Tight Binding

POOR

The Journal.

Thursday, June 7, 1860.

SICILY.

There are but few of our readers that will peruse the brief telegram in another column of the news by the City of Baltimore with any feelings but those of satisfaction. We need scarcely say that we are no admirer of Red Republicanism, or of that extreme democracy which so many politicians, much nearer home than the island of Sicily, find it for their advantage to advocate. Nor do we look upon revolution and insurrection as justifiable under any ordinary circumstances. But the political condition of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies has long been such that almost any change could be but for the better. The Government of Naples has been so ferociously and absurdly tyrannical that the only wonder is that it could have existed so long. Man must be a patient and long-suffering animal; or we should not see communities and states submit so long to the fearful misgovernment for which Naples has become infamous. That the Neapolitans have not submitted patiently, or without fierce intermittent, though hitherto impotent, struggles we all know. The wonderful events of last year, which have opened the prospect of peace, prosperity and happiness to the north of the peninsula cannot but have stirred deeply the souls of the writhing subjects of Naples; and every good man must, we think, rejoice unfeignedly that at last the first blow has been struck which is to destroy the horrible system of tyranny, oppression and misgovernment which characterises the rule of the Italian Bourbons.

Again has Garibaldi found work for his hands to do; and no one can doubt that while he will "do it with his might", he possesses the qualities which command success in such an undertaking as that upon which he has now embarked. If success is possible he is the man to obtain it. His fire and energy; his love of freedom and hatred of tyranny; his warm sympathies with his oppressed fellow Italians; his abilities for rapid military organization, and for irregular warfare; and the fame which surrounds him as with a halo of glory and makes him an object of wondering admiration to the people in whose behalf he has fought,—all furnish security for success where success is within the compass of man's grasp In him Italy has found the man for the rough work which she has to do. Her first need is that of strong, ardent men of action; her second for calm and deliberate statesmen. She seems to possess both; ages of misgovernment and oppression—of foreign domination and domestic tyranny—have still left her the highest political talent, as they have the most ardent patriotism. With such men as Garibaldi to attack and overthrow the despotisms which trample it under foot; and such men as Cavour and Farini to follow in their footsteps with the work of political and social reconstruction, Italy is more than safe.

MR. CONNELL'S REPLY.

We republish from THE SENTINEL Mr. Connell's Reply to the memorandum of his late colleagues in the Government on the subject of his resignation Any extended notice of this letter we postpone until we hear what answer they have to make, inasmuch as the two parties are at variance upon facts as well as upon principles. The country is anxious to know whether the members of the Government actually authorized Mr. Connell to procure postage stamps, with the knowledge that his head would appear on one description of them. It will not do for Mr. Connell to urge that having authorized him to PROCURE the stamps, without any specification of the emblem which should appear upon them, the Govt. did wrong in afterwards refusing to let the five cent stamp to be issued on the ground of its containing his head. Every one will understand that each head of a department should have a certain amount of liberty in the conduct of that department; and every one,—but Mr. Connell,—will equally well understand that if any such head of a department endeavors to take advantage of that liberty to do an absurd or disgraceful act, it is the duty, as well as the privilege, of the Government to step in and prevent it. The principle of the Constitution is that it is not each head of a department that is responsible to the people's representatives for the management of that department, but that it is the whole body of His Excellency's advisers who are so responsible. The responsibility for the conduct of the department draws along with it, as common-sense will dictate, the right of interference in the department. That right is not exercised except in an extreme case. Mr. Connell's reference to the Board of Works proves nothing. So long as the Government are satisfied with the general management of the Board, we presume that they will interfere with it as little as they did with the late Postmaster General before he forgot decency so much as to hustle Queen Victoria out of her place. If Mr. Steeves attempts to spend the public money in damming the St. John or cutting the top off Mars Hill, Mr. Connell will probably find that the Government will no more allow an outrage to be committed under that department than in the Post Office. If Mr. Connell is really in earnest in putting forward this argument, he is even shallower in intellect and more ignorant of constitutional principles, than we had supposed.

The assertion that the "just claims" of this portion of the Province "have been disregarded, and other portions of the Province allowed to absorb all the available resources of the country", is pure and unadulterated nonsense. So far as respects the ordinary revenue of the Province, we get our share. The Railway expenditure has been, of course, confined to one portion of the Province. We may think that the wrong location was chosen for the first Government Railroad; but the veriest child must know that we cannot build these works in every part at once, and consequently that one section MUST be favored at the initiation of these works If the first Railway had been built from Shediac to Bathurst, or from Fredericton to Grand Falls, instead of from Saint John to Shediac, all those districts through which it did not run could have complained with as much justice as Carleton and Victoria do now—that is, with no justice at all. It is childish to complain of that which is an absolute necessity. If the people of the Province declare that the Government Railroad must run through every County in the Province, and that the work must be carried on in every County at once, let them say so through their representatives. But if they conclude that they can build but one road at a time they must put up with the necessary consequences. No body would complain of them but a child—or a man who puts his own head on the postage stamps.

When we see what the Government have to say in reply to Mr. Connell we shall probably have some further comments to offer.

YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.

Had the letter entitled "A Charivari Club," which appears on the first page, not had appended to it, as evidence of the writer's good faith, his real name, we should have most undoubtedly set it down as a hoax. But as it comes to us we cannot but put reliance in its statements. It is very problematical whether anything which may appear in the columns of the Journal will have any effect in deterring a body of mischevious boys from a continuance in the senseless folly in which those described in this letter seem to have engaged. Of those practical jokes which go under the name of *charivaris*, there can be among right-minded people but one opinion. We can call them nothing better than malicious and cowardly rowdyism. They are malicious, because they are done with the intention of injuring the feelings of those against whom their perpetrators choose to conceive a dislike; and they are cowardly because they are committed in such a way, and under such circumstances, that it is almost impossible that the perpetrators can be met and defeated, or perhaps even discovered. Respect for the feelings of others is an essential of manliness and honesty, no one has any more right to annoy another by a *charivari* than he has to rob his hen roost or set fire to his barn. Although we may think our neighbour has done a very silly or very ridiculous act, we can find no authority in the laws of morality, any more than we can in the laws of our country, or in common sense, for venting our displeasure upon him by such irritating demonstrations as those of which we too frequently hear in this County. No person of correct principle or true feeling would consent for a moment to join in or countenance them.

We do not know exactly what course the club of which our correspondent speaks pursues. But we must express our astonishment that, if the feeling of the grown up portion of the community is so decided against it as he states, it has been allowed to go to such lengths, and has not been suppressed. The parents and guardians of these boys *should* have sufficient authority over them to break up the combination. If this result, however, cannot be attained by peaceful suasion, and the exercise of parental influence, the aid of the law should be called in without an hour's delay We venture to say that if the community in which the barbarous state of things described by our correspondent exists, possessed one Justice of the Peace who knew his duty, and felt as he should feel the obligations which it imposed upon him, this *Charivari* club would not exist for a week.

TOWN TALK AND COUNTRY TOPICS.

The long delayed and long prayed for rain has come at last, although even now, after six weeks' drought, dealt out very sparingly by that interesting and important official, the Clerk of the Weather.—The refreshing showers with which we have been visited, albeit far from abundant, have added wonderfully to the growth of vegetation and the appearance of the fields and forests.

There has not, however, been sufficient fall to affect the River and streams to any important extent. Drives are "hung up", and lumber cannot be got to market Consequently those who have logs and timber on the main River have rather a harvest of it, prices being very good.

The steamboat interest has been visited rather severely of late. First the *Reindeer* got on a bar near Eel River, in a situation which seemed rather dangerous; then the *Richmond* broke her "connecting rod" and cylinder head; after which the *Bonnie Doon* took it into her head to get on Bear Island bar. The *Reindeer* was got off without much damage; the *Richmond* is being repaired; and the *Bonnie Doon* got clear, and arrived here on Monday evening, without more loss, we believe, than a few hours detention.

Ward No. 2 of this good Town has been especially favored this year in the matter of elections. It has already had three, and is to have a fourth, Mr. John W. Raymond having resigned before the question whether he was disqualified for a Town Councillor was decided by the Council. It does seem to us that it is high time for this tempest in a tea pot to subside.

On Saturday last *The Sentinel* made its first appearance since the fire, Mr. Watts having procured a new fit out for his establishment.

MR. STEADMEN.—The nomination in Westmorland takes place on the 12th and the polling on the 14th. We have heard as yet of no opposition to the new Postmaster General.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We have received from C. S. Beverly, Fredericton, Harper's Magazine for June, the first number of its eleventh year. We know of no better magazine for popular reading than this.

No 79 of our Musical Friend has been received.

The Water Cure Journal for June has been received from the publishers.

MR. CONNELL'S REJOINDER.

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

SIR,—In the *Royal Gazette* of the 23d inst. appears a Memoranda, without date, signed by Your Excellency's advisers, and addressed to Your Excellency, in which is reviewed a correspondence which I had the honor to submit to Your Excellency on the 19th inst. The subject matter of that correspondence must be discussed at the proper time, in another place; but as there are several points urged in the Memoranda of your advisers calculated to create a false impression with reference to my reason for resigning my place at the Council Board, I am induced to trouble Your Excellency with this rejoinder.

1. In the Memoranda under notice it is intimated that the real reason for my resignation was the refusal of my colleagues in the Government to advise Your Excellency to issue the five cent postage stamps. This statement I most unhesitatingly declare to be incorrect, and if evidence is wanted to prove the contrary I can refer to the Attorney General, Provincial Secretary, Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, and the Hon. Mr. Wark, who were present at a meeting of Council of Tuesday 10th day of April, on which occasion, on account of circumstances which then and there took place, I stated that "I could not sit with men who acted as they did."

I am well aware that as the Law reads, "The Governor in Council may cause stamps with their value printed thereon to be sold and issued as postage." The minute of Council made in December last if not perfected by the Attorney General whose duty it was to do so, can not be regarded as my fault. I have fulfilled my duty, and did what I supposed I was fully authorised to do. At all events I have violated no Law, and in the memoranda now under consideration it is admitted that I had the consent of my colleagues to obtain the decimal stamps.

2. My remarks respecting the Board of Works applied not to any particular expenditure but to the general system of management, and your advisers do not to attempt to deny (but admit) that the only knowledge they have of the detailed expenditure of that Department is obtained at the Audit office when the accounts are filed. This department is conducted by a board composed of the Chief Commissioner of Works, the Provincial Secretary and the Surveyor General. From the admissions made it appears that the members of the Board, excepting the Chief Commissioner, have no knowledge of their duties in connection therewith, and exercise no supervision over the expenditures of the Department. My chief object in the making the reference I did, was to show that the principle of departmental responsibility advocated by me has been in practical operation.

3. Your Excellency's advisers agree with me that the Government should control all Provincial institutions. They have not denied that the Minute of Council advising the assent of Her Majesty to the University Bill was a departure from that principle. The publication of that document and the memorandum submitted by myself to your Excellency would show to the public that my position in this matter is correct.

4. Your Excellency's advisers must be aware that I urged that a request made by the Manager of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad for the survey of the whole of the lands that the Company would be ultimately entitled to, by the Government, should be complied with. Instead of this only a survey of the side lines beyond the Howard Settlement near Eel River, and 20,000 acres which never were granted was made, and the consequence, as foretold by the Manager in case of non compliance with his request has followed—the works have been suspended.

5. The opinion already expressed by me in my communication of the 19th inst to your Excellency with reference to the St. John and Shediac railway and its injurious effects upon the country I still adhere to. From the memoranda of your Excellency's advisers it appear that it is still the intention of the Government to proceed with the extension from the terminus to deep water wharves.

6. With reference to the erection of bridges upon bye-roads leading to the railway while I was a member of the Government I admit my responsibility; but in assenting to such expenditure I was influenced by the expectation that justice would be done that portion of the country which I represent, and that a Bridge would be erected over the Saint John at Woodstock I was strengthened in such expectation from the fact that the Chief Commissioner of Works was directed to make a survey for, and prepare a plan and estimate of such Bridge, which was an assurance to me that the Government really intended to do the upper river counties the justice sought. While your Excellency's advisers declined to express any opinion as to the future prospects with reference to the Bridge alluded to, I cannot but feel in common with the large body of my constituents and others, that our just claims in the past have been disregarded and other portions of the Province allowed to absorb all the available revenues of the country. Your Excellency's advisers say "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 a population who may require a Bridge." Previous to my joining the Government I communicated with some of its members with reference to its future policy, particularly in connection with emigration and the settlement of the Crown lands. I was then informed that it would be the policy of the Government to survey tracts of land in different sections of the country, and open up roads to and through these tracts in order that emigrants and other intending settlers might have convenient access to the lands so surveyed. After entering the Government I urged that effect should be given to this policy on the part of the Government, thereby fulfilling a duty which I had pledged myself to my constituents to perform. I could, however, only succeed in having a tract surveyed, through a portion of which roads have been located; but not one shilling of money has been appropriated for the purpose of opening up such roads. Feeling a natural interest in Carleton County in connection with the subject of settlement, I have encouraged the Rev. Mr. Glass to adopt such measures as he thought advisable to encourage a desirable class of emigrants to settle on Crown lands in this County, and Mr. Glass was led to believe not only that the Government would open up the roads, but that it would be prepared to meet the the necessary expenses for advertising and the adoption of such other desirable means of making the country known and inducing emigration. Mr. Glass is now in Great Britain engaged in the work. Up to the present time no opposition has been evinced by the Government to treat the matter with such liberality, and should the Government fail to do what I conceive to be its duty in this respect I shall feel called upon to reti