

Tight Binding

POOR CO

manly must be constructed by some queer arrangement of the ultimate particles; and we are extremely curious to see one of them.

THE RESIGNATION.

The last Royal Gazette contains a few columns of reading matter of a much more interesting description than what is usually found in that useful but stolid periodical. Elsewhere we republish the matter referred to—the "Correspondence relative to the Resignation of the Postmaster General,"—and invite to it the attention of our readers. They will find it vastly amusing, and not a little edifying.

First comes a letter from Mr. Connell to the Lieutenant Governor, tendering his resignation, and giving the grounds upon which he founds it. This manifesto bears every mark of having been "got up expressly for popular reading," and evidently "regardless of expense." The first feature which strikes one is its total disregard of even the best known rules of English grammar and composition. We are very well aware that Mr. Connell is as little able to write English as he is to speak it; but we do wonder that in a document of such extrinsic importance he did not engage the assistance of some friend or reduce into a readable form his confused and execrably bad sentences.

The second document is a memorandum from the remaining eight members of the Executive Council, in reply to Mr. Connell's letter. The colleagues of the late Postmaster General attack by turns all the positions taken by Mr. Connell as reasons for dissolving his connection with them, and, if their statements of the facts are correct, completely overthrow them. The subject of Mr. Connell's letter is to dwarf the matter of the postage stamps, and to conjure up other grounds upon which to found his resignation. He evidently feels that his position with respect to the stamps is utterly indefensible, and that if he can show no other grounds for retiring from the Government he will be subject to the ridicule of the whole country; and he therefore determines to at once find some better footing, and give his late colleagues a kind parting kick as he steps on it. But he fails miserably, because "the law and the evidence" are against him. The spiteful kick which he endeavors to bestow upon his late colleagues results in tripping up his own heels; and this Correspondence exhibits the Honorable Charles Connell sprawling helplessly on the ground, a mark for the derision and scorn of the whole Province.

One of the grounds put forward by Mr. Connell for cutting his connection with the Government has for this section of the country an especial interest, inasmuch as it is a charge of injustice done it in the distribution of the public money. We refer to what the late Postmaster General, with characteristic modesty, calls the "small grant of £15,000 or £20,000" for the erection of the Woodstock Bridge. The resort to this dodge was about as necessary as to "gild refined gold, or paint the lily"; Mr. Connell's fangs are too firmly fixed in the County of Carleton that he need endeavor to better their grip by any such pandering to sectional feeling. But as there has of late been a vast deal of clamor about the claims of Carleton upon the Provincial Treasury, and the neglect of these claims by the Government and Legislature, we may just as well take this opportunity of expressing our conviction that such cries and complaints are utterly unfounded. We venture to assert that Carleton gets her full share of the public money. Little as we think of Mr. Connell's ability as a legislator, we most readily yield him credit for securing to his constituents a fair proportion in the distribution from the public Treasury. This proposed bridge is a matter of great importance. We regard it as a Provincial, and not a sectional matter, and so do many of our intelligent people. But it is not so easy to get the representatives from other portions of the Province so to view it, knowing, as they do, comparatively little about the circumstances of the case. While we hope by a calm, intelligent and persistent advocacy of the matter that the Legislature will eventually be induced to adopt the scheme as a provincial one, we have no inclination to attribute to it or the Government blame because it has not yet been

so adopted; and we shall most certainly do all in our power to prevent any humbugging demagogue from converting it into political capital.

We do not consider it necessary to wade through the whole of Mr. Connell's letter. The best commentary on it is the reply of the eight members of the Government whose company he forsakes. Great as was the blunder which he made in elbowing the Queen out of her place on the postage stamps, he has made, politically, even a greater one in this manifesto. No finer contrivance to humbug an intelligent people was ever attempted. This miserable, shuffling subterfuge will do him more harm than a bold resignation on the simple ground of the refusal of the Government to issue the stamps could have done; it is too transparent to deceive the weakest and most simple person. After perusing his letter you are perfectly prepared for the announcement made in the second paragraph of the reply of his colleagues—that they "knew from discussions with Mr. Connell that he was prepared to retain his office and seat in the Council," had they assented to the issue of the stamps. The truth appears to be that Mr. Connell actually thought that he could force his colleagues to give that assent from fear of the consequences of a refusal; and having found, after proceeding to the utmost possible lengths, that they stood firm he felt that, for mere shame's sake, he could not remain in the Government. He calculated too extensively upon his own influence, and was consequently led to resort to extremes from which there could be no withdrawal.

If rumor is correct Mr. Connell feels extremely bitter towards his late colleagues, and breathes out nothing but threatenings and slaughter. We presume that he is prepared to do what he did once before,—enlist in the ranks of that Conservative party upon the abuse of which he has, in the House and out of the House, on the hustings, and in every possible way,—expended so much time and venom. Some of the Government papers already broadly insinuate that he is collecting with a certain leading member of the opposition. We are not at all surprised that he should fly to the Conservative ranks for aid; but we shall be very much surprised indeed if he finds admittance. Surely this man's character is too well known that he should be allowed a place amongst a body of politicians among whose faults, however great and numerous, dishonesty and unscrupulousness find no room. Ten years of public life have given Charles Connell a reputation such as no former politician in this Province has had, and such as we devoutly pray, no future politician in New Brunswick may ever enjoy. A Conservative when it pays to be a Conservative—a Liberal when the Liberals are in the ascendancy—guided by no principle but that of self-interest—willing to suit every wind—utterly unscrupulous in the means which he employs—cold, cunning, undermining, insinuating—the scorn of his foes and a living, haunting terror to his friends,—his name has become a proverb in the land. His very contact is dangerous. He seems to possess a power of fascination similar to that attributed to some species of serpents. Once trust yourself within the circle of his magic, and you can no more escape than you can from the deadly valley of the Upas Tree, until you have sinned the purpose for which he desires your aid. The only safe way to deal with the man is at arm's length; so long as you don't allow him to whisper in your ear you are safe. We do hope and pray that the Conservatives will have thought to do with him. Perhaps they cannot avoid receiving the assistance of his vote; although if there is any mode of escaping from that luminati in they should eagerly adopt it. It is far wiser and better for them to be out of power without his aid than in power with it. Let them beware of the tears of the crocodiles.

In this County Mr. Connell's power is at present too firmly fixed to be much shaken by any vagaries in which he may choose to indulge. There will, we trust, independent spirit can do is to raise their voices and record their votes, as a living protest against a dominancy which must gall to the quick every true man. In the course which we have pursued towards him we have never wavered, and shall never waver. So long as he remains the

Charles Connell that he is,—and we don't look for a reformation very soon,—we promise him our undying, unsleeping, unshinking political hostility. And in this contest we shall fight with a party not numerous, indeed, but made of such stuff that if they cannot conquer they will at least die with their teeth hard closed. The party in this County which from their unwavering opposition to the dominancy of Mr. Connell "have won the honorable designation of *The Independents*" have but a few defections from their ranks to mourn; but they *have* the proud consciousness that through prosperity and adversity, through good report and evil report, they have preserved their independence of spirit and fought for their rights of manhood—that they have never once lost to unscrupulous power, or fallen down to worship the golden calf.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH.—Last Thursday our people made a revival of the good old fashion of celebrating the anniversary of the Queen's birth. Years ago the twenty-fourth was always made a notable day in Woodstock, though of late years its annual celebration has sunk into desuetude. We are glad to see a return of the old commemoration; for our holidays are by no means numerous; and the cultivation of feelings which find vent on such occasions has an effect which all good and loyal men must hail with pleasure. At noon Captain Baird's Company of Rifles, preceded by the Woodstock Brass Band marched over to the hill on the other side of the creek, and went through a variety of evolutions. The company have not yet proceeded their uniform; but on this occasion they turned out in white shirts, dark pants, and cloth caps. This may be said to be the first public appearance of the company. All things considered, the efficiency which they displayed was very gratifying; and showed the pains bestowed upon their drill. In the afternoon Captain Wetmore's Company of Artillery dragged their two guns up to the very highest peak of the hill, and fired a salute of twenty-one guns. Then towards evening the Band mounted the shoulder of the same ridge, and having managed to get so far from the village that no one could hear except those who were foolish enough to follow them, performed a variety of pieces,—whether well or not we leave it to those who were half a mile nearer them to decide.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—The Republican Convention which met at Chicago recently for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency in the election which takes place in November next, on the third ball, nominated by an immense majority, Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois. The other prominent candidate was Senator Seward, of New York. Mr. Seward is probably far the ablest, as he is the best known of the two; but Mr. Lincoln was thought, while not objectionable in other respects, the more available as likely to command votes of States, which might, if Seward was the candidate, have gone Democratic. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, was nominated for the Vice Presidency on the second ballot. The proceedings of the convention were very spirited and harmonious. The nominations, so far as we can judge, have been well received throughout the country.

THE NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL.

James Steadman, member for Westmorland, has been appointed to the Executive and the Postal department in the place of Mr. Connell.

Probably little fault will be found with this appointment. Mr. Steadman is a young man of good abilities and fair reputation. He is an ardent politician—radical in opinion, but consistent and straightforward, as the times go. The extreme positions which he takes upon many questions have induced practical and moderate men to regard him as something of a visionary, and as one who could not be safely entrusted with power. But probably the training which he must undergo in the harness of administration will temper down his sanguine and fanciful views, and tend to make him a calmer and more useful legislator and politician. We do not know enough of Mr. Steadman to speak with confidence of his business abilities; but from the antecedents of the two men we should not be surprised to find his administration fall short in some respects of the efficiency of that of Mr. Connell. In respect of general political character and ability the new Postmaster General is a vast improvement on the old. We think that upon the whole the Government have made a not unwise choice.

Mr. Steadman has to go back to his constituents for re-election. He is a strong man in his own County, and it is unlikely that he will meet with any opposition.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We have received the June number of Godey's Magazine; also the June number of Arthur's Magazine; and No. 78 of Our Musical Friend.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York May 23.—Steamship *Perseis*, from Liverpool 12th, via Queenstown 13th inst, arrived at this port about 3 o'clock.

ENGLAND.

A strong opposition was threatened by the Derbyites in the House of Lords to the motion for a repeal of the paper duty. Lord Woodhouse explained the result of the negotiations in Central America. The treaty with Nicaragua had been signed, but had not yet been ratified. The right of passage over the Isthmus of Panama had been recognized. Sir C. Trevelyan, Governor of Malra, had been recalled, in consequence of insubordination, in openly denouncing Mr. Wilson's Indian financial programme. Sir Henry Wood, at present Governor of Ceylon, is spoken of as his successor. A slight fire occurred on board the steamer *Prince Albert*, during her last passage to Galway, but it was speedily subdued. The Prince of Wales had accepted the honorary colonelcy of a voluntary rifle corps composed of civil service employes. The Manchester Cotton Supply Association had held its annual meeting. The prospects were reported as encouraging for the extension of the cotton producing area. Dr. Longley, Bishop of Durham, has been appointed Archbishop of York.

FRANCE.—The Bank of France has gained over 3,000,000 francs cash, during the month. It was rumored, but the rumor was discredited, that France had demanded explanation from the government of Prussia relative to the augmented war estimates. The Paris Bourse closed flat; rents 70¢ 25¢.

Nothing of moment has transpired relative to the European Conference.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE RESIGNATION OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

(Copy) *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 interest of the people of this Province that unity of feeling and promptness of action should pervade the Council 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 interest; and if his administrative ability be such, and his action does not meet the concurrence 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 £2,250, 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 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 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 case of your Excellency's assent 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 works of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway. The Provincial interest in that Company, being £30,000, 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 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 applied and the resources of the Country absorbed in the completion of the Saint John and Sheldrake Railway, which affords no prospect of repaying the large amount that has already been expended and will be required to complete it, which will amount to little short of £1,400,000, 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 of this country of little short of £90,000 year.

Large claims are also being made by Contractors on this line, the justice or otherwise 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; 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 the 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 no benefit, but still have to pay their share of the tax for this large expenditure, have been denied a small grant of £15,000 or £20,000 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 increasing the number who are now looting on the Crown Lands, which are of great value for farming purposes on the eastern side of the River Saint John between 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 comprised in the district. Your Excellency will not be surprised at the dissatisfaction that exists at refusal to enhance so important a work thereby injuring a great Provincial interest, an injustice as 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 action I had taken, 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 a half cents."
The Hon. 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.

(Signed) S. L. TILLEY.
Fredericton, 27th April, 1860.

No. 2.—Telegraphic Dispatch.
The 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 old Stamps called

(Signed) CHARLES CONNELL.
Woodstock, 23th, April 1860.

No. 3.—Telegraphic Dispatch.
The Hon. C. CONNELL, Woodstock.
Cannot get Order before Wednesday. Only Attorney General here. Hale can arrange so as not to cause confusion of instructions.

(Signed) S. L. TILLEY.
No. 4.—Telegraphic Dispatch.
JAMES HALE, Esquire, Fredericton.
See Mr. Tilley. Let issue of Stamps be stayed till Wednesday next.

(Signed) CHARLES CONNELL.
Woodstock 22th April, 1860.

No. 5.—Telegraphic Dispatch.
The Hon. S. L. TILLEY, Fredericton.
Have telegraphed Hale to see you. Do 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) CHARLES CONNELL.
Woodstock, 23th April 1860.

No. 6.—Telegraphic Dispatch.
The Hon. CHAS. CONNELL, Woodstock.
All right. Desirable that all should be at St. John by Thursday next, if possible.

(Signed) S. L. TILLEY.
Fredericton, 28th April, 1860.

No. 7.—Telegraphic Dispatch.
The Hon. C. CONNELL, Woodstock.
Short Postage Stamps be detained and Deputies ordered to retain old ones until further orders.

(Signed) JAMES HALE.
No. 8.—Telegraphic Dispatch.
The Hon. C. CONNELL, Woodstock.
Contractors here promised full Council to consider claims. Your presence necessary Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

(Signed) S. L. TILLEY.
St. John, May 2nd, 1860.

(Copy)
To His Excellency the Honorable J. H. T. MANNSMITH, 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 a half cent Postage Stamps, prepared 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 prepared by the Postmaster General.

(Signed) S. L. TILLEY, P. MITCHELL, A. J. SMITH, CHAS. WATERS, W. H. SIBBONS, DAVID WALK.
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 a half cent Postage Stamps prepared by you, and to take steps to take the necessary steps to have struck off a five cent piece bearing the likeness of the Queen, for future 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 a half cent Postage Stamps prepared by you, and to take steps to take 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 ready for distribution.
I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES CONNELL.
His Excellency, Fredericton.

(Copy) *Secretary's Office, May 12th 1860.*
Sir,—I have had before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor your Letter the 15th instant, relative to the distribution of Postage Stamps, and I am directed to inform you that he has referred for the consideration of his Council.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. L. TILLEY.
The Hon. C. CONNELL, &c. &c.

I have felt it my duty to lay before Your Excellency this Correspondence, together with the Minute of Council, and have desired to make any comment thereon. I think it will speak for itself.
I may remark, however, that I can