

things that frightened me. Once all the priests met together, and the question was discussed and unanimously decided, that he was not responsible. In discussing those questions with him it was like showing a red rag to a bull. I do not think that every man who has strange ideas on religion is a fool; it depends on his conduct in expressing them. The prisoner never had any principles, except that he was an autocrat in religion and politics, but his ideas changed—to-day he admitted one thing, to-morrow he denied it.—[*Toronto Globe.*]

Dr. Roy, medical superintendent of Beauport Asylum, testified that Riel had been a patient of his in the asylum. Prisoner was discharged from the asylum in January, 1878, after a residence of about nineteen months. Had an opportunity of studying the disease prisoner was suffering from; had conversations with him often. The particular disease of the prisoner was the mania of ambition, called by eminent authors "Megalomania." The symptoms of the disease are sometimes found in ordinary maniacs. These maniacs are sometimes very clever in arguing from a false idea, and are very excitable when opposed, because they hold the false idea strongly, and are perfectly sane on all other questions. Pride occupies a place in the symptoms of the disease. The victims are very egotistic, and forget their best friends. The difficulty is to make them believe they will have no success in their schemes. Very rarely are they cured, though there may be intermissions. There is more or less difference in each case. Heard the witnesses in the court describe the conduct of the prisoner during the agitation and rebellion. I am perfectly positive prisoner was not of sound mind when he was under my care, and I believe the actions described by the witnesses were done when he was laboring under the disease; do not believe prisoner had control of his actions at these times. The symptoms of this malady, disclosed in court yesterday, are the same he suffered from when he was under my care. A feature of the disease of "Megalomania" was a fixed idea, incapable of change by reasoning, and which is beyond the patient's control. Such have lucid intervals, intermissions for weeks and months. The evidence of the clergy shows in a positive manner, that the prisoner manifests the same symptoms he discovered when he was under my care. A man laboring under this disease might desire to obtain money to carry out his false idea. The facts brought out in evidence in regard to prisoner's actions, were, in his opinion, inconsistent with skilful fraud, as could be said of all human conduct in the sane.