Mr. Girouard, M.P., Publishes a Crushing Reply to the Memorandum of Fir Alexander Campbell.

To Sir Alexander Campbell, K C.M.G. (Minister of Justice during the proceedings against Kiel).

SIR,-I have read with attention the Memorandum which, as "Minister of Justice du eg the proceedings against Riel," you he was inhighed in defence of the Government, en i demorandum respecting the case that The Queen v. Riel, prepared at the deriver of the Privy

First, let me congratulate you upon having presented to the public the case for the Government with so little delay. This course, it is true, was not strictly parliamentary. Usually the Government accounts to the House of Commons and the members of the House account to the people; but in this of the Go case the decision of the Government had condition. created so much public excitement that it would not have been wise to await the opening of Parliament.

istry had not given that serious consideration to this unfortunate affair which its importance required.

In your Memorandum you altogether fail save his life? to notice the most important reasons against the prisoners execution.

General Middleton, on the battlefield of Batoche, when the result of the fight was still uncertain, sent a written invitation to Riel to surrender, together with his Council. Upon this invitation Riel gave himself up, although he might have escaped just as easily as did Dumont and Dumais. Did not this invitation imply a promise on behalf of Canada that Riel should be treated with humanity?

To hang an enemy giving himself up under these circumstances is an act of cruelty unprecedented amongst civilized nations. How does it happen, sir, that you have omitted to consider this important fact in your Memorandum? As it purports, on the face of it, to be prepared at the request of the "Committee of the Privy Council," it follows that this argument against Riel's execution was not even discussed in the Council.

But this is not the greatest omission. In carrying out the verdict, an essential partthe recommendation to mercy—has been ignored. The jury said "the culprit's life should be spared," and the Government hangs him. Can a single case be found, in a country under the rule of the English criminal law, where a political offender recommended to mercy by the jury has been executed? This ground, set forth in so many petitions sent from all parts of the country, also escaped the attention of the Cabinet. Not a word is said about it in your Memorandum, and it must, therefore, be assumed that it

was equally overlooked in Council. Again, why this silence as to the last respite, ordered on the very day fixed for the execution (November 10th), for reasons known only to the Government, and which it does not make public? Was the object of this last respite simply to add six days of torture and agony to the terrors of the

But you tell us you do not wish to examine the political question connected with the North-West rebellion, and which, you say, belongs to the jurisdiction of Parliament, but, in the meantime, you affirm that Riel was neither a hero nor a patriot. This may be. But even so, was that a reason for hanging him?

You tell us, again, that Riel was a bad man, more disposed to sell than to defend his countrymen, and that he incited the Indians truth of all this, does it constitute a sufficient is, should Rose Lynam remain in a lunatic reason for setting aside the verdict of the jury, who must be taken to have considered all the circumstances of the case in arriving

Is it, however, proved that Riel was willing, as you say, at any moment " for the "ers?" The evidence quoted by the Government is not conclusive. "He said" (to quote from page 8 of your Memorandum) that if he got the money he would go to the "United States and start a paper, and raise "the other nationalities in the States." Why did he propose to raise the "other national-Canadian Government and on behalf of his people?
This is the evidence upon which you base

your charge that Riel was not a patriot, and that he cared more for himself than for his countrymen, a serious accusation against the memory of a man who, if sane, had many faults, but who was, at least, never suspected rebellion he was always found in destitution, and caring nothing for himself.

But, you say, Riel incited an Indian war and is responsible for the depredations and massacres committed by the savages. Was he tried for this? Was he charged with the murder of the Catholic missionaries and the white settlers at Frog Lake? No, you dared not do this, and it is a strange reason to give for Riel's execution, that it was necessary in order that you might hang the Indians. Their lives should have been all spared. Horrible as were their crimes in our eyes, their degree of civilization must be the stand point from which to judge of their criminal intentions. In their eyes, these massacres were only accessories incident to war.

The Government of the United States acted on and recognized this principle, when they set free Sitting Bull and his warriors, after the Minnesota massacres. Has the memory of Custer, to which you refer, left deeper feelings of revenge amongst us than amongst our neighbors, that it should induce us to hang Riel and the Indians? Will not our country henceforth deserve to be called "the country of the gallows?"

"Finally, sir, you tell us that it was Riel's second offence. You, at least, do not revive the memory of Thomas Scott; this was left for one of your colleagues, a French-Canadian, in his address to his constituents at Terrebonne. But was Riel ever convicted of Scott's murder? Is it not a fact that in 1874 he was condemned to banishment for five years by the High Court of Parliament as a punishment for everything connected with the soco cd first rebellion? Is it not a fact that tos was done against the protests of the "ment of 1869-70) constituted themselves a " government, and that an unfortunate act. done under the authority of that Govern. "ment, was the execution of one of Her Majesty's subjects; " " that the people have seen with sorrow and surprise

"that proceedings have been taken against

certain persons implicated in these troubles,

charging them with murder for acts pro-

ceeding from the authority of the Govern- THE PRESIDENTS MESSAGE. ment created during the movement.

Who were the real effenders in the troubles of 1869-70 in Manitoba? Was it Riel or the Canadian Government? During the debate, which took place last session on the North-West rebellion, Conservative members, and, among others, the member for Provencher and myself, asserted that the blame lay with the Government, and no one denied our statement. The Government of President Hendricks. He congratulates the Canada was, in fact, responsible for the people on the friendly relations existing bethe vested rights of the population, and even before the deed of transfer from the Hudson's Bay Company to them had been oxecuted. This was the reason why the Canadian Government promised afull amnesty, and allowed Riel and his friends to remain at liberty. So complete was the pardon supposed to be that in 1872 the same Louis Ricl, hearing of Sir G. E. Cartier's defeat for Montreal East, retired in his favor, and procured his election by acclamation for Provencher, the only constituency where the French halfbreeds could express their gratitude.

We have now only to deal with the action of the Government regarding Riel's mental

You say, sir, that the jury, in finding Riel "guilty," also found him sane. Should it not rather be concluded that, as the plea of The publication of the Memorandum leaves insanity was the only defence set up at the it no longer open to question that the Mintrial, the recommendation of the jury to mercy expressed some doubt in their minds as to his mental state, not strong enough to justify his acquittal, but strong enough to

> Whilst admitting that the six jurors were the legal judges of his mental condition, it cannot be fairly argued that they were actually competent to decide so difficult a question. Can it even be said that the sources of territory already committed opinions of the Manitoba judges, quoted by you, were enough to convince the public that justice was done in this respect. Tehuantepec route perfectly feasible and In a case which recently attracted much attention in Montreal, where a much less complicated question of insanity presented itself-I refer to the Lynam case-the judge, after hearing a mass of evidence, felt compelled to refer the case to an expert, Dr. Vallee, superintendent of a lunatic asylum. The jury had no legal power to refer the case of Louis Riel to experts, but in presence of the evidence of educated people given at the trial of the opinions of such medical men as Dr. Roddick-in face of the testimony of Dr. Clark and Dr. Roy, the only alienists examined at the trial, and who were all of opinion that Riel was not responsible—in the face of the fact that for months he had been confined in the lunatic asylums of the Province of Quebec, at a time when he had no motive for feigning lunacy, was it not the imperative duty of the Government to order a thorough investigation by experts?

The Government saw the weakness of the evidence as to his sanity, and, at the last moment, as you say, had him examined " confidentially."

But the circumstances of the case demanded an official inquiry, not a "confidential one." Who were the experts employed? Were they competent and impartial? Where and how long did they sit? Did they hear evidence? Where is their report? The answer to all these questions is silence.

This was not the medical commission demanded by the whole Province of Quebec and the half-breeds of Mani-oba and the North-West in numerous petitions sent in from August 10th till the day of execution. This was not the full inquiry promised by the Government to members and among others to the undersigned. Such a mockery was this so-called commission that the Government has imposed absolute silence upon its nominees and call it "confidential.

When it is a question of personal liberty only, the law provides for a genuine exwhen, for instance, amination: asylum or not, an expert is publicly named by the Court, lawyers and wit-nesses are heard, and the experts' report is immediately made public. But when the question is whether a man should be hanged or not, no precautions are necessary, and the sake of gain to desert his deluded follow public must take your word, sir, that everything is all right. You will never be able to remove the conviction that Riel was a lunatic from a large portion of the population. Some days before his execution (Nov. 3rd), when he wrote to his lawyer, Mr. Lemieux, he spoke of visions of angels. did he propose to raise the "other national"ities," and against whom, if not against the ing of his execution, and in his farewell letter to his mother and wife, he adhered to his signature of Prophet, Louis "David" Riel. A few minutes before he left the jail to ascend the scaffold, observing one of the veius of his head, he said that the spirit was telling him that he was destined to reign over the North-West. Finally, it is in evidence that he wished to make a speech from the gallows to of venality. In 1870 and during the recent establish that he was a prophet. History will not fail to record that our Government has hung a man, who was, most likely, insane.

1 cannot close this review of your Memorandum without calling attention to certain pussages in the evidence quoted by you and referring to the engagement at Duck Lake (p. 6). You say that "it was part of his plan to capture the police force, or some ' high Government official, in order to com-" pel negotiations;" and referring to the second engagement, which took place at Fish Creek (p. 6), that Riel, being urged to negoiate, answered "that they must have another victory first, when they would be able to make better terms with the Government.

General Middleton has also written from Batoche, on May 13 :- "I find from papers captured at Batoche, yesterday, that the number of rebels at Fish Creek was 280, under Gabriel Dumont; that they intended to let me enter the ravine or creek, and destroy us, taking me prisoner and holding me as a hostage to assist them in muking better terms with the Government at Ottawa."

The English Statute of Treasons, under which Riel was indicted, is in these words :realm, giving to them aid and support in his realm or elswehere, and thereof be attainted upon due proof of open deed by people of their condition," he is guilty of treason.

Do not all the facts alleged by the Government itself rebut the idea of levying war tas was done against the protests of the against Her Majesty, which is the crime for whole Conservative party of the Province which Riel was hung? On the contrary, has of Quebec, expressed both in the House of not the Government itself shown by the Commons and in the Provincial Assembly:
On December 17th, 1874, Mr. Chapleau simply wished to redress what they commoved, in the Quebec Assembly, an sidered grievances, real or imaginary, address to the Governor-General, in which the to arms in 1885 at most a riot, in following expressions occurred:—"That the History will, perhaps, say that Riel has been executed for a crime which he did not commit and that we have been guilty of a judicial murder.

I have the honor to be, sir, Your obedient servant, D. GIROUARD. M. P. for Jacques Cartier. Montreal, Dec. 7th, 1885.

HIS OPINIONS ON CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION-THE "JAY" TREATY -HE DISCUSSES THE QUESTIONS OF FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- In his annual message to Congress, President Cleveland refers in fitting terms to the death of late Vice-President Hendricks. He congratulates the events of 1879-70, because they attempted to tween the United States and all foreign take possession of the territory, regardless of powers. There are no questions of difficulty pending with any foreign government. The Argentine government has revived a long dormant claim against the United States for indemnity for their loss of the Fulkland Islands, but the President considers the claim wholly groundless. He refers to the appointment of Kieley as Minister to Austria, and the request of the Austrian Government that his nomination be withdrawn, and states that to have complied with this request would have been to violate his oath of office. The Austrian Government refused to receive Mr. Kiely, that gentleman resigned, and the post has since been left vacant. He refers to the action of the United States during the recent troubles on the Isthmus, action in which he says was highly appreciated by the Government of Columbia. The treaty with Nicaragua for the construction of a canal at the expense of the United States, submitted by President Arthur, is withdrawn, the President believing that the precedents established proscribe entangling alliances with foreign states. The President does not favor the policy of acquisition of new and distant territory or incorporation of remote interests with those of the United States, contending that the present duty of this Government is to address itself mainly to the development of the vast re to its charge. He favors connecting the two oceans by canal and believes the urges its advantages over others more remote from the axial line. Whatever highway may be constructed across the barrier dividing the two greatest maritime areas of the world must be for the world's benefit. Harmony with China has not been interrupted by the

recent attacks on Mongolians in this country. The President admits that, despite restrictive legislation, the Chinese question is far from satisfactory. The President says the recent disturbances were the result mainly of race prejudice, which exists in a large part of our domain, jeopardizing the domestic peace of the good relationship of United States with China. The admitted right of a govern-ment to prevent an influx of elements hostile to its internal peace and security, may not be questioned. That the exclusion of Chinese labor is demanded in other countries where like conditions prevail is strongly evidenced in the Dominion of Canada, where China's immigration is now regulated by laws more exclusive than our own. If existing laws are inadequate to compass the end in view the President says he will earnestly consider any further remedial legislation within

the treaty limits. The creation of the Congo state under the sovereignty of the King of Belgium is referred to in fitting terms of approbation.

The restrictions upon the importation of just attitude of the United States with regard to such questions will lead to a satisfactory understanding with Germany as to the proper interpretation of existing naturalization treaties, of which he says the Imperial government has shown a tendency to extend the scope of residential restrictions to which returning naturalized citizens of German origin are asserted to be liable. The President says :-

The marked good will between the United States and Great Britain has been maintained during the past year. The termination of the fishing clauses of the treaty of Washingon, would have resulted in an abrupt cessation on the first of July of this year in the midst of ventures of operations of citizens of the United States engaged in British American waters, but for the diplomatic understanding reached with Her Majesty's Government in June last, whereby assurance was obtained that no interruption of those operations should take place during the current fishing season. In the interest of good neighborhood and of commercial intercourse of adjacent communities the question of North American fisheries is one of much importance. Following out the intimation given byme when the extensory arrangement above described was negotiated, I recommend that Congress provide for the appointment of a commission in which the Governments of the United States and Great Britain shall be respectively represented, charged with the consideration and settlement, upon a just, equitable and honorable basis, of the entire question of the fishing rights of two governments and their respective citizens on the coasts of the United States and British North America. The fishing interests being intimately related to other general questions dependent upon contiguity and intercourse, the consideration thereof, in all their equities, might also properly come within the purview of such com mission, and the fullest latitude of expression or both sides should be permitted. Correspondence in relation to fishing rights will be submitted.

The Arctic exploring steamer Alert, which was generously given by Her Majesty's Government to aid in the relief of the Greely expedition, was, after the successful attainment of the humane purpose, returned to Great Britain.

The inadequancy of existing engagements for extradition between the United States and Great Britain has been long appar ent. The tenth article of the treaty of 1842, one of the earliest compacts in this regard entered into by us, stipulated for surrender, in respect of the limited number of offences, that other crimes less inimical to the social welfare should be embraced and a procedure of extradition brought in harmony "If a man levy war against our said Lord the King, in his realm, or be adherent to the enemies of our Lord the King in the enemies of our Lord the King in the distribution of extradition have been pending since 1870, and I entertain strong hopes that satisfactory results may soon be attained.

The frontier line between Alaska and British Columbia as defined by the treaty of cessation with Russia allows the demarkation assigned in a prior treaty hetween Great Britain and Russia. Modern exploration discloses that this ancient boundary is impracticable as a geographical fact. In the unsettled condition of that region the question has lacked importance, but the discovery of minereal wealth in the territory the line is supposed to traverse admonishes that the time has come when accurate knowledge of the boundary line is needful to avoid jurisdictional complications. I have invited her Majesty's Government to consider with us the adoption of a more convenient line to be established by meridian observation or by known geographical features without the necessity of an expensive survey of the whole.

with Mexico may not be long delayed. The 'passage."

new treaty with Spain has been found inadequate and another has been prepared.

The President favors an international

copy-right and assents to the termina-tion of the commercial treaty of 1862, with Turkey, he points out the inadequacy of existing legislation, touching citizensnip and naturalization, which, he contends, should be extended only to those who intend in good faith to assume its duties and responsibilities when attaining its privileges and benefits. It should be withheld from those who merely go through the forms of naturalization with inient to escape the duties of their original allegiance without taking upon themselves those of their new status, or those who acquire rights of American citizenship for no other than a hostile purpose towards their original government. These evils have had many flagrant llustration. Referring to his withdrawal for further consideration of treaties with Spain and Sante Domingo, the President comments: It is evident the tariff regulation by "Jay" treaty diminishes the revenues which are essential for the safety and welfare of any government. An emergency calling for an increase of taxation may at any time arise, and no engagement with a foreign power should exist to hamper the action of the government. By the fourteenth section of the Shipping Act, approved June 26th, 1884, certain reductions and contingent exemptions from tonnage dues were made as to vessels entering United States ports from any foreign port in North and Central America, the West India islands, the Bahamas and Bermudas, Mexico and the Isthmus as far as Aspinwall and Panama. The Governments of Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Portugal and Sweden and Norway have asserted, under the favored nation clause in their treaties with the United States. a claim to like treatment in respect of vessels coming to the United States from their home The government, however, holds that privileges granted by the act are purely geographical, and no warrant exits under the most favored nation for the extension of the priviclause leges in question to vessels sailing to this country from parts outside the limitation of the act. Undoubtedly the relations of com morce with our near neighbors, whose territories form so long a frontier line, difcult to be guarded, and who find in our country and equally offer to us natural markets, demands special and considerate treatment. It rests with Congress to consider what legislative action may increase the facilities of intercouse which contiguity makes national and desirable. The President refers to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury and says the fact that the revenues are in excess of the actual needs of the Government justifies a reduction in the amount exacted from the people for it to support. The question of free trade is not involved nor is there now any occasion for a general discussion of the wisdom or expediency of the protective system. Justice and fairness dictate that in any modification of our present laws relating to revenue, the industries and interests which have been encouraged by such laws, and in which our citizens have large investment, should not be ruthlessly injured or destroyed. We should also deal with the subject in such a manner as to protect the interests of American labor which pork by European countries have not is the capital of our workingmen. Its been removed and there is no present stability and proper remuneration furnish prospect of a reasonable change. The the most justifiable pretext for a protective President hopes that the temperate and policy. Within these limitations certain reductions should be made in our customs revenue. The amount of such reduction having been determined, inquiry follows where can it best be remitted, and what articles can best be released from duty in the interest or our citizens, I think a reduction should be made in the revenue derived from the tax upon imported necessaries of life. We thus directly lessen the cost of living in every family of the land and release to the people in every humble home a larger measure of he rewards of their frugal

The president favors the amendment of the present compulsory silver coinage law and suggests that it be left discretionary with the officers of the government as to theamcunt

Referring to the report of the secretary of the navy, the President says: All must admit the importance of an effective pavy to a nation like ours, yet we have not a single vessel of war that could keep the seas against a firstclass vessel of any important power.

Taking up the report of the Secretary of the Interior, the President deals at length with the question of the treatment of the Indians, and recommends the passage of a authorizing the appointment of six commissioners, three of whom shall be detailed from the army, to be charged with the duty of a careful inspection from time to time of all Indians upon reservations or subject to the care and control of the government, with a view of discovering their exact condition and needs, and determining what steps shall be taken on behalf of the government to improve their situation in the direction of their self support and complete civilization.

Referring to laws directed against polvgomous practices in Utah, the President says there should be no relaxation the firm but just execution law now in operation; I should be glad to approve such further discreet legislation as will rid the country of this blot upon its fair fame. I recommend that a law be passed to prevent the importation of Mormens into the country.

Referring to the civil service the President

says: I am inclined to think there is no sentiment more general in the minds of the people of our country than the conviction of correct ness of principle upon which the law enforcing civil service reform is based. Experience in its administration will probably suggest the amendment of the methods of its execution, but I venture to hope that we shall never again be remitted to the system which distributes public positions purely as rewards for partizan service.

The President concludes his first annual nessage in the following words: "I commend to the wise, care and thoughtful attention of Congress the needs, welfare and associations of an intelligent and generous nation. To subordinate these to the narrow advantages of partisanship or the accomplishment of selfish aims is to violate the people's trust, and betray the people's interests. But an individual sense of responsibility on the part of each of us and a stern determination to perform our duty well, must give us a place among those who have added in their day and generation to the glory and prospeaity of our beloved land.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

It is said that Longfellow and Fields were making a short pedestrian tour some years ago when, to their surprise, an angry bull in the pathway, evidently determined to demo-lish both poet and publisher. "I think," said Fields, "that it will be prudent to give The President hopes that the needed legis-lation to put in effect the commercial treaty plied the poet, "it appears to be a disputed but Riel dead, his name became the

MEETING AT ST. HYACINTHE. and justice. (Cheers.) Riel's name will THE EXECUTION OF RIEL STRONGLY DE-NOUNCED.

leading citizens from Montreal proceeded to convictions. the pretty little town by the morning train, and the delegation was reinforced by detachand the delegation was reinforced by detachments at the various stations. The meeting defending the rights of the Province, which was held in the skating rink and was one of the most enthusiastic yet held. On the seeking to secure for Quebec the same rights platform were noticed the following which were not denied to any other portion of gentlemen :- Hon. Senator Armand, Hon. the Dominion. The time was past now when Senator Beilerose, Hon. P. B. de La French Canadians could be induced to quar-Council; Hon Francois Langelier, MP rouge or bleu. Ho was satisfied that the for Megantic and Mayor of Quebec; Mr R Fontaine, Q C, warden of the County of St Hyacinthe; Mr M E Bernier, M P for St | rights would be recognized by the whole Hyacinthe; Hon, Louis Beaubien, MPP, Mr J G H Bergeron, M P. Mr A Casavant, M P P for Bagot, Alderman Prefontaine, ex M P P for Chambly: Alderman Beausoleil, Mesers A Denis, of the Union, of St Hyacinthe; P M Sauville, of the Patrie; A E Porier, Ernest Trembly, H J Cloran, I A Beauvais, O Desmarais, Beaudry, Dr St cheers. Germain and many others.

Warden Fontaine occupied the chair, and after his opening remarks, letters of regret were read from the following gentlemen: Mayor Cote, Mr A Desjardins, MP; Hon W Laurier, MP; Hon P Garneau, of Quebec; Mr B Beauchamp, MPP, Two Mountains; Mr E Guilbault, MP, Joliette; Mr G Marion, MPP; Hon Senator Trudel, Mr G Amyot, M P; Hon Senator Baillergon, Hon H Mercier, MPP; Mr P B Casgrain, MP; Mr George Duhamel, Hon Senator Pelletier, Mr Trudel MPP; Mr C E Gagnon, M P P, and others. Mr. Bernier, M.P. for the county, then de livered a few welcome remarks, during which he thanked all present for their attendance, and signified his intention of not delivering speech because of the large number of speakers present.

Mr. Casavant, M.P.P. (Conservative), fol lowed in a forcible address, in which he loudly condemned the execution of Riel, which was the only instance on record for the last sixty years of a hanging for a political crime. He instanced the manner in which the United States had treated their political prisoners as a very strong example which the Government should have followed out in the case of Riel. Hon. Mr. de Labruere, a strong Conserva-

tive, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and chief editor of Le Courrier de St. Hyacinthe, the former Government organ in the district, also addressed the gathering, dwelling upon the fact that, after a lifetime of struggle and combat with political opponents, they all found themselves united under one flag and standing on one platform. He did not appear before them as a member of the Legislative Council, because the Quebec Government had nothing to do with the case, but as a citizen of the Province who had her interests at heurt. He came forward to protest in the most solemn manner against the execution of Riel, which had wounded the French Canadian people at heart. He came to vindicate in common with his former political opponents the sacred rights and privileges of a common nationality. wanted to give the rulers at Ottawa, of whatever party they belonged to, or whatever may be the colors they wore, that they could not play wantonly with sentiments and rights of a whole people. They wanted justice and fair play for all, and they were decided that the cause of humanity would not be set at defiance.

break up the present movement, and thus de 3,000 British and Indian troops. Caliph prive the Province of the just rights to which she was entitled. He also cautioned them not to take any stock in the documents which are being circulated broadcast throughout the country to prejudice the public mind on the great vital issues now at stake. The present movement was not a provocation, nor was it a war of races. He had supported the Government for years but now he would do so no longer. In fact, he had not done so for a considerable time past. (Cheers). The Government had trampled under foot the most sacred rights of the people of the Province. The speaker then proceeded to review the career of Sir John Macdonald from the burning of the Montreal Parliament through the various phases of his potitical life with Sir Allan McNab and Sir George Cartier to show that he had ever been deceitful, unjust, and unpatriotic. He related the attempts made by Sir John to cheat Sir George and Lower Canada out of her just rights in the treaty of confederation, and also of his action in seeking to deprive New Brunswick of separate schools. All this career of deceit was fittingly culminated in the disgraceful crime of Regina. It was now the duty of all parties to unite to drive him from power. In conclusion he discussed Mr. Chapleau's letter and Sir Alexander's memorandum, and pointed out that in numerous instances the statements made were false and misleading. Hon. François Langelier said Riel's crime

was not an ordinary one; his offence represented the cause of a whole people, and when he was hanged the sentiments of a whole people were most wantonly assailed and insulted In the present movement French Canadians would have the sympathies and support of the best people of all nationalities. The English people had everywhere been known as the staunchest champions of liberty, and in this instance he had faith they would not be found wanting. If the English people had suffered the injustices that the Metis suffered, they also would have taken up arms. The Metis had been contending for the most sacred of rights, and the best proof of the sanctity of their course was that 2,500 claims of theirs had been granted and not one refused. They had done all they could to obtain justice, and had employed all constitutional means at their command, but all justice had been denied them. Riel and his comrades had been driven to rebellion. They had done this in the New England States. The only difference was that success crowned the efforts of the one who had achieved success, while those of the others had met with failure. He (the s peaker) had been in communication with leading men throughout the Dominion, and everywhere he had been assured of sympathy and support in this movement. Hon. Mr. Beaubien, M.P.P., also delivered

an interesting address. He said that at all the meetings he had attended the people were unanimous on the question. It was a movement which united all irrespective of nation. ality or politics. They had asked for clemency, but it had been refused, and now they were avenging the violation of the laws of humanity. Riel had been executed in spite of the recommendation of the jury and in defiance of all constitutional laws. Kiel rallying point for all friends of liberty overhoard.

be respected and honored when those of the tyrants will long have been forgotten, (Cheers.) Speaking of Mr. Chapleau's letter NOUNCED.

The third of the series of the meetings statement made in the Legislative Assembly under the auspices of the new National in 1874, that Riel was not to be held guilty party was held on Tuesday afternoon at St. | for the death of Scott, who had been a dis-Hyacinthe, and was attended by about three turber of the peace, and his present state. thousand people. The meeting was called ment that he was and must be held responsi-by a committee of leading citizens of St. ble. He would ask Mr. Chapleau which of by a committee of leading citizens of St. ble. He would ask Mr. Chapleau which of Hyacinthe and surrounding country of those two statements they were to believe. all political parties, and was in every He would ask his hearers to crush the respect a gathering of the most representative character of the counties of St. Hynchite, Rouville and Bogot. A number of he asked all to remain firm in their present

Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, M.P., followed, had been most wantonly denied. They were Speaker of the Legislative rel and fight one another under the guise of stand they had taken would be approved of by the whole Province, and that in time their Dominion.

Mr. H. J. Cloran, Alderman Prefontaine, Alderman Beausoleil, and Messra. Sauvalle, Poirier, Tremblay and Brodeur then delivered addresses in the same strain, after which the Champ de Mars resolutions were put to the meeting and unanimously adopted amid

WRECK OF THE MAXWELL. GALLANT SERVICES BY THE CREW OF THE LIFE DOAT.

Goderich, Ont., Dec. 9 .- At an early hour this morning the captain of the life boat atationed here received word that a vessel was astore about four miles below Goderich, The alarm was sounded, and, in a short time, the life boat was on the way to the wreck, which proved to be the American schooner A. C. Maxwell, laden with iron ore, bound from Marquette to Cleaveland; she was in tow of the steambarge B. Swaine, During the terrific gale of Friday night the Maxwell broke away, while off Point aux Barques. Owing to the enowetorm which prevailed the barge was unable to give any assistance. Captain Packer, of the Maxwell, gave up all hopes of being saved, expecting every hour the vessel wound founder. The crew stuck to the pumps until they were completely used up. The men suffered terribly and are badly frost bitten. Every attention is being paid them. The vessel's boat, rudder, steering gear, both anchors and sails were carried away. The hull is in good condition and by the aid of steam pumps it is expected she will be saved if the weather permits. This is the first time the lifeboat has been called into service and

the rescued sailors are loud in their praise of

the kindness rendered them.

AN EXPEDITION TO THE SOUDAN. LONDON, Dec. 11.—The activity and daily increasing strength of the rebel forces have attracted the attention of the Government to the serious state of affairs in Egypt and to the fact that the present British force in Egypt is totally inadequate to cope with the formidable army of the new Mahdi. Hence it is announced to day that the Government has decided to send a new expedition to the Soudan and it is being prepared for immediate departure for Egypt. The frontier field force in Egypt consists of about 6,500 men under command of Brigadier-General Grenfell, one-half of the force being British and the remainder Egyptian. The force in Egypt proper, which, with the above field force, constitutes the command of Lieut. Gen. Stephenson, consists of about 8,000 British speech which lasted an hour. He cautioned his hearers to be careful of the attempts being made by the Government's subsidized and the caution of the attempts being made by the Government's subsidized and the caution of the attempts being ments at Assiout, Suez and Port Said Transfer and the caution of the Abdulla has ordered every man over the age of 46 years to join the army of the Soudan. The natives are readily obeying the order. Orders are expected for the reoccupation of Dongola. There is continuous desultory

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tiring at Koshay. Four British soldiers have

been wounded.

CELEBRATING BISHOP CLEARY'S CONSECRA-TION WITH GREAT POMP.

Kingston, Dec. 10.—At eight o'clock yester-day morning St. Mary's Cathedral contained a very large congregation to take part in the Pontifical High Mass, to be sung in honor of the fifth anniversary of the consecration of Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston. About 8.15 a procession from the palace to the Cathedral took place, and in it were the various bishops, pricets, Christian brothers and a large number separate school pupils. The procession which was very long and corgeous, occupied considerable time in reaching the chancel. On the Mass being concluded, Bishop O'Mahoney, of Toronto, ascended the pulpit and preached a sermon of an hour's duration.

A PRESENTATION The service concluded, the procession of clergy, etc., reformed and proceeded to the palace, where a pleasing incident occurred. When the bishop entered the building, he was surrounded by the acolytes and, before the had time to set for explanations. before he had time to ask for explanations, Master Frank Crtmmens stepped forward and read a brief congratulatory address, at the con clusion of which Master H. McGuire handed the prelate a box of handsome writing materials valued at \$15. The bishop replied, giving the boys good advice and telling them that he would never use the materials without thinking of the donors. The presentation was a genuine surprise.

The clergymen who were present at the service, which was conducted by Bishop Cleary, with the Rev. Fathers Murray as deacon and sub-deacon, are as follows: Archbishop Lynch, Bishop O'Mahoney and Vicar-General Rooney, Toronto: Bishop Duhamel, Ottawa; Bishop McQuaid, Rochester; Bishop Walsh, London; Mgr. Farrelly, Belleville; Father Keilty, Ennismore; Father Coffey, editor of the Catholic Record, London; Father Dan O'Connell, Drure; Eather McAyey, Fenlon Falls: Father Murray, THE VISITORS. Father McAvey, Fenlon Falls; Father Murray, Cobourg, and all the priests of the diocese of Kingston. They all partook of dinner in the

palace at one o'clock.

The Rev. J. S. O'Connor, of Perth, is attending the services in Mary's cathedral.

The most of the visiting priests and bishops returned to their homes this afternoon.

Rev. Father Higgins was present. His hands

were nearly shaken off by members of the congregation. The bishop attended a reception in the convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame this afternoon, prepared in honor of his anniversary.

A professor of dentistry has been appointed for the schools of Surrey, England. His business is to look after the teeth of the

pupils. A lady who received through the post office a postal card containing 1,530 words, written by a gentleman, replied on a card containing 1,040 words.

A New York woman laid a diamond ring on the bracket shelf in a big transatlantic steamer. The state-room steward threw it