

## RETURN

(IN PART)

(434)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 4th March, 1886;—For copies of all papers found in the Council Room of the Insurgents, or elsewhere at Batoche, especially including: 1. The diary of Louis Riel. 2. The minute book and Orders in Council of the insurgent council. 3. The correspondence of Louis Riel.

By Order.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Department of the Secretary of State,  
5th May, 1886.

*Secretary of State.**(Translation.)*

LETTER TO LOUIS RIEL FROM N. C. W.—INTRODUCING DEPUTATION,  
&c.—DECLARING NORTH-WEST IN A STATE OF REBELLION, AND  
PRAYING RIEL TO RETURN.

ST. LOUIS DE LANGEVIN, 18th May, 1884.

LOUIS RIEL, Esq.

DEAR COUSIN,—This deputation sent to you I hope will not surprise you; you must expect conflicts, treated as the people of the North West are by the Government, and you must know better than we do what is taking place in this part of the country. In the first place, I will not speak to you about all the acts of injustice and of the way the Government is treating us, and also the Indians; you know that better than we do.

I shall speak to you of the uneasiness felt by everyone—everyone, French and English; I must not speak of the Indians, who are not the least to be feared; for my part I have always looked after them. The movement has been going on for four months, meeting after meeting; we wanted to unite the French and the English, not an easy thing to do at first sight. You know the English, they wanted to rebel at once; we wanted to bring them round to you. As to the English half-breeds, they have a great confidence in you, and they are numerous. They greatly regret that in the matter of 1870 they were against you. They are now the most eager of all.

Hence, my dear cousin, we may say that the part of the North-West in which we are living is Manitoba before the troubles, with the difference that there are more people, that they understand things better, and that they are more determined; you will form an idea as to the conditions upon which the people base their claims, for the reason that there are many people in the North-West whom the Government have recognized less than Indians; and yet it is these poor half-breeds who have always defended the North-West at the price of their blood and their sacrifices for a country which is stirring up the whole world to-day. They have been petitioning for the last ten years. I suppose the Government have looked upon the matter as

mere child's play; despite formal documents and Acts of Parliament as a guarantee, the whole matter has been a farce; the honor of Parliament and of the Government has been trampled under foot when justice was to be done to the poor half-breeds. My dear cousin, I think the solemn moment has come. For my part, I have closely watched the people of the North-West, as well as the Indians, and the one cry resounds from all, it is a spark over a barrel of powder. It is late, but it is the time now more than ever, for we have right and justice on our side. Do not imagine that you will begin the work when you get here; I tell you it is all done, the thing is decided; it is your presence that is needed. It will, in truth, be a great event in the North West; you have no idea how great your influence is, even amongst the Indians. I know that you do not like the men much, but I am certain it will be the grandest demonstration that has ever taken place, and the English are speaking about it already.

Now, my dear cousin, the closest union exists between the French and English and the Indians, and we have good generals to foster it. I may tell you that Mr. Lepine has a hand in the matter; and I need not speak of Mr. Gabriel Dumont, the delegate, you will learn the truth from him; you may believe him, he is a prudent and intelligent man. He was an old leader on the plains and has great influence with the half-breeds; he will inform you as to everything that is going on. My dear cousin, you have perhaps thought it strange that we did not send other men. I answer that a better choice was not possible than Dumont. As to Michel Damas, you perhaps know him, he is well instructed in English and French. The others you can take just as they are, they are influential men, the chief man is M. Dumont; as to the English party, he is their choice. He is a most intelligent and devoted man, you may depend upon it. You will see by the documents that they have all their provisions; as to means, they are on hand and in abundance. Dear friend, you desire, of course, to be avenged, and not merely for vengeance sake, for that would be wrong; but this wretched Government has so abused its power and been so faithless to all its promises. No doubt had they done what they promised, you would have remained in your country and defended your people; but your banishment involved that of your whole people, and where is the half-breed who does not feel the blow of your banishment and is not ready to defend you to the last drop of his blood? The whole race is calling for you!

I conclude, my dear cousin, by commending to you myself and your race and country you have so faithfully served, with the conviction that you will make a supreme effort, with the protection of the God of all Nations and of all Glory, for which history will award you, rank with the greatest heroes of this age. And you will most certainly come to the help of an unhappy race, which is being treated with contempt, and which its enemies are striving to extirpate,—the poor half-breed people.

With sincere good wishes,

N. C. W.

Excuse my orthography.

LETTER FROM T. Z.—NO ADDRESS—EVIDENTLY TO MR. RIEL *re*  
AFFAIRS IN NORTH-WEST.

(Translation.)

SAINT LOUIS DE LANGEVIN, 20th May, 1884.

MY DEAR FRIEND.—I am pleased to have an opportunity to-day of writing you a few lines. Being unable to forget the old links that united us closely of old, and enabled us to enjoy sweet leisure and so many delightful hours together, I would fain remind you of them all once more and revive them, if that were possible. I need not attempt to express to you the warm sentiments of my heart, you know them of old; they are still the same. They are equally sincere as in the past, and, I venture to say, more warm and heartfelt as time goes by. I desire, to-day, to give you a clear proof of this by telling you of the seditious news now stirring up the North-West.

This province has an arbitrary government which is harrassing the poor half-breed people out of its very existence. Their most sacred rights are completely ignored. They are treated like slaves, and degraded as though they deserved the utmost contempt. But all these things have long been known to you. For this reason the North-West Territory is, as it were, on a volcano just about to burst forth in eruption. The excitement is almost universal. Men's minds are everywhere excited. Since the month of March last public meetings have, time and again, been held. Eloquent and stirring addresses have been delivered. The French and English half-breeds are now united, the latter, especially, seeming to be more excited than the first named. We are all one party in support of the justice of our despised rights. It looks as though a real sedition were on the point of breaking out. All are crying out against injustice, demanding fair play and urging the granting of our rights. Mr. Charles Nolin, himself, one of our warmest champions, has declared, again and again, that in every part of the North-West, which he has visited, the half-breeds are prepared to rise to a man in vindication of their just claims. The cry in favor of the good cause is, therefore, universal. Now that all is settled unanimously by all parties, we need a head, a chief. No one of us feels himself qualified to undertake the task of making so great a protest against despotic authority. We all turn our eyes towards you, in whom our dearest hopes and deepest trust are centered, all except a few pretentious individuals of Prince Albert, who would fain be thought something above the common herd and who are afraid of being led by you. We elect you as our chief. We all cry out to you to come to our assistance, knowing that you alone are able to defend us. Not only do the half-breeds in general beseech you to listen to their prayer, but the people of the other races, who do not know you, beg us to express the same wishes on their behalf. Be good enough, therefore, to give a cordial reception to the delegation sent to you. Those who constitute it are all men who enjoy our confidence. There is, perhaps, one of them as to whom you may have some suspicion. Mr. Michel Dumas seems so devoted to our cause that he has won our confidence on this occasion. Mr. Louis Schmidt was at first to have gone in his place; but he was tempted and finally won over by a chance of making money. He got a situation in the Land Office which gives him \$60.00 per month; this made him decline the honor of enjoying your presence. The two chief delegates are Mr. Gabriel Dumont and Mr. Isbester. They are appointed to make known to you our just claims. They will submit them for your approval or otherwise, and will abide by your decision. In any case, they are to bring you back to us and satisfy our eager longing to have you in our midst. If not, we beg you to state to our delegates why you cannot undertake the long journey, so that we may give to those who may be against you the sound reasons preventing your coming. Do not be uneasy as to the travelling expenses (should you decide to come), you will have nothing to fear in that respect, at least such is my opinion, though the delegation may not mention it.

I have nothing further of interest to mention at this critical moment. I have now but to offer you the affectionate greetings of all who know you and who loudly proclaim themselves your subjects, and the friendly wishes of all my family.

With a cordial grasp of the hand I heartily subscribe myself your tender friend.

T. L.

P.S.—I have still many things to say if I could write myself, but being unable to do so, as you know, I shall reserve the narrative until you come.

#### REPORT *re* AGITATION FROM JACKSON TO RIEL.

PRINCE ALBERT, 23rd July, 1884.

DEAR MR. RIEL,—I sent the reports off in good shape by mail last night. We telegraphed to *Free Press* to have your speech wired (about 1,000 words). I made a copy for the *Mail* and retained the original, in case they should wire us to-day. I met Mr. Beatty. Mr. Isbester introduced me, as he was starting for Carrot river

and sent with him two letters, one to a prominent Conservative, the other to a Liberal, that they might act in unison. Without rousing any personal prejudice, I described the great benefits which you had conferred upon us, so I think they will not look a gift horse in the mouth, but suspend their judgment for the present and set to work. I invited them to make out their requirements and choose a delegate to Executive Committee, sending document and name to me. Mr. Beatty will set all going smoothly and then set out for his new home in Stony Creek District, where he will consolidate a strong North-West party. Beatty is the man who objected to my condoning Deacon's interference. You will remember, a good solid man.

To-day, I shall finish up work in town, and to-morrow start for the Lower States, &c. I will try and get out to your place toward end of week. Please be working up the petition into shape, and we will get it in neat form before the committee is called to endorse or alter it, as they see fit. I have received the Dominion Register, and the Consolidated Acts of Manitoba; will bring them out with me. There is a big work for us while the petition is waiting an answer, but I think we will be ready for a stiff campaign when the answer does come. A number of trimmers are waiting to see if the current in your favor will last. By the time they are satisfied it will be too late for them to bother us much, if disposed to do so.

T. J. Agnew proposed to MacIse that the Conservatives should take counsel together, and adopt your platform under their party name. If they do so, they will be snared by their own subtlety. Men who are willing to betray their country for party ends are going to learn that it is a speedy form of political suicide. Just imagine their thinking that they understand our policy. What a mess they would soon make of it.

MacIse is going to put his ideas into shape and hand them in to me.

I settled matters, commercial and political, with J. F. Bette, shook hands with him, and cordially asked him to show his brain power in our work. He was somewhat astonished, I think, by my change of front, but I hope will shortly gather himself together and wire in.

J. O. Davis is thinking their mercantile as just out; also other merchants. I set Joe Knowles to work on the solution of the statistical problem, and I think he will do good work for us. I have seen Barker and other mechanics in regard to the effect of the Government's policy on trade. There is no necessity for awaiting statistics, of course, before drawing up the petition. That is a very simple matter, and could be done without any returns at all, in fact, for he who runs may read the numbers under which we labor. At the same time, I have circulated the fullest invitation for every man to hand in his list. The town may possibly not elect its delegates in time for our drawing up the petition, but they have been invited to do so, and I will try and bring a good man with me on their behalf. I shall be just as well pleased if they reserve their strength for the statistical work, and we will not be ready for that till Knowles and I have come to a focus. He has a good head for that kind of business. A clear, concise, logical petition will strengthen our hands more than a month of speechifying. Any bungling work will earn for us the contempt of the business men. I have got on a friendly footing with Owen E. Hughes, and will cautiously try and induce him to give us his ideas. He is a shrewd business man. I may write up a reassuring explanation of our work in a manner to disarm prejudice, and put it in the *Times* for the benefit of our home audience. I am in good health, except a slight cold, and enjoy good rest, and hope that you, also, are in good shape. We will not get much respite till after the petition, but we can rest calm and peaceful as to the result, while the enemies of our God are lying on their beds devising evil things against themselves. Clarke, Sproule & Co. have gone up to Battleford. They will inevitably prepare the good men to receive our doctrine, for they will associate with the oppressors of the people. The idea of sending an apostle in a quiet way up the run is suggesting itself to the minds of many, and I let it work. Providence knows the right man for the right work, and there is no use dictating to Him. MacIse wrote privately to Blake asking him not to stop at L. Clarke's, and Blake wrote back that his health would not permit him to visit the

North-West this summer. Your visit may cause him to change his plans, but I can keep posted through Maclise, who has kept up a correspondence with him since 1882.

Fisher is my lieutenant among the young men of the place, and keeps me posted as to the enemy's movements in that quarter. I think Deacon, who is a Methodist, has seen Mr. Parker, but Mr. Parker is too sound on principle to be lost to us. Mr. McWilliam, the Presbyterian minister, who has hitherto been a Liberal, stated last night at supper table that "he has yet to learn what our grievances are."

It is the misfortune of clergymen that they see only one side of a man's character, and Mr. Sproule is a prominent pillar of the Presbyterian church.

Yet Mr. McWilliam is too good a man I think to be blinded for any length of time. I will leave him to form his opinion from events, and our petition may enlighten him as to our grievances.

It is Mr. Elliott's opinion that Mr. Jackson is too clever and lacks tact. My past line of action justifies that opinion, and it is perhaps as well that they are so well satisfied with a false key.

Dr. Potter's wife is a niece of Donald A. Smith, who is a close friend of Swanson's, and invests his money for him. These circumstances have their significance, but I believe their good hearts will carry them through. "The smoking flax He will not quench."

Clark, the druggist, is apparently trying to serve God and Mammon. Let us pray that the best may prevail. The influence of an unprincipled friend is a terrible snare to a young man, especially one of keen intellect.

The *Free Press* has just wired for Riel's speech in full. I am going up with Ab. Parker after dinner. I have a great affection for Ab. I believe him to be a good, honest soul. I have got the prices paid to Hudson Bay Company contrasted with prices paid ordinarily for supplies, a valuable document; also the answer of the Secretary of State (Chapleau) to Norquay's Manitoba demands.

If any of our friends think I am not getting through business fast enough, please reassure them. You know me and my work, and an element of discontent is dangerous to the cause. I think I see our way clear to raising all the funds we want.

I think I have stated everything at present. I miss you very much, but it is as well that I learn to keep a close direct hold on the Father's hand.

Your friend,

WILL JACKSON.

I can't find my seal; all right; yet the enemy will only use it to their own destruction, if they do intercept it.

22nd MARCH, 1884.—SWEARING SECRETY.

(Translated.)

We, the undersigned, solemnly swear before God that we will keep the secret of this meeting held at Abraham Montour's this 22nd day of March, A.D. 1884, that is to say, all that shall be and has been decided thereat, and in general all the decisions thereof.

his  
Alexandre + Arcan,  
mark.

his  
Pierro + Garopy,  
mark.

his  
Baptiste + Pruneau,  
mark.

his  
Pascal + Montam,  
mark.

his  
Gabriel + Dumont,  
mark.

his  
Isidore + Dumont,  
mark.

his  
Abraham + B elanger,  
mark.

his  
Emmanuel + Champagne,  
mark.

his  
Baptiste + Parenteau,  
mark.

his  
Baptiste + Boucher,  
mark.

his Jead + Dumont, mark.	his Xavier + Batoche, mark.
his Pierre + Parenteau, mark.	his Baptiste + Boyer, mark.
his Joseph + Arcan, mark.	his Phillip + Gariepy, mark.
his Isidore + Dumont, père, mark.	his Joseph + Vandal, mark.
his William + Bremner, mark.	his William + Boyer, mark.
his Abraham + Montam, mark.	his Baptiste + Arcan, mark.
Napoleon Neault, Damasse Carrière, Louis Goulette, Chas. Nolin,	Maxime Lepine, M. Dumas, William Bruce, Norbert Turcotte.

T. E. JACKSON TO RIEL, *RE* AGITATION.

PRINCE ALBERT, 2nd August, 1884.

DEAR SIR,—The Opposition are endeavoring to excite the prejudices of those who are "on the fence," by making capital out of the visit of Big Bear and Lucky Man, insinuating that you are encouraging an Indian outbreak. Will you please send me a private letter, which I can make public to those whom it is advisable to reassure, stating the facts of the case.

I hear that D. H. Macdonall telegraphed to Père André to-day, or a day or two ago, stating that Sir John A. Macdonald had written to Dewdney, telling him that as soon as the Minister of the Interior (D. L. McPherson) returns from England, that he will look into the half-breed grievances, and I understand that Père André is advising the people he influences to be satisfied with this assurance; I regret this, and trust the reverend père will change his mind, or lose his influence. The promise of big things from the Government may infuse life into the Opposition, but comparatively few will be influenced. A favorable feeling toward the movement is growing every day among the mass of the people. Hoping to hear from you very soon,

I have the honor to remain yours very truly,

T. E. JACKSON.

MR. LOUIS RIEL.

## LETTER FROM RIEL'S COUNCIL TO ENGLISH HALF-BREEDS ASKING THEIR CO-OPERATION.

St. ANTOINE, 21st March, 1885.

*To the English Half-breeds of Red Deer Hill, St. Catharines and St. Paul :*

DEAR BROTHERS IN JESUS CHRIST,—The Ottawa Government has been maliciously ignoring the rights of the original half-breeds during fifteen years. The petitions which have been sent to that Government on that matter and concerning the grievances which our classes have against its policy are not listened to; moreover, the Dominion has taken the high handed way of answering peaceable complaints by dispatching and reinforcing their Mounted Police. The avowed purpose being to confirm in the Saskatchewan their Government spoliation and usurpation of the rights and liberties of all classes of men, except their resident oppressors the Hudson's Bay Company and land speculators, by threatening our liberty and our lives. The

aboriginal half-breeds are determined to save their rights or to perish at once. They are supported with no doubtful energy by a large number of abler half-breeds, who have come to the Saskatchewan less as emigrants than as proscriptions from Manitoba. Those of the emigrants who have been long enough in this country to realize that Ottawa does not intend to govern the North-West so much as to plunder it, are in sympathy with the movement. Let us all be firm in the support of right, humane and courageous, in him to fight just and equitable in our views, thus God and man will be with us, and we will be successful.

Dear Brothers, in the council of the French Canadian half-breeds, now under arms at St. Anthony and in the Saskatchewan, have been most happy to receive your friendly communications through your Messrs. Scott, Ross and William D., sympathies for the stand which we are compelled to take. \* \* \* The fact that your delegation and ours have crossed each other, affords convincing proof that our feelings are mutual.

Justice commands to take up arms.

Signed by Councillors, Secretary, &c.

LOUIS "DAVID" RIEL, *Excoede.*

#### MEETING AT ST. CATHERINES—RESOLUTIONS *RE* OUTBREAK.

At a public meeting held within St. Catherine's church on the evening of the 22nd March, 1885.

Rev. Mr. Matheson was appointed chairman, and Mr. Wm. Craig secretary to the meeting.

The chairman having stated that his object in calling the meeting was to ascertain the mind of the inhabitants and promote the interests of peace at the present crisis.

A lengthened discussion ensued, after which, on the motion of Mr. Wm. Craig, seconded by Mr. Wm. Hodgson, it was unanimously resolved:—

1st. That the members of this meeting continue to sympathise as they have always done with the French half-breeds in their desire to obtain their legal rights by all constitutional means.

2nd. That they don't approve of the resort to arms or the raising of the Indians, and wish to remain neutral.

3rd. That a copy of this minute be despatched without delay to the officer in charge at Carlton, and another to Mr. Riel.

Signed on behalf of the residents of St. Catherines,

E. MATHESON, *Chairman.*

WM. CRAIG, *Secretary.*

The meeting appoint Messrs. Inkster and Hodgson also to sign on behalf of the whole meeting.

GEORGE INKSTER.

WM. HODGSON.

The undersigned concur in the above resolution on behalf of meeting at St. Catherines.

CHARLES ADAMS.

ANDREW SPENCE.

ANDREW PETERSON.

#### LETTER FROM ADAMS AND PRITCHARD, ENCLOSING RESOLUTIONS.

SIR,—Enclosed you will find resolutions, passed by a mass meeting, in our neighborhood. But we think a great deal depends on the wisdom and humanity of those at the head of affairs on either side.

May God give you wisdom to order things aright.

CHAS. ADAMS, *Chairman.*

J. F. PRITCHARD *Secretary.*

Adjutant-General DUMAS.

S. G. CROZIER TO MACKAY GIVING A TELEGRAM TO BE FORWARDED  
IN CIPHER.

PRINCE ALBERT, 30th March, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—Telegraph the following cipher in my name to the Commissioner.

Riel warned all settlers from farms, or would be forced to join him, or be shot, gave them forty-eight hours' notice. People flocking in. Irvine appointed me supply officer. Send flour, bacon to Troy, send 2,000 sacks flour *via* Calgary to Edmonton, and 4,000 lbs. bacon, if safe. Steamer from here will be sent up to bring it down. Carlton burned to the ground, have saved all furs and bulk of provisions, lot of goods destroyed. Population all in arms. Police here; tell my people I am safe; just got our dead in from Duck Lake, nine in all. Will wire every opportunity, provisions for further transport already at G. Lake.

S. G. CROZIER.

WM. MACKAY, Esq., H. B. Co., Battleford.

LETTER FROM PH. GARNOT, SECRETARY, TO A. MONKMAN, *re* TREAT-  
MENT OF THE SIOUX INDIANS AND HALF-BREEDS, &c.

BATOCHÉ, 2nd April, 1885.

DEAR BROTHER,—Will you receive all Indians from Beardy's band and see about rations for them?

We are receiving, to-day, all the Sioux from Round Plain, and the half-breeds, and we shall be strong enough, and we are afraid to run short of rations, so we expect that you will treat them kindly and keep them under your order, and give rations to every one, and to his family as long as he or they will be under your control at the fort.

Lend them horses and cattle, if possible, to help them to get to Carlton.

Take courage, and we would advise the keeping of guards on top of the hills.

Believe us, dear brother, your brothers in Jesus Christ.

For the Council.

PH. GARNOT, *Secretary*.

TO EXOVEDE A. MONKMAN.

N. NAULT AND OTHERS TO COUNCIL, *RE* INTOXICATING LIQUORS.  
(*Translation*.)

BATOCHÉ P. O., 9th April, 1885.

St. Antoine de Padoue.

*To the Members of the Council:*

GENTLEMEN,—Several rumors having reached this side of the river, we deem it our duty to send you a few words anent the same; we mean as to the matter of drink. We have fault to find with you gentlemen, members of the council. We find drunken men on every side along the river. It seems to us it is the duty of all of you to see to this matter. It seems to us that you are inactive. What grieves us is to see you on the other hand quarrelling amongst yourselves and giving trouble to those who act right. From the way you are acting we fear greatly that you will dishearten many amongst us. The best course to take is to come to a clear understanding amongst yourselves, once for all. We promised to keep temperance in times of the hardest struggle, and now that things do not look quite so bad as they were we want to fall back! We rely on you to set matters right.

Yours truly,

NAPOLÉON NAULT,  
JOSEPH DELORME,  
PATRICE TOUROND,  
BAPTISTE OUELLETTE,  
PATRICE FLURIE.



the master of Fort Pitt. They killed eleven men including the agent, two priests and six white men. We are camped on the creek just below Cut Knife Hill waiting for Big Bear. The Blackfeet have killed sixty police at the Elbow. A half-breed who interpreted for the police having survived the fight, though wounded, brought this news. Here we have killed six white men. We have not taken the barracks yet, but that is the only entire building in Battleford. All the cattle and horses in the vicinity we have taken. We have lost one man, a Nez Percé killed, he being alone, and one wounded. Some soldiers have come from Swift Current but I don't know their number. We have here guns and rifles of all sorts but ammunition for them is short. If it be possible send us ammunition of various kind. We are weak only for the want of that. You see word that you would come to Battleford when you have finished your work at Duck Lake. We wait still for you, as we are unable to take the Fort without help. If you send us news send only one messenger. We are impatient to reach you. It would encourage us much to see you and make us work more heartily. Up to the present everything has gone well with us but we are constantly expecting the soldiers to visit us here. We trust that God will be as kind to us in the future as he has been in the past. We, the undersigned, send greeting to you all.

POUNDMAKER,  
COPINOW-WAY-WIN,  
MUSSINASS,  
MEETAYWAYUS,  
PEEYAYCHEW.

MR. LOUIS RIEL :

When this reaches you send us news immediately as we are anxious to hear the news.

If you send us news send as many men as possible.

A true and certified copy.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU,

*Stipendiary Magistrate for the N.W.T.*

#### DECISION OF THE COUNCIL—RIEL A PROPHET.

(Translation.)

Moved by M. Boucher, seconded by M. Tourond, That the Canadian half breed Exovidat acknowledges Louis David Riel as a prophet in the service of Jesus Christ, and Son of God and only Redeemer of the world; a prophet at the feet of Mary Immaculate, under the powerful and most favorable protection of the Virgin Mother of Christ, under the visible and most consoling safeguard of St. Joseph, the beloved patron of the half-breeds—the patron of the universal church; as a prophet, the humble imitator in many things of St. John the Baptist, the glorious patron of the French Canadians and of the French Canadian half-breeds.

Ayes:—M. Henry, M. Parenteau, M. Dumont, M. Tourond, M. Jobin, M. Trotier, M. Boucher, M. Lépine, M. Carrière.

M. Ouellette did not vote at all, but said that after a time, if his views changed, he would record his vote.

#### DECISION OF THE COUNCIL.—*Re* CHANGING THE NAMES OF THE DAYS.

(Translation.)

##### CHANGING THE NAMES OF THE DAYS OF THE WEEK.

Moved by Mr. Boucher, seconded by Mr. Jobin, That the names of the days of the week be changed as follows:—

Monday to be named.....	Christ Auroro.
Tuesday do .....	Vierge Auroro.
Wednesday do .....	Joseph Aube.
Thursday do .....	Dire Auroro.
Friday do .....	Dénil Auroro.
Saturday do .....	Calme Auroro.
Sunday do .....	Vire Auroro.

Ayes:—M. Boucher, M. Jobin, M. Carrière, M. Tourond, M. Parenteau, M. Lépine, M. Ouellette, M. Trottier, M. Henry.

Nays:—Mr. Ross.

#### DECISION OF COUNCIL.—SUNDAY TO BE RELIGIOUSLY OBSERVED.

(Translation.)

TRUTH OF SUNDAY.—25TH APRIL, 1886.

Moved by P. Parenteau, seconded by D. Carrière:—

That the Lord's Day be put back to the seventh day of the week, as the Holy Ghost appointed it, through his servant Moses; and that if there be any members of the "Exovidat" who are not as yet prepared to vote for this resolution, those of their brethren who this day take the lead cordially invite them to join as soon as they can conscientiously do so; and that, though their adhesion be delayed, it shall be accepted when it comes, as freely as if it had been given to-day. May these adhesions soon render unanimous the act by which the Canadian half-breed "Exovidat" restores, in God's name, the Holy Day of the Lord's Rest.

Ayes.—Messrs. Boucher, Dumont, Trottier, Parenteau, Jobin, Carrière, Henry, Tourond, Bte. Parenteau.

Nays.—Messrs. Ouellette, Ross, Lépine.

#### LETTER FROM LOUIS DAVID RIEL TO "DEAR RELATIVES" RE DISARMING THE POLICE, SEIZING PROVISIONS, ETC.

DEAR RELATIVES,—We thank you for the good news that you took the trouble to send us.

Since you are willing to help us, may God bless you, in all what is to be done for our common salvation.

Justice commands to take up arms. And if you see the police passing by, stop it, and take away their arms.

Afterwards notify the Wood Indians that they might be surprised; let them keep ready to all events, in being calm and courageous; to take all the powder, the shot, the lead, the posts and the cartridges, from the Hudson's Bay stores at Nut Lake and Fishing Lake. Do not kill anybody. Do not molest nor ill-treat anybody, but take away the arms.

Fear not.

LOUIS "DAVID" RIEL, *Exovede*.

#### LETTER IN RIEL'S HANDWRITING.

(Translation.)

Monsieur F. X. BATOCHÉ.

The French half-breeds have taken up arms en masse. Not one of our people is against us. Tell our relatives the Indians to be ready to come to our help, if needed. Take all the ammunition of the company.

To the English Half-breeds of Red Deer Hills, St. Catherines and St. Paul:

DEAR BROTHERS IN JESUS CHRIST,—The Ottawa Government has been maliciously ignoring the rights of the original half-breeds during fifteen years. The petitions

which have been sent to him on that matter and concerning the grievances which all classes have against its policy are not listened to; moreover, the Dominion has taken the high-handed way of answering peaceable complaints by reinforcing their mounted police, the avowed purpose being to confirm in the Saskatchewan their Government spoliation and usurpation of the rights and liberties of all classes of men, except these assistant oppressors, the Hudson's Bay Company and land speculators. They are supported with, no doubt, full energy by a large number of other half-breeds who have come to the Saskatchewan less as emigrants than as proscriptions from Manitoba. Those of the emigrants who have been long enough in this county to realize that Ottawa does not intend to govern the North West so much as to plunder it, are in sympathy with the movement. Let us all be firm in the support of right; humane and courageous, if we have to fight, just and equitable in our views, thus God and men will be with us and it will be successful.

Dear Brothers, in the council of the French Canadian half-breeds now under arms at St. Anthony and in the Saskatchewan has been most happy to receive your friendly communication through your Messrs. Scott, Ross and William Paquin.

The fact your delegation and ours have crossed each other, affords convincing proof that our feelings are mutual. Justice commands to take up arms.

Pierre Paranteau, chairman,  
 Gab. Dumont,  
 Moise Ouellette,  
 Albert Monkman,  
 Bte. Paranteau,  
 Norbert Delorme,  
 Maxime Lepine,  
 David Tourond.

Ch. Nolin,  
 Bte. Boyer,  
 Donald Ross,  
 Amb. Jobin,  
 Pierre Henry,  
 Damase Carrière,  
 Bte. Boucher,

PH. GARNOT, *Secretary.*  
 LOUIS "DAVID" RIEL, *Excoede.*

ST. ANTHONY, 21st March, 1885.

(Translation.)

COPY OF A LETTER TO ENGLISH AND FRENCH HALF-BREEDS AT LAKE QU'APPELLE.

*To our brothers the English and French half-breeds of Lake Qu'Appelle and vicinity :*

DEAR RELATIONS AND FRIENDS,—If you have not already heard, you shall hear the reasons which lead us to take up arms. You know that of old your fathers, at the risk of their lives, defended this country, which was theirs and which is ours.

The Ottawa Government took possession of our country fifteen years ago, they make a mockery of our rights and offend against the law of God by inflicting upon us endless injustice. The officials commit every species of crime, and the mounted police are the scandal of the world by their foul language and evil conduct. So corrupt are they, that our wives and our daughters are no longer safe in the neighborhood. The laws of decency are to them a mere matter of jest.

O my friends, we must at all times trust in God; but to-day the measure of evil is full to overflowing, and we have special need to commend ourselves to our Lord. You will perhaps see things as we see them. Our country is stolen from us, and then it is so badly governed that, if we let things go on, it will soon be impossible to save ourselves.

The English half-breeds of the Saskatchewan are undoubtedly with us. The Indians are crossing to us and joining us on all sides.

Purchase all the munitions you can. You can go to the other side of the line, if necessary, for them. Be ready. Do not listen to the offers the Ottawa Government will make to you; their offers are the offers of robbers. Sign neither papers nor petitions. Trust in God and in the circumstances which Providence is now bringing about on the Saskatchewan. We shall not forget you. If promises are

made to you, say that the time for promises is past. We have reached a point when we must have proof for everything. Pray; be good; keep the commandments of God and you shall want for nothing.

#### RESOLUTION IN FAVOR OF ANNEXATION TO UNITED STATES.

*Resolved*,—That when England gave this country to the Hudson Bay Company, two hundred years ago, the North-West belonged to France, as history shows it.

And when the Treaty of Paris ceded Canada to England, no mention of any kind was made of the North-West.

As the American-English colonies helped England to conquer Canada, they ought to have a share of the conquest, and that share ought to be the North-West, since, commercially and politically, the United States government have done more for England than ever England did; we ought to have annexation. Against England and Rome. Manitoba, French Canadian.

#### RESOLUTION EXPRESSING FRIENDSHIP TOWARDS THE UNITED STATES, AND DOUBT AS TO ENGLAND'S OWNERSHIP OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

*Resolved* :—

1. That our union is, and will always be, most respectful towards the American Government, their policy, their interest, and towards the territories government of Montana as well.

2. That our union will carefully avoid causing any difficulty whatever to the United States.

And will not conflict in any way with the constitution and laws of the Government. It is doubtful whether England really owns the North-West. Because the first act of government that any law ever accomplished over that North-West was to give it as a prey to the sordid monopoly of the Hudson's Bay Company 200 years ago.

Her second act of government of any importance over that country was to give it in 1870 as a prey to the Canadian.

Our union is, and always will be, most respectful towards the American.

#### RIEL'S ANSWER TO INVITATION TO COME TO SASKATCHEWAN.

GENTLEMEN,—The goodwill you manifest towards me, and with which I know you to be animated for me, fill me with joy and do me great honor. Your voice is more than friendly; it is the voice of loving fellow-countrymen. Your voice which speaks to me is a sweet voice and very tender. It is not merely the voice of loving compatriots I hear when I listen to you, I say, but it seems to me the voice of my country itself. Yes, I tell you, it is the very voice of my country. You are, you say, delighted to see me once more; and you prove it to me. Believe me, I also am happy. What a joy for me to grasp your hands once more, and to embrace you. You are good enough to mention what I have done for Manitoba. It is true, I did my best to secure its happiness. But if I succeeded, it was because I had in you the support of friends, firm, generous, brave and independent; and whatsoever my place in history may be, I shall owe my reputation, under God, to you French Canadian half-breeds. You did not abandon me in my time of peril, and it was my duty to stand firm before every obstacle in order to help you. Though small in respect to numbers, the French Canadian half-breed people have made a noble struggle. I am happy to see them at rest and enjoying prosperity; and let me congratulate you on your increase and the vigor you have acquired in the short space of ten years. I thank you for the flattering and delicate terms in which you invite me to live with you. It would most assuredly be very pleasant for me to spend my days in the midst of fellow-countrymen so grateful as you are. The love I have for my native land is strong enough to keep me here, but my adopted country has taken hold of

my heart, and I have promised to devote myself to it. I belong to it so long as I live. It knows that I love you, that I do not forget you; it approves of the legitimate, loyal and rightful love I bear to my native land. The more liberal my adopted country is towards me, the more am I bound to honor and to love it; and inasmuch as that country supports and is in favor of all that is lawful, loyal, just and reasonable, it will certainly permit me to give free scope to the love I have for you.

#### RESOLUTIONS IN RE SENDING A DELEGATION TO LOUIS RIEL IN UNITED STATES.

3. That the French and English natives of the North-West (those that have not participated in the Manitoba Lands Grant) want free patent for the land they possess and occupy at the present date, without any prejudice to any more grants to which they are entitled for the extinction of their Indian title to the lands of the North-West.

4. That the natives, French and English, protest against the dues and charges on timber and forests until their rights within mentioned be recognized and granted by the Dominion Government.

5. That the management of the Indians such as Indian agencies, instructorships or other offices for the benefit of the Indians in the North-West Territories be entrusted to natives, as they are more familiar with the habits, character and wants of those Indians, and to prevent any regrettable occurrences as have happened in the past.

6. That the French and English natives of the North-West having never recognized any right to the lands of the North-West, assumed by the Hudson Bay Company or by the Dominion Government, claim an exclusive right to these lands along with the Indians.

7. We the French and English natives of the North-West, knowing that Louis Riel has made a bargain with the Government of Canada, in 1870, which said bargain is contained mostly in what is known as the "Manitoba Act," and this meeting not knowing the contents of said "Manitoba Act," we have thought it advisable that a delegation be sent to said Louis Riel, and have his assistance to bring all the matters referred to in the above resolutions in a proper shape and form before the Government of Canada, so that our just demands be granted.

(Translation.)

#### RIEL'S ADVICE ON MOVEMENTS OF DEFENCE.

22nd April, 1885.

To avoid, as much as possible, weakening our strong points on both sides of the river here, let a certain number of men be detached to watch the movements of Middleton's camp beyond Tourond's coulée. On the other side of the river also, let a certain number of men be detached to watch the movements of the mounted police. For my own part, with all the respect I have for the views of the council and the desires of the army, I wish, nevertheless, that no attack be made against the police now, because:—1st. The spirit which is good enough to guide me, has said to me: "Not far from here." 2nd. Because that same spirit has told me that it would be good to bind the prisoners, which shows me that we should need all our men here. 3rd. Because that good spirit has said to me: "By dint of hard blows, strive to defend every inch of ground," which also gives me to understand that we need all our forces here. 4th. Because it has been said to me: "Let Gabriel Dumont pay attention." Now, this attention required from my uncle Gabriel applies not only to his wound, but makes me fear that, with his eager courage and his inattention to his personal safety in battle, he may expose himself too much and meet with some grievous mishap. If anything happened to Dumont, it would not only be a misfortune for his friends, but an irreparable loss for the future and for the whole people. If my uncle Gabriel were cured of his wound, I should be more willing to see him

start on an expedition of this kind. If we get reinforcements, I might change my opinion, I think, to a certain extent. Under present circumstances, I know, I understand, that it would be of great benefit to us to go and attack and harrass the mounted police on the other side of the river, at Clark's Crossing; but that would weaken us here, and I fear that, meantime, from Prince Albert or elsewhere, some encounter may occur, in which we shall need all our strength.

Respectfully, and in the frankest spirit of friendship, I offer these considerations to the attentions of the "Exovidat," so that they may weigh my reasons. What I wish is, that my reasons be examined, but be convinced, Sirs and dear brothers in Jesus Christ, that when you have examined what I now submit to you, if you adopt a course contrary to my views, I shall look upon it as an expression of the permission of God, and I will help you, with all my strength, to carry out your views as though they were my own, to the greater glory of God.

## ROLLS.

## No. 1 COMPANY.

Isidore Dumont, Captain (R.I.P.)	
Nap. Nault .....	1
Gabriel Parenteau.....	2
Louis Parenteau.....	3
Sam. Parenteau.....	4
Ambroise Dubois.....	5
Leon Ferguson.....	6
Bpte. Deschamps.....	7
Athanase Lépine .....	8
Maxime Dubois .....	9
Jean Baptiste Montour (R.I.P.).....	10

## No. 2 COMPANY.

## E. Dumont, Captain.

Moïse Parenteau.....	1
Boniface Leford.....	2
Jean Caron.....	3
Pierre Bellegarde.....	4
Paul Déjarlais.....	5
Maxime Fidler.....	6
Theophile Caron.....	7
Louis Parenteau.....	8
E. Tourond .....	9
Louis Davis.....	10

## No. 3 COMPANY.

## Ambroise Champagne, Captain.

Joseph Vandal .....	1
Louis Lafontaine.....	2
William Vandal.....	3
Bpte. Vandal.....	4
William Delorme.....	5
Alexandre Gosselin.....	6
Josué Breland.....	7
Modeste Laviolette.....	8
Baptiste Letendre.....	9
Charles Laviolette.....	10

## No. 4 COMPANY.

## Antoine Lafontaine, Captain.

William Hamelin.....	1
Joseph Bremner.....	2
Dan. Charrette.....	3
St. Pierre Parenteau.....	4

Alexandre Montour.....	5
Charles Faignant.....	6

Raphael Parenteau.....	8
Baptiste Ouellet.....	9
Pierre Gervais.....	10

## No. 5 COMPANY.

## Bernard Paul, Captain.

John Shen.....	1
Grégoire Lejour.....	2
Corbette Laplante.....	3
Bien Montour.....	4
Thomas Ouellette.....	5
Hill Sansregret.....	6
Alexis Dumont.....	7
John Martin.....	8
Charles Martin.....	9
Pierre Martin.....	10

## No. 6 COMPANY,

## Jonas Moureau, Captain.

Joseph Ouellette.....	1
Julien Oulelette.....	2
William Piehé.....	3
Maurice Hennery.....	4
Baptiste Larocque.....	5
Patrice Faignant.....	6
Roger Goulet.....	7
Joseph Montour.....	8
Baptiste Hamelin.....	9
Toussaint Laplante .....	10

## No. 7 COMPANY,

## William Boyer, Captain.

Louis Roos.....	1
William Fidler.....	2
Joseph Pilon.....	3
Curbet Fidler.....	4
Charles Thomas.....	5
Joseph Sauvé.....	6
Moïse Carrière.....	7
Jeremie Sauvé.....	8
Joseph Sauvé.....	9
Gel. Sauvé.....	10

## No. 8 COMPANY.

Baptiste Vandal, Captain.

Norb. Sauv�	1
Francis Vandal	2
Patrice Gervais	3
Andr� Letendre	4
Louis Letendre	5
Louis Marion (deserter)	6
Pierre Tourond	7
Bapto. Ouellet, jun	8
William Thorn	9
Alex. Fidler	10

## No. 9 COMPANY.

Corbet Flamant, Captain.

Modeste Rocheleau	1
Joseph Dumas	2
Pierre Sansregret	3
Norbert Tarcotte	4
Solomon Boucher	5
Isidore Villeneuve	6
Elizard Parisien	7
Bte. Rocheleau	8
Magloire Boyer	9
Alexandre Bremner	10

## No. 10 COMPANY.

Daniel Gari py, Captain.

Joseph Trottier	1
Louis Bousquet	2
Alex. Cardinal	3
John Ouellet	4
Joseph Delorme	5
Baptiste Bousquet	6
Ignace Poitras	7
Bernard Ouellette	8
John Demarais	9
Joseph Flamant	10

## No. 11 COMPANY.

Philip Gari py, Captain.

Jean Carron	1
Albert Trottier	2
Charles Trottier	3
William Bruce	4
Frederic Fidler	5
Napoleon Boyer	6
J. Bpte. Boyer	7
George Fidler	8
Auriel Gari�py	9
John Fagnant	10

## No. 12 COMPANY.

Bapt. Boucher, Captain.

William Swan	1
John Swan	2
William Bremner	3
Moise Bremner	4
Esdras Parenteau	5
Alexandre McDougall	6
Jerome Racette	7

Alex. Lamirande	8
J. Bte. Parenteau (Wounded)	9
Esdras Tremblay	10

## No. 13 COMPANY.

Laframboise (R.I.P.) Captain.

William Bremner	1
Andr� Letendre	2
Charles Carri�re	3
Jerome Pieton	4
Napoleon Parenteau	5
Corbet. Ross	6
Michel Poitras	7
Ed. Laframboise	8
Antoine Allard	9
Charles Gari�py (Wounded)	10

## No. 14 COMPANY.

Calixte Lafontaine, Captain.

Francis Fidler, sen.	1
Joseph Well	2
Guillame Laplante	3
Modeste Vandal	4
Barth�lemy Pilon	5
Patrice Parenteau	6
William Letendre	7
Ignace Poitras	8
Fran�ois Fidler	9
Jean Baptiste Parenteau	10

## No. 15 COMPANY.

James Short, Captain.

Antoine Vandal	1
Pierre Landry	2
Joseph Vandal	3
Pascal Montour	4
Ls. Cayal	5
Isidore Boyer	6
Pierre Parenteau	7
Jean Dumond	8
Joseph Ouellet	9
Joseph Montour (R.I.P.)	10

## No. 16 COMPANY.

Bapt. Primeau, Captain.

Basile Plante	1
Fran�ois Primeau	2
Alexandre Bourassa	3
Napoleon Arcan	4
William Racette	5
M. Bourassa	6
Louis Bourassa	7
Baptiste Primeau	8
Gil. McKay	9
William Meckmoire	10

## No. 17 COMPANY.

William Fidler (sen.) Captain.

Bapt. Rocheleau	1
William Fidler	2
James Ward	3
Baptiste Roy	4

Pierre Vandal.....	5	<i>In charge of horses on this side of river.</i>	
J. Bapt. Rivard.....	6	Ant. Lafontaine, Captain.	
Jos. Vermette.....	7	Wm. Hamelin.....	1
Paul Schly.....	8	St. Pierre Parenteau.....	2
Thomas Petit.....	9	Raphaël Parenteau.....	3
François Vermette.....	10	Elzéar Swan.....	4
No. 18 COMPANY.			
A. Belanger, Captain.			
Jos. Lafournaise.....	1	Nap. Gervais.....	5
Vital, Cayal.....	2	Noël Turcotte.....	6
Daniel Gariépy.....	3	Pierre Tourond.....	7
Alex. Lafournaises.....	4	Ignace Poitras.....	8
Norbert Belangé.....	5	Ed. Dumond.....	9
		Cléoph. Champagne.....	10

*To the Secretary of the Council :*

Captain Baptiste Primeau ; To form a military company : —

Bazile Plante.  
François Primeau,  
Alex. Bourassa.  
Napoleon Arcan.  
William Racette.

Modeste Bourassa.  
Louis Bourassa.  
Baptiste Primeau, jun.  
Guillaume McKay.  
William Swan.

*(Translation.)*

REPORT OF M. LEPINE ON THE BATTLE OF 12TH APRIL.

I corroborate the report of Mr. Dumont up to the moment of the departure of Mr. Riel, for Mr. Riel left it to the choice of the people, whether he was to go away or to stay. The answer he received was to go and assist the women and children. About half past eight in the morning, I started to get something to eat at the house of the widow Tourond, and about nine o'clock we left, Pierre Henry, Isidore Dumas and I, to come to the coulée. Our people made signs to us that the police were coming. Then we took up our position to wait for them, and we had hardly taken our places when shots were heard at the other end. As soon as we heard the shots we rushed to that side. When we got there our people were already all scattered and the battle had commenced. Not long after I saw that Jerome Henry was wounded, and we then took up a position in the coulée nearly on the bank, and I spent nearly the whole day there. The time seemed so long that I thought it was already evening, but on looking at my watch I saw it was only noon. Before noon we heard shots all around us ; but we heard shots also from the direction of Tourond's, showing that there were still some of our people in that direction. In the afternoon we heard no more shots there, and I thought that our people on that side were all dead. Near us and towards Mrs. Tourond's we heard shouts, and I think it was Gabriel Dumont and his people who were there. I know that Alexis Gervais was there, for I saw him come from that direction, and then we saw that we were surrounded, for we saw men on all sides ; we then heard the bugle to the right of our position and we heard the soldiers coming in the wood of the coulée, for we heard the branches breaking, and there were others along the wood to the left ; and we heard voices speaking all around us and in front on the prairie, and then I thought we were lost. And when they came into the wood we heard dreadful firing on every side. It was then between three and four o'clock in the afternoon. After that they retreated, and it seemed to me that the volleys were less frequent ; and about five o'clock all was quiet for a good while, only a few sentinels seemed to be stationed at intervals watching us. During that period we thought they were getting ready to come and take us. After that we said to one another, we must try anyhow and kill one each if they come, and we must each of us fire a good shot. And Charles Trotter counted the men there, and out of one hundred and sixty that we were at the beginning there remained but fifty-



four. I do not know whether he counted the wounded. And then we consulted as to how we were to get away and decided to wait until night and then to run the risk of breaking our way out. But we knew that many of us must be killed in that undertaking. And then we also thought of our wounded and it seemed to me that the only assistance I could leave them was the crucifix I had held in my hand all the day, but when I spoke of that no person answered me; and we were praying all that time, and I had the crucifix and I said: "We shall commend ourselves to God and pray that we may have perfect contrition, so that if we die we may save our souls." And then I prayed; for I thought we were about to die and I had doubts as to the justice of our cause. And I thought all our people were dead and that our small party were all that remained. But Delorme did me good when he said to me: "We must pray to God to take us out of this." And almost immediately they again commenced firing—not many rifle shots, but four cannon shots—and two or three out of the four seemed to me to burst over our heads. And all day the balls seemed to fall like hail. And after these four cannon shots all became more quiet, and we heard a man from among the police shout to us, speaking in the Cree tongue. He said, "his name is Borie," and, it seemed to me, "that we must be hungry," and he asked to be allowed to visit us. He also asked us to tell him how many we were. And some of the others answered him, but I do not remember what they said to him. But they would not let him come. I was inclined to let him come, and felt tempted to tell him to come, but I thought it better to say nothing for fear of making a mistake and being blamed afterwards. It occurred to me that while he was with us the police would not fire, and meantime night would set in and we should be able to get away. But almost immediately afterwards our people came up and the soldiers fled and did not fire again, and we came away.

We prayed all the day, and I think prayer did more than the bullets. Often when the soldiers appeared on the hillocks our people fired and that made them fall back and others came to remove them.

(Translation.)

#### REPORT ON THE BATTLE OF THE 24th APRIL, 1885.

*Report (but not sure) of the Battle fought at Gen. Middleton's Camp, 24th April, 1885.*

We attacked them on the march at Tourand's Coulee. We had taken possession of the coulee. We attacked them in front and they made a strong resistance, but gained little ground. We had but one wounded of our people, Jerome Henry, a Cree, and two Sioux. The battle lasted three hours, that is from 9 a.m. till noon. They were about 200, and there were 18 tents on the other side of the river. They have a ferry boat, the Clark's Crossing scow, with them. We think they crossed some 50 men. We hold our position and intend to attack them again during the night. We think there are 30 or 40 dead and wounded in the enemy's camp.

All the news we have received up to this time, 9.15 p.m.

(Translation.)

#### REPORT OF TROTTIER ON BATTLE OF 24th APRIL.

I corroborate the report of M. Dumont. Up to the arrival of the first horseman I was there with Gabriel. Then I went down to the coulée, signalling with my hand to our people, and calling out, "run to the coulée, run to the coulée." Then we tied all our horses there, and we went up the hill on foot to fire, and we began to fire, I do not know how many shots. Suddenly I saw a Sioux killed quite close to me, then as the gun I was using was not good, I called out to another Sioux to take the gun of the dead Sioux, saying that I wanted to use it. He took the gun and lent it to me. It was a double gun with horn and shot-bag. We fired again, and, of a sudden, I saw Gabriel coming towards me (I saw him first on my right); he said he had no more cartridges; I gave him those I had, for I wanted to use the double gun,

and I called out to the people, "They want to pillage the coulée; we must go down and take all the horses and prevent them." And I told a young man to take Gabriel's horse, and I took mine; and going down the coulée I saw Gabriel, and he asked me where his horse was? I told him the young men were taking it away. It was the last time I saw Gabriel, and then I tied my horse in the wood and went up the hill on the south side, and firing began on both sides, and suddenly some one called out to me, "There they are coming down the coulée with their cannons!" I looked and saw them coming down, and I shouted to the young men, "Take courage, take courage and pray to God." Then they began firing at us with their cannons and rifles, and the balls fell like hail. It was about two in the afternoon, and I began shouting "fire, fire," and when our men began firing I saw that the police fell, and I heard the cry, "They are going to run," and I called out "fire, fire," and shouted for joy, and when the soldiers retreated out of the coulée, I asked the people where Gabriel was, but no one knew, and I asked continually where my children and nephews were, and I thought all our people had been killed except a few, for nobody answered me but two of my boys, and every time we stopped firing we prayed to God. Suddenly I heard a young man singing in French the song of the Bois Brûlé, the song of the Falcon. That gave me courage. I kept shouting, "courage, courage!" Afterwards it began to rain and hail, and I said to the people, "Don't fire now, we must wait until they come, and if they come near we'll fire altogether. It was about 5 o'clock in the evening, I called out, "Where is Johnny?" (my brother's boy), and I heard him answer about a hundred yards from us. Immediately after his answer they fired three cannon shots and some rifle shots in that direction. Some time afterwards I stood up and went to see all the people, and I said to them, "my friends, we shall start away this evening, but before we leave this we must pray to God for our dead and our wounded, and also for ourselves, so that He may give us a way out of this," and I told them that "as to the wounded, those who can walk we must not leave them, we shall carry them to the groves and cover them well, and we shall go away quietly all together." I then counted the men and found but 48, with the wounded, and I said to them, "do not stir, I shall go and see my horse." He was only 40 or 50 rods from us. Then my nephew said to me, "Uncle, come here, I want to speak to you." I answered, "Do not stir, nephew, and do not fear; I will not leave you, I will go and see my horse, and then I will go to you." When I went to see my horse, my boy and another young Indian, followed me. I found my horse still standing and unhurt, but all the other horses around him were dead. It was then about sundown. My coat was on the saddle, and wife I was untying it, I saw our people on the hill shouting joyfully. When they came up I shook hands with them, saying, "We are only forty-eight, and I think many have been killed." As I spoke, I saw six of our people come out of another wood, bringing our number up to fifty-four. Then when our people had come, they wanted to follow them up, but I called out: "Do not follow them, we have done enough for the present." They desisted and went to the battlefield to gather rifles and other things, and I said to them: "We must try and find carts to take home the wounded this evening." And I found a cart and harness at Mrs. Tourond's house, and the men on foot started on in front, and the horsemen remained behind. I got a mattress from the house and put two wounded men in the cart; the other wounded were placed on a buck-board. I walked in front, leading the horse with a rope. When I had gone about two miles, a young man lent me his horse. He said he would lead the horse, as I was tired. I was very glad to get the horse. When we got together at Touronds' house, I found that there had not been many of our people killed; only four were missing. A man came and called out in Cree: "What are you fellows doing there? Your people are all going?" I said to our people: "Let him talk away; don't answer him." Then he said: "How many are you?" I again told our men not to speak. He called out a third time, saying: "You must be hungry, come and eat." I said to our people again: "Do not speak." He spoke after the last cannon shots were fired.

There were not many of us in that wood, but God gave us a good road, and we reached the house in safety.

(Translation.)

REPORT OF GABRIEL DUMONT ON THE BATTLE OF 24th APRIL.

When we left this, we stopped near my place, to the rear. We said a decade of the rosary. Then we went on as far as Roger Goulet's.

There we killed a couple of cattle for food. After eating, we began to prepare to go to the enemy's camp. Mr. Champagoe arrived. He said: "We must wait a little and see what is to be done." He reported police coming from the direction of Little Mountain, on the Fourche Road. There he asked us for thirty men to come here. He asked Mr. Riel if he would come with them. Mr. Riel consented, asking for forty men. Nearly all the people wanted to come away. In the end some fifty came. After eating at Roger Goulet's, we sent the Sioux out as scouts. We then went on to Tourond's Coulée. We halted on the other side of the coulée, upwards. I, myself, rode on further. I went out of the moonlight into a tuft of trees; I came back again, hearing nothing but the flute. When I got back to our people they were on their knees praying; I also knelt down. When they finished, our scouts had not come in. As it was nearly day I gave the order to leave the place; we set out, taking the road to the left in the groves of trees; we went as far as the first houses, Mcintosh's. It was already day, and as I saw it was impossible to get at them during the night, I told our people my plan was to return. Then we returned back to a low spot. I then borrowed a horse in order to go with Napoleon Nault to see the enemy's camp and to try and induce them to follow us. We went to within about half a mile of the camp, which seemed to be disturbed. We came back then to our people. Then I ordered our people to start back again for Tourond's Coulée, saying: "We shall wait for them there." We killed an ox for breakfast, and got hay for our cattle. Before eating, we sent Mr. Gilbert Brelant to see if the enemy were coming. After we had eaten he came in. He said that the cavalry were coming on in front. We saddled twenty-seven horses. Then we went down the coulée and posted ourselves about half a mile from our people. There we waited some time. It was then between nine and ten in the morning. Sending out scouts on foot. Mr. Bte. Deschamps told us he saw a trooper passing alone and then some ten on the other side. Pierre Laverdure told us he had seen one also. We then mounted and prepared for a rush. While we were watching, one of them showed himself to me about 150 yards off. His horse turned sharp about and we rushed straight for him. Our men fired, as we started, two or three shots. I think they hit him at the first shot. He was no longer able to handle his horse; then I followed him and fired two shots at him. I turned then and made for the coulée towards our people. There we began exchanging shots with the enemy. We tied our horses lower down than the point where most of our people were. There we exchanged fire again for a short time. I then went to a little grove in order to fire at them again. The police then came down at once alongside a wood. I began to fire. There were four or five of us, we were nearly all scattered. I then went up the coulée and met some people coming down. They were nearly all Sioux. There I was told a Teton had been killed. I then went to the place where the bulk of our people were. I encouraged them, saying, "God is strong." Then I went to the place where the Teton had been killed. I asked him, "Are you dead?" He answered me: "No." I then went down the coulée passing near our people and encouraging them all the time, when I came near Maxime Lapine, he said he was troubled as to what he ought to do. I thought it was on account of the crucifix he had in his hands; I said to him: "Pray for the cause of our religion and for its glory." Just then I was told that Jerome Henry had been hit. Then some one called out to me that the police were going to charge; thereupon we made for a small hollow and drew back into shelter. There I remained a short time. Napoleon Nault called out to me: "Mr. Dumont, I think the Indians and the Sioux are going to run, you had better go and stop them." As I saw many of our people who were in good heart, I answered: "Yes, I'll follow them." When I got near the horses, I found a lot of the people there: Sioux, Crees and

some half-breeds, going up the coulée ahead of the police in order to head them off. When I got to the hollow, I called out to them: "Stay there." I tied my horse in the wood. We went up and stationed ourselves in the prairie, so that the police might not pillage the sides of the coulée. There we fought for a long time. With some of the Sioux and some half-breeds there were about fifteen of us. We remained about three hours and a-half. We fired slowly, but with steady aim. Then I said to those who were with me: "I will go and see our people"; and an Indian said to me: "Do not leave us; if you do, many of ours will run away." I held on for a while, and then said to them: "Try and fight by yourselves for a while; I will go and see our people, and I promise to come back to you. When I hear my men shouting sturdily I know they are in good heart, because God is helping them." Then I went down the coulée to the place where I had left the bulk of my people. There the police had already crossed the coulée with a cannon. I went into the thick bush where the horses were tied. There, towards the middle of the bush where our people were, there was a clearing. Meantime the police were firing at me with the cannon and rifles. There I stopped, where there were large trees, thinking how I could serve them, for it was too great a risk for me. I turned back and went again to the little party I had left. They were still there. We held out for a short time longer. Then I said to them: "We can do nothing for our people here; let us go higher up in the coulée. We started out, following the coulée. We went up a little higher than Donald Ross' house; we saw the Sioux who had fled in front. Then we took the groves towards the river, after crossing the road. We found two of our people mounted on one horse. Then we gave them a horse. All the Sioux were leaving us, and would not listen to us any longer. We stopped in the groves in sight of David Tourond's house. My people said to me: "Go by yourself and see if we cannot get to our people." I went. As soon as the police saw me across the coulée, they fired a cannon shot and rifles at me. Then I returned to see my people. When I got to them I said: "The only way of rescuing our people is to stay here until night. We can go and eat at Calixte Tourond's, and then in the night we shall attack. Then we went to the house, and food was prepared. Shortly before we began to eat, Moïse Ouellette and Philippe Gariépy joined us. Then I told them we intended to attack at night, and that I did not think many of ours would fall. Then we remained there. Moïse and Philippe told us that Mr. Riel was preventing the people from coming to our assistance; but their opinion was that Mr. Riel would not be able to prevent them. Then they said we ought to wait for our people who were coming. There were also some Sioux with us. Two of them started on horseback to see the fight, but they turned back and brought a wounded mare with them. The Sioux, Mad Bull, told me then that it was impossible to go there. Philippe told me the same thing, saying it was useless to go. I said to them again: "We shall not go in daylight, but at night." Then Moïse Ouellette said: "We must wait for our people yet; they will come." We waited a short time, and I said to them: "Let us talk the matter over," and, thereupon, we decided to return to meet our people, and we set out. We met Mr. Boucher a little beyond Roger Goulet's, with Edouard Dumont. They told us they were quite sure our people would come. We went on our way without stopping. Then we met our people coming to our assistance. Then we turned back, going slowly, in order not to tire our horses. Then I said: "Let us put the carts in front, and tell them to move on quickly." I took my position in the rear, in order to command them all. Meantime it was raining heavily, and I said: "We shall stop at Calixte Tourmond's and dry our guns." Afterwards we set out again. Some of our men wanted to hang back, and I ordered them to advance. When we got near the coulée, I left my party, in order to go on in front. There were people on the left side of the coulée, and others on the right. I hastened, with an Indian, Yellow Blanket, to a spot where there were two horses tied. I said to him: "Come down, nephew; let us each saddle a horse, so as to be ready sooner." He answered: "Saddle them both, and I'll watch here for you. While I was saddling Pierre Parenteau's horse, Philippe Gariépy came up to us. I gave him the halter strap, saying: "You take this one." Then I

tied the other with the reins in the saddle, and started him off towards our people, who were behind us. On reaching them, we saw the police descending the other side of the coulée to surround our people. The latter called out: "They are going to charge." I turned my horse, and rode towards Tourond, following the cart road upwards. I followed the wood on the slope. I met our people, who were in the coulée. Then I told them that it was the power of God that had saved their lives. Then I shook hands with them, and asked them if my brother Eli was alive? They answered, "yes." I went up the hill saying: "We must follow them." The men shouted out in reply: "That's enough, don't go after them." Some of our people were ready to follow them, but I said to them; "We have done enough, we must listen to our own men." Then I continued on up the hill to see the police—I saw them going away in retreat. Then we went to the groves to look for bodies and rifles. We found nothing but the wheel marks of the carts in which the bodies had been removed. Then I returned to the coulée where our people were. We determined not to leave any of our dead or wounded. We went to Tourond's house to warm ourselves, for we were cold. Then we went to Calixte Tourond's and got a waggon, with a cart and another small waggon to carry the dead and the wounded. Then I stopped all the horsemen, who wanted to return at once. I said to them: "The people on foot will go on alone and we shall keep guard and wait for those who have gone for the dead and wounded. When they had brought them in I told them to start out with the carts in front. I remained all the time in the rear until we reached the place where I had met Mr. Boucher and Dumont. There I said to them: "My friends, I am cold. I think my head will suffer." I asked them if they would let me go on in front? They said that a great many would follow me. I said: "No, I will prevent them." Then I urged them not to separate, and I started away. When I got to the people in front, I said to them: "Do not follow me." Five or six of them wanted to follow me, but I stopped my horse and said to them: "Since you will not listen to me, you may go away by yourselves, I will stay with our people." Then André Latendre said: "Go yourself, we shall stay." Thereupon I started. Catching-up to some people on foot I told them I was going on in advance. On leaving the wood, I met eight or ten horsemen. Some of these came in with me, amongst others Napoleon Nault and Charles Trottier. When I got here, I found some men who had got in before us though I was not aware that they had left us. Then I went at once to the council house. After shaking hands with those who were there I asked for some hot tea. There was none to be had. I then returned to my own house. If there is anything incorrect in my report, I ask pardon of God, for it will not be by my fault.

(True copy)

PH. GARNOT, *Secretary.*

(Translation)

#### RULES FOR KITCHEN SERVICE.

Rules which the cooks are to follow strictly:

They must 1st Have breakfast ready for 7 o'clock.

do 2nd do dinner do 12 do

do 3rd do supper do 6 do

do 4th Keep the kitchen perfectly clean;

do 5th Take good care of dishes and utensils entrusted to them by the *Excoïdat*;

do 6th Admit into the kitchen only persons having special business with the Council, without seeking to impede their work;

do 7th Give food only to those who are on the list approved by the *Excoïdat*, or to persons admitted by order of the Council;

do 8th Make, amongst themselves, as little noise as possible;

do 9th Be courteous, vigilant and careful in the discharge of their duties.

By order.

PH. GARNOT, *Sec. of Council.*

SUBMISSION OF ALBERT MONKMAN TO RIEL'S COUNCIL, AND HIS  
EXPRESSION OF BELIEF THAT RIEL WAS A PROPHET.

BATOCHÉ, 26th April, 1885.

This is to certify that I, Albert Monkman, have given up myself to be treated by the exodiat council as they may see fit except execution, on account of a false idea that I did not believe that Louis David Riel was a prophet. I said if he will know what I think I had better desert. I would believe Mr. Riel and have read my conscience, and I believe him to be a prophet by the grace of God for our movement.

Yours truly,  
ALBERT MONKMAN.

ANDREW TATE'S SWORN PROMISE THAT HE WILL NOT COMMUNICATE  
WITH PRISONERS

I, Andrew Tate, do make oath and promise that I will never again go and see any prisoner, and that I will try neither by sign, word nor any other way to communicate with one or more prisoners, especially Albert Monkman, and that I will keep to my place in every way.

ANDREW TATE.

Sworn before me at St. Antoine, }  
27th April, 1885. }

PH. GARNOT,  
Secretary for the Council.

(Translation.)

LETTER TO THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH HALF-BREEDS OF BATTLE  
RIVER, FORT PITT AND VICINITY.

Our good God has always taken care of the half-breeds. "I have fed them many days in the desert." It was Providence that enriched our prairies with the buffalo, and the abundance with which our fathers were supplied was as wonderful as the heavenly manna. But we were not sufficiently grateful to God, our good Father, and that is the reason we allowed ourselves to fall into the hands of a Government which had no thought for us except to plunder us. Ah, had we understood what God did for us before Confederation, we should have been sorry to see it come about. The half-breeds of the North West would have insisted on conditions of a nature to preserve in behalf of our children that freedom, that possession of the soil, without which no one can be happy. But fifteen years of suffering, impoverishment and covert malignant persecution have opened our eyes, and the sight of the abyss of demoralization into which the Dominion is daily driving us deeper and deeper, has suddenly, by God's grace, stricken us with horror. And more terrified by the hell to which the mounted police and their Government are striving openly to lead us, than by their firearms, which, after all, can only kill our bodies, we have risen. The voice of conscience has given the alarm and cries out to us; "justice commands you to take up arms." Dear relatives and friends we advise you to be on the alert. Be ready for anything. Take the Indians with you. Bring them together from all sides. Take all the ammunition you can, wherever it may be stored. Murmur, protest and threaten. Stir up the Indians, and also render the police of Fort Pitt and Battleford powerless. We pray to God to open the way to us to get up to you, and when we enter that way, as we hope to do, we will help you to take Battleford and Fort Pitt. Have confidence in Jesus Christ. Place yourselves under the protection of the Blessed Virgin. Implore help from St. Joseph, for he is powerful with God. Commend yourselves to the powerful intercessor of St. John the Baptist, the glorious patron of the Canadians and the half-breeds. Be at peace with God; keep His commandments; we beseech Him to be with you all and to give you success. Strive to give speedily to the half-breeds and Indians at Fort Pitt the news we send you, and tell them to be sure to be ready for anything.

L.

(Translation.)

LETTER—MRS. SALOMON TO RIEL, COMPLAINING—HOUSE SACKED BY INDIANS.

St. ANTOINE, 25th April, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—The Indians took possession of my house while I was away. They broke in the doors of the shed and took all the food I had in it. While I was away they did that, and in my presence they killed my hens. If you would kindly send me a cart to help me to remove what I have left, or if you could send me some guards to restrain them, I should be much obliged.

MADAME SALOMON, V.

(Translation.)

A SCOUTING REPORT OF ALEX. CAGAN.

*Report of Mr. Alex. Cagan of Lake Muskeg, 26th April, 1885.*

I was at Pike Lake, and an Indian started out for Battle River. When he got there the Indians of that place were taking the contents of the stores. I state what the Indians told me. There was but one store near the Government fort which was not taken, but the Indians camped near that store. The next morning they set out to clean out all the stores, after breakfast. All the goods the Indians took they hauled to their camp as they took them. They started to take a camp which was on the other side of the river, but they arrived too late, for the Indians were already starting for the north side. I forgot to state that all the chiefs held a meeting before that, in order to ask the agent for ammunition for hunting. They asked quietly four times. The agent replied: "I will not let you have any ammunition; live as you have been accustomed to live." Little Spruce said: "Why? You promised to feed us. We asked you for this quietly in order to support our children; you are doing this to vex us. No one asked you to come here." Straw-man, another Indian, said: "Yes, you shall soon see how we used to live in former times; we were great fools." And then they went away. The following day the agent and Peter Banatine took two sacks of flour and 50 lbs. of bacon to each chief. Straw-man said to Banatine: "You are doing this to make fun of us and to vex us the more." The first they went to see was the farm instructor at Eagle Mountain where Red Pheasant is. The farmer fired first, but they made his shot go off in the air, and the son of Horned Bull, an Assiniboine, pierced him with an arrow, but Maringouin's son-in-law finished him with his tomahawk. An Assiniboine Indian named Yellow-Hair killed another farmer who had care of the cattle. They crushed his head also; these two events happened the same day. On the reserve of Chief "Struck-in-the-back," Jos. McKay was the farmer, and they warned him that they did not want to do him harm, because they were too much accustomed to him, but they took everything there was there. Then they went to Straw-man's reserve. There was a farmer there, and before they spoke to him he tried to defend himself, but a Cree named Flowing-Leaf took the axe and gave him a blow on the cheek; the other turned round and yelled, but he gave him a second blow and finished him. Then some of them wanted to draw back, but their people sought to kill them. The Assiniboine wanted to kill the Crees who wished to draw back. He said to them: "They have already killed one-half of us by hunger, you must not try to save them." In this way they all went together and no person would draw back. The name of the Indian who brought me that news is La Graine D'Original. After that, I said to the Cree: "Let us go and see about Battle River and the Lake Brocket people. And when we stopped on the other side of the river, after we got off our horses, they fired three times at us with their cannon. And when I saw that, there were some abandoned houses, and I told the Indians to burst open the doors and help themselves. The houses were well stocked with provisions and the Indians said: "Riel is charitable, and that's why we have plenty to eat." A little way further down we helped

ourselves again, and I provided myself from the store of a trader of the company, taking everything there was. There was a barrel of powder. That one I was wrong in taking, for he is with you; but it was the company's property. And I started to come back this way; and after a day's journey my son and son-in-law turned back to get flour and pork at Battle River. If I had had certain news I would have made the Indians far more crazy. They wanted to start out again for a hunt in that direction. Then I came towards Muskeg Lake to the place where I met my brother. There on the day after my arrival, we broke up camp to go to the Mustawasis reserve, for they had no provisions. It was there I destroyed the pigs. When I was going to leave, my brother told me he was not with the Government since he was with the half-breeds. He had not as yet meddled in the matter. "But you see, he said, how I am in need of means. Many of the people are sick too." He further said: "I am afraid of our people, the Crees, to go with the Government. We are but two brothers, and he was waiting for me to know what I would say to him. There is only one in whom I trust and that is God. If he wills that I should die of hunger, I shall die so. When the chief's people sent a runner to Lake La Peche, the agent replied: "Since he wants to go with the half-breeds, let the half-breed feed him. Why did he not come with you Bélangers?" He said that to the runner. I said to my brother: "Neither have I meddled in the matter, but I do not want to hold back, for one of my boys is there; and if they want us they know what to do. Otherwise, I must be a coward, since my boy is there." I think they wanted to follow me at once, and I cannot go aside from that, and if you would be afraid, I also would be afraid. I have never had much affection for Canada and I have still less at present. I should still like to go away hunting, but if you think it better that I should be here I will not go; but there are a great many animals there. Bélanger is between two fires; he is afraid to go to Prince Albert and he is afraid to come here. I heard from an Indian, Big Bear, that Tom Quinn went to give the freight in the camp and that they killed him there. And then some Canada people wanted to escape at the Little Fort and they killed eleven of them. They took everything from a mail carrier and let him go. When that man left Fort Pitt to bring the letters, he saw the Indians attacking Fort Battleford. And when he left there the same Assiniboines took him and took away his letters, and he fled to the Graine d'Original reserve and reached that camp, and I reached it in the morning after he left. And when I got there the horse came in hobbled. I think it was the same Assiniboines who took him. The mail carrier told the Indians that all the forts were taken by the half-breeds and Indians towards Edmonton. Straw-Man took 350 head of cattle, and two Indians took 40 horses. They have a lot of horses. They have 340 guns and much ammunition. My brother has eleven guns. I think they have no rifles; we have three. I gave them a little too much powder. Big Bear has all the Montagnais with him.

*Translation*)

#### SCOUTING REPORT—ALEX. PARENTEAU, BATOCHÉ.

*Report of Alexandre Parenteau, 30th April, 1885, written at Batoché.*

The Indian camp is between the reserve of "Man-who-was-struck-in-the-Back," and that of "Straw-Man." I started from the Red Prairie Bend on Battle River. This is the tenth day since I started. Three Indians came and camped at my place. I asked them to tell me the truth, so that I might bring in reliable news. They answered that they had killed ten for certain, and that the first was the farmer of the Assiniboines, and that if I wanted to be convinced I need only look in the manure heap, that he was buried there. I told them I believed them. Alex. Salomon's pupil, with Smart, went to Winnipeg. The youth went on in advance with four other men and I saw them near the Indian camp. He had deserted. When he reached the camp the Indians took his horse and arms away from him. Then they asked him to tell the truth as to whether he had deserted to



come to the camp? He answered, "yes." The Indians asked if he had seen any soldiers? He said, "yes, I saw some between the river and the big grove. They said there were five hundred." It was they said that. When I left the grove the three Indians accompanied me as far as the end of the buttes. There we unharnessed in order to eat before parting. After going some distance I saw five horsemen and rushed towards them. When I got near they made sign to me to stop and I did not do so but kept on. And they began firing at me (it was twenty-five or thirty miles from Battle River) but I continued advancing upon them. They fired seven shots. They were lying on the ground in order to fire at me, and when they saw that I did not stop they mounted their horses and fled. When I got to the top of the hill I saw the camp. They were on horseback to chase me and I got away from there. In the spring I had left my horses in the grove and I went to look for them. I found them, and on the following day I left the place and camped beyond Eagle River in the buttes. Starting thence I unharnessed at Eagle River; then I camped at the spring. On reaching Pointe des Battes de Sable I saw tracks of horses, the dung had not had time to dry. There were five of them. I did not see them and I do not think they saw me. They were going towards Clarke's Crossing. At the telegraph I saw thirty in the distance, and when I got there I counted the tracks. There I saw two blankets, one blue and one white. Nearer to me I saw one, he was alone and was flying as fast as he could go. I made for the river, got down the hills, and tethered my horses in some small maples. It is there I left my family. And when I left them I came and camped in the sand buttes a little way from the camp, and in the morning I got on top of a butte and saw Middleton's camp on this side of the river. Towards evening yesterday I left the place. I wanted to cross the road in the open in order to reach a grove. My wife became faint and we crouched down there. They did not see us. Thence I went to Mr. Bélanger's.

(This report is made under oath.)

#### *List of Killed.*

Killed on 26th March, 1885:—Augustine Laframboise, he leaves a wife and two children; Isidore Damont, he leaves a wife and some twelve children; J. Bts. Montour, he leaves a wife and two children; Joseph Montour, not married; Achiwagin, a Cree, a wife and five or six children.

24th April, 1885:—St. Pierre Parenteau, a wife and no children; Joseph Vermette, a wife and four children; Michel Desjardins, wife dead, but leaves three children; Michel Boyer, a wife and children; two Sioux. I do not know whether they were married or not. (See Mr. Labombarbe.)

#### *Dead of the Battlefield.*

Anderson, S. C. Elliot, Lawyer, John Wimeskirk, James Backie, Wm. Napier, Alex. Fisher, Bob. Middleton, Capt. John Merton, Dan. McKenzie.—*R. I. P.*

LETTER FROM MONKMAN TO GARNOT, STATING THAT HE SENDS SET OF HARNESS, AND REFERRING TO THE CASE OF ARCAND *vs.* ARCAND.

Mr. GARNOT,—I send one pair of harness; that is all I have on hand to spare at present. Is Arcand *vs.* Arcand case dropped? I think that that case must be looked into, as I think it will make a hard feeling on one part—that feeling will be the means of some parties going back to their homes. As for my part, I don't wish to see any hard feeling on either side.

Yours truly,

A. MONKMAN.

## LETTER FROM DOMINION LANDS AGENT TO JOSEPH VANDAL, INFORMING HIM THAT HIS PATENT IS READY FOR DELIVERY.

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE, WINNIPEG, 30th December, 1879.

Sir,—The patent awarded to you under the provisions of the Act 37 Vic., cap. 20, is now ready for delivery at this office. Should you call for it in person, unless you should be personally known to the agent, you will require to be accompanied, with a view to identification, by someone known to that officer; or the patent will be delivered to an agent on your behalf, provided such agent file in this office a power of attorney, in proper form, duly executed in the presence of a justice of the peace, resident in the Province of Manitoba, Keewatin or the North-West Territories.

Produce this circular on calling, either in person or by agent, for patent.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,  
DONALD CODD, *Dominion Lands Agent.*

To Mr. JOSEPH VANDAL, of the Parish St. Agathe.

## LETTER FROM DOMINION LANDS AGENT TO BAPTISTE PRIMEAULT IN RE LAND CLAIM.

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE, PRINCE ALBERT, N.W.T., 12th April, 1882.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd April referring to your claim on behalf of your son and yourself to the S.W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Section 28 and to the N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Section 21, Township 44, Range 3.

In reply I have to inform you that even numbered sections are open for homestead and pre-emption entry, and that, pending the decision of the Government regarding occupants of odd-numbered sections previous to the issue of the Order in Council withdrawing the same from settlement, your claim will be filed.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,  
GEO. DUCK, *Agent Dominion Lands.*

BAPTISTE PRIMEAULT, Esq., Duck Lake, N. W. T.

## PASSES.

Amyot, Arthur, to-morrow, 7 a.m., 28th March, 1885.  
Amyot, Arthur, 9 p.m. this day, 30th March, 1885.  
Bremner, sen., pass until otherwise ordered.  
Boyer, Isidore, until otherwise ordered, 28th March, 1885.  
Bélanger, A., until 9 p.m. this day, 31st March, 1885.  
Cayal, L., until to-morrow, 2 p.m., 30th March, 1885.  
Cayen, —, until 8 this evening, 30th March, 1885.  
Champagne, Amb., to-morrow morning, 30th March, 1885.  
Dubois, Maxime, 29th March, 1885, until to-morrow morning.  
Dumont, Edouard, to-morrow morning, 30th March, 1885.  
Dumas, M., to-morrow morning, 3rd April, 1885.  
Ferguson, Léon, to-morrow, 27th March, 1885.  
Faignant, Cath., to-morrow morning, 28th March, 1885.  
Fidler, Alex., until 5 o'clock, 29th March, 1885.  
Faillants, Patrice, until 11 o'clock, 29th March, 1885.  
Fleurie, Patrice, until to-morrow morning, 30th March, 1885.  
Fidler, J. Bte., until midnight, 1st April, 1885.  
Fidler, sen., until otherwise ordered, 2nd April, 1885.  
Garriepy, to-morrow morning, 29th March, 1885.  
Henry, Jérôme, to-morrow at noon, 27th March, 1885.  
Henry, Pierre, until to-morrow evening, 30th March, 1885.  
Laboucane, Alex., until 7 a.m. to-morrow, 28th March, 1885.

Laviolette, Max., until noon, 29th March, 1885.  
 Lepine, Abt., until to-morrow morning, 29th March, 1885.  
 Laframboise, the younger, until 6 o'clock, the 30th, 1885.  
 Lafontaine, Ant., 7 o'clock this evening, 31st March, 1885.  
 Laboucane, G., to-morrow noon, 31st March, 1885.  
 Lepine, Max. to-morrow morning, 3rd April, 1885.  
 Monkman, Albert, and 2 men to go on guard at his house, 27th March, 1885.  
 Parenteau, Louis, until to-morrow morning, 29th March, 1885.  
 Parenteau, Isidore, until to-morrow noon, 29th March, 1885.  
 Parisien, Elzéar, until this evening, 30th March, 1885.  
 Parenteau, Pierre, until to-morrow morning, 30th March, 1885.  
 Parenteau, son of Daudais, until to-morrow morning, 30th March, 1885.  
 Paul, Bernard, for two hours, 30th March, 1885.  
 Pilon, Joseph, until 7 this evening, 31st March, 1885.  
 Parenteau, N., until this evening at 7, 31st March, 1885.  
 Ross, Donald, until to-morrow evening, 27th March, 1885.  
 Racette, Jérôme, until otherwise ordered, 28th March, 1885.  
 Sauvé, Linomme, until 7 to-morrow, 28th March, 1885.  
 Smith, Gabriel, until to-morrow evening, 30th March, 1885.  
 St. Dennis, Joseph, until to-morrow morning, 30th March, 1885.  
 Swan, William, until to-morrow morning, 1st April, 1885.  
 Vandale, Modeste, until to-morrow morning, 30th March, 1885.  
 Vandale, Roger, until to-morrow evening, 30th March, 1885.  
 Vandale, Thomas, for two days, 30th March, 1885.  
 Vandale, Baptiste, to-morrow evening.  
 Villeneuve, J., for two days, 30th March, 1885.  
 Vandale, Pierre, until 10 o'clock this evening, 1st April, 1885.  
 Vandale, Joseph, a standing permit, 2nd April, 1885.

#### ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

No. 1.

It is ordered that all horses be gathered together, without exception, and be sent to the guard, under the direction of Joseph Parenteau.

M. D., for Secretary.

10th April, 1885.

No. 2.

To send for Daniel Dumas and all the animals that may be at his place, 11th April.

PHILIP GARNOT, Secretary.

P. S.—Except one brindled cow and one red cow.—Ph. G.

No. 3.

Proposed by Mr. Boucher, seconded by Mr. Dumont, that Mr. Chamberland be furnished with a list of our people who have decided to take their meals here, and who have the right of coming into the council chamber.

PHILIP GARNOT, Secretary.

11th April.

No. 4.

Mr. Ambroise Champagne, you are appointed, with Mr. Joseph Vandale, inspector of Guards, by Order in Council.

PHILIP GARNOT, Secretary.

11th April.

No. 5.

Proposed by Mr. G. Dumont, seconded by Mr. Trottier, that two or three men be sent to Fort la Corne to ascertain the feeling at that place. Adopted—9 for; 1 against.

N. B.—When this Act was passed, it was understood that if Mr. Edouard Dumont desired to go to Fort la Corne, he was free to do so, with one or two men. Adopted—8 for; 2 against.

M. DUMAS, *Assistant Secretary.*

BATOCHÉ, 11th April, 1885.

No. 6.

Proposed by Mr. Parenteau, seconded by Mr. Dumont, that the brown horse which was captured at Hoodoo by the soldiers of the provisional government be brought here and kept for the use of Mr. Riel and placed in the hands of Mr. Parenteau to take care of. Adopted unanimously.

11th April, 1885.

No. 7.

An Order in Council is given to cross over twenty head of cattle to this side of the river.

By order of the Council,

P. GARNOT, *Secretary.*

A. MONKMAN, *Esq.*

ST. ANTOINE, 16th April, 1885.

No. 8.

An Order in Council is given to Salomon Boucher, Modeste Rocheleau and François Vermette to go and hunt up men, arms and ammunition as far as the McIntosh farm and its neighborhood.

By order of the Council.

PH. GARNOT, *Secretary of the Council.*

ST. ANTOINE, 16th April, 1885.

No. 9.—*To whom it may concern:*

GENTLEMEN.—You are requested to give all firearms and munitions that may happen to be in your possession to bearer and we will not leave you without protection.

By order of the council of the provisional government,

P. GARNOT, *Secretary.*

ST. ANTOINE, 16th April, 1885.

No. 10.

Given to Maxime Fidler, and addressed to Joseph Parenteau, to deliver to him his horse which is under guard on the other side of the river.

M. DUMAS, *Assistant Secretary.*

17th April, 1885.

No. 11.

Order of the Council is given to Alex. Fidler to enable him to get his horse order addressed to Joseph Parenteau.

M. DUMAS, *Assistant Secretary.*

No. 12.

Ferry across two cows for the use of Mr. Nap. Nault.

By order of the Council.

PH. GARNOT, *Secretary.*

17th April, 1885.