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Black and Colored.

B. FAIREY
NEWCASTLE, June 10th, 1885.

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A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS H, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1885—183d Monthly Drawing
CAPITAL PRIZE, 75,000
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE			$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2 PRIZES OF	$5000		12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of	$750		6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
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For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

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Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to
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COW LOST.

A red and white cow which had, when last seen, an old bell with a piece out of one side strayed from the subscriber's premises, Richibucto road, in the latter part of May. A reward will be paid for her return or information respecting her will be gladly received at the ADVANCE OFFICE or by
THOMAS LEAHY.

WANTED.

A SECOND CLASS FEMALE TEACHER for Dist. No. 7, Parish of Alnwick. Address, stating salary to
WM. HIERLIHY,
7.30 Secy. to Trustees.
Tabusintac, July 13th, 1885.

APRIL 1885.
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1,500 BBLS. FLOUR.

Victoria, Star, People's, Olive Branch and Howlands.
250 bbls Kiln dried CORN MEAL.
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For Sale.

The House situate on Pleasant Street in the Town of Chatham, lately occupied by Mr. Angus Buckley. Possession given immediately.
Terms on application to
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Chatham 16th May 1885.

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CASKETS & COFFINS
of all kinds and prices kept in Stock.
Metallic and Patent Coffins,
furnished when required.
Badges for Pall Bearers, Clergymen and Physicians, Furnished.
Burial Robes also Supplied.
Prompt attention given to all Orders day or night.

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A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
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SOLD AT COST
as I am going out of the ready-made clothing trade after this season
Latest Styles Ladies' and Gents' Kid Boots and Slippers.
Also: A large assortment of
ALL KINDS OF BOOTS
which have been bought of Bankrupt Stock an will be sold accordingly low.
Purchasers will do well by calling and seeing stock before purchasing elsewhere.
A Good Assortment
Dress Goods of all Kinds,
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Cottons in grey and white at all prices to suit,
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225 Bbls. New England A.
110 " New Process.
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FARMS FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale the farm in Bartibogue, near Russell's Mill, known as the McLeod Farm, containing 200 acres more or less, 40 of which are under cultivation. There is a dwelling house and two barns on the premises. The place is well watered and wooded, and fenced with cedar, a meadow being in connection, formerly cutting ten tons hay.

Also, the Farm in Lower Newcastle lately owned and occupied by John Currie, containing 100 acres more or less, 30 of which are under cultivation. There is a house and barn, also a valuable salmon fishing privilege in connection with it. Terms easy.

For particulars apply to Wm. Kerr, or
W. A. LOGGIE.
Chatham, June 15th, 1885. 17

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you *free*, a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer; to all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co. Portland, Maine

LION COFFEE.

40 Tins "Lion brand" JAVA COFFEE, ground or unground, quality guaranteed.
For sale wholesale by
DeFOREST HARRISON & CO
St. John

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - - AUGUST 6, 1885.

St John's Liberal Candidate.

The Liberals of St. John City and County, through representative men of that party, met on Friday last for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the seat in the House of Commons, vacated by the death of the late Hon. Isaac Burpee. George McLeod, Esq. was the unanimous choice of the convention. The *Telegraph* says of the nomination—

That he has been the choice of the great majority of the party from the date of the vacancy has been pretty generally known, though there was some doubt whether he could be induced to allow himself to be put in nomination. The demands of his extensive business it was well known were such as would render it a sacrifice for him to yield to the wishes of the electors. Yesterday when the delegates representing the different polling districts of the county were assembled there was but one choice. Never was a nomination given with greater unanimity or greater confidence, and the ringing and prolonged cheers which greeted the decision of the convention attested both the perfect accord and enthusiasm of those present.

At the evening session of the convention Mr. McLeod signified his intention of accepting the nomination tendered him, a decision that was received with hearty acclamation. All appeared to think that the choice was not only the best that could be made, but a singularly fortunate and auspicious one. Mr. McLeod is closely identified with the business of this city and province, and especially the shipping and lumbering interests. To these are added the full knowledge of public affairs; the gift of clear and vigorous speech; and the integrity and force of character which, together, make the best qualifications of a representative. To these qualifications are added those social qualities which make it always a pleasure to meet him. Mr. McLeod is fortunate also in enjoying the confidence and esteem of all classes and creeds. His nomination will be hailed as auspicious not only of success, but of a handsome majority over the best canidate that the ministerialists can put forward. We congratulate the Liberals of St. John on having selected as their standard bearer a gentleman who so fully commands their confidence, who has already seen public service in the commons, and whom with united effort they will easily elect. His nomination and acceptance will be hailed with pleasure, not only by the Liberals of St. John, but by the Liberals throughout the province, and in other sections of the Dominion to whom he is known as one of the ablest, most patriotic and devoted of the party.

A Valuable Tree Attacked.

The juniper or hacmatac trees of the whole Province of New Brunswick present a half-dead appearance on account of the ravages of a grub or worm of the catipillar species. It attacks the largest trees by preference, destroying the fresh verdure of the upper portions first and leaving that of the lower branches comparatively uninjured. It spares the very young trees, those about eight feet in height and under being untouched. We first observed the work of this pest on the south side of the Miramichi in Blackville parish, but, since, have seen it in different parts of this County and also in Gloucester. The *Telegraph*, referring to the ravages of the same worm says,—

For some time past an insect, which has been mistaken by many for the army worm, has been destroying the hackmatac trees of the province. All along the St. John river and the New Brunswick railroad their ravages are discernable. In some degree the spruce trees have been attacked by the same insect.

So far, we have not heard of the spruce being attacked in the Northern Counties, although it is not improbable that it has been.

Sir Leonard Tilley.

We are srory to learn that the condition of Sir Leonard Tilley's health makes it improbable that he will much longer continue in active politics. His hurried return from London a few weeks ago was undertaken in an unreasonably short time after he had undergone a serious operation, and he reached Ottawa in a practically broken-down condition, which has rendered his retirement to almost seclusion at St. Andrew's in this Province necessary. On the journey from Ottawa he was obliged to remain over at Island Pond for rest and recovery of strength. It really seems that his retention of the office of Finance Minister will endanger his life and, under the circumstances, many of his old friends, a large number of whom though now his political opponents still esteem him personally, would like to see him accept the governorship of the province—a position which he so acceptably filled from 1873 to 1878.

In a Bad Way.

Everything seems to be going wrong, according to the *World*. It was established here in the hope that it would be able to exist by working against the community in which it is published, and it is not, therefore, to be wondered at that when the interests of Cbatham are being promoted this alien element should be much agitated and feel very uncomfortable. The Railway doesn't suit it. The style of Railway enterprise after its heart would be one on paper only, with a bogus company and bogus president, whose highest ambition would be to collect money from their public-spirited friends for preliminary surveys on which to traffic with speculators for the disposal of the "rights and franchises" thus acquired, It is not reasonable to suppose that the organ of a lot of men who merely trifled with the most promising of all the Miramichi Railway enterprises for ten years, would be otherwise than ill tempered and jealous over the success of those who, in less than two years after they rescued the enterprise from the *World's* friends, have placed it where it is to-day. Then those steamers don't suit the *World*. Its friends would like to see them in China. The kind of steamboat enterprise the *World* doats on is one in which the Government comes in and buys a second-hand boat, presents it to a friend, then subsidises the friend to run it down river and pays him the subsidy, though he doesn't perform the service. The people who presume to successfully take hold of such enterprises, after the *World's* friends have made failure in them, are not to that estimable journal's taste. They are monopolists, hypocrites, etc., unworthy even of the good will or sympathy of Miramichi people. The latter, however, contrast the past with the present in railway, steamboat and other matters of the kind and prefer the present style of doing things. The fact is, the snarling and whimpering of the *World* are only evidences of its dissatisfied condition of mind. If it doesn't reform in this respect it will share the fate of its predecessors, for Miramichi people have no sympathy with the cry-baby order of newspapers or men. Inefficiency and overgrown babyhood must stand aside or be run over, for life is too short to admit of those who are fighting the real battles of the community wasting their time with a lot of people whose whole stock in trade is appeals for sympathy over their defeats in contests which prudence should have led them to avoid.

A Pair with the Same Purpose to Serve.

The *Advocate* and *World* are hunting in couples, just now, after defects in the Miramichi Steam Navigation Co's boats, both selecting the "correspondence" mode of attack. "A Traveller" of the *Advocate* and "?" of the *World* bear a strong family resemblance to each other, and are, evidently, actuated by the same impulse. While the steamers are far ahead of anything that has preceded them on their respective routes and the service of the down-river boat is performed in a generally satisfactory manner, there are, no doubt, a number of persons whose convenience is not served by the Company as fully as is expected on the one hand or desired on the other. But this is the experience with all such services and it is only those whose horizon is bounded by knowledge of and interest in their own immediate concerns that expect perfection in the working of enterprises like this. Friendly, or even neutral criticism is always profitable and, we believe, is received in a proper spirit by the Directors of the Steam Navigation Company, but the class of "travellers" who find in such pure accidents as a fracture in a cylinder-head or the disabling of a propeller by being entangled with a drift-net illegally placed in the way, cause for the wholesale condemnation which the "immaculate Company," receives from the *Advocate* writer are happily people who "don't travel much"—not even when they or some who sympathise with or inspire them, might be looking after such nets. The story about the leaky boat, etc., bears its character on its face in view of the same writer stating that it went seven miles to the nearest telegraph station to summon a tug. If the friends of the *Advocate* and *World* have suggestions to offer and will do so in a reasonable and bona fide way they will, no doubt, be duly considered on their merits, but when—as is apparent to everyone—these papers are both simply intent on injuring this, as they attempt to do every Chatham enterprise, their attacks can result in little benefit to anyone. They may please a few, even in Chatham, who fail to perceive their real drift, but it will take a good deal of such carping to make the people generally believe that the company's boats are not performing the services undertaken by them in a fairly satisfactory manner.

RIEL'S TRIAL.

HE PROTESTS AGAINST HIS COUNSEL'S PLEA OF INSANITY.—CHARGES THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT WITH BEING INSANE.—PRAYS IN THE DOCK.—IS FOUND GUILTY AND SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 28.—The trial of Riel was resumed at Regina this morning before Judge Richardson. The court was again crowded to the doors, the usual number of ladies being present. Riel, who occupied a seat in the box, is the centre of attraction, and, from an occasional look of confidence, is proud of such attentions. Dixie Watson, the clerk, read the jury panel, all the members responding except nine. Challenges were made on both sides, but the jury finally chosen was as follows: Henry J. Painter, Ed. Everett, E. J. Brooks, Walter Merryfield, Paul Deane and Francis Cosgrove. They were duly sworn, and the indictment again read as preliminary proceeding to the trial. Five jurors were challenged by the defence and only one by the crown.

ON BEHALF OF 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 Northwest. It was shown that existing courts had power to try men for any offence, and he said it was only right that Riel's trial should take place in the territory where the alleged offences were committed. He said that other methods of trial were inapplicable, and added that there were grave doubts as to the possibility of the offences alleged to have been committed in the Northwest being heard before the tribunal of British Columbia or Upper Canada. He mentioned that the difficulty in summoning the grand jury in the present case, while unnecessary, was insurmountable. He said 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, but it was deemed advisable to have the case heard under the treason statute of Edward III., which has formed the law of treason till the present. He alluded to the arrival of Riel from Montana, and to the constitutional means at first adopted to gain redress for the grievances of the half-breeds.

THE INDICTMENT.

He then said he would prove by a witness that Riel ordered and succeeded in bringing together, on March 3rd, 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 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 Riel and found in the council at Batoche. The document was addressed to Crozier, and demanded the unconditional surrender of the police at Carlton, promising to furnish transport. In conclusion he said that he would bring home to Riel the responsibility of all engagements and the attendant loss of lives; he would produce testimony showing that Riel 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.

THE FIRST WITNESS.

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 his country or perish in the attempt. It was his intention Riel said, to have a new government in the Northwest, composed of God-fearing men, and not such as were at Ottawa. The country was to be divided into seven portions. There was to be a new Ireland in the Northwest. The 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.

REGINA, N.W.T., July 29.—A lively incident occurred this afternoon during the Riel trial. Charles Nolin, who was associated for some time with Riel during the Halfbreed agitation, was being examined. He swore that Riel's main object in the agitation was to get an indemnity of $35,000 from the Government, and if he got that he was going to leave the country and go any place the Government might name. When the Government refused the indemnity Riel departed from his former methods of constitutional agitation and endeavored to bring about open rebellion. Witness swore to

MANY TREASONABLE ACTS

committed by Riel, and said that Riel's proposal to leave the country before open revolt occurred, and the request of the Halfbreeds that he should not go, was first planned by the prisoner himself, as he never intended going. Counsel for the defence drew out of the witness a statement of many absurd plans laid by Riel, such as conquering England and Canada, dividing up the latter among various nationalities in Europe and America, also regarding Riel's religious eccentricities, with the apparent object of sustaining the plea of insanity. At the cross-examinotion Riel asked Justice Richardson to be permitted to question the witness. He objected to his lawyer's efforts to show that he was insane. He was not insane, he said, and desired that the plea be thrown aside. Mr. Fitzpatrick arose and

IN GREAT WARMTH

protested against the prisoner being allowed to question the witness. The prisoner had all along, he said, sought to act as counsel. As long as the prisoner was defended by counsel he had no right to interfere one way or the other. The prisoner could discharge his counsel and proceed with his own defence. Mr. Robinson said the Crown would not interfere in the relations of the prisoner and his counsel. It would be quite proper if the counsel for the defence were willing that the prisoner should ask questions. Justice Richardson said the prisoner would have the right to address the jury before they retired, but he would not say that the prisoner might question the witness unless the prisoner was allowed to take the responsibility of losing his counsel during the remainder of the trial. A recess of ten minutes was given for the prisoner and his counsel to confer. Resuming, it was found that no agreement had been come to. Riel, while he wanted to retain the advantage of such learned and powerful counsel, persisted in his demand to be allowed to question the witness. He said he did not intend to reflect on the wisdom of his counsel, but they could not know the case as he did. He said he did

NOT CARE FOR THE ANIMAL LIFE

of the asylum, He did not care for life except he could carry with it the existence of an intelligent being. The prisoner struck out persistently. Justice Richardson exerting himself strongly to restore harmony between the prisoner and his counsel, at length refused to allow the prisoner to ask questions. Riel, greatly excited, turned to the reporters, saying, "Take that down properly."

Henry Walters testified that Riel had gone to his store and demanded arms and amunuition. Witness tried to resist, but was taken prisoner. The store was completely sacked.

Hilliard Mitchell testified that Riel acted from a spirit of revenge for being outlawed fifteen years ago.

RIEL'S PRICE.

Thomas Jackson of Prince Albert, a druggist, and a brother of the insane prisoner discharged lately, was the next witness, and proved Riel to be the actual leader in the Duck Lake and Batoche fight. Riel had told him he had requested Capt. McDowall to ask the Dominion Government $35,000 as indemnity and losses sustained through the first rebellion. Riel put the prisoners in the cellar the day Middleton approached Batoche. Witness identified the handwriting of Riel in all the proclamations, orders, and other circulars addressed to the Half-breeds and Indians throughout the North-West. The guilt of Poundmaker's attack and pillage of Battleford was brought home to Riel.

MIDDLETON'S EVIDENCE.

Gen. Middleton was the last witness to take the stand before recess. His evidence was simply a *resume* of the campaign. He recited the particulars as to the capture and final surrender of Riel, and 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 Greenfields, said they had 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. A paper assuring Riel of protection was sent out by a scout after Astley told him that Riel would surrender.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

REGINA, JULY 30.—The evidence, for the defence in the Riel triel, produced today all went to the support of the plea of insanity. Fathers Andre and Furmand both said that the prisoner was believed to be insane when he advised the taking up of arms, and afterwards throughout the rebellion. Father Andre testified that Riel proposed to leave the county if the Government granted him an amnesty, and $35,000. Dr Ray, of Beauport Ayslum, Quebec, swore that

RIEL WAS A PATIENT

in that asylum for fifteen months ending January, 1878. He entered under the name of Larochelle, and was treated for the disease known as Maglomania, mania of ambition. The symptoms of this disease were of the belief that the victim had

A SPECIAL MISSION

to perform, some great work in religion or political affairs. They were very violent if contradicted. The witness swore positively that Riel was of unsound mind when under his care and had to be restrained from violent acts. Witness also said the evidence given in the present trial and the demeanour of the prisoner in the Court convinced him that Riel's insanity had returned

AT THE TIME OF TAKING UP ARMS.

when he had no control of his actions. Dr. Clarke, Toronto Asylum, swore that he believed from the evidence given and examination of the prisoner he was insane but might be able to distingnish right from wrong subject to his delusion. Dr. Wallace, Hamilton Asylum, testified in rebuttal. He believed that Riel was quite sane and

RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS ACTIONS.

Dr. Jukes, Mounted Police surgeon, had watched the prisoner closely since his arrival here in May and had seen nothing in him to lead to the belief that he was insane, but thought him a man of great shrewdness and depth.

ADDRESS TO THE JURY.

Mr. Greenshields addressed the jury in opening the case for the defence. He said they did not deny

THE PRISONER'S TREASONABLE ACTS,

but believed him insane and irresponsible. He expected no more testimony would be given.

FITZPATRICK'S ADDRESS.

Fitzpatrick then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He dealt with the aborigines of the country, and showed how their rights had been acknowledged by the Government. He justified their agitation for their rights, and threw upon the Government the onus of the blood shed by the prisoner, whether a lunatic or in possession of all his faculties. If sane, Riel did not play the coward. 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. Fitzpatrick next took up the insanity phase. Riel was represented as a man of deep cunning and designing nature, and yet was found with a few partly armed followers arrayed against the military power of Canada with Britain at her back, and expecting success. This was not the act of a sane man, and the 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. Fitzpatrick said he knew the principles of British justice and liberty were prevailing. and the jurors would not weave the cord which would hang a poor lunatic in the face of the world.

WEEPING JURORS.

During the delivery of his eloquent peroration two jurors blubbered and the ladies in court were visibly affected.

The Judge then asked the prisoner if he had anything to say to the jury.

Riel replied that he had, but asked if he could not speak after the crown counsel.

The judge said no, he must "speak now."

Adjournment was then made for lunch.

RIEL'S ADDRESS

After dinner Riel when called upon to speak hesitated for a moment, then placing his hands upon the dock and bowing to the Bench, he said:—

Your Honor, gentlemen of the jury, gentlemen of the crown, and our own good counsel,—It would be a very easy thing to plead insanity, but I have no desire to enter such a plea. I hope, with God's help, to show that I am not insane. The papers in the hands of the Crown are not like the productions of a madman, and you will not accept them as evidence to support the plea of insanity which my counsel have made on my behalf.

The prisoner here stopped suddenly in his address, and offered up the following prayer:—"O my God, help me through the grace and divine influence of Jesus Christ! O my God! bless me, bless this honorable Court, bless this honorable jury, bless my good lawyers, who have come so many leagues to try to save my life; bless the lawyers of the Crown, because they have done, I am sure, what they thought their duty and they have shown fairness which I did not expect. O my God! bless all those who are around me through the grace of Jesus Christ, our Saviour. Turn their curiosity into calm interest, Amen!

He then resumed his address and said: The day I was born I was helpless, but my mother helped me. I am helpless here today, but the North-West is my mother and my country will not let me perish; my mother would not kill me and my country will not. I have many good friends not only here in the North-West but also in Lower Canada If I was a fool when I came in 1884 I was not so foolish as not to notice that the Metis were eating rotten Hudson's Bay pork and the indians asking for pittance which was their due and was refused. I hoped to unite all classes in the Saskatchewan together. Altho' I have but half jury I feel that, actuated by British fair play they will give me justice. During my whole life I have been working for practical results and God is with me. I found Him guarding me in the battle of the Saskatchewan when bullets fell about me like rain. Archbishop Bourget told me in a letter that I had a mission and I know that to be a fact. After referring to his incarceration in the asylum, he said: The police have been very kind to me. It has been said I wanted to bring Sir John Macdonald to my feet, I think if I had been properly reported my true meaning would have been understood, and my remark would have appeared in a different light. Mr. Blake is trying to bring Sir John Macdonald to his feet, and it is in the same way that I wanted to accomplish the same end. I have been credited as a prophet, but by the half-breeds, and have I not proved it? Your Honor, gentlemen of the jury, my reputation, my liberty, my life, are at your discretion; so confident am I in your sense of duty that I have not the slightest anxiety or doubt with regard to the verdict.

The calmness of my mind concerning the favorable decision which I expect from you does not come from any unjustifiable presumption. I simply expect that, through God's help, you will balance everything in a conscientious way, and that after having heard what I have to say you will acquit me. Gentleman of the jury, although you are but half a jury, you have all my respect, and I have in you six the same confidence I would like to give the other six jurors which ought to compose the number, and, your honor, if you have yourself selected the jurors it is not on your personal responsibility. You have followed the laws made to guide you, and while I do not approve of such laws, it is my duty to make this declaration of my respect for your honor. This court undertakes to decide my case, which had its origin fifteen years ago, long before this Court existed. It is a competent Court, but having to stand my trial before it I consider the providence of God has perhaps allowed matters to go on in that way up to this moment for a particular merciful purpose. In taking the circumstances of my trial there are only three things I would like to call respectfully your attention to before you retire to deliberate: First, that the House of Commons, the Senate and the Ministry of the Dominon, which makes the laws for this land and govern it, are not representatives what ever of the people of the North-West; second, that the North-West Council, generated by the Federal Goverment has the defects of its parent. The number of members elected by the people to the Council make it only a sham representative legislature and no representative government. British civilization, which rules the world to-day, and the British constitution has defined a government as those which rule the North West, and called them responsible governments, which bluntly means that they are not responsible. By all the science which I had here before you yesterday, you were compelled to believe that if I am not responsible, then I am insane. Good sense alone, without scientific theories or explanations leads to the same conclusion. By the testimony laid before you during the trial, witnesses on both sides proved that petition after petition was sent to the Federal Government, but so irresponsible is that Government to the North West, that for several years it did nothing to satisfy the people of this great land, but that party has not been able to answer once or give a single response. This fact would indicate absolute lack of responsibility. In fact, there is insanity complicated with paralysis indicated. In fact, with the maladyit is said I am suffering from, this monster of irresponsibility the Government and its little one, the North-West Council, had made up their minds to answer the petition by attempting to jump suddenly on me and my people on the Saskatchewan. Happily, when they appeared and showed their teeth to devour, I was ready. I have fired and wounded them with flashing eyes and clenched hands. Bear it in mind that what is called my crime is high treason. Oh, my good jurors, in the name of Jesus Christ, the only one who can save me, help me for they are trying to tear me to pieces. If you take the plea for the defence, that I am not responsible for my acts, acquit me completely, since I have been quarrelling with irresponsible, insane Governments of my own sort. If you pronounce in favor of the Crown, which contends I am responsible, acquit me all the same. You are perfectly justified to declare my reason and sound mind. I have acted reasonably and in self defence while the Government, my aggressors, being irresponsible and consequextly insane, connot but have acted wrongly, and if there is high treason then it must be on its side and not on my part. I have done.

THE CROWN'S REPLY.

Mr. Christopher Robinson, Q. C., replied on behalf of the Crown. He said it was not necessary that he should go into the evidence. The prisoner's learned counsel, in his defence, tried to justify to a certain extent the rebellion, and charged the outbreak against the Government for not listening to the petitions. In the next breath, however, he claimed the acts of the prisoner as those of a madman. He thought this was a sufficient reason for the Government for not listening to the demands made by a madman. Unfortunately for the prisoner the evidence shows that he is neither a patriot nor a lunatic. In all cases where insane pleas have been accepted there is not one record like that now offered by the defence. From the time he came into the country everything pointed to the man's sanity. The half-breeds were not likely to send for a lunatic to assist them, and when he came none of his followers questioned his sanity. Will the jury say the leader of the rebellion is insane. His followers believed he was sane, and besides he lived for eighteen months with them and no one questioned his sanity. The prisoner offered to leave the country for money. Was that the act of a lunatic? He was capable of adopting views to suit his hearers, he took good care not to tell Father Andre that if he got money he was going to use it in founding a paper to rouse the habitants of the United States against the Dominion. He knew such a statement would have prevented the priest assisting him. If he were to be told that a lunatic like this can carry the country with him, he could only say it is no country for sane men to live in. It was not a constitutional agitation which got beyond control, but the evidence showed the very reverse. The prisoner pretended to be very religious and to have great faith in the power of prayer, but when a novena, or nine days' prayer, was suggested, he said it was too long. Finally, when it was decided to offer prayers for guidance, the prisoner prevented the people attending church. The prisoner's humanity has been mentioned, but surely the assertion that another battle must be fought to secure better terms was not very humane. This attempt to raise the Indians hardly deserves to be classed among humane acts. The Crown had given the prisoner every facility for his defence, because on them as much as on gentlemen opposite rested the responsibility to the country of the prisoner having every facility.

Mr. Robinson concluded at four o'clock, after which Judge Richardson proceeded to charge the jury. He first explained what treason is. Then he said he considered it necessary to read all the evidence over to the jury. This he proceeded to do, but finally concluded to read only the important parts. He will finish to-morrow. The Court adjourned at six o'clock.

REGINA, Aug. 1st.—The trial was resumed this morning at 10 o'clock, when Judge Richardson read the evidence to the jury. He finished before 1 o'clock p. m., and the court adjourned for lunch.

After lunch the judge began his charge and said he would be brief. He reviewed the law upon which the court was established and the trial conducted.

Riel had been taking ample notes since the speech yesterday, and it was expected if found guilty and allowed to offer reasons why sentence should not be passed, he would made a long speech with interesting revelations. The charge was concluded at 2.15 and the jury retired at 2.18.

GUILTY!

All was bustle and excitement. Riel prayed fervently, kneeling in his box, and looked unmoved as the jury entered and announced a verdict of guilty,

Riel made another speech declaring his willingness to die in the cause he had worked for.

THE SENTENCE.

Judge Richardson then said: "Louis Riel, you are charged with treason, you let loose the flood-gates of rapine and bloodshed and brought ruin and death to many families who, if let alone, were in comfort and a fair way to affluence. For what you did you have been given a fair and impartial trial; and your remarks are no excuse for your acts. You committed acts the law demands account for at your hands. The jury coupled to their verdict a recommendation to mercy, but I can hold out no prospects for you and I would recommend you to make your peace with God. For me only one duty, and a painful one to perform, remains. It is to pass the sentence upon you. If your life is spared no one will feel more gratified than myself, but I can hold out no hope. The sentence of this court upon you, Louis Riel, is that you be taken to the guard room of the mounted police at Regina and kept there until September Eighteenth and from thence to the place of execution, there to be hanged by the neck until dead, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul.' Riel was then taken from the court room and driven under a strong escort to the guard room.

Fitzpatrick left to-night for Winnipeg to enter an appeal in the Court of Queen's Bench.

RIEL WILL NOT RECANT.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 4.—Father Andre waited on Riel in his cell yesterday and asked him to renounce the profession of Protestantism. Riel proudly refused saying he could not go against his conviction. Riel urges that an international commission be appointed to determine whether he is insane or not. He refuses to be interviewed as he proposes publishing the story of his life and his troubles for the benefit of his family.

RIEL'S FRIENDS AROUSED.

MONTREAL, Aug. 4.—A feeling in favor of commuting the death sentence of Riel is becoming intense in Quebec province, Riotous demonstrations are feared. The telegraphed statement made by the jurors that their recommendation to mercy was because Riel is a crank tends to inspire those who demand his reprieve.

Montreal Letter.

GRAND RECEPTION TO THE RETURNING BRAVES.—