

WEEKLY MONITOR SUPPLEMENT.

The North West Rebellion.

(St. Paul Pioneer Press Correspondence.)

RIEL'S HOPES

It is said Riel hopes to treat, and his sending three representatives to the commissioners at Fort Qu'Appelle looks a little that way. But Middleton is very outspoken in his views and says, "I didn't come to bring peace, but the sword," and that he will treat the rebels as rebels and not as belligerents. The loyal troops at Prince Albert have captured one Albert Monkman, a half-breed rebel, and when Gen. Middleton arrives he is likely to feel the halter draw.

IS THE ARCH REBEL UNBALANCED?

It has long been known that Riel is decidedly eccentric and of late it seems as if his mind had crossed the line of balance. He poses as a saint, a Northwestern Mahdi, a Messiah for the Metis (mixed bloods.) Recently a Government scout was captured by the rebels who were unable to find his dispatches. They called upon Riel who asked time for consideration, after which he told his men to pull off the scout's right boot, cut open the inner sole and find the dispatch. It was a good guess or a case of collusion since the dispatch was found in the location specified. Of course this gave Riel's assumptions of divine endorsement greater weight with the superstitious and semi-savage followers who form the bulk of his force and they readily swallow the next day's story of Riel's dream in which an angel appeared with a basket laden with 500 soldiers, whom the winged visitor requested Riel to take in and do for. Although it is unquestionably true that the Catholic Church, as a church, sympathizes with the half-breeds and would do much for their aggrandizement, none the less prelates and priests recognize the folly of the present insurrection, and very naturally object to the assumptions of Riel, who has issued a number of orders, and, among others, one he is pleased to term "the new commandment which I give unto you. Take not to yourselves anything you do not need." Services are held in the Church of St. Antoine de Padua, at Batouche's, but the priest dons his sacerdotal robes under protest, and would not do them at all were he not frequently threatened with death. "You shall be shot in the morning!" seems to be a favorite phrase with this North-Western Barron, and, as long since in Fort Garry, he whistles away the tedium of time for his prisoners by announcing to them daily that this time they shall surely die. As his prisoners believe him half crazy, they don't get used to this "quirp and merrie jest," not knowing when insane love of terrorism may overcome all scruples and the order be executed forthwith.

RIEL'S LATEST PROCLAMATION.

WINNIPEG, May 2.—Riel has issued a proclamation to the half-breeds who refuse to come into camp to do so at once or he will murder them. All attempts of half-breeds to incite the Sioux Indians to revolt has failed around Qu'Appelle. Indian agent McDonald, who visited them, left them plenty of seed and obtained a promise to stay on their reserve. A large supply of rifles and ammunition arrived last p. m. at Fort Qu'Appelle, and went north this a. m. under escort of the 12th and 5th battalions under command of Major Burnett as far as Houghton where they will be met by Col. Turnbull, Major Walsh is at the fort and doing good with the Indians and half-breeds. Col. Oulmet, while en route north, was suddenly taken sick at Calgary. Dr. Henderson has been called and pronounced it impossible for the Col. Oulmet to go.

ANOTHER PRIEST KILLED.

WINNIPEG, May, 3.—Archbishop Tache has received a telegram saying that Father Fournand had been accidentally killed by half-breeds at Batouche; and also that the news of the massacre at Coomassia (?) of priests had been confirmed. He was wired for particulars. The priest, whose death is reported, has, since 1868, been parish priest of Batouche. In that year he passed through Winnipeg en route to his mission and stopped with Arch-

bishop Tache. He has never been east since seen by his grace. He is a Frenchman by birth and was made Oblate father in 1869. Archbishop Tache has decided not to observe anniversary festivities usually held at St. Boniface tomorrow on account of the death of the three priests. Wires are down again between Fort Qu'Appelle and Tonchwood hills.

A deserter from Riel's camp reports that the strength of the enemy in the recent fight was 150 half-breeds and 250 Indians.

Afghanistan Dispute.

THE RUSSIAN CRUISER SILENTLY STEALS AWAY.—New York, April 20.—The Russian corvette Strelak, is now anchored in the north river. The Telegram says the Strelak stole out of Hampton Roads Thursday at midnight carrying no lights, and in such hurried secrecy she left three men behind in Norfolk, where she had been coaling and taking in miscellaneous stores. The Strelak was being watched by the British corvette Garnet which followed the Russian and Havana. All Monday and Tuesday the respective captains were sending telegraphic despatches to their governments. The inference is that the Strelak's commander is acting under precise orders. It is probable that war will soon be declared, and that the Strelak has been ordered to pick up transatlantic steamers. The Strelak is 1,335 tons register and mounting 10 guns, four of which are heavy rifled pieces; her crew numbers 160 men. She has a great spread of canvas with double topsails.

LONDON, May 2, 4 a. m.—An agreement has been concluded between the English and Turkish governments by which the latter will allow vessels of the former to pass through the Dardanelles in the event of war with Russia. In return for this favor Turkey will be allowed to send an expedition to occupy the Soudan by way Snakim and England will restore Cyprus to Turkey at the end of five years and guarantee the integrity of the status of the ports.

England and Russia.

Harper's Weekly.

A war between England and Russia for ascendancy in India would be a tremendous conflict. All the resources of modern military and naval science would be brought into play, and by a system of privateering, England, upon the ocean and in her vast colonial extension, could be struck by Russia at a thousand points. On sea and land, and on every continent the conflict would be carried on, and the days of Chatham, when the news of English battles came with every morning, would be renewed. The policy of Russia for the last generation has tended to supremacy in Asia, and in a great and general view, as contrasted with the immovability of the Asian continent and without regarding England in Asia, it is a civilizing policy. But it was inevitable, of course, that Russian advance would at last reach the frontier of British Asian power, and that the two empires should compete for mastery. So in the middle of the last century, England and France came face to face upon this continent and the English race was victorious. The revolution that followed, the independence of the colonies, and the rise of the new nation did not dislodge that race, nor its language, laws, faith, tradition, and civilization. In the deepest and truest sense the same blood, the same political genius, and the same spirit in laws and government, which have made England, have made the United States. There are, indeed, mixtures of differing races, of other blood, of a conflicting spirit, but the dominant and characteristic impulse of English and American development is the same.

In a great controversy for dominion, therefore, between England and Russia, American sympathy will naturally lean toward England. It is not that as a state England has been always friendly to us, for she has not always been so. Not only did the Revolution and the later war tend bitterly to alienate feeling, but the attitude of the English Government toward us in our civil war was cold and unfriendly. It must not be forgotten, however

that while the ministry and Parliament, and the London clubs and drawing rooms and the Times, were hostile, the English people were kindly, and great Englishmen were our friends. The Russian Government, indeed assured us of its sympathy. But to the Russian people we were practically unknown. It is not that England as a state has been uniformly friendly that in such a controversy as that which impends we should regret her defeat, but because, historically and upon the whole, England has been the great champion of liberty in modern Christendom, and that her objects and course, the extension of popular rights the progress of the great body of the people, have been and are our objects also. Would any sagacious American see with pleasure Russian privateers sweep England from the ocean, or Russian military hordes expelling England from India, and the Czar replacing the Queen? Undoubtedly England and Russia are both invaders of India. But the present question is not that. The question of to-day is whether the world, whether liberty and civilization, would gain by dislodging England from India and planting Russia there. Would we substitute Russian influence for English influence in the world?

There can be no doubt of the answer to that question. Russia invading Turkestan may be the advance of civilization upon quasi-barbarism. But Russia driving England from India is quasi-barbarism advancing upon civilization. As we write, the conflict seems to be hardly avoidable. The Russian explanation of the attack upon the Afghans is plausible. But at such a time, and in the actual situation, the probabilities of the case must determine. Why is Russia in such force upon the that point? Why are troops constantly pressed forward? Why is such constant explanation necessary? What has been the Russian course in that country, and what is the general object of that course? The answers of such questions reveal the extreme probability of war. In that event the course of our Government would be one of absolute neutrality. Fitting out, arming, and equipping vessels which may be supposed to be intended for use against a friendly Power are prohibited and so is the use of our waters as a base of naval operations, or to obtain military supplies, or to recruit crews. Our duty is plain, and undoubtedly it will be vigorously discharged. The shock of war between the two empires is apparently imminent, and even if postponed it cannot be finally averted.

Rights of American Fisherman.

From the Cape Ann Advertiser.

The only rights of American fishermen in British waters under the treaty of 1818, upon which they must fall back on the termination of the Fisheries Treaties, July 1st, are "to enter British bays and harbors for the purpose of shelter, of repairing damages, of purchasing wood and oil-tinuing water, and for no other purpose whatever." The Canadians construe this not only as forbidding our vessels to fish within three miles of the coast, but as barring them from transferring cargoes, outfitting vessels, buying supplies, ice or bait, procuring sailors or engaging in any kind of traffic whatever. Such a construction of the law strictly enforced would prove a serious annoyance to the fishermen and a business loss to the people of the Maritime Provinces.

The Treaty question, however, is one between Great Britain and the United States, and our government will not be likely to accept of any arbitrary interpretation put upon it by the authorities of the Dominion or her colonies. The commercial rights which are cheerfully conceded to coasting or other vessels cannot safely be denied to fishing craft; the rights which British vessels enjoy without question in American ports cannot be denied to American vessels in Canadian harbors, without leading to retaliatory legislation which would prove injurious to colonial interests.

Nor will the people of the maritime colonies themselves rest content under an interpretation of the treaty which robs them of a legitimate and profitable trade, in provisions, ice, salt, bait and other sup-

plies. Many of the tradesmen of Halifax, Canso, and all along the line find the American fishing fleet among their best and most profitable customers. They will not quietly submit to the loss of the freedom of the American market for their fish products, and the additional loss of the benefit they receive from supplying the necessities of the American fleet.

The re-imposition of duties on Canadian fish brought to the United States will be a serious blow to the prosperity of the colonial fisheries. As an offset to this they have the undoubted right under treaty stipulations to prohibit American vessels fishing within three miles of their coast. That territory belongs exclusively to them, and the United States government has issued notice to our fishermen to respect that right, and it will be respected. If any man violates it, he must expect to suffer the consequences. But the seizure of vessels not engaged in fishing, as has been threatened, under the pretence that they are fitted for fishing, or preparing to fish; to seize vessels for exercising commercial rights to which they are entitled by the laws of nations and common equity; to seize, or harass and annoy vessels legitimately following their occupation outside the marine jurisdiction of Great Britain; these are outrages which ought not and which will not be quietly submitted to.

There are grave doubts among those versed in international law of the power of the Canadian Courts to deal with matters at issue between the United States and the mother country; there are serious doubts of the power of Canada to fit out cruisers to enforce a treaty made by Great Britain; these are questions which must be met and decided, and which will be met and decided by the proper tribunals if the Canadians assume a jurisdiction which they do not possess.

The fisheries provisions of the Washington Treaty have had this good effect, that the payment of \$5,000,000 and the questions growing out of the Halifax Commission, have called attention to the matter, and the importance of the fishery question, the rights of the fishermen, the importance of protecting the fishing interest, has never been so fully understood by the American Congress as now. Congress and the administration are now in a position to take a firm stand in the support of that interest, and if it shall be unjustly assailed and hampered, will be prompt to demand redress.

THE MAY CENTURY.—For special reasons, in the May Century, more space than usual is devoted to the War Series, and sixteen pages are added to the regular number, 160, in order, that other subjects of public importance should not be slighted. Of superior interest is General Adam Badeau's anecdotal paper on "General Grant" as a soldier. General Badeau's article covers the whole period of General Grant's military experience, from his brilliant services in the Mexican War to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, concluding with an interesting analysis of General Grant's soldierly characteristics.

The frontispiece of the number is a striking portrait of General McClellan, engraved from a photograph taken especially for this purpose. General McClellan contributes a graphic account of "The Peninsular Campaign," and makes special reference to his official and personal relations with Secretary Stanton and President Lincoln.

Of peculiar interest is General Joseph E. Johnston's "Manassas to Seven Pines," which is a reply to Jefferson Davis's criticisms (in "The Rise and Fall of the Southern Confederacy") on his military operations in Virginia.

The war papers are illustrated with careful maps, pictures of incidents and of places, and numerous portraits, including a full-page double portrait of General Lee and Johnson, from a photograph taken after the war.

The rescue of "Groely at Cape Sabine" is the subject of a noteworthy paper by Ensign Charles H. Harlow, of the rescue-ship *Thetis*.

The number is as usual well supplied with serial and short stories, and fine poems. The Century Company, New York.