

immigrants, who as a class are much disliked, it may have the effect of arousing the entire colony in opposition to Governor McDougall and again unite the two sections of the people of the colony.

In case no coercion is attempted the rebels may be perhaps induced to let Governor McDougall in under certain conditions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

OSCAR MALMROS,
Consul.

Hon. J. C. B. DAVIS,
Acting Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

No. 5.

Mr. Stiles to Mr. Fish.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 10, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose some official and political documents and details bearing on the Red River revolution. The telegrams coming from Toronto and Ottawa, stating that the opposition to Governor McDougall and the Dominion is dying out, and that nearly all the half-breeds have left Fort Garry for their winter hunting-grounds, are made up for effect in Washington, and are not according to the facts coming to us through other sources.

The following remarks are from an editorial in the St. Paul Free Press, and as they are based upon the letters received from three correspondents upon the ground, whose veracity the editor indorses, the statement made may be taken as a near approximation to the truth; if not indeed a faithful presentation of the actual condition of things, and of the sentiments and purposes of the people:

THE ST. PAUL FREE PRESS UPON THE RED RIVER AFFAIR—THE RED RIVER REVOLUTION.

The Toronto Globe, in an article we copy elsewhere on the expulsion of Governor McDougall from the Winnipeg country, is quite amused at the ridiculousness of the thing.

If the affected contempt is not the disguise of grave apprehensions, it is remarkable that so intelligent a journal as the Globe should have formed so inadequate a conception of the actual state of things. But if the startling intelligence heretofore made public has not brought our Canadian friends to a realizing sense of the situation, the letter we publish this morning will perhaps impress even provincial self-sufficiency with the gravity of the crisis, as we are sure they will wake up the American public to the political importance of the drama which is being enacted on the frontiers of Minnesota and Dakota, and is rapidly culminating to the point of a successful revolution. These letters are all from well-informed and reliable sources. They bring the news that on the day on which Governor McDougall and his staff were expelled by one detachment of the insurgent troops, this step was followed up by a still more decisive blow in the capture of Fort Garry, the center of the Hudson Bay Company's power and trade. It is impossible to overestimate this event. Fort Garry is about seventy miles north of Pembina. It was built many years ago by the Hudson's Bay Company as their main depot of supply for their numerous trading-posts, and as the citadel of their authority. It was the headquarters of the governor, representing the governing as well as the trading powers of the corporation. It is a strong, regular fortification, whose massive walls and bastions enclose the government house, quarters for other officials of the company, and barracks for the troops, though it has not been garrisoned for many years. This strong post, surrendered without opposition, is to be the headquarters of the provisional government, of which John Broussé is the head. The government house, though held by the insurgents, is not yet occupied as the seat of their authority, out of a chivalrous respect for Governor McTavish, who, lying at the point of death, represents in a double sense the waning shadow of the Hudson's Bay Company's authority. In the mean time the insurgents have declared martial law, and are