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rebel, and it is necessary to get rid of the troublesome one, so he causes him to be arrested while he is assisting at mass. (Evidence of Nolin, trial of Scott.) Orders him to be shot, but the council saves his life. (Trial of Riel, evidence of Astley, Ross, Nolin and others.)

The signal for the insurrection is given, the question is only to reunite the forces. "*The 17th March he betakes himself to the settlement from above or from the south, to the south of Batoche. Gabriel Dumont betakes himself to the north of Batoche. They call upon all the population to unite themselves at Batoche in order to go from there to the church of St. Laurent to assist at baptism. (of Jackson) They must bring along their guns to fire a volley. They must in the meantime stop at Batoche till all were assembled there. They assemble at Batoche. He circulates then a report that 500 men of the police are advancing against them. They had such confidence in their chief and in all things they said and explained to them that they believed these reports.*" (Trial Parenteau.)

The aim of the agitator is attained. The Metis are assembled in arms, they think themselves threatened, their spirits are elated, the revolt has commenced, now is the moment to strike the grand blow. *He proclaims himself a prophet. He is about to take possession of the church at Batoche. The Rev. Priest Moulin, who is curate of that parish, wishes to speak to the crowd that invades the church by order of Riel, but the Metis chief opposes himself to this in the following terms: "CARRY HIM AWAY AND BIND HIM." The worthy Ecclesiastic protests and Riel cries out: "LOOK AT HIM, HE IS A PROTESTANT;" then he adds, GO AWAY! "GO AWAY!" (Evidence of G. Ness, J. P., trial of Riel.) Riel installed in the church, a council is appointed after the strangest fashion. Let us still further consult the evidence at the trial of Parenteau in order to edify ourselves. Here is what we find there: "*Gabriel Dumont cries from the midst of the crowd: Do you consent to such an abuse as one being appointed councillor? The church serves besides as a barracks, where one eats, drinks, sleeps, bathes, in a word the temple of God is profaned in an abominable manner.*"*

But in order to carry out the rebellion, arms and ammunition are necessary. Riel procures these for himself by delivering up to pillage the stores of Walters and Baker, and of Kerr, and he says to Walters: "*Give up your arms and ammunition peacefully, and if we succeed in the movement, we will pay you, if we fail, the Liberal Government will pay for them, you will be satisfied in either way.*" Really that is a splendid piece of bold cunning, and proves that the Metis chief had not yet lost his head, although he was already then a prophet, which constitutes in the eyes of his admirers, the principal point of his madness.

As a good insurgent, and to imitate the communards of Paris, the Exovide, for that is the title he takes, causes prisoners to be made, who will serve as hostages. The 18th March and the following days, till the 26th, the date of the engagement at Duck Lake, Riel causes Astley to be arrested and Lash, Tompkins, Simpson, McKen and Woodcock, all peaceful citizens who had given no motive for treating them thus, and Astley declares, that the chief rebel was disposed to exchange them for Col. Sproul, the Hon. Lawrence Clark, and the Volunteer McKay, who would have served as hostages (Trial Riel.) The agent of the Indians, Mr. Lash, declares that the Exovide said to him: "*I shall give to the police every opportunity to surrender, but if they do not do that, there will be blood spilled, and he adds: "As for you, I shall not set you at liberty under any protest, because you are employed by the Government, and I shall detain you as a hostage."* At another moment he makes use of persuasion, and as respects Lash, of promises: *he guarantees him a position in the service, if he will place himself at his side.* (Trial Riel. Evidence of Lash.)

We now arrive at the period of the first bloodshed. We could cite yet more evidence, all proving that Riel was, from the 18th March, at the head of a movement which was insurrectionary, plainly and undeniably; but it appears to us that these quotations are sufficient. We will continue the history of the events on authentic documents.

The 20th March, Thomas McKay, as he said in his evidence, goes to Batoche, in order to try to make the Metis understand to what they were exposing, themselves in entering into a rebellion. Arrested by Riel's men he escapes dead, with which the "exovide" threatened him, thanks to the intervention of Champagne. Riel flies into a passion against the Volunteers, inveighs against him and finishes by telling him: "*You know not what we want! It's blood! Blood! Blood is what we want! It's a war of extermination. All who are against us will be chased from the country!*" Let us not forget this date of 20th March. It is 6 days before the first meeting between the Metis and the police, that Riel made use of this ferocious language, it will be henceforth very difficult to make people believe what has been pretended, that Riel was attacked by Major Crozier. But the events go to show clearly that even if the first shot were fired from the ranks of the police, which fact does not appear proven, the warlike intentions of the "exovide" were undeniable.

Here is the account given by MacKay at the trial of the Metis chief, of the events at