

proved of all that had been done by the tribes in the neighborhood—expressed his desire for peace and said he had been deceived by the French. As this meeting with Pontiac and the Illinois chief rendered his progress unnecessary, Croghan bent his footsteps towards Detroit followed by Pontiac and many of the principal chiefs holding conferences at the various Indian villages on the way. On the 17th August he reached Detroit, where he found a great gathering of Ottawas, Pottawattamies, and Ojibwas. Numerous meetings were held in the old Council Chamber where Pontiac essayed his deed of treachery and failed, and having given pledge of his sincerity he promised to descend to Niagara the following spring and conclude a lasting peace with Sir W. Johnston.

In the meantime 100 of the 42nd Regt. of Highlanders under the command of Captain Sterling descended the Ohio, and as the snows of early winter began to whiten the plain appeared before Fort Chartres and demanded its surrender with the stern courtesies of war. The "draupeau blanc and golden lilies" of France descended from the flag-staff and St. Ange yielded up his post to his new masters. The double triumph of the British power in America over French and Indians was consummated by that act.

In the spring of 1766, Pontiac left his camp on the Maumee and attended by an Englishman named Crawford, Superintendent of Indian affairs, repaired to Oswego to ratify his submission to the English by concluding a definitive treaty with Sir W. Johnson. After a lengthened council with him—canoes laden with presents—the Ottawa chief returned to his forest home.

In the spring of 1757, Indian discontent was again manifested, the frontier scoundrels had renewed their aggressions with great aggravation, murdering, plundering, and maltreating the Indians in every way.

During the summer Pontiac came to the Illinois, but what his designs were does not appear. Soon after his arrival he repaired to St. Louis to visit his former friend St. Ange, who was then in command at that port, having offered his services to the Spaniards after the cession of Louisiana. After leaving the fort he proceeded to the house of Pierre Chouteau, arriving in the full uniform of a French officer, which had been presented to him by the Marquis of Moncalm. He remained at St. Louis for two or three days, when hearing that a large number of Indians were assembled at Cahokia on the opposite side of the river, and that a drinking bout was in progress. He told St. Ange he would cross over to see what was going forward. It appeared that Pontiac had joined the revels, drunk deeply, and when the carousal was over strode down the village street to the adjacent woods, singing a *medicine* song, in whose magic power he trusted to make him successful. An English trader, named William

son, was then in the village, he looked on the movements of Pontiac as boding no good to himself or people of his calling, and he now resolved to have him taken out of the way by promise of a barrel of rum. He engaged an Indian of the Kaskaskia tribe to kill him, which he effected as Pontiac entered the forest by cleaving his head with a tomahawk. The dead body was soon discovered, dreadful commotion followed, but the Illinois took part with their countrymen, and the few followers of Pontiac were driven from the village. Meanwhile the murdered chief lay on the spot where he had fallen till St. Ange sent to claim the body, and buried it with military honors near the fort. Treacherous and mischievous in life, his death was a fitting termination to a turbulent career, and it kindled the flames of intestine feuds among the savages, whole tribes of whom were extirpated to revenge his fall.

The English flag now waved triumphantly over all North America eastward of the Mississippi, and there were not wanting statesmen amongst the continental powers of Europe to anticipate the speedy opening of another contest which would give her the greater part, if not the whole of the southern portion of the continent; but alas the next contest in which she was to be engaged, marks an epoch in history, for its fratricidal and sanguinary character, and the revolution produced in the politics of the civilized world by the birth of a new nationality.

Ottawa, 28th September, 1868.

SPAIN UNDER QUEEN ISABEL.

The reign of Isabella II. belongs among the most unfortunate ones which Spain has witnessed. She is the oldest daughter of the late King Ferdinand VII., and could ascend the throne only because her father had changed the ancient law of succession prevailing in Spain, and according to which the brother of Ferdinand, Don Carlos, should have succeeded. Don Carlos naturally raised the standard of revolt, and for five years (1834-1839) valiantly, but unsuccessfully, fought for his rights. The disturbance caused by this war was hardly ended when Espartero, the Regent and the Queen Dowager Christina began the contest for the supreme power during the minority of the Queen. Espartero was successful from 1840 to 1843, but was compelled to flee before O'Donnell and Narvaez, and was not restored until 1847. Frequent changes of the Ministry, occasional revolts, and the banishment of Queen Christina, were marked events in the history of the following years. A number of political parties were disputing among each other the ascendancy. The Carlists, even after the end of the war, remained a numerous party, especially in the Basque Provinces, and had the sympathy of a large portion of the clergy. The Moderados or Conservative party were for a strong royal power and but few rights of the Cortes. The Liberal Union advocated a more liberal law of suffrage. The Progressists favored the introduction of radical reforms. The Democrats openly professed republican ideas. The New-Catholic School counselled a complete submission to the Church. Hard-

ly a year has passed in which not the one or the other party caused some disturbances. In 1854 the Progressists had a majority in the Legislative Chamber, and introduced a number of salutary reforms; but their power was soon broken, and the chief contest has since been between Marshal Narvaez as leader of the Moderados, and Marshal O'Donnell as the leader of the Liberal Union. The leaders of both these great parties are now dead. Since 1866 the Moderados have been in power, at first under Marshal Narvaez, and after his death (1868) under Gonzalez Bravo. The administration of the Moderados has always been noted for despotism and violence. They have repeatedly changed the Constitution, without observing the way provided for in the Constitution itself. The Democrats and Progressists have, therefore, for several years, taken no part in the elections. They have several times attempted to reconquer their rights by a revolution, generally under the leadership of Gen. Prim. Thus far the Government had succeeded in suppressing every one of these movements before it had time to spread, but the present one seems to have a good prospect of success. In such a case, Gen. Prim would naturally become the head of a new Cabinet, and the next move will be an appeal to the nation, and the convocation of a Constituent Assembly.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Cable despatch announces the death at Paris on Sunday last, at the age of 58 years, of Florian Alexandre Joseph Colonna, Count Walewski, statesman, soldier, diplomatist and litterateur. By birth a Pole, and educated at Geneva; the Count whose name has figured so prominently in the Cabinets of Napoleon III, commenced life as an ardent liberal. His connection with the service of France, brought about through the personal friendship of the Duke of Orleans, did not commence until after he had helped to win the desperate fight of Grochow, and had been at the age of twenty, deputed to represent at London the cause of his insurrectionary countrymen. Even in the royal service his abilities as a diplomatist were early recognized, and, as a Captain of Hussars he conducted a special mission to Abd-el-Kader. Resigning his commission shortly after, he was chiefly known in the world for some years as a smart playwright and novelist, his intimate acquaintance with society establishing him upon a somewhat similar footing as that from which the author of *Pelham* made his first essay. He had not, however, dropped out of the recollection of the Court, and in 1840 was again appointed to a special Easter mission, this time to Constantinople. His conduct seems to have given satisfaction even to so high an authority as M. Guizot, and we find him subsequently accredited as Minister Plenipotentiary to Buenos Ayres. Sagaciously following the star of the present Emperor, he represented under Napoleon's presidency, the French Republic at the Courts of Florence, Naples, and Madrid, and both Republic and Empire at that of St. James, occupying the *Chancellerie* until 1865, when he was recalled to fill the place of M. Drouyn de l'Huys, as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and, as President of the Congress of Paris, signed the treaty of April on the termination of the Crimean war next year. The Count had not held office since 1860, when he resigned in consequence of a difference with the Emperor on Italian affairs, being succeeded by M. Thouvenel. Few men living have displayed an equally brilliant versatility, and not one of his cotemporaries has shewn himself more emphatically a Man of the World.