

breastworks upon the opposite side where their numbers, exclusive of those that attacked, amounted, as we were afterwards informed, to 2,500 men. After burying the dead, our detachment was ordered to carry off the wounded and return to camp, which was effected without molestation. This ford is about 150 yards broad and about four feet deep. The water is smooth and the current slow; the opposite bank is very steep and the pathway narrow. The other ford reconnoitred by the Rangers is about 200 or 300 yards broad; in passing it there are some islands to cross in the middle of the river; the bottom is smooth and the water shallow, with a gentle current. The road to it on the coast side passes through a morass covered with thick wood and almost impracticable, which is probably the reason why the enemy gave so little attention to it, for they had neither men nor works there. From these fords there is another road which leads to L'Ange Gardien. This day two of the enemy's floating batteries were taken in the mouth of the Chaudière River by our boats above the town, the hands belonging to them got ashore and escaped after having wounded some few of our men in the attack. We had always found this kind of craft very troublesome, so that these two were no unwelcome prizes, though otherwise of little value.

July 28th.—About one in the morning there was a long chain of fire rafts launched from Beauport to go down the south channel and make a second trial of burning our fleet; but it ended as the former, all in show, without doing any damage. They were towed ashore on the Isle of Orleans. This day there was another battery of six-pounders opened against the town from Pointe-aux-Pères.

July 31st.—There was a descent made upon the coast of Beauport, about three-quarters of a mile above the mouth of the Montmorency; the particulars of which are as follows:—About ten in the morning, it being then high water, there were two vessels run aground where the descent was intended, mounting 14 guns each. They had on board three companies of Grenadiers, two Engineers, a detachment of Artillery, two field-pieces, 1,000 intrenching tools, with some fascines and pickets. They were to have been placed so as to have made their fire bear upon the easternmost of the two redoubts next the falls, which was to have been the first attacked. The "Centurion" of 60 guns went soon afterwards down the north channel, and was to have been placed so as to make her fire bear upon the easternmost of these two redoubts, to prevent its annoying two brigades that were to ford across the mouth of the Montmorency at low water to join the attack; but all three were placed to some disadvantage; the westernmost vessel was too far from her object, and the easternmost, though near enough, lay too obliquely; heeled from her fire when the tide fell, and was raked fore and aft by the easternmost redoubt, while the "Centurion" had dropped down at least 500 yards too far. They, however, fired as fast as their guns would allow, and were joined by our Artillery from Montmorency camp. The landing was to have been in the following order:—The Grenadiers on board the vessels commanded by Lieut.-Col. Murray, the rest of the Grenadiers of the army from the Point of Orleans, and four pickets of the 2nd battalion of Royal Americans from Montmorency, commanded by Colonel Burton, were to make the first attack, and were to be joined by Amherst's and Frazer's from Pointe Levis, commanded by Brigadier-General Monckton, and the two brigades from Montmorency, commanded by Brigadier-General Townshend and Murray, were to sustain the whole. The pickets from Montmorency and the troops from Orleans and Pointe Levis were in their boats about eleven o'clock, the tide then beginning to fall; when they had got about mid-channel there came orders to lie upon their oars, as it was too early in the tide for the brigades from Montmorency to cross the ford. The enemy's batteries playing now very warmly upon the armed vessels, it was considered that the Grenadiers on board suffered to no purpose, there were boats sent, therefore, to take them off, with orders to join the rest. Between three and four in the afternoon there came orders for going on, in the execution of which some of the boats with the Grenadiers ran aground; but the men could not land, there being too great a depth of water between them and the shore; and as they had got within reach of the enemy's cannon, the whole were called off but kept plying their oars as before. The enemy were now sufficiently apprised of our design, and had time enough to be prepared accordingly. Their intrenchments upon the edge of the bank were fully manned for a considerable way, and the greatest part of the remainder of their troops were under arms between the church of Beauport and the place of attack, ready to move as occasion should require. They had kept firing all day upon our boats, with both cannon and mortars, but with very little execution. About a quarter past five there came second orders for going on which were soon executed, though the boats were much dispersed, particularly as they expected no further service that day. The Grenadiers and pickets landed very quickly, formed as fast as they could, but pushed forward too eagerly to the attack of the westernmost redoubt and battery; they had proceeded but a very little way when the enemy began a close heavy fire with small arms from their entrenchments on the top of the bank, which had an entire command of the ground where the redoubts stood. They, however, got possession of it, but they were so much exposed to the enemy's fire, which continued very steady, that they were obliged to retreat. This they did without firing a shot, but their order was otherwise somewhat broken. They then began to form in the rear of the two battalions from Pointe Levis, which had landed immediately after them, and were then drawn up under cover of the two armed vessels. The two brigades from Montmorency had by this time got within half a mile of us, to a place appointed, where General Townshend halted and sent for orders. Everything was now ready for a second attack; but this was impossible. The tide was coming in and must in about an hour cut off all possibility of a retreat by the ford; and advancing night would prevent our reaping any considerable advantage from a victory—if we obtained one. It was therefore ordered that the two brigades from Montmorency should recross the ford. Amherst re-embarked for Pointe Levis, the Grenadiers and picket for the Point of Orleans, and Frazer's Highlanders to bring up the rear to Montmorency camp, where the General himself went. These movements were made with great order, although within reach of the enemy's cannon, which must have done a good deal of execution had they been well served. There was a party of Frazer's left on board the easternmost vessel until the tide fell round both her and the other. The party, with the wounded and sailors on board, were then withdrawn, and both the vessels set on fire, that there might be as little as possible left to the enemy. Our

loss was between 40 and 50 killed, and between 300 and 400 wounded. Of the latter were Col. Burton and Lieut.-Colonel Murray. The enemy were said to have lost about 60 men by our cannon. We fired no small arms, which in our retreat had, as we afterwards learned, given the enemy no small opinion of our military discipline. About this time there was a manifesto published by the General, setting forth that such Canadians as should continue in arms after the 10th August should have their habitations burnt and all hostilities allowable by the rules of war put into execution against them.

August 5th.—Brigadier-General Murray went up the south side of the river with the 15th Regiment, four companies of Light Infantry and 200 marines. He embarked on board our fleet, commanded by Admiral Holmes; his whole command, including the 3rd battalion of Royal Americans, which had been on board before, consisted of about 1,200 men. He was to destroy a magazine at Deschambault, and assist our fleet to attack that of the enemy at Richelieu.

August 9th.—About one o'clock this morning our carcasses from Pointe Levis set the lower town on fire in two different places, and by eight o'clock it was burnt to ashes, all but four or five houses. We found afterwards by some accounts in intercepted letters, that this and the former fire mentioned destroyed one hundred and eighty of the best houses in the town.

August 13.—The General gave orders for augmenting the battery at Pointe-aux-Pères to forty pieces of cannon; this was thought favourable to a storming of the town by water. There was little or no chance of landing upon a coast naturally strong and fortified, and defended by superior numbers, so that the capture of the city had now become doubtful.

August 17th.—A volunteer posted with a sergeant, corporal and sixteen men in a house below the Montmorency camp, withstood an attack from 100 Canadians and Indians for nearly two hours. Assistance then arrived from the camp; but the assailants took to flight and narrowly escaped capture. Several were killed but none taken prisoners. The volunteer was by public orders appointed to the first vacant commission for his gallant behaviour.

August 23.—We began to burn the habitations between St. Joachim and the falls of Montmorency, agreeably to the manifesto lately published.

August 25th.—Brigadier General Murray returned to the camp at Pointe Levis with his command mentioned the 5th. He brought the first accounts of Niagara, (Ticonderoga), Carillon and Crown Point being taken. His transactions up the river were as follows: 8th. He made two attempts to land at Point aux Trembles to favour the seamen in cutting off three floating ships which lay on the North Shore. The first was made at low water, which he was informed was the most favourable time, as he could have room to form on the beach, out of the reach of the enemy's fire; but a landing at low water proved impracticable; there were ledges of rocks along the shore which the boats could not pass, with gullies and ponds of water between them and the shore which the men could not cross without wetting their ammunition. When this attempt was made, the enemy numbered about 500 men. The second attempt was made at high water, the enemy kept pretty much concealed until we got almost ashore, and then opened such a heavy fire of small arms that the sailors could not sit to their oars. A diversion was made to the right to divide their fire, which in some measure answered, but it still continued too hot to face during a landing. The numbers of the enemy were greatly increased, the woods were everywhere lined, all the houses of the village occupied, a considerable body of regulars drawn up behind the church, and a body of cavalry dismounted near the shore; these circumstances made it more than probable that the attempt, if pursued further, would be attended with considerable loss without any prospect of success. It was, therefore, ordered to retreat. We had about 140 men killed and wounded, including 30 seamen. The troops were immediately re-embarked on board their respective ships.

The 9th, at night.—An officer with a small party surprised a body of twenty-five Canadians on the South shore. He took five prisoners, and killed or wounded seven more, without any loss on our side.

The 10th, in the morning.—The whole detachment landed on the South Shore, in the parish of St. Antoine; the landing was opposed by about 150 Canadians and 50 Indians, who were soon driven off with several killed and wounded. The whole detachment encamped here upon a spot of ground above the church.

The 12th.—There was a detachment of 400 men under the command of Major Dalling ordered to proceed at one o'clock next morning, and surprise the back concession of St. Antoine. They were fired upon before day-break, and had a Captain and four men wounded by some of the inhabitants, who went off immediately after, upon which there was a notice placed upon the church door to the effect, that since they had fired several times upon our troops, notwithstanding General Wolfe's manifesto, all the houses in the parish should be burnt; that the church only should be saved, but it should undergo the same fate if they continued to make signals from it. The houses were accordingly burnt on that and the following day.

The 17th.—About eight o'clock at night the land troops re-embarked, but the marines remained in camp in a strong redoubt, with orders to make the usual number of fires that night and all the show they could the next day. About eleven the troops proceeded in the flat-bottomed boats for Deschambault, which is eight leagues higher up on the North Shore. About an hour after day-break next morning they landed without opposition at Port Neuf, which is a league below; then marched on and took possession of the magazine, and having posted a party there with orders to touch nothing on pain of death, marched forward and took possession of the church. The magazine was now examined, and being found to contain nothing but military stores and baggage, was set on fire; whilst it continued burning, there were about forty different explosions of gunpowder by which two neighbouring houses were unintentionally destroyed. We then re-embarked (about six in the evening) without the loss of a man, although fired at all day, the superiority of our firearms keeping the enemy at too great a distance to do us any injury. After embarking there were two boats of Amherst's and the two floating batteries (taken from the enemy some time ago) sent to burn a brigantine, but the enemy ran her aground and abandoned her, and our boats set her on fire soon afterwards, and attended until the tide left her and she burnt down. The enemy's ships made no attempt to save her although it was thought they might have done so without running any risk,

for they lay only about three miles above her. The attack upon the enemy's shipping, which was one of the designs of the expedition, was laid aside—as our sea-officers found difficulties to exist that must have prevented our ships from getting so high up. General Murray, therefore, with his command returned as already mentioned, but left the 3rd Battalion of Royal Americans on board the fleet where he found them.

(To be continued.)

VARIETIES.

One of our great dailies referred lately to the "heavy pail of gloom which covered the city as a pall." A "pail of gloom" nearly approaches Ward's "bucket of sorrow."

A victim of Greeley's handwriting says: "If Horace had written that inscription on the wall in Babylon, Belshazzar would have been a good deal more scared than he was."

A Connecticut paper says that a lawyer hung out his shingle in the town of Bethel, in that State, but left after a year, he having had only one case—that was of inflammatory rheumatism.

This is how a paragraph in a Western paper records a suicide: "He blew his head off. Bilibious, poor and disheartened. The gun-muzzle in his mouth, his toe on the trigger, and up goes the hair."

The Chicago Republican, unable to appreciate poetry of the highest order, cruelly says of a recent "fire poet" that, "if anybody knows this poet and will kill him, it will cheerfully publish the obituary notice free."

"Cast iron sinks, all sizes," is the legend a Hartford plumber inscribed "on his outer wall." "Well, who (hic) said it didn't?" was the inquiry of an inebriated man of sin to the plumber aforesaid, who read it over three or four times, and gave a yell of delight when he thought he saw the point.

AN OBJECT OF CHARITY.—The local editor of the Paducah Kentuckian lately attended a party, and, according to his own words, saw nothing towards the close of the evening but "a beautiful billowy ocean of foaming skirts, which in their virgin and uncontaminated purity, rolled and surged and puffed in the gas-lit air."

DETECTING OZONE.—A Russian chemist has devised a simple method for detecting ozone. He inverts a Hoffmann eudiometer, and, after connecting the platinum wires with an induction apparatus, passes oxygen gas slowly through the tube, and afterwards through Liebig's potassa bulbs, in which is a solution of iodide of potassium and starch. The presence of ozone will presently be shown by the liberation of the iodine and the consequent bluing of the starch.

A young man living near Green Bay, Wis., was courting a nice young girl. Her father kept a store, and sold such articles as hair oil. The young man being liberally inclined, purchased bottles of hair oil and presented them to the young lady, and she returned them to the store. Imagine how embarrassing it was to the young man to find this out, after he had bought seven bottles and repeatedly purchased the same bottle.

A gentleman travelling in Tennessee, just after the close of the war, overheard the following conversation between two women of that country, who had been to town and were returning home on the cars: No. 1—"What has you in that paper?" No. 2—"Soda." No. 1—"Soda! what's soda?" No. 2—"Why, don't you know what soda is? that ere stuff what you puts in biskits that makes 'em git up and hump themselves."

A country pedagogue had two pupils, to one of whom he was partial, and the other severe. One morning it happened that both of these two boys were late, and were called to account for it. "You must have heard the bell, boys; why did you not come?" "Please, sir," said the favourite, "I was dreamin' that I was goin' to Californy, and I thought the school-bell was the steamboat-bell as I was goin' in." "Very well," said the master, glad of any pretext to excuse his favourite. "And now, sir," turning to the other, "what have you to say?" "Please, sir," said the puzzled boy, "I—I was waiting to see Tom off."

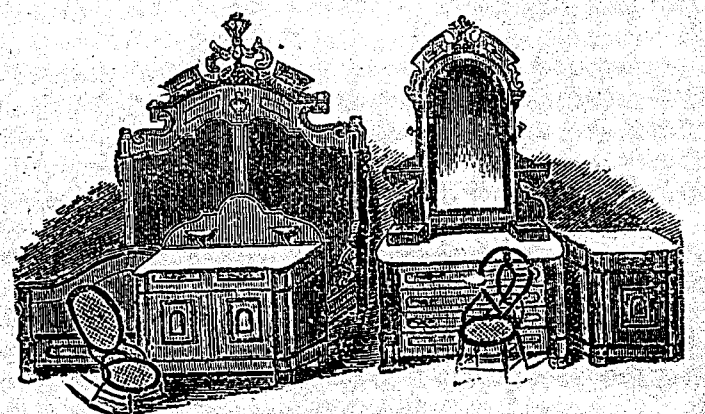
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