

CABLE-DESPATCHES.

SIGNS OF A SPLIT IN THE TORY PARTY.

LONDON, July 30.—A split in the Tory camp, which threatens to become serious, was made public last evening, when Lord Randolph Churchill declined at the last moment to attend a great Tory meeting at Liverpool at which he had been advertised as one of the chief speakers. He bases his refusal on the fact that the two Tory members for Liverpool had decided to support him owing to the Irish policy of the Cabinet. The Morning Post and Standard both show discontent from the same cause.

FRUITS IN THE MUNSTER BANK.

DUBLIN, July 30.—Extensive frauds have been discovered in the accounts of the Munster Bank. Fargusbarrow, one of the joint managers of the Dublin branch, is missing with £70,000 of the bank's funds. Warrants have been issued and sent in every direction to secure his arrest. The accountant's balance sheet of the bank shows liabilities of £2,148,400 and assets of £2,187,000. It is believed reserves amounting to £225,000 will suffice to cover all risks, and if the shareholders are prepared to provide the capital requisite to continue business, they will avoid the enormous losses attendant upon a liquidation.

DUBLIN, July 29.—The Bank of Ireland explains its refusal to advance sufficient money to the Munster bank to enable it to resume by saying that the government considers that it is the duty of the suspended institution's shareholders to first come to the bank's rescue, and that they cannot expect the Bank of Ireland to advance them money before they make a call upon their fellow shareholders. The explanation further states that it may be considered doubtful that any advance of money by the Bank of Ireland would prove a permanent help to the Munster bank, and recommends that the latter issue debentures, in which case the Bank of Ireland would be disposed to consider further proposals. This reply to the application of the Munster bank for help has greatly disappointed and irritated the Irish people. It is feared that the efforts to revive the Munster bank will fall owing to the refusal.

IRISH REFORMS NEEDED.

LONDON, July 29.—Mr. Justin McCarthy asked in the House of Commons last evening, that an extra credit be given to the Catholic students in Dublin University. Sir Michael Hicks Beach said the Government were unable to give the extra credit at the present time, but if they were in office at the next session of Parliament, they would submit a scheme aimed at securing in Ireland greater equality between the Catholics and Protestants in the educational department. The chairman of the committee appointed to enquire into the condition of Irish industry yesterday presented an informal report to Parliament. It states that all Irish industries, with the exception of linen manufacture, are in a deplorable condition. It recommends the improvement of the railway facilities of Ireland, the introduction of a course of teaching of the sciences relating to industrial work in all the national schools, and a comprehensive system of arterial drainage without which the report declares, the proper cultivation of the soil in Ireland on a sufficiently extensive plan is impossible.

EGYPTIANS THAT WANT TO KNOW.

CAIRO, July 29.—The Khedive has issued a decree explaining the charges to be paid out of the new Egyptian loan of £4,000,000. He says claims for indemnity arising out of the bombardment and pillage of Alexandria and losses resulting from British occupation will constitute the first charge on the loan. Five million dollars of the loan it is intended, the decree states, shall be expended in irrigation works for the benefit of the fellahs engaged in agricultural pursuits. It is rumored that the Egyptian deputies have resolved to investigate the whole lot of indemnity awards with a view of ascertaining the exact truth about the inflated charges that a large proportion of the awards are of a fraudulent nature, and it is also reported that the deputies mean to take steps to repudiate the policy of saddling upon Egypt the cost of the lot of occupation. It is now estimated that the Government will certainly have no balance.

PREMIER FERRY'S DEFENCE.

PARIS, July 29.—The Madagascar debate was continued in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. Ex-Premier Ferry spoke in defence of his colonial policy. His speech aroused a great uproar, and met with violent interruptions. In the excitement several members were called to order. M. Ferry said that France went to Tonquin and Madagascar to cause honor and the fulfilment of treaties said earlier. He doubted whether negotiations with the Hovas would lead to a favorable issue. It was impossible to abandon the Sika lavas to the vengeance of the Hovas. Such a step would compromise the interests of civilization in the far East. The colonial policy was justified because it was the right and duty of superior races to civilize inferior races. Since all nations were now entering upon colonial movements, France must do likewise or forfeit her position. The debate was adjourned until Thursday.

JAMES STEPHENS AND IRISH HISTORY.

DUBLIN, July 29.—Michael Davitt last evening delivered a lecture in this city for the benefit of the relief fund now being raised for James Stephens, the aged Fenian leader, who was forcibly expelled by the French Government to abandon his home in Paris. The subject of the lecture was "James Stephens' connection with Irish history." John Dillon, M.P., presided and said that but for Stephens' work there never could have been a Land League. Davitt announced that he intended to agitate the land question until the landlords of Ireland were extinct.

THE ROWDY ARISTOCRATS.

LONDON, July 27.—The Radical journals are making great capital out of the rough and tumble fight of Sir George Cheswold and Lord Lansdale in Hyde Park last Wednesday. The Radical Echo heads its story "Our Rowdy Aristocrats." The Echo and critics generally put most of the blame upon Sir George Cheswold. He is the older man of the two, is the husband of the lady who, as a young woman, was known as the charming Marchioness of Hastings, and is the father of a family. If he has had tender relations with Mrs. Langtry, it does not appear a gentlemanly thing to do to advertise the fact by whipping a little man in the park because the latter resented an insulting remark about the lady. It would be an unkind and quite unwarrantable code of chivalry which would decree that because a man has received favors from a lady, who is still in society, he should have a right to publicly characterize her as a wanted, and to know any man who attempted such a defence, provided the defender was small enough to make it safe. These comments, however, have not caused half the sensation that is produced by an article in Vanity Fair. This is a high-toned society paper, edited by the Earl of Desart and owned by a staunch Tory, Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles, who has

already had one tilt with the aristocracy in the shape of a fight with Lord Carmarthen, that October, 1871, which his party ship was arrested, but never punished. The article lashes both Sir George Cheswold and Lord Lansdale with stinging adjectives, calling them titled blackguards, declaring that they were worse than navies, and that their conduct is a disgrace to modern manners, and it laments in this instance the abolition of the code duello, which would have put the fighters on equal terms, and would have given hopes for a riddance to the world of one or both of them.

OSMAN DIGNA REPORTED DEAD.

CAIRO, July 31.—It is reported that Osman Digna was killed in the Kassala battle. The Mahdi's followers are everywhere demoralized. It is thought that they will realize the garrison at Kassala, as arranged between the Earl of Granville and Signor Mancini.

THE CABINET UNPLEASANTNESS.

LONDON, July 30.—Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir Stafford Northcote, both remained away from the banquet to the ministers last night. This absence has caused much comment, and has led to the sensation produced by Churchill's decision not to attend the great Tory meeting yesterday in Liverpool, which was postponed because of his refusal to attend. He has agreed to go to Liverpool in a month from now and address a meeting of Conservatives there on his own account.

THE DUBLIN ARCHBISHOPRIC.

DUBLIN, July 30.—United Ireland prints a letter, dated in May, from Mr. Errington, the unofficial British representative at the Vatican, to Earl Granville, in which the former says:—"We must keep the Vatican in good humor. The Dublin archbishopric being still vacant, the matter must be carefully watched in order to use strong pressure at the right moment." United Ireland vouches for the authenticity of the letter.

PROTEST.

ROME, July 30.—The Papal allocation delivered during the consistory to day condemned the Italian Government for prohibiting the public carrying of the Sacraments through the streets to the sick, and for permitting the assembly in Rome of the anti-clerical congress. It also renews the Papal protest against the Government's occupation of Rome. The Pope regrets the French obstructions which have caused difficulties with France. He says that though Rome has misdeeds and a conciliatory attitude during the progress of negotiations with Prussia, they have proved fruitless.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

LONDON, July 30.—The Government has appointed a commission to enquire into and report upon the condition and education of the blind in England. Mr. Campbell, one of the members of the commission, will go to the United States and Canada for the purpose of examining the methods used there for the education of the blind. The idea upon which the appointment of this commission is based was first suggested by the late Mr. Galloway, the blind postmaster-general in Great Britain.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, July 31.—The Government intends to amend the Irish Land Purchase Act by substituting for the clause entitling the tenants advanced to purchase shall be taken out of the church surplus fund the words, "any funds at the disposal of the land commission." The modification is an enlargement of the purchase opportunities created by the act, and is made to modify the Parcellites, who have been dissatisfied with the limited scope of the measure in its present form. The tenants and purchasers of church and glebe lands in Ireland intend to ask the Government for a reduction in the original amount of the purchase money of the land, so that the benefits conferred by the Land Act and the Land Purchase Act shall be equalized.

INCENDIARY FIRES IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—The incendiary fire which has become common in Russia appears to have a deeper significance than the usual acts of individual criminals. Four of these fires occurred in Moscow during yesterday and last night. They were all started with careful reference to the direction of the wind, and in such places that the wind would inevitably carry the flames over a large area. The buildings selected for destruction were mostly warehouses filled with costly goods, and stores. The fires were very destructive, and the loss by the fire department, which is chiefly primitive in its methods and apparatus. The direct loss by the fires was enormous and the additional damage by smoke and water amounts to millions of roubles. These fires, the most of which have recently occurred in this country, were all started by incendiary bombs. As a rule they began in unoccupied warehouses or in business places where all lights and fires had been extinguished for hours. But few arrests have been made, and the most careful investigation has failed to find any evidences usually left behind by incendiaries. The officials are firmly convinced that this wholesale arson is a new terrorism invented by the nihilists, and that they have invented some new combination of chemicals which will spread fire quickly and leave a trace. The police say that the nihilists have adopted this plan because it is attended with less danger to the culprit if caught than their old plan of murder and is equally effective in spreading terror among the people. There is no doubt that the latter object has been secured, for the householders of Moscow are now in nightly terror. Many families appoint one member to watch all night and to give the alarm to the rest on the approach of a conflagration. Almost everyone provides a bucket of water, or some other appliance for extinguishing an incipient fire, before going to bed. The police are in a hurry to find out who are the confessors from some of the arrested culprits which will enable them to trace and crush the conspirators.

For Nettle Rash, Summer Heat, Eruptions and general toilet purposes use Low's Sulphur Soap.

An English cutler now makes what he calls a Siberian's knife, which weighs less than a pound, and is carried in the belt, yet contains a gaff, scissors, weighing scale up to twenty pounds, large and small blade, a screw-driver and file, a long disgorger and file, a tin opener, a corkscrew, a gimlet, an eight-inch measure, tweezers and a picker.

Holloway's Pills.—The chief wonder of modern times.—This incomparable medicine increases the appetite, strengthens the stomach, cleanses the liver, corrects biliousness, prevents flatulency, purifies the system, invigorates the nerves, and reinstates sound health. The enormous demand for these Pills throughout the globe astonishes everybody, and a single trial convinces the most sceptical that no medicine equals Holloway's Pills in its ability to remove all complaints incidental to the human race. They are a blessing to the afflicted, and a boon to all that labor under internal or external disease. The purification of the blood, removal of all restraint from the secretive organs, and gentle purgative action are the prolific sources of the extensive curative range of Holloway's Pills.

A "wild man," said to resemble Jo-Jo, the "dog faced man," is in jail at Norristown, Pa. He was captured near that place.

THE LONDON REVELATIONS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION—THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE" INDICATED.

LONDON, July 29.—The committee to enquire into the recent statements of the Pall Mall Gazette in regard to Indian vice has made the following report:—"Having been requested to enquire as to the truth of statements printed in the Pall Mall Gazette from July 6th to July 10th, we decided from the first to exclude enquiry into charges against particular men or classes of men or against the police. We strictly confined ourselves to an enquiry into the system of criminal vice described. After carefully sifting evidence of witnesses and materials before us without guaranteeing the accuracy of every particular, we are satisfied that on the whole the statements of the Pall Mall Gazette are substantially true." The report is signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Cardinal Manning and Messrs. Morley and Reil.

LONDON, July 29.—At a meeting of the Salvation Army last night "General" Booth read a letter from the Queen to Mrs. Booth containing the proposed work of the army in saving young girls from vice. Her Majesty, referring to the proposed Criminal Amendment bill raising the age of consent from 13 to 18 years, says that she feels deeply on the subject, but, acting under advice, must refrain from expressing an opinion on the measure, because it is a matter before Parliament.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

JOHN BRIGHT'S SPEECH ATTACKED BY PARSELLITES.

LONDON, July 28.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Callan moved that John Bright's speech at the recent banquet to Earl Spencer be considered a breach of privilege.

Mr. Bright said that if his words were censurable, he regretted using them. His opinion remained unchanged. It was a fact that the Parcellites had assailed Earl Spencer and the Crown officers who defended the judges and law officers. He would have said he was a fool for making statements that were absolutely untrue and would have laughed him to scorn.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach said he thought that if Mr. Bright had spoken in Parliament the words which he had used at the banquet, he would have been called to order, but it was inadvisable to make these occasions causes for censure for a breach of privilege. He would therefore oppose Mr. Callan's motion. The Marquis of Hartington concurred, and also alluded to offers and propositions made by Major Crozier to settle and adjust the difficulty before the first shot was fired. He then read a letter signed by Reil, and found in the council house at Batocoe. The document was addressed to Crozier, and demanded the unconditional surrender of the police at Carleton, promising to furnish transport to Troy. In consideration he would give him home to Reil the responsibility of all the engagements and the attendant loss of life. He would produce testimony that Reil ordered the Indians from every direction and authorized a war of extermination. When Mr. Osler was reading the document addressed to Major Crozier, Reil sprang to his feet and leaning his neck over the box surveyed with mingled rage and indignation his production.

THE LORD MAYOR'S DINNER.

SALISBURY'S DECLARATION OF THE CONSERVATIVE POLICY—EVENTS IN EGYPT AND THE EAST.

LONDON, July 30.—The Lord Mayor presided at a banquet to minute last night. There was a notable company. Among those present were Lord Walsley, Sir Peter Lumsden and many ladies. After the usual loyal toasts Lord Salisbury replied to the toast to the ministers. He admitted Gladstone's assurance had been honorable and adhered to. He defended the Government against the charge of not adopting a Liberal policy and said that the existing policy in Ireland necessitated a change of policy in the direction adopted. In regard to foreign affairs he said it was necessary for the honor of the nation that the Government should continue the policy of the late Government, even though it was opposed to the Conservative policy; but these were the things left by Beaconsfield. The Government would, however, devote themselves to domestic affairs and the promotion of such a condition of things in the countries in Africa and the East dependent upon England and would restore the cordial feeling among the European powers which was essential for the prosperity of the Empire.

MUNSTER BANK AFFAIRS.

SUDDEN DEPARTURE OF CASHIER FARQUHARSON—SEVERE CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST HIM—A WARRANT FOR HIS ARREST.

DUBLIN, July 30.—It is understood that Farquharson took money after the suspension of the Munster Bank. Some discrepancies were found in his accounts on Tuesday. He made light of them and promised full explanation, but he immediately disappeared. He had been in the control of the bank twelve years. The almost crazed shareholders have offered a large sum for his apprehension. He will possibly be caught on the Baltic steamer early on Wednesday. The warrant of arrest is for the specific sum of \$50,000. This sum he entered as having been remitted to the Union Bank of London. The entry was a lie. The first suspicion was when the official examiner on Tuesday found a half erased pencil entry. While talking about this Farquharson left the room on a plausible pretext and took a cab. He hurriedly took a pair of boots from his house and an overcoat and drove away. The cabman has not yet been found. Farquharson did not live extravagantly, but speculated heavily. He was the director of several companies, notably a distillery company. He was engaged to marry a wealthy Dublin lady named Rogerson, and had bought a house in Leeson Park for \$25,000. The highest confidence was reposed in him. He had been proposed as an official liquidator of the bank. The reward placard describes him as 40 years old, 5 ft. 9 in., of average build, dark hair and whiskers, monastic slightly tinged with gray, fresh complexion, dark eyes, prominent white front teeth, walks with a stoop, elegantly dressed, a native of Scotland. Two years ago £4,000 in gold were stolen from the bank safe. A clerk named Lodge was charged, tried and acquitted. Farquharson was the only other man who had the safe keys. There is no doubt now that he was the culprit, and tried to convict an innocent man.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You do not allow of a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dyer's Celebrated Volatile Salt, with Electric Supplicative Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of nervous debility, indigestion, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manly grandeur. No risk. It is free. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Volatile Salt Co., Marshall, Mich.

THE TRIAL OF LOUIS RIEL.

MR. OSLER'S SPEECH OPENING THE CASE—WHAT THE CROWN WILL PROVE—THE PRISONER EXCITED OVER THE READING OF HIS LETTERS.

WINNIPEG, July 28.—The trial of Louis Riel was resumed at Regina this morning before Judge Richardson. The court room was again crowded to the doors, the usual number of ladies being present. Riel, who occupied a seat in the box, was the centre of attraction, and, judging from an occasional look of confidence, he was proud of such attention. The prisoner's counsel occupied the right hand side table facing the judge, with the Crown counsel ranged opposite. Dixie Watson, the clerk, read the jury panel, and the members responding except name. Challenges were made on both sides, the jury being called as follows:—Henry J. Palmer, Ed. Everett, Ed. J. Block, Walter Merryfield, Paul Deane and Francis Cosgrove. They were duly sworn in and the indictments again read as preliminary proceedings to the trial. Five jurors were challenged by the defence and only one by the crown.

Mr. Osler, on behalf of the Crown, opened the case with an eloquent speech to the jury. He alluded to the power delegated to the Dominion Parliament by the Imperial authorities to make laws for the good government of the North-West. It was shown that existing courts had power to try men for an offence. It was only right that Riel's trial should take place in the territory where the alleged offence was committed. Other methods of trial were inapplicable, and there were grave doubts as to the possibility of offences alleged to have been committed in the North West being heard before a tribunal of British Columbia or Upper Canada. He mentioned that the difficulty of summoning a grand jury in the present case, was insurmountable. The prisoner, if the plea of naturalization in the States was put in, would be tried under the provisions of the Fenian Act for treason felony, and it was deemed advisable to have the case heard under the treason statute of Edward III., which has formed the law of treason to the present. He alluded to the arrival of Riel from Montana, and to the constitutional means at first adopted to gain a redress of the grievances of the half breeds. He then said he would prove by witnesses that Riel ordered an insurrection in bringing together, on March 30, an armed assembly. He would prove that Riel was at the head of the rebellion, and was instrumental in the arrest of Nash and others. He alluded to the action of the half-breeds, at Riel's instigation, in taking the contents of stores, and referred to Riel, who was the means of inciting the Indians to rise. He also alluded to offers and propositions made by Major Crozier to settle and adjust the difficulty before the first shot was fired. He then read a letter signed by Reil, and found in the council house at Batocoe. The document was addressed to Crozier, and demanded the unconditional surrender of the police at Carleton, promising to furnish transport to Troy. In consideration he would give him home to Reil the responsibility of all the engagements and the attendant loss of life. He would produce testimony that Reil ordered the Indians from every direction and authorized a war of extermination. When Mr. Osler was reading the document addressed to Major Crozier, Riel sprang to his feet and leaning his neck over the box surveyed with mingled rage and indignation his production.

Dr. Willoughby, of Saskatoon, was the first witness examined on behalf of the crown. He testified that Riel admitted to him that the rebellion at the time of the trouble at Fort Garry was nothing to what was about to take place. Riel told him as soon as he struck the first blow a proclamation would go forth, and the Indians would join him. He had the United States at his back. The time had come when he would rule this country or perish in the attempt. It was the intention, Riel said, to have a new government in the Northwest composed of G.M. fearing men and not such as at Ottawa. The country was to be divided into seven portions; there was to be a new Ireland in the Northwest.

Cross examination by Mr. Fitzpatrick only elicited the point that the prisoner was not armed during this conversation. Mr. Robinson, for the crown, parried the point by eliciting the fact that the prisoner was supplied with a gun just as he left him. The court adjourned for lunch at 1:30 p.m. since which time it has been impossible to get the report over the wires.

WINNIPEG, July 29.—On the reassembling of the court at Regina yesterday afternoon, Thomas M. Kay, a half-breed, gave evidence. He first heard of the agitation in March last; heard that Riel was exciting the half-breeds to take up arms; about the 20th March he received a letter from Major Crozier saying that there were considerable detachments, and asking him to bring reinforcements to Carleton, and in response Captain Moore with fifty men started for there; then witness went to Batocoe, where he found armed men guarding the river; he crossed over and saw Riel, who accused him of neglecting his people, saying that but for people like the witness their grievances would have been settled long ago. Riel became very excited, and said, "You don't know what we are. It is a war of extermination we want. We want blood, blood, blood. Noting but blood will do." Riel accused witness before the rebel council of many things of which he was not guilty; Philip Garnaud acted as secretary, taking down the minutes of evidence given against the witness; he returned to Carleton on the 24th of March and was sent by Major Crozier to discover what he could about Commissioner Irvine, who was said to be on his way with reinforcements. The witness then described the fight at Duck Lake, and the evacuation of Carleton.

Cross examined by Mr. Greenhields—He said he never had personal quarrel with Riel. Riel said he was going to make a demonstration against the Government. John Astley, a surveyor, of Prince Albert, who was one of Riel's prisoners, said he put up a proclamation for Major Crozier through the settlement which he afterwards discovered had been torn down. The witness gave a description of his capture and imprisonment by Riel, and his subsequent release by the volunteers at Batocoe. Riel acknowledged to him that he ordered his men in the name of the Almighty to fire at Duck Lake. He did not do so, however, until, as he thought, the police had fired. Riel told him he must have another fight with the soldiers to secure better terms of surrender from General Middleton.

Cross examined by Mr. Johnston—He told Riel it was bad for his cause to employ the Indians, when the prisoner replied it was not his wish to do so, but that of his associates. He Ross and Peter and William Tompkins corroborated the evidence of the last witness, as did the Indian agent Lash, who was also a prisoner with the rebels. George Ness also gave similar evidence, but no new points of interest were brought out.

Riel talked over everything, and since the production of his ultimatum to Major Crozier and the threat to General Middleton to massacre the women and children, he has been evidently taking more notice of the proceedings.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 30.—Captain Young was the first witness yesterday afternoon in the Riel trial at Regina for the Crown. He testified to procuring the papers of the prisoner in the provisional government council chamber. Riel admitted having incited the Indians, and being promised aid by Irish sympathizers in the United States. Major Jarvis corroborated the last witness.

Charles Nolin, a French half-breed and cousin of Riel, gave evidence confirming the testimony of other crown witnesses as to the cause and conduct of the rebellion. He himself had been taken prisoner for counselling moderation, but escaped to Prince Albert. Major Crozier gave evidence relative to the commencement of the uprising. He stated positively that his command was fired upon first at Duck Lake.

An altercation took place at this stage between Riel and his counsel. Riel asked from the court permission to speak, when Mr. Fitzpatrick jumped to his feet, saying that the prisoner was endeavoring to keep back all instructions from them, and if he wished them to continue the case he would have to remain quiet. Riel charged his counsel with questions that might remove any prejudice that might have been made upon the jury by their testimony. The court adjourned five minutes to permit a consultation of counsel. Upon returning, Riel still insisted on making some observation, but he finally consented to subside.

The last witnesses were Thomas Sanderson, who was arrested as a courier from General Middleton at Hoodoo, and Robert Jefferson. The latter deposed to being in Poundmaker's camp when Delorme arrived with a message from Riel announcing the victory at Duck Lake and requesting the chief to join him. Gen. Middleton recited the particulars as to the capture and final surrender of Riel, and said that in accordance with instructions from Ottawa he had handed him over to the civil authorities at Regina. The general, on being cross-examined by Mr. Greenhields, said he had several conversations on religion. Riel said he was all wrong. Riel talked and acted like a religious enthusiast, who was strong on some religious points. The paper assuring Riel of protection was sent out by a scout after Mr. Astley had told him that Riel would surrender.

This closed the examination for the prosecution and the court adjourned.

THE DEFENCE.

The court resumed this morning at 10 o'clock, when Mr. Greenhields addressed the jury at length on behalf of the prisoner. He could not justify resort to arms, yet he seemed inclined to explain the causes that led to the rebellion. He had proceeded to explain that the North-West territories, previous to the British North America Amendment act, were governed by the Imperial Parliament, and trials were conducted by courts created by Imperial statute. Although admitting that sections of the British North America act entitled the territories to be included in the Dominion, yet they gave no rights which were to infringe on the rights of British subjects. There was a flagrant violation of Magna Charta in the absence of a proper jury. He alluded to the freedom of the half-breeds before the arrival of the settlers and said it was no wonder they became uneasy when they perceived, after residing here for years, that the country was divided among speculators, land grabbers and colonization companies. He referred to the futile efforts of the half-breeds to gain redress through petitions. He denied the guilt of Riel, and said that the Dominion Government were responsible for the bloodshed. He could not prove that Riel was crazy and had been an inmate of a lunatic asylum for several years. Riel smiled at this remark of his counsel.

Rev. Father Andre was the first witness for the defence. The title of his testimony was his belief that Riel was crazy, both as to religion and politics, and therefore not responsible for his acts. Philip Garnaud gave similar testimony, stating that Riel was a "religious socialist with great influence over the half-breeds." Father Turnaud considered Riel demented. He was present at a consultation of priests when the conclusion was come to that the prisoner was of unsound mind. He defied the clergy and threatened to burn the Catholic Church. His plan was to capture Winnipeg and Quebec, France and Germany, overthrow the Pope and place himself at the head of the Church.

After lunch, Dr. Roy, Dr. Clark, Dr. Wallace and Dr. Jukes gave medical testimony as to the state of mind of the prisoner. Dr. Roy gave evidence as to his insanity when at Carleton and doubted his sanity at present. Dr. Clark was of opinion that the prisoner was insane. Dr. Wallace was clear as to the sanity of the prisoner, and this testimony was corroborated by the evidence of Dr. Jukes, of the Mounted Police. The case will close tomorrow.

The following is the letter referred to by Mr. Osler on the opening of the Crown case. It is addressed to Major Crozier, commanding the Mounted Police at Fort Carlton and Batocoe:—"Major,—The council of the provisional government for Prince Albert settlement have the honor to communicate to you and your men the following conditions: You will be required to give up completely the situations which the Canadian Government have placed you in at Fort Carlton and Batocoe, together with all property. If you agree you and your men will be allowed to leave the country and be provided with teams to send you to Qu'Appelle. In case of non-acceptance we intend to attack you after Lord's day."

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THE DEFENCE.

The court resumed this morning at 10 o'clock, when Mr. Greenhields addressed the jury at length on behalf of the prisoner. He could not justify resort to arms, yet he seemed inclined to explain the causes that led to the rebellion. He had proceeded to explain that the North-West territories, previous to the British North America Amendment act, were governed by the Imperial Parliament, and trials were conducted by courts created by Imperial statute. Although admitting that sections of the British North America act entitled the territories to be included in the Dominion, yet they gave no rights which were to infringe on the rights of British subjects. There was a flagrant violation of Magna Charta in the absence of a proper jury. He alluded to the freedom of the half-breeds before the arrival of the settlers and said it was no wonder they became uneasy when they perceived, after residing here for years, that the country was divided among speculators, land grabbers and colonization companies. He referred to the futile efforts of the half-breeds to gain redress through petitions. He denied the guilt of Riel, and said that the Dominion Government were responsible for the bloodshed. He could not prove that Riel was crazy and had been an inmate of a lunatic asylum for several years. Riel smiled at this remark of his counsel.

Rev. Father Andre was the first witness for the defence. The title of his testimony was his belief that Riel was crazy, both as to religion and politics, and therefore not responsible for his acts. Philip Garnaud gave similar testimony, stating that Riel was a "religious socialist with great influence over the half-breeds." Father Turnaud considered Riel demented. He was present at a consultation of priests when the conclusion was come to that the prisoner was of unsound mind. He defied the clergy and threatened to burn the Catholic Church. His plan was to capture Winnipeg and Quebec, France and Germany, overthrow the Pope and place himself at the head of the Church.

After lunch, Dr. Roy, Dr. Clark, Dr. Wallace and Dr. Jukes gave medical testimony as to the state of mind of the prisoner. Dr. Roy gave evidence as to his insanity when at Carleton and doubted his sanity at present. Dr. Clark was of opinion that the prisoner was insane. Dr. Wallace was clear as to the sanity of the prisoner, and this testimony was corroborated by the evidence of Dr. Jukes, of the Mounted Police. The case will close tomorrow.

The following is the letter referred to by Mr. Osler on the opening of the Crown case. It is addressed to Major Crozier, commanding the Mounted Police at Fort Carlton and Batocoe:—"Major,—The council of the provisional government for Prince Albert settlement have the honor to communicate to you and your men the following conditions: You will be required to give up completely the situations which the Canadian Government have placed you in at Fort Carlton and Batocoe, together with all property. If you agree you and your men will be allowed to leave the country and be provided with teams to send you to Qu'Appelle. In case of non-acceptance we intend to attack you after Lord's day."

W. A. H.

WINNIPEG, July 31.—The Riel trial was resumed this morning at the usual hour. Capt. Young, Gen. Middleton, Rev. C. B. Pivblado, Capt. Dean and Corporal Piggott, of the Mounted Police, were examined by the Crown counsel and gave evidence in rebuttal of the testimony offered as to the insanity of Riel. The first witness thought the prisoner had a very strong mind. Gen. Middleton thought Riel remarkably intelligent, with acute intellect. Other testimony was corroborative. This concluded the case as far as the evidence was concerned.

Mr. Fitzpatrick addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. The legal force of the Government was now, he said, arrayed against the prisoner as the military was arrayed against the rebels, but there was a silver lining. In presence of the jury old British justice would prevail. There was no citizen of the Dominion but would acknowledge that the North-West had grievances and but for the uprising they, perhaps, would never have been remedied. The plant of liberty required a nourishment of blood occasionally. He dealt with the aborigines of the country and showed how their rights had been acknowledged by the Government. He justified the agitation for rights and threw upon the Government the onus of the bloodshed. The prisoner was either a lunatic or in possession of all his faculties. If he was a lunatic he did not play the coward; if he stood by those he had worked with and protected the women and children. He then offered himself and said if any one was to

be sacrificed it must be himself. He next took up the insanity phase. Riel was represented as a man of deep cunning and designing nature, yet was found with a few hundred party armed followers arrayed against the military power of Canada with British at her back, and exulting in success. This was not the act of a sane man, and evidence adduced proved him to be insane. He asked why Poundmaker and Big Bear were not put in the box to prove the receipt of letters from Riel asking them to stir up the savages. Mr. Fitzpatrick said he knew the principles of British justice and liberty were to prevail, and that the jurors would not weave the cord that would hang a poor lunatic, and hang him in the face of the world. During the delivery of a very eloquent peroration two jurors blubbered and ladies were visibly affected.

Mr. Richardson asked the prisoner if he had anything to say to the jury. Riel said he had, but asked if he could speak after the Crown. His Honor said that he must speak now or never. The defence then asked for an adjournment, which was granted.

After recess Mr. Lemieux, for the prisoner, announced that the defence would not be bound by anything the prisoner might say. Before speaking Riel turned his eyes upward and prayed fervently for a few minutes. He then said:—"Your honors, gentlemen of the jury—it would be easy for me to day to play usually, because of natural excitement caused by the trial. Excitement would cause a nature like mine to be far from calm, but I hope by the help of God to retain my calmness. The jurors will see by the papers that I am inclined to be religious, but I trust my religious action will not be thought insane." Turning his eyes heavenward and crossing his hands frequently, he said "Oh, my God, help me through the grace and divine influence of Jesus Christ. Oh, my God, bless me; bless the honorable court; bless this honorable jury; bless my good lawyers who have come seven hundred leagues to try and save my life; bless the lawyers of the court because they have done, I am sure, what they thought their duty was. They have shown a fairness which I did not expect. Oh, my God, bless those who are around me through the grace of Jesus Christ our Saviour. Change the curiosity of these people who are around me into calm interest. Amen." He argued strenuously against an attempt made to prove him insane, and thanked Gen. Middleton, Capt. Young and the Crown lawyers for breaking down the evidence of Dr. Roy, who tried to prove him insane. Even if confirmed and hanged, he would not believe him insane. He continued at length, found fault with Archbishop Taohé and his counsel. His speech would seem a cunning device to support the insanity plea.

Mr. Robinson followed on behalf of the Crown and said the counsel were relying upon the insanity plea in one instance and justification of the rebellion in the other. Both could not be maintained. He concluded his speech and the judge then summed up the arguments and adjourned the case till the morning when he will read over the evidence. The jury were locked up for the night. The case looks ominous for Riel and will conclude by noon tomorrow.