General Business.

CAPITAL PRIZE. $75.000
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a Capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D. 1879

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.
It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS I, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1885—184th 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	$6000	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
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$365,500

Application for rates to Clubs should be made only to the Office of the Company in New Orleans

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

M. A. Dauphin,
New Orleans, La.

or M. A. Dauphin,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

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

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.
OR
LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.
GERMANIA NATIONAC BANK, New Orlerns, La.

NEW LIVERY
AND
Boarding Stable.
ADJOINING THE ADAMS HOUSE.
CHATHAM, N. B.

The subscriber has just fitted up these stables, put in first class stock and hopes by strict attention to business to win a share of public patronage.

FRANK S. GRIFFIN,
Proprietor

Marble Works!!

The subscriber has removed his WORKS from Upper Chatham to the premises on WATER ST., CHATHAM, lately occupied by MR. ALEX. CANTLEY, Blacksmith, near the Ferry, where he is prepared to execute orders for

MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, TABLETS AND CEMETRY WORK GENERALY,

Also: COUNTER and TABLE TOPS and other Miscellaneous Marble and Fine Stone Work.

A good stock of MARBLE constantly on hand.

EDWARD BARRY.

Chatham, August 1st 1885.

WILLIAM RAE

has at his shop, UPPER WATER STREET, a large assortment of CEMETRY WORK, in

TABLETS, GRAVE-MARKS, ETC.

Ranging at prices from $4 upwards.
Chatham, July 21st, 1885.

South West Boom Co'y.

SALE OF UNMARKED AND PRIZE LOGS.

There will be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 17th day of August instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in front of the new Fire Engine House in Newcastle, all the

UNMARKED AND PRIZE LOGS

now lying rafted at the South West Boom.

TERMS CASH.

ALLAN RITCHIE,
President.

Newcastle, August 3, 1885.

Central Book Store.

We take pleasure in announcing that our stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

is now complete, comprising a full assortment of

SCHOOL BOOKS AND SUPPLIES.

The latest publications.

FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY,

Warne's unabridged Novels, Harper's Handy Series, Robertson's American Series, Leisure Hour do., Lily do., a good line of Handsomely bound volumes.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. AUTOGRAPH DO.
A large and varied stock of

NOTE PAPERS AND ENVELOPES, Papetrie in boxes, WRITING FLUIDS in quarts, pints, and ½ pints, and small. BLANK BOOKS, broad and long cap from 2 to 5 quires, small kind, ruled for all purposes. Memos, Weekly and Monthly TIME BOOKS.

A large and varied lot of TOY BOOKS. CARD BOARD, all colors and perforated. Tissu papers, Pens, Pencils, Games, Visiting Cards Paper Clips, Legal Stamps and Paper, &c. &c.

R.C. PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES,
Rev'd E. Wallace Waits' pamphlet on the Institution and claims of the Sabbath, 5cts.
Bibles, etc. etc., Rubber Bands, Erasers, Artists' materials, Oil and Water, etc., etc.

AT CENTRAL BOOKSTORE.
IDA MOSS.

NORTH ATLANTIC
Steamship Company.

S. S. "CLIFTON"
MCFEE, MASTER.

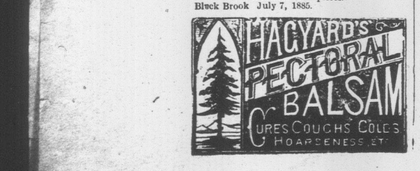
The S. S. "Clifton" of this line, will be due to arrive at Miramichi on or about the 25th August next, and after discharging and loading will proceed to

LONDON

via Charlottetown, P. E. I., on or about the 1st September. Intending shippers will please govern themselves accordingly,

R. A. & J. STEWART.
Agents.

F. W. RUSSELL
is now offering
PORK, FLOUR, MEAL, MOLASSES, TEA, SUGAR
and a full line of choice family Groceries, Crockery, Glass and Earthenware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Ties and Scarfs, and ready made Clothing.
At lowest cash prices.
Black Brook July 7, 1885.



Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - - AUGUST 13, 1885.

The Case of Riel.

The press, generally, is discussing the question of Riel's fate, and there is much speculation as to what it will be. If opinion on the subject is to be formed from the tone of journals on the Government side of politics and, therefore, having opportunities for anticipating the action of the Crown in the matter, the escape of the criminal from the gallows appears assured. It is disappointing to find so many papers of good position and which ought, above all things, to stand consistently and firmly by the country's interests in this important matter, changing the views hitherto expressed by them and avowing, in effect, that justice has been secured in the mere rendering of the verdict against Riel and that it will be better for all interests involved if the clamor of a certain fanatical element is hushed by the Crown acting on the insanity plea and sequestring the wretch in a lunatic asylum. Riel's whole course in connection with Northwest troubles has been simply that of a dangerous demagogue, who, having attainments superior to those of the people by whom he was surrounded, played the *role* best calculated to make them subservient in carrying out his designs, regardless of any sacrifices to others which might be involved. His one aim was the acquisition of power. When he thought this end might be attained by counselling constitutional agitation he was ready to shout "God save the Queen," but when he had counted noses and made up his mind that he had sufficient men at his back, he did not hesitate to raise the standard of rebellion, plunder the government and people of the country, slay those in authority and incite even his savage allies to rapine and murder. There are few who can be convinced that the man was insane. The jury to whom all the evidence was submitted did not believe him to be insane and if he now receives the benefit of executive clemency on the ground of insanity another premium will be offered to the class of political agitators who are restrained within constitutional methods only through fear of having their necks stretched. Riel has proved himself an arch rebel, robber and murderer. He has, himself, shed the blood of loyal citizens of the Dominion and incited others, including Indians, to the same work. Whatever may be the sympathies enlisted in his behalf, an example should be made of him, not because the taking of his vicious life can be, of itself, any compensation for the effects of his criminal villainy upon the country and its people, but as a deterrent to the too large class in Canada whose inherent disloyalty is restrained within lawful bounds only though fear for the safety of their necks.

A significant utterance on the above subject comes from the Montreal *Gazette*, the organ of Hon. Mr. White, the new Minister of the Interior. It is as follows,—

"The verdict was two-fold—'guilty, with recommendation to mercy.' In pursuance of the first part, the man was sentenced to death. There justice was carried out. In furtherance of the second part, he will be interned for life either in an asylum or a prison. There mercy will intervene."

In other words, the conviction and sentence of Reil, which were practically approved by the whole country, is to go for nothing because of the clamor of a disloyal element of which a time-serving government is in fear.

Oysters for Great Britain.

We observe that the returns of exports from New York to European ports from September 13th, 1884, to May 23th 1885, include no less than 98,802 barrels of oysters, of which 96,517 went to Liverpool. These figures suggest that a good business might be done in oysters between Miramichi and Great Britain through the facilities afforded by North Atlantic S. S. Co. We have extensive oyster beds here, and a sample lot might be sent forward to London on the fourth trip of the "Clifton," which will, probably, leave here early in October. Oysters for the English market should be picked over and well packed in the barrels. There is no trouble about them reaching their destination in good order and the business only requires a proper beginning to become a remunerative and important one.

Reform Needed.

A pointed illustration of a bad habit into which people who ought to know better have fallen, was had on Monday forenoon last at the Court House, Newcastle. The Court had been adjourned a few days before, and the hour named by Judge Wilkinson for it to meet again was ten o'clock, a. m. In Newcastle it is understood that public bodies shall observe 60th meridian time, and grand and petit jurors and other persons whose duty or business obliged them to be present at the court—some of them having to travel long distances—to the number of between thirty and forty were in attendance at the regular hour. Correct ideas of business as well as due respect to the Court required a punctual attendance and these men did *their* duty. It was however nearly an hour after the time stated before the Court could proceed to business. The slipshod observance of time on this occasion was a matter of general comment by many interested, who very properly held that for one or two individuals to keep thirty or forty others waiting for their tardy movements was simply an impertinence. In this case it was neither explained nor apologised for, custom having, apparently, lent to the abuse the character of a special privilege, which seemed to be enjoyed with the most supreme indifference to the inconvenience its exercise caused. Many of the jurors were busy men who, while they were willing to give to the Court the time necessary for the transaction of their part of its business, had a right to expect that they would not be unduly or unnecessarily kept from their offices or stores or farms. Those whose tardy coming kept so many waiting did not seem to be even conscious that it involved a breach of good manners which, at least, called for explanation and would be wondered at in places where men properly understand what is due to each other in such matters as this. A man has no more right to take advantage of circumstances to waste another's time than he has to destroy or appropriate his more tangible property. Those, therefore, who waste the time of others—which in many cases is their chief capital and the bulwark of their business—is guilty of constructive theft. This will, doubtless, seem to many a strong way of putting the matter, but those who have their time wasted frequently by the law's unnecessary delays, by managers of public meetings and by the class who always contrive to have others waiting for them to keep appointments, realise the truth of what we say. When men name an hour at which they will meet they should be punctual, and the gravity of their offence in not being so is measured by the length of the time they are behind and the number of those whose time is wasted in waiting for them.

Professor Foster.

The *Gleaner* of last Saturday sounded a timely note of warning to Professor Foster, M. P. for Kings County, who, in the *Sun*, compared Hon. Mr. Blake to Judas Iscariot. If men like Professor Foster—politicians of the time-serving and principle-prostituting class—will forget the difference between statesmen of Mr. Blake's position and moral character and themselves, and attack them, they must expect to hear unpleasant references made, just as a hint. We are quite sure that no one desires to interfere with certain of Professor Foster's little enjoyments or expose his unsavory escapades, but there are times when the public interests demand that insolence of the class which prompts personal attacks upon honored men by people of the Foster stamp should be sat upon.

Shameless Hypocrisy.

The Tory Examiner, of Charlottetown, is considerably exercised over the wickedness of those whom Professor Foster calls Grits, in the matter of the additional indemnity of $500 to each member of parliament. We quote a sentence or two:—

Owing to the unfortunate uprising in the Northwest, most persons felt that the government should be allowed to economise a little for this year, in order to meet the four or five million dollars which the rebellion has cost the country. But the Grit members cared nothing for this. While shouting at the top of their voice that the country was being hopelessly "swamped by Tory extravagance," they pushed their hands deep down into the public chest and helped themselves to a full share of the cash. The government, it may be said, had no right to allow them.

What a pity the government was not "allowed to economise"! Our contemporary should have the decency to say that the additional subsidy was first bargained for between the government and its supporters, then passed upon by the cabinet, recommended to the governor general, and submitted to the house by message, before any member of the opposition had anything to do, or any chance to do anything with it. Of nearly $150.000, the total of the salary grab, very nearly $100,000 went into the pockets of Tory senators and commoners. And yet the organs have the assurance to talk of the government's desire to economise, and of the opposition "putting their hands deep into the public chest"! They have grown shameless in their hypocrisy.—*Telegraph.*

HON. PASCAL S. POIRIER, Senator, has taken up his residence in Richibucto, and taken rooms in the Vautour Terrace. It is said that he will read law in the office of Robert Hutchison, Esq., whose prospects for receiving the appointment of revising barrister under the new Franchise Act are reported as good.

HIS LORDSHIP the Metropolitan is to reach Chatham on Wednesday next and will during the week visit different points in this portion of the Diocese.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS reopened yesterday.

Riel's Last Speech.

In addition to his address to the jury in his own behalf prior to their retiring to consider their verdict in his case, Riel, in answer to the question if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed on him, addressed the Court over an hour and said the verdict of guilty was a great advantage because it showed him to be not insane. He had a mission to fulfil and so long as he was looked upon as insane he could not do it. Now he would begin to succeed.

ONE OF HIS DIFFICULTIES.

was beginning to disappear. He thanked the jury for the recommendation of mercy. It would be easy now for him to make an incendiary speech against the selection of the jury and the legality of the Court, but he must take advantage of the situation to show himself responsible. He had a call from God to do something for the Northwest. His suffering would prove him to be a prophet. He himself had suffered seventeen years, Riel fifteen, and he had two more years to suffer. The Saskatchewan troubles were only the continuance of the troubles of 1869.

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT HAD SENT DELEGATES.

to treat with the rebels of sixty-nine, and it was reasonable to expect that they would do the same in the Saskatchewan, and grant the rights of the halfbreeds now as then. He explained the plan of how he was going to invite the Irish, Germans, Jews, Bavarians, Poles, Scandinavians, Italians, Belgians, Norwegians, and Swedes to come and assist him, and give each a share in the North-West and British Columbia. The condition of the Jews was they must acknowledge Jesus Christ as the Saviour of the world. Gabriel Dumont and the Fenians were now active in his behalf in the States and their assistance was the last resort. He complained that Archbishop Tache and the Ministers of the Crown had

BROKEN THE PROMISE OF AN IMPARTIAL AMNESTY

in 1869. Dubuc had given him the name David as a souvenir in 1872. Archbishop Tache came and said his Lower Canadian friends wanted him to leave the country because he would embarrass them during the election. He and Lepine got £400 from Archbishop Tache to go. He agreed only because his benefactor, Archbishop Tache, asked him to. After Sir George Cartier was defeated in Quebec, Riel was

ASKED TO GIVE UP PROVENCHER

for him. Before the election in 1873 Sir Macdonald sent an offer to him of $35,000 to leave the country, and if that was not enough how much would he take to cross the ocean? If he had the right to that money then, had he not the right to ask it last year?

HE DECLARED HIMSELF THE PROPHET

of the New World, giving some rather comical instances in proof. He wanted a medical-legal commission of doctors and lawyers to try him, not on account of the outbreak on the Saskatchewan alone, but on his whole career during the past fifteen years, and determine if the execution of Scott was a murder. He complained that the judge had charged all against him, but felt entire confidence that he would yet be spared to fulfil his mission. The voice told him that.

The following are extracts from the French Canadian press on Riel's condemnation,—

RIEL TO BE MARTYRED.

Riel has been condemned to be hanged. We cannot be surprised because the affair was so arranged in advance.

Upper Canada needed a scapegoat. It was decided that Riel should be offered in expiation.—*La Presse.*

IF HE DESERVES MERCY, HE DESERVES ACQUITTAL.

This verdict of guilty, with recommendation to mercy, is not easy to understand. If Riel, in the full enjoyment of all his mental faculties, has been found responsible for the horrible loss of lives which have been lost in this unhappy affair, he had no mercy to expect from those who were summoned to judge him.

If, on the other side, Riel had a right to mercy, it is because they believed him afflicted with idiocy or monomania, in which case they should have attached more importance to the evidence of which we speak above and have declared him not responsible.—*Le Monde.*

A PUT UP JOB.

To say that this news has surprised some of those who have followed the course of the trial would be to exceed the truth. It was evident from the beginning when Mr. Richardson commenced to reveal his method of proceeding that Riel was condemned in advance. If one adds to this prejudice of the magistrate the bitterness of the Crown witnesses, it was quite impossible to foresee any other result. * * * * * * For ourselves we cannot hope that Sir John will pardon him, for in him there is an ancient hatred too bitter to leave room for a charitable sentiment. If there is a favorable solution to expect it must come from England either by judicial voice or diplomatic suggestion.—*La Patrie.*

HOPES THE SENTENCE WILL SATISFY MESSRS LANGEVIN, CHAPLEAU AND CARON.

May this condemnation satisfy the blind fanaticism of Canadian Francophobes and bring them back to a sense of justice towards our unfortunate brethren the French Halfbreeds! The sentence is perhaps neither unmerited, nor illegal; we neither deny nor affirm; but it certainly is the bitter fruit of injustice, of the arbitrary, tyrannical and persecuting spirit of a clique blindly inimical to our race. May it be the last! For the Federal bond would not hold long under the *regime* inaugurated, maintained and sanctioned in the North-West by those who are the truly primary movers of the rebellion.

Riel has committed inexcusable faults; but he is not the most guilty. And on the other hand, it is evident that he has not acted in the full possession of his mental faculties. This has been the opinion of the majority of the doctors. Let the persecutors have *their* day marked in characters of blood by the hand of the executioner, the day of justice *will* come.—*l'Etendard.*

ACTOR OR LUNATIC?

The plea of insanity could alone save Riel. The charge was too clear not to be sustained. The counsel of the accused understood this, and stuck to this line of defence as their only hope. But Riel would have nothing to do with this sort of thing.....His counsel had almost thrown up the case, had it not been for the judge. It is the story of Guiteau with a few variations.....Riel in his address was eloquent, touching, pathetic. It would have been absurd to have expected him to be logical.....He affirmed: "Archbishop Bourget told me I had a mission, and I am convinced of it." Pure hallucination! We know that one day Mgr. Bourget wrote to him at Longue Pointe Asylum, but it was to recommend to him to show more decency in the presence of the worthy Sisters, whom he scrupled not to scandalize. All this we may very well put down to insanity.

Not satisfied with his speech of defence, Riel spoke for another two hours after the verdict against him. It was then evidently too late. Everything was over. But the actor again took up his *role*, and tried to link to his name a never-to-be-forgotten scene, an imperfect re-edition of that in which Emmet, the Irish patriot, defied his judges after his condemnation in a harangue which will endure as a masterpiece of its kind.—*La Minerve.*

A Policy Wanted—A Queer Parson

A London despatch of 3rd inst says,—The Tory *St. James's Gazette* this evening, attacking by inuendo Lord Randolph Churchill, joins the Tory *Standard* in lecturing Lord Salisbury on the dangers of the present Conservative campaign tactics. Conservative leaders generally agree that these must be abandoned, that the Premier must develop a positive party policy, and more especially take hold of the Tory attitude against disestablishment. Great stress is laid on the latter by Mr. Forster, who, in the name of moneyed Liberals, attacks it.

CHURCH AND STATE DIVORCE.

This will be the most burning question at the coming elections. Both church and clergy, by their conduct, are always daily helping the Radical cry of "Divorce the Church and State." The newspapers continue to bring charges against the clergy for drunkeness and loose morals on the one hand, and bigotry and clerical oppression on the other. Yesterday a most flagrant case, belonging to the latter category, came to the surface in the parish of Lahamstoney, in the county of Norfolk, twenty miles east of Norwich. The parish had 1,300 inhabitants. The value of the living is £1,052 annually, almost a sovereign per head of the population. The incumbent is an Oxford man imbued with the ecclesiastical spirit of the age of the Stuarts. His name is Coker-Adams, and he has been rector since 1876.

CLERICAL TYRANNY.

In his congregation an old farmer, well to do, named Payne, now eighty two years old, of patriarchial appearance and beloved by his neighbors, is suffering somewhat from the infirmities of age. Latterly he did not go to church, though for half a century he was a regular communicant, nor would he see the rector to whom, it is said, he had taken a valetudinarian dislike. The rector last week wrote to Patriarch Payne a letter, telling him: "I feel it my painful duty to pronounce you cut off from church communion," and concluding, much after the fashion of an assize judge who has donned the black cap and is sentencing a murderer, "and I pray God to save your soul."

AN ANATHEMA FROM THE PULPIT.

The Patriarch, being a practical man, conceived the idea that this was done because some part of his tithes remained unpaid, and he asked with some *naiveté* if this was not the reason of the rector's conduct. The Rev. Coker-Adams then wrote another letter, repeating his black-cap prayer, and then on Sunday, to the surprise and indignation of the congregation and in the tone and manner of Cardinal Becket, he applied a species of Anathema Maranatha to the reverend octogenarian, who really has one foot in the churchyard turf, using the sad, soul-echoing words of the excommunication in the Prayer Book, which is quite obsolete in the Church of England. The farmer thus treated meditates obtaining legal redress, believing the attack to be one made upon his personal character.

EXCITEMENT IN THE DIOCESE.

Meanwhile the people of the whole diocese of Norwich appear to be intensely excited, and undoubtedly the whole radical press of the realm will adopt the aggressive incident as a pivot for renewed attack upon a union of Church and State that invites bigotry and ecclesiastical autocracy. Parliament will also be asked to inquire into the affair.

The Northwest Rebels.

A Regina despatch of 5th inst. says,—Twenty-six persons, including some of Riel's council, were arranged this afternoon before Judge Richardson and Col. McLeod on a charge of treason-felony. The prisoners, gray haired, stood side by side with those who in point of age might have been their sons. There were in the motley group whites, half-breeds and one or two Indians. They all appeared indifferent to the fate that might be in store for them and two or three looked upon the entire proceeding as a joke or were ignorant of the gravity of the result involved in their trial, and tittered when called upon to plead: The names of the prisoners are Pierre Parenteau, Pierre Garnpy, Pierre Henry, E. Champagne, M. Lepine, Albert Monkman, Joseph Delorme, Philip Garnpy, Joseph Arcand, Francois Tourind, Daniel Parenteau, Andre Nolin, M. Dubois, E. Swain, Frederick Fiddler, P. Lavard, James Short, Alex. Fisher, B. Vandal, Ignace Poitras, sr., Ignace Poitras, jr., Pierre Vandal, Joseph Piline, Baptiste Rochell, Moise Parenteau, W. Kootoowayhim. Messrs. Burbidge, Robinson, Osler and Casgrain appeared for the crown. All the prisoners pleaded guilty.

The counsel for the defence requested permission to put in affidavits to show extenuating circumstances and Colonel Richardson consented. Parenteau, Nolin, Swain and Fiddler were discharged on their own recognizances to appear for sentence when called upon. The remainder pleaded guilty and were remanded for sentence. The prisoners remaining to be tried are: Quillet, who was one of Riel's Council, Poundmaker, Big Bear and two of his band, One Arrow, of Battleford, a half-breed and the Indian murderers. The court adjourned at five o'clock and nothing important will probably be done for ten days. Riel still remains calm and composed, and either does not believe that the sentence passed upon him will be carried out or else he exhibits a wonderful control of his feelings.

Burial of General Grant.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Yesterday, the day set for the performance of the last sad rites over Gen. Grant's remains, was favored with beautiful weather, and the pageant—military and civic—was the most superb ever known in this country. Thousands upon thousands of people sat on the stoops or curbstones, and occupied every inch of vantage ground near the rendezvous, while all the hotels and public resorts were crowded with officials and public men from every state in the union. At 8.50 Gen. Hancock and staff marched from Broadway, presented front to the City Hall, then moved to the plaza on Broadway, where they rested. At this time 100 members of the Liederkranz filed up the steps of the City Hall and, led by four instruments, sang two selections with impressive effect. A guard of regulars filed into the open space at 9, taking position beneath the trees opposite City Hall. Then came the original guard of honor that was on duty at Mt. McGregor, and marching into the corridor they took their places beside the remains. At 9.25 the imposing funeral car, drawn by 24 black horses, in black trappings, each led by a colored man, halted on the plaza directly in front of the City Hall steps. The body was then borne down the steps to the waiting car. The immense procession, including hundreds of carriages, moved sluggishly, and at 11 o,clock the head of the procession had only reached 23rd street and Broadway. The crowds were so dense that at one time a company was obliged to drive them back with fixed bayonets. When the head of the line was reached, the Riverside naval squadron, anchored in the river, poured out a mourufuly greeting. from their heavy cannon. It was nearly three hours after the head of the procession reached the circle in which the tomb was enclosed, before the funeral car came in sight. Troops were then massed on all sides of the enclosure and shortly a string of carriages halted in front of the tomb. From them alighted Rev. J. P. Newman and Bishop Harris, Generals Sheridan, Sherman, Buckner, Johnston and Logan and Hon. George S. Boutwell. Then came the funeral car preceded by a band and members of the Meade grand army post, of which deceased was a member. Behind them, and coming down between the ranks of soldiers, were the family and mourners. Among them were President Cleveland, Vice-President Hendricks, ex-Presidents Arthur and Hayes, Senator John Sherman and other notables. Members of Meade post bore the casket from the car to the cedar box on the ground before the door. Around it were grouped the relatives and mourners. When the casket had been placed in the cedar lead-lined box, members of Meade post stepped forward and begun the last sad rites over the body of their beloved comrade. After the Grand Army services were concluded, Bugler Krouse came from the ranks and sounded "taps." Then Bishop Harris began the beautiful burial service beginning "I am the resurrection and the life," which was followed by Scriptural readings. Wreaths of evergreens were placed upon the casket by comrades, and Rev. Dr. Newman, Gen. Grant's pastor, read the balance of the burial service. Again the bugler advanced and, as tears rolled down his cheeks, there came from his bugle the beautiful and sad notes of the soldier's long farewell, called by them Rest. With the last quivering notes of the Soldier's Good-night, a gun from a vessel in the river boomed forth. But one gun was fired, and as its echo died away the casket was placed in the steel case and taken to the tomb. All the friends went away in the coaches, the military departed for their respective homes, and the crowd dispersed as rapidly as its proportions would permit. It is estimated the crowd on the street numbered a million, and no unusual disturbance or accident is reported.

The work of sealing up the tomb began at 6.30 p. m. Fifty-five bolts of steel were driven into the outer wall of the case, making it absolutely air tight and waterproof. At 10 o'clock, everything being completed, undertaker Merritt locked the door with a huge key, which was given into the custody of Capt. Beattie, of the park police. Then the police marched away, leaving the tomb in charge of Capt Fessenden and eight regulars, who acted as sentinels during the night.

A Scotchman's Prayer.

What do you think of this for a prayer at family worship! Adam Scott gives the following as a prayer once offered by a shepherd, and grandmother has herself heard prayers almost as plain, in the comments on the people around, from the lips of Scotch and Scotch-Irish folk:

"We particularly thank Thee, for Thy great goodness to Meg and that it ever cam into Thy head to take any thocht of sic a useless girl as her. For the sake o' Thy puir sinfu' creeturs now addressing Thee, in their ain shilly-shally way; and for the sake of mair than we daur weel name to Thee, hae mercy on our Rab. Ye ken, he's a wild, mischievious, callant, and thinks nae mair o' committing sin than a dog lickin' a dish. But put Thy hook intil his nose, and thy bridle intil his muth and gar him come back to Thee, wi' a jerk that he'll not forget the longest day he has to live. Dinna forget puir Jamie, who's far away frae us the nicht. Keep Thy arm o' power about him, and I wish ye wad endow him wi' a little spunk to ach for himself; for if ye dinna he'll be but a bauchle i' this warld, and a back sitter i' the next. Thou has added yen to our family (one of his sons had just married against his approbation.) So has been Thy wull. It wad never ha' been mine. But, if it is o' Thee, do Thou bless the connection. But, if the fule hath done it out o' carnal desire, against a' reason and credit, may the cauld rain o' adversity settle in his habitation. Amen."—*Christian at Work.*

Sir Leonard Tilley.

Says the Quebec *Chronicle*: From all accounts which reach us, the conclusion is irresistible that Sir Leonard Tilley is a sick man; A recent telegram from St. Andrews, New Brunswick, says that Sir Leonard's physicians have issued positive orders that he shall neither see callers nor engage in correspondence for some time to come, perfect seclusion and cessation from business of any kind being imperative. He is even forbidden to receive telegrams. The despatch further states that repose from all exciting or disturbing influences is the best medicine he can have; and his physicians' orders are being carried out to the very letter. The mistake the Finance Minister made was in rushing home so soon after accomplishing his loan in London. He ought to have taken a few weeks' rest, and remained under the eye of Sir Andrew Clark, who performed the operation on him, for a time. He felt better just before the steamer sailed for Quebec, but the motion of the vessel, and the jolting of the cars during the long ride which he subsequently took, on landing at Rimouski, put him back a great deal. At Ottawa he frightened his intimate friends by his appearance, and it is really a question whether he did right in leaving the capital for St. Andrews, as soon as he did Sir Leonard, we know, is an extremely active man, and remaining in quietness is very irksome to him, still he ought to have been governed by the advice of friends, and moved only when he was able. We hope that with rest—complete rest—he will get better and be able to resume his old place at the Council Board.

North West Grievances.

A FORMER OTTAWAITE SPEAKS ON THE LAND TROUBLES.

(Ottawa Free Press)

Mr. Wm. McCarthy, a former Ottawaite, but now at Rat Portage, Northwest, reached this city on Saturday last. Mr. McCarthy went west some thirteen years ago having joined the Mounted Police force, After serving for eight months he left the police.

In conversation with a *Free Press* reporter to-day Mr. McCarthy said from what he knew of matters the white settlers in and about Prince Albert and other parts of the North West, were the inciters to the rebellion. "It was these white settlers, said Mr. McCarthy, "who raised the money to send for Riel, but when they found that the trouble broke into bloodshed, they went no further. These white settlers claimed that they had many grievances against the government and agreed that nothing but force would make the government accede to their wishes."

"What about the half-breed grievances?" asked the reporter.

"Some of the halfbreeds had grievances certainly, but many of them had not, for instance, Guardapuy, Turrant, Isbester and others who formed Riel's council had got their land in Manitoba, but disposing of it came west of the Saskatchewan and took up land there. Again, many of the halfbreeds, including Gabriel Dumont, actually did have grievances."

"Did you know Dumont personally?"

"Yes, I have been with him on many occasions and on the buffalo hunt."

"What manner of man is he?"

"Dumont is a genuine western man, blunt and sincere; and most hospitable and kindly around his campfire. He is about five feet nine inches in height, stout yet agile on foot and is the *beau ideal* of a horseman. No Indian on the plains can outdo him in equestrian feats. He always led the buffalo hunt and went under the name of the "Captain." His home for years past has been at Batoche, and the halfbreeds think very highly of him, for his bravery as for his kindness. I have hunted all the way from the Pembina mountains to the Rocky mountains with him and know the man thoroughly."

"I suppose in your large experience in the Northwest you must have met Poundmaker, Big Bear and other Indian chiefs?" enquired the scribe.

"Yes, I have often met Poundmaker, Big Bear, Little Poplar and other chiefs out there, but I am of the American opinion that a dead Indian is the best Indian. I think Father Lacombe's plan of settling the Indian question the best, that is, gather all the tribes together, put them on a reserve, surround them with soldiers, make them work or let them starve. By the present method the Indian, when he runs out of provisions, depends upon the government for support, whether he works or plays. It is come day, go day, God send Sunday, with him. He does not care to work, and will not unless he is made to."

"Do you think the Indians will give any further trouble?"

"Yes, the young braves will commit depredations and we may expect to hear of some committed from time to time for they are a restless class and love excitement. The old Indians may be too wily to get into any further trouble, but the young ones will like the excitement of plunder and will commit robberies despite all that can be done."

"Did the rebellion injure the Northwest very materially?"

"No, there is a fine crop out there this year. The only part of the country that was left without cultivation was the halfbreed settlements, and at the best of times the halfbreeds sowed but little, rather depending on fish and rabbits than working to raise wheat or other grain."

"You are on a visit to Ottawa I presume to see friends?"

Yes and I am here also to see after my property which is threatened to be confiscated in the interest of the Keewatin Lumber Company. I live near Rat Portage and some four years ago I bought out a settler's claim. This settler had lived on the place some twelve years. The government leased a great stretch of country to the Keewatin Lumber Company and this company not only wish to deprive the settlers of the wood necessary for fuel, but threaten to take some of the land. These settlers, three hundred in number, sent a petition to Mr. Dawson, who presented it to the government setting forth their grievances on this matter. No attention, so far as I have heard, has been paid to the petition, and I have come personally to see after my claims."

How About the Wives?

In the course of a thoughtful article about the blessings which numberless labor-saving appliances are conferring on the masculine half of humanity, the Waltham *Free Press* asks, "But how about the wives?" and continues:—

We hear men talk about the work their grandmothers did, as though the women of the present day did nothing. Bless you, gentlemen, the wives of nine out of ten laboring men work more hours per day than you do, and do far more than your grandmothers thought of doing or could have done. The trouble is they are doing too much. They become old when the bloom of youth should still be upon them. They go to bed tired and wake up the next morning to get your breakfast unrefreshed.

Our Waltham contemporary does not overstate the case, and it need not have restricted its remarks to the condition of the wives of laboring men. Women "in good circumstances"—deceptive term!—are to-day caring for large houses, where as their grandmothers lived in little cottages; their children, trained to other work, allow their mothers to be the slaves of incompetent servants; yet "the lady of the house" is expected to be always ready to receive calls or company. "How about the wives?" is indeed a timely question.—N. Y. *Herald.*

Sympathizers with Riel.

MEETING IN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC IN BEHALF OF THE REBEL LEADER.

MONTREAL, Aug. 10—Fully 5,000 persons were present at a meeting in Riel's behalf held here yesterday noon on the Champ de Mars. Dr. La Chapelle occupied the chair. L. O. David, Hon. Mr. Laflamme, ex-Minister of Justice, A. E. Poirere, C. C. Delformier, Q. C., who is the nephew of the Chevalier Delformier, leader of the rebellion of 1837 who was executed for high treason, Charles Champagne, a former prisoner at Fort Garry, Dr. Maroil, of St. Eustache, Geo. Duhamel, Q. C., H. C. St. Pierre and others addressed the meeting. It was resolved that a petition be sent to the Imperial and Canadian governments to obtain Louis Riel's pardon. A meeting was also held at Longueuil at which a similar resolution was adopted.

QUEBEC, Aug. 10—A public meeting was held at St. Sauveur yesterday morning for the purpose of taking steps to obtain a commutation of Riel's sentence. A large number of French Canadians were present and several strong speeches were made. Resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were passed.

The Mounted Police.

WINNIPEG, August 1.—The Mounted Police have been increased to one thousand men, distributed as follows:—One hundred at Carlton under Colonel Cotton; one hundred at Calgary under Colonel Herchmer; two hundred at Battleford: half at Fort Pitt under Captain Dickens; one hundred at Prince Albert under Captain Gagnon; ninety at Maple Creek; fifty at Medicine Hat; fifty at Edmonton; a detachment at Wood Mountain, and the balance at Regina.

GENERAL NOTES AND NEWS.

The early closing movement starts out in St. John with considerable vigor.

Lieut. Greely, of Arctic fame, is ill, and fears are entertained that his life will be very short.

The Cunarder Etruria has made the trip from New York to Fastnet in six days, five hours, thirty-five minutes, the fastest on record.

General Middleton was presented with an address of welcome on his return to Ottawa on Saturday last.

There are indications that England is preparing for a parmanent occupation of Egypt.

There is alleged to be a prospect of an early settlement of the Afghan frontier difficulty.

Mr. Crocket of the *Gleaner* has been presented with an address and a silver ice pitcher by his employees. He is just married.

Maxwell the man who murdered the Englishman, Preller, at a St. Louis Hotel and fled to New South Wales, has arrived at San Francisco in charge of a detective.

The eighteenth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Maritime Provinces meets in the Y. M. C. A. hall, St. John, on Thursday next.

Steamship "Humacos," 1700 tons burthen, of Bilboa, Spain, from Baltimore bound in ballast for St. John, went ashore in the fog on 5th, on Wallace ledge, one of the Murr ledges, Grand Manan, and is a total wreck. No lives were lost.

The French consul at Sydney, C. B., has received a letter to the effect that the French brig Deux Cousins of St. Brieux passed in the middle of the Atlantic a large ship's boat containing the dead bodies of three men. The boat evidently belonged to a Norwegian vessel, as it bore the name Richard Ladwig. There was a very heavy sea running at the time, and it was impossible for the brig to secure the bodies and give them a Christian burial.

An address has been gotten up by the women of England thanking the Pall Mall Gazette for its recent articles on London vice, praising the paper's course as a service in the cause of morality and social purity. The address has 450 signatures including those of Lady Ashburton, Lady Mount-Temple and Countess of Portsmouth. All the names are those of persons in good position.

An order has been issued declaring that it shall be unlawful to fish for, catch, kill buy, sell or have in possession oysters between the 31st of June and the 15th of September, both days inclusive, in the Dominion of Canada.