

**Rebellion put down.**—In the spring a force of about twelve hundred men, under the command of General Wolseley, set out by way of the Great Lakes for the scene of the rebellion. At the end of three months they arrived at Fort Garry. Already Riel and Lepine had fled, taking refuge with the half-breeds near the Assiniboine. The rebellion was at an end.

In the following year danger again threatened the new Province. A band of Fenians crossed from Minnesota into Manitoba. Governor Archibald, with small means of defence, invited Riel and Lepine with their half-breeds to help him in repelling the invaders. Without showing much disposition to fight, the Fenians returned to the United States.

**British Columbia enters the Union, 1871.**—The people of British Columbia were in favor of union with Canada. The Council by which the country was governed adopted union resolutions. Satisfactory terms were agreed on, and this Province became one of the Dominion sisterhood. An important feature in the terms of union was the engagement on the part of the Dominion Government to construct a railway across the continent from ocean to ocean within ten years. The local government of British Columbia was made like that of the other Provinces.

**The Washington Treaty, 1871.**—Several disputed matters between Canada and the United States called for settlement. Among them were the coast fisheries, the use of the Canadian canals and of the river St. Lawrence, the boundary line on the Pacific coast, and compensation to Canada for Fenian raids. There was also a claim made by the United States against Great Britain for damages done her commerce by the Southern cruiser *Alabama*. To settle these questions a Joint High Commission of British and American delegates met at Washington. Sir John A. Macdonald represented Canada on the Commission.

It was agreed that for twelve years the fishermen of each nation should have free use of the coast waters of the other, and that fish and fish oil should be admitted from each country to the other free of duty. But as the fisheries in Canadian waters were the more valuable, it was agreed that the United