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Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., July 29, 1885.

The Returned Volunteers.

Halifax has cordially welcomed home her bronzed sons, who three months ago went to the North West to fight the battles of their country. But Halifax has done still better than that. The men who were called away from office and workshop, have had their situations kept open for them. Their employers made sacrifices to preserve these, that next to the service of the men themselves is to be appreciated and commended. It was a bloodless campaign for the Halifax boys, but the fault was not theirs. They willingly went to the front, with the full knowledge that they would meet the rebels in battle, but they were disappointed. However, their duties were responsible. To protect the base of supplies is a most important matter in a campaign, and this was the work of the Halifax men in the North West.

Our Halifax letter tells how enthusiastically the corps was received in the old city by the sea. They deserved the warm reception accorded them, and the splendid collation afterwards tendered. The co-operation of the Halifax volunteers with the troops from the other Provinces in a common cause, will strengthen the cords that bind Canada into a nationality. The suppression of the rebellion was not the duty of Manitoba, or Ontario, or Quebec, or Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, or any other individual Province of the Dominion, but that of Canada as a whole, whose name hereafter, will be more than ever respected among the nations of the world.

General Grant's Death.

The long continued illness of General Grant, ex-President of the United States, resulted in his death on Thursday last. The cause of his comparatively early decease was cancer of the tongue, induced, it is asserted, by smoking. He has endured the greatest agony for months, and death would to him be a welcome relief.

Grant was in many respects the most eminent of Americans. As a soldier, his record stands far above any of his fellows in the United States. To him, in a large degree, was due the suppression of the Southern Rebellion. It was Grant that planned, and with Sherman, that series of Federal success that marked the last year of the campaign, during which those of the Rebel forces who did not surrender to Sherman, were defeated by Grant. His exploits in handling the rebellion, made Grant's name a household word in America, and gave him undying fame wherever the record of his grand successes was known.

The people of the United States did Grant and themselves distinguished honor in twice electing him President, and although his period in office was marked by great rascality in some of the departments of State, Grant was not directly blamed. The charitable view taken is that even if he was aware of the existence of rings and frauds, their control was beyond his power. Shortly after the completion of his second term in the Presidency, Grant made a tour of the world, and was everywhere received with the honors of royalty itself. In later years he became connected with the firm of Grant & Ward, stock brokers, and they accomplished his financial ruin, leaving him in his last years, largely a dependent upon the bounty of his friends. Shortly before his death, he had about completed a history of his own experiences in war and peace, which forms a most useful contribution to the literature of the country.

Ulysses Simpson Grant was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27th, 1822. He was educated at West Point, from whence he graduated in 1843. He received his commission as second lieutenant in 1845, and served through the Mexican war. In 1852 he was ordered to Oregon, and in August, 1853, he was appointed captain. He resigned his commission in 1854, and entered into business with his father and brothers at Galena, Illinois. He continued in business until the breaking out of the civil war. He went to the front as colonel of the 21st Illinois volunteers, but in July of the same year was made a brigadier general. He was uniformly successful, though attracting but little attention, until his capture of Vicksburg on the Mississippi, on July 4th, 1863, when he suddenly became the most famous man in the nation. In March, 1864, he was made lieut.-general with the powers of commander-in-chief, and soon after took personal command of the army operating against General Lee in Virginia. With this army, after several hard fought battles, he crossed the James River, June 15th, 1864, and laid siege to Richmond. The siege lasted until April 2nd, 1865, when Lee evacuated the city, and retreated south, but was followed by Grant, who compelled him to surrender at Appomattox, April 9th, 1865. This virtually ended the rebellion. He served a short term as secretary of war in President Johnson's cabinet, and in November, 1868, was elected President, receiving 214 out of 294 votes composing the electoral college. In 1872, he was again elected President, and was a popular candidate for a third term, both in 1876 and in 1880.

The renewed illness of Sir Leonard Tilley will be heard with universal regret. It is hoped, however, that the cooling breezes of St. Andrews, where the honorable gentleman proposes summering, may rapidly restore him to health

OUR HALIFAX LETTER.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Volunteers from the North-West.

The Staid Old City in Holiday Attire.

Col. Bremner and his Sunbrowned Warriors warmly welcomed by the Populace.

(Editorial Correspondence of the "Farmer.")

HALIFAX, July 25th, 1885.

Leaving Fredericton at 4 P. M. on Thursday, I reached Halifax at 10 A. M. Friday, just when the sober, old-fashioned city had commenced in earnest its preparation for the reception of its gallant sons who had responded to the call of duty in the North West. It is rather difficult to get Halifax enthusiastic over anything, but when her people are once started, they are not to be outdone, certainly they have not been by their welcome to the volunteers. A more hearty reception than that of last night could scarcely be imagined; my pen will fail to picture the brilliancy, the enthusiasm, the cheers, the continuous ovation the "boys" received from the moment they landed at North Street depot till they were comfortably seated an hour later at the splendid collation prepared for them in the Exhibition Building.

The time for their arrival at first, was fixed at 1 P. M. yesterday, but through delays at various points along the Intercolonial, they did not reach the city till 8.10 P. M. The suspense regarding the probable time of arrival, during the afternoon was intense. The whole city apparently was on the streets in gay holiday attire. The streets through which the march was to be made from the Depot to the Exhibition Building, was gaily decorated with bunting, words of welcome, appropriate mottoes, and at many points were suspended groteseque effigies of such well known characters as Big Bear, Poundmaker, and Pie Pot.

There was a general rush for the newspaper offices, where hourly bulletins as to the time of arrival were posted, but these were contradictory. Mayor Macintosh, who is a gentleman, apparently cool, level-headed, and well fitted for his position, was besieged by anxious enquirers, but his information was as indefinite as the bulletins. At last word came that the train would actually arrive at 8 o'clock, and then the crowd

Dashed for the Depot.

Through the courtesy of a personal friend of mine, Ald. Pearson, I had a splendid opportunity of witnessing the entire reception, and the subsequent welcome and collation. All the volunteers who had remainded at home lined the approaches to the Depot and kept clear the space reserved for the formation of the Battalion after its disembarkation. Only officers, the Mayor and Corporation, the reception committees and press representatives, were admitted to the interior of the Depot.

A few minutes after eight, the welcoming cheers of the people at Richmond, nearly a mile distant from North Street, announced the arrival of the train at that point. The excitement grew intense, and when the head light of the locomotive appeared in the distance, the wildest scenes were enacted. As the long train of twelve cars rushed into the Depot,

Cheer after Cheer went up from the Multitude,

and the echoes were caught up by the citizens assembled all along the line of march. The appearance of the sunbrowned and weather-beaten heroes was the signal for renewed cheering, and as they disembarked the crowd could not be restrained, even by policemen or guard, from rushing forward and grasping the hands of their long absent friends. The first to appear on the temporary parade ground was the buglers who sounded the "Assembly;" out came the "markers," and in a twinkling the battalion was formed in column, with Col. Bremner, mounted on a handsome Winnipeg charger at the front, with Col. Taylor, D. A. G., a gentleman highly appreciated by the volunteers of New Brunswick, who will doubtless be glad to learn of his appointment as Commandant of the new School of Mounted Cavalry to be formed at Winnipeg. Soon the command was heard from Col. Bremner, "fours, right, by companies, left wheel," and the Battalion

Commenced its Triumphal March.

The fine band or the Royal Irish Fusiliers, at present stationed in this garrison, led off in the splendid pageant, followed by the city firemen bearing torches and dragging their steam engines. Next came the North West veterans, at every point lionized and greeted with deafening cheers, and the home contingent of the volunteers completed the procession. As the brilliant pagent turned up Granville Street, which exceeded all others in the character of its decoratioes, the spectacle was sublime, the height of enthusiasm here too was reached. So dense was the crowd, that it was with the utmost difficulty that the formation of the procession was preserved. The friends of the returning soldiers rushed forward and greeted them with a warmth that can readily be imagined. Fireworks were set off, brilliantly colored lights were burned, salvos of artillery were sent off and on the city heights and at Dartmoth bonfires raised their lurid flames. It was an enchanting scene and such as

Never before witnessed in Old Chebucto.

In the meantime, at the Exhibition Building all was in readiness for the arrival of the hungry and travel stained warriors. Tables laoded down with the solid and more luxurious of viands ran through the entire length of the large building, and two hundred beautiful maidens, including the best of the city's fair daughters, arrayed in jaunty white caps and aprons, stood ready to serve the edibles to the boys. The music of the bands announced the arrival of the troops at the main entrance which was strongly guarded by a posse of police, and soon the greetings at the depot and all along the line were renewed. The Rifle's band leading off, the battalion marched into the building and around its entire circumference, and the enthusiasm of the people knew no bounds. Near where I stood to view the *entree*, I observed perhaps the most enthusiastic man in the building. His hat was constantly in the air, he emitted the heartiest of cheers, and endeavoured to shake hands with the whole battalion. It was Thos. E. Kenny, one of the mercantile princes of Halifax, and its leading Roman Catholic citizen. Mr. Kenny reached the crisis of his joy when in a fond embrace he greeted his son, Capt. E. G. Kenny, the popular young Adjutant of the corps. Possibly there was not an individual in the building who had not either relative, friend or acquaintance in the battalion, and all vied in the warmth of welcome. It took fully fifteen minutes to arrange the boys around the tempting tables, and while this was being done the band played "Home, Sweet Home," while the greetings continued. No order was ever more quickly responded to than the bugle call to "fall in." They were a

Hungry lot of Boys,

and the fair waitresses had a busy time in supplying their wants. The spectacle from the galleries, which was packed with eager spectators during the progress of the collation, was interesting and amusing. The volunteers endeavoured to do justice to the spread, and at the same time answer the eager questionings of their friends who crowded around, and they were pretty successful in discharging both duties. When all had been served, Mayor Macintosh mounted a table, and in response to his call, thundering cheers were giving for the Queen, the Volunteers, and the Ladies. The restraint was then withdrawn, and the remainder of the evening was one of social intercourse and pleasant reunion. Wives greated their husbands, mothers and fathers their sons, and fair ones their lovers. The fatigueing marches across the "gaps," the discomfort of camp life, the enervating influence of the hot western sun, the guard duty and manual labor at Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, Saskatchewan Landing and Swift Current, the tiresome journey of over two thousand miles of land and water were forgotten in the joyous arrival at Home and the

Fond Greeting of Friends.

It was midnight before the gathering at the Exhibition Building broke up, and the weary soldiers sought their homes. Their reception could not have been better planned or in better taste. Halifax had learned of the splendid receptions accorded her sons all along the line from Sarnia, and determined that Halifax would not be outdone, and the result more than justified her intentions. The Volunteers were most grateful in their expressions of regard for their treatment right through. "At Sarnia," said one young Lieutenant to the writer, "we had the warmest reception. Why," said he, "the pretty girls who fed us there, fairly hugged us with delight," and the *Chronicle* this morning in its report, evidently bears out his statement, when it remarks that "the extremely cordial welcome of Sarnia, and particularly the ladies of that city, is spoken of especially by the Volunteers. The young ladies turned out *en masse* to attend to them, and did their work thoroughly. At the time of landing there from the steamer the heat was intense, and some half dozen of the men succumbed for a time and were unable to partake of the repast, remaining on board the cars. The ladies soon found them out and crowded about with fans, delicacies, etc., seeking to make them as comfortable as possible. At the table, the men while they ate, were kept cool by fans in the hands of the fair waitresses, who were prepared to do everything in their power for the entertainment of their guests. Before parting, there were a few affectionate hugs between brief acquaintances, and quite a number of good-bye kisses."

A band concert in the beautiful Public Gardens was planned for the amusement of the volunteers this evening, but the rain fell in torrents and the affair was postponed. On Monday, the men will parade at the drill shed to be paid off, and the North West Provisional Battalion for active service in the North West disbanded.

L. C. M.

The progress being made in the construction of the Miramichi Valley Railway is highly gratifying to those who desire to see intimate trade relations developed between the St. John River Valley and the North Shore. This Railway passing, as it does, through one of the most fertile and populous districts of York County, will do much towards its direct development.

A BUDGET OF NEWS.

Culled, Clipped and Collected from Everywhere.

Four Arctic expeditions will leave Germany next winter.

The rate of taxation in the city of Bangor this year is $2.00 per $1.000.

In the shooting for the Elcho Shield at Wimbledon, England scored 1,575, Scotland 1,568, and Ireland 1,554.

By September, Herat will be fortified and defended by heavy artillery and 20,000 men, armed with breech-loaders.

Prince Bismarck has suggested that Zulficar Pass be made neutral, thus solving the difficulty between England and Russia in regard to its possession.

In the contest at Wimbledon for the Kolapore cup this year, the English team won, the scores standing, England 650, Guernsey 639, Jersey 612, and Canada 597.

According to *Bradstreet's* there were 738 failures in Canada in the first six months of 1885, as against 746 in 1883, and 781 in 1884. There is also a corresponding decrease in liabilities.

Friday, July 16th, was the hottest day for four years in New York. It was 99 degrees in the shade at 3:00 P. M. Twelve cases of sunstroke occurred in that city, that day and 14 in Brooklyn.

The earthquakes in Cashmere last May, are reported to have destroyed 3,081 human beings, 25,000 sheep and goats and 8,000 cattle. The number of dwellings ruined is computed at 75,000.

The Minister of Marine states that more than 30,000,000 francs will be required to repair damage caused to the French navy by the recent war with China. The whole cost of the campaign will be nearly 500,000,000 francs.

The chief of the bureau of statistics reports that the number of immigrants arrived in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, was 387,821, being 122,013 less than the immigration during the preceding fiscal year.

The population of Europe has increased in a century from 145,000,000 to 350,000,000. Englishmen have multiplied fivefold, the Russians fourfold, and the Germans less than threefold, while Frenchmen and Spaniards have added only about fifty per cent.

The Bombay *Gazette* learns from reliable authority that the Ameer has sanctioned a British cantonment of 10,000 troops at Candahar. The guns which India presented to the Ameer have not been taken beyond Candahar owing to the difficulty of transportation.

A priest in Antigonish, N. S., has made a careful estimate of the number of people leaving that country for the United States, and of the number that returned from there to that country during the past two years. He is led to believe that two hundred and sixty have gone away, and three hundred and thirty returned.

The gradual emancipation of the slaves in the Brazilian empire is said to be proceeding satisfactorily. Within the past fourteen years more than half a million have been set free, and, although perhaps double this number is not an excessive estimate for those still in bondage, they will all have gained their liberty before ten years more.

A Boston despatch of the 23rd inst., says: "The body of a woman, apparently 40 years old, was found sewed up in a potato bag and floating in Charles River. The lower limbs had been severed from the body with some dull instrument, being literally hacked off, while her face, arms and neck showed signs of brutal treatment. There is no clue to her identity or that of any one connected with the affair."

A St. Petersburg despatch of the 26th inst., says: Lord Salisbury has renewed the proposal that Russia should withdraw her troops from the advanced position in Zulficar Pass in order to avoid a possible conflict with the Afghans. Russia will agree to the proposal on conditions that the Afghans be restrained from occupying the position evacuated by the Russian troops. Such occupation will bethe immediate signal for a Russian advance.

On the 25th inst., at Regina, Wm. Henry Jackson was tried before Justices Richardson and Lejeure on a charge of treason-felony in connection with the rebellion. When asked whether he was guilty or not the prisoner replied he had been Real's secretary and wished to share his fate, whatever that was. Mr. Osler informed the court and the jury that the Crown had such reliable information as to Jackson's insanity that they could not press the case to conviction. Thomas Jackson gave evidence of his brother's insanity prior to and and at the time of the Duck Lake engagement. J. B. McArthur, Q. C., for the prisoner, called Dr. Dukes, physician of the North West Mounted Police, who testified to Jackson's being subject to hallucinations and a mild type of insanity, probably curable under proper treatment; and that he would not consider him responsible for his acts. Dr. Cotton of Regina, corroborated the evidence of Dr. Dukes. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty on the plea ret[illegible] the Sheriff was ordered to [illegible] of insanity and [illegible] were keep Jackson in charge until [illegible] received by the Lieut. Governor. The trial lasted half an hour.

PATRIOTIC SPEECHES.

By Hon. Mr. Caron and Sir Richard Cartwright, in moving in the House of Commons the thanks of Parliament to General Middleton and the Volunteers.

Mr. McMillan's personal reminiscences of the Charge at Batoche.

HON. A. P. CARON—Mr. Speaker—A few days ago, I think on July 5, I received a telegram from the Major-General stating that Big Bear had been captured, that his band had surrendered, that this was the end of the campaign and that the troops had been ordered home. The announcement of the end of the troubles called forth, I know, but one expression of opinion regarding those who had taken part in the campaign, and that was an expression of admiration for the gallantry of our volunteers. (Applause.) It must be remembered that our volunteers undertook to put an end to the troubles at a most inclement season of the year and when the hardships consequent upon such an expedition must necessarily be greater than at any other time. (Hear, hear.) I may say, sir, that the entire campaign has added one more page to the history of Canada, and I regret that the leader of the Government, from the great strain consequent upon the work of this protracted session, feels unable adequately to deal with events which that page of history comprises. I regret it for more than one reason, but chiefly because it would have been more agreeable to the whole force if he who has given me the invaluable advantage of his advice throughout the campaign had moved this resolution instead of myself. Let me, sir, in the first place refer to the conduct of the Major-General. He, it will be admitted, has played his part most successfully. It was on the 22nd of March we first received an intimation of the troubles. The next day he left Ottawa. On the 27th he reached Winnipeg. On the 17th of April he was at Clarke's Crossing. On the 9th May he was at Batoche. On the 26th he was at Battleford, and on June 2nd at Fort Pitt. It was owing to his energy, aided by the energy of the volunteers, the rapidity of their marches and the promptness of their blows, which prevented Pound-Maker and Big Bear from uniting with the insurgents on the Saskatchewan, that the troubles were brought to an end at so early a date and that the loss of life was not more serious. When we consider that almost all the troops were engaged for the first time, we must admit that it is really wonderful that they could have marched a distance of five hundred miles, have had three engagements and have broken down the rebellion in sixty days. (Hear, hear.) During the whole of the time—and as Canadians we cannot be too proud of it—every man conducted himself admirably. To this all the officers who have seen active service before, and who know what services soldiers must perform, bear testimony, for, they say, no troops could have behaved better than have the Canadian troops. (Applause.) I feel proud of this. (Cheers.) And I know every Canadian must feel proud that the honor of the country was sustained and the cause of law and order upheld by men who displayed all the qualities of good citizens and good soldiers. (Applause.) The average number of days taken to convey the troops from their headquarters to Winnipeg was eight days. I think this reflects credit upon Canada and upon the line of railway which conveyed the troops. We felt at first that to send the men by the north shore of Lake Superior was perhaps a risk. Nevertheless we thought that having a line of our own we should utilize it, and thus show we could carry our own troops over our own territory, and that it was not necessary for us to appeal to a friendly but foreign nation to help us. (Hear, hear.) Let me here say that the thanks of the department are due to the railway company for the manner in which, from the president down, they have helped us. I can say that had it not been for the energy displayed by the company, the hardships the volunteers have necessarily undergone would have been more severe than they were. We provided, let me say in illustration, four days' rations for the men in case of accident, meanwhile asking the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the contractors to provide the subsistence necessary for the troops while they were crossing over the line. I can say that in not one case were our troops called upon to fall back on the four days' rations. (Hear, hear.) We had also in the North-West great assistance from the Hudson's Bay Company, which took charge of the transport, and the Coal Navigation and Transportation Company. These companies by their means of transportation reduced enormously the expenditure which would have been necessary and facilitated very very much the movement of troops. We sent altogether to the North-West to quell the disturbance 4,768 men, 473 horses, and 8 guns. The troops were distributed by the Major-General into three flying columns. The first went from Qu'Appelle to Prince Albert, the second from Swift Current to Battleford, the third from Calgary to Edmonton. The remainder of the forces were distributed along the line of railway and at various important points. The first column reached Prince Albert from Qu'Appelle in 49 days. The second marched from Swift Current to Battleford in fifteen days. The third marched from Calgary to Edmonton in fourteen days. The first engagement took place, as everyone knows, prior to the arrival of the troops at Duck Lake on the 26th March. Fish Creek followed on the 25th April. There 10 of our gallant volunteers were killed and 48 were wounded. The next engagement was the Cut Knife Hills engagement the 3rd of May, between Col. Otter's column of 300 men and the Indians. The men who took part in this engagement performed a march which was unparalleled. They marched 75 miles and fought with the Indians in thirty hours The next and most important engagement was that of May 9th at Batoche's, and that which followed on the 11th. That engagement has been so thoroughly described that I do not feel myself justified in taking up the time of the House by entering again into the full particulars regarding it. Suffice it for me to say that this really terminated the troubles. On the 8th we had one killed and seven wounded. On the 11th we had nine killed and thirty wounded. We had altogether to deplore the loss of thirty-seven killed and one hundred and seven wounded. Sir, now that these engagements are over, and now that it is necessary for us to count our losses, it seems right and proper for me to express what I believe to be the feeling of the whole people of Canada, with reference to those who have suffered. Everyone of us deeply deplore the loss which has been suffered by the families of those brave heroes who fell on the field of battle. (Hear, Hear.) We can all understand what the loss of men possessing the qualities these have displayed must be to the family circle and to their friends. (Applause.) Though we rejoice over the success of our arms, we cannot but feel that the loss accompanying that success was enormous. We cannot but mourn those who, full of youth and promise, in vindicating law and good order stained the field of battle with their blood, giving to their companions in arms a noble examable, and sacrificing themselves willingly on behalf of their country and their flag. (Applause.) Now, Mr. Speaker, having said this much, permit me to say a word about the ambulance corps and the hospital organizations. In forming these organizations I had the valuable advice of a colleague of ours in this House, I refer to the Surgeon-General, Dr. Bergin. (Applause.) I had, I can say daily intercourse with him, but during the first days of the outbreak we were in consultation almost every ten minutes When I tell you that we had nothing with which to form a hospital service in our stores except a few medical panniers used in the camps, and that the whole of the service was organized in seven days, you will understand the nature of the work performed. (Hear. hear.) I do not wish to give my own opinion upon this branch of service, but I will give that of Dr. Boyd, a gentleman competent to judge who was sent out to Canada by that gracious lady who Canada, will never forget H. R. H. Princess Louise. Permit me first to say a few words regarding this distinguished gentleman. He was selected by Her Royal Highness for his special qualifications, and was proposed by Sir William McCormack from the fact that he had already rendered eminent medical service in three or four campaigns. He was, for instances, during the Russo-Turkish war at Plevna, in a hospital where there were two or three thousand wounded. Dr. Boyd, writing to Dr. Bergin, first speaks of the country through which he passed as a magnificent field for settlers. Then referring to the hospitals, he says: "I found a field hospital that would do credit to any nation as a model. (Applause.) The patients appear to have everything conceivable that they want, and are cared for better than they could be in their own homes." (Hear, hear.) There is another branch of the service which is very important, I refer to the commissariat. Those who have read the history of European cam[illegible] know the very great difficulties that [illegible] most perfect military [illegible] even nations with the [illegible] organizations experience with regard to the commissariat. Here in Canada we have no commissariat organized. Every moment was of importance, every delay, though it might not have been fatal, might have resulted in great suffering and great danger. We had to provide for the four or five thousand men. We had to provide for the horses and for transportation of heavy ordinance through a difficult country. In view of all this, we took advantage of the only complete organization that existed in the North West, the Hudson's Bay Company, to which company it was a comparatively easy work to get supplies into the country. Let me here give my testimony to the energy, activity, and zeal displayed by Mr. Wrigley, the commissioner of the company. Everything he had at his disposal, his time, his officers, his stores, was placed at our disposal. When I say we had to send 1,500,000 rounds of ammunition into the country, 6,000 Snider rifles, 1,500 sets of new accoutrements, 2,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, and a large reserve stock of clothing, and so on, besides having to feed the men, you will understand the character of the work the company had to preform. I trust that when this House is acquainted with the conditions upon which this service was rendered, it will agree that they were fair and reasonable. I feel now that I must say further that our thanks are due to Col. Panet, the deputy minister, to Col. Powell, the adjutant-general; to Messrs. Benjot and Aldrich, my secretaries; and to Mr. Dwight, who did all he could to forward our telegraphic despatches. All these gentlemen preformed their laborious duties zealously. I could not, and I know the volunteer force would blame me, if I did, forget to mention the ladies of Canada. The supplies the ladies have furnished have contributed more than anything else to the comfort of our wounded in the hospitals. Nor must I omit of mention the kind interest taken by H. R. H. Princess Louise. From the beginning to the outbreak she displayed the greatest interest in the North West. She cabled out to know the conditions of the wounded, whom she supplied with pipes and tobacco for their hours of suffering in the hospitals where they were lying. (Applause.) She also sent out medical supplies, because England could not believe that we could in such a short period organize a system which as Dr. Boyd says, compares advantageously with the most perfect system of Europe. It is a proud boast for Canada that during the troubles we found the means to make our wounded comfortable, and that we provided them with all modern appliances for the relief of their sufferings. Before I sit down, I wish also to thank the ladies who went to the front to nurse our wounded. The history of Canada is full of examples of the devotion of our noble Canadian women, and the presence of these ladies at the front adds another instance to the record. (Cheers.) One word regarding the General to whose military knowledge and skill we are indebted for the success we have obtained. We knew he had a good military record, but we also knew that he was going to lead soldiers who had not that experience in warfare that the soldiers of some other nations posess. Still our soldiers had all the bravery of any troops. They had a devotion to their colours than any nation might be proud of. (Cheers.) All they wanted was a good leader, and I say that in General Middleton they had such a man. (Applause.) He proved himself to be a kind general as well as a brave general. His humanity, his devotion to the wants of his troops have made him dear to every Canadian volunteer. (Applause.) From letters I have received, I am assured that Major-General Middleton could get the volunteer force to follow him anywhere. Under the circumstances, Mr. Speaker, I can safely believe that the House will unanimously adopt the following resolutions, which I have great pleasure in moving:—

(1) That the thanks of this House be given to Major-General Frederick D. Middleton, C. B., for the distinguished skill and ability with which he conducted the military operations in the North-West Territory, which resulted in the suppression of the rebellion against the authority of Her Majesty.

(2) That this House doth acknowledge and highly approve of the gallantry, discipline, and good conduct displayed by the officers, non-commission officers and men of the militia force of Canada and the North-West Mounted Police in the suppression of the rebellion.

(3) That this House doth acknowledge with admiration the distinguished valour and conduct of those who perished during the operations in the North-West in the service of their country, and desire to express its deed sympathy with their relations and friends.

(4) That Mr. Speaker do communicate the said resolutions to Major-General Middleton and that he be requested by Mr. Speaker to signify the same to the several officers and men surviving.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—The duty which devolves upon me of seconding this motion is one which is of a very much more pleasant kind than ordinarily falls to the lot of a member of the Opposition. I very much regret that the physical prostration of my hon. friend the member for West Durham (Mr. Blake) has compelled him to be absent from the House and the city on the present occasion. Everybody who knows how severe the labours of the present session have been will feel with him, as indeed with the leader of the Government. It is no wonder, however much it may be a source of regret to us, that their physical strength should have been found insufficient for the strain which has been placed upon it. It may be too soon for us to deal with the history of the past few months, and it is possible that in reviewing those events we will be compelled to differ as to the causes of the outbreak, and even as to some of the measures taken to suppress it; but there is one point on which every man in this House, and I well believe every man in Canada, will feel as we do here, and that is that the thanks of the whole Dominion are due to the gallant officers and men whose bravery and good conduct have contributed to restore peace and order throughout this Dominion. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman who preceded me spoke in high terms, and I believe he spoke truly, of the endurance, discipline, and good conduct, and of the humanity in the largest sense which these men have displayed. Without any previous training, they came forward at the call of duty to uphold the laws of their country. We expect from trained soldiers that they shall hold their lives in their hands, and shall be ready at the call of their commanding officer, but our citizen soldiers, literally at an hour's notice, did not hesitate to give up valuable employment and leave in many instances the care of their families to others to go to the defence of their country. Sir, this action is highly creditable to them and to the Dominion of Canada, and it gives ground for the hope that the national spirit on which we must rely for the future prosperity of this country, has already attained greater growth than we may have anticipated in the short time in which our confederation has been in existence. (Hear, hear.) I trust that now that these volunteers are returning, that all those of them who have sacrificed for the time their employment will find that the various companies or persons from whose employment they went, have appreciated the sacrifices they have made and the risks they have run, and have taken care that none of those men shall suffer in purse or in prosperity for the gallantry they have displayed in responding to the call of duty. (Hear, hear.) It is only right that that should be done and I hope that public opinion, which can if it pleases, will enforce that duty on all who have anything to do with our gallant volunteers, because I say this, that a great danger has been averted from this country, that had there been delay in responding to the invitation of the Government or delay in prosecuting the campaign, all who know anything of the conditions of life in that country, know that we might, as has happened with our neighbors on the other side of the border again and again, have found ourselves confronted with an Indian war, which might have lasted for years and have cost much blood and millions of treasure, and it is to the prompt response to the call of duty on the part of the volunteers on this occasion that we owe it that our losses are measured by units and not by tens of hundreds. I am glad to be able to agree on this occasion with the Minister of Militia, that the position of Canada has been decidedly raised in the eyes of the world by the conduct of our gallant friends. People respect those who are ready to fight for their land and country. Our conduct on this occasion has been watched and scrutinized on both sides of the Atlantic, and there is no doubt in my mind that we stand before the nations of the world in a better position to-day than we did three or four months ago on that single score. (Hear, hear.) But we have to congratulate ourselves not merely on the fact that our citizen soldiers have shown their valor and endurance, but the people of Canada have learned a consciousness of their own power, the self-respect of the nation has been raised, and it was no slight thing after all for a country like this, which had no previous training and no organization, I might say, other than that which can be acquired in the few days' training at the disposal of our volunteers, to have placed an equipped organization of five or six thousand men in the field, 2,000 miles distant, in three weeks and to have crushed out a revolt of such formidable proportions in a very little more than six weeks, because the very first notice we had of the disturbance was on the 2nd of March, and the revolt was to all intents and purposes put down at the battle of Batoche, on the 12th of May. Thus we have seen our troops travel 2,000 miles to the scene of the disturbance, then march from two to four hundred miles, fight several engagements and completely pacify the whole of that extensive country in that short period. (Hear, hear.) Sir, in all this I see but one thing to regret, and that is that these gallant fellows were compelled to contend with some of our own countrymen. I am sorry that their prowess could not be shown, if it must be shown, on a foreign foe, in place of being shown on the brave, though misguided men, whom they were obliged, in the common interests to reduce to peace. And let me say this, that among all the things we have to regret in connection with this occurrence there is at least one thing in which I can congratulate the people of Canada. It would appear that the patience and justice which our whole Canada has shown through a great number of years in dealing with her Indian subjects or allies has not been entirely thrown away. There has been blood shed, and murderers have been committed, but those tortures and outrages which in other countries have marked Indian outbreaks have on the whole been creditably absent. Sir, it is true that the cost, both in blood and in treasure, has been serious. I am not disposed to under-estimate, although, as I said, I well believe that prompt action has prevented it swelling into very greatly increased proportions. I believe that that cost and that loss are to a considerable extent likely to be compensated to the people of Canada. I say that there has been a gain in national spirit. I say more—I say that in all countries which have made their mark in history, it has been found that considerable sacrifices are a necessary ingredient of true patriotism. The more men sacrificed for a good and honest cause, the more, as a general rule, are they likely to sacrifice in future, and therefore it is that although we regret the loss of life and loss of money, still I feel this is not a regret entirely without some reasonable compensation. And when we compare the losses we have sustained with those sustained by other nations, no larger or older, we are compelled to admit that on the whole those sacrifices have been comparatively light. I am very far indeed from under-estimating the sacrifices which have been made by the men, and it is interesting to observe that of the troops actually engaged, as large a proportion appear to have been killed in conflicts with much larger bodies. When it is remembered that these men are almost entirely without organization, and that scarcely one of them even saw a shot fired in anger in his life, we can hardly speak in two high terms of their general bravery and discipline. This is not an ordinary case in which a general, known to his soldiers and known by them, took trained troops and encountered an ordinary enemy. This was a case in which the general had no time to make the acquaintance of his force, and whose men were necessarily obliged to contend under peculiar circumstances with a foe of no mean and contemptible sort, because these men were not only brave but well versed in all the ways of Indian fighting and thoroughly accustomed to defend themselves against and attack a savage foe. When we recollect how trained troops have failed under similar circumstances in other parts of the Empire, and in conflicts with savage foes, we may well be proud of the whole of the record of our Canadian volunteers. Now, sir, after the very full manner in which these things have been dealt with by my hon. friend opposite, I will not detain the House any longer. I will only say in conclusion, that I well believe that these young lives which have been so freely spent for Canada have not been spent in vain. Although it may be that we can do but little to compensate those who have lost husband, or son, or father, we may well remember this, as was said by an English poet in time of old:—

For their country weeps the slain;
But the burthen of our pain
Is as nothing to the blaze of their renown.

(Loud cheers.)

MR. MCMILLAN paid tribute to the Mounted Police and the volunteers who fought at Duck Lake, and pointed out that among those who took part in that unexpected engagement was a son of a Minister of the Crown, David Macpherson, jr. Of Major-General Middleton he could say that his bravery amounted to almost recklessness, and that he was generous and kind to a fault. Had it not been for his extreme care for the men and his strong desire to save them from as much danger as possible, Batoche might have been taken two days earlier. It was when the men were returning after the day's fight that most of the losses occurred. In view of this the charge was finally determined upon, and it was at this charge that Colonel Williams distinguished himself leading his men and crying, "Come on, boys!" (Cheers.) Col. Williams undoubtedly led that charge with two companies of the Midlanders, and almost simultaneous with the movement of the Midlanders the Grenadiers, the 90th, and the Scouts began to move. Among the men lost on that day was Captain French. He was killed by Donald Ross, an old man of 82, and immediately afterward Ross was shot. It was not true that Ross or any other half-breed was ill-treated by the troops. He (Mr. McMillian) went over the field after the fight and was sure of this. He was also certain, as result of personal observation, that the houses were not sacked, as reported. Batoche's house was certainly riddled, but that was the headquarters of the rebels, the place in which poor French was shot. He would not say anything regarding Colonel Irvine's conduct, further than that it would have been most dangerous for him to have left Prince Albert and its women and children unprotected, more especially in view of the fact that some white rebels lived there. These men, he hoped, would be brought to justice. He was sorry to say that some, after the trouble, had expressed their regret that Riel had not been more successful. The Indians were cunning, but these men were more cunning still. They urged the thing on, but were careful not to come out under arms lest they should be shot down in their tracks. As to the march after Big Bear, he could say it was most laborious. The Minister had referred to the efforts of the Hudson Bay Company. He would desire to call the Hon. gentleman's attention to the fact that that affair had been surrounded by some things that would have to be looked into very closely. Certain speculators endeavored to make all they could out of the expedition. For instance when the teamster applied to the Hudson Bay Company for employment, they were sent to other persons, and he was sorry to say these persons formed a ring for the purpose of swindling the Government. He sincerely hoped these things would be enquired into. In conclusion he pointed to the zealous manner in which the 90th Battalion had done its work. Its members had performed the duties assigned to them, which were not always of the pleasantest nature, without a murmur, and with the one idea that in doing what they were ordered and doing it well, they were serving their country. (Applause.)

The motion was then carried unanimously.

The New York *Tribune* says:—"The Canadian citizen soldiers who are receiving so hearty a welcome now on their return from the North West Territories, deserve all the applause they get. They have, indeed, had a rough campaign. The half-breeds whom they had to fight are much worse foes than the Indians, for to the endurance of the savage they add superior intelligence and cunning, which they gained with the French strain in their blood. Moreover, the fighting had to be done in an exceedingly rough country, where there were few or no roads, where communication was slow and difficult, and where supplies could not be obtained at any cost. It was a tough job which the militiamen had set before them; but it was undertaken with pluck, carried through with intelligence, and crowned with success. No wonder they are royally received."

Fifteen thousand persons attended the funeral of the late Lieutenant Colonel Williams, commanding the Midland battalion at Port Hope, Ont., on Tuesday, 21st inst. The pageant was the grandest that ever passed through any street of any city in Canada. Upon the casket were laid floral tributes from the Governor General, the House of Commons, the Sons of England, the ladies of Port Hope, Toronto, Winnipeg and other places, besides hundreds of private contributions. The floral display for elegance and beauty has never been eclipsed. A single arch spanned the main street, bearing the motto, "We mourn our faithful friend and our country laments the hero of Batoche." Deceased's regimentals were on the lid of the casket, while following was his horse, with his boots across the saddle, and his spurs. The procession took twenty minutes to pass a given point. The body was consigned to the grave at 5 o'clock, amid the roar of musketry.

April 15th.

Carpets.

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Fredericton, April 15, 1885.

June 16th.

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