

the greater part of the troops being engaged striking tents and loading waggons, with the evident design of retreating if seriously attacked in front.

Howe formed the British troops parallel to the lines, threw his left wing and the whole weight of his force across the Brunx while his right did not reach to the centre of the position. No difficulty was experienced in driving the United States troops from the hill, but it was found impossible to turn their right flank and no advantage whatever was derived from the operation.

It had also the effect of placing the Brunx between the right and left wings of the British troops and preventing any further operations without aid from the reserves at Mamaroneck and New York; and when those arrived on the 31st it was found that the lines had been so much strengthened in the interim that the issue of an attack would be doubtful. But Washington had learned by experience that his troops could not stand against well trained soldiers, and on the morning of the 1st of November, 1776, he abandoned his lines, retreated across the Croton, setting fire to all the houses about their camp and took up a position in the inaccessible wilds of the North Castle District.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES GORE.

The subject of the following notice in the Times of the 6th inst. was well known in Canada, commanded a portion of the troops in the operations during the Rebellion:—

We regret to announce the death of Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Gore, G. C. B., K. H., Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, who died on Saturday morning after only a few days' illness at his residence in the Hospital. He entered the army as ensign in October, 1808, and served in 43rd Regiment from July, 1811, to the close of the war in 1814. He was present, and one of the storming party of Fort San Francisco, at the investment of Ciudad Rodrigo; also at the siege and storming of that fortress and Badajoz, the battle of Salamanca, as aide-de-camp, to Gen. Sir Andrew Barnard. He was afterwards aide-de-camp to Gen. Sir James Kempt in the battles of Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive (9th, 10th and 11th December) Orthes, and Toulouse. He was also in the action of San Milan, capture of Madrid, storming of the heights of Vera, the bridge of Yanzi, and all the skirmishes of the Liget Division from 1812 to the end of the war. Sir Charles Gore afterwards accompanied General Sir James Kempt with the troops into Canada. He, however, returned to Europe in time for the campaign of 1815, and was first and principal aide-de-camp to Sir James Kempt, and in that capacity was present at the battles of Quatre Bras (where he had a horse shot), and also at Waterloo (where he lost three horses); and afterwards accompanied the army to Paris. He went on half-pay in August, 1825, and in April the following year proceeded to Canada, where he served on the staff for some years as Deputy Quartermaster-General. He served for some years in North America as Major-General on the staff and as Lieut.-Gen. commanding in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c. For his services in the Peninsula he had received the war medal with nine clasps:

and in 1836 was made a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order having previously been made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, of which he was made a Knight Commander in 1860, and a Grand Cross in 1867. He was appointed colonel of the 91st (the Ayrshire) Regiment of Foot in 1855, and was transferred in 1861 to the 6th (the Royal 1st Warwickshire) Regiment of Foot, which colonelcy becomes vacant by his death. Sir Charles was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital on the death of Field-Marshal Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross in December last year. His commissions bore date as follows:—Ensign, Oct. 21, 1808; Lieut., Jan. 4, 1810; Capt., March, 13 1815; Major Jan. 21, 1819; Lieut.-Col., Sept. 10, 1822; Col., Jan. 10, 1837; Major-Gen., Nov. 9, 1846; Lieut.-Gen., June 20, 1855; and Gen., Feb. 12, 1863. The deceased was fourth son of Arthur Saunders, second Earl of Arran. He was born Dec. 23, 1793, and was father of the Countess of Erroll and brother of the Duchess of Inverness.

DOMINION RIFLE MATCHES.

To the Editor of the Montreal Eve'g Telegraph:

SIR:—I beg to hand you a comparative statement of the amounts won by the different towns represented at the Dominion of Canada Rifle Matches lately held at Toronto. This statement has been most carefully compiled, and excludes several items that do not count as cash prizes, such as the badges in the Dominion Match, the Macdougall Challenge Cup, etc:—

MONTREAL.

1st stage—All Comers'	\$ 85
1st " Dominion.....	195
Provincial.....	50
Adjutant-General's.....	100
2nd stage—Dominion.....	100
Affiliated Association.....	120
Battalion.....	85
Nursery Stakes.....	55
Time Match.....	35

Total.....\$805

St. Catharines stands next on the list.

ST. CATHARINES.

1st stage—All Comers'	\$ 15
1st " Dominion.....	110
Provincial.....	5
Battalion.....	25
2nd stage—All Comers'	60
2nd " Dominion.....	250
Affiliated Association.....	35
Nursery.....	65

Total.....565

Toronto comes next.

TORONTO.

1st stage—All Comers'	\$120
1st " Dominion.....	130
Provincial.....	70
Battalion.....	85
Affiliated Association.....	25
Nursery.....	15
Time Match.....	85

Total.....530

Hamilton is fourth.

HAMILTON.

1st stage—All Comers'	\$ 10
1st " Dominion.....	90
Provincial.....	5
Battalion.....	175
2nd stage—All Comers'	130
Affiliated Association.....	70
Nursery stakes.....	30

Total.....510

The Province or Quebec, outside of Montreal, is only credited with \$265.

I send you this merely to show that the Montrealers, though they were not brilliantly successful, fairly held their own.

I am, Sir,

Your obd't servant,  
THE SECRETARY OF MONTREAL RIFLE CLUB.

VICTORIA CADETS.—This corps fired on the 30th ultimo, for the gold medal presented by I. B. Taylor, Esq., at the range. The wind was blowing very hard across the range, which made it more than usually difficult to make a good score. Masters W. Proud and H. Graham proved ties, and on their firing off the prize fell to Master W. Proud. The following is the score:

	100	200	300	
	yds.	yds.	yds.	T'l
J. McCracken.....	2234	024	300	—20
R. Berry.....	4430	022	030	—18
P. Sherwood.....	4224	000	000	—12
W. Proud.....	0434	342	200	—22
Henry Graham.....	3343	220	023	—22
G. Wills.....	0432	022	002	—15
J. Cgilvy.....	3334	000	000	—13
A. Greene.....	2433	300	000	—15
B. Monk.....	2434	202	000	—17
J. Hodgins.....	2300	402	202	—15
Lewis.....	0023	032	003	—13

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

The report of the Army Medical Department for 1867 was published on Tuesday. It appears that there were during the fifty-two weeks ending 27th December, 1867, 73,420 men on the average serving in the United Kingdom; the admissions into hospital were 63,904; the deaths from all causes were 690, of which 53 occurred when the men were absent from their corps; and the average number constantly non-effective from sickness was 3,117. These numbers give the proportions of 870 admissions, 9.40 deaths, and 42.47 constantly sick per 1,000 of the strength, being a slight increase in the admissions and men daily sick, and a slight decrease in the deaths compared with the results for 1866.

THE PONTIFICIAL ZOUAVES.—The new town of Rimouski has decided to furnish its quota to the Pontifical army, and the following young men have decided to enrol themselves in the ranks; Messrs. Louis Garon, Jean Lepage, Alfred Martin, Josue Pineau, Edouard Parent, Henry Ringuet and Joseph Smith. The young men have just concluded a religious retreat preparatory to leaving for Rome. The recruiting committee have published a circular calling upon all young men who have enlisted to report themselves at headquarters, No. 3, Saint Therese street, Montreal, on or before the 20th inst. A number of suggestions are offered to the recruits by the circular upon the extent and nature of each kit. Article six says the young men should provide themselves before starting with several pairs of cotton stockings and a *petit livre de pieté*, to avoid expense at Rome. Article seven is watchful over the interests of smokers. It sets forth as follows: Those who are desirous of taking tobacco in large quantities must make a special package of it, addressed with the name of the owner, and deposit it at the office of the committee. To obtain uniformity in dress as much as possible, another article suggests large trousers to be worn by the recruits, and shoes; finishing up with the following bit of sensible advice—"point de bottes ni bottines, et de plus point de surtout ou habit astaille."