

Carleton Place Weekly.

VOL. XIII

CARLETON PLACE, W., AUG. 12, 1863.

No. 49.

SABBATH READING.

Thy Will be Done.
Of all the prayers that test my faith,
This is the hardest one,
To gaze on that fair face in death,
And say, "Thy will be done."
In the wild struggle nature fails
And sinks in agonized pain,
A mortal conflict over our faith prevails—
The cross obscures the crown.
So fast upon the pale, sweet clay,
Came down my blinding tears,
They veiled awhile his shining way,
To the celestial sphere.
Oh, Thou who hast, with hand unseen,
Removed the loved to Thee,
Come soon with helping grace between
The little child and me!

Mary in Heaven.

By R. P. Fuller.
If the souls in glory war,
Nations to them on earth were given,
Many Marys would be there,
'Mid the multitudes of heaven!
One, whose spirit pierced a word,
And her eyes with weeping dawned—
Mary, mother of the Lord,
Have the brightest honor crowned!
At the cross mourned Magdalene!
Weeping to the grave she goes!
Jesus was by Mary soon,
First was greeted, when he rose!
Richer yet is her reward,
Now her glory is in him,
Where, forever with the Lord,
Tears no more her bright eyes dim!
There a crown, too, Mary wears,
Who preferred the better part,
And forsook her worldly care,
Truth to treasure in her heart.
Mary in redemption leads,
First on Jesus' path she goes,
In salvation she precedes,
As in sin our Mother Eve,
Mary's namesake, what a host
In the courts of heaven abound,
There the love of Jesus boasts,
Glory clad and gladness crowned!
Mary's lovely character
And the grace in Mary shone,
We expect to find in her
By the name of Mary known.
Dost thou Mary's name assume?
Thine let Mary's nature be,
Keep the good name's sweet perfume
In unsullied purity!

Death Bed Repentance.

The Rev. Albert Barnes, in a deeply solemn discourse on death-bed repentance, preached lately, "as the result of forty years' observation in the pastoral office, that the had not met with a single instance of a sick-bed repentance which, upon the recovery of the individual, turned out to be genuine." That which satisfies us of the genuineness of the dying thief's repentance, he continued, "is not what he said, but the testimony of One who could penetrate beneath the surface, and could know what we never can, the reality of a man's professions."
The Rev. B. W. Beecher, in a sermon on the words, "Behold I stand at the door and knock," says: "In my not short ministerial life I recollect not one man who, after making promises of fidelity in sickness, remembered to keep them when he got well. I went to see him and he said, 'My sickness incapacitates me from talking to you, and something tells me that it would be dishonorable in me to seek religion now, just at the close of my life; if I am to die, but I promise you that if I ever recover I mean to attend to the subject of religion.' And probably the first visit after his recovery was at my house and to me. He introduced the topic himself by saying, 'I have come to ask you how I may become a Christian.' And he became a Christian man, and I believe that he has led a consistent Christian life from that hour to this. I do not recollect another case of this kind, though I recollect scores of cases of men who made promises in sickness, in afflictions, and broke them when they were released from trouble."

Be Your Own Right-hand Man.

People who have been bolstered up and levered all their lives are seldom good for anything in a crisis. When misfortune comes, they look around for somebody to cling or lean upon. If the prop is not there, down they go. Once down, they are as helpless as capizans, turtles, or unchained men in armor, and cannot find their feet again without assistance. Such sickle fellows no more resemble self-made men, who have fought their way to position, making difficulties their stepping-stones, and deriving determination from their defeat, than those who resemble oaks, or spluttering rakes, lights the stars of heaven. Efforts persisted in to achievements train a man to self-reliance, and when he has proved to the world that he can trust himself, the world will trust him. We say, therefore, that it is unwise to deprive young men of the advantages which result from their energetic action, by "boosting" them over obstacles which they out to surmount alone.

When I lived at the West, and preached sometimes every day and evening in the week, in order to rest myself, upon my return home, I often took up some botanical work and studied it, and in this way made myself acquainted with the history and cultivation of many plants which I had never seen. I even became a horticultural editor, and wrote familiarly of flowers which were known to me only through the botanist's description. When I came East, and went into a hothouse, I had to ask the names of the rarer plants, for I had never had their seeds, nor seen them growing in my garden. One flower particularly attracted my attention, and I said to the gardener, "What is this?" "A Marie Louise."

"But I do not know of what family it is." He looked at me incredulously, for he had taken my paper, and supposed me learned in horticulture, as he answered, "It is a clove tree, sir."

Now, there are many Christians who can talk heroically of faith and humility, but who have never had them as seeds in their heart's garden, much less as perfect flowers, and who know so little of their real nature, that when they see them blooming in some rich Christian's heart, they have to ask their names before they can recognize them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Lay of St. Andrew's Day.

Suggested by reading some glowing accounts of St. Andrew's Dinner.

Was on St. Andrew's festival day, just at the start of the season,
When a glorious mob of half-starved Scots together met to dine,
And there were of every sort from Calcutta's shore—
A sharper, gaunter looking set there never met before.

The Borderer who seemed as if he had not yet forgot
The way his good forefathers had of filling up their pot,
By wandering round on moonlight nights where cattle used to lie,
Such things he could get to steal he never thought to buy.

And Highlandmen were plenty too, some rubbing of their backs;
There were Gordons, Campbells, Frasers, and an awful string of Maeks,
Whose ancestors in olden times some glorious deeds could boast,
Such as the Campbells long ago, who raised the famous post.

The famous post with spikes beset, the clansman loved so well,
As Donald, Ronald, Duncan, on any day could tell.
To say naught of the gallant deeds they had performed of old,
In stealing many a score of sheep from many a Lowland fold.

But row they had together met, like brothers hand in hand,
To scratch each other, all get drunk, and praise their native land;
But still a feature of the feast displayed itself that night—
Each canny Scot looked at the next and buttoned pocket tight.

The dinner served, the grace is said, and all sat down to eat.
A greasy Haggis in their midst, which each swore was a treat.
(Altho' 'twould sicken any dog that prowls about the street)
Such havoc amongst the eatables and 'mongst the whiskey to

Was never witnessed as was seen amongst that Pictish crew.
'Twas scarcely to be wondered at for be it known that they
Had fed on nothing but oatmeal for many a weary day.
They stuffed and gorged at such a rate it would have warmed your heart

To view these raw-boned Picts and Scots in eating take their part.
Said one unto his brother Scot, "Ho Sandy, now ye ken,
"We have paid as meikle as ither folk, we'll be the value of the table."

"Yon Haggis is a sony bit, and meikle's here to please
"The appetite, we weel may have the worth of our barbies."
But mighty little there was said amongst the crowd before
The cloths were folded, and each had stuffed himself he could stuff no more.

And then to hear the toasts they drank, 'twould fill you with surprise,
Their speeches interspersed with what seemed very much like lies.
They vowed, declared and almost swore (at least the sober ones)
I grieve to say the tipsy were some of their greatest guns.

The noblest soldiers, poets too, and men in all things grand,
Were born, lived in, or else had run from the land,
That, best for Scotchmen, England's throne must very quickly sink,
Without them the whole world would soon be on destruction's brink.

To the memory of Bobby Burns they quaffed a brimming toast,
And he drank the toast with a glass of course he drank the most.
They praised him as the greatest Bard this earth had ever known,
For writing rhyme that Scotchmen can understand alone;

By the time they all were nicely drunk they proved beyond a doubt
That every distinguished man that ever walked about,
Or owned a name of eminence or claimed a place of worth,
First drew the breath of mortal life on Calcutta's shore;

They talked about the 'land of mountain and of flood,'
Which means 'tis thought some barren hills and several bogs of mud.
The Baggies 'twixt the speeches squealed in tones both wild and sad,
Like a hundred angry cats or a score of pigs gone mad.

At length the happy crew broke up, the jolly scene was o'er,
Some few reeled of towards their home, some slumbered on the floor,
Some hiccupped out with thickened voice before they went away.
They hoped to meet again upon the next St. Andrew's Day.

Basot, July, 1863.

A MISTAKE.—The Duke of Wellington, then residing at Walmer castle, had walked one Sunday evening into Deal, and entered Trinity Church. After wandering about for some time in search of the sexton who (as a matter of course was engaged elsewhere) the duke encountered himself in a roomy-looking pew in front of the pulpit.

After a short time a lady of portly and pompous appearance, the owner of the pew entered. After uttering a prayer she cast a sowl at the intruder, which was intended to drive him out of the seat he had taken. She had not the least idea who he was, and would probably have given her eyes, had she known him, to have touched the hem of the great Duke's coat, or asked for his autograph. Seeing that the stranger bore no trace of her indignation without moving, the lady blantly told the Duke, as she did not know him, she must request he would immediately leave the pew. His grace obeyed, and chose another seat.

When he was leaving the church at the end of the service, and had at last found the sexton, who received him with many bows and salutations, he said—"Tell that lady she has turned the Duke of Wellington out of her pew this evening."—*Recollections and Anecdotes by Grosvenor.*

The students of Clinton College have a new idea of a social smoke. They have an enormous bowl, capable of holding half a pound of the weed, from which radiates numerous streams of smoke. At the head of the bowl, and applying the stems to their mouth have a jolly time.

The Manitoulin Islands.

OUTRAGES BY THE WAQUAMAKONG INDIANS.
ARMED FORCE SENT TO ARREST FATHER KOHLER AND OTHER RINGLEADERS.

(Concluded from our last.)

On the 28th June, Mr. Gibbard visited Waquamakong and delivered to Joseph Superior Kohler a note, requesting him to explain to the Waquamakong Indians that they must not trespass on De La Ronde's grounds on Lonely Island without permission. Kohler called in a number of the Indians, and in their presence, he and Father Schonte, worked themselves into a great passion, and made use of the most violent and abusive language. Mr. Gibbard, however, more becoming gentlemen and priests. Father Kohler stamped and raved and said, if he was not a priest, he would have gone off his (Gibbard's) head's blood.

They also abused both the Canadian and British Governments, and denied all allegiance to them. Kohler said that, if the Indians were men, they would arm and follow him, and drive every white man off their lands—that Gibbard had no business there with the British flag flying—that the Government ought to take complete by the Florida war, in which small body of Indians killed their thousands of white men before they gave up their lands—and much more to the like effect. Father Schonte, also, and another priest who was present, Mr. Gibbard says, made use of similar threats and acted in a most outrageous and insulting manner.

Next day Mr. Gibbard was told by one of his men that he had heard Jocko and Head Chief Wakegeeseek—a different man altogether from Fishing Chief Wakegeeseek above mentioned—telling a crowd of Indians in front of the priest's rooms, that they would be wanted to drive the white people off Lonely Island. He accordingly prepared a notice addressed to the Head Chiefs, warning him of what would be the consequences of such a proceeding, but, not finding him at home, he proceeded to Lonely Island, arriving there on the morning of the 30th June. About two p.m. while he was eating dinner in the house of Mr. Proulx, and his men were taking theirs in the boat, they suddenly heard drums beating and shouting, and Mrs. Proulx running into the house, called out, "Here are the Waquamakong Indians on shore, 'drive us off.'"

The Indians came in two boats—about 25 in number—and, landing on the beach, with drums beating, made for the house. A worthy named Lawa-anameek, headed the band, and on reaching the house, pulled out a paper and read it, the purport of it being that De La Ronde and Proulx must be removed at once. Mr. Gibbard said this should not be done while he was there, and on the Indians moving forward to commence the operations connected with the removal, he called on his men to land and bring their revolvers.

Mr. Gibbard then ordered his men to prevent their landing. Mr. Gibbard ran forward to the beach, and standing between them and his boat, pulled out a hunting knife and threatened to strike the first Indian who meddled with his men. One of the Indians brought from one of the boats a long knife, with a blade of 18 inches or thereabouts, and came towards Mr. Gibbard, but his men meanwhile were landing revolvers in their hands, and the Indians did not think it prudent to make an attack.

A long parley followed. Mr. Gibbard read the law to the Indians, and asked them if they took the law in their own hands, and committed offences, they would sooner or later be punished. The leader of the Indians replied that they had nothing to do with the Government or with British laws—that they had already removed various parties from the Manitoulin, and that if they took the law in their own hands, and committed offences, they would sooner or later be punished. The leader of the Indians replied that they had nothing to do with the Government or with British laws—that they had already removed various parties from the Manitoulin, and that if they took the law in their own hands, and committed offences, they would sooner or later be punished.

Mr. Gibbard then ordered his men to prevent their landing. Mr. Gibbard ran forward to the beach, and standing between them and his boat, pulled out a hunting knife and threatened to strike the first Indian who meddled with his men. One of the Indians brought from one of the boats a long knife, with a blade of 18 inches or thereabouts, and came towards Mr. Gibbard, but his men meanwhile were landing revolvers in their hands, and the Indians did not think it prudent to make an attack.

A long parley followed. Mr. Gibbard read the law to the Indians, and asked them if they took the law in their own hands, and committed offences, they would sooner or later be punished. The leader of the Indians replied that they had nothing to do with the Government or with British laws—that they had already removed various parties from the Manitoulin, and that if they took the law in their own hands, and committed offences, they would sooner or later be punished.

Mr. Gibbard then ordered his men to prevent their landing. Mr. Gibbard ran forward to the beach, and standing between them and his boat, pulled out a hunting knife and threatened to strike the first Indian who meddled with his men. One of the Indians brought from one of the boats a long knife, with a blade of 18 inches or thereabouts, and came towards Mr. Gibbard, but his men meanwhile were landing revolvers in their hands, and the Indians did not think it prudent to make an attack.

A long parley followed. Mr. Gibbard read the law to the Indians, and asked them if they took the law in their own hands, and committed offences, they would sooner or later be punished. The leader of the Indians replied that they had nothing to do with the Government or with British laws—that they had already removed various parties from the Manitoulin, and that if they took the law in their own hands, and committed offences, they would sooner or later be punished.

Mr. Gibbard then ordered his men to prevent their landing. Mr. Gibbard ran forward to the beach, and standing between them and his boat, pulled out a hunting knife and threatened to strike the first Indian who meddled with his men. One of the Indians brought from one of the boats a long knife, with a blade of 18 inches or thereabouts, and came towards Mr. Gibbard, but his men meanwhile were landing revolvers in their hands, and the Indians did not think it prudent to make an attack.

A long parley followed. Mr. Gibbard read the law to the Indians, and asked them if they took the law in their own hands, and committed offences, they would sooner or later be punished. The leader of the Indians replied that they had nothing to do with the Government or with British laws—that they had already removed various parties from the Manitoulin, and that if they took the law in their own hands, and committed offences, they would sooner or later be punished.

Mr. Gibbard then ordered his men to prevent their landing. Mr. Gibbard ran forward to the beach, and standing between them and his boat, pulled out a hunting knife and threatened to strike the first Indian who meddled with his men. One of the Indians brought from one of the boats a long knife, with a blade of 18 inches or thereabouts, and came towards Mr. Gibbard, but his men meanwhile were landing revolvers in their hands, and the Indians did not think it prudent to make an attack.

A long parley followed. Mr. Gibbard read the law to the Indians, and asked them if they took the law in their own hands, and committed offences, they would sooner or later be punished. The leader of the Indians replied that they had nothing to do with the Government or with British laws—that they had already removed various parties from the Manitoulin, and that if they took the law in their own hands, and committed offences, they would sooner or later be punished.

Mr. Gibbard then ordered his men to prevent their landing. Mr. Gibbard ran forward to the beach, and standing between them and his boat, pulled out a hunting knife and threatened to strike the first Indian who meddled with his men. One of the Indians brought from one of the boats a long knife, with a blade of 18 inches or thereabouts, and came towards Mr. Gibbard, but his men meanwhile were landing revolvers in their hands, and the Indians did not think it prudent to make an attack.

A long parley followed. Mr. Gibbard read the law to the Indians, and asked them if they took the law in their own hands, and committed offences, they would sooner or later be punished. The leader of the Indians replied that they had nothing to do with the Government or with British laws—that they had already removed various parties from the Manitoulin, and that if they took the law in their own hands, and committed offences, they would sooner or later be punished.

Mr. Gibbard then ordered his men to prevent their landing. Mr. Gibbard ran forward to the beach, and standing between them and his boat, pulled out a hunting knife and threatened to strike the first Indian who meddled with his men. One of the Indians brought from one of the boats a long knife, with a blade of 18 inches or thereabouts, and came towards Mr. Gibbard, but his men meanwhile were landing revolvers in their hands, and the Indians did not think it prudent to make an attack.

A long parley followed. Mr. Gibbard read the law to the Indians, and asked them if they took the law in their own hands, and committed offences, they would sooner or later be punished. The leader of the Indians replied that they had nothing to do with the Government or with British laws—that they had already removed various parties from the Manitoulin, and that if they took the law in their own hands, and committed offences, they would sooner or later be punished.

Mr. Gibbard then ordered his men to prevent their landing. Mr. Gibbard ran forward to the beach, and standing between them and his boat, pulled out a hunting knife and threatened to strike the first Indian who meddled with his men. One of the Indians brought from one of the boats a long knife, with a blade of 18 inches or thereabouts, and came towards Mr. Gibbard, but his men meanwhile were landing revolvers in their hands, and the Indians did not think it prudent to make an attack.

A long parley followed. Mr. Gibbard read the law to the Indians, and asked them if they took the law in their own hands, and committed offences, they would sooner or later be punished. The leader of the Indians replied that they had nothing to do with the Government or with British laws—that they had already removed various parties from the Manitoulin, and that if they took the law in their own hands, and committed offences, they would sooner or later be punished.

Mr. Gibbard then ordered his men to prevent their landing. Mr. Gibbard ran forward to the beach, and standing between them and his boat, pulled out a hunting knife and threatened to strike the first Indian who meddled with his men. One of the Indians brought from one of the boats a long knife, with a blade of 18 inches or thereabouts, and came towards Mr. Gibbard, but his men meanwhile were landing revolvers in their hands, and the Indians did not think it prudent to make an attack.

A long parley followed. Mr. Gibbard read the law to the Indians, and asked them if they took the law in their own hands, and committed offences, they would sooner or later be punished. The leader of the Indians replied that they had nothing to do with the Government or with British laws—that they had already removed various parties from the Manitoulin, and that if they took the law in their own hands, and committed offences, they would sooner or later be punished.

Mr. Gibbard then ordered his men to prevent their landing. Mr. Gibbard ran forward to the beach, and standing between them and his boat, pulled out a hunting knife and threatened to strike the first Indian who meddled with his men. One of the Indians brought from one of the boats a long knife, with a blade of 18 inches or thereabouts, and came towards Mr. Gibbard, but his men meanwhile were landing revolvers in their hands, and the Indians did not think it prudent to make an attack.

A long parley followed. Mr. Gibbard read the law to the Indians, and asked them if they took the law in their own hands, and committed offences, they would sooner or later be punished. The leader of the Indians replied that they had nothing to do with the Government or with British laws—that they had already removed various parties from the Manitoulin, and that if they took the law in their own hands, and committed offences, they would sooner or later be punished.

Mr. Gibbard then ordered his men to prevent their landing. Mr. Gibbard ran forward to the beach, and standing between them and his boat, pulled out a hunting knife and threatened to strike the first Indian who meddled with his men. One of the Indians brought from one of the boats a long knife, with a blade of 18 inches or thereabouts, and came towards Mr. Gibbard, but his men meanwhile were landing revolvers in their hands, and the Indians did not think it prudent to make an attack.

The Manitoulin Islands.

THE OUTRAGES BY THE INDIANS.
MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF MR. GIBBARD.

(Concluded from our last.)

On the Morning of Thursday, six special constables left by train on the Northern Railway, under command of Sergeant Major J. P. Government Inspector of Fisheries in Lake Huron and Superior; Mr. Dudgeon, High Constable, of Collingwood, and six constables. The party now numbered in all twenty-two men, all well armed with revolvers. Mr. Gibbard assumed the command, and the party proceeded to the Manitoulin Islands to endeavor to arrest the ringleaders and abettors of the Indian revolt on those islands. The particulars of the outrages by the Waquamakong Indians will be given to our readers as the facts of the case were fully detailed in the Globe of Monday. When the train on the Northern Railway reached Barrie, six constables belonging to that town were added to the party, and on reaching Collingwood they were joined by Mr. Dudgeon, High Constable, of Collingwood, and six constables. The party now numbered in all twenty-two men, all well armed with revolvers.

Mr. Gibbard assumed the command, and the party proceeded to the Manitoulin Islands to endeavor to arrest the ringleaders and abettors of the Indian revolt on those islands. The particulars of the outrages by the Waquamakong Indians will be given to our readers as the facts of the case were fully detailed in the Globe of Monday. When the train on the Northern Railway reached Barrie, six constables belonging to that town were added to the party, and on reaching Collingwood they were joined by Mr. Dudgeon, High Constable, of Collingwood, and six constables. The party now numbered in all twenty-two men, all well armed with revolvers.

Mr. Gibbard assumed the command, and the party proceeded to the Manitoulin Islands to endeavor to arrest the ringleaders and abettors of the Indian revolt on those islands. The particulars of the outrages by the Waquamakong Indians will be given to our readers as the facts of the case were fully detailed in the Globe of Monday. When the train on the Northern Railway reached Barrie, six constables belonging to that town were added to the party, and on reaching Collingwood they were joined by Mr. Dudgeon, High Constable, of Collingwood, and six constables. The party now numbered in all twenty-two men, all well armed with revolvers.

Mr. Gibbard assumed the command, and the party proceeded to the Manitoulin Islands to endeavor to arrest the ringleaders and abettors of the Indian revolt on those islands. The particulars of the outrages by the Waquamakong Indians will be given to our readers as the facts of the case were fully detailed in the Globe of Monday. When the train on the Northern Railway reached Barrie, six constables belonging to that town were added to the party, and on reaching Collingwood they were joined by Mr. Dudgeon, High Constable, of Collingwood, and six constables. The party now numbered in all twenty-two men, all well armed with revolvers.

Mr. Gibbard assumed the command, and the party proceeded to the Manitoulin Islands to endeavor to arrest the ringleaders and abettors of the Indian revolt on those islands. The particulars of the outrages by the Waquamakong Indians will be given to our readers as the facts of the case were fully detailed in the Globe of Monday. When the train on the Northern Railway reached Barrie, six constables belonging to that town were added to the party, and on reaching Collingwood they were joined by Mr. Dudgeon, High Constable, of Collingwood, and six constables. The party now numbered in all twenty-two men, all well armed with revolvers.

Mr. Gibbard assumed the command, and the party proceeded to the Manitoulin Islands to endeavor to arrest the ringleaders and abettors of the Indian revolt on those islands. The particulars of the outrages by the Waquamakong Indians will be given to our readers as the facts of the case were fully detailed in the Globe of Monday. When the train on the Northern Railway reached Barrie, six constables belonging to that town were added to the party, and on reaching Collingwood they were joined by Mr. Dudgeon, High Constable, of Collingwood, and six constables. The party now numbered in all twenty-two men, all well armed with revolvers.

Mr. Gibbard assumed the command, and the party proceeded to the Manitoulin Islands to endeavor to arrest the ringleaders and abettors of the Indian revolt on those islands. The particulars of the outrages by the Waquamakong Indians will be given to our readers as the facts of the case were fully detailed in the Globe of Monday. When the train on the Northern Railway reached Barrie, six constables belonging to that town were added to the party, and on reaching Collingwood they were joined by Mr. Dudgeon, High Constable, of Collingwood, and six constables. The party now numbered in all twenty-two men, all well armed with revolvers.

Mr. Gibbard assumed the command, and the party proceeded to the Manitoulin Islands to endeavor to arrest the ringleaders and abettors of the Indian revolt on those islands. The particulars of the outrages by the Waquamakong Indians will be given to our readers as the facts of the case were fully detailed in the Globe of Monday. When the train on the Northern Railway reached Barrie, six constables belonging to that town were added to the party, and on reaching Collingwood they were joined by Mr. Dudgeon, High Constable, of Collingwood, and six constables. The party now numbered in all twenty-two men, all well armed with revolvers.

Mr. Gibbard assumed the command, and the party proceeded to the Manitoulin Islands to endeavor to arrest the ringleaders and abettors of the Indian revolt on those islands. The particulars of the outrages by the Waquamakong Indians will be given to our readers as the facts of the case were fully detailed in the Globe of Monday. When the train on the Northern Railway reached Barrie, six constables belonging to that town were added to the party, and on reaching Collingwood they were joined by Mr. Dudgeon, High Constable, of Collingwood, and six constables. The party now numbered in all twenty-two men, all well armed with revolvers.

Mr. Gibbard assumed the command, and the party proceeded to the Manitoulin Islands to endeavor to arrest the ringleaders and abettors of the Indian revolt on those islands. The particulars of the outrages by the Waquamakong Indians will be given to our readers as the facts of the case were fully detailed in the Globe of Monday. When the train on the Northern Railway reached Barrie, six constables belonging to that town were added to the party, and on reaching Collingwood they were joined by Mr. Dudgeon, High Constable, of Collingwood, and six constables. The party now numbered in all twenty-two men, all well armed with revolvers.

Mr. Gibbard assumed the command, and the party proceeded to the Manitoulin Islands to endeavor to arrest the ringleaders and abettors of the Indian revolt on those islands. The particulars of the outrages by the Waquamakong Indians will be given to our readers as the facts of the case were fully detailed in the Globe of Monday. When the train on the Northern Railway reached Barrie, six constables belonging to that town were added to the party, and on reaching Collingwood they were joined by Mr. Dudgeon, High Constable, of Collingwood, and six constables. The party now numbered in all twenty-two men, all well armed with revolvers.

Mr. Gibbard assumed the command, and the party proceeded to the Manitoulin Islands to endeavor to arrest the ringleaders and abettors of the Indian revolt on those islands. The particulars of the outrages by the Waquamakong Indians will be given to our readers as the facts of the case were fully detailed in the Globe of Monday. When the train on the Northern Railway reached Barrie, six constables belonging to that town were added to the party, and on reaching Collingwood they were joined by Mr. Dudgeon, High Constable, of Collingwood, and six constables. The party now numbered in all twenty-two men, all well armed with revolvers.

Mr. Gibbard assumed the command, and the party proceeded to the Manitoulin Islands to endeavor to arrest the ringleaders and abettors of the Indian revolt on those islands. The particulars of the outrages by the Waquamakong Indians will be given to our readers as the facts of the case were fully detailed in the Globe of Monday. When the train on the Northern Railway reached Barrie, six constables belonging to that town were added to the party, and on reaching Collingwood they were joined by Mr. Dudgeon, High Constable, of Collingwood, and six constables. The party now numbered in all twenty-two men, all well armed with revolvers.

Mr. Gibbard assumed the command, and the party proceeded to the Manitoulin Islands to endeavor to arrest the ringleaders and abettors of the Indian revolt on those islands. The particulars of the outrages by the Waquamakong Indians will be given to our readers as the facts of the case were fully detailed in the Globe of Monday. When the train on the Northern Railway reached Barrie, six constables belonging to that town were added to the party, and on reaching Collingwood they were joined by Mr. Dudgeon, High Constable, of Collingwood, and six constables. The party now numbered in all twenty-two men, all well armed with revolvers.

Mr. Gibbard assumed the command, and the party proceeded to the Manitoulin Islands to endeavor to arrest the ringleaders and abettors of the Indian revolt on those islands. The particulars of the outrages by the Waquamakong Indians will be given to our readers as the facts of the case were fully detailed in the Globe of Monday. When the train on the Northern Railway reached Barrie, six constables belonging to that town were added to the party, and on reaching Collingwood they were joined by Mr. Dudgeon, High Constable, of Collingwood, and six constables. The party now numbered in all twenty-two men, all well armed with revolvers.

Mr. Gibbard assumed the command, and the party proceeded to the Manitoulin Islands to endeavor to arrest the ringleaders and abettors of the Indian revolt on those islands. The particulars of the outrages by the Waquamakong Indians will be given to our readers as the facts of the case were fully detailed in the Globe of Monday. When the train on the Northern Railway reached Barrie, six constables belonging to that town were added to the party, and on reaching Collingwood they were joined by Mr. Dudgeon, High Constable, of Collingwood, and six constables. The party now numbered in all twenty-two men, all well armed with revolvers.

Mr. Gibbard assumed the command, and the party proceeded to the Manitoulin Islands to endeavor to arrest the ringleaders and abettors of the Indian revolt on those islands. The particulars of the outrages by the Waquamakong Indians will be given to our readers as the facts of the case were fully detailed in the Globe of Monday. When the train on the Northern Railway reached Barrie, six constables belonging to that town were added to the party, and on reaching Collingwood they were joined by Mr. Dudgeon, High Constable, of Collingwood, and six constables. The party now numbered in all twenty-two men, all well armed with revolvers.

Mr. Gibbard assumed the command, and the party proceeded to the Manitoulin Islands to endeavor to arrest the ringleaders and abettors of the Indian revolt on those islands. The particulars of the outrages by the Waquamakong Indians will be given to our readers as the facts of the case were fully detailed in the Globe of Monday. When the train on the Northern Railway reached Barrie, six constables belonging to that town were added to the party, and on reaching Collingwood they were joined by Mr. Dudgeon, High Constable, of Collingwood, and six constables. The party now numbered in all twenty-two men, all well armed with revolvers.

Mr. Gibbard assumed the command, and the party proceeded to the Manitoulin Islands to endeavor to arrest the ringleaders and abettors of the Indian revolt on those islands. The particulars of the outrages by the Waquamakong Indians will be given to our readers as the facts of the case were fully detailed in the Globe of Monday. When the train on the Northern Railway reached Barrie, six constables belonging to that town were added to the party, and on reaching Collingwood they were joined by Mr. Dudgeon, High Constable, of Collingwood, and six constables. The party now numbered in all twenty-two men, all well armed with revolvers.

Mr. Gibbard assumed the command, and the party proceeded to the Manitoulin Islands to endeavor to arrest the ringleaders and abettors of the Indian revolt on those islands. The particulars of the outrages by the Waquamakong Indians will be given to our readers as the facts of the case were fully detailed in the Globe of Monday. When the train on the Northern Railway reached Barrie, six constables belonging to that town were added to the party, and on reaching Collingwood they were joined by Mr. Dudgeon, High Constable, of Collingwood, and six constables. The party now numbered in all twenty-two men, all well armed with revolvers.

Mr. Gibbard assumed the command, and the party proceeded to the Manitoulin Islands to endeavor to arrest the ringleaders and abettors of the Indian revolt on those islands. The particulars of the outrages by the Waquamakong Indians will be given to our readers as the facts of the case were fully detailed in the Globe of Monday. When the train on the Northern Railway reached Barrie, six constables belonging to that town were added to the party, and on reaching Collingwood they were joined by Mr. Dudgeon, High Constable, of Collingwood, and six constables. The party now numbered in all twenty-two men, all well armed with revolvers.

Mr. Gibbard assumed the command, and the party proceeded to the Manitoulin Islands to endeavor to arrest the ringleaders and abettors of the Indian revolt on those islands. The particulars of the outrages by the Waquamakong Indians will be given to our readers as the facts of the case were fully detailed in the Globe of Monday. When the train on the Northern Railway reached Barrie, six constables belonging to that town were added to the party, and on reaching Collingwood they were joined by Mr. Dudgeon, High Constable, of Collingwood, and six constables. The party now numbered in all twenty-two men, all well armed with revolvers.

Mr. Gibbard assumed the command, and the party proceeded to the Manitoulin Islands to endeavor to arrest the ringleaders and abettors of the Indian revolt on those islands. The particulars of the outrages by the Waquamakong Indians will be given to our readers as the facts of the case were fully detailed in the Globe of Monday. When the train on the Northern Railway reached Barrie, six constables belonging to that town were added to the party, and on reaching Collingwood they were joined by Mr. Dudgeon, High Constable, of Collingwood, and six constables. The party now numbered in all twenty-two men, all well armed with revolvers.

Mr. Gibbard assumed the command, and the party proceeded to the Manitoulin Islands to endeavor to arrest the ringleaders and abettors of the Indian revolt on those islands. The particulars of the outrages by the Waquamakong Indians will be given to our readers as the facts of the case were fully detailed in the Globe of Monday. When the train on the Northern Railway reached Barrie, six constables belonging to that town were added to the party, and on reaching Collingwood they were joined by Mr. Dudgeon, High Constable, of Collingwood, and six constables. The party now numbered in all twenty-two men, all well armed with revolvers.

Mr. Gibbard assumed the command, and the party proceeded to the Manitoulin Islands to endeavor to arrest the ringleaders and abettors of the Indian revolt on those islands. The particulars of the outrages by the Waquamakong Indians will be given to our readers as the facts of the case were fully detailed in the Globe of Monday. When the train on the Northern Railway reached Barrie, six constables belonging to that town were added to the party, and on reaching Collingwood they were joined by Mr. Dudgeon, High Constable, of Collingwood, and six constables. The party now numbered in all twenty-two men, all well armed with revolvers.

Mr. Gibbard assumed the command, and the party proceeded to the Manitoulin Islands to endeavor to arrest the ringleaders and abettors of the Indian revolt on those islands. The particulars of the outrages by