VOL. XXXV.—NO. 41.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1885.

PRICE - - - FIVE CENTS.

THE MACHINATIONS OF THE ENGLISH BRETHREN.

Rone, April 30.—The representatives of the Irish episcopate are all in Rome. They represent the twenty-nine dioceses in Ireland and 5.000,000 Catholics. They are Archbishop Thomas Croke of Cashel, Archbishop John MacEvilly of Tuam, Bishop Patrick Dorrian of Down and Connor, Bishop Thomas Nulty of Meath, Bishop Michael Logue of Raphoe, Bishop Francis McCormack of Achonry, Bishop Thomas Carr of Galway, Bishop Nicholas Donnelly, Coadjutor of Dub-lin, Bishop Lawrence Gillooly of Elphin, Bishop James Brown of Ferns, Bishop James Lynch of Kildare, Bishop William Fizzer ald of Ross, Bishop Andrew Higgins of Kerry, lishop O'Callaghan of Cork, Bishop Bartholomew Woodlock of Longford, and Bishop Healy of Clonfert.

Some of these prelates are accompanied by their priests, and the hotel is completely crowded with clerical guests. The few Italian Senators and Deputies who occusionally stop there do not feel very much at home among so many representatives of the Vati

Archbishop Croke and his priests are guests of the rector of the Irish College, Monsignor Kirby. I have visited his Grace. He is strong and healthy, and as energetic as to room in a little cell, not very elegant nor very comfortable—a cell recembling those that the Diocesan Seminary

on the 21st in the half of the Irish College. It was an informal meeting, in which the bill for national education in Ireland was discussed. They met again on the 23rd, and passed resolutions which were sent to the hish members of Parliament, including Mr, Parnell, to vote against the bill.

The Bishops have not yet met at Propaganda, newspaper reports to the contrary notwithstanding. They here not yet learned why they were called to Rome. The programme of their future meetings will be given to them to morrow, when they will meet at Propaganda Palace, with Cardinal Simeoni presiding.

This meeting of Bishops attracts more at-American Bishops two years ago. Ireland is Ireland. nearer to Rome than America, and the inter. Much ests of the five millions of Irish Catholics. though not superior to the interests of ten millions of Catholic Americans, are more apt to arouse public curiosity. Ireland has been, and is yet dren of their spiritual raler. They do not dare to act, even for their freedom, against the wishes of the Pope. There ore, if the Pope either encourages or approves of their lawful exertions for liberty, as was the case some years ago, when he said that they ought to agitute utcates juribus suis sed non per crimina, he fosters the cause of Ireland. On the contrary, letters like those written by Cardinal Simeoni against the Parnell fund will always stimulate secret socie ties in Ireland. Such societies wrest the neople from the clergy, and may very soon teach Irish patriots to act in the rebellious and sacrilegious way in which Italians have acted Put to the alternative of remaining slaves of Austria or of disobeying the clergy and the Pope, they transformed Italy into a country of Freemasons and Rome into a den of infi-

The mportance of this Irish movement is felt both by the Vatican and by the English Government. A strong party in Rome is trying to work for the British Government by influencing the Pope through Cardinals who are closest to him. The most prominent men of this party are Cardinal Howard and Mr. Errington. A full system of minor satellites revolves around them and forwards the agitation. This party has many supporters among the Roman prelates and friends of the prelates, who are kept in good order by the efficient means of the English Government. As this party is rich, and can easily command respect and obedience, it proclaims that it has already got the Pope and the Sacred College, and that everything will be done according to its wishes and direction. Unhappily many Irishmen believe this, and the triumph of secret societies and antagonism to Rome are the results. Their belief is unjustified, and even ridiculous, because, despite all reports, the socalled English party in Rome do not really influence the Pope at all. It is no easy job to blind the Pope. He has good eyes and a good nose, and he sees through things very quickly. While Mr. Errington is parading and bragging of his influence in Rome even now, the Holy Father does not and will not see him. A gentleman ven is marer the Pope that any Cardinal tell me lately that Mr. Errington has not seen the Pope for over a year, and that he has very little chance of seeing him in the future. This is well known by the Irish Bishops, and you may easily imagine how it

relieves their feelings. The effect of Simeoni's letter prohibiting contributions to the Parnell fund arrayed the sympathies of the Irish clergy against him. He is not considered a good friend of Ireland, despite his efforts to please the Bishops when they call on him. His affiliations with anti-

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THE IRISH BISHOPS IN ROME | and his narrow views on political questions cannot be forgotten by those who saw him give way to Cardinal Franchi in the office of Secretary of State only a short time after CATHOLICS AGAINST THEIR IRISH Leo XIII's election, and this although he had filled that office in the most critical moments of the interregnum and of the con-

The press has not made many comments on the Bishops. The Unita Catholica has printed a letter from Ireland which seems to be the beginning of as eries that may prove interesting. The Osservatore does not want to lose its English subscribers, and the Moniteur is, perhaps, afraid that open sympathy for the Irish cause might prove fatal to its existence. Yet, although the press hold its peace, there are widespread comments and much gossip over the Bishops. It is openly asserted that Archbishop Croke and Bishops Dorrian, Logue, McCormack and Fitzgerald are good patriots and really love their country. Bishops Don-nelly, Gillooly, Higgins, Woodlock and Healy are accused of timidity. The Archbishop of Tuam creates much talk on account of the Maamtrasna case. Bishop Dorrian seems to be appreciated by Propaganda, who never asked him why he had subscribed to the Pernell fund. Bishop Logue is called a great student, and his efforts to reise money for his starving people are still remembered and praised in Rome. Bishop McCormack is also a favorite, while Bishop O'Callaghan, the old prior of St. Ciement's, is gratefully remembered. The readiness, however, with which the when he was doing missionary work in Bishop of Connor went to see the Prince of New Zealand. Canon Verdon, the real Wales is not appreciated in Rome, rector of the Irish College has provided good quarters for his distinguished Freemasons is not forgotten, and it visitors. His Grace was formerly obliged is asserted that the son of Quarters and Victoria, a confessed Grand Miner of Free Mesonry, had no right to expect a warm sembling those that the Diocesan Seminary reception in a Catholic cortacry. Bishops of Troy used to offer to priests from New and priests could headly be expected to visit York during the annual retreat. He has now the anti-chambers of his Highness when they a neat and elegant apartment, although not were already crowded by committees from Masmic lodges, especially when the apartment in the American College.

The sixteen Bishops held their first meeting Master's uniform, and filed their addresses with the addresses of the mor-tal enemies of the Catholic Church. Besides this, every one knew that the visit of the Prince of Wales was not an official visit to Ireland, but merely a visit to Euri Spencer, in order to spread a little golden sand over the seandals of the Castle, and to bury and forget the abominable crimes that official influence had tried to suppress.

All these things are not unknown to the Pope and to the Cardinals. The diplomatic force of England consolidated in a special mission to Rome, at the expense of the secret fund, could never succeed in persuading the Pope and the Sacred College that the Bishops and the priests ought to have spread flowers tention in Rome than the presence of the at the feet of Victoria's son when he visited

Government opposes it, but Rome does not see why. Dr. Welsh has always kept aloof from politics, and never did anything that might be misconstrued as an undutiful oppoagainst the proposal to fetter the property of Maynooth College. It was simply his duty to do so. He also resigned his secret societi s has not destroyed their faith, as in Italy. They are law abiding children of their spiritual refer. They do not dare to act, even for their freedow. qualified for the place. He has the unanimous support of both the Bishops and the priests, and the people of Dublin say that if he succeeds Cullen and McCabe he will not be hanging around the Castle.

The Bishops brought a nice sum to His Holiness. Archbishop Croke brought about 50,000 france. The others have proportionate sums. They will offer to Leo XIII. about half a million for Poter's peace, and the whole of Ireland does not give less than 1,000,000 francs.

A VILLAGE DESTROYED.

OVER A HUFDRED HOUSES BURNED AT SOMERSET, QUEDEC.

Somenset, Que., May 17.—Somerset village was all burned down yesterday evening. About one hundred houses were laid in ashes, including Mr. Malhiot's residence, the R. C. church and prestytery, also a foundry and the cheese factory. Many people are left in a destitute condition. Only the two walls of the church are left standing. The fire originated from the foundry, the buildings being mostly all wooden buildings, and fire being set in different parts of the village by sparks. There being no pumps, the fire could not be got under control. The convent was not destroyed by the fire. Very likely the convent will be used as a church until

A SCANDAL IN ROME.

ROME, May 14.—Society circles are agitated over a scandal in high life. Prince Torloma, the Mayor of Rome, was betrothed to the Princess Letizia, daughter of Prince Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte. (Plon-Plon.) Of course a marriage butween such high contracting parties could not be solemnized without the consent of the Crown, but King Humbert resolutely refused to sanction the match. The ground of his refusal was that the prospective bridegroom, although now an Italian princeling, is really bourgeois, bis present dignity having been acquired by the purchase of certain vineyards an i other lands which carried with them the princely title. The Prince was furiously enraged, and he went to Florence, married a woman who had formerly been his mittress, brought her here, and installed her as the head of his household in the Palazzo of the municipality.

THE IRISH CRIMES ACT.

LONDON, May 14.—It is believed that the new Irish Orimes Act will abolish the right of night search of domiciles and special laws against newspapers and public meetings.
Mr. Childers and Mr. Chamberlain and a Irish Catholic gentlemen and priests in Rome majority of the cabinet are opposed to reneware well known. He has a personal dislike for ing the act, while Sir V. V. Harcourt and are well known. He has a personal dislike for ing the act, while Sir V. V. Harcot many ardent patriots in the ranks of the clergy, Lord Spencer insist upon its ranewal.

Gallant Charge and Desperate Fight.

The Rifle Pits Cleared at the Point of the Bayonet-Rell's Prisoners Saved and Released-The Rebels Will Fight Till Every Man Has Perished-List of the Killed and Wounded.

HUMBOLIT, N. W. T., May 12.—A courier arrived here, this morning, from Gen. Middleton's camp, bringing the latest news which has reached here of the progress of the attack by the troops upon the rebel stronghold. The attack, when the courier left Batoche, was still proceeding. Hot fighting had taken place on Saturday and all day Sunday and was to be re-sumed by the troops yesterday morning. The troops continued the fight on Sunday, beginning at day break, when a hot fire was poured into the ravine and woods where the rebels had fled. The batteries also resumed operations and shilled the houses in the valley, including the building where the council of twelve held their meetings. A long line of log shanties were destroyed, and rebels fled in confusion to the groves of spruce and poplar. The 90th Battalion, of Windipeg, took an active part in the fight, eager to avenge the death of their comrades who fell at Fish Creek, and many distinguished themselves by their daring and bravery. Two more, as far as known, were added to the list of the dead, and the number of wounded was largely increased. All their names have not been learned, but the courier who has arrived here states that Private John Kemp, of the 90th, was shot through the eye. A member of the Tenth Grenadiers and two of the Ninetieth were among the killed. The rebel loss is said to have been as great. From what can be learned Gen. Middleton is contenting himself with shelling the rebels' position and using the infantry in places where they would be least ex-posed to the fire of the rebels lying under ever-It was a regular siege of the rebel stronghold. and would undoubtedly last only so long as the ammunition of the rebels held out. Whether doubtful, but the general inpression is that they will continue to fight till every man has perished. Private Mack Erickson, of the 90tn, was shot in the arm, but is not seriously wound

ed. Private Wheeler, of the 90th, was wounded in the shoulder.

BATOCHE, Tuesday night, May 12th.—The correspondent of the Winnipeg San, writes:—Batoche was captured this atternoon, after a short but desperate fight in which many of our brave volunteers were killed and wounded. Early this afternoon it was known by our men that the period of inaction within fire of the enemy's rifle pits, which was so vexatious to them, was to be put an end to one way or another, within a short time, but the General's plan was kept secret, so that the affair would be a surprise as far as possible, under the circumstances to the relation. cumstances, to the rebeis. At half-past two Much is said about Dr. Welsh's possible o'clock the orders were passed round, and all election to the Dublin see. The English were in readiness. Shortly after the men were quickly placed in position, and a rapid advance was made down into Batoche, the rebels' strong hold. When within rifls range of the rifle pits and reserve, the order to charge was given, and it was made with the regular, tremendous Canadian cheers. The rebels who had reserved up, however, and, after a sharp struggle, they icceeded in cleaning the rebels out. The rebels withdrew hastily, but sullenly at last, to their final positions in the village. Elated by their success, our forces, with renewed loud cheer ng, dashed down into Batoche. The rebels had hardly time to turn and make resistance before the troops were upon them, and in a short time they withdrew. The houses were all captured one after another and all the prisoners held by Riel, seven in number, were found safe and were released. Their names are: McDonnell, Thoms r brothers, Ross, Astley, McKeand, Jackson brothers, Albert Work-

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

90th Battalion-Private Alex. Young, slight flesh wound in thigh; Sergeant Jocks, in hand, slight, in calf; Sergt.-Major Watson, slight, in

hand. All doing well.
GRENADIERS:-Private R. Cook, in arm Bugler M. Gaughan, shot in fignger; Private Geo. Barbour, slight scratch on head; Private G. W. Quigley, flesn wound in arm; Private James Marshall, in calf; Private H. Wilson, slight wound across back; Captain Fitch, shot through head, died instantly; Lieut. Laidlaw, wounded slightly; Major Dawson, wounded slightly in ankle.

SURVEYORS.

W. N. Kippen, of Perth, Ont., shot through head, killed instantly, ball entering mouth. MIDLAND BATTALION.

Private Barton, in thigh and groin; Corporal Helliwell, face and arm, slight; Lieut. Helliwell, brother to above, in shoulder.

FRENCH'S SCOUTS. Captain French, of the scouts' forces, I re-Captain French, of the source later, and gret to say, was shot dead while gallantly leading on his men. Our total loss is now five killed and ten wounded.

The Northcote and another steamer, now

coming up the river with C School of Infantry and police, will cut off the rebels' retreat. Private Fraser, of the 90th, was killed. Capt. Brown, of Boulton's scouts, was shot

through the heart,
The wounded half-breeds are just being brought in.

A WHITE FLAG. During the heat of the engagement the fol-

lowing correspondence passed between Gen.
Middleton and Riel:—

First Riel sent in the white flag carried by a prisoner named Astley. The message was:
"If you do not cease firing on houses and thereby injuring our families we will massacre the prisoners, commencing with Indian Agent Lash." General Middleton answered:—

"Let me know where your women and children are and we will not fire on them." Riel replied thanking the General for the courtesy, but subsequently as our troops rushed forward to attack the village he pencilled on the envelope, "As I don't like war, I have concluded to massacre the prisoners all the same." Before he had time to go through with the bloody programme our boys were on them, and the pri-soners were released. It was a splendidly gallant affair. The rebel loss must be very heavy. have escaped down the river. Monkman.

Twelve half-breeds were seen dead already. A | Fisher and several important half-breeds are wounded half breed named Ambrose Jodin, and a member of Riel's Council, is brought in

PREPARING TO MEET BIG BEAR.

WINNIPEG, May 13.-Later despatches from the west seem to confirm the signal victory of yesterday. The loss in the whole day's fighting was eight killed and thirty wounded. There is great rejoicing in the city over the victory; flags are flaming from the public buildings. But at the same time there are feelings of deep sorrow over the loss of life and the number wounded. His Honor Lient. Gov. Aikens has received despatches from Gen. Middleton confirming the death of Private Hardisty, of the 90th Battalion. He was shot through the head and survived only till next morning. He is a nephew of Sheriff Inkster, and had just returne! from the Soudan before enlisting with the 90th Rifles. This brave battalion is verily having its bap-

tism of blood. Besides the names given in General Middle ton's official report (which does not pretend to be a full list) the despatches mention ; Private Hardisty, killed, 90th Bartalion.

Private H. Wilson, 10th R. G., slight wound across back. Corporal J. M. Gillies, 90th, slight wound

Private Stead, 90th, shot in arm slightly.

Private Cantwell, 10th R. G., snot in the thigh and hand and finger amputated. Staff Sergeant T. Mitchell, slight wound ver left eye.

Private A. Scovell, shot in the arm slightly. Private Kemp, 90th, struck in right eye, not serious.

Scovell and Stead were shot while within the laager on Saturday night. Three soldiers were wounded on the North

cote in her encounter with the rebels on Sal urday at Batoche. The names are not yet known, but none are seriously hurt. WHAT IS KNOWN OF THE VICTIMS.

Captain French, who was badly shot while leading his commend in the last charge, was about 38 years of age and a native of Ireland; he attended the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, in 1868, and joined the mounted police on its organization. He was a magnificent specimen of manhood, standing over six feet, and of powerful build. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his untimely

death. Capt. E. T. Brown, of Boulton's horse, killed, was a native of Peterboro, Ont. He was a son of the late Edward Brown. Capt. Brown went to the North-West in 1879 with a surveying party, and when Boulton's scouts were raised he joined as sergeant and after the light at Fish Creek was promoted to a

Lieut. W. C. Fitch, of the Grenadiers, was the only son of J. C. Fitch, of Fitch & Davidson, wholesale grocers, and was also a partner in the firm. He was 26 years of age, and was born and educated in Toronto. He received his commission in the Grenadiers about a year ago. His aged parents are distracted with grief. He was pierced through the heart and died instantly.

Lieut. Laidlaw, of the 10th Royals, is a

son of Mr. George Laidlaw, prominently connected with Toronto railroad enterprises, and a graduade of the Royal Military col-

'A. W. Kippen, of Dennis' scouts, killed. was well known and much esteemed in Toronto. He was for many years a trusted sur veyor of the Hudson's Bay Company. While in Ottawa he heard of the rebellion and at once volunteered for service in Dennis' scouts. He reached Middleton's camp on Sunday. He belongs to Perth, Ontario. A ball entered his mouth, and he fell dead.

Corporal Gillies, of the 90th, was a Wimbledon man.

Private Thomas Moor, of No. 3 Company, Grenadiers, killed on Sunday night, was son of Mr. Thomas Moor, 42 Oxford street, Toronto, and was just eighteen years old the day he left. Frank Jackes, who was wounded in the

battle, is well known in Winnipeg. He keeps a hardware store on Main street, for merly occupied by Horsman & Co.

H. A. Fraser, killed, was the son of Contractor Fraser, of Winnipeg, and was about 27 years old and was married some six months ago to Miss Spiers, a daughter of Alex. Spiers. His widow is nearly distracted
A. O. Wheeler, who is numbered among the wounded, is a brother of Geo. Wheeler, killed in the Fish Creek battle, and a son o Mr. C. H. Wheeler, architect of Winnipeg. Hardisty, who was killed, is a native of Manitoba, and is a son of one of the old Selkirk settlers, and had just returned from Egypt.

A SUPPLY TRAIN SURPRISED.

POUNDMAKER'S INDIANS ATTACK THIRTY TEAMSTERS WITH SUPPLIES.

WINNIPEG. Man., May 14.—Commissioner Wrigley, of the Hudson's Bay company, has just received a despatch from Mr. McRae, their agent, that a supply train of thirty-one supply waggons and teamsters, with supplies from Swift Current to Battleford, were surprised by Poundmaker's Indians and the entire outfit captured. Ten teamsters escaped. leaving their waggons to their fate. The inounted police escort suffered a loss of one killed and one wounded. The surprise took place thirteen miles from Battleford. Scouts have brought in the news that Big Bear, who led the Indians in the massacre at Frog Lake and in the attack upon Fort Pitt, has joined Poundmaker. It is believed that the two chiefs with their united bands have retired west to Sounding Lake, which is half way be-tween Battleford and Blackfoot Crossing on the Canadian Pacific railway.

RIEL AND DUMONT

prisoners. The General has beaten the rebels at every point and they are giving themselves up. A column will move to the relief of Prince Albert, when, it is said, the Mounted PLACE THE VOLUNTEER LOSS AT EIGHT Police will proceed to the assistance of Cal. KILLED AND TEN WOUNDED—SKETCHES Ofter, at Battleford. The surrender of the of the FALLEN BRAVES—THE 65TH capture of Riel and Dumont. The Mounted Police are on the look out for the fugitives in

the direction of Prince Albert. THE NORTHCOTE'S PERIL.

HUMBOLDT, May 13.-A courier has arrived here with details of the steamer Northcote's experience during the attack on Batoche. The rebels opened fire on the steamer, which had two barges in tow, when she was between Gabriel's and Batoche. As she rounded the bend she was taked fore and aft with a storm of bullets coming from either bank. From almost every bush rose puffs of smoke, and from every house and hilltop on the banks came builets. The fire was stradily returned by the troops on board, "C" School of In-fantry, and notwithstanding the rebels being protected by bush and timber apparently ome injury was inflicted upon them. Volley after volley was fired, and several of the furking enemy were seen to drop headlong down the sloping banks. So the fight went on fierce and hot. As we approached Ba-

A HORRIPLE SPECTACLE

met the gaze. On the west bank a man, preannably one of the prisoners, was daught by the mack from the branch of an abanct limilless tree, the victim of rebel rages, id vice di fiveness. Near at band were reach, who fined both banks for a c uple of mile cor nore. Those running swiftly kept pace with are progress, and were in strong force. Sixeral mounted men, evidently leaders, were diresting their movements. They completely iddied the steamer with builds, but, it be ing strongly butwarked on the better deek. where the soldiers were standing, our casealties were very light.

а цевет, венеме коилло.

Batoche rapids were safely possed and in a few moments the Crossing was reached. In passing it the ferry cable caught the smokestack, which came crashing down on the hur-ricane deck, tearing it with the spars and must. Our misfortune elicited louli cheers from the Metis, mingled with the fiendish warwhoops of the Indians. The cable, which is strung from the upper banks, was lowered just as we approached it, the intention of the Indians being to corral the steamer and in the confusion naturally expected to casue to capture the hout and in usacre its hum to freight. Very fortunately this scheme failed. Fire was still maintained from the rifle pits, and this was continuously returned until 9 o'clock. when the rebel firing was silenced, save a stray shot or two. We had run the gauntiet of their fire for miles. The steamer proceed captaincy. He was about 28 or 29 years old ed three miles further down the river and the damage was repaired. The task was difficult. The task was difficult, for the men were fired on whenever they ex- sent him. He beckeded the men to him. He posed themselves. The work was eventwilly I knew nothing of Dumont. Riel said he stayed

Major Smith, who was in command of the troops on board, Captain Wise, A. D. C., and Cantain Bedson, held a consultation and desided to eturn to Batoche; but this the captain of the steamer peremptorily refused to do, claiming that not only was it certain death to the pilot, but contrary to the written i orders of the general. After further consultation the scheme was alundoned. casualties, notwithstanding the heavy fire, were small. Pringle, son of Judge Pringle, of Cornwall, was wounded in the shoulder, John Tinen in the thigh, and McDonald, a ship carpenter, in the heal, all slight. Lieut. Hugh MacDonald, although ill, with erysipe-the war may not now last long, as the Indians has in the face, left his bed and took his place may lose heart at the news of the suppression of in the ranke, rifle in hand.

BATTLEFORD, NORTH-WEST TERRITORY Thursday evening, May 14.—Five or six police scouts who left at nine o'clock this morning to scout southward on the Swift Current trail. have returned with the news of the capture of the large provision train which was on its way here and of an attack made upon themselves in which one of their number was killed and one wounded. They report that when about eight miles away 20 Indians appeared suddenly on a ridge about 15 yards to their right. The Indians dismounted instantly and fired a volley point blank at the police. Constable Effort was hit and he fell badly wounded, and when last seen was staggering toward the bush. A bullst struck Constable Spencer's carridge b.lt, pierced it and passed through his side. Though bleeding freely, he kept strength enough to gallop in with the rest of the constables, arriving shortly after noonday. After leaving the spot where they encountered the Indians, they saw another party of one hundred or more Indians on the hill to the lift. Killough, the mail cour-ier, who acrived at the same time as the scouts, brings more di-astrous news. Hostates that after he had passed Miller supply station on the trail he met eight or ten teamsters fleeing back toward that post. He tried to persuade them to accumpany him to Battleford, but they refused, stating that further on toward Battleford there was a crowd of Indians who had suddenly appeared on a hill some distance from the transport. The Indians were about to attack the transport when they, the teamsters, unharnessed their horses and mounted them and rode back to save their lives. Killough came on and passed two waggons standing three miles this side of Stoney village. There was a large quantity of oats, etc., strewn arougd. There were no signs of the other nineteen waggons or twelve teamters which made up the transport train. There is the greatest excitement throughout the vil lage and garrison over the news.

TWO NOBLE LORDS.

LONDON, May 13 .- Lord Granville in the and making a variety of false assertions is quite in accordance with what little is known of Lord in accordance with what little is known of Lord belgarrisoned. Fatoche is a place of no impor-Granville's public career. In the course of the tance. Middleton will probably take Boulton's letter he refers to a remark of the Earl of Kimberley as his only sensible remark publicly re-corded, mains are being sent home for interment. gorded.

RIEL CAPTURED.

RIEL, THE REBEL LEADER, IN THE HANDS OF THE SCOUTS.

TORONTO, May 16.—A despatch to the Mail from Clarke's Crossing, N.W.T., May 16, says: It was ascertained that Riol and some at his followers after leaving 15 to the made toward the river, intending to j in those who had treviously classed over to the other side. The Northeote, with infantry, and some of the 90th Wienipeg Battalion, went down, intending to head them off. A number of Major Boulten's scouts meantime patrolled the river's banks. After moon Grey heard a whistle from the steamer and some shots. A party immediately went in the direction the sound came from and a the direction the sound came from and a control of miles below likelers the ssing espect a party of robels. They challenged them and no reply were fixed at. The robel party quickly and then made a dash. The robel party quickly s attened, but Biel was recognized and at once became the object of attention. He was mounted on a staiwart pony and set off at a hard g llop. The scouts gave close and finally over-haded their belleader, who surrendered without ficing a shot, but not without threass. He was theoretic to camp list evening and taken direct (*) Gen. Middleton's tent. There was no do-mostration, the General having ordered the men to their tents, tearing violence to Riel. No one is allowed to see him.

ANOTHER STORY.

CLARKE'S CROSSING, May 15. William Diept, Thomas Howers, J. H. Armstrong, three during scouts, captured Riel at mon-to-d y. He was on the road three miles north of through S. He was in the company of three young near, two of whim took Fiel-on one of their horses and taking unive-quanted rough will bring Riel in a payton are even. Gen Milal ton the even level of the men to kept at the even chem to kept at the even chem to even in, as he was aleast to be some person on my of Riel would show him, many havior

sworn to shoot him on st 1/2. Nu praise is too high for the three gallant men, who effect if the e-pture, who many times have rished their lives cheer the rebed ion began, and this time ventured above the orbit ion began, and this time ventured above through the country this morning.

Channel's Chossina, May 15-330, p.m.—Rollhas not arrived yet, but the report of his

copta e is confirmed. It is probable he will not be brought in tall night. Many recalcitrants are giving up their arms, and the rebellion is entire y squelched, although one teamster was entre y spielched, although one textuster was find at three miles from camp this morning. Diept said to Riel: "I am surprised to see you here." It al autowerel, "I was coming to give myself up. My wife and family are across the river." While talking to him Boulton's scouts were seen coming up. Riel became afraid he was going to be shot and begged his captors to the literature of the control of take him into care p themselves. Accordingly Diept went off for a horse, but when a short distance away Boallon's scouts came closer and Howris and Armstrong took Richonome of their

RICE OF CAMP.

Later Riel has just been brought in, at half-past three o'clock this afternoon. There was no demonstration. He walked quietly to the General's tent. The note which Riel gave the carrier was a letter which General Middleton inished and the steamer made stronger than on Tuesday and Wednesday nights in the ever. He wished a fair trial. He esked Arms cong if he would get a civil or military trial.

EXCITEMENT IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, May 16. - News of the capture of Riel reached here early this morning, and created much excitement. It was bulletined at all the newspaper offices, which were soon surrounded by interested crowds. At the corner of King and Bay streets, on opposite corners of which the Mail and Telegram offices are, teathe was delayed for a time, and the same was the case further down King street opposite the World and Globe. Much gratification was felt at the capture of Riel. The volunteers are popular heroes, while it is admitted also that the balf-treeds showed true Canadian courage, although in a wrong cause. It is believed that the half-breeds.

CRAZI WITH FRIGHT.

CLARKE'S CROSSING, May 15, 3,45 p.m.—The letter Riel gave the courier was a letter Gen. Middleton sent him. Ho knew nothing of Dumont. Riel said he stayed Tuesday and Wednesday nights in the bluffs, one and a haif miles north of Batoche. He wished for a fair trial. He asked Armstrong if he would get a civil or minitary trial. He wanted a civil trial. He was afraid of the scouts, but passing through them we brought him safe to camp. that his wife and family were with a half-bree i woman near by. Riel is now being interviewed by Gen. Middleton, while the men are stand-ing idly around. No demonstration is being made. When he saw the Gatling go down with the scouts he was much frightened on account of his family. Riel appears careworn and anxious. He has let his hair and beard grow long. He was dressed in a poorer fashion than most half-breeds captured. While talking to Gen. Middlt in he could be seen from the outside of the tent. His eyes rolled from side to side with the look of a haunted man. He evidently is the most thoroughly frighteesd man in camp, and is in constant fear of violence at the hands of the soldiers. There is no danger of such violence.

THE REBELS' GREAT LOSS.
WINNIPEG, May 15,—Captain Bedson telegraphs that the rebel loss was 51 killed and 173 wounded. The Montreal Garrison Artillery is not expected to arrive till Monday or Tuesday

OTTER CRIT:CIZED.

Lord Melgund leaves to-night for Ottawa, to confer with the Government. He says Gen. Middleton considers Col. Otter acted injudicloudy in attacking Poundmaker and Gen. Middleton knew nothing about it. Gen Mid-dleton will not take all the troops to Battleford, but merely a flying column, probably not much more than an escort for himself. He thinks enough troops should be sent into the Lidian country to overhand the redskins, who LONDON, May 13.—Lord Granville in the House of Lords yesterday impugned the accuracy of the statements made by Lord Randolph Churchill in his speech in the Commons on the fourth instant. Lord Churchill has published a vigorous letter refuting Lord Granville's charges. The letter concludes as follows: The charges of sneaking down to the House of Lords process of sneaking down to the House of Lords and making a variety of false assertions is quited by the control of th will then be told that if they give up their lenders and retire to their reserves