THE WEEKLY MAIL: TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1873.

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MANITOBA. 001 eetto Loeg aco-400 NDENT. y 8, 1873. Once up y communication with the outer world. Not only is the stage beginning to run with some degree of regular-ity, but the steamboats are coming in almost every other day, and bringing a number of

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every other day, and bringing a number of passengers as well as a considerable amount of freight. Until the steamer Settik's came in in the grey of the early morning on Satur-day last, we had not received a mail for nearly three weeks. You may imagine the rejoing there was over her arrival. I was awakened by the sound of her ahrill whistle about four o'clock in the morning, and has-tened as rapidly as possible to the dock, dis-turbing on my way any number of wild ducks, pigeons, and other game fowl, which at that early hour are generally to be found disporting themselves upon the prairie in the vicinity of the river. But when I reach-ed the landing place I found it already cowded, and loud was the cheering when the good ship Setlivic came alongside. Among the passengers whe the Mon. Dr. Schnitz. CANADIAN. the good ship Selfric came alongside. Among the passengers were the Hon. Dr. Schultz, M.F., the Hon. Mr. Bannatyne, and Mr. Speaker Bird. The former expressed him-self as well satisfied with the result of the session in Ottawa, and fully impressed with the conviction that the present Dominion Government are likely to remain in power for many sessions to come. It is now announced that Governor Morris has left Perth en rows' for Manitoba. It is generally understood that he has been in-duced thus to curtail his well-carned holiday in consequence of the rumours which have

duced thus to curtail his well-earned hoi in consequence of the runnour which been spread abroad relative to possible dian troubles in the North-west. The is, however, that matters in this conner have been greatly exaggerated. The Ind of the North-west are generally friend!! Beitigh rule and are generally f the North-west are generating British rule, and are not disposed to give ' trouble. They still believe in British jus-tice and British love of fair play. But in the reader them permanently satisfied, a field tor emigration, are taken to the start, viz - list. That treaties, liberal in their character, should without any delay be concluded aged about subtracter, should without and uniformed in scarter, and that a military torce, a force for the most part monot part monot part monot part in scarter, abould be sent into the territory. Tany "uniformed in scarter, because and the sent into the territory.

Indian regards a red-coated soldier as one of "King George's men," and thinks five times as much of him as he does of an equally well armed man dressed in blue or green. The rewest recruit in a scarlet uniform is looked upon with more respect than the smartest soldier in the F. C. O. or the 60th would be. The general feeling here with regard to the despatch of troops to the North-west Terri-ories is that it is a wise precautionary meaoften a time as a way production of the series of a contrast of the series of the seri

No the manusciance on any and order, we wisupply as using a searcely expect to attract emigration tawa was one gr. rom Great Britain or anywhere else. In annum to Mrs.' ing, as in other matters, "Prevention is Dr. Tempest, an effect than ours," and it is infinitely better of the death of y the adoption of precautionary measures Tempest, on wh

better than cure," and it is infinitely better by the adoption of precautionary measures for the maintenance of peace in the North. Wow as killed west to prevent trouble, than, after peace the evil. As matters at present stand, as I have before said, the Indians of the North. West are well disposed towards us and have faith in our desire to do justice. There has not as yet, been any serious difficulty arise fortunate circumstances under which we have to desi with the Indian problem, the note be fortunate our concerned in its astisfactory who are most concerned in its astisfactory aboution are so anxious that no time shall friends and who are most concerned in its astisfactory olution are so anxious that no time shall so lost in remedying anything of which the vdian tribes may have to complain, and so uring, beyond are

instring, beyond any peraferentian, and so acknowli insuring, beyond any peraferentian, and so acknowli future peace and progress of the great North-west; and here it is only fair to mention that the speech lately made by the Hon. Dr. Schultz in the House of Commons on this question is generally asymptotic functions for box. question is generally approved of here, and very fairly represents the public sentiment I must not forget to make passing allusion o the "Indian scare" from to the "Indian scare" from which you ap-pear lately to have been suffering in Ontario. A number of telegrams were received rather more than a fortnight since, asking

arather more than a fortnight since, asking "for particulars of the Indian troubles, &c.," and people here, not having heard of any "Indian troubles," were very much amazed. "Indian troubles," were very much amazed. But now that Ontario newspapers of that date are to hand, we find in them an extra-ordinary statement to the effect that a diffi-culty had arisen near the third crossing be-tween the ludians and the sottlers. No such difficulty ever did take place ; not the alight-est foundation in reality existed for the state.

