

which they would save 260 miles of expensive and hazardous transportation by rail, (to say nothing of the extra eight millions,) but you never agreed, it seems, to give up your hostility to the founding of provinces and the creation of political power in the North-West. I leave the question whether you have advanced or they have receded, to the sober judgment of those intelligent observers, who have not forgotten your antecedents nor theirs.

2. From the day on which you received notice at Ottawa of an armed resistance to my entrance into the territory as the representative of the Canadian Government—information which did not surprise you—until my return to Canada, the policy of the government was consistent—and Sir Francis Hincks tells us, harmonious—in one direction, namely, *to abandon the country!*

Your first position was, that you had bought an estate, and that there was an implied contract to give you quiet possession. The armed uprising of a Roman Catholic priest and a few of his parishioners, inspired and encouraged by letters from Canada, first from Bishop Tache, and afterwards from political as well as clerical sympathisers—including your own special visit of sympathy and encouragement—was made a charge against the H. B. Company and the Imperial Government, and a reason for refusing to accept the transfer of the country. You contended that Richot and his parishioners, must be put down by British soldiers, sent at the expense of the over-taxed people of England, and you have boasted of your success in forcing Lord Granville to undertake the job, as a great diplomatic *coup*; “General Lindsay would not have been sent out, and Col. Wolseley would not have been allowed to command the expedition!” Not only would we have suffered that deprivation, but a greater still,—“Bishop Tache would not have been summoned from Rome (why?) and as the people of Red River would not have been invited (by whom?) to send delegates to Ottawa, Reil would have maintained his ascendancy until conquered *by Canada.*” Therefore it was a great policy—an achievement for which Canada should hold its incomparable ministers in ever grateful remembrance—to refuse the transfer at the time agreed upon, and to compel the Imperial Government to send General Lindsay to Canada, and Col. Wolseley, with 300 British soldiers on an expedition into the wilderness, paddling and scrambling for hundreds of miles through dangerous rapids, and (until