

Carleton Place

CARLETON PLACE, W., AUGUST 12, 1863.

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VOL. XIII

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 affrighted down,
A mortal grief o'er 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.
If the souls in glory war,
Name to them on earth were given,
Many Marys must be there,
'Mid the multitudes of heaven!
One, whose spirit pierced a word,
And whose mother with weeping crowned—
Mary, mother of the meek and lowly,
Have the brightest honours won!
At the cross mourned Magdalene!
Weeping to the grave she goes!
Jesus was by Mary seen,
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,
Which preferred the better part,
And forsook her worldly care,
Truth to treasure in her heart.
Mary in redemption leads,
First on Jesus to believe,
In salvation she precedes,
As in our Mother Eve,
Mary's namesakes, 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 he had not met with a single instance of such 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 dishonest in me to seek religion now, but at the close of my life 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 of 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 capizoid 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 "fine respectable oaks, or splintering rush-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-rose, sir."
Now, there are many Christians who can talk loftily 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 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.
Twas on St. Andrew's festival day, just at the Sun's descent,
When a glorious mob of half-starved Scots together met to dine,
And there they were of every sort from Caladonia's shore—
A sharper, gaunter looking set there never met before.
The Borders 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 Highland men were plenty too, some rubbing of their backs;
There were Gordons, Campbells, Frasers, and an awful string of Maaks,
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 now 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,
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 Fietich 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 Piets and Scots in eating take their part.
Said one unto his brother Scot, "Ho Sandy, noo ye ken,
'We have paid as meikle as ither folk, we'll be the same to ye."
'Yon Haggis is a sony bit, and meikle's here to please
'The appetite, we weel may have the worth o' our barbwies."
But mighty little there was said among the crowd before
The cloths were taken down, 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, Englands 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 that had the largest glass of course had to drink 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 hoped to meet again upon the next St. Andrew's Day.
Bazot, July, 1863.

The Mantoulin Islands.
OUTRAGES BY THE WAQUIMAKONG INDIANS.
ARMED FORCE SENT TO ARREST FATHER KOHLER AND OTHER RINGLEADERS.
(Concluded from our last.)
On the 28th June, Mr. Gibbard visited Waquimakong and delivered to Jesuit Superior Kohler a note, requesting him to explain to the Waquimakong 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 Schotte, worked themselves into a great passion, and made use of the most violent and abusive language. Mr. Gibbard requested them to behave in a manner 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) brain's blood. They also spoke abusively of 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 the Indians to Florida war, in which small body of Indians killed their thousands of white men; they gave up their lands—and much more to the like effect. Father Schotte, 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 Waqueseesock—a different man altogether from Fishing Chief Waqueseesock above mentioned—telling a crowd of Indians in front of the priest's tent, that they would be ready to drive the white people of 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 29th 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 Waquimakong Indians on board, 'drive us off.' The Indians came in two boats—about 25 in number—and landing on the beach, with drums beating, and making the state of affairs at Mantoulin. Mr. Gibbard being of opinion that some of the Indians who had been engaged in the outrage, and against whom he had warrants of arrest, might be on board the steamer, he immediately set sail for Mantoulin, which was reached about twelve o'clock in the forenoon of Friday. There is not a wharf at the place, and the boats were landed on the beach. All the men of the party looked well to the priming of their pistols, and a contest with the Indians, who had assembled in great numbers on a bluff in view of a landing place, seemed probable. Mr. Gibbard and Sergeant Major Cummins went ashore with a few minutes' start, and the following in their wake. On reaching the shore they found three hundred Indians and one hundred squaws assembled on the bluff above mentioned, one of the former carrying a black flag. Mr. Gibbard and the others proceeded at once to the house of the Rev. Mr. Schotte, and the Catholic priest ordered his men to arrest a chief whose name we did not learn. Sergeant Major Cummins took hold of the Indian pointed out as the leader of the party, and showed every intention of attacking the constables if they attempted to make any arrests. The shot of Colgan's pistol and his determined bravery had the effect of stopping any further demonstrations for a few minutes, but an Indian more determined than the rest, rushed forward with uplifted bludgeon and threatened Cummins' life if he did not let the chief go. The others quickly gathered and hemmed in Cummins and his prisoner and the Indian above alluded to was about to bring down his bludgeon on Cummins' head, when Daniel Callaghan, one of the Toronto "specials," placed the muzzle of his pistol to the ear of the Indian, and threatened to blow the trigger if he attempted to strike. The Indian thinking "discretion the better part of valour," lowered his weapon and left the crowd, and the chief was quickly handcuffed by Colgan, Cummins and Callaghan. At this time, Rev. Mr. Schotte interfered, and commenced inciting the Indians to violence, when Mr. Gibbard at once ordered him into custody. Constable Rogers, of Barrie, obeyed the order, and was proceeding to handcuff him when a cry was raised, "Don't handcuff the priest; don't handcuff the priest; don't handcuff a clergyman." The constable at Mr. Gibbard's order, desisted from attempting to handcuff Father Schotte, who was conveyed towards the landing place by constables Rogers and Bishop, and the other constables following in the rear with the other prisoner. The Indians quickly armed themselves with billets of wood and rushed down to the woods on each side of the narrow road, vowing vengeance on the head of Mr. Gibbard and his men. One of the Indians rushed forward and pulled the revolver out of Constable Rogers' hand, but after a great struggle it was got back to him, and he handed it to Constable Rogers. The constables were round the constables to prevent them from embarking on board the boats with the prisoners, and in the struggle which ensued Constable Ryan, of Toronto was pushed into the water up to the neck. The Indian chief now began to struggle with his captors and succeeded in getting his hands out of the handcuffs, and the Indians making a great rush upon the constables overpowered them with numbers, over fifty of them being at this time present, and rescued him from the constables. The whole boat was then seized, the boat hoisted, and the "whop" sounded by the Indians, and members of the tribe came running

from every point of the compass. In a very few minutes between two and three hundred Indians were assembled on the beach, and Mr. Gibbard was promptly informed that if he attempted to take Father Schotte from the boat, the life of every man of his party would be sacrificed. The Indians showed that they were determined to carry their threat into execution, and Mr. Gibbard, Mr. Dudgeon of Barrie, and Sergeant Major Cummins consulted what was best to be done. Their party only numbered twenty-two white men, and the Indians were twenty to one, and Mr. Dudgeon gave it as his opinion, forming acquaintance with the Indian character, if they attempted to carry off the prisoners not a single man of the company would leave the island alive. The Indians then, on Mr. Gibbard's suggestion, agreed to certain conditions, the principal of which was that the parties against whom he had warrants should meet on the steamer "Shelburne," the steamer "Gardner" and the "Sault Ste. Marie" at Quebec and have the grievance they complained of redressed. This matter having been settled the party embarked in their boats, and on board the "Ploughboy," which set sail for Shelburne. After stopping at that place to leave the mails, the steamer proceeded to Little Current, which Mr. Proulx, brother of the late Father Proulx, one of the persons who had been driven from the Mantoulin Islands. The steamer succeeded in arresting Sawamacko, who acted as one of the ringleaders of the gang who had driven Mr. Proulx from the island. He was taken on board the steamer and conveyed to Sault Ste. Marie.
On his arrival on Saturday, the Court was opened, Hon. Judge Prince occupying the bench, the prisoner was placed at the bar, and after Mr. Gibbard had given some evidence, the prisoner was remanded to goal till Monday. Mr. David Blain, barrister who happened to be on a visit to the Sault, was retained for the defence. On Monday the prisoner was again brought before the court and committed to stand his trial at \$100 each, and two securities in \$100 each.
Father Kohler, who had been an active participant in the outrages at Mantoulin, was also at the Sault but he was not taken into custody. The "Ploughboy" set on her return at one o'clock on Monday having on board Mr. Gibbard and his party, Father Kohler, the Indian Sawamacko, Mr. J. B. Black and a number of tourists, ladies and gentlemen. On reaching Bruce Mines, Mr. Gibbard and Detective Colgan, two American ladies and two young Englishmen, went on shore for the purpose of procuring some specimens of copper ore, and then returned to the vessel, which left at one o'clock on Tuesday morning. Shelburne was next reached at about four in the morning, and at this place the Indian and Father Kohler left the steamer. Before the vessel reached the port Mr. Gibbard had been observed walking on the deck, but as he was seen afterwards it was thought that he had returned to his berth and no notice was taken of his absence till the breakfast bell rang. The party assembled for breakfast and the Captain being surprised at Mr. Gibbard's absence went up to his room in search as was at once made through the vessel for the missing man; no trace of him could be found but his cap was discovered lying on the lower deck. The greatest consternation prevailed among the passengers, many of whom declared the Indian had killed him while walking on the lower deck and thrown him overboard in the darkness. Captain Smith, a magistrate, called a meeting of the passengers, and four or five of them declared in the most positive terms that they saw the Indian near Mr. Gibbard while he was walking on the lower deck of the steamer before he arrived at Shelburne. A portion of Mr. Gibbard's clothes and his boots were found in his berth, and he had on a pair of slippers. The steamer reached Collingwood on Tuesday evening and information of the occurrence was given to Mayor Mr. McWatt, brother-in-law of Mr. Gibbard, who telegraphed yesterday morning to Mr. McNab, County Attorney, and to Hon. Mr. McDougall, Commissioner of Crown lands, for instructions. It was almost impossible for Mr. Gibbard to stumble overboard into the lake and as he was in his usual good spirits, there is not the slightest likelihood that he committed suicide. That the Indian Sawamacko perpetrated the murder many people believe having for his object the putting out of his way the principal witness at his trial, and to one who has been a terror to him and his brethren since they broke the laws of the country. Some persons are of opinion that Mr. Gibbard may have gone on shore at Shelburne, and that the boat left without him, but this idea is an unlikely one. Detective Colgan and his party reached Toronto yesterday forenoon. The most corrupt practices have prevailed in horse contracts and in clothing and subsistence supplies. They throw the "shoddy" operators at Harrisburg in the number of 1861 entirely in the shade. Many of the same parties are implicated in the gangs who have infested the state capital of Pennsylvania in the winter have reaped a rich summer harvest. It is reported that the state troops were almost in a starving condition, while one heavy operator in a single week cleared half a million of dollars.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Southey used to say that "the moment anything assumed the shape of a duty, Coleridge felt himself incapable of doing it."
We learn that the jury empanelled to investigate the case of Mr. St. Pierre's death, have returned a verdict of accidental death, the mystery attending his death is closed as ever.—Quebec Daily News.

Provisional Council.

(Concluded.)
A quorum not then being present, the Council adjourned until half past 3 o'clock P. M., by order of the Warden. The Council met again pursuant to adjournment, a quorum being present, the Warden presiding.
Mr. Stewart gives notice that he will during the present session of Council, introduce a By-law for the purpose of levying a Provisional County rate to pay the interest falling due on the Debentures, and for the current expenses for the present year.
Mr. Hickey brought forward the report of the committee appointed to draft a By-law for \$20,000.
On motion of Mr. Hickey, seconded by Mr. Murray the report was put and adopted.
Mr. McAdam moved, seconded by Mr. Brown, that the By-law which due notice has been given for the issue of Debentures be now brought up for consideration, and that the Clerk do publish the same in the nearest newspaper with due notice of the day, when a special meeting of the Provisional Council of this County shall meet to consider the same. Carried.
The By-law was accordingly introduced and read a first time.
Moved by Mr. Hickey, seconded by Mr. McAdam, that the By-law appointing a committee of arrangement be read a third time short and passed.
An amendment Moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Harrington, that the fourth clause of the By-law be amended by inserting the word "and" between the words masonry and material and the words between material and the word, and when it occurs in the seventh line of said clause be struck out and the words and give the valuation thereof be inserted, and the following be inserted in lieu thereof, "That should the contractors object to the valuation of Mr. Kerland or whoever may be appointed to value the work of material, this Council at its next or some future session will submit to an arbitration, the whole subject to the provisions of this act, Twenty-six Victoria, Cap 11, provided the contractors agree to a mutual selection of arbitrators with this Council, and that all the words after the word Corporation be struck out of the sixth clause, and that the By-law be then read a third time and passed.
An amendment Moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Harrington, that the By-law now read as amended be read a third time and passed.
The By-law was accordingly introduced as amended, and was read a third time and passed.
Moved by Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Airth, that the By-law levying a Provisional rate for the year 1863 be now read a first time. Carried.
The By-law was introduced and read a first time.
Moved by Mr. Carwell, seconded by Mr. Brown, that the By-law for the year 1863 be now brought up and read a second time short. Carried.
The By-law was accordingly read a second time.
Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Stewart, that the By-law read a first time this day intended to raise by the issue and sale of Debentures the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, be now read a second time.
An amendment Moved by Mr. Harrington, seconded by Mr. Reynolds, that the By-law read a first time to-day, for the purpose of raising an additional sum of \$20,000 be now read a second time, not published, nor any other action taken in the matter, till a final settlement has been effected with the contractors for the work already performed and all other matters connected with those buildings, have been arranged. Carried.
Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Barton, that this Council do now adjourn until 7 o'clock P. M. Carried.
The Council met pursuant to adjournment. A quorum not being present the Warden adjourned the meeting to half-past 8 o'clock P. M.
A quorum being then present, the Warden presiding, the following accounts were read and approved by the Council.
The account of Mr. Patterson, messenger, amount \$4.
Account from Mr. R. R. Smith; amount \$12, for attendance and expenses on committee.
Mr. McAdam moved, seconded by Mr. Stewart, that this Council do now adjourn until half past 8 o'clock, A. M. to-morrow. Carried.
The Council then adjourned.

The Mantoulin Islands.
THE OUTRAGES BY THE INDIANS.
MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF MR. GIBBARD.
On the Morning of Thursday, six special constables left by train on the Northern Railway, under command of Sergeant Major Cummins, for the purpose of proceeding to the Mantoulin Islands to endeavor to arrest the aiders and abettors of the Indian revolt on those islands. The particulars of the outrage by the Waquimakong Indians will be quite familiar 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. Wm. Gibbard, J. P., Government Inspector of fisheries in Lake Huron and Superior; Mr. Dudgeon, Hon. 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 on board the steamer called on Owen Sound, and then proceeded to Lonely Island, reaching that place about four o'clock the following morning. Opposite the Island the steamer halted, and the party landed on board. Mr. Gibbard and four men, they landed on the island for the purpose of learning the state of affairs at Mantoulin. Mr. Gibbard being of opinion that some of the Indians who had been engaged in the outrage, and against whom he had warrants of arrest, might be on board the steamer, he immediately set sail for Mantoulin, which was reached about twelve o'clock in the forenoon of Friday. There is not a wharf at the place, and the boats were landed on the beach. All the men of the party looked well to the priming of their pistols, and a contest with the Indians, who had assembled in great numbers on a bluff in view of a landing place, seemed probable. Mr. Gibbard and Sergeant Major Cummins went ashore with a few minutes' start, and the following in their wake. On reaching the shore they found three hundred Indians and one hundred squaws assembled on the bluff above mentioned, one of the former carrying a black flag. Mr. Gibbard and the others proceeded at once to the house of the Rev. Mr. Schotte, and the Catholic priest ordered his men to arrest a chief whose name we did not learn. Sergeant Major Cummins took hold of the Indian pointed out as the leader of the party, and showed every intention of attacking the constables if they attempted to make any arrests. The shot of Colgan's pistol and his determined bravery had the effect of stopping any further demonstrations for a few minutes, but an Indian more determined than the rest, rushed forward with uplifted bludgeon and threatened Cummins' life if he did not let the chief go. The others quickly gathered and hemmed in Cummins and his prisoner and the Indian above alluded to was about to bring down his bludgeon on Cummins' head, when Daniel Callaghan, one of the Toronto "specials," placed the muzzle of his pistol to the ear of the Indian, and threatened to blow the trigger if he attempted to strike. The Indian thinking "discretion the better part of valour," lowered his weapon and left the crowd, and the chief was quickly handcuffed by Colgan, Cummins and Callaghan. At this time, Rev. Mr. Schotte interfered, and commenced inciting the Indians to violence, when Mr. Gibbard at once ordered him into custody. Constable Rogers, of Barrie, obeyed the order, and was proceeding to handcuff him when a cry was raised, "Don't handcuff the priest; don't handcuff the priest; don't handcuff a clergyman." The constable at Mr. Gibbard's order, desisted from attempting to handcuff Father Schotte, who was conveyed towards the landing place by constables Rogers and Bishop, and the other constables following in the rear with the other prisoner. The Indians quickly armed themselves with billets of wood and rushed down to the woods on each side of the narrow road, vowing vengeance on the head of Mr. Gibbard and his men. One of the Indians rushed forward and pulled the revolver out of Constable Rogers' hand, but after a great struggle it was got back to him, and he handed it to Constable Rogers. The constables were round the constables to prevent them from embarking on board the boats with the prisoners, and in the struggle which ensued Constable Ryan, of Toronto was pushed into the water up to the neck. The Indian chief now began to struggle with his captors and succeeded in getting his hands out of the handcuffs, and the Indians making a great rush upon the constables overpowered them with numbers, over fifty of them being at this time present, and rescued him from the constables. The whole boat was then seized, the boat hoisted, and the "whop" sounded by the Indians, and members of the tribe came running

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Provisional Council.

(Concluded.)
A quorum not then being present, the Council adjourned until half past 3 o'clock P. M., by order of the Warden. The Council met again pursuant to adjournment, a quorum being present, the Warden presiding.
Mr. Stewart gives notice that he will during the present session of Council, introduce a By-law for the purpose of levying a Provisional County rate to pay the interest falling due on the Debentures, and for the current expenses for the present year.
Mr. Hickey brought forward the report of the committee appointed to draft a By-law for \$20,000.
On motion of Mr. Hickey, seconded by Mr. Murray the report was put and adopted.
Mr. McAdam moved, seconded by Mr. Brown, that the By-law which due notice has been given for the issue of Debentures be now brought up for consideration, and that the Clerk do publish the same in the nearest newspaper with due notice of the day, when a special meeting of the Provisional Council of this County shall meet to consider the same. Carried.
The By-law was accordingly introduced and read a first time.
Moved by Mr. Hickey, seconded by Mr. McAdam, that the By-law appointing a committee of arrangement be read a third time short and passed.
An amendment Moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Harrington, that the fourth clause of the By-law be amended by inserting the word "and" between the words masonry and material and the words between material and the word, and when it occurs in the seventh line of said clause be struck out and the words and give the valuation thereof be inserted, and the following be inserted in lieu thereof, "That should the contractors object to the valuation of Mr. Kerland or whoever may be appointed to value the work of material, this Council at its next or some future session will submit to an arbitration, the whole subject to the provisions of this act, Twenty-six Victoria, Cap 11, provided the contractors agree to a mutual selection of arbitrators with this Council, and that all the words after the word Corporation be struck out of the sixth clause, and that the By-law be then read a third time and passed.
An amendment Moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Harrington, that the By-law now read as amended be read a third time and passed.
The By-law was accordingly introduced as amended, and was read a third time and passed.
Moved by Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Airth, that the By-law levying a Provisional rate for the year 1863 be now read a first time. Carried.
The By-law was introduced and read a first time.
Moved by Mr. Carwell, seconded by Mr. Brown, that the By-law for the year 1863 be now brought up and read a second time short. Carried.
The By-law was accordingly read a second time.
Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Stewart, that the By-law read a first time this day intended to raise by the issue and sale of Debentures the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, be now read a second time.
An amendment Moved by Mr. Harrington, seconded by Mr. Reynolds, that the By-law read a first time to-day, for the purpose of raising an additional sum of \$20,000 be now read a second time, not published, nor any other action taken in the matter, till a final settlement has been effected with the contractors for the work already performed and all other matters connected with those buildings, have been arranged. Carried.
Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Barton, that this Council do now adjourn until 7 o'clock P. M. Carried.
The Council met pursuant to adjournment. A quorum not being present the Warden adjourned the meeting to half-past 8 o'clock P. M.
A quorum being then present, the Warden presiding, the following accounts were read and approved by the Council.
The account of Mr. Patterson, messenger, amount \$4.
Account from Mr. R. R. Smith; amount \$12, for attendance and expenses on committee.
Mr. McAdam moved, seconded by Mr. Stewart, that this Council do now adjourn until half past 8 o'clock, A. M. to-morrow. Carried.
The Council then adjourned.

The Mantoulin Islands.
THE OUTRAGES BY THE INDIANS.
MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF MR. GIBBARD.
On the Morning of Thursday, six special constables left by train on the Northern Railway, under command of Sergeant Major Cummins, for the purpose of proceeding to the Mantoulin Islands to endeavor to arrest the aiders and abettors of the Indian revolt on those islands. The particulars of the outrage by the Waquimakong Indians will be quite familiar 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. Wm. Gibbard, J. P., Government Inspector of fisheries in Lake Huron and Superior; Mr. Dudgeon, Hon. 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 on board the steamer called on Owen Sound, and then proceeded to Lonely Island, reaching that place about four o'clock the following morning. Opposite the Island the steamer halted, and the party landed on board. Mr. Gibbard and four men, they landed on the island for the purpose of learning the state of affairs at Mantoulin. Mr. Gibbard being of opinion that some of the Indians who had been engaged in the outrage, and against whom he had warrants of arrest, might be on board the steamer, he immediately set sail for Mantoulin, which was reached about twelve o'clock in the forenoon of Friday. There is not a wharf at the place, and the boats were landed on the beach. All the men of the party looked well to the priming of their pistols, and a contest with the Indians, who had assembled in great numbers on a bluff in view of a landing place, seemed probable. Mr. Gibbard and Sergeant Major Cummins went ashore with a few minutes' start, and the following in their wake. On reaching the shore they found three hundred Indians and one hundred squaws assembled on the bluff above mentioned, one of the former carrying a black flag. Mr. Gibbard and the others proceeded at once to the house of the Rev. Mr. Schotte, and the Catholic priest ordered his men to arrest a chief whose name we did not learn. Sergeant Major Cummins took hold of the Indian pointed out as the leader of the party, and showed every intention of attacking the constables if they attempted to make any arrests. The shot of Colgan's pistol and his determined bravery had the effect of stopping any further demonstrations for a few minutes, but an Indian more determined than the rest, rushed forward with uplifted bludgeon and threatened Cummins' life if he did not let the chief go. The others quickly gathered and hemmed in Cummins and his prisoner and the Indian above alluded to was about to bring down his bludgeon on Cummins' head, when Daniel Callaghan, one of the Toronto "specials," placed the muzzle of his pistol to the ear of the Indian, and threatened to blow the trigger if he attempted to strike. The Indian thinking "discretion the better part of valour," lowered his weapon and left the crowd, and the chief was quickly handcuffed by Colgan, Cummins and Callaghan. At this time, Rev. Mr. Schotte interfered, and commenced inciting the Indians to violence, when Mr. Gibbard at once ordered him into custody. Constable Rogers, of Barrie, obeyed the order, and was proceeding to handcuff him when a cry was raised, "Don't handcuff the priest; don't handcuff the priest; don't handcuff a clergyman." The constable at Mr. Gibbard's order, desisted from attempting to handcuff Father Schotte, who was conveyed towards the landing place by constables Rogers and Bishop, and the other constables following in the rear with the other prisoner. The Indians quickly armed themselves with billets of wood and rushed down to the woods on each side of the narrow road, vowing vengeance on the head of Mr. Gibbard and his men. One of the Indians rushed forward and pulled the revolver out of Constable Rogers' hand, but after a great struggle it was got back to him, and he handed it to Constable Rogers. The constables were round the constables to prevent them from embarking on board the boats with the prisoners, and in the struggle which ensued Constable Ryan, of Toronto was pushed into the water up to the neck. The Indian chief now began to struggle with his captors and succeeded in getting his hands out of the handcuffs, and the Indians making a great rush upon the constables overpowered them with numbers, over fifty of them being at this time present, and rescued him from the constables. The whole boat was then seized, the boat hoisted, and the "whop" sounded by the Indians, and members of the tribe came running

from every point of the compass. In a very few minutes between two and three hundred Indians were assembled on the beach, and Mr. Gibbard was promptly informed that if he attempted to take Father Schotte from the boat, the life of every man of his party would be sacrificed. The Indians showed that they were determined to carry their threat into execution, and Mr. Gibbard, Mr. Dudgeon of Barrie, and Sergeant Major Cummins consulted what was best to be done. Their party only numbered twenty-two white men, and the Indians were twenty to one, and Mr. Dudgeon gave it as his opinion, forming acquaintance with the Indian character, if they attempted to carry off the prisoners not a single man of the company would leave the island alive. The Indians then, on Mr. Gibbard's suggestion, agreed to certain conditions, the principal of which was that the parties against whom he had warrants should meet on the steamer "Shelburne," the steamer "Gardner" and the "Sault Ste. Marie" at Quebec and have the grievance they complained of redressed. This matter having been settled the party embarked in their boats, and on board the "Ploughboy," which set sail for Shelburne. After stopping at that place to leave the mails, the steamer proceeded to Little Current, which Mr. Proulx, brother of the late Father Proulx, one of the persons who had been driven from the Mantoulin Islands. The steamer succeeded in arresting Sawamacko, who acted as one of the ringleaders of the gang who had driven Mr. Proulx from the island. He was taken on board the steamer and conveyed to Sault Ste. Marie.
On his arrival on Saturday, the Court was opened, Hon. Judge Prince occupying the bench, the prisoner was placed at the bar, and after Mr. Gibbard had given some evidence, the prisoner was remanded to goal till Monday. Mr. David Blain, barrister who happened to be on a visit to the Sault, was retained for the defence. On Monday the prisoner was again brought before the court and committed to stand his trial at \$100 each, and two securities in \$100 each.
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Skeddaddlers.

On Friday afternoon last, the Steamer Bay State, touched at Brookville from Ogdensburg, having on board some sixty or seventy drafted and enlisted men for the American army on their way westward.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The Times despatch, Washington, Aug. 3 says: It is asserted on the most undoubted authority that the main body of Lee's army is encamped between Rappahannock station and Orange Court House.

The bark Ford from Kagawa, Japan, June 24th, reports the loss of the ship W. King in the China seas, bound for San Francisco.

The Japan Government had paid \$400,000 to indemnify for the murder of Richardson, but refused to surrender the murderers, alleging them to be subjects of Prince Satsumo, who refused to give them up.

Rescue at Sea.

The circumstances connected with the rescue of the lad J. B. Thurston, by the captain and crew of the ship Lord Stanley, when bound from the Mediterranean to Quebec, were interesting, and occurred but a short time since.

Retaliation to be Enforced.

The following order of the President is published for the information and government of all concerned: Executive Mansion, Washington, July 31.

Justice in Ireland.

The last of a train of fearful tragedies was concluded yesterday at Limerick, in the sentence of Michael Delaney to 10 years penal servitude.

Arrival of the Arabia.

Halifax, August 3.—The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool, 25th ult., the Queenstown 26th arrived here this afternoon.

Notice of Removal.

This is to inform the public that Geo. H. Taylor, has removed from the place to the north-west of Mr. David Wolfe's house, which has been lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Bond.

Hardware.



Hardware. Blood grass and grain scythes, Snaths, Cradles and Rakes, Hay, Straw and Manure Forks.

DREAMING IN CHURCH.

At Balfon, N.Y., on Sunday afternoon, August 2, a long party, a wagoner, with his son J. J. drove his team into a barn, and determined to pass the Sabbath in enjoying a season of worship with the people of the village.

Porcelain Vs. Common Clay.

Warren, Vermont, there appears about the middle of the century, a man named Peter Pumpkin or Tony Dumps. Who is Warren, the Reverend Mr. Warren? In what country was he raised?

THE JOURNAL THIS MORNING.

The Journal this morning has the following news from Massachusetts: A collision occurred between the copper heads and Union men at South English, Keokuk Co., on Saturday.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Marine Insurance Company had reported the loss of \$150,000, by the capture of the ship B. Foxie.

THE SHIPPIING GAZETTE.

The Shipping Gazette says the owners of the Alexandria had applied to the board of Customs for the release of the vessel and compensation for her detention.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

In the House of Commons, on the 23rd, the subject of foreign enlistment acts was introduced by Mr. Cobden.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The Times correspondent in the South says, it is the design of the Confederate government that Great Britain shall be benefited by no fresh Consuls in the Confederate States.

Montreal Wholesale Produce.

Montreal, August 7th, 1863. Flour—Pollards, \$2.50 to \$2.60; Middlings, \$2.80 to \$2.90; Fine, \$3.25 to \$3.40; Super. No. 2, \$3.75 to \$3.90.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The acceptance of office by Mr. Lafontaine, rendered it necessary for him to return to his constituents in the County of Bayot, to receive their approbation of his conduct.

THE TWO BURNS.

THE TWO BURNS.—Vicksburg! Gettysburg! To whom shall we Grant the Meade of praise?

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