		MIRAMICI
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY BYE-ROAD PRIATIONS FOR 1885.	APPRO.	Joseph B. Williston, Commissioner. On the Harrington Road,
CHATHAM PARISH.		" the McLean Road,
Alex. Campbell, Commissioner. On Road from Kerr's School House to		" John B. Williston's Road, " the McInnes Road,
Murdock's, On the Loggie Road, From John Murdock's to Chatham front	20 00	" Road to Geo. B. Williston's, " Road between D.McLeod's and Taylors' to Shore,
road, Black Brook Bridge to Chatham back road,	10 00	" Road between W. Williston's and Alex Taylor's,
To repair Bridge over Napan at end For-	15 00	From Great Road to Rectory, On Road between John G. and J. Willis
Thomas Keating, Gommissioner.	30 00	ton's,
On Chapel Road to Napan Bridge, Great Road to Keating's,	5 00	" Jos. B. Williston's road
Maher's to Brown's,	5 00 10 00	" Road between McInnis' and Taylor's
Nicholson's to Blakely's, Arch'd Jardine's Road, Geo. Searle's Road,	5 00	On Point Sapin road to County Line,
On the Gordon Road,	5 00 5 00	Dennis Carroll, Commissioner.
To extend the Meadow Road,	15 00	On road to Peter Dunn's " road to Tim. Murphy's,
John Riley, Commissioner. On Rectory Road,	15 00	" road between Desmond's and Lynch's " Jas. Shea's road
From main road to Railway at Riley's, On Road between Baldwin and Brehaut,	$\begin{array}{cccc} 5 & 00 \\ 5 & 00 \end{array}$	Highway to John Esson's along Pete Esson's line, To pay John Maloney skirting road above
On the Irvine Road,	20 00	Carron or 'c
On Road between King's and Irvine's, On road from Johnston's to 3 tier lots, On Road from Keenan's to Nelson,	5 00	On Road from Grennan's to Neil McDou
On Patrick Connell's Road, On Road from John McDonald's to Parish	5 00	" Murphy's Crossing to Desmond's, "Murphy's to Tom Gill's,
On Road past Bartly Connell's,	5 00	" Mahoney's to Kirk's,
On the Harper Road,	10 00	side,
On Road from Wall's to Chatham Station, GLENELG PARISH.	, 60 00	', Semiwagan road to Dalton's, South
Angus F. Russell, Commissioner.	20.00	" Aylwards to Wm. McDonald's, To build bridge at Goggin's,
On Road from Russell's to Black River, " from Point aux Carr to McKnight Road,	12 February	Thomas Lynch, Commissioner. To pay for over expenditure in 1884,
" between Stewart's and McInnes', " Jas.W.Dickson's road, South side Napan	, 5 00	On road from Ivory's to Desmond's, On Jerry McCarthy road, From Casey's to McCully Meadows,
" Road between Philip Bremner and Geo. McKnight,	5 00	" Ivory's Crossing to Foley's Hill, " Sutton's to Craig's,
" from Napan Bridge to Gaynor's, " from Gaynor's to School House, " from Hudson's to Pleak River	10 00	" Gaffney's to Parish Line, " Craig's to Ronan's,
" " from Hudson's to Black River Bridge, On John C. Taylor's Road,	10 00	" Ronan's to Kent's,
On the McKnight Road,	60 00 5 00	" School House past Burns' " Delahunty to Chatham Junction, On Geo. Rattican's road,
Laurence Rainsborrough, Commissioner. On Road from Dickens' to Graham's Mill		John Doolan, Commissioner.
and from thence to Parish line, From Buckley's to Parish line, South side,	\$30 00	On road past Gorman's,
From Buckley's up stream to Sullivan's, "Dickens' to City Landing,	10 00 20 00	On Monahan's Ferry road,
"School House upwards,	10 00	" Road from Clark's to river,
On the McCafferty Road, " Joseph Rigley's Road, " Hugh Daly's Road,	5 00 5 00 10 00	NEWCASTLE PARISH. Alexander Atchison, Commissioner.
" the Chas. Rainsborrough Road, " Thos. Dickens' Road,	5 00 5 00	To pay P. O'Shaughnessy for covering of Brook Bridge,
" Philip Shanahan's Road,	5 00	On Chaplin Island Road, Lynch's to Parish line past Jones' mill,
" Wm. Young's Road," " Wm. Sullivan's Road," " Wm. Hackett's Road,	5 00	Casey's to Storen's,
" Pat'k McDonald's Road,	5 00	On Sweeney Road,
" Road between McDonald and Murphy, " Road between Cook and Phelan,	10 00 5 00	On Johnston's road,
" John Rigley's Road,	10 00	On Lourie road to rear of lots,
" Bernard Cook's Road,	5 00 5 00 5 00	John Lyons, Commissioner.
" Road between Dunn and Redmond, " Road South side Bay du Vin to Mc-	5 00	On John Sullivan's road,
Graw's,	5 00	To open road from great road to river at Smith's ferry, On the McHardy road,
"Road between John and Mat. Rigley, "Road at Colin Fraser's, \$5 on each side	10.00	On road at Becket's Cove,
On Road to Lawrence Rainsborough, On Road past Peter Flinns,	5 00 5 00	Dennis McMahon's road,
On Road to Henry Dalys, On the James McDonald Road,	$\begin{array}{cc} 10 & 00 \\ 5 & 00 \end{array}$	John McMahon's road,
On Road to Thos. Phelan's east side Richibucto Road,	5 00	On road psst Thos. Wallace,
Patk. Phelan for bridge over Welch's Brook	10 00 10 00	G. McMahon's road,
Duncan McNaughton, Commissioner.		On road past Johnston's,
On road from Anderson's to Robinson Sett, "Meadow Road	10 00	For a landing at Pat'k Flanagan's, Green Brook West to Meadows on Bartin
" road south side Black River, " Napan Lots road, " Wm. Searle Road,	20 00 5 00	To build bridge over Gardner's Brook lead- ing from Brennan's to school
" the O'Donnell road," " Matthew Holland, s road,	5 00 5 00	house near Fox's,
" Road to Donald Morrisons, " Wm. Edge road,	10 00 5 00 5 00	On the Moorfield road,
" Hugh Cameron's road,	5 00 5 00	On the Wood road,
" McKenzie's to Richibucto Road, " McCulley's Meadows westward,	10 00 10 00	On the Cavanagh road,
" Road north side Black River past McRae's,	10-00	On the Scott road,
John Conroy, Commissioner.	5 00	ALNWICK PARISH.
On Road to 2nd Concession Lots, HARDWICK PARISH.	20 00	James Brown, Commissioner. On road between Wm. and Jas. Mahoney,
Jas. McLean, Commissioner.	07.00	On the Moreman road,
On the John Nash Road, "the Jas. Nash Road, "Road between Joseph and Levi Jimmo,	\$5 00 5 00 10 00	Great rood to Morrison's, Burnt Church From Anderson's to Burnt Church river at mill,
" Alex. Martin's Road,	10 00 5 00	On Chas Hickey's road,
" Road between Lloyd and McLean, " Alex. Wilson's Road	10 00 5 00	Road to White's Creek,
" John Lewis Road,	5 00	On the McDonald road,
" Road to Thos. Lewis," " Joseph Lewis Road,"	5 00 5 00 5 00	From Eagan's to Post road,
" Hugh McLean's Road," " Jas. McLean's Road" " Road between McLean and Carroll,	10 00 10 00	James Robichaud, Commissioner. On Phillos Breaux road,
" road past Michael Carroll's," " road to Patrick Carroll's,	5 00 5 00	On Philip Savoy's road, On Savoy and Martin's road, On Martin's road, lower Neguac,
" road to Hardwoods," " road to Patk. Walsh,	10 00	On the Guthro road, Peter Davidson's road,
" road between Daniel Lewis and Thos. Sargant's, " On Joseph Martin,s road,	10 00 5 00	Fair Isle road to River des Caches, Fair Isle road to Neguac, Fair Isle road to Stymiest
" Wm. Manuel's road," " the Durrell road,	5 00 5 00	Fair Isle road to Stymiest, To rail bridge on Stymiest road, On White and LeBritton's road,
" Road east side Portage River, " Road west side Portage River,	10 00 10 00	On Sam'l Breaux, jr. road, On road past David Drysdale's,
"Road at Ben Martin's from main road west side Eel River to Upper Sett.,	20 00	On Stymiest road lower Neguac, Hubert Robicheaud road,
From Great Road to shore between Raph'l and W. Manuel,	10 00	Jules Savoy road,
Noble,	15 00	Savoy's road, Lower Neguac,
Joseph Williston, Commissioner. On road from Hankisson's to Gulliver's	\$30 00	Oliver Savoy's, jr., road,

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I	I Al	DVANCE, CHATHAI
	5 00	Miramichi Advance.
•	5 00	CHATHAM MAY 21, 18
	15 00 5 00	An I. C R. Injustice.
	$\begin{array}{ccc} 5 & 00 \\ 5 & 00 \end{array}$	
s ·	10 00	is any discrimination in their ma
	10 00	agement of that important pub work by which one locality mig
	5 00	11 7 1 .1 .1
-	5 00	however, know that such denials a
8	10 00 5 00	have frequent cause of complaint
	5 00 10 00	the L C R organ at head and
,	10 00	ters-employed itself, last winter,
•	40 00	very discreditable efforts to creather the impression that the Chatha
		Branch Railway was blocked
	\$ 10 00	show, when it was really being operated much more regularly than t
	5 00	I. C. R. and when the Dalhous Branch—owned and controlled e
	5 00 5 00	tirely by the Government—was a
r	10 00	solutely abandoned and traffic ov it discontinued. People who we
•	10 00	interested in the matter soon di
	5 00	the Chatham road and the I. C.
	20 00	people found they had quite enough
•	$\frac{25}{20} \frac{00}{00}$	to do to overcome their own difficulties, without employing their organization
	15 00 15 00	in creating a prejudice against Cha
· n	10 00	ham for the purpose of damaging interests. There is one matter, ho
	15 00	ever, of I. C. R. discrimination against Chatham which ought to
1	15 00	discontinued and that is in conne
	$10 00 \\ 15 00$	tion with the time limit on retu tickets. The refusal of the Gover
		ment to allow I. C. R. tickets to
	\$44 00 10 00	
	5 00 10 00	prejudice entertained by the I. C.
	40 00	the town, but it is going a litt
	10 00 10 00	further than the most prejudice ought to a lyise to make return tie
•	20 00 10 00	ets from Newcastle to St. John go
	$\begin{array}{ccc} 5 & 00 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array}$	ham Jun tion are good for only fo
	20 00 5 00	days. We so not expect any justice the hands of the I.C.R. authorities
	3 00	this matter, unless some friend of the
	10 00	Government in Chatham insists of the disability being removed. It
	10 00	and has been, unfortunately, the te
	10 00 10 00	dency of party politics of late to teamen to permit their best interests
	10 00	be sacrificed, in order that their p
		litical leaders' whims may be gra- fied. In this case, the policy of givin
•		only half the time on a return tick from Chatham Junction that
	20 00 40 00	given for one from Newcast
	10 00 5 00	is to practically compel a larger class of business men and other
	5 00	to avoid travelling by way of Cha
	5 00 10 00	ham. While no one in Chatha will object to any other place
	5 00	places receiving the benefits to be drived from their situation and in
	5 0 0 5 00	portance, all fair-minded people w
,	10 00 90 00	agree that the I. C. R. management adverse discrimination against Cha
	30 00	ham in this particular is entirely u
	5 00 5 00	justifiable. We therefore hope the there is some supporter of the present
,		Ottawa administration in Chatha
	$\begin{array}{ccc} 20 & 00 \\ 5 & 00 \end{array}$	possessing sufficient influence, as we as independence of the Newcast
	5 00 5 00	managers, to have this injustice do away with.
	5 00 5 00	ROGERSVILLE.—The Advocate has,
	5 00 5 00	last, discovered that distress and war
	5 00	that the local Government might give
	5 00 5 00	aid. It also thinks that, if necessary the people of Miramichi would "r
	5 00 20 00	spond to humanity's call." The Adv cate knows, or ought to know, that the
	10 00 5 00	Government has aided, and is still aiding the settlers, and that the people
	5 00	Chatham sent a carload of provisions
	5 00	them a week or two ago. When the votes of Rogersville are again wanted
		by the Advocate's friends we presun Newcastle will manifest a greater inte
	10 00	est in the settlement's affairs. It is no creaitable to certain gentlemen in New
	5 00	castle, who received the almost unan
	5 00 10 00	the last election that they and the
	15 00 5 00	organ have been so indifferent to the distress prevailing. We would not
	5 00	mention the matter but for the Adv cate's peculiar tactics in pretending the
	5 00	the prevailing distress has been unknown heretofore on the Miramich
	5 00	The people of Nelson and Chatha
		While on this subject it may be
	\$5 00 5 00	worth while to remark that if the World writer, who denies our state
	00	in the delites out state

as blocked by ally being operularly than the the Dalhousie controlled enment—was abnd traffic over ople who were atter soon d the I. C. R. ir own difficulne matter, howdiscrimination mit on return of the Govern-. tickets to be by the I. C. R. going a little nost prejudiced ke return tick-St. John good hose from Chatod for only four me friend of the of late to teach | glorious." pest interests to policy of giving a return ticket ction Newcastle large mpel en and others way of Chatother place or uation and imded people will . management's against Chatis entirely unfore hope that er of the present on in Chatham fluence, as well the Newcastle s injustice done Advocate has, at istress and want and it intimates ent might give , if necessary,

hi would "rell." The Advoknow, that the and is still aidat the people of of provisions to ds we presuma a greater interfairs. It is not tlemen in Newalmost unanilifferent to the pretending that the Miramichi. it all along.

ect it may be rk that if the 5 00 World writer, who denies our state-20 00 ment in reference to bark operators in 5 00 Rogersville dishonestly making grantees of the Crown pay Government 15 00 stumpage, desires to see the proof of 5 00 that statement we will show it to him came in. They had been scouting and on at this office, provided, however, that such proof of our position and exposure of his shall not be considered confidential. We do not make such serious charges as that referred to without 5 00 having evidence on which to sustain them, as those interested may find out if they will.

> THE LIGHTSHIP .- The Lightship is back to night, but it was decided not to not yet in her place at the Bar. Can the Marine Department give a good treason for her not being there? Large vessels are arriving and the absence of the lightship is generally complained of.

5 00

5 00

Oliver M. Thibedeau's road,.....

Oliver Allen's road,

Joseph Savoy's road,

To be concluded next week.

" road from Parish Line to Horton's Creek 30 00

" the Jas. McLennigan road, 5 00

" road between John A. and J. Williston, 5 00

" the Robert McLennigan road,..... 5 00

" the John Kelly road, 5 00

" Road to Joseph Danns,..... 5 00

The Revised Bible. On Friday afternoon last the very first copy issued of the complete new version of the Bible was presented to the Queen, separated into five gorgeous volumes, royal edition. At midnight copies in inexpensive form were delivered to the press for comments. The public in Great Britain and in America were given an opportunity to purchase it on Tuesday, of the present week, which, by a remarkable coincidence, was the Feast of Pentecost, which commemorates, according to tradition, the revelation on Mount Sinai of the Decalogue. The Committee of Revision was appointed by the Established Church Convocation on the 6th May, 1870. Of the sixteen you; ten days ago I would not have given members then appointed only six survive.
The revisers sat altogether 792 days of six hours. The whole work was gone over two came flying in to Fort Pitt with his family

The capture of Riel will end the Rebelium and the Rebeliu Jas. Breaux road, 5 00 hours. The whole work was gone over came flying in to Fort Pitt with his family

alterations then made were printed and circulated among the revisers, who had MAY 21, 1885 the advantage before the second revision began of suggestions by the American revisers. On the second revision a twoat the I. C. R. thirds majority was necessary to confirm deny that there the alterations. The third revision was in their mandevoted to objections and points reserved. portant public As for the general result, when the whole work is examined it will be found that the revisers have on the whole been very conservative. The alterations in the in the matter, Old Testament are much fewer in proportion than those made in the New Testament. There have been very few-merely verbal alterations. The revised Old Tesf complaint in tament is almost exactly the same length as the old one. There are important alterations in the arrangements of chapters, last winter, in which are printed in paragraph so as to keep the consecutive sense, but are not divided into verses. Poetical passages are printed like blank verse. The first axiom of the revised translation was "cling to the pure native significance of the words. This is a specimen of the blank verse :-Create in me a clean heart, O God, And renew a right spirit within me,

Cast me not away from thy presence, And take not thy Holy Spirit from me. Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation, And uphold me with a free spirit. Adam and Eve only take their names at ter the fall. Before, they are man or wife. No changes in diction are made in the first chapter of Genesis to aid or puzzle debaters on faith and science. The old account of the deluge is left as it was. The Mosaic books are but little touched. The Joshua miracle of the sun and the moon liveth" stands, but the marginal note destroys all its significance in relation to the Messiah. "Oh that mine adversary had written a book" becomes "Oh that ! ch ought to be had the indictment mine adversary had written." "Hast thou clothed his neck with thunder" changes to "with a quiver-

> "Hell," comments the London Daily Telegraph, "is injudiciously dismissed" and the Hebrew word "sheel" is substitutpleasant phrase of the angry irreverent man. The Italics of former editions yield to common type in the text.

ing name."

The Psalms are divided. There are few important changes made in them, and those with piteously scrupulous care. The beautiful psalm xxxiii., "The Lord is my These facts Governor Dewdney immedishepherd," remains untouched, as does the ately laid before the Dominion Governpassage in Psalm xxiv., beginning "Lift ct any justice at up your heads, O ye gates!" But in Psalm | far as Governor Dewdney was concerned R. authorities in | xxxvii. "The wicked man no longer ended. spreadeth himself like a green bay tree. but as "a green tree in its native soil: nor in Psalm xlv. is the king's daughter said to be "all glorious within," but "the mately, the ten- King's daughter within the palace is all

A well known verse in Psalm xcii now reads, The days of our years are threescore and ten, or even by reason of strength fourscore years; yet is their pride but labor and sorrow, for it is gone and we fly away." The Proverbs and Song of Solomon are that is arranged as poetry and triflingly interfered with. A celebrated passage in Isaiah now reads;- "As one from whom men hide their face he was despised and we esteemhim not."

> Of all the London morning papers-and each devotes coloums to the version-the ing Trooper Ross, thought to be missing. Daily Telegraph seems to be the most tender and loving commentator on the great English classic. In conclusion the Telegraph says:- "Let us at once state that the Old Testament has been more fortunate than the New in its revision. revisers not only laid down correct principles, but, generally speaking, kept to them, and the result is that we now possess a version which retains the beauties of the book so long familiar and that are stored in a million memories. Our first impression of their work is to the effect that learning and taste, under the control of reverence have acheived a great success. The grand old music rings out strong and true, and many an obscure passage has been made clear. Such results are well worth the fourteen years of labor that produced

THE NORTHWEST.

A Battleford despatch of May 14th gives particulars of the capture of a supply train by the formidable Indian Chief, Poundmaker. The despatch is as fol lows.

J. Killough, formerly of Holland Landing, who is employed carrying despatches, came in about noon with information that a wagon train, numbering twenty-one ox teams and about eight horse teams, had been captured by Indians ten miles from here, close by the edge of the woods. Killough met several teamsters galloping towards Swift Current, who told him that early this morning, just as the train was starting from camp, they were attacked by Indians. The teamsters cut the horses loose and escaped. Those who remained were all captured, the onslaught was so rebels. sudden. They wanted Killough to return, but he said that information must be carried to Battleford. Exchanging his pony for a good horse and avoiding the trail he started. At the place where the attack took place he found two wagons and over the hills, two miles distant, he saw the last of the Indians disappearing with the other wagons. He saw no dead bodies. He believes the remainder of the teamsters, ten in number, are prisoners. With the teamsters there were 11 Snider and five other rifles with ammunition. This train also carried a mail for Battleford, which had been waiting two

Shortly after Killough's arrival, six mounted police scouts, including a halfbreed guide named McAllister, under Sergeant Gordon, late of the Queen's Own. rounding the hill were fired into at 20 yards by a large party of mounted Indians and half-breeds. Constable Elliott, late of the American army, fell at the first fire and staggered into the bushes. Constable Spencer was slightly wounded. The force retreated, the wounded man riding in to the ferry, where an ambulance came for have not heard. him, and a few minutes later Elliott's horse came. The Indians pursued the police two miles. Killough offered, if capture. given a good horse, to carry despatches

It is fortunate that the women and children did not leave for Swift Current yesterday as expected. They were going out with a small escort and would likely have been captured. There is considerable anxiety regarding Ross and his scouts who are out since yesterday. Spencer who was wounded was recently stationed at Calgary, and is an Englishmen. His father is a major in the British army. Elliot is from West Troy, N. Y. This capturing of the wagon trains has been expected all along. Until recently valuable supplies had been forwarded from Swift Current without escort and the teamsters went without arms. Besides the teamsters' rifles the Indians must have got a supply of

THE FORT PITT MASSACRE. A brother of one of the most prominent business men of Portland, says the St. John | and day. writes from the North West as

rifles with ammunition from the train

BATTLEFORD, April 25, '85 -I thank God that I have again an opportunity to write in session three times. The first time a and the news that Big Bear's band had A band of Indians coming in from the vided. He could not be tried by court to Prince Albert and probably march to

bare majority carried an alteration. The turned loose at Frog Lake and massacred all the whites at that place, and that the Indians were at his reserve and that he with his family had barely escaped. We put up stockades of wagons and carts over the capture of Riel. around the place and barricaded all the windows with sacks of flour. Next day Rev. Mr. Quinney came in under the escort some Indians who had made him and his wife prisoners. He was surrendered out of gratitude for the many kindnesses which he had shown the Indians. We held out at Fort Pitt for two weeks in the vain hope that relief would be sent; then Big Bear with 250 braves, attacked ustwo of our men were killed and one wounded. We pumped lead back at them and killed and wounded several. Then the Hudson Bay factor, McLean, went to the Indian camp for a parley and was made a prisoner. He surrendered his family and all the Hudson Bay Company's servants, so we alone are left, and having nothing more to fight for, and being threatened with being burned out like rats, the Indians having a quantity of coal oil that they had looted from the Indian departmenr we agreed to retire, if left uumolested long enough to embark on a scow we had just finished building, to be used in an emergency. When the scow was launched she leaked so badly we determined to return to the fort and hold it till the last man fell-then we found that by baling and throwing our impediments overboard we might cross the river. The wind blew a hurricane and the ice was running in huge blocks, and at every moment we eral's quarters. His wife and children were liable to be shot down from the bush like ducks, but by keeping constantly on the alert with rifle in hand we escaped any mishap. The people here gave us hearty reception, they being under the comfortable impression that we were dead. couldn't help smiling when the band met us playing Brittania rules the waves; it seemed so comical, when we had just arrived from a 200 mile jaunt down a fresh water river in a scow of the most primitive ing their organ is left intact. Job is mainly printed in description. 570 troops arrived yesterday blank verse. "I know that my Redeemer from Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa. We hope soon to get even with the Indians for the discomfort they have caused us. This goes by an especial courier who leaves in a few moments for Swift Current. GOV. DEWDNEY NOT TO BLAME.

A gentleman who arrived at Ottawa on 15th inst. from the Nortwest states that in a conversation a few days ago with Mr. Forget, Clerk of the Northwest Council, the latter said it was too bad that the government should blame Governor Dewdney or attempt to throw the responsibility of the rebellion on him, as ne onus by no means rests on his sho ders. Mr. Forget said that last fall he was sent up to Batoche to see Riel and Dumont and learn from them what terms of settlement could be effected. He dined with Riel and Dumont at the latter's house, and the result of his mission was reported to Governor Dewdney on his return to Regina. Mr. Forget impressed on him that matters must be attended to at once if rebellion was to be averted. ment, beseeching them to take immediate action. Here the responsibility as

WINNIPEG, May 15. -Lord Melgund eaves to-night for Ottawa, to confer with the Government. He says Gen. Middle ton considers Col. Otter injudicious in attacking Poundmaker, and Gen Middleton knew nothing about it. Gen Middleton 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 Indian country to overawe the redskins, who will then be told that if they give up their leaders and retire to their reserves there will be no more trouble. He thinks this may avoid a

WINNIPEG, May 16.—The troops started on Thursday morning from Batoche to Prince Albert and are expected to reach that place to-night.

A despatch from Battleford announces the return yesterday of the scouts, includ-They report the Indians moving east, probably to join Riel.

It is believed that Big Bear and Pound maker, with over 1,500 braves, squaws and children are at Eagle Lake, 65 miles from Battleford. The Indians are as yet unaware of Riel's defeat. The teamsters who were made prisoners by Poundmaker are believed to be 20 in number. News from Fort Qu'Appelle reports the heat there intense, and many men of the 12th and 35th Battalions suffering

RIEL.

Special to Miramichi Advance. ST. JOHN. MAY 16. A special from Winnipeg via Clarke's Crossing to Globe says despatches from Middleton's camp bring the intelligence yesterday evening.

There was no demonstration; he walked quietly to the General's tent. No one was allowed to see him.

CLARKE'S CROSSING May 16. It was ascertained that Rel and some followers, after leaving Batouche, made towards the river intending to join those who had previously crossed over. The steamer Northcote, with infantry

and some of 90th went down, intending to head them off.

A number of Major Boulton's scouts meantime, patrolled the river banks. In the afternoon they heard a whistle from the steamer and some shots. A party immediately went in the direction the sound came from and a couple of men below Fisher's crossing espied a party of

They challenged them and, in reply were fired at. The scouts answered and then made a dash at the Rebel party who quickly scattered, but Riel was recognized He was mounted on a stalwart pony and set off at a hard gallop. The scouts gave chase and, finally,

overhauled the rebel leader, who surrendered without firing, but not without He was brought into camp last evening

and taken direct to Gen. Middleton's tent. There was no demonstration, the General having ordered the men to their tents, fearing violence to Riel. No one is allowed to see him.

Riel was not in the least agitated when arrested, and was willingly made cap tive. He was assured a fair trial, which was all he seemed to want.

During the interview he handed Arm strong a note, the contents of which we

The boys in camp are jublilant over the

LATEST. 2.30 p. m. The note Riel gave the courier was a letter General Middleton sent him. beckoned the men to him. He knew nothing of Dumont.

Riel is being interviewed by General Middleton, while the men are standing He appears care-worn and haggard. He has let his hair and beard grow long. He is dressed in poorer fashion than most of the half breeds cap-

While talking to General Middleton, as could be seen from the outside of the tent, his eyes rolled from side to side with the look of a hunted man. Dumont fought like a tiger all day

Monday. Half-breed prisoners say he

Dumont had arranged for Big Bear to strike us in the rear a week ago, but some of the messengers deserted and the scheme

west to-day to help Riel out were scouted by half-breeds, who told them the was over. There is great exultation here

Later Particulars.

FIFTEEN MILES BELOW BATOUCHE, May 15, via Clark's crossing, May 16.

Riel was captured at noon to-day by three scouts named Armstrong, Dieht and Howerie, four miles north of Batouche. The scouts had been out in the morning to scourthe country, but these three spread from the main body and just as they were coming out of some bush on an un

frequented trail track to Batoche's they

spied Riel with three companions. RIEL WAS UNARMED but the others carried shot guns. The scouts at once recognised Riel and advancing towards him hailed him by name. They were then standing near a fence. No effort was made on his part to escape. and after a brief conversation, in which they expressed surprise at finding him there, Riel declared that he intended to give himself up. His only fear was that he would be shot by the troops, but he was promised a safe escort to the Genwere not with him and he said they were on the west side of the river.

To avoid the main body of scouts Riel was taken to a coulee near by and hidden while Dieht went off for a corral horse for him. The other scouts were left with the said : "I am glad of this. The papers prisoner. When Dieht returned, Riel and Dieht's companions had disappeared evidently to avoid other scouts.

Latest. Riel said he stayed on Tuesday and Wednesday night in the bluffs one and a half miles north of Batoche. He wished would get a military trial. He said he wanted a civil trial. He said his wife and

When he saw the Gatling gun with the scouts at Batouche's Riel was much alarmed on account of his family. He is violence at the hands of the soldiers. There is no danger of such violence.

DUMONT. Riel spent nearly all day Monday in

the woods. At the close of the fight he and Dumont with their wives and Riel's two children skipped out on foot, going in | fault as by the Northwest Territories act a northwesterly direction. Some of the rebels were very bitter against both for leading them into trouble and then leaving them in the lurch. After the fight the fugitives had no food and no clothes except what they stood in. Dumont did not want to go but Riel pursuaded him. Two of the prisoners say Dumont was

wounded once on Saturday and twice of the Northwest Territories. slightly, on Monday. A scout told me last night that, the day

before Riel's capture, he had a half-breed looking for his wife. breed started to run when the threatened to shoot. He stopped and the scout asked him to go to Dumonnt and tell him to come out unarmed and the scout would meet him also unarmed, on which the rebel replied "Dumont says he will never be taken alive." The scout promised protection to Riel until he was handed over to the General and finally the man consented to do this. He said both Riel and Dumont were in the bluff not very far from where they were talking, | This is no doubt caused by the recent might be shot. The half-breed left for the bluff and the scout heard them discussing matters. After waiting two and scout returned to camp. General Middleton took no stock in his story and said Riel and Dumont were miles away,

at least so far as Riel was concerned. It is understood that a letter was sent to Riel asking him to deliver himself up vesterday. The half-breeds on the west bank delivered 75 stand of arms to-day. Among them were several Winchesters, Sniders, Queens Own rifles from Battelthat Riel was captured and brought in ford, one Springfield U. S., Carbine, 1873.

> GEN. MIDDLETON'S CAMP. May 15. via CLARKE'S CROSSING, May16 Some prisoners were placed on board the boat to-day. In parting from their families there were many pitiful scenes, women crying and holding up babies for the fathers to kiss. Papers belonging to the rebel government were searched today. The minutes show that the

nizant of General Middleton's movements from the time he left Qu'Appelle station. Numerous extracts from Toronto and Montreal journals were also found referring to Riel and the strength of Gen. Middleton's command, The quantity of ammunition and amount of forage on which according to the minutes the rebels de pended, is given in official account. It was very small. At the Fish Creek Fight

He had over 200 men engaged there. priest has just informed Captain Bedson that the rebel loss was 51 killed and 173

DUMONT ADMITS DEFEAT.

Troops started on Thursday morning for Prince Albert via Lepine's ferry, Prince Albert has all along been

AS SAFE AS TORONTO. The report that Col. Irvine was threatened by hostile Indians and half-breeds now found to have been quite untrue. Intense indignation is expressed at his

non-appearance. Col. Williams, M. P., Midland Battallion, highly distinguished himself in the praying. charge on Monday. Officers and men al. most disobeyed orders in their anxiety to

REBEL PLAINS. Wednesday night had been fixed upon

by rebels for an attack on our fortified camp. They told the prisoners they would kill fifty volunteers and that the rest would run away and the war would then be ended. The prisoners were notified that the next time our guns shelled the houses they would be shot. Many recalcitrants are giving up their arms tonight and the rebellion so far as the halfbreeds go is ended, although one teamster was fired upon three miles from camp

HOW SHALL RIEL BE TRIED? His Lordship Chief Justice Walbridge had not slept for a week, working night he would have to be tried in the district The opinion is gaining ground that these sent to Ottawa. The Dominion govern- Riel, not knowing of his defeat. No and appoint a judge to try him, but the Otter until the arrival of Gen. Middleton. an appeal to the Manitoba bench is pro- across the river to-day. He will move on

martial under the circumstances. Gen. Middleton had promised in his letter to Riel that he would be protected until the Dominion government decided on his case. FIFTEEN MILES BELOW BATOUCHE, MAY 16,

VIA CLARKE'S CROSSING, MAY 17. Troops arrived here Friday night and camped for the night in a heavy storm of rain and sleet. White flags are flying over houses in all directions, and the people are returning home.

DUMONT SEEN. Several scouts have seen and conversed with Dumont, who, yesterday morning, was only ten miles northeast of Batouche in the woods. One scout had talked with Dumont and wanted him to deliver himself up and he would have a fair tol, but Dumont, who would not come within 300 yards, said he was afraid it was a trap.

LAYING DOWN THEIR ARMS. The Indians have professed to desire to return to their reservations if unmolested. They admitted 80 killed and a large number wounded. One scout spent the night in Langevin settlement and had a long talk with the half-breeds, who expressed regret at being duped by Riel. The women were particularly hard against Riel. The men laid down their arms and came in with the scouts to the General, who sent them home, telling them, however, that if anything was found against them they were liable to be hanged.

RIEL'S VIEWS. Riel has expressed himself to this effect: "I do not think this trouble will be without result, as the complaints of farmers will be regarded with some degree of attention." When told that his books and papers had been captured, he will show that I am not the actual leader of the rebellion. I have been encouraged by people of good standing at and around Prince Albert who invited me over from Montana." He expresses great anxiety as to whether he will be tried by civil

law or court martial. WINNIPEG, May 17.—There is no news from the west to-day, but the troops a fair trial, and asked Armstrong if he are supposed to have reached Prince Albert from Batoche. It is believed that Riel is being taken to Regina under a strong military escort for trial, that city family were with half-b-eed women near | being the capital of the Northwest Terri-

The Garrison Artillery, of Montreal are detained at Jackfish Creek waiting the laying of some 15 miles of rails on the C. R. north of Lake Superior, to enab them to make the through journey by rail and are expected to reach Winnipeg by Wednesday night.

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH RIEL? OTTAWA, May 17.—There appears to be a diversity of opinion as to the manner in which the authorities have power to deal with Riel. The Attorney-General of Manitoba has given it as his opinion that he cannot be tried for high treason in the Northwest Territories. In this he is at of 1880 a stipendary magistrate acting in conjunction with a justice of the peace of the territories has power to try criminal offences including high treason, murder, &c., but subject to an appeal to the court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba and the sentence cannot be executed until it has been reported together with the evidence to the Governor General in Council and then reported back to the Lieut. Governor

There is a report current to-night that the government will appoint a special commission composed of three judges to try Riel, which, however, would indicate a fear that justice would miscarry if he were handed over to the regular court of justice, which the government have constituted in the Northwest, to be dealt

There was great excitement here tonight over the report that Riel had escaped from General Middleton. The Minister of Militia denies that there is

any truth in the rumor. THE TRANSPORT SERVICE. SWIFT CURRENT, May 16, -Col. Otter has wired from Battleford that he thinks it advisable to hold all the teams with supplies for him until further orders. and warned the scout to lie down or he | capture of the teams on their trail. There are nearly two hundred teams here now ready to leave at a few hours notice. It is expected that one hundred teams or more will start north on Monday, accoma half hours and no one coming the panied by a large escort. Scouts are now being engaged to go in advance. E M Annot, of Winnipeg, has full charge of transport from here north to Battleford The teamsters who came here from Fargo, but it is now evident the story was correct Dakota, struck to-day for higher wages. They were immediately discharged and others put in their places. All are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the teamsters from Battleford who have escaped

from Poundmaker. Constable Goodwin of the Northwest Mounted Police, is among the number. They are expected here to-morrow. The river is falling fast. Weather clear and cool.

WINNIPEG, May 18.—Father Fourmand, reported shot some few weeks ago by rebels, is still alive. George McLeod, a Prince Albert courier. has reported to Gen. Middleton that while on his way to Batouche to Prince Albert, on Wednesday afternoon, he met three Indians about 12 miles behind Lepine's Crossing. He was talking to the

Indians when DUMONT APPEARED on the edge of the bluff asked McLeod what he wanted. McLeod asked him to give himself up, saying the General promised him a fair trial. Dumont replied that and that the rebels were thoroughly cog. he had taken up arms and intended to fight and would not be taken alive. Dumont only had a few Indians and halfbreeds with him. A large number of Indians and half-breeds with him accompanied McLeod to General Middleton. They

were told to go home. REBEL PAPERS. Among the rebel papers captured at Batouche are minutes of the council which show that Albert Monkman, now held, was heavily implicated in the rebellion, taking a prominent part in the meetings and having command of men at Duck Lake. Among the others held are Fisher, the rebel governor; two Tourons from Fish Creek: Lamontague, rebel mus-

ketry instructor. RIEL'S CHARGES. Riel charges Lawrence Clarke, of the Hudson Bay Company, with having precipitated the revolt. Riel denies that he was the leader of the rebellion and asserts his innocence. He says he can prove he wanted to go back to the United States but would not be allowed to do so. He expresses himself pleased that the books and papers of the rebels have fallen into the hands of Gen. Middleton as, from them he claims to be able to prove his innocence. He expects to be hanged. He spends most of his time fasting and

The transport service between Swift Current and Battleford has been suspended, as the Indians are reported on the trail to plunder supplies. BATOUCHE.

A telegram dated Saturday reports Riel as being taken to Prince Albert and not to Regina as at first supposed. Batoche is described as presenting a desolate appearance. The houses, torn asunder with shells, with white flags surmounting the dismantled roofs, meet the eye everywhere. The enemy had surrendered up to Saturday 150 guns. Dumont's lieutenant and two of his brothers were killed in the engagement at Batouche. The wounded rebels have been sent back to Saskatoon

with our own on the Northcote. 600 WARRIORS. . BATTLEFORD, May 17 .- Sentries at the bridge say there is a large party of Indians on the other side of the river, about a mile from town. Scouts who have just of Winnipeg has given an opinion that cre- arrived in camp say Indians are traveling ates intense excitement, and one which in the direction of Duck Lake by the will probably be the cause of Riel being Carlton trail, but are keeping in coulees summarily disposed of by the volunteers, to avoid being discovered. Last night who fear he may escape punishment if scouts camped where Indians camped his case is transferred from a military to the previous night, and counted marks a civil tribunal. His Lordship is report- of 200 tepees, which indicates that the ed to have said that, according to law, camp contains at least 600 warriors. or province where he was captured. He warriors have gone to form a junction could not be brought to Winnipeg or with Dumont's party or possibly to join ment might issue a special commission further movement will be made by Col. trial would have to take place in the pro- HUMBOLDT, May 18 .- A courier from vince where Riel was captured. Under the General's camp at Guadapuy's crossing