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40 of which are under cultivation. There is a The place is well watered and wooded, and fenced with cedar, a meadow being in connection, form-Also, the Farm in Lower Newcastle lately owned nd occupied by John Currie, containing 100 cres more or less, 30 of which are under cultiva-

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40 Tins "Lion brand" JAVA COFFEE, ground road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Port. DeFOREST HARRISON& CO Miramichi Advance.

St John's Liberal Candidate.

The Liberals of St. John City and County, through representative men of that party, met on Friday last for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the seat in the House of Commons, vacated by the death of the late Hon. Isaac Burpee. George McLeod, Esq. was the unanimous choice of the convention. The Telegraph says of the nomination-

That he has been the choice of the great majority of the party from the date of the vacancy has been pretty generally known, though there was some doubt whether he could be induced to allow himself to be put in nomination. The demands of his extensive business it was well known were such as would render it a sacrifice for him to yield to the wishes of the electors. Yesterday when the delegates representing the different polling districts of the county were assembled there was but one choice. Never was a nomination given with greater unanimity or greater confidence, and the ringing and prolonged cheers which greeted the decision of the convention attested both the perfect accord and enthusiasm of those

At the evening session of the convention Mr. McLeod signified his intention of accepting the nomination tendered him, a decision that was received with hearty acclamation. All appeared to think that the choice was not only the best that could be made, but a singularly fortunate is closely identified with the business of this city and province, and especially the shipping and lumbering interests. To shipping and lumbering interests. these are added the full knowledge of public affairs; the gift of clear and vigorous speech; and the integrity and force of character which, together, make the best qualifications of a representative. To these qualifications are added those social qualities which make it always a pleasure to meet him. Mr. McLeod is fortunate also in enjoying the confidence and esteem of all classes and creeds. His nomination will be hailed as auspicious not only of success, but of a handsome majority over the best canidate that the ministerialists can put forward. We congratulate the Liberals of St. John on having se lected as their standard bearer a gentleman who so fully commands their confidence, who has already seen public service in the commons, and whom with united effort they will easily elect. His nomination and acceptance will be hailed with pleasure, not only by the Liberals of St. John, but by the Liberals throughout the province, and in other sections of the Dominion to whom he is known as one of the ablest, most patriotic and devoted of

A Valuable Tree Attacked.

The juniper or hacmatac trees of the whole Province of New Brunswick present a half-dead appearance on account of the ravages of a grub or worm of the catipillar species. It attacks the largest trees by preference, destroying the fresh verdure of the upper portions first and leaving that of the lower branches comparatively uninjured. It spares the very young trees, those about eight feet in height and under being untouched. We first observed the work of this pest on the south side of the Miramichi in Blackville parish, but, since, have seen it in different parts of this County and also in Gloucester. The Telegraph, referring to the ravages of the same worm says,-

For some time past an insect, which has been mistaken by many for the army worm, has been destroying the hackmatac trees of the province. All along the St. John river and the New Brunswick railroad their ravages are discernable. In

attacked by the same insect. So far, we have not heard of spruce being attacked fn the Northern that it has been.

Sir Leonard Tilley.

We are srory to learn that the condition of Sir Leonard Tilley's health makes it improbable thet he will much longer continue in active politics. His hurried return from London a few weeks ago was undertaken in an unreasonably short time after he had undergone a serious operation, and he reached Ottawa in a practically broken-down condition, which has rendered his retirement to almost seclusion at St. Andrew's in this Province necessary. On the journey from Ottawa he was obliged to remain over at Island Pond for rest and recovery of strength. It really seems that his retention of the office of Finance Minister will endanger his life and, under the circumstances, many of his old friends, a large number of whom though now his political opponents still esteem him personally, would like to see him accept the governorship of the province-a position which he so acceptably filled from 1873

In a Bad Way. Everything seems to be going wrong according to the World. It was established here in the hope that it would be able to exist by working against the community in which it is published, and it is not, therefore, to be wondered at that when the interests of Chatham are being promoted this alien element should be much agitated and feel very uncomfortable. The Railway doesn't suit it. The style of Railway enterprise after its heart would be one on paper only, with a bogus company and bogus president, whose highest ambition would be to collect money from their public-spirited friends for preliminary surveys on which to traffic with speculators for the disposal of the "rights and franchises" thus acquired. It is not reasonable to suppose that the organ of a lot of mon who merely trifled with the most promising of all the Miramichi Railway enterprises for ten years. would be otherwise than ill tempered and jealous over the success of those who, in enterprise from the World's friends, have placed it where it is to-day. Then Wortd. There is a house and barn, also a valuable | them in China. The kind of steambeat enterprise the World doats on is one in which the Government comes in and buys a second-hand boat, presents it to a friend. then subsidises the friend to run it down river and pays him the subsidy, though the document addressed to Major Croble goods that will put you in he doesn't perform the service. The zier, Riel sprang to his feet, and, leaving people who presume to successfully take his neck over the box, surveyed with hold of such enterprises, after the World's mingled rage and indignation his producs universally adapted to both sexes, young and friends have made failure in them, are not tion. to that estimable journal's taste. They are monopolists, hypocrites, etc., unworthy even of the good will or sympathy of first witness examined on behalf of the Miramichi people. The latter, however, contrast the past with the present in to him that the rebellion at the time of the railway, steamboat and other matters of trouble at Fort Garry was nothing to what the kind and prefer the present style of | was about to take place. Riel told himdoing things. The fact is, the snarling as soon as he struck the first blow a pro-

for Miramichi people have no sympathy in the attempt. It was his intention with the cry-baby order of newspapers or | Riel said, to have a new government in, hood must stand aside or be run over, for life is too short to admit of those who are fighting the real battles of the community wasting their time with a lot of people sympathy over their defeats in contests which prudence should have led them to

A Pair with the Same Purpose to

The Advocate and World are hunting in couples, just now, after defects in the Miramichi Steam Navigation Co's boats, both selecting the "correspondence" mode of attack. "A Traveller" of the Advocate and "?" of the World bear a strong family resemblance to each other, and are, evidently, actuated by the same impulse. While the steamers are far ahead of anything that has preceded them on their respective routes and the service of the down-river boat is performed in a generally satisfactory manner, there are, no doubt, a number of persons whose convenience is not served by the Company as fully as is expected on the one hand or desired on the other. But this is the experience with all such services and it is only those whose horizon is bounded by knowledge of and interest in their own immediate concerns that expect perfection in the working of enterprises like this. Friendly, or even neutral criticism is always profitable and. we believe, is received in a proper spirit by the Directors of the Steam Navigation Company, but the class of "travellers" who find in such pure accidents as a fracture in a cylinder-head or the disabling of a propeller by being entangled with a drift-net illegally placed in the way, cause for the wholesale condemnation which the "immaculate Company," receives from the Advocate writer are happily people who "don't travel much"-not even when they or some who sympathise with or inspire them, might be looking after such nets. The story about the leaky boat, etc., bears its character on its face in view of the same writer stating that it went sever miles to the nearest telegraph station to summon a tug. If the friends of the Advo cate and World have suggestions to offer and wil do so in a reasonable and bona fide way the will, no doubt, be duly consid ir morits, but when-as is apered on e these papers are both simply desireus of injuring this, as they attempt to do every Chatham enterprise. their attacks can result in little benefit to anyone. They may please a few, even in Chatham, who fail to perceive their rea drift, but it will take a good deal of such carping to make the people generally believe that the company's boats are not performing the services undertaken by

them in a fairly satisfactory manner. RIEL'S TRIAL.

HE PROTESTS AGAINST HIS COUNSEL'S PLEA AND SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 28 .- The trial of Riel was resumed at Regina this morning before Judge Richardson. The court | did. He said he did was again crowded to the doors, the usual number of ladies being present. Riel, who occupied a seat in the box, is the centre of attraction, and, from an occasional look of confidence, is proud of such attentions. Dixie Watson, the clerk, some degree the spruce trees have been read the jury panel, all the members responding except nine. Challenges were the | made on both sides, but the jury finally chosen was as follows: Henry J. Painter, Counties, although it is not improbable | Ed. Everett, E. J. Brooks, Walter Merryfield, Paul Deane and Francis Cosgrove. They were duly sworn, and the indictment again read as preliminary proceeding to the trial. Five jurors were challenged by the defence and only one

ON BEHALF OF THE CROWN. Mr. Osler, on behalf of the crown. pened the case with an eloquent speech to the jury. He alluded to the power delegated to the Dominion Parliament by the imperial authorities to make laws for the good government of the Northwest. It was shown that existing courts had power to try men for any offence, and should take place in the territory where the alleged offences were committed. He said that other methods of trial were applicable, and added that there were grave doubts as to the possibility of the offences alleged to have been committed in the Northwest being heard before the tribunal of British Columbia or Upper Canada. He mentioned that the difficulty in summoning the grand jury in the present case, while unnecessary, was insurmountable. He said the prisoner, if the plea of naturalization in the States was put in, would be tried under the provisions of the Fenian act for treason-felony, but it was deemed advisable to have the case heard under the treason statute of Edward III., which has formed the law of treason till the present. He alluded to the arrival of Riel from Montana, and to the constitutional means at first adopted to

witness that Riel ordered and succeeded in bringing together, on March 3rd, an armed assembly. He would prove that Riel was at the head of the rebellion, and was instrumental in the arrest of Nash and others. He alluded to the action of the half-breeds, at Riel's instigation, in taking the contents of stores, and referred to Riel, who was the means of inciting Indians to rise. He also alluded to offers and propositions made by Major Crozier to settle and adjust the difficulty before the first shot was fired. He then read a letter signed by Riel and found in the council at Batoche. The document was addressed less than two years after they rescued the to Crozier, and demanded the unconditional surrender of the police at Carlton. promising to furnish transport. In con clusion he said that he would bring home to Riel the responsibility of all engage ments and the attendant loss of lives he would produce testimony showing

that Riel ordered the Indians from every

direction, and authorized a war of exter-

mination. When Mr. Osler was reading

THE INDICTMENT.

THE FIRST WITNESS. Dr. Willoughby, of Saskatoon, was the crown. He testified that Riel admitted and whimpering of the World are only clamation would go forth and the Indians evidences of its dissatisfied condition of would join him. He had the United

men, and not such as were at Ottawa. The country was to be divided into seven portions. There was to be a new Ireland in the Northwest. The cross-examinawhose whole stock in trade is appeals for | tion by Mr. Fitzpatrick only elicited the point that the prisoner was not armed during this conversation. Mr. Robinson. fer the crown, parried the point by eliciting the fact that the prisoner was supplied with a gun just as he left him. The court adjourned for lunch at 1.30

> REGINA, N.W.T., July 29.—A lively incident occurred this afternoon during the

Riel trial. Charles Nolin, who was associated for some time with Riel during the Halfbreed agitation, was being examined. He swore that Riel's main object in the agitation was to get an indemnity of \$35,000 from the Government, and if he got that he was going to leave the country and go any place the Government might name. When the Government refused the indemnity Riel departed irom his former methods of constitutional agitation and endeavored to bring about open rebellion. Witness swore to

MANY TREASONABLE ACTS committed by Riel, and said that Riel's proposal to leave the country before open revolt occurred, and the request of the Halfbreeds that he should not go, was first planned by the prisoner himself, as he never intended going. Counsel for the defence drew out of the witness a statement of many absurd plans laid by Riel, such as conquering England and Canada, dividing up the latter among various nationalities in Europe and America, also regarding Riel's religious eccentricities, with the apparent object of sus taining the plea of insanity. At the cross-examinotion Riel asked Justice Richardson to be permitted to question the witness. He objected to his lawver's

IN GREAT WARMTH protested against the prisoner being allowed to question the witness. Th prisoner had all along, he said, sought to act as counsel. As long as the prisoner was defended by counsel he had no right to interfere one way or the other. The prisoner could discharge his counsel and proceed with his own defence. Mr. Robinson said the Crown would not interfere in the relations of the prisoner and sel his counsel, It would be quite proper if the counsel for the defence were willing that the prisoner should ask questions. Justice Richardson said the prisoner would have the right to address the jury before they retired, but he would not say that the prisoner might question the witness unless the prisoner was al lowed to take the responsibility of losing his counsel during the remainder of the trial. A recess of ten minutes was given for the prisoner and his counsel to confer. Resuming, it was found that no agree. ment had been come to. Riel, while he wanted to retain the advantage of such learned and powerful counsel, persisted in his demand to be allowed to question the witness. He said he did not intend to reflect on the wisdom of his counsel but they could not know the case as he

NOT CARE FOR THE ANIMAL LIFE of the asylum. He did not care for life except he could carry with it the exist ence of an intelligent being. The prisoner struck out persistently. Justice Richardson exerting himself strongly to restore harmony between the prisoner and his counsel, at length refused to allow the prisoner to ask questions. Riel, greatly excited, turned to the reperters, saying,

"Take that down properly." Henry Walters testified that Riel had gone to his store and demanded arms and ammunition. Witness tried to resist, but was taken prisoner. The store was completely sacked.

Hilliard Mitchell testified that Riel acted from a spirit of revenge for being outlawed fifteen years ago.

. RIEL'S PRICE. Thomas Jackson of Prince Albert, a druggist, and a brother of the insane prisoner discharged lately, was the next witness, and proved Riel to be the actual leader in the Duck Lake and Batoche Bay pork and the indians asking for prevented the people attending church. fight. Riel had told him he had request pittance which was their due and was The prisoner's humanity has been mentionhe said it was only right that Riel's trial ed Capt. McDowall to ask the Dominion refused. I hoped to unite all classes in ed, but surely the assertion that another Government \$35,000 as indemnity and the Saskatchewan together. Altho' I have losses sustained through the first rebel- but half jury I feel that, actuated by terms was not very humane. This atlion. Riel put the prisoners in the cellar | British fair play they will give me jus- tempt to raise the Indians hardly deserves the day Middleton approached Batoche. tice. During my whole life I have been to be classed among humane acts. The Witness identified the handwriting of working for practical results and God is Crown had given the prisoner every facil-Riel in all the proclamations, orders, and with me. I found Him guarding me in ity for his defence, because on them as other circulars addressed to the Half- the battle of the Saskatchewan when much as on gentlemen opposite rested the breeds and Indians throughout the North- bullets fell about me like rain. Arch- responsibility to the country of the West. The guilt of Poundmaker's attack | bishop Bourget told me in a letter that | prisoner having every facility. and pillage of Battleford was brought I had a mission and I know that to be a

home to Riel. MIDDLETON'S EVIDENCE. Gen. Middleton was the last witness to take the stand before recess. His evidence was simply a resume of the campaign. He recited the particulars as to the capture and final surrender of Riel, and that in accordance with instructions ! from Ottawa he had handed him over to the civil authorities at Regina. The General, on being cross-examined by Greengain redress for the grievances of the half- | fields, said they had had several conversations on religion. Riel said he was all wrong. Riel talked and acted like He then said he would prove by a religious enthusiast who was strong on some religious points. A paper assuring Riel of protection was sent out by a scout after Astley told him that Riel would | that I have not the slightest anxiety or

YESTERDAY, S PROCEEDINGS. REGINA, JULY 30 .- The evidence, for the defence in the Riel triel, produced today all went to the support of the plea of nsanity. Fathers Andre and Furmand both said that the prisoner was believed to be insane when he advised the taking up of arms, and afterwards throughout the rebellion. Father Andre testified that Riel proposed to leave the county if the Government granted him an amnesty, and \$35,000. Dr Ray, of Beauport Ayslum, Quebec, swore that

RIEL WAS A PATIENT in that asylum for fifteen months ending January, 1878. He entered under name of Larochelle, and was treated for the disease known as Maglomania, mania

ambition. The symptoms of this disease

were of the belief that the vict om had

A SPECIAL MISSION to perform, some great work in religion it I consider the providence of God has or political affairs. They were very violent if contradicted. The witness swore posi- way up to this moment for a particular for at your hands. The jury coupled to tively that Riel was of unsound mind when under his care and had to be restrained from violent acts. Witness also said the things I would like to call respectfully and I would recommend you to make evidence given in the present trial and the demeanour of the prisoner in the Court liberate: First, that the House of Com- duty, and a painful one to perform, re-

AT THE TIME OF TAKING UP ARMS. mind. If it doesn't reform in this respect | States at his back. The time had come

but might be able to distinguish right from wrong subject to his delusion. Dr. Walmen. Inefficiency and overgrown baby- the Northwest, composed of God-fearing lace, Hamilton Asylum, testified in rebuttal. He believed that Riel was quite

RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS ACTIONS. Dr. Jukes, Mounted Police surgeon, had watched the prisoner closely since his arrival here in May and had seen nothing in him to lead to the belief that he was insane, but thought him a man of great shrewdness and depth.

ADDRESS TO THE JURY. Mr. Greenshields addressed the jury opening the case for the defence. He said hey did not denv

THE PRISONER'S TREASONABLE ACTS. but believed him insane and irresponsible. He expected no more testimony would be given. FITZPATRICK'S ADDRESS.

Fitzpatrick then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He dealt with the aborigines of the country, and showed how their rights had been acknowledged by the Government. He justified their agitation for their rights, and threw upon the Government the onus of the blood shed by the prisoner, whether a lunati or in possession of all his faculties. sane, Riel did not play the coward. stood by those he had worked with, protected the women and childrenthen offered himself, and said if any one was to be sacrificed it must be himself. Fitzpatrick next took up the insanity phase. Riel was represented as a man of deep curning and designing nature, and yet was found with a few partly armed followers arrayed against the mili tary power of Canada with Britain at her back, and expecting success. This was not the act of a sane man, and the evidence adduced proved him to be insane He asked why Poundmaker and Big Bear were not put in the box to prove the receipt of letters from Riel, asking efforts to show that he was insane. He them to stir up the savages. Fitzpatrick was not insane, he said, and desired that said he knew the principles of British the plea be thrown aside. Mr. Fitzpatrick | justice and liberty were prevailing. and the jurors would not weave the cord which would hang a poor lunatic in the face

> the world. WEEPING JURORS. During the delivery of his eloquent

> peroration two jurors blubbered and th ladies in court were visibly affected. The Judge then asked the prisoner he had anything to say to the jury. Rielreplied that he had, but asked

The judge said no, he must "speak Adjournment was then made for lunch

he could not speak after the crown coun-

RIEL'S ADDRESS After dinner Riel when called upon to speak hesitated for a moment, then placing is hauds upon the dock and bowing to the Bench, he said:-

Your Honor, gentleman of the jury, entlemen of the crown, and our own good counsel.—It would be a very easy thing to plead insanity, but I have no desire to enter such a plea. I hope, with God's help, to show that I am not insane. The papers in the hands of the Crown are not like the productions of a madman, and you will not accept them as evidence to support the plea of insanity which my counsel have

The prisoner here stopped suddenly in his address, and offered up the following prayer:- "O my God, help me through the grace and divine influence of Jesus Christ! O my God! bless me, bless this honorable Court, bless this honorable jury, bless my good lawyers, who have come so many leagues to try to save my life; bless the lawvers of the Crown, because they have done. I am sure, what they thought their duty and they have shown fairness which I did not expect. Omy God! bless all those who are around me through the grace of Jesus Christ, our Saviour. Turn their curiosity into calm interest, Amen!

He then resumed his address and said

The day I was born I was helpless, but my

mother helped me. I am helpless here to-

day, but the North-West is my mother

made on my behalf.

and my country will not let me perish; my mother would not kill me and my country will not- I have many good friends not and to have great faith in the power of only here in the North-West but also in Lower Canada If I was a fool when I came in 1884 I was not so foolish as not to notice long. Finally, when it was decided that the Metis were eating rotten Hudson's offer prayers for guidance, the prisoner fact. After referring to his incarceration after which Judge Richardson proceeded in the asylum, he said: The police have to charge the jury. He first explained been very kind to me. It has been said what treason is. Then he said he consid-I wanted to bring Sir John Macdonald ed it necessary to read all the evidence to my feet, I think if I had been properly over to the jury. This he proceeded to reported my true meaning would have do, but finally concluded to read only the been understood, and my remark would important parts. He will finish to-morhave appeared in a different light. Mr. row. The Court adjourned at six o'clock. Blake is trying to bring Sir John Macdonald to his feet, and it is in the same way that I wanted to accomplish the Judge Richardson read the evidence to same end. I have been credited as a the jury. He finished before I o'clock

1 not proved it? Your Honor, gentle-

men of the jury, my reputation, my

so confident am I in your sense of duty

doubt with regard to the verdict. favorable decision which I expect from you does not come from any unjustifiable presumption. I simply expect that, through God's help, you will balance everything in a conscientious way, and that after having heard what I have to say you will acquit me. Gentleman of the jury, although you are but half a jury. you have all my respect, and I have in you six the same confidence I would like to give the other six jurors which ought to compose the number, and, your honor, if you have yourself selected the jurors it | worked for. is not on your personal responsibility. You have followed the laws made to guide you, and while I do not approve of such laws, it is my duty to make this declaration of my respect for your honor. This court undertakes to decide my case, which to many families who, if let alone, were had its origin fifteen years ago, long before this Court existed. It is a competent For what you did you have been given a Court, but having to stand my trial before perhaps allowed matters to go on in that merciful purpose. In taking the circum- their verdict a recommendation to mercy, stances of my trial there are only three but I can hold out no prospects for you your attention to before you retire to de. | your peace with God. For me only one land and govern it, are not representatives feel more gratified than myself, but I can company in which John White, M. P.,

Council make it only a sham representative legislature and no representative government. British civilization, which rules the world to-day, and the British as those which rule the North West, and called them responsible governments, which bluntly means that they are not responsible. By all the science which I Bench. had here before you yesterday, you were compelled to believe that if I am not responsible, then I am insane. Good sense alone, without scientific theories or explanations leads to the same conclusion. the testimony laid before you during the trial, witnesses on both sides proved that petition after petition was sent to Federal Government, but so irresponsible is that Government to the North West, fact would indicate absolute lack

that for several years it did nothing to satisfy the people of this great land, but that party has not been able to answer once or give a single response. This responsibility. In fact, there is insanity complicated with paralysis indicated. In fact, with the malady it is said I am suffering from, this monster of irresponsibility the Government and its little one, the North-West Council, had made up their minds to answer the petition by attempting to jump suddenly on me and my people on the Saskatchewan. Happily, when they appeared and showed their teeth to devour, I was ready. I have fired and wounded them with flashing eyes and clenched hands. Bear it in mind that what is called my crime is high treason. Oh, my good jurors, in the name of Jesus Christ, the only one who can save me, help me for they are trying to tear me to pieces. If you take the plea for the defence, that I am not responsible for my acts, acquit me completely, since I have been quarrelling with irresponsible, insane Governments of my own sort. If you pronounce in favor of the Crown. which contends I am responsible, acquit me all the same. You are perfectly justihed to declare my reason and sound mind I have acted reasonably and in self defence while the Government, my aggressors, being irresponsible and consequently insane, connot but have acted

wrongly, and if there is high treason then

it must be on its side and not on my part

THE CROWN'S REPLY.

Mr. Christopher Robinson, Q. C., re

plied on behalf of the Crown. He said it

I have done.

was not necessary that he should go into the evidence. The prisoner's learned counsel, in his defence, tried to justify to a certain extent the rebellion, and charged the outbreak against the Government for not listening to the petitions. In the next breath, however, he claimed the acts of the prisoner as those of a madman. He thought this was a sufficient reason for the Government for not listening to the demands made by a madman. Unfortunately for the prisoner the evidence shows that he is neither a patriot nor a lunatic. In all cases where insane pleas have been accepted there is not one record like that now offered by the defence. From the time he came into the country everything pointed to the man's sanity. The halfreeds were not likely to send for a lunatic to assist them, and when he came none of his followers questioned his sanity. Will the jury say the leader of the rebel lion is insane. His followers believed he was sane, and besides he lived for eighteen months with them and no one questioned his sanity. The prisoner offered to leave the country for money. Was that the act of a lunatic? He was capable of adopting views to suit his hearers, he took good care not to tell Father Andre that if he got money he was going to use it in founding a paper to rouse the habitants of the United States against the Dominion. He knew such a statement would have prevented the priest assisting him. If were to be told that a lunatic like this can carry the country with him, he could only say it is no country for sane men to live in. It was not a constitutional agi ation which got beyond control, but the evidence showed the very reverse. The prisoner pretended to be very religious

Mr. Robinson concluded at four o'clock REGINA, Aug. 1st. - The trial was re

prayer, but when a novena, or nine days

prayer, was suggested, he said it was too

sumed this morning at 10 o'clock, when prophet, but by the half-breeds, and have | p. m., and the court adjourned for lunch. After lunch the judge began his charge and said he would be brief. He reviewed liberty, my life, are at your discretion; the law upon which the court was es. tablished and the trial conducted.

Riel had been taking ample notes since the speech yesterday, and it was expect-The calmness of my mind concerning the ed if found guilty and allowed to offer reasons why sentence should not be pass. ed, he would made a long speech with interesting revelations. The charge was concluded at 2.15 and the jury retired at

All was bustle and excitement. Riel

GUILTY!

prayed fervently, kneeling in his box, and looked unmoved as the jury entered and announced a verdict of guilty, Riel made another speech declaring his willingness to die in the cause he had

THE SENTENCE.

Judge Richardson then said: "Louis Riel, you are charged with treason, you let loose the flood-gates of rapine and bloodshed and brought ruin and death in comfort and a fair way to affluence. fair and impartial trial; and your remarks are no excuse for your acts. You committed acts the law demands account it will share the fate of its predecessors, when he would rule his country or perish examination of the prisoner he was insane has the defects of its parent. The number ed police at Regina and kept there until Observer.

September Eighteenth and from thence of members elected by the people to the to the place of execution, there to be hanged by the neck until dead, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul.' Riel was then taken from the court room and constitution has defined a government driven under a strong escort to the guard

Fitzpatrick left to-night for Winnipeg to enter an appeal in the Court of Queen's

RIEL WILL NOT RECANT. WINNIPEG, Aug. 4.-Father Andre waited on Riel in his cell yesterday and asked him to renounce the profession of Protestantism, Riel proudly refused saving he could not go against his conviction. Riel urges that an international commission be appointed to determine whether he is insane or not. He refuses to be interviewed as he proposes publishing the story of his life and his troubles for the benefit of his family.

RIEL'S FRIENDS AROUSED. MONTREAL, Aug. 4. - A feeling in favor of commuting the death sentence of Riel is becoming intense in Quebec province. Riotous demonstrations are feared. The telegraphed statement made by the jurors that their recommendation to mercy was because Riel is a crank tends to inspire those who demand his reprieve.

Montreal Letter.

GRAND RECEPTION TO THE RETURNING BRAVES .- ARRIVAL OF THE 65TH. -ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME TO THE HALI-GONIANS AND GARRISON ARTILLERY .-REVIEW OF THE VOLUNTEERS. - ILLUM. INATION AND GRAND PYROTECHNIC

As the feeling towards our noble volunteers who acted so well in the late rebellion is universal, it may not be uninteresting to the many readers of the ADVANCE to hear of the grand reception given to the heroes on their return to Canada's metropolis. The city Council, with its usual consideration, generously voted a handsome amount to defray the expenses of the reception, and the citizens in general were not backward in doing all in their power to make the affair a grand success. A few days previous to the arrival of the troops the work of decorating was begun, and the people seemed to vie with each other in their endeavors to set their places off to advantage, and clothe the city in a ala attire befitting such an occasion. The streets through which the pageant passed were very tastefully decorated Long'streamers of bunting of various colors relieved with evergreen were spread from one side to the other of the street, while flags representing every nationality flew from every house top, and appropriate mottoes festooned with beautiful flowers adorned the whole, and made an effect pleasing to behold.

The 65th under the command of Col. Ouimet were the first to arrive. This regiment was one of the first ordered to the front and every one was anxious to see them after their long campaign. They were met at the station by the Mayor, City Council, representatives from all the city corps and a large number of friends who cheered them enthusiastically on their arrival, and the mayor, on the part of the city, read an address congratulating them on their safe return home. The parade through the city was greatly impeded by the large crowd, which had gathered to greet them; they were cheered lustily and many floral tributes were given by their fair admirers as they

marched along. The reception of the Haligonians was one which should be flong remembered by them, and reflected great credit on the Montrealers for their hospitality. The battalion, which was under the command of Col. Bremner, arrived at St. Henry, where a deputation from the city met them and the men were given a good substantial breakfast. Then they took the train to Lachine where they embarked on an excursion boat which brought them down the rapids, The trip was greatly enjoyed by the men who expressed their admiration of the beautiful scenery of the St. Lawrence and its surroundings. On arriving at Montreal a grand salute was fired in their honour, and, headed by the band, they marched to the City Hall where an address was read by the Mayor, which was responded to in suitable terms by Col. Bremner. A number of Montreal's most charming belles had here assembled and presented each member of the battalion with a handsome bouquet, which was gracefully pinned on by the giver, and was acknowledged by a grateful smile from each sunburnt veteran, which seemed to fully repay the fair ones for their trouble. They then marched to the Windsor Hotel where they partook of a good lunch. On the route they were loudly cheered andtheir soldierly bearing and fine military appearance were highly spoken of. They left the same evening from St. Henry for Halifax, where a large and enthusiastic crowd assembled and gave them a good

though they were the last to arrive, was not less enthusiastic than those of the 65th or Halifax battalions. As there was some doubt as to the exact time the Garrison was to come, the streets were crowded long before the arrival and the decorations, which were made for the 65th and the Haligonians still remained and additions were even made in the form of new garlands and gaily colored ribbons interspersed with numerous flags and a greater profusion of bunting. On the arrival of the train an address was read and a large number of ladies who had assembled to meet them, presented all the members of the battalion with bouquets. On their marching through the streets they were received with great cheering and arriving at the Windsor they were entertained to a light lunch, and Lt. Col. Ferrier, on the part of the veterans, read an address. The following day (civic holiday) a grand review of all the troops was held and they were tendered a dinner on the Exhibition Grounds. The turn out was the finest ever seen in this city. Though in point of numbers they were not as numerous as on former occasions yet the men certainly never appeared to better advantage. In the evening the citizens illuminated their houses and a grand display of fireworks was given from the brow of the mountain. This ended the celebration, the best the was ever held in Mentreal-one that will be long remembered by its citizens and will be recalled with pleasure by the brave boys for whom it was given.

The reception of the Garrison Artillery,

G. W. DOXSEE. Montreal, July 29 1885.

WHAT CAUSED THE REBULION .- The most convincing proofs are being produced that the threats of the Prince Albert Colonization Company to eject the halfbreeds from their lands in the vicinity of convinced him that Riel's insanity had mons, the Senate and the Ministry of the mains. It is to pass the sentence upon Batoche, were the chief causes of driving Dominon, which makes the laws for this you. If your life is spared no one will these people into rebellion. This is the when he had no control of his actions. what ever of the people of the North- hold out no hope. The sentence of this and Mr. Jamieson, McKenzie Bowell's Dr. Clarke, Toronto Asylum, swore that West; second, that the North-West Coun- court upon you, Louis Riel, is that you son-in-law, held blind shares to the exhe believed from the evidence given and cil, generated by the Federal Government be taken to the guard room of the mount tent of one-sixth of the stock, -Sarnia