

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDER.

SACKVILLE, N.B., SEPT. 21, 1882.

Canadian Prosperity.

We have much pleasure in referring to a speech made the other day by Sir Leonard Tilley at Toronto, and grouping together concisely, the leading facts from which he shows the great prosperity of the Dominion since the inauguration of the National Policy. His first point is that while the class earning wages could only get low pay, some of all there is not a dearth of men and women to perform the work which is to be done. That the value of the stocks in Banking institutions has increased thirty millions of dollars, and larger dividends are given to the stockholders. Manufacturers were at the lowest ebb, and were laboring under the most adverse circumstances; now they have ample employment, their products have absolutely cheapened in price, and their employees are better paid. The agricultural interest has been greatly benefited, the increased home market has given a ready sale for their produce, and any increase in the cost of living has benefited the farmer, and on every hand are seen evidences of increased prosperity. That the enormous amount of money poured into the Savings Banks from the earnings of the laboring classes and into other Banks, amounting to \$900,000 a month, was conclusive of a general prosperity of the people. The credit of Canada never stood so high as at present, and the Government was determined to sustain it by avoiding having deficits in the revenue. That the circulation of Dominion notes had increased by six and a half million dollars, costing nothing more than the hands of paper. After going into a financial statement, contrasting the flourishing state of the finances now, with what it was under Sir Richard Cartwright, and showing that there was less interest paid on the Dominion debt than formerly, he referred to the North-West territory, showing that after giving to the Syndicate, the land agreed upon, and providing a free grant of land to every person who wants one, the Government would have seventy million acres of land to sell to reduce the Dominion debt, in addition to the one million seven hundred thousand dollars received for lands there last year. He believed that Winnipeg would shortly be the next city to Montreal in the Dominion and that it only remained for them to be true to their country, their policy and their principles. Sir Leonard said that in 1867 he and others known as Liberals in the local context which had agitated the different Provinces, with dropped those issues which were dead and swallowed up in the greater questions of Dominion politics, and they formed the party of progress, to build up the magnificent inheritance which we possessed; that with an almost boundless territory, with an invigorating climate and fertile soil, noble educational institutions, and a constitution which makes free indeed, if they were only true to themselves, the Dominion would become most emphatically the greatest of all British possessions.

The four highest graduates from the Military College at Kingston each year are given imperial commissions in the following order—engineers, artillery, and infantry. The leading graduate this season was Mr. Wm. H. Robinson, son of the late Major Robinson of St. John. Mr. Robinson is but nineteen years of age, but he won the Governor General's gold medal, the class clasp, and six prizes, leading 21 competitors, 5 of whom were his seniors in college training, and obtained the much coveted Lieutenantcy in the Royal Engineers. Lieut. Robinson left on the last S. S. "Nova Scotia" for England to pursue his studies at Chatham. His case is but one of many others, exemplifying the broadening influence of Confederation in opening new areas—in the Imperial and Colonial service, in politics, law, and in commerce and industry, for young provincials. The leading cadet from Kingston last year, Mr. McKay, won the first place at the examinations at the Chatham depot. Mr. Strawbenzie, of the previous year, also won honors at Chatham.

The British Ambassador has notified the Porte that military operations in Egypt have ceased, and that an early homeward movement of the troops will commence. Upon the arrival of the Khedive at Cairo a grand review of the whole force will be held, and the Household Cavalry will be led in the march for home. The Khedive has issued his decree dissolving the Egyptian army and proclaiming all the officers who joined Arabi rebels, and as such liable to the penalties of martial law. The disbandment of the army will remove an important obstacle to the restoration of order.

Wednesday was Turo's Natal day. Addresses were delivered by Governor Archibald, Mr. Israel Longworth and Mr. F. A. Lawrence. There were trotting races, highland games and a procession.

L. W. Smith said to have been implicated in the I. C. R. robberies at Moncton, and who left there two months ago, died suddenly in Colorado.

The General Conference.

Dr. Osborn, President of the British Wesleyan Conference, said, in the great Ecumenical Methodist Conference which was held last fall in London, that there was before him one whose great-grandmother was the thirteenth person that joined John Wesley's Society in 1789. To-day that Society throughout the world numbers 25,000,000. In the Dominion of Canada there are, according to the census of 1881, no fewer than 742,981 Methodists, being 66,000 more than the most numerous of the other Protestant denominations. Since the census of 1871 they have increased at the rate of 35 per cent., 11 per cent. more than the religious body next in numbers, and 10 per cent. more than the percentage of increase made by the entire population.

Up to 1874 the Methodists of Canada were divided into five different bodies, the Regular Wesleyan Methodists, the New Connection Methodists, the Episcopal Methodists, the Bible Christian Methodists, and the Primitive Methodists, the first immensely outnumbering all the others, and only the next in order possessing any considerable numerical strength. In that year, the Wesleyan Methodists, at that time organized into two Conferences, the Canadian and that of Eastern British America, formed a union with the new Connection Methodists governed by one Conference and confined exclusively to Ontario. The governmental framework of the united body was constructed as follows: All legislation, together with the control of educational affairs and missionary work proper was entrusted to a General Conference, meeting once every four years and composed of about 200 members taken in equal proportions from the clergy and laity. Work of the several kinds was left to the hands of six local Conferences, those namely of London, Toronto, Montreal, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. These were to meet every year and consisted of the clergy exclusively. The first General Conference was held in Toronto in the early fall of 1874. The late Dr. Ryerson, ex-Superintendent of Education for Ontario, was elected to the presidency. In 1878 Dr. Douglas was chosen as his successor, the Conference being held that year in Montreal. This year it has been in session at Hamilton, Ont., since Sept. 6th, under the presidency of Dr. Rice, a gentleman whose conspicuous fitness for that high post may well be regarded as an earnest of the Conference in the future. The Conference in the North-West, Some are wanting to give the President rather more executive power, to make him, in fact, somewhat just a little of a bishop. Others are pressing that the name of the Church be changed from Methodist to Wesleyan Methodist. Then the Bible Christian Methodists, and the Primitive Methodists, numbering about 150,000 adherents, all told, are seeking a union with their stronger sister. It is difficult, in truth, to see how all the work the Conference has before it can be satisfactorily performed before the early date at which it will probably adjourn. But none doubt it will be, and if it turns out not just right it can be re-adjusted in 1886.

The Oxford-Pugwash Railway.

The first sod was turned on the Benjamin Farm on Monday at 2 p.m. There were present Col. Snow, Constructing Engineer, Col. Green, Chief Engineer, Hon. C. J. Towns, hon. Donald Sutherland, Contractor, Counsellor Wilson and Counsellor Elliot, Jas. S. Hickman, Esq., and W. A. Patterson, M. P. P., &c. A large procession formed at Water St., and proceeded to the spot. Addresses were delivered by Counsellor Wilson, Hon. C. J. Towns, and Jas. S. Hickman, Esq. Counsellor Elliot presented the resolution of the County Council authorizing the Company to take the Right of Way. Col. Snow accepted it on behalf of the Company, and hoped in six months there would be another gathering to celebrate the opening of the Railway. He called upon Donald Sutherland, the Contractor, to commence work. The Contractor requested Mrs. Wilson to turn the first sod, who performed the ceremony. After that a *dejeuner* *à la carte* was provided by the ladies was taken off.

The Engineer has ceased the residence of the late Hon. H. G. Pineo, for his own occupation.

The Local Elections.

Monday was Nomination Day in Kent County and the nominations made were as follows:—I. J. LeBlanc, Wm. Wheaton, D. D. Landry, C. J. Sayre, J. L. Richard, Mr. Legere protested against the proceedings. The Election is next Monday.

The Nomination in Kings County took place yesterday. The following are the candidates:—W. W. McFeters, J. W. Smith, G. R. Rix, Dr. Taylor, G. H. Flewelling, F. E. Morton, Patrick Purdie.

How the Day was Won.

Not only has Tel-el-Kabir fallen into British hands, but the Egyptian army has ceased to exist. The first move was a short one, being only to the sand hills above the camp. There the arms were piled, and the men lay down on the sand or sat and chatted over the coming fight. At one o'clock word was passed round, and they again fell in. Never did 14,000 men get under arms more quietly. The very orders appeared to be given in lowered tones. Almost noiselessly the dark column moved off, their footfall being deadened by the sand. It was an impressive march, which none who shared it will ever forget. The silence was only broken by the occasional clash of steel.

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

It was a certainty that the great struggle would commence with the dawn, and the expectation was that at any moment they might be challenged by Bedouin horsemen far out in the plain in front of the enemy. There were frequent halts to enable the regiments to maintain touch and allow the transport wagons, whose wheels crunched loudly over the sandy plains, to keep up with us. On our right was Graham's brigade, which had already done good service by repelling the assaults of the enemy. Next came the Guards, the brigade which was, when the action began, to act in the support of General Graham. Between them and the canal were forty-two guns of the Royal Artillery. On the railway itself the Naval brigade advanced with a forty-pounder on a truck. South of the canal the Highland regiments led the advance, followed by the Indian troops in support of the cavalry. The British artillery had started due north to make a long detour and come down upon the enemy's line of retreat.

THE ATTACK.

By early dawn the troops arrived within a thousand yards of the enemy's lines, and halted there a short time to enable the fighting lines to be formed and other preparations to be made. Perfect silence still reigned over the plain. The Highlanders charged. Swiftly and silently the Highlanders moved forward to the attack. No word was spoken, no shot fired until within three hundred yards of the enemy's earthworks. Nor up to that time did any sound in the Egyptian lines betoken that they were aware of the presence of the assailants. Then suddenly a terrific fire flashed along the line of sand heaps. A storm of bullets whizzed over the heads of the advancing troops. A wild cheer broke from the Highlanders, and in response the pipes stridently were sounded, and at double quick time dashed forward. The first line of intrenchments was carried, the enemy scarcely offering any resistance. But from another line of intrenchments, behind which the still dim light only could scarcely see, a burst of musketry broke out. For a few minutes the Highlanders poured a heavy fire, but it was probably as innocuous as that of the unseen enemy whose bullets whistled harmlessly over head. The duty of the advance was but short. Then the order was given and the brigade went rapidly forward. Soon a portion of the force passed between the enemy's redoubts and opened a flanking fire. This was too much for the Egyptians, who took to their heels and fairly ran, suffering, as the crowded masses rushed across the open, very heavily from our fire, being literally mowed down by hundreds.

THE ROYAL IRISH.

Meanwhile fighting began upon the other flank. The horse artillery shelled the enemy's extreme left. Here the Egyptians were more prepared than on their right. For a time they kept up a steady fire. The Royal Irish were sent to turn the enemy's left. At the word they dashed at the trenches and carried them at the bayonet's point, so turning the Egyptian position. Next came the Eighty-eighth regiment, then the Eighty-fourth, the Guards being close up behind in support. These regiments advanced by regular rushes. For a short time the enemy clung to their line of intrenchments, but their fire was singularly ineffective and the British troops got fairly into the trenches. Then the enemy fought stoutly for a few moments. The combat was a hand to hand one. Major Hart shot one man as he was trying to wrest a revolver from his hand. This was even after the trench had been turned by our advance on their flank.

FLIGHT OF THE EGYPTIANS.

Then, as the British poured in, the Egyptians fled as rapidly as those upon the other side of the canal had done before the Highlanders. The flight was not practically over, the only further danger arising from the bullets of the British troops, who were firing in all directions upon the flying enemy as with loud cheers the whole line advanced in pursuit. The Egyptians did not present the slightest semblance of order, but fled a confused rabble, at the top of their speed. As we descended the hill leading to Tel-el-Kabir station we captured the standing camp with immense stores of forage and provisions. At the station were two trains which were filled with fugitives who managed to get away before the troops came up. Another engine, however, which was on the point of starting, was blown up by one of our shells. The victorious line of troops advanced quickly across the enemy's camp, and halted at the station where Sir Garnet W. Leesey soon after arrived. Immediately afterward General Drury Lowe, with his staff, rode up, having cut across the line of retreat of the flying enemy. A good many were killed by our rifle and artillery fire.

THE PRISONERS.

Immense numbers threw their arms away and delivered themselves up as prisoners. How many were taken I cannot say, but certainly far more than we shall be able to dispose of. On the bridge over the canal General Wolesey dictated his orders to Generals MacPherson and Lowe. The former was ordered to move with the Indian brigade to Zagazig, the latter continue the work of the total dispersion of the enemy. As I write the troops are cheering the Highlanders, the Guards, who rode into the trenches at the head of the Egyptian army, making themselves comfortable in the abandoned Egyptian tents and preparing to snatch a few hours' repose. Those of the enemy are very large indeed.

OVER THE FIELD.

A ride over the field after the battle shows that the enemy's loss was extremely heavy. Indeed it is difficult to understand how so great a number of men have been killed in the battle, which lasted but a brief hour. The enemy's position consisted of lines of solid intrenchments, bound together by watties. It was a long and narrow line, which at intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great numbers of men to capture. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which the Egyptian army had formed a defence of the front line by attack on the flank. Toward the canal,