

THE RIEL REBELLION

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

Further examination of the ravine reveals the fact that fifty-five good horses were killed there in Friday's battle. The bodies of three Indians which were too near our lines to be removed were also found. The officer at Qu'Appelle says that settlers are needlessly alarmed and that Indians and Half-breeds are quiet. The mounted police have issued orders at Regina that no arms or ammunition shall be sold to half-breeds, and parties violating this order will be arrested at once. Scouts under General Middleton are capturing rebel cattle and horses without opposition. A despatch from Battleford reports that scouts under Col. Herchimer have discovered the Indians in that district who raided the settlement, to be encamped in force about five miles west of Poundmaker's reserve. They are faring sumptuously on settlers' cattle and are driving their horses and buckboards. Col. Otter is making preparations for an early settlement of accounts with them. Major-General Laurie, who is at Swift Current, reports having received a letter from Colonel Straubenziegler, who is on board the steamer Northcote, which is around three miles below the elbow. Gen. Laurie sent down the steamer Minnow to take off the doctors and galling guns and push on to Fish Creek to bring back the wounded to Clark's crossing. Dr. Roddick and an ambulance corps leave via Moose Jaw to attend the wounded. A despatch from Calgary announces the arrival of the 9th battalion under Col. Amyot on the 30th ult. They will relieve Col. Smith's remaining companies, Gleichen, MacLeod and Calgary. The military authorities at Calgary have arranged for couriers to Edmonton. Couriers will occupy two days going and two coming. Major-General Strange with a force of 150 infantry, will scout between Edmonton and Pitt. Major Douling believed that Capt. Steele arrived in Edmonton on the 31st ult. with his scouts and police. Immediate and active measures will be taken to drive Fort Pitt, Saddle Lake and Frog Lake Indians to the north branch, where they will be run down by the forces under Col. Herchimer. The Halifax battalion has arrived at Swift Current. The Winnipeg Guards have been equipped, and entered upon their first duty at Fort Osborne on the 30th ult., other troops having all gone to the front. Seven carloads of horses and wagons, purchased in Dakota, have arrived from the south, and were forwarded at once to the front. Archbishop Tache has been interviewed upon the situation. He confessed that he was very much annoyed at the way some English papers treat the French-Canadians. On all hands they were accused of disloyalty. It is not long since the very word "Canadian" was pronounced with contempt by English and Scotch people, because it was associated with the French. Now the meaning has been changed, and instead of being referred to as French-Canadians we are simply spoken of as 'the French.' And it is not long since a member of the local Parliament referred to us as 'foreigners.' After having fought and died for the country for generations, is it not hard to be insulted, on all hands to be told we are disloyal? There is one important point which seems to be lost sight of entirely and that is our religion binds us to loyalty, and it would be directly against our religious principles to go into rebellion. With regard to the accusation that we sympathize with Riel in his movement, I can only say that my sympathy is of the nature of a father's towards his child going wrong.

INDIANS MUST BE CAPTURED.

The special from Winnipeg, dated 29th: "Reports from Qu'Appelle are conflicting. Chief Commissioner Wrigley, of the Hudson Bay Co., to-day received a letter from Factor McDonald: 'There is no cause for excitement among the settlers here. The Indians and half-breeds are all quiet so far. The difficulty is in keeping settlers from getting excited. Major Walsh's view per contra.' The following is a report of an interview with Major Walsh who returned to Qu'Appelle station from Fort Qu'Appelle on Monday evening.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS?

They are serious not only in this district but west. The Indians in every direction are trying to coerce the government. There are 400 troops at Fort Qu'Appelle, and 400 here; yet the Indians are not deterred from committing depredations. Several houses, situated but a few miles from Fort Qu'Appelle, have been plundered within the last 26 hours. I see but one policy for us to pursue, that is to send into the country a sufficient force to thoroughly conquer the Indians, disarm and dismount them, compel them to remain on reserves and feed them there. This severe measure coming from me may surprise you, but in no other manner, I fear, can settlers' families be made safe, and the country restored to permanent peace.

THE NORTHCOLE ASHORE.

The Mail's special from Clarke's crossing of 29th says: Word has just been received that the Northcote ran ashore two days ago, on a sand bar 90 miles south of here. The troops and supplies will now have to come by land, but there will be some delay as there are no wagons. Gen. Middleton cannot move another mile without supplies. The wagons coming in by the trail from Qu'Appelle and Humboldt carry very light loads, and are so long on the way that the men and animals eat up a large portion of the freight. The general has the utmost confidence in Col. Williams and the Midland wing with the Northcote, but is evidently extremely anxious to hear from them. Everything now depends on the supplies. When they arrive Gen. Middleton will push on at once upon Batoche's. If she does not turn up we may have to return here. The rebels are reported to have gone back a little, but their scouts are still near here and the main body is doubtless between Gabriel's and Batoche's.

A German woman en route for Winnipeg with a party of two hundred ex-steamers Brooklyn, was safely delivered of a son at Ankerst on the 30th ult. Dr. Bliss was in attendance. The new Canadian was unanimously named Bliss Amherst Gentner. The mother and child proceeded on the train and are doing well under the circumstances.

THE RUSSIAN WAR.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Odessa advices mention the fact that the Grand Duke Alex., Chief Commander of the Russian navy, is expected there soon. The fitting out of men-of-war at Nicolaieff is nearly completed and it is reported that Russia is prepared to encamp 35,000 troops at Merv. Turkey has ordered native papers to keep strict silence respecting the position of the Dardanelles in the Afghan question. The London Daily News says that the idea of localizing the war is chimerical. The Baltic powers have no more right to claim the Baltic in the event of war than England and France have to close the English Channel. The London news thinks that Turkey is entitled to close the Dardanelles, but says that those who believe that

RUSSIA WILL BE SAFE FROM ATTACK IN THE BLACK SEA.

must be exceedingly credulous and would probably also believe that the Sultan wants to see Russia at Constantinople. The Times says we have no means of knowing whether Russia is or is not advancing beyond Maruchak. She may be at Bala Murghah or even nearer to Herat than that town is. The London Standard says: 'Russia gains in strength every hour by gaining time. If we are forced to draw the sword, let us do so before the moment for striking with effect has been suffered to pass by.' The Odessa division of the Russian army, numbering 30,000 men, has been ordered from the Black Sea to the Caspian. Garrisons in and around Odessa will be replaced by troops from the interior. The sum of 1,150,000 roubles (\$975,000) has been awarded to complete the defences of Odessa. The London Daily News, in an editorial says: 'If the Amerer refuses to yield Maruchak, we are bound to

HELP HIM REPEL RUSSIAN AGGRESSION

and occupation. The News also suggests that it is a serious question whether there is any use of continuing negotiations with Russia.' Two hundred workmen have been sent from St. Petersburg to Orenburg to strengthen the military defences at that important post. The government is buying coal abroad at any price, and is engaging the services of a large number of laborers. Arsenals and shipyards are overwhelmed with work. The breaking up of ice in the harbors is dangerous to navigation. The Vienna Tagblatt's St. Petersburg correspondent says: 'A council of war was held on the 28th. It is believed the council discussed the necessity of occupying Herat. Eleven vessels of the Czarist fleet have gone to the Baltic. The Amsterdam Handelsblad says that in an interview Prince Mirski, aide-de-camp to the Czar, stated that Russia was unable to respect an imaginary frontier traced by nomadic tribes, but desired a frontier with a geographical and ethnographical basis.

KOMAROFF'S REJOINER.

The Official Messenger publishes the following telegram from Gen. Komaroff, despatched from Askabad on the 24th inst.: 'A telegram forbidding the occupation of Penj-h reached me March 23rd. I only communicated it to the commanders of the outposts and did not make it generally known. Col. Zaczewski, with my permission, interviewed by correspondence some British officers in a private capacity. I did not admit their right to treat officially. I addressed my demands direct to the commander of the Afghan forces. General Alikhanoff with a sotnia of Turcomans rode in the direction of Morkals, along the river bank on the Russian side. It was by no means my intention to advance on Penj-h. To march the sotnia in the rear of 4,000 Afghans was inconceivable. One company of Russians marched on the heights on the right bank of the Murghab river, but did not reach our videttes on the left bank of same river. When Afghans approached, however, this one company by order returned to camp. General Komaroff thus concludes his despatch: 'In view of the constant movements over hundreds of versts of territory and owing also to heavy floods it is impossible to furnish regular reports.'

A DASH TO HERAT.

A despatch to the Times from Tirpud, dated April 27th, says: 'Large Russian reinforcements are coming from the Caspian, but the number of troops east of the Caspian is exaggerated. Russia doubtless intends to make a dash to Herat. The statement that the Afghans attacked Russians at Zulfiar is untrue. People of Penj-h were quiet and industrious. Russian troops are close to Aklapa. Commanders have occupied governors' tents and issued edicts as governors. They have also forcibly demanded the surrender of all presents given the Afghans by Sir Peter Lumsden. It is generally believed that war now, although it would give Russia a few successes against Afghans, would result in the breaking up of the Russian empire, while by waiting a year or two, when Russia will have completed her railways, the issue would be uncertain. The firm attitude of England excites warm devotion here.

RUSSIA'S CONDITION AS A NAVAL POWER.

The New York Herald's correspondent in Russia professes to have just visited Kronstadt and the navy yards near St. Petersburg. At least ten thousand workmen are working all day and all night by electric light putting the feet on war footing. Two iron-clads, the Admiral Nakhimoff and Alexander II.—each of which is claimed to be a match for British vessels of Desvasta-class—will be ready for sea early in the summer. They are over eight thousand tons, fourteen inch armor, and will carry fourteen guns of twelve and nine inch calibre. The Baltic fleet now consists of 215 vessels—of which 33 are iron-clads and 100 torpedo boats—ready for active service in ten days. All the Russian naval officers at Kronstadt look forward with the greatest delight to a brush with England.

A well-known Russian Admiral said to the Herald correspondent: 'If England tries to blockade the Baltic we shall come out and fight her in the open sea. Our navy now is in splendid fighting trim. We have the greatest confidence in our torpedo boats.' Correspondent—At what point in the Baltic would the naval action most likely be fought? Admiral (pulling a well fingered chart from his bookcase)—Here, midway between Stockholm and the Island of Dago.

Notes of Men and Things in and out of Town.

BY PERAMBULATOR.

The commanding form of the Hon. John Longworth is missed from our thoroughfares. In pose, dignity of demeanor, and in general deportment he was everything that a gentleman should be. Ever since I came to the Island, better than twenty years ago, I always found Mr. Longworth, in his office, at his residence, (where I must say I only met him in his professional capacity) on the street, or in travelling conveyances, always courteous and always dignified. It is not often that one meets with a handsome specimen of manhood than the Hon. John Longworth presented in his prime, and he preserved an excellent presence even down to the day of his death. Few supposed that he was in his 71st year. I am sure that when I last spoke to him in the Prothonotary's Office, I had no idea he was much past sixty.

As a sample of degeneracy in these days, I may mention the coarse attacks on Mrs. McLeod in the Herald. They possess a degree of smartness, at the expense of a sensitive woman; and this procedure on the part of the editor of the Herald is so foreign to the spirit which actuated the late Charles DesBrisay, Esq., who was one of the most polite and courteous of men, especially to womankind I have often seen him performing little acts of kindness and attention to poor women, and he was always as courteous to those beneath him socially as to the grand dames of the community. He seemed incapable of offending or wounding the feelings of one of the most inconspicuous of the opposite sex.

A few years since, among the many sewing machine models in the Patent Office at Washington, I saw what I, and thousands of others, it seems, supposed to be the first sewing machine ever made; but according to the Baltimore Herald, the real original sewing machine invented and made by Elias Howe, the father of that great branch of modern industry, was recently on exhibition in that city. It is the property of the daughter of the late Mr. Howe, who, although she is the possessor of millions, values this plain, unattractive-looking piece of handiwork more than she does any of the treasures of her mansion. And well she may, as the little machine, invented by her father, produced the millions of dollars which she inherited. The little machine from which the model at the Patent office was made, has had a singular and eventful history. After Howe firmly established his invention and began to acquire fame, he carried this particular machine with him on his tour to Europe, and the dainty and jewelled fingers of royalty have turned many and many times the little fly wheel, and the eyes of kings and queens have bent oft and again curious and admiring glances at the quaint shuttle as it has flown back and forth in its wonderful journey, with its monotonous cluckery-clack clackety-click. Once, when poverty overtook him, Howe pawned the machine in London. For some years Howe suffered intensely from poverty before he could get the public interested in his invention; but when the tide of fortune once turned, millions flowed into his coffers. It is said that Howe, while a clerk in a clothing establishment, overheard a gentleman one evening remark to one of the firm that if any person would invent a sewing machine he would make a fortune. This first set Howe to thinking on the subject, and the result was the machine we mention. Amongst all the thousands of improvements, two great features of the sewing machine, as devised by Howe, have remained—the shuttle and threading the needle at the point. In all other attempts to produce sewing machines previous to Howe's, the experimenters attempted to follow the old method of threading the head of the needle. Howe used the point, and hence the great measure of his success.

Britain is not without some compensation—whether adequate or not—for the enormous sums spent in the Sudan war, and for the sacrifice of hundreds of precious lives therein. She has added the Arabic word Zareba to the English vocabulary. The term means a temporary fortification, made of wagons, brush, boxes, and the usual impedimenta of camps or warlike expeditions. The thing is of common occurrence on the western plains of North America, where emigrants form a zareba at night for protection against Indians.

Two patents have been recently taken out in the United States, it is said, for tools which the inventors say will bore square holes. There will now be no need of "shoving a square man through a round hole," or a "round man through a square hole," as proper ones may be chosen by reason of these inventions.

A Month Under the Snow.

TERRIBLE FATE OF SOME NOVA SCOTIANS.

DENVER, COL., April 27.—The rescuing party which left Leadville yesterday for the scene of the terrible calamity at the Home stake mine reached their destination at 8 o'clock. Several excavations in the snow were made before the cabins could be located. The first one found contained provisions, etc., but no bodies. The bunk house was next reached, where 11 bodies were found. One body stood erect with the head thrown forward as if listening, the whole position indicating apprehension. Near him lay one of his companions in a bunk with his face downward, and arms crossed under the head. Three bodies were found in an upper bunk clasped in each other's arms and so strongly interlocked as to require the efforts of six men to separate them. One man was found beside his bunk in an attitude of prayer. In another part of the cabin were two bodies crushed between fallen timbers. Other bodies were found lying about the cabin as if thrown from the bunks by the shock. Owing to the fact that all of the faces were covered with half an inch of white mould, the features could not be recognized. No doubt death was caused by suffocation in nearly every case. A clock and a watch were found which had stopped precisely at 3.30. From letters and papers found it is believed that the slide occurred between the 20th and 25th of February. The report that some of the men had been seen a fortnight ago proves unfounded. The bodies were brought to

Leadville. Among the victims are the following: Martin Borden, Sylvester Borden, Horace W. Matthews, Joseph Matthews, John Lock, John Burns, Charles Richards, Chris Harvey, Robert Campbell and John Burnes.

Sanitary.

The Police are now inspecting the premises of every citizen, and their return will be on the 15th of this month. Notice is hereby given that after that date all infractions of the law in the following particulars will be made the subject of immediate prosecution:—

- 1st. Dirty Water Closets,
2nd. Dirty and unwholesome premises.
3rd. Privy Vaulta of a greater depth than four feet below the surface.
4th. Cess pools or other receptacle for manure, slops, washings or drainings, of a greater depth than two feet below the surface.
5th. Privies used without properly constructed drawers or boxes.
By order of the Stipendiary Magistrate. THOS. FLYNN, City Marshal.

Boston Markets.

(Hatheway & Co's. Circular.)

BOSTON, April 29. EGGS.—The market has been quiet the past two days, with sales at 15 and 15 1/2 cents per dozen, but at the close 15 cents is the outside for best Eastern. POTATOES.—Receipts of Eastern are light, and the market is firmer. Eastern Rose and Prolifics are selling at 65 to 68 cents, and Hebrons at 68 to 70 cents per bush. Other Eastern command 63 to 65 cents. Northern range from 60 to 65 cents, as to quality.

CANNED GOODS.—There is a good demand for lobsters at present, but the stock on hand is very light. Contracts for new pack have been made at \$1.65 to \$1.70 per doz. for leading brands. We look for a good business in lobsters this season:— Lobsters, per doz. \$1.60 to \$1.65 Mackerel. 80 to 90 Blueberries. 60 to 75 Strawberries. 50 to 60

OATS.—The market is firmer and the demand is good. The receipts have been light. No. 2 white sold at 54 cents, and in the Albany elevator 46 1/2 cents is asked. No. 1 white at 48 to 48 1/2 cents. No. 3 white at 44 1/2 cents; and mixed at 44 to 45 1/2 cents per bush, as to quality.

FISH.—There continues to be a light movement in fish, and prices are without material change. The best grades of No. 3 Shore Mackerel are held at 2 50 to 2 75 per bbl, but few selling. Several lots of new salt Mackerel have been offered in New York and Philadelphia, and some have come here. Sales at \$2 50 to \$2 75 per bbl. The fish are of fair size but in poor quality. Large quantities of fresh Mackerel have been landed in New York the past few days, and lots were forced off on Monday at 15 to 25 cents per 100 fish. Nothing doing in Nova Scotia Mackerel and prices are entirely nominal.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

RANKIN HOUSE. May 1—S Reuben, St John; M C McRobbie, do; J A Nichols, Montreal; J Mattinson, do; A A Sandeman, do; M B Jones, Boston; P C Wetmore, St John; J C Redmond, Montreal; M L McKenna, do, R McHaffie, Hamilton; K J Martin, Belfast; M Giblin, Montreal; T S Teskey Toronto; Dr J Roy Lester, New Orleans; John Griffin, do; Malcolm McLeod and wife, New York.

REVERE HOUSE. May 1—E A Smith, Montreal; F J Cragg and wife, Halifax; W A Brennan, Summerside; T B Robb, Amherst; C Fawcett, Sackville.

Summerside Exports.

Table with columns for goods (potatoes, oysters, etc.) and prices. Total \$3995 00.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

CLEARED. April 29. May Queen, White, Magdalene Islands. April 30. L H Davies, Taylor, Magdalene Islands, salt, etc. May 1. Mary Kate, Mullins, Halifax, 3052 bush oats; P L G, Anderson, Pictou, 1,100 bush oats, 60 lbs tobacco. May 2. Sylvanus McDonald, Pauli, Shediac, 300 bush oats.

OTHER PORTS.

Summerside, April 29—old, sch Annie Florence, Bermond, Shediac, produce, 30. Carrier Dave, Allen, Pictou, bal; Kate, Welsh, Pictou, bal; steamer Wellington, McFarlane, Pictou, bal. May 1, ent, Richard Thompson, Walsh Pictou, bal. Halifax, April 30.—ar sch Darling, Rustico, —first arrival of the season from P E Island. Boston, April 23.—cl, bark Katie Stewart, Finalyson, Summerside; sch Beatrice, Parly, Tignish. New York, April 25.—old, brig Roland, Reid, Alberton, Avin McLean, Charlottetown. In port at Brisbane, March 25.—bark Willie McLaren, McLaren, from Boston, ar 4, discharging.

ICE REPORTS.

Magdalene Islands, and Bird Rock, April 30. Ice heavy and open; moving northwest. Meat Cove, C B, April 30.—No ice in sight. Low Point, C B, April 30.—Fog, wind south; no ice in sight.

Public Auction

THE Rent, for one or more years of the City building at end of Queen Street, and formerly occupied by David Small, will be sold by Public Auction, on Thursday, the 7th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon. Terms made known at Sale. By order, A. H. MACPHERSON. Ch'town, May 2—3i sat mo wed

GRAND OPENING OF OUR NEW PREMISES.

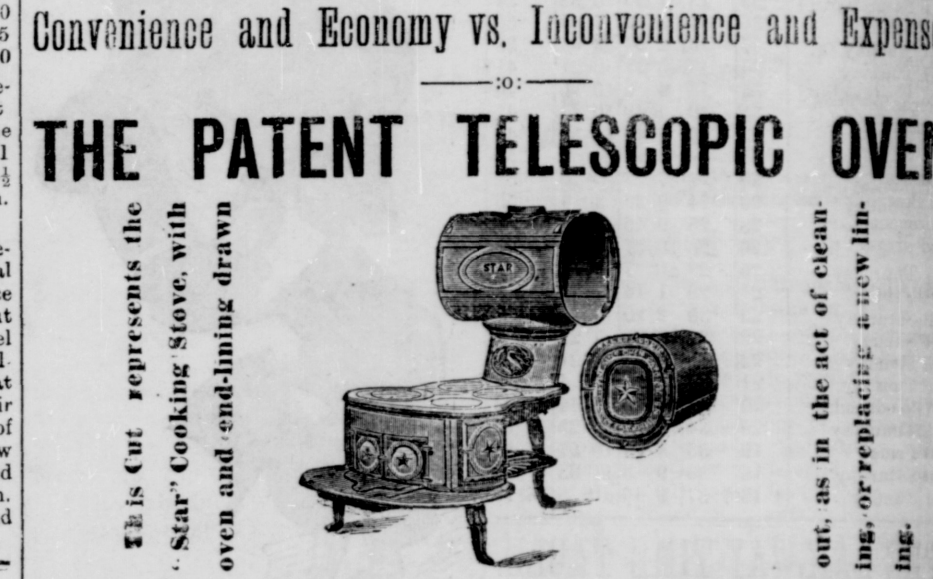
WEEKS & CO. beg to announce they will open their new establishment, Market Square, ON TUESDAY, MAY 5TH, when they will show a magnificent stock of NEW AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS, in every department. The inspection of their friends and the public is respectfully solicited. W. A. WEEKS & CO. Ch'town, May 2nd, 1885.

NEW TEAS! NEW TEAS!

735 CHESTS Now Landing Direct from London. Country Dealers will find it First-Class Quality. BUY FROM US as Direct Importers and Save Commissions. W. A. WEEKS & CO., MARKET SQUARE AND QUEEN STREET, Ch'town, April 29, 1885.

Convenience and Economy vs. Inconvenience and Expense. THE PATENT TELESCOPIC OVEN IS STILL AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITORS.

THIS Patent Oven is put on all my Elevated Oven Cooking Stoves, such as the Star, Niagara, Waterloo, &c. Is Easily Cleaned, by simply drawing the end and lining from the oven, brushing out the soot and replacing them again—thoroughly cleaning or inserting a new lining in five minutes time.



When buying, ask for FAWCETT'S PATENT TELESCOPIC OVEN. If your dealer has none on hand, have him send, or send your order direct to the Sackville Foundry. No other Foundry in the Dominion of Canada is able to offer this undoubted advantage, as I am the Inventor, Sole Manufacturer and Patentee.

I am adding several New and Handsome Patterns this season which, with my former variety of one hundred different styles and sizes of Cooking, Parlor, Office and Hall Stoves. Also—Farmers' Boilers, Hollow-ware, Ploughs, &c., comprises the largest and best assortment made in the Maritime Provinces.

Customers will find my Terms Liberal and, regarding prices, I will not be undersold. CHARLES FAWCETT, SACKVILLE FOUNDRY, SACKVILLE, N. B.

April 25th, 1885—6mos

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN CHARLOTTETOWN COMMON.

I AM instructed by COL. FREELAND to sell by Auction, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 6th, at 12 o'clock, noon, his BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED PROPERTY AT BRIGHTON, containing about 18 acres of land, divided as follows:—

1st. The Dwelling House, with an excellent Glass House, on stone foundation, attached, in which early vegetables and plants of all kinds can be raised; g o 1 Stables and Coach House, &c., with about 2 1/2 Acres of Land, having a frontage on Upper Brighton Road of nearly five chains, commanding a very fine view of North and West Rivers and Hillsborough Bay, well adapted for a gentleman's residence.

The remainder of the land is subdivided into pasture lots of about one acre each, with a road running through the property, connecting with the Upper Brighton Road and fronting on North River. The whole of this land is in a very high state of cultivation, with abundance of sea weed and mussel mud in front of it. Upon one acre of this land, next the shore, there is a valuable deposit of Potter's Clay. As this property MUST BE SOLD, it offers an excellent chance for safe and profitable investment.

See large Handbills with Plan. TERMS: - 20 per cent. down, the balance on Mortgage, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

ALSO—Immediately after, on the premises: 1 Mare, 10 years old, in foal, 1 cow, 1 iron Cultivator 1 iron Plough, 2 sets Harrows, 1 Moulding Plough, 1 Seed Sower (Matthews Improved), 1 Wheel Hoe, 2 Carts, 2 Wheelbarrows, 1 Driving Sleigh, 1 Wood Sleigh, 1 set Carriage Harness, 1 Wagon [English Dog Cart], 2 sets Cart Harness, 1 Post-Hole Digger, 1 Snow Plough, 1 Goose Boat, 1 Wood Stove, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Hoes, Rakes, Flower Pots, &c., &c. Terms at Sale

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. Ch'town, April 20, 1885.