

and tangled shrubs, to make the first real Canadian military campaign a success, and an honor to Canada. On the statements of the best British and Canadian authorities they did so, and after twenty-two years have elapsed, history inquires, what was their reward?

Early in 1869, the British flag that had been floating for half a century over the walls of Fort Garry, had been torn down, and a rebel rag, that had been specially worked for Riel, by the men of St. Boniface, who were attracted to the cathedral across the river, was raised in its stead. Aided and abetted by the Roman Catholic Hierarchy of Manitoba, Riel raised the standard of rebellion, he turned back the Hon. Mr. McDougall, the lately appointed Governor, erected a barrier across the road at St. Norbert, behind which he posted some twenty or thirty of his long-haired soldiery, and in a few days afterwards, unresisted, took possession of Fort Garry. English speaking people who denounced the outrage, and manifested a sympathy for British and Canadian connections, were compelled to flee, their homes and country; others were wrested from their families, and in the dead of night, by men under arms, and officers of French Half-Breeds, and crammed into dirty, cold, vermin and polluted, cells, inside the Fort, in the middle of a Manitoba winter, and there unlawfully imprisoned, deprived of proper food or clothing, while the thermometer ranged 45 degrees below zero. The property of English-speaking people who refused to give adherence to the organized robbery, was confiscated and their lives or liberties not safe for a day.

The perpetrators of these crimes believed that the impassable barriers, which separated Ontario from Red River would be insurmountable by troops, and that a just punishment or retribution could not possi-

bly overtake them for years at least, but little did they reckon the stuff that Ontario volunteers are made of or the daring and intrepidity of British and Canadian troops.

Only insult and indignity that could be cast upon a people, those loyal people of Red River who resisted, the tyrant Riel and his poor misguided *metis* were subjected to. The Hudson's Bay Company people who were the recognised government of the country at the time, turned a deaf ear to the entreaties of the English people, for the preservation of law and order. There are many who believed that the Hudson's Bay officials were in a great measure responsible for the rebellion of 1869 and 1870, and there is no doubt their conduct throughout the whole of the rebellion justified the belief.

Everything that could be done to embarrass the Canadian Government was not lost sight of. Efforts were made to create trouble between Canada and the United States, so as to afford the Fenian element their opportunity to raid this country, but through the rapid approach of the troops from Ontario, such was prevented. The Fenian plans were not ripe for action before the fall of 1871, when they raided the Hudson Bay Company's Fort at Pembina, and when the notorious O'Donohue the secretary of Riel's rebel government, was taken prisoner by American troops from Fort Pembina.

From the time that Riel and his Banditti took possession of Fort Garry, down to the arrival of the troops, in August, 1870, it was not safe for an English-speaking resident to profess loyalty to his Queen or to Canada. Things grew worse in the settlement from day to day. The attitude of the Canadian Government, or rather its masterly inactivity emboldened the rebels to greater crimes, till on the 4th day of March, 1870, Thomas Scott was foully and brutally murdered, for