

THE NORTH WEST TROUBLES.

III. The feelings of the inhabitants of Assiniboia towards Canada at this time will be best delineated by themselves. In his evidence before a select committee of the House of Commons in 1874, Hon. A. G. B. Bannatyne deposed:

"The Governor and Council of Assiniboia met about the 30th October, 1869, to receive a letter from Governor McDougall to Governor McTavish. The letter was explained to the Council, and an answer sent back. These are in the blue book; and what was done was by the advice and consent of the Council. There was also a second letter sent to the Governor and Council, and an answer returned to Mr. McDougall. This appears in the blue book. At one of these meetings of the Governor and Council, an address of welcome to Mr. McDougall had been prepared. Afterwards matters went on, and the people of all the parishes gathered together a formal convention. They elected members from each side, half from the French and half from the English (representing English, French, Scotch and other nationalities). This convention sat until 30th November and framed a Bill of Rights, which was passed by the convention unanimously. I was not one of the members. On the 1st or 2nd December Mr. McDougall issued a proclamation announcing that he was Governor. The English party stood aloof from the party of the day. They felt paralyzed for a time, and stated that the French party, who were still sitting in convention and waiting for them, should be notified of the proclamation which some of the English party doubted to be genuine. The English party requested me to take the proclamation to the French party, and I did so, and told them the reasons which I did, and told them the reasons which the English party had not met that day was, that Col. Dennis had brought a proclamation into the territory, that the country had been transferred to Canada, and that Mr. McDougall was Governor; and they would not believe it. I said I would get a copy of the proclamation, and if they liked I would show it to them. I immediately called his people's attention, and said that now more than ever they would require to be cool; that they had always been loyal to their Queen and Country, but he could not think that this could be a genuine proclamation, he doubted it; that surely the English authorities would not so ignore the rights of the people as to transfer them without even consulting them. He said also that if this were really genuine the English people would surely come up to the convention and meet them. I said I would write a note to the English party and ask them to come up; and I did so, and they came. They sat for a few minutes, explained matters to each other, and agreed to meet again in a few days. They jointly continued with the Bill of Rights after they met again, and decided to send two delegates from each side to see Mr. McDougall if he was still at Pembina. The French appointed their two delegates, but the English did not, as they said that they knew that Mr. McDougall had no authority to guarantee their rights, which was the object of the delegation were to have in view. Does not know if the French delegates went. Mr. McDougall issued several proclamations. Col. Dennis commenced trying to arm the people in opposition to the French; enlisted a number of Indians from Fort Garry; enlisted a number of Indians from the Indian Agency; and then found him, and left in disgust; and then found him at Pembina, or somewhere else, that he had no authority for acting as he had been doing. While at the Lower Fort he sent up and enrolled a number of strangers, who had just come in, and who were called the Canadian party; the men were requested by Col. Dennis to return to their homes, and remain quiet until he asked for them; instead of which they gathered in the house of Dr. Schultz with their arms, in Winnipeg; for the reason, as they stated, that they were protecting private property of Dr. Schultz; and the Dominion Government, although neither kind of property had been interfered with at that time to my knowledge."

In a document addressed by them in 1873 to the Hon. Alex. Morris, then Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, Messrs. Riell and Lepine state:

"The persons sent from Ottawa in the winter of 1868-69, to survey the road from the Lake of the Woods, manifested during their residence at Point de Chene a strong hostility to us. They were sent to Assiniboia. They even went so far as to endeavor to obtain possession of the best portions of the property of the establishment of St. Abe, by including them in a block of land which they pretended they had purchased from the Indians. In order the better to secure the good-will of the Indians, in the commencement of their struggle with us, they pandered to their worst vice by selling them intoxicating liquors in defiance of the law. The following summer Mr. Stoughton Dennis presented himself among us as a surveyor of the lands of the settlement, and actually commenced his survey. The Company itself protested against these surveys; and when Mr. Dennis commenced his operations on the lands of private persons, they, relying on their common law rights, remonstrated against such illegal trespass and forbade his coming upon their lands. Meantime, it had become known that an unknown person was coming as our Governor with a Council made up entirely of persons as unknown as himself; and that he was taking steps to bring in with him, as part of his ordinary baggage, a large quantity of arms and ammunition. Several hundred men recently arrived in the country, partisans of Snow and Dennis, by whom most of them were employed, boasted that they had come in advance of Mr. McDougall, as his soldiers

and that they were ready to support him by force of arms.

These things caused considerable alarm in the settlement. A large portion of the settlers having organized themselves as a 'National Committee,' went to meet Mr. McDougall, and sent by two messengers a despatch in which they told him not to enter the settlement until he had come to an understanding with them. On receiving the despatch, the future Lieutenant-Governor addressed the messengers in contemptuous and insulting language, and without making any effort to inquire into the grounds of dissatisfaction of so large a portion of the inhabitants of the settlement which he was coming to govern. On the following day he entered the Province, and proceeded towards Fort Garry, with a view of taking up his residence at the seat of Government. The self-styled (so-called) soldiers then took up a very threatening attitude amongst us. They talked of taking Fort Garry. The knowledge of this scheme, which we were afraid would be carried out, suggested to us the idea of seizing the Fort; and we endeavored to keep Mr. McDougall at a distance, in order that his party, which were so hostile to our interest, might not, under such circumstances, get possession of the Government of our native country.

On the 16th November twenty-four deputies from the whole settlement met in the Court House for the purpose of taking counsel together, and adopting means to improve the state of affairs, which every day became more complicated. During the 17th November the Convention assembled to examine in order to allow the Courts to hold the usual Assizes. The opposite party were, in the meantime, making every effort with Mr. McDougall to persuade him to use his authority to proclaim the subversion of the Government of the Company. Mr. McDougall assumed the responsibility on the 1st December, and on that same day on which he threw the settlement into anarchy, he took upon himself also the responsibility of openly declaring war against us."

Upon his return from the North-West Mr. Macdougall visited his constituents at Almonte and expressed a chagrin impossible for him to conceal. Parliament met in February, and various discussions of an acrimonious character took place in regard to the North-West. The excitement in and out of Parliament reached its highest point when the news of the execution of Thomas Scott by order of Riell, President of the provisional government, reached Canada. Shortly afterwards Judge Black, Father Richot and Mr. Alfred Scott arrived at Ottawa as delegates from that government to propose the terms upon which the people of the Red River settlement desired to enter the union.

The Canadian Government acted largely upon their advice in preparing a measure giving the people of the Red River country the blessings of responsible government and securing to Canada the possession of that vast region.

On the 2nd of May, 1870, Sir Jas. A. Macdonald brought down a Bill providing for the formation and government of a new Province in the North-West.

The following extracts set forth the main features of the measure:

"On and after the day upon which the Queen, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, under the authority of the 146th section of the British America Act, 1867, shall by order in Council in that behalf, admit Rupert's Land and the North-West Territory into the Union or Dominion of Canada, there shall be formed out of the same, a Province which shall be one of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada and which shall be called the Province of Manitoba, and be bounded as follows: that is to say, commencing at the point where the meridian of 96 degrees west longitude from Greenwich intersects the parallel of 49 degrees north latitude, which forms a portion of the boundary line between the United States of America and the said North-Western Territory, and the said North-Western Territory, to the meridian of 99 degrees west longitude, then due north along said meridian of 99 degrees west longitude to the intersection of the same with the parallel of 50 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude to its intersection with the before mentioned meridian of 96 degrees west longitude, thence due south along said meridian of 96 degrees west longitude to the place of beginning."

The second section applies mutatis mutandis the provisions of the British America Act to the new Province.

The third section gives the new Province representation of two members in the Senate until it shall have reached a population of fifty thousand souls, when it shall have three members, by whom it shall be represented until its population shall have reached seventy-five thousand souls, when it shall have four members, at which number its representation in the Senate shall remain fixed.

The fourth section provides for a representation in the first instance of four members in the House of Commons, the representation to be readjusted after the completion of the decennial census of 1881, according to the terms of the British America Act.

The fifth section ordains that the qualification of voters at elections for the House of Commons shall be the same as that of voters at elections for the Legislative Assembly of the Province.

Sections 6, 7 and 8 read as follows: 6. For the said Province there shall be an officer styled the Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council by instrument under the great seal of Canada.

7. The Executive Council of the Province shall be composed of such persons and under such designations as the

Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time think fit, and, in the first instance, of not more than five persons. 8. Unless and until the Executive Government of the Province otherwise direct, the seal of Government of the same shall be at Fort Garry, or within one mile thereof.

Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 consist of enactments in relation to the Legislature of the Province.

Section 20 is as follows: "In and for the Province the said Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following provisions:

1. Nothing in any such law shall prejudice with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law or practice at the time of the Union.

2. An appeal shall lie to the Governor-General in Council from any act or decision of the Legislature of the Province, or of any Provincial authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education.

3. In case any such Provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor-General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section of the Governor-General in Council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper Provincial authority in that behalf, then, and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section and of any decision of the Governor-General under this section.

Section 21 provides that English or the French language may be used by any person in the debates of the Legislature and that both those languages shall be used in the Records and Journals of the Legislature and also that the acts of the Legislature shall be printed in both those languages.

Section 22. Inasmuch as the Province is not in debt, the said Province shall be entitled to be paid and to receive from the Government of Canada by half yearly payments in advance, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, in the sum of four hundred and seventy-two thousand and ninety dollars.

Section 23. "The sum of thirty thousand dollars shall be paid yearly by Canada to the Province for the support of its Government and Legislature, and an annual grant in aid of the said Province shall be made equal to eighty cents per head of the population, estimated at seventeen thousand souls; and such grant of eighty cents per head shall be augmented in proportion to the increase of population, as may be shown by the census thereof that shall be taken in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and by each subsequent decennial census until its population amounts to four hundred thousand souls, at which amount such grant shall remain thereafter, and such sum shall be in full settlement of all future demands on Canada and shall be paid half yearly in advance to the said Province."

By the 24th section Canada assumes the following charges:

- 1. Salary of the Lieutenant Governor. 2. Salaries and allowances of the judges of the Superior and District or County courts. 3. Charges in respect of the Department of Customs. 4. Postal Department. 5. Protection of Fisheries. 6. Militia. 7. Geological Survey. 8. The Penitentiary. 9. Such charges as may be incident to, and connected with the services which by the British America Act appertain to the government and as are, or may be allowed to the other Provinces.

The 25th section provides for a continuation for three years from the passage of the act of the customs duties chargeable in Rupert's Land.

The 26th section vests in the crown all ungranted and waste lands which shall be administered by the government of Canada for the purposes of the Dominion.

The 27th section provides for the extinguishment of the Indian title by a reservation of 1,400,000 acres for the benefit of the families of the half-breed residents.

The 28th section makes adequate provision for the quieting of titles and the assurance to settlers of the peaceable possession of the lands held by them at the time of the passing of the act.

The 30th section disclaims any prejudice to the rights of Hudson's Bay Company—while the 31st and 32nd make provision for the government of the portions of the North-West Territory and Rupert's Land not included in the Province of Manitoba. The discussion on this Bill was exceedingly bitter and at times violent.

A large number of amendments were proposed, but the government having determined to secure the passage of the Bill with the least possible change, these amendments were voted down by large majorities. An extension of the boundary line was made so as to include the Portage la Prairie settlements within the limits of the new Province.

The parliamentary struggle waged upon this Bill is certainly one of the most memorable in our annals. Among the amendments proposed was one by Mr. Macdougall proposing the formation of a territorial form of government and defining at great length the forms and mode of operation of the proposed system. To

this proposition Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment:

"That the Bill be recommitted to a committee of the whole with a view to the adoption in the Bill of a temporary or territorial form of government with a Legislative Assembly chosen by the popular voice and a representation in the Dominion Parliament; thus combining due regard for the rights of the people and the promotion of an economical administration of local affairs, and also securing a legitimate mode of obtaining a knowledge of the popular will regarding the form of a provincial constitution and the boundaries of the proposed province, and thus avoid the risk of imposing on the inhabitants of the territory a form of government to which they might entertain serious objections."

Mr. Mackenzie's amendment was rejected by 95 to 35. The majority was made up of thirty-four members from Ontario, forty-seven from Quebec, five from New Brunswick and nine from Nova Scotia—the minority being composed of thirty-two members from Ontario and three members from New Brunswick. Mr. Macdougall's amendment was voted down by 120 to 11.

Mr. Ferguson then moved an amendment for the extension of the proposed boundaries of the provinces, upon which Mr. Cartwright proposed another amendment, that it should be lawful for the Parliament of Canada to enlarge and make such further additions to the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba as may from time to time appear expedient. This amendment was defeated by 52 to 72.

To the minority Ontario contributed forty-seven, Quebec one, New Brunswick two, and Nova Scotia two, while to the majority Quebec gave forty-seven, Ontario fifteen, Nova Scotia five and New Brunswick five.

Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Mills and Mr. Drew moved further amendments, all of a nature materially opposed to the principle of the bill, but the amendments were all defeated by large majorities. The bill became law, and in the month of July following the Province of Manitoba took its place as the fifth Province of the Dominion of Canada.

If any doubt were entertained of Mr. Macdougall's unfitness for the position of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West territories it was dispelled by his speeches in the House and especially by the publication of his letter to the Hon. Joseph Howe, from which, to show the true spirit of the man, we will make an extract or two: "Much against your will, and that of some of your colleagues, these territories are now added to the Dominion. The insurrection of foreign Jesuits, foreign adventurers, Canadian outlaws, Hudson's Bay Company's employes, and their ignorant dupes, the poor half-breeds, was blown into fragments by the bugle blast of Col. Wolesey's advance guard. The authority of the Dominion has been at length established over that vast region, and can only be endangered by treason and incapacity at Ottawa. The latter, we know, reigns supreme in every department; the former is more than suspected in yours. When I use the word 'treason' I desire that you shall understand it in its widest sense, treason to the lawful sovereign of this Dominion, treason to the people of Canada, treason to the interests, civil and religious, of the North West; treason to human progress, freedom and civilization in every Province of the Dominion."

Speaking of the Manitoba Act Mr. Macdougall thus reveals his mind: "Notwithstanding the recent asseverations to the contrary, of Sir Francis Hincks, it was well known at Ottawa that while the Bill was on the Ministerial order, there were many and some hot controversies in the council room. The chevalier of St. Gregory took charge of the measure on behalf of the priest-hood. Sir George conducted it through the House, and but for the determined efforts of a few members of the Opposition, it would have passed in its original form. A French Province would have been established in Manitoba, a French government would have followed; and French customs and French civil law would have taken the place of English institutions and English law, which prevailed before the transfer and still have legal existence in that country."

Mr. Macdougall adds: "The Bill as submitted to Parliament by the dominant faction in Cabinet, was, on the face of it, a Bill to establish a French half-breed and foreign ecclesiastical ascendancy in Manitoba."

Here we have sketched by his own hand, a faithful picture of the narrowness, intolerance and vindictive mendacity of Mr. William Macdougall, whom the courage and patriotism of the people of Assiniboia excluded from their gubernatorial chair. The basest appeals to popular passion and prejudice were made by Mr. Macdougall and others because of the execution of one Thomas Scott by the provisional government. Regrettable as was this event it was none more so than the brutal murder of Goulet, a French half-breed, the very same year, by four men, two of whom were Her Majesty's uniform, and all of whom were inflamed with uncontrollable hatred of the poor man's race and religion.

From 1869 till 1875, some eight or ten measures, more or less of a temporary

character, have passed the Canadian Parliament, all designed to provide for the government of the North-West territories. In the session of 1875 the Government introduced a Bill to amend and consolidate the laws on this subject. This bill provides for the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor for these territories, for the appointment of stipendiary magistrates who shall in the first instance form part of the council of the Lieutenant-Governor. It confers powers of local government upon the Governor and Council. It provides for the enfranchisement of the people of these territories by empowering the Governor to issue writs for the election of members to serve in the Council for districts containing an adult population of one thousand or more, the second thousand giving right to a second member. When the number of members elected by the people shall have reached twenty-five, the Council created under the authority of the Act in the first instance, shall cease to be, and the twenty-one elective members form a Legislative Assembly, the members of which shall hold office for not more than two years. The eleventh section of the Act secures to minorities, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, the right of establishing separate or denominational schools.

Excellent as were many of the provisions of this bill, it did not go far enough in the direction of extending free popular institutions to the North-West. It should have provided for the representation of the territories in the Dominion Parliament, the protection of the rights of the half-breeds as to landed property, just as did the Manitoba Act, and especially provided for the extension to the whole North-West of the blessings of self-government through a local legislature elected solely by the people. Instead of this, it paved the way for the foundation of that autocracy under which the North-West has for so many years groined in misery. The system of government then established has been productive of discontent which, though long suppressed, has at last burst into rebellion, the consequences of which must, no matter how brief its duration, be far-reaching and disastrous.

If incapacity and bungling had much to do with the troubles in the North-West fifteen years ago, the same agencies have since been at work and produced the result which the whole country now so justly and so bitterly deplores. In 1870 faith was broken with His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface who, through personal sacrifices that could never be fully appreciated, had secured the peaceful transfer of the North-West to Canada. Fifteen years ago the disregard of just claims had, without the intervention of that praiseworthy, lost to Canada and perhaps to Britain that great country. In this year of grace the disregard of claims equally as just has produced a rebellion in the Saskatchewan country. When we say that just claims have been disregarded we do so with the bill of rights formulated by the half-breed meeting held at St. Laurent at the beginning of March before our eyes. In that bill of rights we find this long-neglected people demanding:

- 1. That the half-breeds of the North-West Territories be given grants similar to those accorded to the half-breeds of Manitoba by the Act of 1870. 2. That patents be issued to all half-breed and white settlers who have fairly earned the right of possession on their farms. 3. That the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan be forthwith organized with legislatures of their own, so that the people may be no longer subject to the despotism of Mr. Dewdney.

4. That in these new provincial legislatures, while representation accorded to population should be the supreme principle, the Metis should have a fair and reasonable share of representation.

5. That the offices of trust throughout these provinces be given to residents of the country, as far as practicable, and that we denounce the appointment of disreputable outsiders and repudiate their authority.

6. That this region be administered for the benefit of the actual settler, and not for the advantage of the alien speculator.

7. That better provision be made for the Indians, the Parliamentary grant to be increased and lands set apart as an endowment for the establishment of hospitals and schools for the use of whites, half-breeds, and Indians, at such places as the provincial legislatures may determine.

8. That all the lawful customs and usages which obtain among the Metis be respected.

9. That the Land Department of the Dominion Government be administered as far as practicable from Winnipeg so that settlers may not be compelled as heretofore to go to Ottawa for the settlement of questions in dispute between them and the land commissioner.

10. That the timber regulations be made more liberal, and that the settler be treated as having rights in this country.

There is here nothing with which any government should find fault, nothing but the most earnest and honest desire of every honest citizen. The press of the country, without distinction of party, admits that the misgovernment of the North-West has led to the present deplorable state of affairs. The following are a few expressions of opinion from leading journals, that it may be well to remember when this rebellion has been put down:

Toronto Mail, March 24. The half-breeds in the St. Laurent district complain that the Dominion has

treated them badly and we think it has. Lo Minerva, edited by M. Tasse, M.P.

If their grievances have not been redressed before, this fault lies in the Interior Department and especially with certain autocrats of small dimensions, such as are always found in this department. The Department of the Interior against whom they rise is to speak frankly, the cause of these disturbances. It depended upon it to have had all these difficulties arranged long ago. It has preferred to treat the Metis in a despotic manner, even the Mennonites to those, who were the first settlers of the country. Let the Department of the Interior bear the responsibility of its own actions. Winnipeg Sun.

There has been too much of this carpet-bagging business in the North-West, and to incompetent administration and delusive reports much of the present difficulty may be ascribed. Had the representatives of the government in the North-West fully informed it, of the real state of feeling there, measures for an enquiry into alleged wrongs would long ere this have been instituted, and preparation to meet an outbreak which has been threatened for months back would not have been deferred until the uprising took place. Montreal Herald (Ind. Min.)

If the Department of the Interior is not to remain a scandal to the government, the Premier will find a new head for this, one of the most important branches of the government operations. But this mismanagement does not justify the half-breed troubles; if it did the whole country would be in revolt, and not a handful of half-breeds only, but several millions of people, would rise in rebellion. Brandon Sun.

The cause of the uprising are not far to seek. The administration of Indian affairs for some time past has been conspicuously corrupt. The management of affairs in the territories under Lieut.-Gov. Dewdney has been everything that could be objectionable, and the government at Ottawa has only been willing to listen to the reports and demands of the parasites and courtiers who already were swarmed through the country, and had what there was of profit in it for them, while the actual residents have been permitted to struggle with difficulties of every kind as best they could. Manitoba Free Press.

In the first place, entirely without justification or excuse, the surveys in the Prince Albert district, notwithstanding that it was one of the oldest and largest settlements in the North-West, were delayed until the patience of the settlers was exhausted. When the land was finally thrown open for entry, settlers who had lived there in some instances for fifteen or twenty years, found on making application at the land office that their holdings had already been disposed of at Ottawa to creatures of the Government. The Prince Albert Land Office has been the scene of many a pathetic incident. The poor man's voice has more than once been heard there exclaiming: "My God! what am I to do? My house, my land, my home are gone!" Toronto World.

Governor Dewdney must be recalled. His reputation is unsavory; his administration has been bad; he has been surrounded by, or intimate with a gang of sharks, and he has been totally wanting in his duty. It should have been the authorities better posted as to the real situation. A new administration must be formed for the Northwest. Better officials, honest land agents, must be substituted for any carpet baggers now in authority. Sir David Macpherson was given last man who should have been given charge of the department of the Interior. He is not the kind of man to administer a department dealing with interests so numerous and varied. With a new minister of the interior and a new administration in the Northwest there ought to go hand in hand with it a well-selected commission to regulate the whole question of land claims and grievances in connection with settlement. Toronto Telegram.

But Governor Dewdney is really the man who seems to be most blameworthy. Like every other official who has been sent up to the North-West, Dewdney is represented as being a land-grabber. It is perhaps not to be wondered at that those of those who have been cheated out of their land—which to them is everything—should feel very sore, although of course there is no excuse for their taking up arms and shedding blood. In the Northwest there would be land enough and to spare for every body, but it seems to be pretty generally conceded that there is considerable justice in the claims of the half-breeds, although they have taken a most unusual way to bring them forward. If Dewdney's superiors and Dewdney himself had done their duty in a proper spirit there would have been no trouble, and the local volunteers would have been at home to-day attending to their own affairs.

We have never in our recollection of Canadian politics remembered such an unanimous consensus of opinion upon any subject as this of the unfitness of the men who represent the Canadian government in the North-West for the posts they hold, never have we heard such a universal chorus of condemnation of the misgovernment of any country as that with which we here present our readers, and before noticed such deep and widespread sympathy with the victims of oppression as now felt in Canada for the unfortunate ill-governed Metis of the North-West. The rebellion must, of course, be put down, and put down effectually, but justice must be done to the half-breed and to the white settler. Good government must at once be extended to every portion of the North-West, the reign of carpet-baggers and carpet-bagging must cease and the blessings of freedom, peace and equality secured to every class of people in that vast and promising country.

NATIONAL PILLS are sugar-coated, mild but thorough, and are the best Stomach and Liver Pill in use.

A Wave.

Far out at sea we were sailing. And leaving a hollow behind us. Ominous, mighty and grand, sides uparing. And leaping up, steeper and steeper, his own greatness. O'erweighted, it curved over, neck of a charge. That champs with its foam. From feelings of bondage. Curved over, heaving for a great, a realisation. Then rushed on, cast by the surging and shrouding. And drawn back—but still it. Oomy white flags. And drew up the beach. As caught up and lost in the rush of its fellows. As caught up and lost in the rush of its fellows. That pass by the line he had reached of his fellow. KATLAN.

THE FENIANS.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed by Mr. Mungovan to Mr. F. O'Day, of Ottawa, April 27th, 1885.

My Dear O'Day, I have read your newspapers that the Irish are again on the warpath, and marching on, not I regret to the direction of Tara or Mullingar towards the meridian of Duck Lake. I am taking advantage of an Indian treaty to send you a blow to this Dominion such as England prostrate, and raise Ireland with the great nations of the world. That our troubles are sufficient to warrant our government in the military arm for their repression, and that we will intend to be more dangerous in their character, more pregnant with future evil, stability of our growing Dominion many similar difficulties which the can government have had very far to deal with, I distinctly deprecate. I am taking advantage of an Indian treaty to send you a blow to this Dominion such as England prostrate, and raise Ireland with the great nations of the world. 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