishing order, to cover the front, the 50th forming the support, under command of Colonel Burgen. They advanced upon the (supposed) enemy, who held a position in the woods, in the direction of the junction; when advanced so far, the harsh note of the bugle sound the "commence firing." The firing was kept up with great spirit, but, having been reinforced, they advanced behind the line of skirmishers, which retreated through a second line that had been previously sent out. This latter line immediately on the front being cleared, took up the firing, and drove the enemy back. After such a vigorous assault the enemy retreated; the skirmishers then dashed on the foe at "the charge" bayonet, and took possession of the enemy's ground, where they were met with a general salute, he (Colonel Ross) passed down the ranks and examined the men closely, after which the 41st battalion was ordered out in skirmishing order, to cover the front, the 50th forming the support, under command of Colonel Burgen. They advanced upon the (supposed) enemy, who held a position in the woods, in the direction of the junction; when advanced so far, the harsh note of the bugle sound the "commence firing." The firing was kept up with great spirit, but, having been reinforced, they advanced behind the line of skirmishers, which retreated through a second line that had been previously sent out. This latter line immediately on the front being cleared, took up the firing, and drove the enemy back. After such a vigorous assault the enemy retreated; the skirmishers then dashed on the foe at "the charge" bayonet, and took possession of the enemy's ground, where they were met with a general salute, he (Colonel Ross) passed down the ranks and examined the men closely, after which the 41st battalion was ordered out in skirmishing order, to cover the front, the 50th forming the support, under command of Colonel Burgen. They advanced upon the (supposed) enemy, who held a position in the woods, in the direction of the junction; when advanced so far, the harsh note of the bugle sound the "commence firing." The firing was kept up with great spirit, but, having been reinforced, they advanced behind the line of skirmishers, which retreated through a second line that had been previously sent out. This latter line immediately on the front being cleared, took up the firing, and drove the enemy back. After such a vigorous assault the enemy retreated; the skirmishers then dashed on the foe at "the charge" bayonet, and took possession of the enemy's ground, where they were met with a general salute, he (Colonel Ross) passed down the ranks and examined the men closely, after which the 41st battalion was ordered out in skirmishing order, to cover the front, the 50th forming the support, under command of Colonel Burgen. They advanced upon the (supposed) enemy, who held a position in the woods, in the direction of the junction; when advanced so far, the harsh note of the bugle sound the "commence firing." The firing was kept up with great spirit, but, having been reinforced, they advanced behind the line of skirmishers, which retreated through a second line that had been previously sent out. This latter line immediately on the front being cleared, took up the firing, and drove the enemy back. After such a vigorous assault the enemy retreated; the skirmishers then dashed on the foe at "the charge" bayonet, and took possession of the enemy's ground, where they were met with a general salute, he (Colonel Ross) passed down the ranks and examined the men closely, after which the 41st battalion was ordered out in skirmishing order, to cover the front, the 50th forming the support, under command of Colonel Burgen. They advanced upon the (supposed) enemy, who held a position in the woods, in the direction of the junction; when advanced so far, the harsh note of the bugle sound the "commence firing." The firing was kept up with great spirit, but, having been reinforced, they advanced behind the line of skirmishers, which retreated through a second line that had been previously sent out. This latter line immediately on the front being cleared, took up the firing, and drove the enemy back. After such a vigorous assault the enemy retreated; the skirmishers then dashed on the foe at "the charge" bayonet, and took possession of the enemy's ground, where they were met with a general salute, he (Colonel Ross) passed down the ranks and examined the men closely, after which the 41st battalion was ordered out in skirmishing order, to cover the front, the 50th forming the support, under command of Colonel Burgen. They advanced upon the (supposed) enemy, who held a position in the woods, in the direction of the junction; when advanced so far, the harsh note of the bugle sound the "commence firing." The firing was kept up with great spirit, but, having been reinforced, they advanced behind the line of skirmishers, which retreated through a second line that had been previously sent out. This latter line immediately on the front being cleared, took up the firing, and drove the enemy back. After such a vigorous assault the enemy retreated; the skirmishers then dashed on the foe at "the charge" bayonet, and took possession of the enemy's ground, where they were met with a general salute, he (Colonel Ross) passed down the ranks and examined the men closely, after which the 41st battalion was ordered out in skirmishing order, to cover the front, the 50th forming the support, under command of Colonel Burgen. They advanced upon the (supposed) enemy, who held a position in the woods, in the direction of the junction; when advanced so far, the harsh note of the bugle sound the "commence firing." The firing was kept up with great spirit, but, having been reinforced, they advanced behind the line of skirmishers, which retreated through a second line that had been previously sent out. This latter line immediately on the front being cleared, took up the firing, and drove the enemy back. After such a vigorous assault the enemy retreated; the skirmishers then dashed on the foe at "the charge" bayonet, and took possession of the enemy's ground, where they were met with a general salute, he (Colonel Ross) passed down the ranks and examined the men closely, after which the 41st battalion was ordered out in skirmishing order, to cover the front, the 50th forming the support, under command of Colonel Burgen. They advanced upon the (supposed) enemy, who held a position in the woods, in the direction of the junction; when advanced so far, the harsh note of the bugle sound the "commence firing." The firing was kept up with great spirit, but, having been reinforced, they advanced behind the line of skirmishers, which retreated through a second line that had been previously sent out. This latter line immediately on the front being cleared, took up the firing, and drove the enemy back. After such a vigorous assault the enemy retreated; the skirmishers then dashed on the foe at "the charge" bayonet, and took possession of the enemy's ground, where they were met with a general salute, he (Colonel Ross) passed down the ranks and examined the men closely, after which the 41st battalion was ordered out in skirmishing order, to cover the front, the 50th forming the support, under command of Colonel Burgen. They advanced upon the (supposed) enemy, who held a position in the woods, in the direction of the junction; when advanced so far, the harsh note of the bugle sound the "commence firing." The firing was kept up with great spirit, but, having been reinforced, they advanced behind the line of skirmishers, which retreated through a second line that had been previously sent out. This latter line immediately on the front being cleared, took up the firing, and drove the enemy back. After such a vigorous assault the enemy retreated; the skirmishers then dashed on the foe at "the charge" bayonet, and took possession of the enemy's ground, where they were met with a general salute, he (Colonel Ross) passed down the ranks and examined the men closely, after which the 41st battalion was ordered out in skirmishing order, to cover the front, the 50th forming the support, under command of Colonel Burgen. They advanced upon the (supposed) enemy, who held a position in the woods, in the direction of the junction; when advanced so far, the harsh note of the bugle sound the "commence firing." The firing was kept up with great spirit, but, having been reinforced, they advanced behind the line of skirmishers, which retreated through a second line that had been previously sent out. This latter