

THE REBEL REBELLION

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

A despatch of the 17th from Medicine Hat, reports that a band of Indians, Blackfeet, had left their reserve and started on the warpath. It is also reported from the same source that the Blackfeet, Peigans and Bloods will rise in a body and put on the warpath if Gen. Middleton gets defeated in the first encounter with the rebels. There are no troops and only six mounted police at Medicine Hat region through which rebel fugitives are sure to escape to the United States if a rebel force is sent to the Saskatchewan. Capt. A. R. McDonald of the mounted police, left Regina on the 16th inst. for Moose Jaw with an escort, to organize a body of scouts to guard the frontier in the Wood mountain district. A heavy snow storm visited Calgary on the 16th, said to be the severest of the winter. Scouts under command of Lieutenant Coyette, went north to the crossing of Red Deer River, one hundred miles. They will be proceeded by the Rev. Mr. McDougall with four faithful Scouts acting as advance guard. The officer has authority to take possession of the settler's house nearest the crossing of the Red Deer, for and hold the position at all hazards until the arrival of troops. Capt. Cotton, at Fort McLeod, was sent with orders on the 16th to send a detachment of twenty mounted police from Fort McLeod to Calgary, together with one nine-pound gun and this detachment, together with twenty mounted police from Beaver Creek, will leave as soon as possible for Edmonton. Capt. Cotton has received instructions not to await the arrival of Smith's company from Winnipeg, detailed to garrison McLeod, but to have Inspector Perry make forced marches there. The 66th battalion under Col. Osmine, with the balance of Col. Smith's battalion and part of Alberta Mounted Rifles will advance to Macpherson on Monday next. Gen. Strange will take command in person. Macpherson's coulee is twenty miles north of Calgary. A number of the 66th are under arrest for plundering the stores of their officers for whiskey, and will be tried by court martial, ordered to be held by Col. Strange. A mounted policeman is also under arrest for threatening to shoot Lieut. Hughes, 65th battalion. Fifteen thousand rounds of Winchester and forty-five thousand rounds of Snider cartridges arrived by train at Calgary on the 16th. Col. Osmine, in command of the 66th, who has been here the last few days from Calgary, left for Ottawa on the 16th inst. His mission is shrouded in mystery, and a storm is predicted at the capital upon his arrival. No news from Gen. Middleton up to six o'clock but private despatches would indicate his treating with the rebels for peace. Should this prove true a panic is feared amongst the volunteers, who thirst for the punishment of the ringleaders of the rebellion to avenge the death of the patriotic band at Duck Lake. Instructor Payne's body was chopped up after the murder and thrown around the barnyard of the reserve. Instructor Jefferson is a prisoner with Poundmaker. The number of persons within the stockade at Battleford barracks now numbers 506 souls. Cries are awaiting the return of Big Bear from Fort Pitt before again attacking. The 12th York Rangers go to fort Qu'Appelle to make room at the station for Col. Scott's battalion. Col. Smith's battalion, 92nd Winnipeg light infantry arrived at Calgary a few days ago. They left one company at Gleichen. Archbishop Tache does not believe the report that two priests were killed at Frog Lake. The Toronto Globe's Winnipeg special of the 17th inst., says: "Speculation is rife here concerning the meaning of the long statement of Riel's case, published by the Government papers. It is a matter of common report that when Mr. Royal was here he received a messenger from Riel, and that despatches, perhaps containing money, were sent back to Riel. Opinions are widely different as to the probability of Riel fighting or surrendering. Up to the 16th inst., the opinion was general that there would be no serious fighting unless Dumont took the leadership and virtually disposed of Riel. Now the impression is that the half-breeds will make at least a show of resistance and will not yield until sure that a superior force is present. Ever since the first news of the outbreak at Battleford the Free Press has been urging that Battleford should be the point to which relief should be directed. In view of the occurrences of 16th inst., the propriety of this course is recognized by all. It is believed that Gen. Middleton, who is in constant communication with Battleford, will be not unlikely when he arrives at Clark's Crossing, to divide his force and leave a couple of hundred men entrenched and a few guns at the Crossing. This force, well entrenched, would be sufficient to hold in check anything that Riel could bring to bear. It would also be ready to take charge of the stores now passing down the river. The main body could push on rapidly across the eighty miles between the Crossing and Battleford, and would be far too strong to dread interference from the Indians. Its arrival at Battleford would afford instant relief to the settlers imprisoned there, and when Col. Otter's column arrives, prompt action could be taken against the Indians, who have been murdering settlers at Frog Lake, Fort Pitt and between that Place and Victoria. Besides, if anything should befall Col. Otter, Gen. Middleton would be on hand to help him. The situation at Battleford, according to the latest accounts, is very serious. No one knows what moment the Indians may make an attack on the fort and murder every man, woman and child that they find there. They have no such scruples as the half-breeds have, and then you must remember that Col. Otter's position is not so secure as it would have been had the third division not gone so slow in starting. Had Osmine gone north from Calgary at once the Indians at Peace River, Edmonton, Saddle Lake and Victoria would, if they meant to fight, have been compelled to devote their entire attention to him, but now they can raid all that north country almost without resistance, and then coming down to Battleford, reaching there before Colonel Otter. It is also quite possible that Riel might go down by the way of the Sounding Lake trail, and fall on his flank or rear while he was engaging the redskins in Eagle hills. Of course H. Reimer is a good soldier, and he

knows all that country well. He would be too sharp to be easily caught by the Indians in the bush, and they would hardly attack the soldiers in the open, and as the latter were fearfully outnumbered. The Toronto Mail's Qu'Appelle special of the 16th says: "This evening Norbert Welch arrived at the half-breed settlement in the Qu'Appelle valley, having deserted from Riel. The rebel force number 1600 all well equipped. Welch says Gen. Middleton is running into peacefully into the valley, and Riel by evading him will come down to Touchwood and seize his supplies, and then go south with two field pieces which he has. The rebels are well mounted and armed. Welch affirms that our scouts are not worth much. They never come within sight of the enemy, whereas the half-breeds' scouts are constantly within range of the guns with our men. Riel has every hope of starving our troops by cutting off their supplies and intends to run down to Touchwood if he can. Welch thinks we are in for a big Indian rising. Welch is a well-to-do half-breed. He was Riel's mouthpiece among the valley breeds throughout the agitation before it assumed the form of an insurrection. His story about the rebel of the campaign is not credited here, but is creating a great deal of talk. The information has been conveyed to Col. O'Brien who is now commanding here. Here is an interesting item of news from the Winnipeg Free Press:—"The Sioux chiefs at Beulah, Man., report that each year during the past eight years they have been visited by half-breeds, who have attempted to induce their bands to join in a general rebellion, and that during the past year they have been threatened with death if they remain loyal. As they are preparing to put in their crops, we can fairly assume that their professions of loyalty are sincere." It will scarcely be pretended that the half-breeds who attempted to move these Sioux were driven into rebellion by the Government surveyors. A Winnipeg despatch of the 17th inst., says:—"The Quebec school of cavalry and Halifax battalion are not expected here before Sunday. They are reported as having a hard time north of Lake Superior. Shortly after the House of Commons opened on the 13th inst., the Premier rose and spoke as follows:—"With reference to the Northwest troubles the government have received no further news that will interest the House, except the fact that Mr. Dewdney, the Governor-General, accompanied by Rev. Father Lacombe, missionary to the Blackfeet, had a satisfactory meeting with the great band of Blackfeet, headed by Crowfoot, their chief. Father Lacombe telegraphs me that he had a most enthusiastic reception and that the Indians pledged their loyalty to him to the utmost extent. I have a telegram here signed 'Crowfoot,' which I will read to the House. It is not written in Blackfeet. It is as follows:—"BLACKFOOT CROSSING, via Gleichen, N. W. T., April 11th, 1885. On behalf of myself and people I wish to send through you to the Great Mother the words I have given to the Governor at a council held, at which all my minor chiefs and young men were present. We are agreed and determined to remain loyal to the Queen. Our young men will go to work on the reserves, and will raise all the crops we can, and we hope the government will help us to sell what we can't use. Continued reports and many lies are brought to us, and we don't know what to believe. But now that we have seen the governor and heard him speak we will shut our ears and only listen to and believe what is told us through the governor. Should any Indians come to our reserves and ask us to join them in war we will send them away. I have sent messengers to the Bloods and Peigans, who belong to our treaty, to tell them what we are doing and what we intend to do, about the trouble. I want Mr. Denny to be with us and all my men are of the same mind. The words I sent by Father Lacombe I again send. We will be loyal to the Queen whatever happens. I have a copy of this, and when the trouble is over will have it with pride to show to the Queen's officers, and we leave the future in your hands. We have asked for nothing, but the governor has given us a little present of tea and tobacco. He will tell you what other talk we had at our council. It is all good. Not one bad word. CROWFOOT. The reading of the letter was received with cheers. Sir John then went on: Mr. Denny, I may say, was formerly an officer of the Mounted Police. He is now settled up there, and while amongst the Indians acquired their confidence, and at their request I sent him to see them. (Cheers) Mr. Royal, M. P. for Provencher, returned a few days ago from a flying visit to Winnipeg, having been only eight days going and returning. His visit was of a private character, but is thought to have been for the purpose of acquainting himself with the situation in the Northwest, by having an intimate knowledge and acquaintance with the half-breeds there. Mr. Royal, in conversation, stated that no difficulty whatever exists in Manitoba, all parts of the Province being tranquil and no disturbance is to be apprehended. The three principal half-breed settlements in the Northwest territory are at Qu'Appelle, Duck Lake and Edmonton. At the first point no trouble has occurred, nor is there likely to be, it being within immediate striking distance by the force, and at Edmonton, so far as is known, the situation is also peaceful. The Duck Lake half-breeds, however, may make a stand against the troops. Mr. Royal could not give any information as to the strength of the rebels, and white hoping for the best and that the militia will not be opposed, he thought that too much reliance ought not to be placed on that expectation. After leaving Humboldt this season of the year the progress of the troops will, he thinks, be less rapid, the country to be crossed being full of sloughs and unfavorable for the movement of a large force. From Swift Current to Battleford, the road is a good one and can be easily crossed. Four years ago Carleton E. Copp, young farmer, living near Sinclairville, was left a widower. He was not known to smile for over a year afterward. Then his spirits returned, and a year ago he became engaged to marry a young woman living near his farm. Last week she surprised the neighborhood by marrying another man. On Monday Copp went out to his barn and blew his brains out.

THE RUSSIAN WAR.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Mr. Gladstone, in the Commons on the 17th inst., stated that the Government had received from Sir Peter Lumsden a reply to the request for an independent report upon the Penjdeh incident. In this it is stated that General Komaroff was aware as early as the 28th of March of the understanding between Russia and England by which England was to deter the Afghans, and the Czar was to deter his troops from advancing beyond the positions they then respectively occupied, until some amicable agreement about the demarcation of the Afghan frontier could be reached between the two governments. The battle on the Kushk was fought therefore several days after Gen. Komaroff had been made aware of the agreement not to advance. Sir Peter Lumsden's present report appears to warrant the inference that ever Komaroff knew officially about the St. Petersburg agreement with London, he kept to himself. Gladstone being asked if the Government had protested against the recent occupation of Penjdeh by Komaroff and the establishment of Russian administration there, answered that the Government had not yet. Neither occurrences was subject of official communication with Russia. The Government was awaiting further information. Continuing, Gladstone said "we asked Sir Peter for a full consecutive account of events of the 30th of March (the day of the Kushk battle). A telegram from him arrived since we sent the request. This telegram is dated Tirpuk, April 13. It is in cipher and is now being deciphered. In regard to the reported establishment by Russians of an administration at Penjdeh, the government know nothing officially and must await fuller information. Gladstone concluded by saying: "The government will, on Monday or Tuesday next, ask the house to sanction a vote of credit. When this is requested we will state how much money is wanted and what it is wanted for. Then we shall probably be able to cover the entire question fully." The Morning Post regards the answers given by Gladstone and Earl Granville in Parliament on the 17th as eminently unsatisfactory. Neither of them, it says, can be induced to reply yes or no to a question whether St. Petersburg and Merv are connected by telegraph or not. The Post insists that the Russian Government can communicate with Gen. Komaroff within 24 hours. It concludes, "Russia of course requires no assurances that she may keep Penjdeh, which she has already seized." The Standard, in an editorial, says: "We could tolerate the delay in negotiations if we were satisfied that behind all the dilatory pleas advanced there lay any fixed and sterling purpose. But we have no assurance that they are not a welcome screen to cover conscious feebleness." The Standard asks whether it is possible that England cannot count upon the Ameer as a willing ally, and whether these doubts as to his temper explain the eminently judicial forbearing spirit evinced and avowed by the government. We should like Lord Dufferin's private opinion in regard to the matter. What is there to prevent the Ameer's thinking that he will have Russia as a friend also. He was Russia's friend before he was ours." The London Central News' statements in regard to the proposed cession of Penjdeh to Russia were closed by Earl Granville on the 17th inst. among "unauthorized and always inaccurate reports," which he could not afford to waste time in answering; affirming positively that Lord Dufferin, Viceroy of India, sent a despatch to the Home Government in which he said that in his opinion Penjdeh was not worth fighting for. The same agency asserts that the Cabinet, after deliberation, adopted Lord Dufferin's reported view of the situation, and maintain that the delimitation of the Afghan frontier will now be carried forward to a successful issue. Collision at Sea. A STEAMER CUTS A VESSEL IN TWO. The North German Lloyds steamer Main, Capt. Chaistoffers, with 175 steerage and 75 cabin passengers, from New York April 11th, for Bremen via Southampton, arrived at Halifax on Thursday in distress, having collided with and sunk the Russian bark Kalsja, with a cargo of logwood from Jamaica for Havre. The collision occurred 900 miles from New York, and 450 miles south-east of Halifax, at two o'clock on Tuesday morning, 14th inst. Both vessels were going in the same direction. The weather was mild and the sea calm, but the night dark. The chief officer of the steamer was on watch, but says he did not see the lights of the bark until right upon her. He then reversed the engines and put the helm hard a port. The bark at the same time put her helm to starboard. The result was that a moment later the steamer crashed into the bark, cut her clean in two and sustained serious damage herself. The bark capsized at once. The steamer passengers rushed on deck in great confusion, and being of all nationalities a regular babel of tongues ensued, but being assured that the steamer was in no danger of foundering order was soon restored and the passengers sent below. A boat was lowered and the crew of the bark rescued; all except the man at the wheel, who was probably killed by the collision. It was found that two holes (one ten feet by six, the other three feet by three) had been caused in the iron bows of the steamer and the ship was making a great deal of water. The holes were stuffed with sails, etc., but finding he would have all he could do to keep afloat, the captain decided to bear up for Halifax, at the unanimous demand of the passengers. Thirty tons of cargo were transferred from stem to stern, and thus the holes in the bow were kept above the water line. The Main had a narrow escape from the fate of the steamer State of Florida. Among the passengers were Capt. Bedford Pim, the celebrated English officer, scientist and politician, and Dr. W. G. Johnstone and Dr. R. F. Ruttan of Montreal. WALTER VON COTTLE, the last descendant of the great G. man poet, has just died at Leipzig.

SALE FOR 1 DAY ONLY

W. & A. Brown & Co. will offer the balance of their stock of DRY GOODS at GREAT BARGAINS FOR ONE DAY ONLY!

The firm will not enter the Brown's Block, as Mr. Hamilton Brown has decided to go out of business in this city, and has let his new store to Messrs W. A. Weeks & Co.

MR. A. L. BROWN has just returned from England and will continue business on in the present stand after the 25th.

All Accounts due the Firm must be Paid Immediately. W. & A. BROWN & CO. Charlottetown, April 7, 1885

Perkins & Sterns.

White Cottons, Grey Cottons, Print Cottons. SHEETING COTTONS, PILLOW COTTONS, FLEECY COTTONS AND ALL OTHER COTTON GOODS, WOOLEN GOODS, SILK GOODS, &C., AT VERY LOWEST PRICES. PERKINS & STERNS. Ch'town, Feb. 20, 1885.

BROWN'S NEW STORE, MARKET SQUARE! NOTICE. WEEKS & CO. beg to announce that on the completion of the above commanding premises—about 25th April, they will open the same with a complete stock of NEW & FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, Millinery, &c., selected by Mr. Paton, and now on the way by steamers from London, Liverpool and Glasgow. W. A. WEEKS & CO. Ch'town, April 6, 1885.

M. S. BROWN & CO., ESTABLISHED, A. D., 1840. 128 Granville Street - - - Halifax, N. S. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS. AGENTS FOR THE NEW HAVEN CLOCK CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN., AND THE ONLY RECOGNIZED JOBBERS FOR WALTHAM WATCHES FOR THE MARITIME PROVINCES. NOTICE The Jewellery Trade that they carry a full stock of goods as above, and are prepared to supply them at shortest notice. Attention is also called to our unequalled line of Watchmakers' Tools and Materials, Jewellers' Tools, Findings, &c. Our lines of Gold-Plated JEWELLERY and Swiss WATCHES will be found specially full and attractive. Importations for Spring Trade now complete. Prices the lowest for similar classes of Goods. April 2-4i saw wky 40w

Notice of Dissolution. THE partnership heretofore existing between Mr. Charles E. Robertson and the Subscriber, as Merchant Tailors, under the style of CHARLES E. ROBERTSON, having expired by lapse of time on the 1st of April, inst. I hereby give notice that I have withdrawn from that firm and have resumed business as Cutter and Tailor for Mr. D. A. Bruce, Queen Street, where I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage which the public have extended to me for so many years on this Island. JAMES McLEOD. Ch'town, April 13, 1885—6i pat3i her2i pre2

Maritime Commercial Travellers Association. St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S. THE Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways have reduced ticket rates from two and one quarter to two cents per mile for members of this Association; excess baggage rates unchanged. Now is the time for travellers to join Travelling and Insurance Certificates, extra insurance, and all other information on application to JAMES JACK, Secretary, Halifax, N. S. H. J. A. GODARD, Assistant Sec'y, St. John, N. B. April 13—1w