

The Christian Visitor.

REV. I. E. BILL, RELIGIOUS AND DENOMINATIONAL EDITOR.

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth Peace, good will toward Men."

THOMAS McHENRY, SECULAR EDITOR AND MANAGER.

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BOOK NOTICES.

LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF DANIEL WILSON, D. D., Bishop of Calcutta. With portraits, illustrations, and a Map of his travels. By JOSHUA BATEMAN. Royal 8vo. Boston: Gould & Lincoln.

This is a model biography, not too long to depict the steps by which the London warehouse boy became the Metropolitan of India, nor too long in it to weary us with the picture of untiring industry, great attainments, and eminent piety. Though nearly allied to Bishop Wilson, the biographer has presented no one-sided exhibition of character. He has extenuated nothing. Daniel Wilson was marked by strength of intellect, and unfailing energy. Though a strong Churchman, he was yet of a Catholic spirit, and welcomed to a common Christian fellowship all lovers of Christ. He was one of the strongest writers against Tractarianism.

Though conscious of an inherent desire to control, though impulsive and ardent, he was one who held intimate communion with his Saviour. "None but Christ," was the motto of his last years. As he grew older, his religion was more simple. He only wished to know two things—that he was a sinner, and that Christ was a Saviour. "Oh! to end well," was the frequently expressed wish of his last days. Though said to be the greatest reader in India, no Christian can rise from the perusal of the life of Bishop Wilson without feeling stronger desires of love to Him who is precious to the believer. The American public owe new thanks to the house which has added another to their already long list of excellent publications.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE MISSIONARY UNION.

Many of our readers in the Provinces feel a lively interest in the progress from year to year of the Baptist Missionary Union. This fact induces us to furnish an abstract of the annual report presented at the anniversary in Cincinnati which opened last week—

FINANCES.

The receipts of the year from all sources amounted to \$132,426 22, of which \$36,035 87 were derived from donations for the debt; \$75,036 50 from donations for current expenses; \$9,596 31 from legacies, and \$11,757 54 from all other sources. Expenditures, \$132,249 85. The entire debt standing against the Union at the end of March, 1859, has been paid, and a balance remained in the treasury amounting to \$176 37. This is the first annual meeting since 1840 when the Union has been reported free from debt. The coming year \$110,000 are needed.

MISSIONARIES, ETC.

No missionary of the Union has died during the year, and only two assistant missionaries, viz: Mrs. Ward, of the Assam Mission, and Mrs. Lord of the Ningpo Mission.

Rev. James H. Haswell, Miss Sarah Mason, Rev. Henry A. Sawtelle and Rev. Horace Jenkins have received appointments as missionaries during the year. The connection of Dr. Brown, late of the Assam Mission, with the Union, has been dissolved. Dr. Maegowan, of the Ningpo Mission, left his field of labor early in 1859, and has been sojourning for some time in England.

Six agents have been engaged the entire year, and four for shorter periods. The returned missionaries, Messrs. Johnson, Danforth, Ward and Allen, have also rendered efficient aid. Mr. Stoddard, of the Assam Mission, has spent the year in diffusing missionary intelligence in Iowa. The expenditure in this department is \$9,275 54. Through the efforts of the agents, the publications have a largely increased circulation, and a much deeper interest is felt generally in foreign missions.

Three hundred and seventy-two persons have been made life members of the Union during the year. Whole number of life members constituted from M. Y. 1845, to May 20, 1859, 7,252. Total to the present time, 7,624. Whole number living May, 1859, 6,810. Deceased during the last year, 26. Present number, 6,784.

EASTERN MISSIONS.

At the *Maulmain Burman Mission* are five missionaries; two in this country. 41,450 books and tracts have been printed, containing 1,731,200 pages. The Scriptures and tracts can be diffused in Burmah Proper without hindrance.

Two missionaries with their wives are stationed at the *Maulmain Karen Mission*. There are fifteen out-stations and six ordained and nine other native preachers. Dr. Binney has taken the theological school to Rangoon. All the Churches contribute to benevolent objects. Baptized, 30. Whole number of members, 783.

At the Tavoy Mission are five missionaries, three of whom are now in this country. Twenty-two out-stations; twenty-two Karen pastors and preachers. One Burman pastor. Mr. Cross has been engaged in preparing notes on the Scriptures for the use of the native preachers and for the pupils in school, and in travelling and preaching in the jungles. An untiring spirit of inquiry exists among the heathen population. A number of chiefs profess conversion, and wish for schools among their people. The Burman Church numbers 13, and has received no additions during the year.

At the Shwegyen Mission are two missionaries, and fourteen Karen preachers. Three new Churches have been formed; baptized, 121; excluded, 6; died, 61; total membership, 1,201.—Pupils in schools, 220. Contributions, \$2,100. On account of the insuburability of the climate, it is apprehended that it may be judicious to abandon Shwegyen as a permanent station, but with the prospect of locating the missionary where he can visit the churches during the dry season.

Two missionaries are engaged at the Youngoo Mission. Three native preachers ordained, 134 unordained preachers. One hundred and thirty-four out-stations. Two associations; churches, 77; baptized, 1,096; received by letter, 91; dismissed, 101; excluded, 8; died, 108; present number, 3,628. Village schools, 134; pupils, 2,232; Christian families, 3,364; estimated Christian population, 26,079. Native educational society, embracing 82 chiefs, 1. Increase in one year, 33 stations, 35 churches, 988 members, 33

preachers and teachers. A favorable movement has been made to extend the work of the missions to Red Karens, a tribe north of Toungoo and speaking a new dialect.

Six missionaries and one native pastor, with other assistants are engaged in the Rangoon Mission. The Bassein Mission has four missionaries, two of whom are in this country. The Burman Church embraces eight members. The work among the Burmans is more encouraging than at any former period. In the Pwo Karen department 17 have been baptized. In the Sgau department 93 have been baptized, and 12 appointed as missionaries to new and distant fields.

Four missionaries are stationed at the *Henthala Mission*. Forty out-stations and more; 40 native assistants, of whom 5 are Burmans, and 1 is ordained. In the Karen department are 35 Churches, of which five were formed within the year; baptized, upward of 150; the total number of members exceeds 900. Native preachers, 35. All the Churches contribute to benevolent objects, and give their pastors the larger portion of their support. New converts exist, not yet baptized, and infant churches are about to spring up in new places. In the Burman department the Church has been diminished by the removal of families beyond the province. Baptized during the year, 6; died, 1; present number, 23.

Four missionaries at the *Prome Mission*. Ten native assistants, of whom four are ordained. Baptized from the commencement of the mission year, 216; of these 33 have died. Baptized in the year, 20; excluded, 2; died, 13. Present number 187. The mission has suffered much from sickness during the year.

Ten missionaries at the *Assam Mission*. Six in this country. Messrs. Broson and Ward are expected to return to Assam in June next. It is also hoped that at least one of the other brethren now in this country will resume his work in Assam, accompanied by one or two families.

Four missionaries and one native assistant at the *Telung Mission*. A season of revival has been enjoyed similar to that of the preceding year. Baptized, 6; restored, 3; excluded, 1; died, 2; present number in the Church, twenty-five.

Four missionaries and two native assistants at the *Siam Mission*. In the Siamese department, from 150 to 200 hear the Gospel every Lord's day. The printing office has been kept in operation throughout the year by funds furnished by the American Bible Union, American Tract Society, and the avails of job-work.

Five missionaries and one native assistant at the *Hong Kong Mission*. Two have been received for baptism. Church members, 35, of whom only twelve or thirteen are at Hong Kong. Mr. Johnston has undertaken to occupy a new station.

Eight missionaries and three native assistants at the *Ningpo Mission*. The truth has taken effect in many hearts, and its influence has extended outward in many directions, reaching the remote interior district of Kingliwa. There are two schools, each under a pious native teacher. The studies are chiefly of a Biblical character. Baptized at Ningpo, 10; present number, 20; baptized at Chusan, 7; died, 2; present number 14. Whole number baptized, 16. The members of Chusan meet every morning and evening for prayer and study of the Bible. Four converts from Kingliwa have been baptized, of whom three are literary men and well educated. Mr. Lord has formed a new out-station about twenty miles from Ningpo, which is in charge of a native Christian. Two have applied for baptism.

GERMAN, FRENCH AND INDIAN MISSIONS.

The mission to Germany has five missionaries and about 115 other native preachers and assistants. 765 students and out-stations. The work continues to make progress in multitudes of places. Eighteen young men spent seven months in study at Hamburg last year, of whom 12 were ordained at one time in September. During the year, the number baptized is 1,163; added by letter, 503; restored, 91; dismissed, 287; excluded, 320; died, 92. Total present number, 7,908; Churches, 65. Increase of out-stations, 107. The work has extended in Russia, Poland, Denmark and Wallachia. The number of baptized Poles is 96. The Church at Hamburg has enjoyed a spiritual harvest every year since its formation; present number, 602.

One missionary, three native preachers, one colporteur and five stations in France. The mission has been carried forward by the native laborers with zeal and fidelity. At Paris, besides the colporteur supported by the Union is another sustained by English friends. At all the stations converts have been baptized; total baptized, 14. Dismissed, 11; excluded, 5; died 5. Present number, 286. Increase of members in ten years, 75.

Six missionaries to the *Cherokees*, and five native preachers. The total number of Church members is not far from 1,500.

Six missionaries to the *Delawares*. Eighteen baptized.

RECAPITULATION.

The whole number of missions is 19. In the Asiatic missions there are 16 stations and about 350 out-stations; in the French and German missions, 70 stations and about 649 out-stations; in the Indian, about 12 stations and out-stations. The number of missionaries, including those in this country, and exclusive of those in Europe, is 42 males and 43 females; native preachers and assistants, exclusive of those in Europe, 364; in Europe, 125; total, 489. The number of churches 355; of baptisms, (reports not complete) 2,840. Whole number of members, (reports not complete) 27,017.

CUSTOMS OF THE CHINESE.

The habits of the Chinese when compared with our own, present some contraries. From Dr. Dean's "Chinese Mission" we extract the following.

"When you meet them, they shake not your hand, but their own. The salutation is not 'Good morning' but 'Have you eaten rice?' 'Take a seat?' 'Have a smoke?' &c. We read horizontally; they perpendicularly. We read from left to right; they, from right to left. We uncover the head as a mark of respect; they put on their caps. We black-ball our boots; they white-wash theirs. We compress the waist, they give the place of honor on the right

they on the left. We speak of north-west, they of west-north. We say the needs of the compass points north; they, to the south. We locate the understanding in the brain, they in the belly. Our officials designate their office or rank by a star on the breast or epaulets on the shoulder; they by a button on the apex of their caps. We page our books at the top, they on the margin. We print on both sides of the leaf; they upon one. We place our foot notes at the bottom; they at the top of the page. We mark the title of a book on the back of the binding; they on the margin of the leaf. In our libraries we set our volumes up, they lay their's down. We keep our wives in the parlor; they keep their's in the kitchen. We put our daughters to school, they put their's to service. We propel our canal boats by horses and steam; they pull their's by men. We take our produce to market by railroad, they take their's on men's shoulders. We saw lumber and grind flour by steam and water power; they do it all by human muscle. We turn a thousand spindles and fly a hundred shuttles without a single hand to propel; they employ a hand for each. We print by a power press and metal type; they on wooden blocks with a hand brush. We are a beardless republic; they a hoary-headed empire. We worship God, they offer incense to the devil. We hope for heaven; they are without happiness."

CROSSING THE LINE.

A young landsman sailing into the tropics, hears much of "crossing the line." His heart flutters with surmises and anticipation. He imagines "the line" to be some huge black mark on the surface of the water, and that he shall know the moment of passing it as he knew the moment of coming out of his father's gate. He hopes the ship will not cross it in the night, for he means to be out on the prow looking down as she cuts her way through the mysterious boundary between two hemispheres. The captain and the man at the wheel are beset with the question—"When shall we touch the line?" while they smile in good-natured commiseration of the questioner's veracity.

But in due time the air grows more balmy, the headlands along the coast show a deeper verdure, the sun becomes intolerable on deck, an occasional thunder storm gathers at evening, and some fine morning our young landsman is startled by the reply to his usual question.

"You are already over the line!"
"But I saw nothing of it."
"Neither did we see anything."
"Well how do you know we have crossed?"
"By the compass and chart, and calculations with the quadrant."

Now somewhat in this fashion many a young Christian is deceived as to crossing the line between the cold regions of worldliness and the freshness of a holy love. He hears much said of a sudden and transporting change. He expects to be translated in a trice from darkness to light. He supposes it will be no more possible, after the greater event, to doubt of his own conversion, than at eight o'clock in the morning to doubt that the sun is risen.

And when, after many inward struggles and tears, and penitential vows, he at length finds a heavenly peace and love slowly diffusing through his heart, and friends begin to speak of him as renewed, he exclaims, "This is not religion. I am not a Christian. I have seen no light. I have felt no change. The whole process has been gradual. I can point to no time when a new life began within."

Like the young navigator he has crossed the line before knowing it. But his duty is now, not to look tremblingly backward and long for a more startling transition. The question for him is not how he began living for Christ, but whether he is now living for him. Let him put the simple question home to his heart, "Do I choose Jesus as my personal Lord and Ruler henceforth and forever? Do I desire no other lord to have dominion over me? If able by grace to answer yes, then let him thank God, take courage and go about the first duty before him.—[Congregationalist.]

Speaking of Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, the *British Standard* says: "That mighty structure is fast becoming the wonder of the capital. Even now it is worth crossing the island from one side to the other to see it! The world can present nothing to be compared with it for magnitude, strength and accommodation."

CORRESPONDENCE

RELATIVE TO THE RESIGNATION OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

To His Excellency the Hon. J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON, &c., &c., &c.

FREDERICTON, 19th May, 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 one of your Excellency's advisers, induce me to address your Excellency.

Believing it to be of the utmost importance for the interests of the people of this Province that unity of feeling and promptness of action should prevail the Councils of your Excellency, that each Head of a public Department should be left to administer its duties as would in his judgment be most beneficial to the public interests, and if his administrative ability be such and his action does not meet the concurrence of a majority 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 bear the same responsibility to his colleagues as they do to your Excellency. I may here mention that this principle has been in operation, and in confirmation of this I may draw your Excellency's attention to the management of the Board of Works. Warrants have been issued in favor of that Department from 1st Nov. 1859 to 23d March, 1860, amounting to £29,250, the details of the expenditure of which is not within the knowledge of any member of the Government excepting the head of that department.

I shall now offer a 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 demands 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 reasons 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 affairs of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad. The provincial interest in that Company being £60,000 stock, and a grant and reservation of over 200,000 acres of land, 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 interests involved.

The people on the River St. John and those in other sections affected by the suspension of these works, are becoming justly alarmed that their interests are entirely overlooked, while the energies of the Government are being applied and the revenues of the country absorbed in the completion of the St. John and Shediac Railway, which affords no 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 extensions from the Termini to deep water wharves are carried into effect, will cost not less than £75,000. A tax for interest on the whole of the people of this country of little short of £90,000 a year. Large claims are also 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 tend 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 now being pursued, denudes 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 Bye 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 none of the benefits, but still have to pay their share of the tax for this large expenditure, have been denied a small grant of £10,000 or £20,000 for the purpose of erecting a bridge over the River St. John 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, on the Eastern side of the River lying between the Tobique and Naekawik Rivers, comprising an area of upwards of 300,000 acres.

The well known interest your Excellency has always taken in furthering the settlement of Crown Lands, and your knowledge of the value of the land comprised 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 as a Representative 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 was pressing upon me, I delayed action; but the recent action of my colleagues in the Government have brought matters to a crisis, the want of that support on their part on a subject which I believe I was authorized in the action I had taken as would appear by the following Minute of Council in December last, and Correspondence:—

MINUTE OF COUNCIL.

"Postmaster General to obtain new Postage Stamps, in One, Five, Ten, and Twelve-and-a-half cents.

CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 1. *Telegraph Despatch.*
FREDERICTON, 27th April, 1860.
Hon. CHAS. CONNELL, Woodstock.
Just received notice from Governor that new Decennial Stamps cannot be issued until approved by Governor in Council. Have seen Hale. Please telegraph him; he can put it all right.
(Signed) S. L. TILLEY.

No. 2. *Tel. Despatch.*
WOODSTOCK, 28th April, 1860.
Hon. S. L. TILLEY.
If that is required, you can procure the order. As any delay now will make trouble all over the country, as instructions have gone out, and all stamps called in. I do not know what to telegraph Hale. If order is made, all can go on. Only 5, 10, and 12½ issue now.
(Signed) CHAS. CONNELL.

No. 3. *Tel. Despatch.*
FREDERICTON, 28th April, 1860.
Hon. CHAS. CONNELL, Woodstock.
Cannot get order before Wednesday. Only Attorney General here. "Hale" can arrange so as not to cause confusion, if instructed.
(Signed) S. L. TILLEY.

No. 4. *Tel. Despatch.*
WOODSTOCK, 28th April, 1860.
JAMES HALE, Esq., Fredericton.
See Mr. Tilley. Let issue of Stamps be deferred till Wednesday next.
(Signed) CHAS. CONNELL.

No. 5. *Tel. Despatch.*
WOODSTOCK, 28th April, 1860.
Hon. S. L. TILLEY, Fredericton.
Have telegraphed Hale to see you, and defer the issue until Wednesday. I may not be able to leave for St. John before this day week.—Telegraph me as soon as order is made. I thought order was made at time I was authorized to procure new Stamps.
(Signed) CHAS. CONNELL.

No. 6. *Tel. Despatch.*
FREDERICTON, 28th April, 1860.
Hon. CHAS. CONNELL, Woodstock.
All right. Desirable that all should be at St. John by Thursday next if possible.
(Signed) S. L. TILLEY.

No. 7. *Tel. Despatch.*
FREDERICTON, 28th April, 1860.
Hon. CHAS. CONNELL, Woodstock.
Shall Postage Stamps be detained, and Deputies ordered to retain old ones until further orders.
(Signed) JAMES HALE.

No. 8. *Tel. Despatch.*
ST. JOHN, May 2nd, 1860.
Hon. CHAS. CONNELL, Woodstock.
Contractors were promised full Council to consider claims. Your presence necessary Thursday evening at furthest.
(Signed) S. L. TILLEY.

To the Honorable J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, &c., &c., &c.

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

Dated May 8th, 1860.
Signed S. L. TILLEY,
A. J. SMITH,
W. H. STEVES,
P. MITCHELL,
CHAS. WATTERS,
DAVID WARK.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

12th May, 1860.
Sir,—I am directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to request you to distribute the One Cent, the Ten Cent, and the Twelve and a Half Cent Postage Stamps procured by you, and to desire you to take the necessary steps to have struck off a Five Cent Stamp bearing the Likeness of the Queen, for future distribution.
I have the honor to be sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) S. L. TILLEY.
Hon. Charles Connell, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

FREDERICTON, 15th May 1860.
Sir,—I am in receipt of your favour 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 a 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 a half cent postage stamp, and that all these denominations are now in the office of this Department for distribution.

I have the honor to be sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) CHARLES CONNELL.
Hon. S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

17th May, 1860.
Sir,—I have laid 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 for the consideration of His Council.

I have the honor to be sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) S. L. TILLEY.
Hon. Charles Connell, Postmaster General.

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 comments thereon as I think it will speak for itself.

I may remark however that I cannot discover by that correspondence numbered from 1 to 8, that it was the intention to withdraw from me 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 had made arrangements for the delivery and sale of Postage Stamps at every Post and Way-office throughout the Province on the 1st May.

I do not intend that the legitimate and proper authority belonging to the Chief of that department shall be lessened or circumvented while I have the honor of being at its head.

After a very careful and deliberate review of the whole matter, under all the circumstances, I believe that my continuance in office would not be beneficial to the department, and holding the opinions that I have submitted to Your Excellency, I feel that I cannot consistently with the duty that 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 most respectfully beg to submit to Your Excellency my resignation as Postmaster General, and also as one of Your Excellency's advisers.

I would further request Your Excellency's permission to publish, and give my reasons for so doing, with the correspondence relating thereto.
I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
most obedient servant,
(Signed) CHAS. CONNELL.

To His Excellency THE HON. JOHN HENRY THOMAS HANNERS-SUTTON, Lieutenant Governor, &c., &c., &c.
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

We had under consideration the Memorandum of Your Excellency of the 19th instant, accompanied with the Letter from the Postmaster General, resigning his Office and his Seat in the Council, with the reason he has assigned therefore.

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 Stamp bearing the likeness of the Head of the Department, we are therefore justified in concluding that the Minute of Council of the 8th instant, in which Your Excellency was advised to approve and order to be distributed the one cent, ten cent, and twelve and a half cent postage Stamps procured by the Postmaster General, and to order a new five cent Postage Stamp to be struck, bearing the likeness of the Queen, instead of the five cent Stamp procured by the Postmaster General.

is, notwithstanding the other reasons assigned by him the real ground of his resignation.

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, 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 Decennial Stamps, but they were procured and being distributed before they were submitted to Your Excellency in Council for approval, or before the impress they bore was known to the Council, and when submitted it was the opinion of the Council that 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 or called for up to the 31st of October, being the close of the fiscal year, for advances for bridges and other public works in course of construction, and for the current expenses of the Department. These therefore form a part of the estimates for public expenditure, which were first approved by Your Excellency in Council, and then submitted to the Legislature, the detailed Accounts of which were 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 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 these 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 arrangement 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 undertaking, have been most scrupulously fulfilled, and that so far from the Government exercising no supervision over the Road, two Directors were appointed under 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 our predecessors 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 furnished to the Government, 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 terminus, 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 conceived that we were only doing what common justice required.

The reference to the expenditure of large sums of money from the Railway Fund in the construction of Bye Roads and Bridges leading to the Railway, can alone refer to two Bridges as approaches to two Stations, rendered necessary by the adoption of a line of Railway which saved a large sum of money. The propriety of erecting these Bridges had been recommended to the Government by the Commissioners, and when it was determined to build them, Mr. Connell formed one of the majority who agreed to their construction.

With regard to the proposed Bridge over the River Saint John at Woodstock, without expressing an opinion as to the future, it, with many other applications for money from different parts of the Province, could not be provided for this year.

In the present state of the country it is questionable whether it is not more desirable to expend what money can now be appropriated to that part of the Province, in the opening up of Roads through the wilderness thereby encouraging the introduction of population who may require a Bridge. The liberal Grants made this year for the east side of the River Saint John, together with the Bridges over the Tobique and Grand Falls, are evidence of the attention of the Government to the interests of that section of the Province, which combined with the large expenditure on the Railway leading to Woodstock, and the surveying and locating of Roads and Land in Carleton, in our opinion, leave the inhabitants of that important section of the Province no just cause of complaint.

We cannot discern how the Revenue of the Post Office Department will be affected by the action of the Government; that must depend upon the extent of individual correspondence, and we do not believe that there will be a single Letter less written in consequence of such action.

As Mr. Connell has obtained Your Excellency's permission to publish his Letter to Your Excellency, we respectfully request Your Excellency will authorize the publication of this our reply.
(Signed)
CHARLES FISHER, A. J. SMITH,
JAMES BROWN, D. WARK,
S. L. TILLEY, CHAS. WATTERS,
W. H. STEVES, PETER MITCHELL.