

The Daily Examiner

MARCH 31, 1885.

The Call of Duty—A Difficulty.

OUR Garrison Artillery have responded to the call to arms with unanimity and noble enthusiasm.

But there's the rub. It is not possible to do so now. Crossing between the Capes is difficult, and the appliances are so few and so utterly inadequate that any considerable body of men, encumbered with arms and munitions of war, could not be transported by that route.

We sincerely hope that the Dominion Government will take this matter to heart, and at once set about providing the facilities for winter communication with the Mainland, which are so much required.

The Lobster Question.

Those who have invested in lobster factories on this Island are, not unnaturally, disturbed over the news that Nova Scotia dealers contemplate sending a steamer round our coast to collect lobsters and take them direct to the American market.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Herald says:—

There is a delegation here from Prince Edward Island and the north shore of New Brunswick in relation to the lobster question. These gentlemen desire to have the shore apportioned off, giving to each fisherman the right to fish within a certain limit.

The First-Class Hotel.

We greatly regret that it was not decided at the meeting held last evening to go on with the building of a first-class hotel this season; but we hope and believe the gloomy view taken by our correspondent will not be justified.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Educational Institute was held in Upper Prince Street School on Friday evening last. An interesting and instructive paper on "Drawing" was read by J. McSwain, Esq., Principal of the Model School.

THE N. P. OR WHAT?—We understand that Mark Wright & Co., requiring more room, have contracted for a building three flats, 80x100 ft., on the corner opposite their factory.

THE Steele Scott Aut case was again postponed.

THE RIEL REBELLION

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

TELEGRAM FROM LIEUT. COL. IRVINE TO SIR JOHN MACDONALD. FORT CARLETON, via Winnipeg, March 27.

The party under my command have just arrived. When near Fort Carleton we found that Major Crozier, with a party of one hundred, went to Duck Lake to secure a large quantity of provisions there stored, and were met by some hundreds of rebels, who held an advantageous position at Beardy's reserve and endeavored to surround the police and civilians.

THE FEELING AT OTTAWA.

The announcement made by Sir John (telegraphs the St. John Sun's Ottawa correspondent) of the number killed and wounded was received with bated breath by the House, and at that moment was born a stern determination to put down the uprising, cost what it might.

The feeling in the House is good. The national spirit has been evoked and from all quarters the Government are receiving the warmest commendations of their course and offers for service, which show that the military spirit of the country has been aroused.

THE HALF-BREEDS' GRIEVANCE.

The Toronto Mail says: "The half-breeds in the St. Laurent district complain that the Dominion has treated them badly, and we think it has. Under the Manitoba Act of 1870, each half-breed born in that Province before July 1st of that year was granted 240 acres of land free, in satisfaction of what may be termed the half-breed title.

THE RIEL REBELLION OF 1870.

The trouble of 1870, arose out of the transfer by the Hudson Bay Company to the Dominion of Canada of the Northwest Territories. The following particulars are collected from the histories by Mr. Leggo and Geo. Stewart: At this time (1870) there were about 12,000 people settled in Assiniboia, 6,000 of whom were French half-breeds, 4,000 Scotch and English, 1,500 pure whites of various nationalities and 500 Indians.

On November 3rd the rebels took possession of Fort Garry, and in the following month Vice-General Thibault, Col. De Salaberry and Mr. Donald A. Smith, of the Hudson Bay Company, were sent to

Fort Garry by the Government with assurances that the Imperial and Canadian Governments were anxious to secure to the people of the Northwest every right, privilege and immunity to which they were entitled.

"And I do lastly inform you that in case of your immediate and peaceable obedience and dispersal, I shall order that no legal proceedings be taken against any parties implicated in these unfortunate breaches of the law."

The three representatives of the Government were made prisoners by Riel and the copies of the Proclamation were taken from them before they could be used. On December 18th Mr. McDougall returned to Ottawa and the troubles were shortly afterwards discussed in Parliament.

On March 4th, Thomas Scott, an emigrant from Ontario, who had rebelled against Riel, and who was imprisoned at Fort Garry, was ordered out for execution, without the formality of a trial and shot.

Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface, while in Rome attending the Ecumenical Council, had been asked by the Government to conciliate the insurgents, and returned home for that purpose.

The Archbishop arrived at Red River five days after the cold-blooded murder of Scott, a matter the Government knew nothing about when giving him his instructions.

On April 21st, 1872, Parliament appropriated \$1,300,000 to open communication, establish a government and settle the Northwest territories. Mr. Masson moved an amendment:

Provided that no portion of the funds be expended in employing troops or militia in acquiring possession of the territory by force of arms.

The debate on the amendment showed that most of the French-Canadian members were opposed to the employment of troops in this matter.

WOLSELEY'S FORCE.

On May 30th Lieutenant Governor Macdougall was replaced by Mr. Archibald, and in June, two regiments of militia and a battalion of the 60th Rifles, under command of General Wolseley, started for Red River. The expedition proceeded by the canoe route and, like the Nile Expedition, with the assistance of voyageurs.

The force which Wolseley led against Riel, in 1870, consisted of 19 non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Artillery, under Lieut. Allyn; 19 non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers, under Lieut. Heneage; 26 officers and 351 non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st battalion 60th Rifles, under Colonel Feilders; 12 non-commissioned officers and men of the army-service corps; 8 non-commissioned officers and men of the army-hospital corps; 28 officers and 350 non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st, or Ontario battalion of militia, under Lieut. Col. Jarvis; 28 officers and 350 non-commissioned officers and men of the 2nd, or Quebec battalion of militia, under Lieut. Col. Casault; making a total of 84 regimental officers and 1109 non-commissioned officers and men.

The staff consisted of Col. Wolseley, commanding; of Capt. Huyshe, R. R. Brigade, and Lieut. Denison, Governor-General's Body Guard, aides-de-camp; Lieut. Col. Bolton, Royal Artillery, deputy-assist-adjutant-general; Major McLeod, brigade major of militia; Lieut. Col. McNeill, V. C., (now with Gen. Graham's command in the Sudan); Surgeon-Major Young, M. D., 60th Rifles, principal medical officer; Staff-assist-Surgeons Shaw, Robertson and Chatterton. The total of all ranks was 1213.

THE END OF THE DIFFICULTY.

The establishment of a stable Government in the Northwest was, as may be imagined, a difficult task. A great difficulty arose

over Monseigneur Tache's promise of a general amnesty. His Lordship insisting that the murder of Scott be included among the pardoned offences, as he had promised. There was much correspondence between the Archbishop and the Dominion and Imperial Governments. Eventually the Imperial Government decided to leave the matter to the discretion of Lord Dufferin personally, thus relieving his ministers of responsibility.

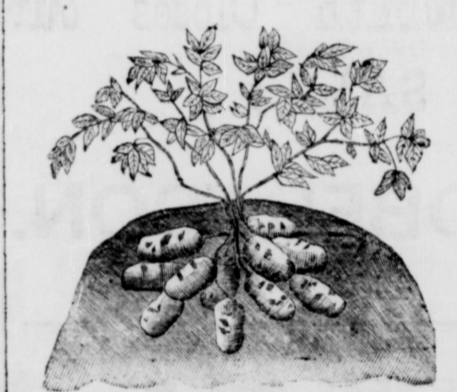
Notes.

It is conceded that a larger force than is available will be necessary to overawe the rebels. It is stated that General Middleton will receive more troops to supplement those going to the front.

A special from Winnipeg says: It is reported on good authority that the government have received word that the rebels have captured Major Crozier and his force of over one hundred mounted police, after an engagement in which several were killed on both sides.

A half breed had been captured at Brandon in the act of placing an obstruction on the railway track with the view of wrecking the train conveying troops to Qu'Appelle. The prisoner stated that Riel had 1,500 men and six American cannons.

A despatch from Fargo says there is a rumor that Fenian organizations in the Northwest are making active attempts to aid the Riel raiders in their opposition to the Dominion Government.



"Bay State" Fertilizer.

AN EXCELLENT MANURE For all kind of Field and Garden Crops.

Its application to our soil has been followed by Very Satisfactory Results.

For testimony of reliable practical farmers, see Hand Book for 1885—FREE. J. M. AULD, Grafton Street, Ch'town, March 31, 1885—tt

NOTICE.

ALL accounts due since December 30th, 1884, must be paid at once. MARK WRIGHT & CO. March 31, 1885 3: wky2t

REMEMBER

THE Annual Meeting of the Youths Branch of the Missionary Society, in connection with the Methodist Brick Church, on Monday evening next. Choir to be taken at 8 o'clock.

Addresses delivered by prominent young men. A. E. CROSBY, Secretary. March 31, 1885—2t ut6rt

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

Easter Excursion.

EXCURSION Return Tickets, at one First-class Fare, will be issued to and from all Stations on this Railway, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 3rd and 4th April, prox., good to return up to and on April 6th, 1885.

JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent. Railway Office, Ch'town, March 30th, 1885. 5t all wky pa 1t

BONE MEAL,

One of the Best Fertilizers Known. Cash paid for Old Bones J. W. MCGILL, March 29, 1884—5mo daily Tues sat wly

TENDERS

Will be received by the undersigned until the 15th of next April, for the making and putting up of gates and fence, in front of the Catholic Cemetery, on the St. Peter's Road.

Plans and specifications of the same may be seen at the office of Messrs. Peake Bros. & Co. HUBERT Z. PERRY, Charlottetown, March 23, 1885—2wks

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WEEKLY EXAMINER, the best newspaper published in Ch'town.

TO CASH BUYERS!

SPECIAL LINES IN DRY GOODS

LONDON HOUSE

Spring Importations

Scotch, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets at very Low Prices.

Table with 4 columns: Carpet type, Price per yard, Price per square, Price per square yard.

TAPESTRY CARPETS FROM 40 CENTS UPWARDS BRUSSELS " " 85 " " "

Loom Table Linens at 16c., 18c., 20c., and upwards.

Special Lines in Cotton Towels at 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 8c, and upwards.

Special Lines in Linen Towels at 4c, 5c, 6c, 7c, and upwards.

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS, PILLOW COTTONS, BEDTICKS, SHIRTINGS, ETC.

REMNANTS IN DRESS GOODS

A LOT OF WINCEYS SELLING VERY CHEAP.

Black Cashmeres (42-inches) 28 Cents and Upwards.

REMNANTS IN TWEEDS, DOESKINS AND OTHER CLOTHS.

REMNANTS IN FLANNELS, &c.

The balance of the 3,000 pieces White and Grey Cottons advertized in December last, at the same prices then offered notwithstanding the market has advanced from 15 per cent. to 17 1/2 per cent.

Table with 4 columns: Lot No., Size, Price per yard, Price per square.

BALANCE OF MEN'S AND BOYS' OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS AT COST.

A LOT OF MEN'S UNDERCLOTHING AT A BARGAIN FROM 32 CENTS TO 65 CENTS.

WHITE AND COLORED COTTON WARPS (BEST MAKES.)

Choice TEAS in half-chests and packages of 5, 10, 15, and 20 pounds—Wholesale and Retail.