

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., May 6, 1885.

A Popular Candidate.

Since the announcement of Mr. Hasen's candidature, he and his friends have received the most gratifying assurance of support from all parts of the constituency. The universal verdict of the influential electors throughout the County is, that Mr. Hasen must be elected. The people recognize in Mr. Hasen, a young man of great promise, and they are willing and anxious now, to give him good start in the honorable public career that the future has in store for him.

Necessary Legislation.

Probably there is no legislation more necessary and desirable for the protection of the shore at the present time, than a good law, such as one as Mr. Wetmore, during the last session of the Legislature, attempted to have put through, and which would have found a place on the statute book, but for the Opposition of the Attorney General. Mr. Hasen is strongly pronounced in favor of a lien law, and will use his best endeavors, if elected, to secure such legislation. In his remarks in accepting the nomination of his party, Mr. Hasen spoke warmly of the necessity for a lien law, and intimated how, during the present session, scores of our own York County laborers have suffered for want of the protection a lien law would afford.

Great Progress.

The progress made in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is one of the wonders of the age. The other day, Vice-President Vanhorn called Sir Charles Tupper the information that by the middle of May, the Canadian Pacific Company will be in a position to transport Imperial troops from Halifax to Vancouver, British Columbia, through Canadian territory, in 11 days. Even the unfriendly Telegraph is forced to say that, "The Pacific Railway Company has made more remarkable progress in the construction of the work. What had been before announced had prepared the public mind for great results, but the statements as to the early date of opening the road north of the lakes, and through to the Pacific will astonish many."

They Will Call a Convention.

Mr. Blair has assumed the role of humble copyist. The Opposition party held a Convention to nominate a candidate for the Legislature, and now Mr. Blair is going to hold a convention. This is quite proper. "A convention is a good thing." Mr. Blair always controlled the party from his back office, but Mr. Gregory, his partner has liked to hint to Mr. Blair, that a candidate selected in that locality, isn't the popular thing. No doubt Mr. Blair was quite willing to admit that Mr. Gregory was an authority on that matter, but he would not let it go. He has been to the station to bid him farewell his only regret was that he could not accompany him. Referring to Halifax, he said he was reminded of the old dog that had been unfurled for over 150 years on Citadel Hill. Once or twice his heart had been full and his eyes filled as he looked at it. He well remembered one Sabbath morning while going down to Chalmers' church, seeing it half-mast for Hon. Joseph Howe. No name was probably in the hearts of Nova Scotians than Howe's and he (Mr. P.) could never forget the solemn funeral ceremony, as he stood over his grave. Happy speeches were also made by Mr. C. D. Bremner and Major MacDonald of the corps, and there was unlimited enthusiasm, which did not subside till the Halifax boys took the train for St. John.

Mr. Blair as a Constitutional Lawyer.

What Mr. Blair don't know as a constitutional lawyer, would fill many volumes. He has occupied the responsible position of law officer of the Government but a short time, but during that limited period, he has contrived to make more blunders than ought to be recorded against an intelligent lawyer in a life time.

Mr. Blair is a Young Man of Good Parts.

Mr. Hasen is a young man of good parts, and possesses all the energy and enthusiasm which are necessary to make him a successful candidate. He made a good record for his speaking ability during the last Dominion contest, which will serve him to a good purpose in his own.

Another Slander Refuted.

It would be a weary task to follow Mr. Blair's absurdities through all its slenderous courses, and we do not propose to do it; it would not be worth while, so little dependence do the public place in its utterances, but when the organ perpetrates such a falsehood, as it did the other day regarding Mr. Warden Estabrook, it is only fair to the gentleman concerned, that notice should be taken of the matter. Mr. Estabrook's letter which we publish below, most successfully refutes the organ's latest slander, which is of a piece with its recent attack on Postmaster McPeake.

Mr. Estabrook writes:

"In the Fredericton Gleaner of the 22nd ult. I notice the following paragraph headed 'A Model Warden':
"Among the persons in outside districts to whom Mr. O. W. Beckwith sent copies of the petition lawed in the Short Line project, was Mr. Leverett Estabrook, Warden of the County, who was requested by the City Clerk to circulate the same for signature. Mr. Estabrook wrote back, declining to circulate the petition, giving as an alleged reason, the statement that he had some doubts as to whether the people in his locality were in accord with Fredericton on the question of the route to be chosen! And yet Mr. Estabrook pretended to be interested in the welfare of York County!"
To the word "signature," the above paragraph is true. I did receive the petition from Mr. Beckwith. The remaining portion of the article is ENTIRELY UNTRUE. I did not write back to Mr. Beckwith, as he will no doubt testify. I did not decline to circulate said petition. On the contrary, after receiving it by Monday's mail, I passed it around that afternoon and obtained a number of signatures. I then handed it to Dr. Mout, who circulated it around in the lower part of the Parish. It was then sent to Lake George, and on Friday evening and Saturday, I went over the upper end of the Parish and Roseborough Settlement, on foot, the route being very bad, and on that I obtained fifty names, which will be sufficient proof that I did not decline to circulate the petition. I then enclosed the petition as directed, and forwarded it to Mr. Beckwith, at Fredericton.
Having considered the Gleaner of falsehood, I leave it to the enjoyment of its own unenviable reputation."
Anybody who knows Mr. Estabrook's reputation for common sense and candour refused to believe that he would be guilty of the organ's story. It is only fair to the gentleman concerned, that notice should be taken of the matter. Mr. Estabrook's letter which we publish below, most successfully refutes the organ's latest slander, which is of a piece with its recent attack on Postmaster McPeake.

Mr. Estabrook writes:

"In the Fredericton Gleaner of the 22nd ult. I notice the following paragraph headed 'A Model Warden':
"Among the persons in outside districts to whom Mr. O. W. Beckwith sent copies of the petition lawed in the Short Line project, was Mr. Leverett Estabrook, Warden of the County, who was requested by the City Clerk to circulate the same for signature. Mr. Estabrook wrote back, declining to circulate the petition, giving as an alleged reason, the statement that he had some doubts as to whether the people in his locality were in accord with Fredericton on the question of the route to be chosen! And yet Mr. Estabrook pretended to be interested in the welfare of York County!"
To the word "signature," the above paragraph is true. I did receive the petition from Mr. Beckwith. The remaining portion of the article is ENTIRELY UNTRUE. I did not write back to Mr. Beckwith, as he will no doubt testify. I did not decline to circulate said petition. On the contrary, after receiving it by Monday's mail, I passed it around that afternoon and obtained a number of signatures. I then handed it to Dr. Mout, who circulated it around in the lower part of the Parish. It was then sent to Lake George, and on Friday evening and Saturday, I went over the upper end of the Parish and Roseborough Settlement, on foot, the route being very bad, and on that I obtained fifty names, which will be sufficient proof that I did not decline to circulate the petition. I then enclosed the petition as directed, and forwarded it to Mr. Beckwith, at Fredericton.
Having considered the Gleaner of falsehood, I leave it to the enjoyment of its own unenviable reputation."
Anybody who knows Mr. Estabrook's reputation for common sense and candour refused to believe that he would be guilty of the organ's story. It is only fair to the gentleman concerned, that notice should be taken of the matter. Mr. Estabrook's letter which we publish below, most successfully refutes the organ's latest slander, which is of a piece with its recent attack on Postmaster McPeake.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

The Policy of Obstruction—Grit Determination—Block the Franchise Bill—Wild Scenes in Parliament—Sir Leonard Tilley's Health.

A Pleasant Reception.

The Halifax Mail contains a lengthy and interesting account of the routing reception given the Halifax volunteers at Winnipeg, by Nova Scotians resident in that city. The affair was held in Ballikirk Hall, and included a succession of clever speeches and musical selections. Judge Killam of the Supreme Court Bench of Manitoba, formerly of Yarmouth, N. S. occupied the chair, and in his opening remarks, expressed the great pleasure it afforded him of welcoming the citizen-soldiers of Halifax to the prairie city of Manitoba. It would take the months of the late summer to do justice to the many and most adequately expressed to the officers and men of the battalion the kind feelings of the people of this Province extended toward them. He (the judge) had once belonged to the military in Nova Scotia, and knew something of a soldier's life, and he had kept his tunic as a memento of the old days he had spent in the Province by the sea.

Another speaker was our own Hon. C. P. Brown, now one of the most prominent politicians of the West. Mr. Brown extended to the boys the fullest and heartiest welcome to the prairie city of Manitoba. He said that while the circumstances that brought them from a remote section of our great Confederation were to be regretted, still he believed it would ultimately result in doing a great deal of good. We attach the greatest importance said to the fact that before a nation can become great, we have got to have a national spirit. No one more than he appreciated the material features which make a people great. He went on to refer to the vastness of Canada, and said that even now the boys were nearly 1000 miles from the battle field.

Rev. O. B. Pithblado, the celebrated Presbyterian clergyman, who has since gone to the front as chaplain to the Halifax corps, and who formerly resided at Halifax, said he was never so near Halifax in Winnipeg as he was then. The regimental reminded him of Halifax in many of its thoughts and feelings. He knew all of the boys and had had sweet counsel with many of them in days gone by and would never forget it. He had been where they had, all around Halifax, down the shore, across the Annapolis valley, and had seen the beautiful daughters of Acadia peeping through the apple blossoms. He had been in many of the homes and knew of many of their fathers and mothers and brothers and sisters who were asleep to-night. He was reminded to tell the boys that already Nova Scotians were in the front, many having gone from his church and his son, John, was among the number. When he went to the station to bid him farewell his only regret was that he could not accompany him.

Referring to Halifax, he said he was reminded of the old dog that had been unfurled for over 150 years on Citadel Hill. Once or twice his heart had been full and his eyes filled as he looked at it. He well remembered one Sabbath morning while going down to Chalmers' church, seeing it half-mast for Hon. Joseph Howe. No name was probably in the hearts of Nova Scotians than Howe's and he (Mr. P.) could never forget the solemn funeral ceremony, as he stood over his grave. Happy speeches were also made by Mr. C. D. Bremner and Major MacDonald of the corps, and there was unlimited enthusiasm, which did not subside till the Halifax boys took the train for St. John.

Press Comments on Mr. Hasen's Candidature.

Mr. Hasen is a bright and clever young lawyer. (Fredericton Reporter.)
Mr. Hasen is a young man of good parts, and possesses all the energy and enthusiasm which are necessary to make him a successful candidate. He made a good record for his speaking ability during the last Dominion contest, which will serve him to a good purpose in his own.

Mr. Hasen is a Young Man of Good Parts.

Mr. Hasen is a young man of good parts, and possesses all the energy and enthusiasm which are necessary to make him a successful candidate. He made a good record for his speaking ability during the last Dominion contest, which will serve him to a good purpose in his own.

Another Slander Refuted.

It would be a weary task to follow Mr. Blair's absurdities through all its slenderous courses, and we do not propose to do it; it would not be worth while, so little dependence do the public place in its utterances, but when the organ perpetrates such a falsehood, as it did the other day regarding Mr. Warden Estabrook, it is only fair to the gentleman concerned, that notice should be taken of the matter. Mr. Estabrook's letter which we publish below, most successfully refutes the organ's latest slander, which is of a piece with its recent attack on Postmaster McPeake.

Mr. Estabrook writes:

"In the Fredericton Gleaner of the 22nd ult. I notice the following paragraph headed 'A Model Warden':
"Among the persons in outside districts to whom Mr. O. W. Beckwith sent copies of the petition lawed in the Short Line project, was Mr. Leverett Estabrook, Warden of the County, who was requested by the City Clerk to circulate the same for signature. Mr. Estabrook wrote back, declining to circulate the petition, giving as an alleged reason, the statement that he had some doubts as to whether the people in his locality were in accord with Fredericton on the question of the route to be chosen! And yet Mr. Estabrook pretended to be interested in the welfare of York County!"
To the word "signature," the above paragraph is true. I did receive the petition from Mr. Beckwith. The remaining portion of the article is ENTIRELY UNTRUE. I did not write back to Mr. Beckwith, as he will no doubt testify. I did not decline to circulate said petition. On the contrary, after receiving it by Monday's mail, I passed it around that afternoon and obtained a number of signatures. I then handed it to Dr. Mout, who circulated it around in the lower part of the Parish. It was then sent to Lake George, and on Friday evening and Saturday, I went over the upper end of the Parish and Roseborough Settlement, on foot, the route being very bad, and on that I obtained fifty names, which will be sufficient proof that I did not decline to circulate the petition. I then enclosed the petition as directed, and forwarded it to Mr. Beckwith, at Fredericton.
Having considered the Gleaner of falsehood, I leave it to the enjoyment of its own unenviable reputation."
Anybody who knows Mr. Estabrook's reputation for common sense and candour refused to believe that he would be guilty of the organ's story. It is only fair to the gentleman concerned, that notice should be taken of the matter. Mr. Estabrook's letter which we publish below, most successfully refutes the organ's latest slander, which is of a piece with its recent attack on Postmaster McPeake.

THE REBELLION.

Another Bloody Battle. Col. Otter Victorious over the Redskins. A Sketch of the Month's Campaign.

The news from the North West today, brings a meagre account of a battle fought with the Indians on Sunday near Battleford. General Middleton has been waiting for supplies, which were received yesterday, and it is supposed he will attack Riel immediately at Battleford crossing. An account of Col. Otter's fight follows:

The First Despatch.

A flying column of 300 men under Colonel Otter, attacked the Indians, 600 strong, at five in the morning. The fight lasted till noon. The enemy lost 50 killed and wounded. Otter covered, including the engagement 70 miles, fought the battle and returned to Battleford in 48 hours. The men behaved magnificently.

The Month's Campaign.

The Government had for some months credited intelligence of the dangerous attitude assumed by Riel, and of the influence he exerted over the half-breeds and Indians in and around Battleford. The mounted police had been quietly increased in Fort Carlton till double the number ever thought necessary were on the spot. The rising took place on the 23rd of the month, and the Government had time to organize the fact that liberty of speech had been abused, and that the mounted police had been made by Riel to set at defiance constituted authority. Col. Powell telegraphed to Col. Houghton at Winnipeg asking, if troops were ready to march. The answer was by Wednesday, which was the 26th. On the morning of the 27th a half of the mounted police battalion moved out of Winnipeg to Qu'Appelle Station.

On Middleton Takes the Field.

In the meantime General Middleton had left Ottawa on the 23rd on his way to Winnipeg. On the day the first half boarded the train at Winnipeg, and on the 27th the engagement at Duck Lake took place and raised the country to a realization of the fact that the rebellion was not only a fact, but that the half-breeds as a pretext for their rebellion against constituted authority, had determined, come what might, to appeal to arms to establish a republic of their own between the two branches of the Saskatchewan. To that time the threats and blustering of Riel, as nobody could be silly enough to believe, had been made to land and to wood and water rights in the Prince Albert district had been settled, that more than ten per cent. of the whole original claim remained to be settled. Riel and Dumont saw their opportunity and slipped away from them, and on March 26 occurred the collision on Battleford reserve, where intentionally or accidentally they remained to see the result of the fight, which was no sooner than expected. From a score of words the rebel leaders had passed to actual fighting.

On the 27th of the Month.

The Government acted promptly. Part of the 90th was already on the way. The General commanding had been three days on the march, and on the 27th he was at Qu'Appelle on the 30th. On the 27th the "A" and "B" batteries were ordered out, and on the 28th they started for Qu'Appelle. The 200 strong, set out with the Department, which had accomplished during the month ending April 20th, exactly one hundred miles from the date of the Duck Lake affair. It must be remembered that the Minister of Militia (Mr. Caron) has been ever since the departure of the Department fighting hard to bring up the militia force to something like efficiency. His plans have been broad and comprehensive, but he has been year by year opposed by the men in position, the expenditure of money for military purposes having been opposed tooth and nail. The Militia Department, and the excellence of the work of the department during the month which ended yesterday had been a surprise to the public, who had been assured by the opposition press that the Militia Department was worthless and useless, and presided over by a Minister more ornamental than useful.

A Good Fight.

The accounts now furnished of the fight which took place on the Saskatchewan, confirm the reports of the men of our own volunteers. The sturdy women of Canada have faced the Indians for and fought him with as much coolness and courage as that shown by the crack regular regiments in the Sudan. Our volunteers were working under a much greater disadvantage than the British soldiers at the time. The Arabs were in plain sight and could be shot. They were for the most part only armed with spears. Their forces were untrained, and could not be seen, the only indications of their presence being the bullets which came from behind trees and rocks going with deadly certainty to their mark. It is against such enemies as these that the best qualities of an army are brought out. In a hand to hand conflict it is natural for a man to fight for all he's worth. But in Indian warfare it is only men of heroic mould who stand steadily to their work. The heroism of the Canadian militia of 1770 and 1813 in the veins of our militia to-day, and the same spirit in the sons and grandsons who bear the name of Queen's Own Rifles, is shown by the battle of Queenston being across the border the superior forces of a well drilled and heroic volunteer army.

A Good Fight.

The accounts now furnished of the fight which took place on the Saskatchewan, confirm the reports of the men of our own volunteers. The sturdy women of Canada have faced the Indians for and fought him with as much coolness and courage as that shown by the crack regular regiments in the Sudan. Our volunteers were working under a much greater disadvantage than the British soldiers at the time. The Arabs were in plain sight and could be shot. They were for the most part only armed with spears. Their forces were untrained, and could not be seen, the only indications of their presence being the bullets which came from behind trees and rocks going with deadly certainty to their mark. It is against such enemies as these that the best qualities of an army are brought out. In a hand to hand conflict it is natural for a man to fight for all he's worth. But in Indian warfare it is only men of heroic mould who stand steadily to their work. The heroism of the Canadian militia of 1770 and 1813 in the veins of our militia to-day, and the same spirit in the sons and grandsons who bear the name of Queen's Own Rifles, is shown by the battle of Queenston being across the border the superior forces of a well drilled and heroic volunteer army.

A Good Fight.

The accounts now furnished of the fight which took place on the Saskatchewan, confirm the reports of the men of our own volunteers. The sturdy women of Canada have faced the Indians for and fought him with as much coolness and courage as that shown by the crack regular regiments in the Sudan. Our volunteers were working under a much greater disadvantage than the British soldiers at the time. The Arabs were in plain sight and could be shot. They were for the most part only armed with spears. Their forces were untrained, and could not be seen, the only indications of their presence being the bullets which came from behind trees and rocks going with deadly certainty to their mark. It is against such enemies as these that the best qualities of an army are brought out. In a hand to hand conflict it is natural for a man to fight for all he's worth. But in Indian warfare it is only men of heroic mould who stand steadily to their work. The heroism of the Canadian militia of 1770 and 1813 in the veins of our militia to-day, and the same spirit in the sons and grandsons who bear the name of Queen's Own Rifles, is shown by the battle of Queenston being across the border the superior forces of a well drilled and heroic volunteer army.

THE REBELLION.

Another Bloody Battle. Col. Otter Victorious over the Redskins. A Sketch of the Month's Campaign.

The news from the North West today, brings a meagre account of a battle fought with the Indians on Sunday near Battleford. General Middleton has been waiting for supplies, which were received yesterday, and it is supposed he will attack Riel immediately at Battleford crossing. An account of Col. Otter's fight follows:

The First Despatch.

A flying column of 300 men under Colonel Otter, attacked the Indians, 600 strong, at five in the morning. The fight lasted till noon. The enemy lost 50 killed and wounded. Otter covered, including the engagement 70 miles, fought the battle and returned to Battleford in 48 hours. The men behaved magnificently.

The Month's Campaign.

The Government had for some months credited intelligence of the dangerous attitude assumed by Riel, and of the influence he exerted over the half-breeds and Indians in and around Battleford. The mounted police had been quietly increased in Fort Carlton till double the number ever thought necessary were on the spot. The rising took place on the 23rd of the month, and the Government had time to organize the fact that liberty of speech had been abused, and that the mounted police had been made by Riel to set at defiance constituted authority. Col. Powell telegraphed to Col. Houghton at Winnipeg asking, if troops were ready to march. The answer was by Wednesday, which was the 26th. On the morning of the 27th a half of the mounted police battalion moved out of Winnipeg to Qu'Appelle Station.

On Middleton Takes the Field.

In the meantime General Middleton had left Ottawa on the 23rd on his way to Winnipeg. On the day the first half boarded the train at Winnipeg, and on the 27th the engagement at Duck Lake took place and raised the country to a realization of the fact that the rebellion was not only a fact, but that the half-breeds as a pretext for their rebellion against constituted authority, had determined, come what might, to appeal to arms to establish a republic of their own between the two branches of the Saskatchewan. To that time the threats and blustering of Riel, as nobody could be silly enough to believe, had been made to land and to wood and water rights in the Prince Albert district had been settled, that more than ten per cent. of the whole original claim remained to be settled. Riel and Dumont saw their opportunity and slipped away from them, and on March 26 occurred the collision on Battleford reserve, where intentionally or accidentally they remained to see the result of the fight, which was no sooner than expected. From a score of words the rebel leaders had passed to actual fighting.

On the 27th of the Month.

The Government acted promptly. Part of the 90th was already on the way. The General commanding had been three days on the march, and on the 27th he was at Qu'Appelle on the 30th. On the 27th the "A" and "B" batteries were ordered out, and on the 28th they started for Qu'Appelle. The 200 strong, set out with the Department, which had accomplished during the month ending April 20th, exactly one hundred miles from the date of the Duck Lake affair. It must be remembered that the Minister of Militia (Mr. Caron) has been ever since the departure of the Department fighting hard to bring up the militia force to something like efficiency. His plans have been broad and comprehensive, but he has been year by year opposed by the men in position, the expenditure of money for military purposes having been opposed tooth and nail. The Militia Department, and the excellence of the work of the department during the month which ended yesterday had been a surprise to the public, who had been assured by the opposition press that the Militia Department was worthless and useless, and presided over by a Minister more ornamental than useful.

A Good Fight.

The accounts now furnished of the fight which took place on the Saskatchewan, confirm the reports of the men of our own volunteers. The sturdy women of Canada have faced the Indians for and fought him with as much coolness and courage as that shown by the crack regular regiments in the Sudan. Our volunteers were working under a much greater disadvantage than the British soldiers at the time. The Arabs were in plain sight and could be shot. They were for the most part only armed with spears. Their forces were untrained, and could not be seen, the only indications of their presence being the bullets which came from behind trees and rocks going with deadly certainty to their mark. It is against such enemies as these that the best qualities of an army are brought out. In a hand to hand conflict it is natural for a man to fight for all he's worth. But in Indian warfare it is only men of heroic mould who stand steadily to their work. The heroism of the Canadian militia of 1770 and 1813 in the veins of our militia to-day, and the same spirit in the sons and grandsons who bear the name of Queen's Own Rifles, is shown by the battle of Queenston being across the border the superior forces of a well drilled and heroic volunteer army.

A Good Fight.

The accounts now furnished of the fight which took place on the Saskatchewan, confirm the reports of the men of our own volunteers. The sturdy women of Canada have faced the Indians for and fought him with as much coolness and courage as that shown by the crack regular regiments in the Sudan. Our volunteers were working under a much greater disadvantage than the British soldiers at the time. The Arabs were in plain sight and could be shot. They were for the most part only armed with spears. Their forces were untrained, and could not be seen, the only indications of their presence being the bullets which came from behind trees and rocks going with deadly certainty to their mark. It is against such enemies as these that the best qualities of an army are brought out. In a hand to hand conflict it is natural for a man to fight for all he's worth. But in Indian warfare it is only men of heroic mould who stand steadily to their work. The heroism of the Canadian militia of 1770 and 1813 in the veins of our militia to-day, and the same spirit in the sons and grandsons who bear the name of Queen's Own Rifles, is shown by the battle of Queenston being across the border the superior forces of a well drilled and heroic volunteer army.

A Good Fight.

The accounts now furnished of the fight which took place on the Saskatchewan, confirm the reports of the men of our own volunteers. The sturdy women of Canada have faced the Indians for and fought him with as much coolness and courage as that shown by the crack regular regiments in the Sudan. Our volunteers were working under a much greater disadvantage than the British soldiers at the time. The Arabs were in plain sight and could be shot. They were for the most part only armed with spears. Their forces were untrained, and could not be seen, the only indications of their presence being the bullets which came from behind trees and rocks going with deadly certainty to their mark. It is against such enemies as these that the best qualities of an army are brought out. In a hand to hand conflict it is natural for a man to fight for all he's worth. But in Indian warfare it is only men of heroic mould who stand steadily to their work. The heroism of the Canadian militia of 1770 and 1813 in the veins of our militia to-day, and the same spirit in the sons and grandsons who bear the name of Queen's Own Rifles, is shown by the battle of Queenston being across the border the superior forces of a well drilled and heroic volunteer army.

THE REBELLION.

Another Bloody Battle. Col. Otter Victorious over the Redskins. A Sketch of the Month's Campaign.

The news from the North West today, brings a meagre account of a battle fought with the Indians on Sunday near Battleford. General Middleton has been waiting for supplies, which were received yesterday, and it is supposed he will attack Riel immediately at Battleford crossing. An account of Col. Otter's fight follows:

The First Despatch.

A flying column of 300 men under Colonel Otter, attacked the Indians, 600 strong, at five in the morning. The fight lasted till noon. The enemy lost 50 killed and wounded. Otter covered, including the engagement 70 miles, fought the battle and returned to Battleford in 48 hours. The men behaved magnificently.

The Month's Campaign.

The Government had for some months credited intelligence of the dangerous attitude assumed by Riel, and of the influence he exerted over the half-breeds and Indians in and around Battleford. The mounted police had been quietly increased in Fort Carlton till double the number ever thought necessary were on the spot. The rising took place on the 23rd of the month, and the Government had time to organize the fact that liberty of speech had been abused, and that the mounted police had been made by Riel to set at defiance constituted authority. Col. Powell telegraphed to Col. Houghton at Winnipeg asking, if troops were ready to march. The answer was by Wednesday, which was the 26th. On the morning of the 27th a half of the mounted police battalion moved out of Winnipeg to Qu'Appelle Station.

On Middleton Takes the Field.

In the meantime General Middleton had left Ottawa on the 23rd on his way to Winnipeg. On the day the first half boarded the train at Winnipeg, and on the 27th the engagement at Duck Lake took place and raised the country to a realization of the fact that the rebellion was not only a fact, but that the half-breeds as a pretext for their rebellion against constituted authority, had determined, come what might, to appeal to arms to establish a republic of their own between the two branches of the Saskatchewan. To that time the threats and blustering of Riel, as nobody could be silly enough to believe, had been made to land and to wood and water rights in the Prince Albert district had been settled, that more than ten per cent. of the whole original claim remained to be settled. Riel and Dumont saw their opportunity and slipped away from them, and on March 26 occurred the collision on Battleford reserve, where intentionally or accidentally they remained to see the result of the fight, which was no sooner than expected. From a score of words the rebel leaders had passed to actual fighting.

On the 27th of the Month.

The Government acted promptly. Part of the 90th was already on the way. The General commanding had been three days on the march, and on the 27th he was at Qu'Appelle on the 30th. On the 27th the "A" and "B" batteries were ordered out, and on the 28th they started for Qu'Appelle. The 200 strong, set out with the Department, which had accomplished during the month ending April 20th, exactly one hundred miles from the date of the Duck Lake affair. It must be remembered that the Minister of Militia (Mr. Caron) has been ever since the departure of the Department fighting hard to bring up the militia force to something like efficiency. His plans have been broad and comprehensive, but he has been year by year opposed by the men in position, the expenditure of money for military purposes having been opposed tooth and nail. The Militia Department, and the excellence of the work of the department during the month which ended yesterday had been a surprise to the public, who had been assured by the opposition press that the Militia Department was worthless and useless, and presided over by a Minister more ornamental than useful.

A Good Fight.

The accounts now furnished of the fight which took place on the Saskatchewan, confirm the reports of the men of our own volunteers. The sturdy women of Canada have faced the Indians for and fought him with as much coolness and courage as that shown by the crack regular regiments in the Sudan. Our volunteers were working under a much greater disadvantage than the British soldiers at the time. The Arabs were in plain sight and could be shot. They were for the most part only armed with spears. Their forces were untrained, and could not be seen, the only indications of their presence being the bullets which came from behind trees and rocks going with deadly certainty to their mark. It is against such enemies as these that the best qualities of an army are brought out. In a hand to hand conflict it is natural for a man to fight for all he's worth. But in Indian warfare it is only men of heroic mould who stand steadily to their work. The heroism of the Canadian militia of 1770 and 1813 in the veins of our militia to-day, and the same spirit in the sons and grandsons who bear the name of Queen's Own Rifles, is shown by the battle of Queenston being across the border the superior forces of a well drilled and heroic volunteer army.

A Good Fight.

The accounts now furnished of the fight which took place on the Saskatchewan, confirm the reports of the men of our own volunteers. The sturdy women of Canada have faced the Indians for and fought him with as much coolness and courage as that shown by the crack regular regiments in the Sudan. Our volunteers were working under a much greater disadvantage than the British soldiers at the time. The Arabs were in plain sight and could be shot. They were for the most part only armed with spears. Their forces were untrained, and could not be seen, the only indications of their presence being the bullets which came from behind trees and rocks going with deadly certainty to their mark. It is against such enemies as these that the best qualities of an army are brought out. In a hand to hand conflict it is natural for a man to fight for all he's worth. But in Indian warfare it is only men of heroic mould who stand steadily to their work. The heroism of the Canadian militia of 1770 and 1813 in the veins of our militia to-day, and the same spirit in the sons and grandsons who bear the name of Queen's Own Rifles, is shown by the battle of Queenston being across the border the superior forces of a well drilled and heroic volunteer army.

A Good Fight.

The accounts now furnished of the fight which took place on the Saskatchewan, confirm the reports of the men of our own volunteers. The sturdy women of Canada have faced the Indians for and fought him with as much coolness and courage as that shown by the crack regular regiments in the Sudan. Our volunteers were working under a much greater disadvantage than the British soldiers at the time. The Arabs were in plain sight and could be shot. They were for the most part only armed with spears. Their forces were untrained, and could not be seen, the only indications of their presence being the bullets which came from behind trees and rocks going with deadly certainty to their mark. It is against such enemies as these that the best qualities of an army are brought out. In a hand to hand conflict it is natural for a man to fight for all he's worth. But in Indian warfare it is only men of heroic mould who stand steadily to their work. The heroism of the Canadian militia of 1770 and 1813 in the veins of our militia to-day, and the same spirit in the sons and grandsons who bear the name of Queen's Own Rifles, is shown by the battle of Queenston being across the border the superior forces of a well drilled and heroic volunteer army.

THE REBELLION.

Another Bloody Battle. Col. Otter Victorious over the Redskins. A Sketch of the Month's Campaign.

The news from the North West today, brings a meagre account of a battle fought with the Indians on Sunday near Battleford. General Middleton has been waiting for supplies, which were received yesterday, and it is supposed he will attack Riel immediately at Battleford crossing. An account of Col. Otter's fight follows:

The First Despatch.

A flying column of 300 men under Colonel Otter, attacked the Indians, 600 strong, at five in the morning. The fight lasted till noon. The enemy lost 50 killed and wounded. Otter covered, including the engagement 70 miles, fought the battle and returned to Battleford in 48 hours. The men behaved magnificently.

The Month's Campaign.

The Government had for some months credited intelligence of the dangerous attitude assumed by Riel, and of the influence he exerted over the half-breeds and Indians in and around Battleford. The mounted police had been quietly increased in Fort Carlton till double the number ever thought necessary were on the spot. The rising took place on the 23rd of the month, and the Government had time to organize the fact that liberty of speech had been abused, and that the mounted police had been made by Riel to set at defiance constituted authority. Col. Powell telegraphed to Col. Houghton at Winnipeg asking, if troops were ready to march. The answer was by Wednesday, which was the 26th. On the morning of the 27th a half of the mounted police battalion moved out of Winnipeg to Qu'Appelle Station.

On Middleton Takes the Field.

In the meantime General Middleton had left Ottawa on the 23rd on his way to Winnipeg. On the day the first half boarded the train at Winnipeg, and on the 27th the engagement at Duck Lake took place and raised the country to a realization of the fact that the rebellion was not only a fact, but that the half-breeds as a pretext for their rebellion against constituted authority, had determined, come what might, to appeal to arms to establish a republic of their own between the two branches of the Saskatchewan. To that time the threats and blustering of Riel, as nobody could be silly enough to believe, had been made to land and to wood and water rights in the Prince Albert district had been settled, that more than ten per cent. of the whole original claim remained to be settled. Riel and Dumont saw their opportunity and slipped away from them, and on March 26 occurred the collision on Battleford reserve, where intentionally or accidentally they remained to see the result of the fight, which was no sooner than expected. From a score of words the rebel leaders had passed to actual fighting.

On the 27th of the Month.

The Government acted promptly. Part of the 90th was already on the way. The General commanding had been three days on the march, and on the 27th he was at Qu'Appelle on the 30th. On the 27th the "A" and "B" batteries were ordered out, and on the 28th they started for

