for settlement, the Company sold its claims to the Dominion Government for \$1,500,000. The territory was placed under the rule of a Governor and Council.

Rebeilion in Red River Settlement, 1869-70.—In the autumn of 1869, the Hon. William MacDougall, the newly-appointed Governor of the North-West, set out by way of St. Paul, Minnesota, for Red River Settlement. In the meantime the settlement had become the scene of an organized rebellion. Some of the people were alarmed lest their land, to which they had no title, should be taken from them. Others were dissatisfied with the form of government. Insurgents, under the leadership of Louis Riel and Ambrose Lepine. seized Fort Garry, the Hudson's Bay Company's headquarters. They set up a sort of independent government, and Louis Riel took the title of president.

When Governor MacDougall crossed over from the United States, he was met by armed horsemen, and ordered to leave the country. Without power to resist, he withdrew and returned to Ottawa

Through the winter Riel had full power to do as he pleased. He seized supplies from the Hudson's Bay Company's stores, and banished persons who were opposed to his rule. Some who were outspoken against his proceedings he imprisoned. Among these were Major Bolton, Dr. Schultz, and Thomas Scott. Dr. Schultz escaped from prison, and after many days' tramp through the deep snow reached Duluth. Bolton, sentenced to be shot, was saved through the pleadings of friends. For Thomas Scott no entreaty could avail. He was tried and sentenced by a mock court-martial, and on the following morning he was led out blindfold and shot.

The Province of Manitoba, 1870.—During the winter nothing could be all down the rebellion. The Dominion Par! ment, however, passed an Act forming Red River Settlement and surrounding territory into a Province under the name of Manitoba. The population of the new Province was about 12,000, the majority of whom were half-breeds. The Hon. Adams G. Archibald (Sir Adams) was appointed Governor.