

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 24th December, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

6th Battalion "The Hochelaga" Light Infantry.

The resignation of Lieut. Colonel John H. Isaacson, is hereby accepted he being permitted to retire retaining his rank.

9th Battalion "Voltigeurs of Quebec."

The resignation of Major Gingras, is hereby accepted.

The Provisional Battalion of Rimouski, No. 3 Company "Anse aux Sable."

To be Lieutenant:

Charles Degagné, Gentleman, M. L., vice Lepage left the limits.

To be Ensign:

Denis Poulin, Gentleman, M. S., vice Smith, left the limits.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

66th "The Halifax" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Lieutenants:

Ensign Conrad West Tupper, M. S., Hugh McDonald Henry, Gentleman, M. S., vice Coleman, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada

RED RIVER DIFFICULTY.

Latest accounts from St. Paul are to the 18th Dec., and represent Governor McDougall as having issued a proclamation in the name of the Queen, declaring the Territory under Canadian control; that on the same day a force of loyal men occupied the Stone Fort, and the loyal white and half-breeds began rapidly to rally and organize. The insurgents were beginning to disperse, and had withdrawn their forces from the printing office and other places in the town of Winnipeg.

It is also said that Riello, the insurgent chief, is still in possession of Fort Garry with 400 men, and that Col. Dennis is at the head of 300 men, and that an attack is to be made upon Fort Garry.

The report that Governor McTavish had been arrested was not believed.

The editor of the *St. Paul Press* received a letter from a Canadian gentleman, dated Pembina, 5th inst., in which he says Gov. McDougall has not called on Canada for troops, but relies on the people of the Territory themselves, when appealed to, to quell the outbreak, and believes they will do it without bloodshed. The letter continues as follows: "On December 12th, a force equal to the malcontents occupied the Stone Fort, and their numbers were rapidly increasing by accessions of loyal inhabitants, of English, Scotch, Canadian and French origin, with a large band of Indians ready to defend the flag of their Sovereign and restore the reign of law."

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 19.—It seems clear that McDougall and Dennis have organized a force to go to Fort Garry.

The St. Paul People fear that, as the Indian element has been called in by McDougall, that an Indian war may be the result. They say that the insurgents had large offers of Indian help, on the start, which they declined, fearing that it might be difficult to control.

A public meeting was held in Buffalo, on Saturday night, at which great indignation was expressed; that Mr. McDougall should have been allowed to make American soil a base of operations.

Among the efforts of Ontario, during the past year, to attract emigrants was the distribution in Europe of 100,000 copies of a pamphlet full of information respecting the climate, soil, free grant and homestead system, and general resources of that province. Ten thousand large posters in English and 2,000 in German were also distributed. White's mission to Great Britain and Ireland as special Commissioner, was eminently successful. The number of emigrants who arrived and remained in the Province last year, so far as they reported themselves to the agents was 13,892: it is supposed that many others proceeded directly to their friends, or found employment without reference to the agents. Indigent emigrants were furnished with a meal on arrival, and were forwarded at once, free by steamer or railway to their destination. The demand for emigrant labor among the farming population has far exceeded the supply, and all who were willing and able to work, obtained employment at good wages. Newly arrived emigrants have not been encouraged to settle at once on Free Grants, but have been advised rather to obtain employment until they become acquainted with the Canadian climate and mode of farming. A much larger emigration is expected next spring, and vigorous efforts are recommended to municipalities and individuals to take advantage of the influx of labour. A considerable number of tenant farmers with more or less capital is also expected, and the Commissioner proposes to obtain lists of improved farms for sale, and to distribute these among the emigrants of this class. The expenditure for free transport of indigent emigrants was \$3,653, and for provisions \$2,493.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

Lieut.-Col. Ferrier, of the Montreal Garrison artillery, has exhibited to Sir George Cartier and the Adjutant-General the "Stevens gun," invented by R. E. Stevens, Owen Sound. This weapon is looked upon by many as superior to the Snider-Enfield rifle. The firing can be made fully twice as rapid, as there are only three motions with the hand in loading and firing, while there are eight with the Snider-Enfield.

When in Committee of the whole, the House made so many amendments to the Common School Bill that the Hon. Attorney-General, at the instigation of the Revd. Edgerton Ryerson withdrew both School Bills and at the same time assured the House that no New Bills with reference to the Schools would be presented to the Legislature until after a General Election.

A soldier was recently gagged whilst under arrest in the guard house at Halifax. The unfortunate man died; and on the inquest the most brutal treatment was proved against the Sergeant, Corporal and two privates of the guard, and they were finally committed to take their trial for manslaughter.

UNITED STATES PENSIONS.—The United States Pension Office report shows that in June, 1869, the number of army pensioners on the rolls was 185,125, and the military pensions paid amounted to 27,992,868 dols. The naval roll embraced 2833 pensioners, and the aggregate of naval pensions amounted to 430,016 dols. The total amount paid for pensions of all classes and expenses of disbursements reached the sum of 28,422,884 dols., an excess of 4,411,902 dols., over 1868. There are 62,101 claims for pensions yet to be acted on. Daniel F. Bakeman, the only soldier of the Revolutionary army on the rolls who had been pensioned by Act of Congress, died on the 5th of April. There are 887 Revolutionary widows still on the pension list. There were issued from the bounty land division 1650 land warrants, covering 560,040 acres.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN JAPAN.—The *Japan Gazette* of Sep. 11 states that his Royal Highness has been "received on equal terms in his Royal capacity by the Mikado; he has had every possible respect paid to him in his representative character by the community; and he has been permitted, when "off duty," to do as he liked without any obtrusive following or offensive observation. He acted throughout his stay here in such a manner as to win the respect of all; and before parting took the opportunity of expressing over and over again his appreciation of Japan and the community in which he had been received. In one circumstance which happened on his visit to the Mikado a proof was given of the rapid breaking down of the old exclusiveness of the Japanese Imperial Court. After the formal interview, the Prince, Sir Harry Parker, and Sir Henry Keppel were asked to see the grounds around the palace. As they were so engaged a high officer approached, and told them that his Majesty the Mikado was now in a pleasure house in the garden, and would be glad to converse with them. They of course went, seats were provided, and they sat some time chatting. To those who know what the character always attached to the Mikado is and has been by the Japanese, this seems among the greatest evidences of the real approach to modern views and ideas that have yet been given. Since then an uncle of the Mikado—a Miya, only a few degrees less sacred than the ruler himself—has actually dined at the British Legation to meet the Prince, and attended at a ball after the dinner. With him were two members of the Government, both considered to be among the most enlightened men in the country. In this way, then, the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh may prove a very great advantage; as certainly nothing but such an event could have produced so remarkable a change in the Imperial amenities."