

On the 19th March the church at Batoche serves as a barracks, restaurant, council chamber. He continues to make prisoners. Condemns Boyer and Nolin to be shot because they will not join him. On the 20th March Riel causes himself to be proclaimed prophet by his council. On the 21st March he demands from Major Crozier the surrender of Fort Carleton. On the 22nd, 23rd and 24th March he makes prisoners to be used as hostages. On the 25th March is the battle of Duck Lake. On the 2nd April, 1885, Indians instigated by Riel, massacre the Reverend Fathers Marchand and Fafard and other whites at Frog Lake. The operations of the rebellion continue. The Canadian Government put the army on a war footing to supplement the North-West police. On the 6th April General Middleton marches on Batoche, the stronghold of the rebels. On the 2nd May is the battle of Cut Knife Hill. On the 9th May commence the military operations before Batoche. On the 12th May the fortifications of Batoche are taken by assault, the prisoners set free, the rebels and Riel in flight. On the 16th May Riel, carrying a saddle and bridle and looking for a horse, is captured by scouts Armstrong and Hourie and brought to General Middleton's camp. From there transferred to Regina under the conduct of Capt. Holmes Young.

THE REAL MOTIVE OF RIEL.

When his defendants of to-day (the Honorable Mr. Blake at their head) promised a reward of \$5,000 to whoever would arrest him, Louis Riel escaped the danger, thanks to the pecuniary succour of Sir John A. Macdonald. He promised at that time to exile himself and not to come back to this country. Far from keeping his word the half-breed chief hid himself for a long time in different localities at the houses of many friends in the Province of Quebec. It even seems proved that his detention at the asylums of Beauport and Longue Pointe were more or less pretence, and that he enjoyed a certain liberty of action. One might say that these asylums served him as shelter when, in the course of his peregrinations to gain friends in our Province, he thought himself too closely pressed and on the point of being discovered by the blood hounds put on the scent by Mr. Blake's \$5,000.

In spite of his promises Riel never abandoned his plans respecting the North-West, he ruminated on them continually, wove intrigues, and with this end in view kept up his relations with the North-West. "WHILE STILL IN THE STATES," writes Father André, "RIEL HAD FOR A LONG TIME BEEN STIRRING UP AMONG THE SASKATCHEWAN HALF-BREEDS THE EXCITEMENT WHICH LED TO HIS RECALL TO THE COUNTRY."

After many trips across the province of Quebec and the United States the agitator established himself at Helena, in Montana, where he enters, in the character of teacher, an educational establishment—directed by the Reverend Fathers, the Jesuits.

In 1883, as has been proved in the course of the trial of Pierre Parenteau, we see him returning to Manitoba, and there holding secret cabals with Nault and Dumont. In the course of this conspiracy it is agreed between the three conspirators that Nault and Dumont would go through the country, and stir up the people to send to fetch him (Riel). A subscription list was prepared in haste, three meetings were held and before the public of the country knew that he was being sent for, he had arrived.

"ALREADY FOR FOUR YEARS," writes Frere Piquet,—"HE PREMEDITATED THE TROUBLES WHICH HAVE JUST TAKEN PLACE, AND TRACED THE PLAN OF THEM IN A LETTER WRITTEN BY HIS OWN HAND WITH BUFFALO BLOOD."

The delegates, among whom were comprised those who played the part of supernumeraries in this sinister comedy, arrived at Helena to render account to the half-breed chief of their pretended mission. He, an accomplished comedian, requests two days for reflection. After this delay he makes them the following reply:—

"It is shortest to be frank. I suppose that the counsel which I should give you on this foreign soil concerning the affairs of the Canadian Territory can cross the frontier, and exercise some influence. But there is another question. According to the 31st Article of the Treaty of Manitoba, the Canadian Government owes me 240 acres of land. It owes me also five lots, which are rendered valuable by hay, wood and the vicinity of the river. These lots belonged to me by virtue of the different paragraphs of the same 31st article of the treaty of which I have just spoken. It is the Canadian Government which, directly or indirectly, has deprived me of these properties. Besides, if only the Government examined the thing for a moment, it would easily see that it owes me something more. These claims which I have against it have still their justice, in spite of my having become an American citizen. In your interest, as well as for my own, I accept your kind invitation; I will go and spend some time among you. Perhaps in presenting petitions to the Government, we shall have a chance to obtain something. But my intention is to return early in the autumn." (Signed.) LOUIS RIEL.