

taking measures to extend their government over the whole country from Red River to the Rocky Mountains. That the leaders possess resolution and capacity to carry out their purposes is indicated not only by these bold measures, but the admirable discipline which they maintain, and to which all our correspondents bear testimony. Never before was there such thorough order and such perfect security for life and property as is maintained under the *regime* of what the Toronto Globe derides as a handful of half-castes. The present insurgent force consists of six hundred armed men, bound together by a solemn oath, the import of which is conveyed in the word *Liberation*. It is the nucleus of an army—sworn to maintain independence of Canadian rule. We accept the testimony of our three intelligent and well-informed correspondents, as conclusive that the entire population is in accord with the insurrectionary movement. Six hundred—the number of Tennyson's light brigade—is not a large army, but it seems to be sufficient and overwhelmingly effective for practical purposes, and our correspondent assures us that in the spring the ranks of the insurgents are to be swelled to *three thousand men*—an army quite sufficient to defend the country against ten times their number. Our Pembina correspondents reiterate the statement that Governor McDougall—still encamped near Pembina—has sent to Canada for troops and arms to force his way into the country, and that our government is to be asked to allow their transit. In anticipation of such a request we beg to call the attention of President Grant and the Secretary of State to the grave consequences pointed out by our Fort Garry correspondent as almost certain to flow from any such action. It would not only involve the whole Red River country in the horrors of a devastating civil war, in which the Indians of the plains would become the allies of the insurgent forces, but it would call down their united vengeance on the border settlements of Minnesota and Dakota, and involve them in the atrocities of another Indian war. These considerations will be sufficient to deter our government from allowing American soil to be made a base of operations by a foreign government for a war of subjugation against a people contending for their rights. The true policy of our government is to preserve an armed neutrality, and while refusing transit to British troops, to send at once a strong garrison to Pembina as a force of observation, and to defend our own frontier against the eventualities of the revolution.

Consequences of profound importance hinge upon the policy which our government may pursue—which, if no false step be taken, will in less than three years insure the annexation to the United States of the whole immense region from Lake Superior and Hudson's Bay to the Pacific, and from the international boundary to the North Pole, and in no long time thereafter Canada and the lower provinces must gravitate by the resistless force of economic laws and political and geographical affinities, to the same great center, and round out with their annexation the *continental unity* of American dominion.

The following is a correct copy of a paper issued on the 9th of November by the president of the republic:

PUBLIC NOTICE—TO THE INHABITANTS OF RUPERT'S LAND.

The president and representatives of the French-speaking population of Rupert's Land in council: the invaders of our rights being now expelled, already aware of your sympathy, we extend the hand of fellowship to you, our friendly fellow inhabitants; and in doing so we invite you to send twelve representatives from the following places, viz: St. John's, 1; St. Margaret's, 1; Headingly, 1; St. James, 1; St. Mary's, 1; Keldoman, 1; St. Paul's, 1; St. Andrew's, 1; St. Clement's, 1; St. Peter's, 1; town of Winnipeg, 2, in order to form one body with the above council, consisting of twelve members, to consider the present political state of this country, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed best for the future welfare of the same. A meeting of the above council will be held in the court-house in Fort Garry, on Tuesday, the 16th day of November, at which the invited representatives will attend.

By order of the president:

LOUIS RIEL, *Secretary*.

WINNIPEG, November 6, 1869.

The convention was held, lasting several days, but of its decisions I have no reliable information. A private letter printed in the Montreal Herald says:

A flag has been adopted, which is composed of a white ground, upon which are displayed three crosses—the center one large and scarlet-colored—the side ones smaller and gold-colored. A golden fringe binds the white ground.

I hear that there is to be a proclamation, and that the reasons assigned for rising will be that their consent was not asked by the Canadian people—that they were "sold like so many sheep;" that the Canadian government should, before entering into ne-