

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1860.

## OBEISANCE.

We again live. The perplexities and delays incident to a restoration of an office so completely and entirely destroyed as was ours on the night of the 16th April, involving the necessity of a new building as well as the presses, type, &c., &c., have at length been overcome, and we to-day present our readers with the first number of the *Sentinel* restored. We have no space in which to make any lengthy remarks under this head to-day, other subjects of more interest to our general readers claim our first attention. We must however call attention to the fact, readily observable, that the *Sentinel* of to-day is a vast improvement upon that of the 14th April. This our subscribers will gain by the fire: a larger paper (our columns are wider) the general reading matter doubled in quantity, and the whole printed with new and good, clear faced type, on a much better quality of paper than heretofore. Our terms remain the same; to this and other subjects incident to the paper we must take another opportunity of referring more at length. Meanwhile asking our readers to excuse any imperfections which may be evident in this number—some may occur through the hurry of preparing it for publication—we indulge the hope that the paper will commend itself to their favor so strongly as to induce its recommendation to those of their friends who do not now subscribe for it.

## AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

From the *Scottish American Journal* of the 26th ult., we copy the following succinct reference to affairs in the Old World:—

The Sicilian insurrection appears, as we indicated last week, to be important, and although the elements of revolution have been slowly brought together, they seem ultimately destined to wipe out the bloody tyranny which has so long dominated over the Two Sicilies. It is curious, and seriously so, to observe at a distance how a contest such as that commenced in Sicily, and commenced, too, under disadvantageous circumstances, gradually assumes strength, and defies the strongest efforts of organized troops. The insurrection, expressed in Palermo and Messina, and Carini was burned. But the country was set in a blaze, and the Neapolitan troops are ineffectual to stop the conflagration. The rumor that Garibaldi, with a chosen few, had sailed for Sicily, turns out to be correct; and although it was stated that the Sardinian Government was adverse to this project, and had taken steps to prevent a hostile landing in the territory of the King of Naples, it is probable that the Italian patriot has not only outwitted his enemies but even his friends. The French *Patrie* and also the *Pays* denounce Garibaldi as a pirate, and put him in the same category with Walker, the filibuster. Walker aimed at conquest and domination over a race considered inferior, and failed in his object: Garibaldi has aimed and aims to carry out the political regeneration of his own race; his sympathies are with no particular province: he hopes to see Italy united and free, and to this end he fights. We trust in this Sicilian crusade that his usual good fortune will not desert him. Mazzini, the man of many disguises, the plague of the police, and the heartily hated of Rome, has issued a card to the Sicilians. He is a good hand at a card, clever at eluding Italian detectives, profuse in giving good advice, but, after all, not a man of action. We predict, Garibaldi, with his sword buckled on, as doubtless he also the Sicilians.

Switzerland insists upon a Congress respecting the annexation of Northern Savoy to France. The 50,000,000 francs proffered by the Emperor appears to have no charms for the Swiss Government, the independence of the districts of Chablais and Faucigny being preferred. In the action they have taken, the Swiss show their right to be free by exercising the rights of freemen. Ineffectual to deal justly by all the world, they are ready to demand justice for themselves, and to assert their right against all comers. We should not wonder, therefore, if Napoleon III. should had a check to his annexation scheme in the north of Savoy.

There are symptoms of trouble in Germany, to which we referred some time ago. Austria presents a miserable spectacle of material power unavailable and administrative ability misdirected. The Emperor seems bent on butting his head against a stone wall. His misadventures, like former promises, will, in all likelihood, prove a sham: while he, like a headstrong skipper, rather than take advice from wiser heads than his own, will go down with the worn-out craft with which he inherited much prejudice but little science. It will probably be the endeavor of the British Government to adjust German differences, but the pig-headed obstinacy which the Germans exhibit gives a great way towards nullifying any good which may be intended for them.

One thousand Irishmen, all taught to sing "The Pope he leads a happy life," have, armed with shill-shall, sailed for ancient Rome, to protect his Holiness. Each man, it is understood, takes over his own uniform, and that St. Peter's name may not be overdone upon. The Pope's Brass Band is to follow.

Peace having been concluded with Morocco, and the recent Carlist insurrection effectually suppressed, Spain seems more tranquil, and has a fair chance, along with other nations, of doing something in the way of material progress. The Count Montemolin, in whose behalf the insurrection was raised, has saved his neck by "voluntarily" renouncing, now and hereafter, all claims to the throne of Spain. The same law may, therefore, be held as virtually abrogated, and the name of Don Carlos will never more be used for purposes of dissension.

After a three weeks' debate the second reading of the Reform Bill has been carried in the House of Commons, without a division. The Bill is to go into Committee on the 4th of June, and, judging from the views that have already been expressed on both sides of the House, it is probable that important amendments will then be made. It is questionable if the 46 franchise clause will be carried, and at all events there is every likelihood that amendments will be adopted conferring the right to vote on foreigners and other persons of intelligence, so as to counterbalance to some extent the new power to be conferred on the occupants of small houses. It will be late in the summer before the measure can pass the House of Commons, and it is not impossible that the Lords may decline to enter on the consideration of a bill of such importance at so advanced a period of the session.

The bill for abolishing the excise duty on paper has passed the third reading in the House of Commons by a small majority. The prohibitory duty which is levied in France on the export of rags is made a great objection to the removal of the duty in England, and it seems that it may yet prove fatal to the bill in the House of Lords, though it is difficult to understand why the article of paper should be made an exception to other manufactures in legislation independently of the laws of other countries.

QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.—The anniversary of the natal day of our most gracious and beloved Queen, was celebrated in this town with becoming honors by the Riflemen, under command of Captain Baird, whose appearance and evolutions drew great credit to the officers and men, and proved conclusively that they pay strict attention to drill, and are determined in point of efficiency that theirs shall be second to no other company in the province. The Woodstock Band was out, and their performance, although but very few of the members were present, was remarked upon as being excellent.

Several gentlemen were in town last week on business connected with the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway, having in view an anticipated continuation of the work. We know nothing definite concerning it, and do not feel warranted in putting any dependence in the rumors about regarding it, as we are so often misled by the unscrupulous and misinforming the public by spreading it upon the statements of those who profess to be posted in the matter.

NEW POST MASTER GENERAL.—James Steadman, one of the representatives for the County of Westmorland, has been appointed to the office of Post Master General, and will have to go back to his constituents for re-election—probably he will not be opposed. Of Mr. Steadman we have more than one occasion written in complimentary terms, and we hope that in office he will be as successful as he has given evidence of much zeal, ability and consistency.

PRINCE OF WALES.—Elsewhere we publish from the *Royal Gazette* a despatch relative to the visit of the Prince of Wales. The intention of the Prince to embrace this Province in his proposed tour is conveyed to us in language extremely gratifying. What steps if any, the people of this County take in connection with the options in welcome of the illustrious visitor to the Province is yet to be determined upon. No time should be lost in deciding.

We direct attention to our advertising columns to-day. Of our own town dealers we need say nothing, their goods and wares will recommend themselves. To those who may have occasion to go abroad however to purchase, we would direct special attention to those St. John traders who patronize our columns.

The *Abbon House*, Fredericton, a long established dry goods store, will be found a highly satisfactory place to trade at. Our readers will note the fact.

See the advertisement of Asahel Booth.

A.H. Fogg & Co., Houlton, Me., offer great inducements for an inspection, and selection from, their large and varied stock of goods.

We are requested to state that the Byre Road Grants for this County (Carleton) is £450, which divided among 9 Parishes makes £51 2 2 1/2 to each. Councilors will please hand in to this office their several lists of appointments for publication at as early a day as possible.

We are compelled to defer several book notices and other editorial it is until next week.

## COMMUNICATION.

## NEW YORK CHAT.

II. SKIMPOLE TO YE EDITOR.—FIGHT—NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—BAROMETRICAL.—FASHIONS FOR MAY.

Since you wish it, a dish of desultory Chat is at your service, O Editor, once a fortnight or so. Properly diluted, as your readers will find it, it may serve as a lubricant to enable them to swallow the heavier food contained in your leaders.

I don't mean to butter you, though. My task is comparatively easy, as there are but few subjects at this time on which to exercise the cerebral convolutions.

The principal one is, Fight.

In the hotel, workshop, store, steamer, ferry-boat, or, even in church, Bill whispers to Dick, "Did you read the *Clipper*?" "Have you seen *Wilkes*?" Or Frank Leslie's?"

In the Park, with a couple of paving stones, a youngster is illustrating a picture which recently appeared in the latter modest and reliable journal, illustrating the Benian taken gentle exercise with the dumbbells. The forcible effect on the infant mind may be partially ascribed by the fact that the picture resembles a Samson squaring off with a pair of Gaea's gate-posts.

And you'd be surprised, O Conductor of *ye Sixties*, to see how the little cherubs can fight, and counter, and guard, and cross-buttock. About as well up in the manly art as your nomadic Woodstock urchins are in arm's-length, collar-'n'-elbow, back-bolt, etc.

Leaving out of account a certain national feeling which of course has its influence, preference is generally given to Savoy by sporting men, pugilists, and to Heenan by young and unsophisticated America, in whose eyes he is a very Sir Lancelot, gone forth to his knightly devoir in search of the Sangreal in a foreign country; they scout with derision the idea that he did not fairly win the belt. Which, in the humble opinion of the subscriber, he didn't.

Politicians have been all agape for the issue of the Charleston Convention, in session for some time past. (Which some of your readers may not be aware, is the grand caucus meeting of the Democratic party to agree on a person to be nominated as candidate for President.) The delegates from the Southern States, most of them finding that the John Brown affair had not frightened their brethren of the North into the adoption of the Southern platform with the Slave Code, seceded and held a separate meeting in another hall. After a number of ineffectual ballottings, the 57th and last standing 1514 for Douglas; necessary to a choice 202—two thirds of the entire Convention—an adjournment was made till early in June next. Fears are entertained that the contending camps will prove disastrous to the Democratic party.

Great preparations are being made to receive the Japanese visitors. The first floor of the Metropolitan Hotel is to be set apart for them, with accommodations for 100 persons, they being seventy-two in number, and for fear the American Beef-steak should be rather over done for the Japanese taste, or the Backstreet might not favorably strike their sense, a chance at the kitchen range is to be allowed them. In the matter of the sirloin, etc., I fancy our English travellers would be glad of the privilege. It wouldn't be a bad idea to suggest as much to the *Tribune*, eh?

After a grand military display (of the valiant, Irish and German target companies), they are next to be feted at a splendid dinner, where 700 persons are to be entertained. I don't know whether the Japanese will be recommended to hire a valet apiece to instruct them in the proprieties of the knife and fork, and the *au fait* inclination or declination of the elbows.

The whole is to conclude with a magnificent ball, seven or eight thousand persons are to be provided for. I can only say that if the Japanese go in for dancing they'd better have a separate tiring room, or Young New York will be boundedly provided with Japanese curiosities,—that is, if the youthful N. Y. is as fortunate as on other similar occasions.

The weather, though changeable, appears to have set in for a sweltering time. We have had some days now of what you would call hot weather; agreeably diversified by a capful of wind occasionally to raise the dust on Broadway.

The only commercial item of interest is an upward tendency in Bonnets. (See fashion-plates for the month.)

With sentiments of the most profound regard.

Yours, O Editor,

II. SKIMPOLE.

New York, May 5, 1860.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

At a meeting of the Town Council held on the evening of the 25th inst. it was resolved that the

Councillor for Ward No. 2 be proceeded with.—His Worship the Mayor read the protest, and stated that Mr. Dible, one of the protestants, had been heard, and time had been granted for Councillor Raymond to take legal advice. He then asked Councillor Raymond to proceed with his defence, Councillor Raymond asked the Board to produce their authority for the steps they were taking, stating briefly that he had been legally elected, legally declared, qualified, and taken his seat, and he would like to know if there was any authority in the law for his brother Councillors to displace him. The Mayor, not being asked, gave no opinion. The Councillors present—much like a ship at sea meeting suddenly a heavy swell—appeared to be taken aback, some time elapsed when Councillor Raymond arose in his place and assisted them out of the dilemma in which he had placed them by resigning his seat at the Board. His resignation not being written, it was, we presume *improvisu*. It was as follows:—

"May it please your Worship, I have decided what course I shall take. Perhaps in taking that course now I shall save the gentlemen at the Board any further trouble: it is to resign my seat at the Board. I am fully satisfied with what has taken place; three times for this year I have been legally elected to represent Ward No. 2 at this Board. Three times I might say my seat has been disputed: the like happened not long since in England. Three times was a Rothschild elected and three times was his seat disputed, until a special act had to be enacted in order that he might hold his seat: except the special case, a *fac simile* of what has befallen the Rothschild of England has occurred with me. I have therefore decided to resign my seat, and wait for the special enactment."

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE REGISTRATION OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

FREDERICTON, May 17th, 1860.

Sir.—Various circumstances having occurred with reference to the administration of the Government of this Province during the short time that I have had the honor of being *your* Excellency's advisers, induce me to address Your Excellency.

Believing it to be of the utmost importance for the success of the present Bill, and that unity of feeling and promptness of action should pervade the Council of Your Excellency.

That each Head of Department should be left to administer its duties as would, in his judgment, be most beneficial to the public interest; and that his administrative ability be such, and his action does not rest on the confidence of his colleagues, his duty is plain, either to assent and give effect to the advice of his colleagues, or resign his office; each Head of a Department should have the same responsibility to his colleagues as they do to Your Excellency.

I may here mention, and in confirmation of this, I may draw Your Excellency's attention to the management of the Board of Works. Warrants have issued in favor of that Department from 1st November 1859, to 23rd March 1860, amounting to £9,250, the details of the expenditure of which is not within the knowledge of any Member of Government excepting the Head of that Department.

I shall now offer few observations with reference to the policy and general administration of the affairs of this Province.

The full control of the Institutions by the administration of the day, is a question of the first importance, and requires the most careful protection.

The Minute of Council advising the assent of Her Majesty to the University Bill, was a departure from that principle. In the reason given, Your Excellency is aware I did not concur; my opinion on that subject is known to Your Excellency, and will speak for itself, and is a matter of record. The procrastination and delay that has taken place in giving effect to the Law creating the University, will not restore that confidence in the Institution, on which so large an amount of the public funds has been wasted.

It is known to the public that financial difficulties have arisen in connection with the officers of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Company. The Provincial interest in that Company, being £50,000 stock and a grant and reservation of over 200,000 acres of Lands, ought to have induced the Government to have given to their interest in that undertaking some care and supervision in view of the important Provincial interest involved.

The people on the Saint John River and those on other sections affected by the proposed works, are becoming justly alarmed that their interests are entirely over-looked, while the energies of the Government are applied and the resources of the Country absorbed in the completion of the Saint John and Shediac Railway, which affords prospect of repaying the large amount that has already been expended and will be required for its completion, which will amount to little short of £1,500,000, and if the proposed extension from the Terminus to deep water wharves are carried into effect, will cost not less than £75,000 in addition to this,—a tax for the interest on the whole people of this country of little short of £90,000 a year.

Large claims are being made by Contractors on this line, the justice or injustice of which I am not prepared to offer an opinion, but the course now being pursued by the Government will not lead to a speedy settlement of these claims: if the Commissioners and Chief Engineer are competent to discharge their duties and give effect to the Law, the Government should have such knowledge of this important work, either to sustain the action of the Commissioners and Engineer, or place such men in their places as are competent to perform their duty.

The action of the Government has the effect of denuding those officers of that power which is so necessary in the prosecution of so important a work. While large sums of money are being expended in constructing By Roads and Bridges leading to the Railway, (the payment for which is illegally made from the Railway Funds), the people in the interior of the country who reap no benefit, but still have to pay their share of the tax for this large expenditure, have been denied a small grant of £75,000 for the purpose of erecting a Bridge over Saint John River at Woodstock, which would have the effect of opening up a communication with the Settlements, and increase the number who are now located on the Crown Lands, which are of great value for farming purposes, and the Lands of the Province, which are the Tobique and Nackawick Rivers, comprising an area of upwards of 300,000 acres.

The well known interest Your Excellency has taken in furthering the settlement of Crown Lands, and your knowledge of the value of the land conveyed in this district, Your Excellency will not be surprised at the dissatisfaction that exists at the refusal to commence so important a work, thereby injuring a great Provincial interest, an injustice to one of the Representatives of the People, and a Member of the Government I am not prepared to submit to.

Having felt this and other matters for some time past, and at the same time feeling reluctant to take a step that I saw pressing on me, I delayed action, but the recent act of my colleagues in the Government has brought matters to a crisis; the want of that support on their part on a subject which I believed I was authorized in the act of that body, as will appear by the following Minute of Council and correspondence:—

"Postmaster General to obtain new Postage Stamps in one five, ten, and twelve and half cents."

No. 1.—Telegraphic Despatch.

The Honorable C. CONNELL, Woodstock.

Just received notice from Governor that new decimal Stamp cannot be issued until approved by Governor in Council. Have seen Hale.—Telegraph him. He can put all right.

S. L. TILLEY.

Fredricton, 27th April, 1860.

No. 2.—Telegraphic Despatch.

The Honorable S. L. TILLEY.

If that is required, you may procure the Order, as any delay now will make trouble all over the country, as instructions have gone out, and all old Stamps called in.

(Signed) CHARLES CONNELL.

Woodstock, 25th April, 1860.

No. 3.—Telegraphic Despatch.

torney General here. Hale can arrange so as not to cause confusion of instructions.

(Signed) S. L. TILLEY.

No. 4.—Telegraphic Despatch.

JAMES HALE, Esquire, Fredericton.

See Mr. Tilley. Let issue of Stamps be stayed till Wednesday next.

(Signed) CHARLES CONNELL.

Woodstock, 25th April, 1860.

No. 5.—Telegraphic Despatch.

The Honorable S. L. TILLEY, Fredericton.

Have telegraphed Hale to see you. Defer the issue until Wednesday. I may not be able to leave for St. John before this day week. Telegraphs made as Order is made. I thought Order was made at time I was authorized to procure new Stamps.

(Signed) CHARLES CONNELL.

Woodstock, 25th April, 1860.

No. 6.—Telegraphic Despatch.

The Honorable CHARLES CONNELL, Woodstock.

All right. Desirable that all should be at St. John by Thursday next, if possible.

(Signed) S. L. TILLEY.

Fredricton, 28th April, 1860.

No. 7.—Telegraphic Despatch.

The Honorable C. CONNELL, Woodstock.

Shall Postage Stamps be defined and Deputies ordered to retain old ones until further orders.

(Signed) JAMES HALE.

Fredricton 25th April, 1860.

No. 8.—Telegraphic Despatch.

The Honorable C. CONNELL, Woodstock.

Contractors here promised full and complete consideration of their presence necessary Thursday evening at furthest.

(Signed) S. L. TILLEY.

To His Excellency the Honorable J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON, Lieutenant Governor, &c., &c., &c.

We advise your Excellency to approve of and order to be distributed the one cent, ten cent, and twelve and half cent Postage Stamps, procured by the Postmaster General, and we further advise Your Excellency to order a five cent Postage Stamp to be struck, bearing the likeness of the Queen, instead of the five cent Stamp already procured by the Postmaster General.

(Signed) S. L. TILLEY, P. MITCHELL, A. J. SMITH, CHARLES WATTERS, W. H. STEVES, DAVID WARK.

May 8th, 1860.

(Copy) Secretary's Office May 12th, 1860.

Sir.—I am directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to request you to distribute the one cent, ten cent, and twelve and half cent Postage Stamps procured by me, and to take steps to procure a five cent Stamp for future distribution. You will inform His Excellency that I was authorized by Minute of Council in December last, to procure a one, five, ten, and twelve and half cent Postage Stamps, and that all these denominations are now the Office of this Department ready for distribution.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. L. TILLEY.

The Hon. C. Connell, &c.

(Copy) Post Office Department, 15th May, 1860.

Sir.—I am in receipt of your favor informing me that you had been desired by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to request that I would distribute the one cent, ten cent, and twelve and half cent Postage Stamps procured by me, and to take steps to procure a five cent Stamp for future distribution. You will inform His Excellency that I was authorized by Minute of Council in December last, to procure a one, five, ten, and twelve and half cent Postage Stamps, and that all these denominations are now the Office of this Department ready for distribution.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES CONNELL.

The Hon. S. L. Tilley.

(Copy) Secretary's Office, 17th May, 1860.

Sir.—I have had before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor your Letter of the 15th inst. relative to the distribution of Postage Stamps, and I am directed to inform you that he has referred it to the consideration of Council.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. L. TILLEY.

The Hon. C. Connell, &c.

I have felt it my duty to lay before Your Excellency this correspondence, together with the Minute of Council, and have no desire to make any comment thereon, as I think it will speak for itself.

I may remark, however, that I cannot recover by that correspondence, No. 1 to 8, that it was the intention to withdraw from that support in the action I had taken in procuring the Postage Stamps as authorized by the Minute of Council referred to. My administration of the Post Office Department is before the public, and it is for them to say whether it is satisfactory or not.

I think I may state with certainty that the revenues of the Department will be reduced by the recent action of the Government, as I made arrangements for the delivery and sale of Postage Stamps at every Post and Way Office throughout the Province, and I do not intend that the legitimate authority belonging to the Chief Commissioner of the Post Office Department shall be limited or circumscribed while I have the honor of being at its head.

After a very careful and deliberate review of the whole matter, under all circumstances, I believe that my continuance in office would not be beneficial to the service, and I have accordingly resigned.

Holding the opinions that I have submitted to Your Excellency, I feel that I cannot, consistently with the duty I owe to my constituents and the public, continue longer to hold an office and position as one of Your Excellency's advisers in opposition to my views of public duty. I therefore respectfully request Your Excellency to remove me from the office of Postmaster General, and as one of Your Excellency's advisers, and further request Your Excellency's permission to publish and give my reasons for so doing and the correspondence connected therewith.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES CONNELL.

His Excellency The Hon. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, &c.

To His Excellency The Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, Lieutenant Governor, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

We have had under consideration the Memorandum of Your Excellency of the nineteenth inst. in relation to the Letter from the Postmaster General, resigning his Office and his Seat in the Council, with the reason he has assigned therefor. Knowing from the discussions with Mr. Connell that he was prepared to retain his office and seat in the Council, if an Order was made to issue the Stamps procured by him, including the Stamps bearing the likeness of the Queen, and the Stamps procured by the Postmaster General, and as one of Your Excellency's advisers, and further request Your Excellency's permission to publish and give my reasons for so doing and the correspondence connected therewith.

Without entering into the discussion of the powers of the different Heads of Departments, we observe that we have no desire to limit or circumscribe the legitimate authority of the Postmaster General, or of the Head of any other Public Department, and in advising Your Excellency upon this question, we have not desired nor attempted to do so, as by the Act relating to the Post Office the approval of the Governor in Council is required to the issue of Postage Stamps.

Your Excellency is aware that no Order was made by Your Excellency in Council authorizing the obtaining or issuing of the Stamps. We admit the Postmaster General had the consent of his colleagues to obtain Decimal Stamps, but they were procured by him and distributed before they were submitted to the impression they bore was known to the Council and the five cent Stamp should bear the likeness of Her Majesty.

The reference to the expenditure of the Board of Works does not sustain the position Mr. Connell assumes, as it was for the payment of balances due for services of 1859, which had not been completed, called for up to the 31st of October, being the close of the fiscal year, for advances for Bridges and other works in course of construction, and for the current expenses of the Department. These there-

the detailed Accounts of which are made up quarterly and audited by the Auditor General.

We agree that the Government should control all Provincial Institutions, and we have always applied our energies and the influence of our position to secure that object; the Minute of Council relating to the University Act, and the Act itself, so far from diminishing the power of control vested in the Provincial Government, actually enlarge it, and we believe the delay in organizing the University was warranted by the necessity of adopting all preliminary precautionary measures to secure efficient men to manage it, as the future success of the Institution must mainly depend upon those arrangements.

We have reason to believe that the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Company have exhausted the greater part of their capital in the construction of the present road. We had hoped that the Facility Act of last Session, with the arrangements said to have been recently made in England, would secure the early completion of the Road to Woodstock; and we need scarcely remind Your Excellency, that all the engagements made by the Legislature in aid of this work, have been most scrupulously fulfilled, and that so far from the Government exercising no supervision over the Road, two directors were appointed under the Law to superintend it on behalf of the Province, who have reported from time to time the progress of the work. We are not aware of any proposition having been made by Mr. Connell during the time he was in the Government, for the purpose of securing a more thorough supervision of this work, or for the extension of railways through or connected with the River Counties.

The Law authorizing the construction of the Railway from Shediac to Saint John was passed in 1856, and the work was commenced by Mr. Connell in the Summer of that year, and proceeded with by the present Government upon their assumption of office in 1857, and when Mr. Connell joined the Government, it was being prosecuted with as much vigor as it is now, or has been at any time since.

He has never made any proposition to discontinue this work. From the information we have received, we cannot understand how Mr. Connell has arrived at the conclusion that the Section of the Road from Shediac to Saint John will cost a million and a half. As to the expense of the deep water terminals, if decided on, we are of opinion that it will not cost more than one tenth of the sum mentioned by Mr. Connell.

The claims of Contractors for work done on the Road is no uncommon occurrence in such work; the Commissioners and Engineer having decided upon these claims, and the Contractors being dissatisfied with their decision, applied to Your Excellency for a reconsideration by a full Council, and in complying with their request, we considered that we were doing what common justice required.

The reference to the expenditure of large sums of money from the Railway Fund in the construction of By Roads and Bridges leading to the Railway, can alone refer to two Bridges as approaches to two Stations, rendered