

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., APRIL 2, 1885.

—The report that Osman Digna is suing for peace is denied.

—The Scott Act was adopted in the County of Wellington, Ont., last Thursday, by 1,100 majority.

—The Franchise bill and the bill relating to the Post House in St. John were hung up by the Assembly for this year.

—Eight members of Parliament have gone to the Northwest to help put down the rebellion. Three are French Canadians.

—New York capitalists have completely flailed out on Short Line Railway. They could not put up the cash to pay the debts as required by the Government.

—The Local Parliament was prorogued on Monday afternoon. Chief Justice Allen was acted by commission from Lieut-Governor Wilnot, the latter being unwell.

—The Court of Queen's Bench, Montreal, in the case of the Exchange Bank, has given judgment that the Dominion and Provincial Governments have priority of claim over general depositors.

—An epidemic of general is now breaking out in the papers. Most any journal of average enterprise is able to inspect Gen. Middleton how to run the little campaign against Riel. Why not? Is not the pen mightier than the sword?

—Mr. C. A. Everett's name is prominently connected with the Conservative nomination for St. John. Mr. Everett is an able and solid man of business, a capital speaker, and would, if elected, at once take a leading position in Parliament.

—We are told now by some of the papers that the N.-W. rebellion has been secretly brooding for two years and that the Government is guilty of gross neglect in not taking measures at its inception to prevent the outbreak. All this shows how easy it is to be wise after the event. If we all possessed the gift of foreknowledge, how easy it would be to avoid many of the dangers and evils to which mankind are subject!

—We had been imagining that Riel had something to do with instigating the N. W. troubles, but after a careful perusal of the Liberal papers of the day, we have now come to the conclusion we are mistaken in the man—the real criminal is Sir John A. Macdonald. He is the real malefactor, whereas Riel is a somewhat reckless hero, whose soul is fired with the ambition to remedy the wrongs and oppression of the Half-Breeds.

—The last business done by the House of Assembly was agreeing to the amendment made by the Legislative Council to the bill relating to the issue of debentures for the completion of the Fredericton bridge and to provide additional accommodation for the Insane. A resolution was entered upon the minutes setting forth that the amendment was accepted only on account of special circumstances, and was not to be looked upon as a precedent.

—The proposal to lease lobster fisheries—for which purpose deputations have gone to Ottawa—is meeting with opposition. The Nova Scotia members were rather opposed to the scheme, as tending to give lobster packers a monopoly of the fisheries as well as the labor. They represented that fishermen owning their own craft and fishing where they pleased could well afford to be in the best market. Under a leasing system this business would be destroyed, as the packers would fix the price. The N. B. members were generally in favor of the scheme; indeed, it had already been tried with success on the Gulf Shore, and it was proposed to limit the leases to this Province and Prince Edward Island. The lobster fisheries in the latter place are, however, protected against it. Beyond question, the present system is resulting in killing off the fisheries most rapidly; in five years at the present rate the lobster business will be extinct. It is time some strong and effective measures were taken to check the slaughter and allow the fisheries to recoup.

—The English people are becoming impressed with the necessity for an increase in the navy, and they are also beginning to feel the importance of having the increase made with the least possible delay. The Admiralty have made arrangements for constructing during the present year, in addition to the Colossus, which is now practically complete, four ironclads, three protected vessels, two fast dispatch vessels, two gunboats and one vessel of another class. In the following year it is proposed to complete some twenty-two war vessels of different classes, but even this large projected increase does not meet public requirements, or, in other words, it is thought that the new vessels might be completed in less time. It is pointed out that it is possible for the Admiralty to move much faster when it chooses, and that in the Crimean War three floating batteries of three thousand tons, protected by four inch armor, were completed in the short space of three months, or about the time that has been taken to prepare the plans and settle the contracts for some of the new ships now to be built. This was at a time when England's industrial resources were far less than at present, and it is urged that all arguments that are used to prove the necessity of an increase in the navy are equally valid to prove that such increase should be made at the earliest possible moment.

MR. BLAKE AND THE REBELLION.

The course pursued by Mr. Ed-

ward Blake in reference to the rebellion in the North-West is not calculated to add very much to his reputation for patriotism and statesmanship. In this hour of our country's need, when a common danger is doing more than years of peace could do to cement the bonds of union, and when men of all classes are showing a disposition to sink party strife and stand shoulder to shoulder in defence of law and order, Mr. Blake takes advantage of his position to do all in his power to embarrass the Government.

Instead of rising equal to the occasion and showing evidence of enlightened statesmanship and true patriotism by giving a generous support to the Ministry in their efforts to put down the rebellion, he has developed the instincts of the pettifogger, and has devoted his talents to worse than useless cross-questionings and to carrying criticisms of the course the Government is pursuing. He appears to have been supremely indifferent to the fact that his course was calculated to give aid and comfort to the rebels by showing them that they had the sympathy of the leader of the Opposition, and he even allowed his position, and his desire to make a political point to lead him to move a vote of want of confidence. The fate of that resolution, defeated as it was by a vote of more than two to one, and the profusion of the services of tens of thousands of volunteers, must have convinced Mr. Blake that the House and the country were alike loyal, and we next find him indignantly characterizing a newspaper statement concerning certain Liberals as a gross and malignant slander of the whole party, apparently forgetting that he had done more than any one else to throw a doubt upon his party's loyalty. But perhaps the most ridiculous of all Mr. Blake's vagaries was when he boldly asserted that he would hold the Government personally and politically responsible if the volunteers were not supplied with the very best arms, every expense being not incurred, because, forsooth, he had relatives among those who were on their way to the front! In this critical period Mr. Blake has shown himself lamentably deficient in the qualities befitting the leader of a great party, and the future historian will find little to admire in the action he has taken concerning the rebellion.

ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES.

It is an undoubted fact that the colonies are attracting an unusual amount of attention at present in the Mother Country. Their offers of aid in the Sudan war have made a deep impression, and the cheers which greeted the departure of the Australian contingent have found an echo in British hearts at home. England is evidently proud of her sturdy sons, and views their stalwart forms with newly awakened national fondness. Imperial Federation is a popular subject among all classes of the British public, and is discussed upon before enthusiastic audiences. In the House of Lords the question of colonial naval forces has been brought forward, and Lord Sidmouth proposed that help be granted the colonies in the form of a number of naval officers, authorized to train their sailors and organize their navy, especially their torpedo force. Lord Northbrook, in reply, said "that many of the officers in Her Majesty's navy would be glad to go to some of the colonies in the capacity of training officers," and he further stated that the Government had been "carefully considering the matter." The most important part of Lord Northbrook's speech, however, was that the Government would gladly help the colonies if the Agents-General will formulate a scheme, and he "publicly invites such communications." Something tangible should follow this expression of England's willingness to render assistance, and it is to be hoped that the present feeling will result in improving the coast defences and largely strengthening the naval forces of the colonies.

THE ST. JOHN NOMINATION TO FILL

the vacancy caused by the death of the lamented Isaac Burpee has not yet been made, though Mr. Weldon, M. P., has addressed a circular asking the people to send a representative to carry out the policy of the late Mr. Burpee and to co-operate with him (Mr. W.) in doing it. Mr. Weldon is quite enough to ignore a fact humiliating enough to the Opposition, viz: that Mr. Burpee had long previous to his death practically renounced his leadership and even connection with the Grit party. During the session of '83 and '84, when he was attending Parliament, it was the rule for his name not to appear on Mr. Blake's voting list (with that of Mr. Weldon) and in private he urged the policy of loyal endeavoring to work out the N. P. to its legitimate results and to abandon efforts tending to make it unsuccessful, while on the Pacific Railway policy of the Government, was heartily in accord with the Administration. It may be objected that this is all assertion, but do the Liberal papers want proof of Mr. Burpee's position? If so, we can point to the Toronto Globe and ask how much aid and comfort did Mr. Burpee then afford to the anti-N. P. and anti-Pacific Railway policy of Mr. Blake? In thus elevating what he considered the welfare of the country above the claims of party, Mr. Burpee displayed the instincts of a true patriot and statesman. The possession of such men is an honor to any country and serves in no little degree to elevate and purify our political institutions.

—The United States Senate has

adjourned sine die.

North-West Rebellion!

VOLUNTEERS TO THE FRONT!

3,000 Men to Face Riel!

Riel Inciting the Half-Breeds and Indians!

He Makes no Important Accessions!

OTTAWA, April 5.—Northwest tele-

grams show that the rebels are

REBELS ARE CLOSING AROUND HUMBOLDT.

141 miles northwest from Fort

Qu'Appelle, that suspicious char-

acters have been arrested at Win-

nipeg as Fenians, and that the half-

breeds are determining whether they

will meet and confer with the Do-

minion commissioners or not.

WINNIPEG, April 5.—2.15 p. m.—

A and B Batteries of the Dominion

artillery have just arrived from the

east. The men are in good spirits,

though very tired from their long

journey, having, besides the railway

travel, to march about 125 miles.

The Toronto detachment, com-

prising the Infantry school, Queen's

under Lieut.-Col. Otter, are reported

to be about 24 hours behind the

artillery, and are expected here

about noon to-morrow.

TETON SIOUX TAKING THE WAR PATH.

A junction with the half-breeds

attack will be made, when the

army will be in good spirits, though

very tired from their long journey,

having, besides the railway travel,

to march about 125 miles.

The Toronto detachment, com-

prising the Infantry school, Queen's

under Lieut.-Col. Otter, are reported

to be about 24 hours behind the

artillery, and are expected here

about noon to-morrow.

TETON SIOUX TAKING THE WAR PATH.

A junction with the half-breeds

attack will be made, when the

army will be in good spirits, though

very tired from their long journey,

having, besides the railway travel,

to march about 125 miles.

The Toronto detachment, com-

prising the Infantry school, Queen's

under Lieut.-Col. Otter, are reported

to be about 24 hours behind the

artillery, and are expected here

about noon to-morrow.

TETON SIOUX TAKING THE WAR PATH.

A junction with the half-breeds

attack will be made, when the

army will be in good spirits, though

very tired from their long journey,

having, besides the railway travel,

to march about 125 miles.

The Toronto detachment, com-

prising the Infantry school, Queen's

under Lieut.-Col. Otter, are reported

to be about 24 hours behind the

artillery, and are expected here

about noon to-morrow.

TETON SIOUX TAKING THE WAR PATH.

A junction with the half-breeds

attack will be made, when the

army will be in good spirits, though

very tired from their long journey,

having, besides the railway travel,

to march about 125 miles.

The Toronto detachment, com-

prising the Infantry school, Queen's

under Lieut.-Col. Otter, are reported

to be about 24 hours behind the

artillery, and are expected here

about noon to-morrow.

TETON SIOUX TAKING THE WAR PATH.

A junction with the half-breeds

attack will be made, when the

army will be in good spirits, though

very tired from their long journey,

having, besides the railway travel,

to march about 125 miles.

The Toronto detachment, com-

prising the Infantry school, Queen's

under Lieut.-Col. Otter, are reported

to be about 24 hours behind the

artillery, and are expected here

about noon to-morrow.

TETON SIOUX TAKING THE WAR PATH.

A junction with the half-breeds

attack will be made, when the

army will be in good spirits, though

very tired from their long journey,

having, besides the railway travel,

to march about 125 miles.

The Toronto detachment, com-

prising the Infantry school, Queen's

under Lieut.-Col. Otter, are reported

to be about 24 hours behind the

artillery, and are expected here

about noon to-morrow.

TETON SIOUX TAKING THE WAR PATH.

A junction with the half-breeds

attack will be made, when the

army will be in good spirits, though

very tired from their long journey,

as he spoke in French. He was

told, however, that Riel was urging

the men to stand up for their rights

and not to submit to oppression any

longer. He advised all to arm

themselves and fight, as it was evi-

dent justice could be secured by no

other method. Next day Angus

McIntosh, of Batheche's crossing,

Willoughby of Saskatchewan, and a

man named Walsh, from near Duck

Lake, took dinner with Riel, when

he told them the time had arrived

to fight, and that he would either

rule or perish. While at dinner

Riel's men came up, when Riel,

after warning the settlers, joined

his comrades. The first unlawful

acts committed by the rebels were

breaking into the settlement store

kept by George Carr, and stealing

the stock kept by Walters & Riel

on the opposite side of the river. In

all cases the rebels took what goods

they found, and then made prisoners

of the storekeepers. The rebels also

imprisoned all the government

officials and clerks they could lay

their hands on. Riel sent couriers

up to White Cap to have his band

join them. He said he was going

to clean out the settlement at Prince

Albert.

TROUBLE AND REMOVAL OF TROUBLE.

Toronto, April 7.—The Globe's

special says that troops camped 13

miles from Qu'Appelle last night.

Factor Macdonald, at Fort Qu'Appelle,

says nothing is to be apprehended

from the half-breeds in that

quarter. The Methodists are reported

to be all quiet and friendly. Wan-

desbaca, Chief of the Minnesota

Sioux near Brandon, is reported as

being in a surly mood. He would

not allow four of his band who

were employed by the Government

to act as guides to go west. He

says two thousand soldiers are not

enough to meet the Crees—who will

probably all fight.

Advices to the Hudson Bay Co.

from Prince Albert indicate that the

rebels are well protected from attack

but provisions are short. Further

accounts of the Duke Lake fight

confirm the report given by Gordon.

The rebels were at first beaten off,

but the Police ammunition gave

out and the enemy rallied. They

were not sold up to the time of his

sailing. He reports the cattle mar-

kets depressed.

—A meeting of the live stock

shippers took place at Montreal on

Friday. A committee was appointed

to wait on the transport com-

panies to induce them to give better

security and more accommodation

to cattle, and beds, bedding and a

messroom to the drovers during the

voyage.

The dead meat shipped per

"Newcastle City" by Messrs. Buck-

ley, Bitter, and P. J. Mahoney, was

condemned when it reached the

other side, it having become badly

tainted. The value was \$5,000. It

is rumored the owners intend to

proceed against the Furmen Com-

pany for damages on the ground

that the vessel ought not to have

returned to Halifax, the delay of

which caused the loss.

The following shows the prices

of prime Canadian steers in Liver-

pool on the dates mentioned:—

March 30.....13c. per lb.

March 16.....13c. " "

March 23.....13c. " "

February 23.....13c. " "

February 9.....13c. " "

January 26.....13c. " "

January 5.....13c. " "

—The handsome four-year-old iron

gray stallion "Messenger King"

will stand for service at Sackville

during the coming season, a notice

of date, terms, &c., to appear in

next issue. "Messenger King"

weighs 1,300 pounds, stands 17

hands high, is of admirable dispo-

sition, and can trot a mile in 2:50. Al-

though only 4 years old his size and

style at once command him to be

breeder, apart from his superior

breed and speed.—11

—From a report published by the

well-known John Swan & Sons, live

stock agents, Edinburgh and Glas-

gow, we learn that their business

with Canadian cattle and sheep was

as follows:—During 1884 some 12,

473 Canadian cattle were consigned

to this firm, as well as 9,407 sheep.

The freight on the cattle was an

average of 22c. 8d. per head.

Total freight for Canadian cattle

and sheep, £42,395 13s. 0d. On

cattle the lowest freight was 40s.

and the highest 80s. From the

United States the freight average

was 22 7/8s. 8d. per head.

—Some of the American papers

think the uprising in the North-

West does not amount to much, but

in Canada it is regarded as a Riel

rebellion.

—Guillet, who is at the front with

his regiment, was re-elected in Win-

nipeg among the voters of Tuesday

by seventy-five majority.

—J. Fred. Hartley, formerly of

New Castle, has been appointed as-