

building at the disposal of the Volunteers.

The whole force behaved very well during their stay in St. Johns, as the citizens testified to. The Mayor said he never had such an orderly lot, and the town was as quiet as on any ordinary occasion.

The Medical Officers attached to the Brigade were Dr. David, Hochelagas; Dr. Campbell, Prince of Wales Rifles; Dr. Sowell, Victoria Rifles; Dr. Rodger, Montreal General Hospital, Acting Surgeon, Royals.

The whole Brigade left St. Johns by special train of seventeen cars, Wednesday morning, and on arrival at Montreal were at once inspected on the Camp de Mars by Col. Bacon, who complimented them, etc., etc. The commanders then addressed their several battalions, when the men were dismissed to their homes. I fear to make my letter too long, so will reserve other matter till next week.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, 27th.—The news of vigilance of the Canadian Government, the firm attitude taken by the United States, and the absolute imbecility of the Fenians to prove that further aggressions upon Canada are, if not impossible, at least improbable.

The *Times* expresses its admiration for the loyalty and vigor displayed by President Grant. It applies to the affair such words as "abominable pillage, slaughter, outrageous murder," &c.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Monsell denied there was any connection between the Fenian invasion and the Red River rising.

NEW YORK, 27.—A Washington special says: The British Minister had a long conference with the Secretary of State to-day, concerning the Fenian affairs.

It appears from advices received by the Government that the Fenians did not cross the borders, and none were captured on British soil.

The British Minister is pleased with the promptness and alacrity shown by our Government.

The President complimented U. S. Marshall Foster for the prompt manner in which he had acted in arrest of O'Neil.

WASHINGTON, 1st.—A prolonged session of the Cabinet was held yesterday, in which the Fenian question was discussed. The members were unanimously in favour of a regular and thorough prosecution of the Fenian leaders who were captured by the U. S. Marshalls for an open breach of the neutrality laws.

The Fenian, Moore, arrested at Hinchinbrooke was yesterday brought before the Commissioner of Police and remanded for examination.

The "Herald" says one of the Generals, "Donnelly," the scoundrel who has met his just and well deserved death, was a policeman here less than two years ago. He was taken into the city police on the 1st May, 1868, and in September did duty as acting sergeant in Chaboillez square. Here he was noted for his sulky temper, and was dismissed finally for caballing against his superior officers.

Cronan had also been in the police force here. He was taken on out of charity, being a plausible fellow, and put under Mr. Flynn, in the sanitary police. At the end of the season he was transferred to Messrs. Austin

and Desnoyer to act as constable for the fire marshal but was dismissed for some cause, and then went to the office of Sarsfield Nagle, the lawyer who fled lately to avoid trial for fraud. After that he lived how he could, and about three weeks ago left avowedly to join the banditti. Had a fellow of this stamp got back he would have been a dangerous man to raise fires.

Col. Bagot has been very decided in giving the credit of the Trout River fight to the Huntingdon Borderers. He issued the following order after the engagement—

HENDERSONVILLE, May 28th.—"Lieut. Col. Bagot congratulates the force on the result of yesterday's operations. The rapidity of the march from Huntingdon, the extension into skirmishing order of the Borderers under Col. McEachren, the rush and seizing of the entrenched position by this regiment and Captain Mansfield's company of the 69th regiment, all deserve his warmest commendation. To what is this success attributed? Emphatically to the discipline of the force. In this lies the whole secret. Soldiers, retain this quality and your commander guarantees success."

"By order.

"T. H. CHARLTON,
"Captain and Brigade-Major."

NEW YORK, 28th.—Specials from Malone give further particulars of the Trout River engagement. Gen. Starr, of Cincinnati, at 2 in the morning crossed the lines at Trout River and advanced with his command—numbering not more than 300. stragglers included—about 100 yards, when he deployed on the right and left of the road, his extreme left resting on Trout River.

He had not occupied his position long when the British and Canadians emerged from the woods a little in front and on the other side of the Fenians. A line of battle was at once formed by the British, and a sharp steady fire opened on the Fenians. There was at the time a small rail fence in front of the latter which was immediately converted into a sort of stockade. The Fenians, who had been told by Gen. Starr to keep up a steady fire, for a few minutes obeyed and stopped the advance of the British.

Before the expiration of ten minutes, the Canada troops far outnumbered the Fenians, made a movement as if they intended to flank and capture the invaders, when General Starr formed a rear guard, and a retreat was ordered. The British continued firing, pressing the Fenians, who managed to maintain comparatively good order until they reached the United States lines, when a parting volley was given to the British, and the battle of Trout River was over. The loss are one killed, one wounded, and one missing.

MALONE, 28th.—Six cars full U. S. troops arrived from Forts Hamilton, Schuyler and Madison at twelve o'clock last night, making the force here about 800 men. A squad of them departed last night for Trout River to preserve peace on the border.

NEW YORK, 30th.—A special to the "Post" says that Senator Sumner is of opinion that if the Spanish Cortes adopt the draft for a law introduced on Thursday by the Colonial Ministry for the extinction of slavery in all Spanish possessions, it will have a great effect in mollifying public opinion in the United States on the Cuban question.

MALONE, 31st.—A special train left with the Fenian leaders, Donnelly, Lindsay, Cullen, Powers and Gleason, their destination is Canandagua gaol. Their trial will take place at the June term. All the prisoners denounce Gleason, and refuse to walk

beside him. The leaders complain bitterly of their treatment by the United States marshal, and but for the kindness of the United States army officers they would have starved to death, the marshal not having sent them any food for two days and two nights. Further arrests are being made. Glass, of New York, Thompson, of Albany, and Michael R. Kinneally, were arrested at the residence of a Roman Catholic priest. They are under a strong guard, and will be sent to gaol.

The following paragraph has been going the rounds of the Press, and some curiosity has been excited as to where the news came from. It is stated that Mr. W. Macdougall, C.B., took 500 stand of Spencer and Remington breech loading rifles, with ammunition, on his expedition to Red River, and that they were left at or near Fort Abercrombie. Can those be the same arms? and if so is it wise under present circumstances to leave them within reach of the Fenian-Americans:

"The case of the seizure of arms at Pembina has received the attention of the Government, and orders have been sent by the direction of the President to release the arms, but not to allow them to pass into the Red River country. It appears that these arms had reached Pembina before the Government had defined its policy upon the Red River struggle. The arms were British property, and in view of the circumstances just stated, it was considered but just to return them to their owners. The Government had no intention to restrain the transmission of British property over American soil, but at the same time it is expected that the privilege will be confined to the provisions of the law and the treaties between the two countries."

MANITOBAH.—We learn from letters lately received from the Red River Settlement, something definite as regards the rumors of Indian disturbances there. Encamped near Lake Manitoba there are two hundred Sioux Indians, and, scattered over the country between Lower Fort Garry, and Lake Winnipeg there are about as many Indians of the Chippewa tribe. Riel's organ, the *New Nation*, accuses both of these bands of Indians of intending a general raid on the Settlement. This is not at all the case. The threats which have been made by the Indians (Chippewas, under Henry Prince, their Chief) have been made solely against the rebels whom they accuse of bringing the present state of distress upon the country, and of preventing the Government coming in and buying their lands. The Sioux have a bitter animosity to the Riel party, because they believe that party to be intending annexation to the United States, and consequent destruction to themselves. There is not the slightest doubt that were our Government to offer a price for Riel's capture, such a cordon of Sioux and Chippewas would be formed around the Settlement as would prevent his escape. Scarcely any seed has been sown, and merchants continue their preparations for leaving. Americans, too, begin to manifest much uneasiness, and want to get away from the neighbourhood of the much dreaded Sioux. The rebel Sheriff has been prevented leaving the country, Riel declaring he must stop and see the thing through. A considerable number of the loyal settlers were making preparations to meet the troops at the Lake of the Woods, and afford such assistance as was in their power.