

## THE RELIEF OF BATTLEFORD.

The advance guard of Col. Otter's brigade, consisting of Mounted Police scouts, reached Battleford on the 24th April, and on the 26th (Sunday morning) the remainder of the brigade arrived. The Queen's Own accordingly, who left the South Saskatchewan on the 18th, made Battleford, on the North Saskatchewan, on the 26th, marching say 168 miles in nine days, which is remarkably good considering the nature of the country traversed. Our illustration shows the column marching into the fort at Battleford. The prominent building in the background is the officers' quarters, which have latterly been appropriated to the use of refugee families. The scene is based upon a photograph.

## THE MOUNTED POLICE BAND.

Our illustration shows the band of the Mounted Police paraded in front of the barracks at Battleford prior to starting out to meet the gallant garrison of Fort Pitt and play them in. Such alarming reports had been received as to the fate of Inspector Dickens' command that the arrival of the small detachment occasioned the highest gratification and rejoicing among the occupants of the beleaguered post. The band, of whom we have received a photograph, were left with the detachment that stayed to protect Battleford, when Major Crozier marched to Duck Lake to deal with the half-breed rebels.

The facts concerning the attack on Fort Pitt are as follows:—On April 15 Big Bear and his band approached the fort and sending a message demanded arms and ammunition from the police. Inspector Dickens answered that that could never be. The scouts returning from Frog Lake were at this time fired on, one policeman named Cowan being killed and Constable Lonsby wounded. The latter ran for the fort and was pursued. The police then opened fire from the barracks, killing four Indians and wounding others, and driving them back. The Indians numbered 250. Just before the firing commenced Mr. McLean, of the Hudson's Bay Company, had a parley with Big Bear, who told him that it was intended to kill only the police, and that if the civilians would leave the fort they would be safe. Mr. McLean, for the safety of the women and children, then left with the civilians, and are now with the Indians. This reduced the garrison to 22 police, and this number being insufficient to defend the fort they left the same afternoon on a scow which they had previously built, bringing all the ammunition and arms. Before leaving the police received word from Mr. McLean that the Indians had coal and fire arrows ready to fire the fort if the police remained. The conduct of the police was most gallant in every respect. On their arrival Col. Morris sent the police band to meet them and they marched into the barracks amid the enthusiastic cheers of the whole population.

## GROUP OF THE REBEL LEADERS.

The two-page picture which forms the Supplement to the present issue of the ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS presents in characteristic attire the leaders in the present outbreak in the North-West. The central figure is an excellent portrait of Louis Riel, the head and front of this mischievous rising, and is taken from a recent photograph. It is true that some pictures of this arch-rebel have shown him wearing his full beard, as was certainly his habit about five years ago, when the writer was personally introduced to him in Dakota. Still, it is asserted that of late he has adopted the prevalent custom in the United States, and shaved all but his moustache. The portraits of the other leaders whose names appear have been engraved from photographs, and are no doubt correct, if not in every case the most recent, likenesses. Special interest attaches to the picture of Gabriel Dumont, the intrepid commander-in-chief of the rebels, whose skilful strategy and practical tactics enabled the half-breeds and Indians to do the Canadian troops such serious damage in the engagement at Fish Creek.

Apropos, it is opportune to announce that the publishers have in preparation a two-page picture, grouping the leaders on "our side," which will form an excellent companion to the present supplement. Its completion has only been delayed by the difficulty experienced in obtaining satisfactory portraits of all the officers it is proposed to include in it. We shall feel obliged to those of our readers who can send us portraits of any of the officers commanding corps who have gone to the front.

## GEN. MIDDLETON AND HIS A.D.C.

The spirited equestrian pictures which appear on the front page of the present number do full credit to our artist; but to Mr. Topley, of Ottawa, are we indebted for the excellent photographs by which such speaking likenesses were secured. The following sketches

of the tough old soldier and his gallant A.D.C. will meet with general acceptance:

Major-Gen. Frederick D. Middleton, C.B., is the third son of the late Major General Charles Middleton of the English army. He was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and obtained his first commission as ensign on December 30th, 1842. He saw his first active service in New Zealand, where some of the chiefs who had signed a treaty accepting English protection and sovereignty in 1840, had in 1844 broken out in insurrection and destroyed an English settlement on the south coast. It was in 1846 that this general, then an ensign, arrived on the scene, and a short time afterward took part in the attack upon Wanquin. After the close of the war in 1848, he was sent to India, where he served during the Lenthal rebellion. It was, however, during that critical period for England's empire in the east, the time of the Sepoy rebellion of 1857-1858, that General Middleton distinguished himself. In the expedition for the famous relief of Lucknow he served as orderly officer to General Franks, and took part in the action at Suthroppe, and in the many engagements which occurred during the advance. During that week of hard fighting which preceded the capture of the city, General Middleton, who had become an aide-de-camp to General Lugard, distinguished himself for bravery, where all were brave, and for his gallant conduct at the storming of Bank's house and the Montiniere, he was rewarded with the brevet of major. Lucknow was in the possession of the British on the 15th of March, but officers were allowed little rest, and on the 15th of the next month, April, the General, then captain and a staff officer to Sir Edward Lugard, took a leading part in one skirmish with the rebels at Agemghur, where for the personal bravery he displayed, and for his heroic conduct in risking his own life to save those of comrades, he was recommended by General Lugard to Lord Clyde for the Victoria Cross. The story of his heroism is as follows:—Captain Middleton was commanded by General Lugard to take command of a troop of the Military Train in an attack upon a large force of the rebels. In a desperate charge, in which the Third Sikh Cavalry took part, Lieutenant Hamilton, of the troop, fell from his horse. Some Sepoy rebels rushed at him to cut him to pieces when Captain Middleton and another officer named Murphy rushed to the aid of the wounded officer, and killing some of his assailants drove off the rest, and defended him until he was carried off the field. Within an hour of this gallant act, a private named Fowles was unhorsed and wounded, and Captain Middleton came to his aid, and after driving off his assailants, coolly dismounted and placing the wounded man on his own horse brought him into camp. Lord Clyde refused to recommend Middleton for the Victoria Cross on the ground that he was on the personal staff at the time. His companion in this first heroic act, however, received the Cross. General Middleton served throughout the mutiny, and was many times specially mentioned in home despatches. In 1861 General Middleton came to Canada as major of the 29th Regiment, sent out here during the Trent affair. The station of the corps was at Hamilton, but Major Middleton spent a great deal of his spare time in this city, where he had many friends. While in Canada he married Miss Doucet, a member of a well-known family of Montreal. After serving for ten years on the staff of General Wyndham, he left Canada on the withdrawal of the British troops. He then received the appointment of Commandant of the Royal Military College, where he had studied. In November last, just in time to prevent his retirement under the new rules from active service, he was appointed to the command of the militia of Canada, on the retirement of General Luard, and happily nothing has occurred to diminish the confidence which the public repose in his energy and professional ability. According to the *Globe's* correspondent with the troops, on the march from Fort Qu'Appelle to Clark's Crossing, the General roughed it the same as the men. He is up in the morning at five o'clock, and is always first on parade, in the saddle all day, spends about two hours at the telegraph wire directing the movements of his different divisions and Government business, answers his letters, and directs everything in connection with his immediate command; in fact until Humboldt was reached he never got to bed before 1 a.m., though during most of the time he had a bad cold.

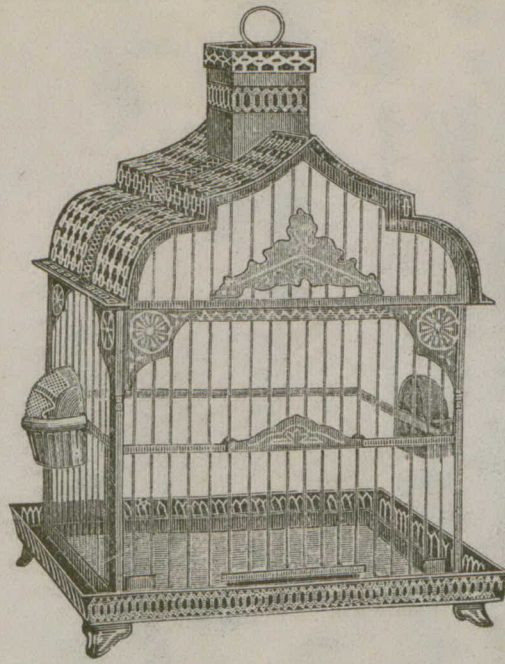
The General's aide-de-camp is Lieut. Wise, of the Scottish Rifles in the Imperial service, but he holds the local rank of Captain while serving with the Dominion militia. Of this gallant young officer we have heard nothing but good opinions. He must have been an active participant in the fight at Fish Creek, where he had two horses shot under him and was slightly wounded.

The picture of the sharpshooters of the Governor-General's Foot Guards on the platform of the railway station at Winnipeg, which should have appeared in this number, was unfortunately crowded out by illustrations of subjects which could not so well be held over. We hope to find room for it in No. 6.

The Toronto stock exchange have voted \$100 to the Red Cross fund.

Mayor Flint of Jamestown, Dakota, has furnished forty teams for use by the Canadian troops against Riel. Mr. Flint is a Canadian, whose heart still lingers with his native land.

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