

The "Maritime Farmer," a Weekly Journal, devoted to AGRICULTURE, FISHING, LITERATURE and NEWS, is published on the 1st of each month.

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Address all communications to L. C. MACNUTT, Editor and Manager, FREDERICTON, N. B.

Maritime Farmer. FREDERICTON, N. B., April 16, 1885.

IMPORTANT. Subscribers to the FARMER, who are in arrears, are hereby invited to pay up.

We cannot run a newspaper on promises or credit. We hope, therefore, that there will be a prompt response to the bills we propose sending to delinquents during the next few weeks.

For Organization. It is proposed to hold a Convention in this City, on Tuesday the 28th day of April, instant, at 8 o'clock P. M., of delegates who are opposed to the present Local Administration.

Printed notices and circulars have been sent to our friends in the Parishes, and it is hoped that they will see that their districts are fully represented at the Convention.

We do not feel it necessary to urge the desirability of unanimity of action in this matter, for from the enthusiasm already evidenced by prominent electors in all parts of the Constituency, it is assured, that the aim of all our friends, is to unite on some gentleman, who shall carry the party to victory.

The North West Trouble. With the news of General Middleton's advance for the suppression of the rebellion in the North West, comes the report of a massacre of white settlers at Frog Lake, and the continued pillage of stores and supplies by the half-breeds and Indians.

The people of the Maritime Provinces will read with a thrill of pleasure of the enthusiasm with which the Halifax corps who have gone to the scene of bloodshed, were received all along their route.

A Useful Chamber. The Legislative Council during the recent session, did good service in laying its hands violently on two of Mr. Blair's pet schemes, which apparently, were intended only to create positions for Grit office seekers, and to satisfy political hate.

Rewarding the Faithful. To make room for the editor of his subsidized organ, Mr. Blair has dismissed Mr. J. L. Inches, from the position of Secretary to the Board of Agriculture.

gentleman of "culture and ability," but it does not inform us, whether or not he could distinguish a Jersey cow from a jackass, or a pumpkin from a potato root.

An Expensive Connexion. Mr. Blair does not expect to remain in power very long, but while he has control of the public patronage, he proposes to distribute it lavishly amongst his own relatives and connexions.

Restoration of Gritism. I shall not now trouble my readers with extracts from the Globe, as they do not even merit the compliment of a repetition, but suffice it to say, that from the first intimation of the rebellion up to the present moment, the editorial columns of that noisy organ have teemed with leaders, paragraphs, and notes, which even under the most charitable construction, cannot possibly be considered otherwise than incendiary, and affording little moral support.

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Postmaster McPeak, serene in the consciousness of the fact, that he and his subordinates faithfully discharge their duty to the public, requires no defence against the attacks of Mr. Blair's subsidized organ.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

The North West Rebellion—Blake's attempt to turn the Difficulty to his own Political Advantage—Grit Defeats in Ontario—A very Racy Communication.

OTTAWA, April 13, 1885. It is not without much hesitation that I begin this letter, for it cannot be otherwise than a sad one. There is but one subject of thought and conversation at Ottawa now, and that subject is one, which is already stained with the blood of some of our best and bravest countrymen, and clouded with apprehension and dread which deepens as I write, with every word the wires send to grudge us so reluctantly.

As I close this letter, the situation in the North-West, remains unchanged, neither brightening nor darkening. The martial preparations are going forward with wonderful vigour, but I trust that ere another week ends, there may be cheering reports coming in from the seat of war, giving promise of an early and final crushing out of the rebellion.

OTTAWA, April 10th, 1885. It is in a distinctly cheerful frame of mind that I begin this letter, because within the past few days, more than one ray of light has broken through the gloom, which ever since the disaster at Duck Lake has enshrouded the Capital, and especially the Government.

Two other causes for better spirits on the Government side of the House, but by no means on the Opposition side, are the result of the election in West Northumberland, and the verdict of the jury in the trial before the Assize Court of the famous Ontario Legislative Bribery case.

And then the other sign of the times—the unanimous acquittal by a special jury, of the gentlemen charged with the felonious offence of attempting to corrupt the virgin purity of the supporters of the most Christian premier of Ontario—how shall this be explained away? Surely if the Toronto Globe, the London Advertiser, the Hon. Oliver Mowat, and others of like ilk, are honest and reliable authorities, there never was such an enormous offence against the purity of politics than these gentlemen, alliteratively dubbed "bawling brood of rascals" had committed.

And what is the sign of the great and grim Liberal leader in Parliament? To his credit be it said, that he takes far higher ground than the paper which claims to represent his views, and yet the utmost stretch of charity would hardly permit his course of action so far, to be pronounced either wise, expedient, or commendable. Much allowance it is true, must be made for a man who has already lost a nephew in this struggle, and one of whose sons is now en route to the front to fight his country's battles.

Now at a time when the country was perfectly at peace, and the half-breeds were resorting only to legitimate methods of agitation to enforce their claims, such a speech would not have been proper, but coming when it did, close upon the heels of information, which was filling every heart with dread and

apprehension, it must be regarded as either a little blunder, or a crime beyond palliation. Little wonder then that as the Premier rose to reply, his voice so trembled with anger and indignation, that at first he was scarcely audible.

As I have imagined, the Government are overwhelmed with work, and too much praise cannot be accorded them, and especially the Minister of Militia, for the energy, diligence, foresight and intelligence displayed, coping with the tremendous demands of the hour.

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under the fiction of speaking to the question, proceeded to dilate upon the trouble in the North-West, going over some of the history of the half-breed question, touching upon Louis Riel's past exploits, quoting from newspaper reports, and so forth, the whole done in a tone of high indignation, which the Government had been criminally indifferent, and were therefore wholly responsible for the present calamitous occurrences.

A Bolder for every Oliver, and altogether, making a speech, which by its manifestation of both mental and physical power, proved the beloved chieftain to have lost none of his pristine vigour, despite the many rumors as to his declining strength.

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General Middleton has now under his command the following forces:—

Table listing military units and their commanders, including 90th Battalion, Winnipeg, 60th Battalion, Montreal, and 35th Battalion, Quebec.

The following is a list of battalions detailed for duty in the North West:—

Table listing military units and their commanders, including M and B Batt., Col. Montzambert, 200 C. Inf. Sch. Corps, Col. Oter, and 2nd Br. Q's. Own, Col. Miller.

A Sketch of Riel. Louis Riel was born in St. Boniface, on the west bank of the Seine River, about three rods south of where Sutherland's saw mill now is, in 1844, in a small log house.

Halifax Volunteers off for the Front. The latest from the west would indicate the prospect of General Middleton having a brush with the rebels by Saturday next.

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In the Sudan. A Canadian Account of the deaths of General Barle, and Colonel's Eyre and Coveney.

Col. Dominion of Toronto, who is with the British army in the Sudan, in describing the battle of Kirwan, in which three brave officers fell, says:—

Gen. Barle was killed in an extraordinary manner. On their centre hill the enemy had a straw hut, and it was set on fire. The General went to the window or door, and I suppose seeing some man in it, fired his revolver twice, when they shot him from the inside. It was a sad sight to see our wounded and the officers who were killed, come into bivouac under escort of the 42nd in their kilts.

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