

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., December 2, 1885.

NOTICE.

Subscribers in arrears to the FARMER, will please remit the amounts due by their earliest convenience.

FIZZLING OUT.

The agitation of the French Canadians of Quebec has evidently seen its liveliest days, and in a few more weeks, at the farthest, it will die as it deserves, a natural death.

The Grit party in Quebec have for years been in a helpless minority, and they thought to seize the opportunity of Riel's execution to resuscitate the party.

It is an unmitigated lie. I never gave utterance to any such sentiments. The man who could force the Metis petition is capable of anything.

The Montreal Star, Independent, speaking of the possibilities, says: "If the Ministry are defeated in the opening of Parliament on a motion of want of confidence, which is not at all expected, Sir John will at once dissolve Parliament, and it is confidently expected, that upon such a question as the execution of Riel, Ontario will return, at least seventy-five members in favor of Sir John. It is believed that Mr. Blake would not be returned from his own county if he does not come out squarely in approval of the Government in carrying out the law, and it is thought that the other Provinces, except Quebec, will sustain Sir John by a large majority."

The Grits only count on a defection of twenty Government supporters in Quebec, but that will not be sufficient to overthrow the Ministry. The Government in a full house, has a majority of between 75 and 80; a defection of 20 will only reduce it to 55. It will take at least a change of 40 votes to defeat the present Government.

An Interview with Bishop Cameron.

Another prominent Roman Catholic prelate, Bishop Cameron, of Arichat, Nova Scotia, has been added to the list of those who condemn the Quebec agitation, and this gentleman's opinions may be taken as indicative of the general feeling on the question throughout these Maritime Provinces, and as representing especially the feelings of the French Acadians of the Lower Province.

Reporter Cameron in an interview with a bishop of the Ottawa Citizen, said: "I am a Nova Scotian, and as such, knowing my own people, I can say that among them there is not, and never has been any sympathy for Riel, the lawbreaker. There are 17,000 or 18,000 Acadian French, and they have not disputed the justice of the sentence under which Riel paid the extreme penalty of the law. Neither among the English nor the Scotch Canadians in my part of the Dominion have I heard any dissimulation expressed at the punishment of the lawbreaker. Mr. Landry, M. P., in his speech at St. John, N. B., during the recent canvass, voiced the sentiments of the Acadians when he heartily and thoroughly supported the action of the Government in regard to Riel. Mr. Landry is a representative Acadian—a man of great ability, of considerable professional skill and of the most integrity. He is much respected by his people, and his opinions are justly entitled to consideration. Speaking from a common-sense standpoint, the people of the Dominion stand the reason d'être of the political agitation which is now being carried on in the Province of Quebec. Two reasons prevent the agitation from being regarded seriously—first, there is no solid foundation for the movement, no genuine cause for agitation, and second, the agitators have no definite, practical aim or object in view. Some common object of powerful attraction is necessary to keep the wild and incoherent elements of the present agitation welded together."

"What will be the effect of the Quebec movement upon the Government, my lord?" "It is a question which I cannot answer. I am not a politician, and I am not interested in seeing that good, honest men are placed at the head of affairs, but I am not a politician." "How do you explain, my lord, the fact that the agitation is confined to the Province of Quebec, and that the French in other provinces take no part in it?" "It can only be because the agitators are suffering from a temporary emotion, induced by the violence of political speculators. There is an old proverb, 'A nihil violentum durat' (nothing violent will last), and I think it will apply in the present case. Agitation is usually transitory, though its results sometimes are not. They are not ground enough for the Quebec movement to make it an exception to the rule."

The Premier of England.

When the Princess Alexandra of Denmark entered London previous to her marriage with the Prince of Wales, two gentlemen were engaged as reporters by the London journal, the Morning Chronicle, to write the description of the entry, the illuminations, and other rejoicings. One was a clergyman, who since obtained considerable prominence, and who has just died, the other was the younger son of a peer, who was kept on short allowance by his father.

That younger son who a quarter of a century ago was honorably supporting himself by reporting and writing for the press, is now the Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister of England, and likely to remain so for some time.

For some reason, probably because of the independent character of the young man, the old Marquis did not like his second son, and for some time after his marriage with Miss Anderson, Lord Robert Cecil (as he was then), and his bride, supported themselves almost entirely by writing for the newspapers.

In course of time he was returned to Parliament, and at once began to make his mark by attacking Mr. Gladstone, on one occasion likening him "to a pettifogging attorney." It was represented to him that he should apologize, and he agreed to do so. The character of Lord Robert was well known, (his sobriquet at school was "fighting Bob"), and the house and the galleries were crowded to hear the explanation, as there was sure "to be some fun." At the proper time, Lord Robert arose and said, that he wished to make a personal explanation; that he had been reported as having likened the right honorable gentleman to a pettifogging attorney; he was afraid that he had been rightly reported. As it had been represented to him that his expression had given annoyance in some quarters, he was ready to apologize—"Sir, I apologize to the attorneys." The house roared with laughter, and the next morning when his father saw the report of his speech in the papers, he doubted his son's allowance. His elder brother, who was a brilliant genius, became blind from brain disease and died, and soon after Lord Robert succeeded his father as Marquis.

When Mr. Gladstone in one of his self-admiring moments warned the House of Lords not to oppose him, lest they should cease to be a power in the land, Lord Salisbury spoke of him as an arrogant man. One of Gladstone's supporters was so shocked, that he asked in the House of Commons, if it was true that he had used the word. Disraeli said that as he had not been present, he could not say whether or not the reports were true, but he added, "from what I know of my noble friend, I think it very probable that he did use the expression."

The success and vigor of Lord Salisbury as foreign Secretary under Disraeli gave him high rank as a statesman, and the moment the reins fell from the amiable but uncertain hands of Lord Granville, England, once more made her voice heard in the concerns of Europe. By his resolute attitude, and his tried firmness, he has already rescued England from much foreign complication, and his countrymen have now recognized his worth by sanctioning his continuance in the proudest position in the world, the head of the English ministry; a worthy successor of his great ancestor, Cecil, the indefatigable minister of Queen Elizabeth, and King James.

Lord Salisbury is a shining example to all young men. Undaunted by poverty, he worked hard with his pen and maintained himself and family honorably by his own industry. Unspurred by prosperity, he has lived a public and private life of the utmost moral rectitude. By sterling uprightness, he has added lustre to a glorious pedigree. Careful in deliberation, resolute in action, he has the chief requisites of a first-class statesman. Conscious of his country's record, he will do nothing to lower her prestige; mindful of his own inherited glory, he will not tar his name; firm of purpose he knows his own mind; master of the English language, he knows how to express it. An exemplary husband, he has a sympathetic helpmate; a model father, he has the happiness of seeing his two fine sons answering worthily to the care bestowed upon their training. If he be only surrounded by worthy colleagues, we must look for a successful and honorable term of office for the Salisbury government.

Hatfield House in Hertfordshire is Lord Salisbury's seat, and its connection with the Premier's ancestors leads us back to early times. The manor belonged to the Saxons Kings, and in late times both Edward VI and Elizabeth were living at Hatfield, when they succeeded to the throne. James the First granted it to Robert Cecil, in exchange for another estate to which the King had taken a fancy. It was then that the present house was built, one of the finest specimens of Jacobean architecture in England. In addition to the natural beauties of the grounds, and the artistic grandeur of the house, great interest attaches to the very large number of relics of Queen Elizabeth, many of which were given by her own hand to the great Robert Cecil, in token of her esteem.

The Frederick Bridge is proving a great convenience to travellers. The members of the Local Government, accompanied by Messrs. Wetmore and Wilson, M. P.'s, and Hon. Messrs. Jones and Thompson, M. L. C.'s, were the first to cross in teams Friday, when the bridge was informally thrown open to traffic. There is much work yet to be done on the bridge, but Contractors Simmons & Burpee have shown a commendable diligence in pushing the work forward.

An Unmitigated Lie.

The Ottawa Citizen thus nails a lie respecting Hon. John Costigan, "L'Electeur" of Quebec, by gaining an unenviable notoriety for forgery and falsehood. We have on several occasions referred to its manufacturing a petition and palming it off as the appeal of Indian and Half-Breed prisoners; to the falsehood it published purporting to be an account of what transpired at the dinner-table of a Cabinet Minister; and now we feel in duty bound to expose its latest effort in the line of deliberate misrepresentation. L'Electeur has a correspondent at Ottawa who seems desirous of emulating the representatives of Grit journals in the work of manufacturing falsehoods. The following telegram, sent yesterday by the Minister of Customs to the Hon. Thomas McCreevy, Quebec, will speak for itself:

OTTAWA, NOV. 27, 1885. Hon. Thos. McCreevy, M. P., Quebec: The following telegrams are published as having been telegraphed from Ottawa to L'Electeur, and are entirely untrue. Mr. McKenzie-Bowell asserted before a large number of his friends here, that there was never the slightest objection manifested in the cabinet to the execution of Riel, and that Costigan was particularly anxious to see Riel hang. He also stated that the indignation of the Chamberlain, Madam de la Riviere, was so great that she threatened to resign, and that the distinguished ones would shortly re-enter the ranks. It is an unmitigated lie. I never gave utterance to any such sentiments. The man who could force the Metis petition is capable of anything.

The Scott Act "boom," says the Montreal Star, seems to have collapsed. Following hard upon its rejection in St. Catharines by 500 majority, come the returns from Prescott and Russell, where it has been beaten by a majority of over 1100.

The rebellious Theobald King of Burma, has surrendered to the British forces, and his capital, Mandalay is in the victor's hands. It is probable Burma will be annexed as a British colony, and its Government made tributary to the Vicerey of India.

Col. W. M. Derray Williams, of London, Ont., who was the commanding officer of the 7th Fusiliers in their North-West campaign, and who was promoted by the Major-General for the alleged failure to report a letter.

Hon. Edward Blake will sail from England for Canada, December 18th.

Local Government Precautions. The Royal Gazette contains Government notices providing regulations for the prevention of the spread of smallpox in the Province. One or more health officers, with such assistance as shall be required, may be appointed by the Governor in Council for the counties of West, Middlesex, and Westmorland. The officer for Westmorland may enter any car on the I. C. R. coming into the Province from the Province of Quebec, and vaccinate any person he shall deem it necessary to vaccinate, and cause the baggage of such persons to be disinfected. The Madawaska officer is required to stop every person on the New Brunswick side of the boundary line, and examine the same, coming into the Province by the highway road leading from River du Loup to Edmundston, and vaccine, etc., as before.

The following are the names of the persons who have been vaccinated, and to see that such persons have vaccination effected upon them.

At the meeting of the Board of Health, Monday evening, the following physicians and inspectors were appointed, and the city was divided into wards, with a physician inspector for each ward. It is to be ascertained that those who have not been vaccinated, and to see that such persons have vaccination effected upon them.

THE QUEBEC AGITATION.

French Canadian feeling toned down.

Protest comments on the situation.

Gradually Subsiding.

The agitation in connection with the Riel question is gradually subsiding, and private causes have now become the order of the day. The ten days of mourning and demonstration ended, and the circles of the agitation are now beginning to feel the want of reflection, and to ask what it all amounted to. In the late afternoon, the fact was ascertained that the Province of Quebec is against 7 in the Confederation, and the French are only 50 against 100 English in Parliament. The French are 1,200,000 in number, and number 3,000,000. These facts, along with many others, have been forgotten. Those among the Conservatives who have been the first to blame the man, in fact, when his ministry had been forgotten, will be the first to acknowledge their error.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau speaks. In reply to an invitation to attend a meeting of his constituents at Terrebonne, Hon. Mr. Chapleau enters into a lengthy defence of his conduct in not resigning after Riel's execution, and says his desire is to follow in the footsteps of such men as Lafontaine, Morin and Cartier, and contends that the agitation is not a danger to the confederation. If he had resigned, as the more violent wanted him to do, Quebec would have been isolated from the rest of the Confederation, and the distinguished ones would shortly re-enter the ranks. It is an unmitigated lie. I never gave utterance to any such sentiments. The man who could force the Metis petition is capable of anything.

It was Lafontaine. [Montreal Witness.] As a matter of fact, the true raison d'être of the Riel agitation is, the movement of the agitators, and the agitators, by party hacks, and corrupt ex-ministers whose only object was to damn the Government and regain for themselves the power that they had lost. The agitators, by party hacks, and corrupt ex-ministers whose only object was to damn the Government and regain for themselves the power that they had lost.

Punishing the Bolters. [Montreal Star.] Should the bolters prove successful in defeating the government at the approaching session of Parliament, which judging from the present appearance of the bolters, is not unlikely, the bolters, by party hacks, and corrupt ex-ministers whose only object was to damn the Government and regain for themselves the power that they had lost.

Hon. P. A. Landry M. P. for Kent. He was a French Canadian, but he always appreciated the full-hearted generosity of the English speaking people. In the County of Westmorland, where his own nationality was in a minority, he had often been returned to the local legislature by free Conservatives, and he was indebted very largely to the English speaking people. He referred to the sensational telegrams (a la Riel) that the agitators had been publishing in the matter. In the case of Mr. J. H. G. Bergeron, M. P. for Beauport, Mr. Elliott, a leading barrister from the chief law office of the Province, has been publishing in the matter. In the case of Mr. J. H. G. Bergeron, M. P. for Beauport, Mr. Elliott, a leading barrister from the chief law office of the Province, has been publishing in the matter.

Appealing to the Quebec Leader. [Montreal Mail.] We beg Mr. Mercier and his friends to believe that, so far as this journal may be entitled to speak for them, the Conservatives of Upper Canada do not, and never have, viewed the Riel case as a spring upon the administration, with any feelings of alarm. But if the overthrow of the present cabinet is to be followed by the planting of the French Canadian flag, we are prepared to support Mr. Mercier's programme (then as Britons, we believe the conquest will have to be fought over again, and Lower Canada may depend upon the result of the 17th of June, 1870, as a precedent for the future. Reform allies have nothing to lose, for they have already lost the respect of their race, and the French Canadian people would be well advised to stand by their friends, and to support Mr. Mercier's programme (then as Britons, we believe the conquest will have to be fought over again, and Lower Canada may depend upon the result of the 17th of June, 1870, as a precedent for the future. Reform allies have nothing to lose, for they have already lost the respect of their race, and the French Canadian people would be well advised to stand by their friends, and to support Mr. Mercier's programme (then as Britons, we believe the conquest will have to be fought over again, and Lower Canada may depend upon the result of the 17th of June, 1870, as a precedent for the future. 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