e or religion, or

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enjoin them to lity to be offirize and comers so selected to communica-mor of our said e that persons ocrienceshall bo y drill and dis-hen called into and allowances he country need de to repel these The handful give no serious ve their homes

NCE!

eply of all our ur call. ve caused these and the great and the group offlixed. rell-beloved the chi-beloved the hibald, Lieuten-o of Manitoba, or Canada, etc., at Fort Garry, cear of our Lord nd seventy-one. ur reign.

ARD, cial Secretary. a public meetstation, then St. Julien resdressed by the Young in fernd patriotism. audience was fully large as-or it was diffiall gathered s I astonished sed from the n, over 1,000 lves. Where lves. Where was to me a was a great

s to a man en-med a goodly sique, under Smith, now t of those anovernor were heir services. erving Loyai-imand of Mr. gn in the first from Ontario. ly 100 strong. ir.-now Mr. ant.

arm the numselves, for beids of the 79 number at the or was only Cunningham, the nome

guard. obtained arms for his com-This soon became known mand. and the Kildonan men represented by Mr. Harrower and John Sutherland, then, and still known as "Scotchman" protested most strongly against the distinction, and insisted upon having arms served out to them, these arcity of supply could not be made known to them and they were un-reasonable. Mr. Sutherland, whose courage and loyalty appeared far above boiling point, said they must have arms or know the reason why. "Bombardinian had rethe reason why. "Bombardinian had re-ceived a blow and Cornontrotonthologus must die." Harrowersaid "Mr. McMicken, I admit you have the best of the argument, but 'the Kildonan men must have arms for all that.

That morning I sent Ritchie off by the stage to Pembina to watch matters there and report. I endeavored to obtain two saddle horses for myself and son to go to the Hudson's Bay Co's, post near Pembina, but failed, and was obliged to remain at but failed, and was obliged to remain at the fort. Many perplexing difficulties cropped up, to annoy the Governor. Fathers Ritchot and Dugas had daily interviews with him but they invariably ended by their refusing to urge Riel to enroll with his people unless the amnesty was assured tothem. During the night of Tuesday or Wednesday one of the cannon was spiked. The circumstance at the time was suspicious and rather alarming, but it had no ill effect. ing, but it had no ill effect.

On Monday morning Major Irvine who was in command of the volunteers assembled a force of 200 men and in the evening dull, dark and drizzling, started out with all the panoply and pomp of glorious war, crossed the Assiniboine with some confusion and delay, baptising the chief of the commissriat, Major Peebles, in the river. This valorous force with the temerity begotten of the occasion marched without halting to St. Norbert. Here Pere Ritchot was indebted to the good feeling and watchfulness of Capt. Mulvey for his escape from a danger he little suspected. Three or four scouts, factors in the Hudson's Ray Co. started out for the son's Bay Co. started out for the Company's fort at Pembina, Except an in-

Company's fort at Pembina. Except an intimate acquaintance made with the prairie by Mr. Factor Christie having been catapulted over his horse's head nothing special occurred on the way.

Capt. Villiers, of the police, was directed to establish videttes between Fort Garry and Pembina for the purpose of maintaining communication and obtaining information. The least said of this service the better; it was not only nil—it was worse.

was worse.

In the meantime, however, the banditti under O'Neii and O'Donnahoe to the numunder O'Neil and O'Donnahoe to the number of 15 or 20 had crossed the boundary and stormed the Hudson's Bay fort, opposed as vigorously as he could by the officer in charge, Mr. Watt, who had but one arm. They commmenced rifling the stores, and when about preparing to establish themselves there Col. Wheaton, of

the United States regular troops, dispersed and captured a number of them. This, thanks to the prompt and high-minded Wheaton, ended the raid—how O'Neil and O'Donnahoe and those with them were dealt with by the United States civil authorities is a matter of historical record and does not come within the object of this paper.

Meanwhile great excitement prevailed in the then hamlet, the germ of Winnipeg and Fort Garry. Apprehensions were entertained that Col. Irvine and his small force would be gobbled up by Riel and his followers. Rumors obtained that the villagers were to be attacked by a large force of Metis from St. Boniface. The home guard were active; several were incarcer-ated on suspicion. In Mr. Cunningham's eyes an Irish name, especially if the person who bore it was a Roman Catholic, was a strong ground for suspicion and a justifiable cause of arrest.

On Sunday forenoon, the Raid being a thing of the past, Mr. Archibald felt very anxious on the score of the arrests made by Cunningham's home guards, and requested me to give it my attention. I proceeded to the police station in the cells of which the prisoners were held, and on the way introduced myself to Mr. Banon the way introduced myself to Mr. Bannatyne, who was a J. P. for the province. He accompanied me and informed me that one of those held incustody was a nephew of his. Mr. Ashdown, also a J. P., joined us as we entered the office of the police clerk, Mr. Barton, who was then the officer in observed the enterior. cer in charge of the station. I asked him to show me a list of his prisoners, this he readily complied with.

There were six in number. Taking them in order consecutively, I inquired them in order consecutively, I inquired who ordered this man's imprisonment? He answered, Mr. Cunningham, By what authority did you receive him or retain him in custody? By Mr. Cunningham's order. A written order? No. Have you no written order or warrant of commitment? No. And so on through the liter ment? No. And so on through the list. Turning to Messrs Bannatyne and Ashdown, I asked them if the laws of Manitoba authorized such despotic authority, and the holding of these men as prisoners under such circumstance. No, no, they both said "certainly not.

I immediately directed Mr. Barton, under my authority as an officer of the Do-minion specially charged with matters within the criminal jurisdiction of the General Government, and the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, to set the prisoners at liber-ty. This he instantly did, greatly to the relief and satisfaction of them and their

friends.

One more episode, and I shall draw to a conclusion:

On that Sunday Riel, at the church door at St. Norbert, harangued the people. He told them their friend O'Donnahoe had failed, and it be-came them to offer their ser-