

in the name of Her Majesty, gave them the Manitoulin Islands as their exclusive and unchangeable property while grass grew or water run. That Mr. McDougall, in utter scorn of that gift, ordered the white Commissioner of Crown Lands to survey some portions of Manitoulin; while they aggravated the alleged outrage by imputing to him that he dispossessed them to enrich connections and relations."

This may be correct or otherwise, but wisdom would dictate avoidance of anything that could in any way exasperate or even arouse the suspicions of such a sensitive and headstrong race as the Indians. We read that he has telegraphed to the government here for troops to assist him in enforcing his authority. While we believe the people should be made to respect the governor, we think that to commence a civil war with them would be the consummation of folly and postpone indefinitely, the opening up of the country which is a great necessity to the Dominion. Armed rebellion must of course be suppressed at all hazards, but the exercise of tact and firmness we have no doubt will go far to dispel the existing delusions, and then, when the government is securely established, we can proceed with the objects of colonization.

It is very easy from the despatches that have reached us to arrive at a pretty correct conclusion with regard to the causes of resistance on the part of the French and Half-breeds, whoever and whatever they may be, the latter name bestowed, we believe, upon a class of settlers by a correspondent of the *Globe*. These causes may fairly be set down under two heads: first, the hostility of Yankee traders and annexationists to the absorption of the country into the Dominion, and secondly the indiscreet conduct of later emigrants from Canada, who very unwisely set to work to create a Canadian party which by its words and actions did much to foment the present discord. It may not, however, be too late to remedy this evil, and we hope the government will call to their councils in the management of Northwestern affairs some at least of the old settlers of Red River who from their position and intelligence are better fitted to serve the country than any needy office seekers with influence at Ottawa. Judging by the sources from which we have so far received our information, it is very likely that the matter has been greatly exaggerated, and perhaps ere this reaches our readers the whole trouble will be finally and amicably settled. As a means for overcoming the opposition offered to Canadian rule in this new territory, it would be a good plan, in our humble opinion, to facilitate to the greatest extent a large emigration from these Provinces. A rapid and extensive flow of new settlers would quickly dispose of existing troubles by numerically swamping the malcontents and leavening the present population. The opening up and

settlement of the country is of paramount importance and should be proceeded with without delay. Very fortunately we have at our disposal a class of men every way adapted to carry out the operation. We mean our Volunteers. There are thousands of young men who have served and are serving in this force who with a little assistance from government and so grants of land in the far west would be glad to go there, and a better affected and more reliable class could not be chosen for the work. If Mr. McDougall requires assistance let him have it of this sort, and it will soon be found that a few hundred Half breeds will no longer be able to set law and authority at defiance. We hope the idea will be favourably entertained by Government as we believe it to be sound and practicable.

AMONGST the many gallant actions of the War of 1812-15, the battle of Chrysler's farm fought on 11th November, 1813, may fairly be reckoned as reflecting peculiar honor on the victors.

It has well been described as the only "scientific action" of the whole contest—in every other engagement untrained militia troops were met by men equally unskilled—the advantage as far as pluck and the motive for fighting being always on the side of the Canadians as they had every thing to lose and nothing to gain in case of the success of their opponents. At the battle of Chrysler's farm the contest was between regular soldiers on both sides; the circumstances which led to this action being fought are as follows:—

The American Secretary of War finding that although he had obtained a partial footing in the Western Peninsula by the blunders of Sir George Prevost—yet his conquests extended only so far as the ground his troops occupied—determined to strike at Kingston which he rightly judged was the principal depot and base of operations of the British and Canadian forces—while at the same time a strong force should operate by way of Lake Champlain and Montreal. With this object in view he withdrew all the forces from the Niagara frontier to Sackets Harbor, but General Wilkinson who commanded there positively refused to entertain the idea of an attack on Kingston, as he pleaded that his forces would be subject to be cut off in detail by the Canadian militia which such an operation would leave free to act and whose qualities as fighters he had ample opportunities of appreciating—he advised that instead thereof his force of 10,000 men should proceed down the St. Lawrence clear it of the militia and British troops either, form a junction with Gen. Hampton in command of the troops advancing by way of Lake Champlain on Montreal, or make a simultaneous attack on that city which could make no resistance, and in the event of success Kingston would fall as a matter of course—these views being reluctantly acquiesced in, General Wilkinson embarked his troops on 300 bateaux on the

3rd November, and having made a portage above Ogdonsburgh to avoid the guns of Fort Wellington at Prescott, on the 10th of November he landed between three and four thousand men on the left or North bank of the St. Lawrence, intending to march thence overland past the Long Sault Rapids and drive the militia before him—but his designs had been penetrated—he had been followed by Lieut. Colonel Morrison with 850 men of the 89th regiment, about 150 militia soldiers and a few Indians who came up with him on the 11th November, judiciously posted at Chrysler's farm, in the township of Williamsburgh and County of Dundas, and after an action of four hours duration, totally defeated the American force which lost 225 men killed and over 400 wounded, the enemy retreating to their boats crossed over to the South side of the river where they received news of Hampton's defeat at Chateaugay on the 26th October by DeSalaberry and his gallant French Canadians—so that the conquest of Montreal had to be postponed to a more convenient season. Wilkinson, apprehensive that he would be attacked at once, retreated to a position some miles inland where he employed his troops erecting barracks for his winter quarters which the Gengary men amused themselves by burning some time afterwards.

A movement is now set on foot to erect a monument on the battle field—at the head of it is Mr. James Croil, and A. G. McDonnell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Morrisburgh, has kindly consented to act as Treasurer—the effort is most patriotic and praise-worthy. Canada owes much to gentlemen so public spirited as Mr. Croil, but it is really shameful that the labor of Public Works of this description should be thrown on the shoulders of private individuals. It is the duty of our Government to see that national gratitude is judiciously exercised, that the gallant souls who have fought and bled for their country are duly honored and their memories held up to the admiration of succeeding generations as examples worthy of imitation. The Parliament of Canada should provide means to mark the fields on which glorious deeds have been accomplished—a column worthily towers above Queenston Heights—but Lundy's Lane—the Swamp beside the Thames—Chrysler's Farm and the field of Chateaugay are unmarked by any memorial to tell succeeding generations that patriots and soldiers had consecrated the soil with their blood and have left an example worthy of imitation.

The cost of those memorials would be small measured by their money value—as an incitement to patriotism their value would be incalculable. Who will be then the leading member of the Commons of Canada that shall take this subject up and secure for the country memorials of its gallant soldiers? Our Legislative Halls are the noblest in America; they want statues of the great men who made it a country, beginning with Jacques Cartier and ending with Tecumseth, to complete their value as historical monuments.—*Com.*