from this state without his being aware of it, out of his sight, at a certain distance, and through closed doors."

"14. There usually take place changes more or less remarkable in the perceptions and the faculties of individuals in whom somnambulism is produced by magnetism.

"15. We have not seen any person fall into somnambulism on being magnetised for the first time. It has sometimes been not until the eighth or tenth sitting that somnambulism has become manifest.

"16. We have constantly seen ordinary sleep, which is the repose of the organs of the senses, of the intellectual faculties, and voluntary movements, precede and terminate the state of somnambulism.

"17. When awakened, somnambulists declare that they do not recollect any of the circumstances of the state of somnambulism.

"18 We have seen two somnambulists distinguish with closed eyes the objects placed before them; they have designated without touching them, the colour and name of cards; they have read words written, or lines from a book. This phenomenon has occurred even when the eyelids were kept closed by the fingers.

"19. We have met with two somnambulists with the faculty of foreseeing acts of the organism, more or less distinct, more or less complicated.

"20. We have only met with one somnambulist who could indicate the symptoms of the disease of three persons with whom she was placed in relat on. We had, however, made researches on a considerable number.

"21. In order to determine with justness the relation of magnetism with therapeutics, the effects must have been observed on a great number of individuals, and experiments should have been made for a long period and daily on the same diseases.—This has not been done, the commission must restrict itself to saying that it has seen too few cases to be able to pronounce an opinion on this point.

"22. Some of the patients magnetised have derived no advantage, others have experienced more or less marked benefits; viz. one patient, the relief of habitual pains; another the return of strength, a third, a supension of several months of epileptic attacks; and a fourth, the complete cure of serious and long standing paralysis.

"23. Considered as an agent of physiological phenomena, or as a therapeutical means, magnetism ought to find a place within the sphere of medical knowledge, and consequently only medical practitioners ought to employ it, or to superintend its employment, as is practised in the countries of the north.

"24. The commission could not verify, because it had no opportunity, the other faculties which magnetism had stated to exist in somnambulists.—But it has collected, and it communicates to the Academie, facts sufficiently important to induce it to think that the Academie ought to encourage researches on magnetism as a very curious branch of psychology and natural history.

"Certainly we dare not flatter ourselves that we shall make you share entirely our conviction of the reality of the phenomena which we have observed, and which you have neither seen, nor followed, nor studied with, or in opposition to us. We do not therefore exact from you a blind belief in all which we have reported. We conceive that a great part of the facts are so extraordinary, that you cannot grant it to us: perhaps we ourselves should have refused you our belief, if, changing places, you had come to announce them before this tribunal to us, who, like you at present, had seen nothing, observed nothing of them.

"We only require that you judge us as we should have judged you, that is to say, that you remain perfectly convinced that neither the love of the wonderful, nor the desire of celebrity, nor any interest whatever, has influenced us in our labours. We were animated by motives more elvated, more worthy of you—by the love of science, and by the wish to justify the hopes which the Academie had conceived of our zeal and devotedness.

"(Signed) Bourdois de la Motte, President;
Fouquier, Guéneau de Mussy,
Cuvesent Itard, Leroux, Marc,
Thillaye, Husson, Reporter.

MM. Laennec, Double, and Magendie, did not sign, probably from not having followed the experiments throughout.

The reading of this report in the Academie gave rise as may be supposed, to stormy discussions; the facts adduced being denied by some, ascribed to other causes than magnetism, or to trickery; by several others of the members, especially by M. Dubois (D'Amiens), who, in conjunction with Dr. Burdin, lately published a work on the subject, and whose opinions upon the report, which he terms rational conclusions I placed in juxtaposition with those of the commissioners in the former edition; but his remarks, though exhibiting great acuteness and penetration, and his exposure of some instances of deception, cannot now be considered as sufficiently valid to disprove the principal facts stated in the report; and the analogous ones which have been elicted in other places, especially the last two years.

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* An instance was recently related to me by a gentleman of title, on whose account I place the strongest reliance. A lady stated her intention of magnetising the younger of her two daughters, who were seated together at a piano in an adjoining room, separated from the one in which she herself was by folding-doors. On proceeding to carry her intention into effect, magnetisation was produced after a brief period in the young lady, who was not aware of what was going on, her sister not being at all affected.

DEATH OF SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES.

Sir,—The death of one who occupied so prominent a position in society and enjoyed so large a share of public admiration and esteem as the late Sir Francis Burdett, is, as I trust you will think, a matter of sufficient public interest to induce you to give insertion in *the Times* to the following short statement of facts, which have been furnished by a gentleman whose position with regard to the lamented deceased's family is a full guarantee of their perfect truth.

In about the second week of last October Sir Francis placed himself under the care of a gentleman who practices what is called the water cure, who is not a professional man, but who spent some time at Graefenberg with a view to obtain a knowledge of it. He never had, from the first moment to the last, the advice of any other person whatever as to the manner in which this treatment should be applied in his case.

Sir Francis adopted the treatment at his summer residence, Ditton-house, near Kingston-on-Thames. He was highly gratified with the effects of it, and in a letter to a friend, thus expressed himself:—"I find myself in a very promising state, sleep well, eat heartily, and take much exercise both on foot and on horseback." In a subsequent letter he said, "I am quite delighted with the water system, and I find myself ten years younger." The illness of Lady Burdett, to whom he was devotedly attached, became the interruption, after several weeks, to the regularity of his proceedings; and about the 8th of December last he quitted Ditton for St. James's place, and gave up all regular employment of hydropathy, using only a simple process occasionally, but very rarely. He did not at this time abstain from beer and wine, as he had strictly done during the treatment. So perfectly satisfied did he continue to be with the great benefit he had himself received, that he was most anxious for some hydropathic threatment to be used in the case of Lady Burdett; but it was decided, at a consultation of physicians, that in her case it was inadmissible.—This resistance of his urgent wish, and her increasing illness, so deeply engaged his feelings as to make him altogether despond; and when her death took place, ten or eleven days only before his own, his fortitude was entirely overcome. Losing appetite and sleep, he soon showed feebleness of body as well as prostration of mind. He took cold, and became affected with inflamation of the lungs and air-passages, attended with some spitting of blood. Every medical exerion was made in vain for his restoration; he rapidly sank. **A near member of his family (a daughter) used the water treatment, under the same direction, at Ditton, and is still using it, with great benefit and entire satisfaction.**

Such are the grounds on which the merits of the water treatment have been called in question, and certainly slighter grounds can scarcely be imagined. It has been stated that he rode about with wet towels round him. This is not true, though early in the treatment (last October) he did once or twice put on the the heating bandage; and his constitution can scarcely have been very robust for many years past, since he was almost continually under some kind of treatment or other.

The matter of his death so rapidly succeeding that of Lady Burdett was calculated to produce excitement and deep feeling, but the cause of it was undoubtedly the shock of sudden and overwhelming grief.

Hydropathy is assuredly no delusion, as thousands, even in this country, can already testify, and that it is free from danger in proper hands, is fully proved by the facts, that at Greafenberg between 1829 and 1841, out of 7,560 patients only 39 died.

Sir Francis never went to any establishment, and nearly two months had elapsed, it seems, between the period which he discontinued the treatment and that of his death. Sir Francis was 75 years of age.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
EDWARD JOHNSON, M. D.
18, New Burlington street.

Marine Residence for the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal.—Her majesty has not settled on a summer residence for the royal infants; the treaty for purchase of Norris Castle is spoken of, surveyors were down on Tuesday to Eagle Hurst, to inspect and report on its capabilities and value; there are nearly 300 acres of land; the house stands on a great deal of ground, but it is on one floor; the situation and views are good; there is also a lofty tower attached, called "Luttrell's Folly;" it is in the New Forest, near the entrance to Southampton River, and directly opposite Cowes; the amount demanded for it is a principle objection—the difference is, however, only about £8,000. Should it be purchased her Majesty intends lying in her yacht off Cowes, the nursery establishment only being at Eagle Hurst.—*Sun.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

VOTE OF THANKS TO SIR CHARLES NAPIER, THE HERO OF SCINDE.

Sir C. Napier rose under no ordinary feelings to return thanks to the right hon. baronet (Sir Robert Peel) for the very eloquent manner in which he had brought forward the service of his (sir C. Napier's) gallant relative, and had also done him the honour of speaking of him in a way which certainly he had no right to expect. The right hon. baronet had mentioned the services of his gallant relative, beginning at Corunna, and following him through the whole of the operations in Spain. He was present at some of the occurrences which befel his gallant relative; and he hoped the house would permit him to mention some—(hear)—for he was sure the house would be glad to hear any anecdote which added to his merit. (Hear.) At the battle of Corunna it was perfectly notorious that he led on the 50th Regt., in most gallant style, and the gallant general, under whom he was brought up, sir John Moore, alluding to him and his friend Major Stanhope, said, "Well done, my majors."—That was the very expression of the general.—When he advanced at the head of his regiment, led away by his ardour, it being the first time he had seen action and been under fire, he advanced far beyond his men, leading them in a most glorious manner. Something stopped them, when he was surrounded by a French corps, struck down by a ball, wounded on the head, stabbed in the back, received a musket ball in his head, and had two of his ribs broken.- (Hear, hear.) "I really think," said the gallant commodore, 'that was adose."—(Great laughter and cheers.) He was then taken care of by those two gallant officers, Marshal Soult and Marshal Ney; they took him to their quarters, they nursed him, and restored him to his family, even without an exchange; and he was sure that no man either in England or in India would rejoice more than Marshal Soult would, when he heard of his glorious exploits in India.—(hear, hear.) He returned to England; his regiment was now in Spain under the Duke Wellington, but he obtained permission to go there as an amateur. (A laugh.) He (sir C.) was with him at the passage of the Douro, where, being always accustomed to be first in the fight, he had the horse shot under him. He observed him at the battle of Busaco, again as an amateur, and he (sir C.) was also an amateur there himself. (Great laughter.) He was present at the battle of Busaco, where he was shot through the nose, and the ball lodged in his jaw; he fell into his (sir C's.) arms and he carried him off the field. He mentioned this circumstance to account for what followed, for he was a man possessed of as much heroic courage as was in the heart of any man in the world, possessing the coolness which a soldier ought to have. He remembered, at the battle of Busaco, seeing him watch the movements of the army. He was dressed in the uniform of his regiment; he cautioned him and said, "You are in bad position; I am alongside of you—(laughter)—either you will be hit or I shall. Put on your cloak," he replied, "I am in the uniform of the regiment, and with that regiment I will stand or fall." He had hardly pronounced these words when he was struck and fell. He (sir C. Napier) took him off the field; and whilst he was going off he met the Duke of Wellington, and the' he was weak in body his soul was firm; he took off his hat and cheered him, and said, "I cannot do it a better moment"—showing his courage and resolution when labouring under extreme pain. He held him when the ball was extracted, when he kicked as if a tooth was being drawn. (Great laughter.) After he recovered we next heard of him at the battle of Fuentes d'Onores. There he escaped for once. He then appeared at Puebla, where two of his brothers were wounded, and he again escaped. He received his promotion; and his next service was under the gallant admiral, sir George Cockburn, where, although the fighting was not such as it was in Spain, still he rendered extraordinary services when he commanded the 100th regiment on the coast. The next account referred to his civil services, in Cephalonia; those were well known, for no man ever done more, in a civil situation, for the improvement of Cephalonia, than sir Charles did. We next heard of him commanding the district in the north, and he believed the noble lord, whom he did not see in his place, who was then at the head of the home Department, would say that, Radical as he was—(laughter)—and Radical as he acknowledged himself to be, to a very considerable extent—(great laughter)—there was no man who better conducted the army in the north of England at that time, where there were extreme difficulties that might have embarrassed the government. Yet he kept the whole of his district quiet, quite as much so as any man would have done if he had been totally on the side of government.—We next come to him in India, and the right hon. baronet had so well described the whole of his conduct from the time the attack commenced, that it was necessary for him to say very little on the subject; but still he hoped the house would excuse him dwelling with pleasure and complacency on the services he performed there (hear, hear), and on the manner in which he executed them. He believed that any gentleman who would read the blue book as to the surprise of Emaum Ghur, would say that the man who could plan that enterprise deserved no blame if it had failed; yet it had been executed by him with the loss of only six cannon. We were not now entering into the policy of sir C. Napier's operations—we had nothing to do with his policy—all we had to do with was his conduct as general officer commanding an army. If his policy was bad, try him for it, and punish him if you please; but let his conduct as a general officer, and let the conduct of every officer and man who was present be judged by what they had done—(hear.) He was sorry that the noble lord should have taken such an opportunity, not of throwing blame, but of stirring the question in respect to an officer who had performed such services, (cheers).

The right hon. baronet had stated, and had stated truly, that when the first reports came from Meeanee, sir Charles Napier said he had 2800 men, and that the enemy had 20,000. The right hon. baronet stated also that upon reflection and examination he had found he had only 2000. That implied that he had only 2000 bayonets, but he (sir C. Napier) had it from himself that he had 1700 bayonets only, and that the whole force of his army amounted only to 2000 men. (hear, hear.) His enemy were stated by him to be 22,000; since that by another report, 25,000; but it was now known that the entire of the army was no less than 30,000 men. (hear, hear.) Whether we looked at ancient or modern times, was their a single case where an officer, with such a small force, was able to overcome an army of such enormous magnitude as that which he had now described? He was sure that the right hon. bart. would hear him out when he said that it would not be very extraordinary if an officer, commanding an army of 20,000 or 30,000 men, opposed to 300,000, having these 30,000 men in hand, should defeat the rabble, consisting of 300,000; but he really was perfectly surprised that the 30,000, opposed to the 2000, could not with pistols alone, have overcome them into the Indus, or anywhere else (hear, hear, and laughter). It appeared to him one of the most extraordinary things; he could not even fancy the possibility of it. The gallant general must have shown the most extraordinary and exemplary courage every shown by any man, as indeed was the case; for though he spoke of the Sepoys behaving in the gallant manner they did, and recommended a large number of officers to them, saying that when they drooped the officers rallied them, he forgot to say that it was he himself that rallied them (cheers). But he (sir C. Napier) had been informed by an officer lately returned from India that the officer most engaged in that important duty was the gallant general himself [cheers]. As an old officer had said, "Where the battle raged there was the chief." [cheers]. He had seen a letter in which it was stated that the nullah in which his gallant relative was at the battle was forty feet broad and seventeen feet deep. General Napier was riding his horse, the "Red Rover." (Cheers and laughter.) He was the second who got up, and he (sir Chas. Napier) said the horse never could have performed such a feat but that he was carrying such a man [cheers]. The excitement which prevailed, the ardour which inspired the men, extended even to the horses and made them perform prodigious feats [laughter]. As one well entitled to make the remark said—"Their exertions were even beyond those of Leicestershire." It was admitted that, had General Napier waited 24 hours longer, he would have been surrounded by an army of at least 60,000 men. Even one of the Ameers themselves admitted that 12,000 fresh troops had been assembled at Hyderabad. Surely that was a sufficient apology for his fighting the battle as he did. Sitting as he did on the same side of the house with the noble lord [Howick], he must say that he regretted that he had felt it his duty to take the course he had done; he entirely differed from everything which had fallen from the noble lord [ministerial cheers]. He had now done [cheers]. If the thanks of the house had been proposed to any other officer—one wholly unconnected with him—he would have given his vote as conscientiously as he would then do [loud cheers].

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Thursday, 4th April, 1844.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them under their further consideration, the following Resolution was first moved:—

"*Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, That whatever advantages might accrue to the Province by the establishment of Free Warehousing Ports at Fredericton, Miramichi, and Dalhousie, as contemplated by the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Despatches accompanying it, laid before the House by command of His Excellency on the twenty sixth day of March last, yet the present state of the Finances of the Province will not warrant the House in making the requisite provision to carry the same into effect, independently of the consideration of the great reluctance which the House must feel in increasing the cost of the Custom House Establishment in this Province."

To which an amendment was moved—To expunge the whole of the said resolution, after the words "opinion of this Committee," and substitute as follows:—

"That so much of His Excellency's Message, dated the twenty-sixth day of March, and Lord Stanley's Despatch, dated twenty second day of February last, so applies to Fredericton, be referred to the Committee of Supply; and that it will not be expedient in the present Session of the House to carry into effect the recommendation as regards the other Ports therein named."

An amendment was then moved to the said proposed amendment—To expunge the whole thereof, after the word "that," as also that part of the original Resolution proposed to be left out by the said amendment, and substitute as follows:—

"From the absence of statistical information, the Committee is not at present prepared to make provision for supporting the establisment of additional Free Ports and Warehousing Ports in the Province, but that further action of the House on this subject be deferred until the next Session of the Legislature."

The question being then taken upon the last proposed amendment, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS, 7. NAYS, 19.

And it was thereupon decided in negative.

The question was then taken upon the first proposed amendment, when the Committee divided—

YEAS, 7. NAYS, 19.

And it was decided in the negative.

The question being taken upon the original Resolution, the Committee again divided as follows:

YEAS, 13. NAYS, 15.

And it was also decided in the negative.

1st. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, That the copy of His Excellency's Despatch of the fourteenth day of November last, to the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, upon the application from Edmund Ward, Assistant Emigrant Agent at Fredericton, to be remunerated for his services, laid before the House by command of His Excellency on the eighteenth day of March last, should be referred to the Committee of Supply.

2d. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, That the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, from the great extent of its manufacture of sawed Lumber, its Trade and Shipping, which makes it an important Shipping Port in the Province, has a just claim to the privileges of a Free Port and Warehousing Port, and that the Ledge (so called) in the said Parish of Saint Stephen, should be included within the Port of Saint Stephen; and further

Resolved, That the Port of Dorchester, in opinion of this Committee, is fully entitled, from its particular situation, to the privileges of a Free Port.

3d. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, That the Report of the Auditor General, relating to a claim of the Hon. Thomas Baillie, for sums advanced by him for preparing certain Public Accounts for the Legislature in the year 1838, laid before the House by command of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the twenty sixth day of March last, should be referred to the Committee of Supply.

4th. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, That the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Communication from the Province Treasurer, recommending the appointment of an additional Clerk in the Office of the Treasury, laid before the House on the first day of April inst., should be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Chairman then further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

The Resolutions being handed in at the Clerk's Table, were there again read.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions adopted by the House, and leave to sit again granted.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Government for the time being, the sum of £——in aid of individual subscription to assist in keeping up a regular Courier once a week between St. Jno. & Quaco.

Upon the question for sustaining, this Resolution the Committee divided, and it was decided in the negative.

To the Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty of the City of St. John the sum of £36 to pay James Gowan and Barney Doherty for their services in attending Emigrants detained at Patridge Island during the past year; to be taken from the Emigrant Fund.

To Geo. J. Harding the sum of £50 to remunerate him for his services as health Officer at Partridge Island in the year 1843; to be taken from the Emigrant Fund.

To Thomas Graham, of the Parish of Portland, the sum of £15 to remunerate him for medical attendance rendered gratis to sick and distressed Emigrants in 1843: to be taken from the Emigrant Fund.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £458 7s., being the balance of the expenditure for the Provincial Lunatic Asylum for the year 1843.

To William Folyard the sum of £—— for having taught School in the Parish of St. John eighteen months, ending the thirtieth day of April 1843.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided, and it was decided in the negative.

To the Province Treasurer the sum of £40 to reimburse him for extra Clerk hire in consequence of the Loan Act, from October 1843 to February 1844, with the consent of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being the sum of £60 towards the erection of a Bridge over the Waweig River in the County of Charlotte.

To James Stockford the sum of £—— for his expenses in arresting certain persons in the County of Charlotte.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided, and it was decided in the negative.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £1000 towards the support of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum for the year 1844.

To Edmund Ward the sum of £—— for publishing the Reports of the House during the present Session.

It was first moved, that the blank be filled up with the sum of £50.

And upon this question, it was decided in the negative.

It was then moved, that the blank be filled up with the sum of £100; and upon this question, the committee divided as follows:—YEAS. The hon. Mr. Simonds, Mr. Payne, Stewart, Allen, Palmer, Hanington, End, Smith, Connell, Perley, Barker, Fisher, Brown, Boyd, Rankin; 15. NAYS, The hon. Mr. Speaker, the hon. Mr. Hazen, Mr. Thomson, Wark, J. Earle, S. Earle, Barberie, W. H. Street, J. A. Street, Scoutler, Jordan, Partelow; 12. Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative, and the blank filled up with the said sum of £100.

On motion of Mr. W. H. Street,

Whereas the Commissioners of Light Houses for the Bay of Fundy did in the year 1841 apply the sum of £250 for the services of Lauchlan Donaldson, Esquire, one of the said Commissioners, then acting Superintendant of the Light Houses for that year, which money was drawn from the Treasury as part of the contingent expenses of the Light Houses, and applied to the salary of the Superintendant without a vote of this House; and whereas this house did in the Session of 1842 vote a sum of £150 for the services of such Superintendent, thereby disallowing the amount so drawn; thereupon

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he will be pleased to direct one hundred pounds so drawn, being the difference between £250 and the £150, to be repaid to the Treasury by the said Commissioners, said amount being now in the hands of Lauchlan Donaldson, Esquire, one of that Board.

Ordered, That Mr. W. H. Street, Mr. Hanington and Mr. Stewart be a committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

To Seymour Pickett, Cloth Manufacturer, the sum of £50 to encourage him in continuing his Establishment.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, a sum not exceeding 75*l.* for each county in the province, for the support and encouragement of Agricultural Societies, according to the terms and conditions of the Grant of a like nature passed in the year 1843.

To the Chairman of the committee of Public Accounts the sum of 100*l.* for extra services.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of 100*l.* for the Great Road between the Belledoune river and Bathurst.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £750 to reimburse the Goverment for certain expenses incurred for the preservation of the Public Peace in the county of Northumberland.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibble, Master in Chancery, informed the house, that the Council had agreed to the Resolutions of Appropriation dated the first day of April instant, with the following exceptions:—

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or the Administrator of the Government for the time being, the following sums for Saint John Roads:—

The sum of £200 in part of balance due William H Craft for building a Bridge over Dipper harbour creek in 1841.

The sum of £15 for repairing the bridge across Black River on the lower Road.

The sum of £15 for repairing the bridge below Lang's Hill on the Road to Loch Lomond.

The sum of £20 for repairing the Bridge across Vaughan's creek in Quaco.

The sum of £10 for the bridge over Ten Mile creek on the road from James Brown's, Esquire to the Ten Mile creek road.

The sum of £5 to explore a road from the back lots, South Bay, to intersect the Saint Andrews Road.

The sum of £5 to explore the road from Tabor's at Hammond river to Quaco.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or the Administrator of the Government for the time being, the following sums for Kings County Roads:—

The sum of 20*l.* towards repairing the bridge over the Brook near Stewart's Mills.

The sum of 20*l.* towards repairing the bridge over a deep Ravine on the Road leading from south stream to James Upham's near Henderson's mills.

The sum of 10*l* towards erecting a bridge on the road leading from James M'Cready's to Thos. Parmer's.

The sum of 10*l* for repairing the Bridges on the road leading from Queen county Line to Bellisle, by way of William Wetmore's Junior.

The sum of 10*l* to assist in erecting several small bridges on the new road leading from the Shepody road, near William Scott's, to William Drummond's.

The sum of 10*l* to assist in removing some dangerous rocks on the road leading from Barzilla Kierstead's to Queen county Line.

The sum of 10*l* for causewaying a slough on the road leading from Perry's Brook, over the mountain to James Ketchum's.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of 100*l* for the roads and bridges in the county of Westmorland, to be appropriated as follows, namely:—

The sum of 15*l* to build a bridge over mud creek, in the Parish of Coverdale.

The sum of 12*l.* 10*s.* to build a bridge across Weldon creek, near Round Hill, in the Parish of Hillsborough.

The sum of 15*l* to repair the Germain Town March road, by Tingley's.

The sum of 7*l.* 10*s.* to repair the road from the main road to corn hill settlement.

The sum of 10*l* to assist in rebuilding the Aboideen at Bellevons Village.

The sum of 10*l* for the road from the main road to the Landing at John Snowden's.

The sum of 10*l* to rail the Kouchibouguac Bridge.

The sum of 12*l.* 10*s*, to repair the Bridge over Gaspereau River.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the following sums for the Queens County Roads:—

The sum of 10*l* for improving the road from Veit's Ferry to Nerepis road.

The sum of 10*l* from the forks of the road near John Gaunce's to M'Allister's, on the Nerepis Road.

The sum of 10*l* from Lounsberry ferry to Currey's Grist mill on Sucker brook.

The sum of 5*l.* for the road from Thomas Wetherill's mill to East Waterloo settlement.

[The Resolutions of appropriation for the Bye Roads in the different other Counties were also not concured in by the Council.]

Saturday, March 30.

The House went into Committee of the whole on a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt for sums under five pounds, which, after considerable discussion, was negatived by a vote of 16 to 7.

Upon application being made for placing upon the supply book a motion for a grant to a courier on the river line below Fredericton, the following remarks were elicited:

Hon. Mr. Wilmot said the Post Office arrangements in the Province were in a very bad state.—The British Commissioners had sent out agents from time to time at great expence to the department, and the only result had been that they made matters worse. A year or two ago Mr. Page was sent out to investigate the subject, and complaints immediately sprung up of abuses which did not previously exist. Subsequently they had sent out a person named Laing, or Lang, or something or other, as Inspector General, and the result was that matters were going on worse and worse. He, Mr. Wilmot, had heard but few complaints before of letters and mails miscarrying, but he had heard a great many complaints lately of such being the case. There were also many routes in the Province where couriers were necessary, but they were not put on on the plea of expence. In the meantime the annual expence of the establishment at St. John had risen from £500 to £1200! and this was kept up by taking it off the poor couriers, who were thus obliged to apply to the Provincial Government for assistance. The agents say there is no surplus funds from which to pay couriers on new routes, but they include in the expense of the establishment in this Province the cost of transmitting to and from the Canada Mails. He did not know what the Legislature should do in the case, unless they set up an opposition Post Office department and carry their own mails: this would be something like the "Arbitration Courts" in Ireland.

Mr. Fisher concurred with the foregoing remarks concerning the inefficiency of the Department, and said he did not think it would ever be better until they took it into their own hands. He thought they had better make a proposal to the British Government to that effect. [Several honorable members here expressed their assent, and among the rest Mr. Partelow, who said "I am willing."

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 19, 1844.

The House of Assembly was prorogued at Fredericton on Saturday last. Among some of the extraordinary proceedings of this most extraordinary session, we find no less a personage than an *Honorable* member of the Executive Council, the Hon. L. A. Wilmot, recommending the House to set up a Post Office Department in opposition to the present established one, similar to the "Arbitration Courts" in Ireland—This from an *Executive Councillor!* Surely if this is sedition in Ireland, it should be the same in New-Brunswick, and it is to be hoped, that if the report of speeches be correct, His Excellency will take such notice of the sedition as will bring the *Honorable* gentleman "to book" for his conduct, and the loyalty of the Province secured against being compromised by one of such anti-British feelings as the Councillor in question.

The sum of £500 has been granted to pay several Inspectors of Common Schools, who are to report the state and condition of the Schools at the next meeting of the Legislature. £500 in addition to the same amount voted about a month since, has been placed at the disposal of the Executive, for the purpose of procuring means to eradicate a fatal and contagious disease, now existing in the County of Gloucester, pronounced to be the Egyptian Leprosy. We trust that under Providence the means taken to subdue this awful scourge may have the desired effect.

A Bill has also been passed altering the Charter of King's College, which will of course be reserved for Her Majesty's assent.

A Bill has been passed granting a Bounty on Fish, at the following scale:

Every quintal of merchantable Cods, 1s.; ditto Scale, 6d.; every brl. No. 1 Mackerel, 1s. 6d.; No. 2 ditto, 1s.; every brl. No. 1 Shad, 2s.; ditto No. 1 Herrings, 1s.—On all vessels owned and fitted out in the Province, from 10 to 15 tons, 10s per ton; from 50 to 100 tons, 12s 6d. per ton. The expenditure is limited to £3000.

The bill for regulating the Inspection of Lumber, was sent down from the Legislative Council on Wednesday, so amended as to prevent the house from considering the amendments; and it will be printed and circulated during the recess.

PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Fredericton, N. B., April 13, 1844.

This afternoon at one o'clock His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor received the Houses of the Provincial Legislature, and with the usual formalities closed the Session with the following

SPEECH:

"*Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,*

"*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly,*

"The termination of the business which has engaged you, enables me to relieve you from your further attendance.

"The unremitted attention which you have given to the Public Interests, has amply realized the expectations which I was encouraged to form at the opening of the Session; and I congratulate you on the accomplishment of several highly important measures which I had recommended to your consideration, and which I confidently hope will be productive of lasting benefit to the Province.

"*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly.*

"I thank you for the Supplies which you have granted for the Public Service, and also for the confidence which you have reposed in the Government by liberally placing at my disposal the Funds which are urgently required for various important objects.

"The encouragement which you have afforded by Bounty to the Fisheries of the Province, will revive an important Branch of its resources.

"*Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Council,*

"*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly.*

"It is gratifying to me to reflect that the prospects of the Province are such as to hold out reasonable hope of an early relief from the embarrassments which for the last three years have tended so much to depress the energies of the people, and to retard the general improvement; and it is with the utmost satisfaction, in relieving you from your labours, that I recur to the spirit of unanimity and devotion to the public welfare, which have characterised your proceedings at such a period, and in the continuance of which, under Providence, we must rely for surmounting the difficulties with which the Province may still have to contend."

The steamer Fredericton started this morning for Head Quarters, being the first boat for the season. The River is said to be clear of ice.

I. D. Andrews, Esq., American Consul, arrived in the steamer from the United States on Wednesday last.

Mesmerism.—On our first page will be found the conclusions to the Report of the Commission of the Royal Academy of Medicine at Paris, presented in 1831, after six years investigation of the subject. In reference to this report the Dublin University Magazine for January last, states:

"Names as distinguished as any that the Medical profession in France has to boast, are appended to the Report, of which the foregoing are some of the conclusions. It is curious that while we are so often assured, that French Physical Science repudiated Mesmerism as long ago as 1784, we are generally left to find out for ourselves that she took it into favour again in 1831. But the probability is *that the loudest of our Anti-Magnetic polemists are possessed of much the same degree of acquaintance with the history, as with the doctrine and use of the object of their denunciations.*"

The same authority in an article of sixteen pages devoted to the subject, adds, "*The study of Mesmerism in the British Islands, it may confidently be stated, has made greater progress within the last three years, than it had done within the preceding thirty.*"—And "Mesmerism is not the only thing, divine or human, in which the English mind is very far,—so out of all sight,—in the rear of the general mind of Europe." We shall continue our extracts from recent works on this subject, occasionally, as our limits will permit.

King's County Representation.—In consequence of a vacancy occasioned in the Representation of this county by the demise of Samuel Freeze, Esq., an election for one member to serve in his stead will commence at the Court House in Kingston on Friday the third day of May next, and will be continued until the close at the following places: Saturday 4th, at J. B. Lyons', Springfield; Monday 6th, at or near Gillis', Springfield; 7th, at D. Shucks', Parish Sussex; 8th, at Wannamacke's, Upham; 9th, at Hampton Ferry; 10th and 11th, at the Court House in Kingston.

Mysterious Robbery.—We learn from the Herald of Wednesday that the Branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Annapolis, was robbed between Saturday night and Monday morning last of its effects,—books, papers, and money, which were contained in an iron safe. No tidings of the robber or the property had been received.

Fortifications.—A line of permanent fortifications of the strongest description, is about to be constructed upon the frontier between New Brunswick and Quebec. They will be made with reference to the intended Military road, to protect or sweep it as the case may require. As soon as the surveys and plans are completed, the works will be commenced. This does not look as if Great Britain has any present intention of giving up this colony to be governed by itself, or any other nation. We have not heard whether the chain will be extended to Dundee and St. Regis, but it will be incomplete without; those parts of the country are at present much exposed.—*Montreal Times.*

[*From the Halifax Times, April* 16.]

MOTION OF WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

The last effort of the Great Liberals has proved a complete failure. Rather hastily Mr. Howe took up the gauntlet flung down by Mr. Dodd on Monday last, and moved for a Committee to take into consideration the general state of the Province.—This question was made the order of the day for Tuesday last, when Mr. Howe proposed the following Resolution:

Resolved, that this house having waited for such a reconstruction of the Executive Council, as seemed called for by the state of the country, and having despatched the public business, in the belief and expectation that his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor would call around him, a body of men truly reflecting the opinions of the people, deem it their duty before returning to their homes to state, that the Executive Council, as at present constituted, does not possess such a degree of public confidence, as is essential to the vigorous and wise administration of the Government.

This was followed by an amendment of Mr. Doyle which amendment, but for Mr. Howe's precipitancy, would have been the original resolution. We subjoin it:—

Whereas an article was published in the Royal Gazette Newspaper, of the twenty-ninth February, purporting to be an extract from a Despatch of the Right Honourable Colonial Secretary, as follows:

"We understand that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, received by the last packet, a Despatch from Lord Stanley, in which the Secretary of State expresses the strong approbation of Her Majesty's Government "of the course pursued by Lord Falkland in resisting the *pretensions* of Mr. Howe and his Colleagues."

And whereas his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has thought it inexpedient to furnish the correspondence with the Home Government, in relation to the retirement of Messrs Uniacke, Howe, and McNab, from the Executive Council.

Resolved, that those Gentlemen, exercised a right which this house recognises, as part of the Constitution, and in so retiring advanced no pretensions of which this house disapproved.

Several suggestions were proposed to the introducer of this amendment, for the purpose of meeting the views of all—in other words, to neutralize its evident party design—but were rejected. The question had therefore to be entertained as one that was not only to exculpate the Resigned, but to convey a censure upon the Administration. The debate concluded on Wednesday evening, when there appeared for the amendment 23, against it 26—being a majority of three in favour of the Government, and establishing on the part of the ex-Councillors, the existence of "pretensions," disapproved by the house. It would have been more seemly if the ex-Councillors, having submitted their conduct to the opinion of the house, and being as it were upon trial had abstained from taking part in this discussion, or voting in a matter which so nearly concerned themselves; and taking into account the impropriety of which they were guilty, the Government is entitled to a majority of six upon the amendment.

On Thursday Mr. Howe moved another Resolution as follows:—

Resolved, That the Executive Council, as at present constituted, does not possess the confidence of this Assembly.

To which Mr. J. J. Marshall moved the following Amendment:—

Resolved, That placing implicit confidence in his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, this house feel satisfied that his Excellency will, as soon as circumstances permit, carry out his intentions as declared in the opening Speech, of calling to his Executive Council men representing the different interests of the country.

The question was taken upon the amendment on Friday evening, when there appeared, for the amendment 26, against it 23.

Upon the report of the Committee being brought up, Mr. J Uniacke moved that it be not received; and Mr. Doyle moved a resolution in amendment, to the effect—that his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor should at all times be surrounded with a Council that will ensure to his Administration such amount of the confidence of the house, as would at once impart vigour and efficiency to its measures. This was lost by the same majority.

Disgraceful disturbances occurred on the nights of Wednesday and Friday on the retirement of the members of the house. They are attributed in the Liberal prints to unruly boys. They were Great Liberal boys we presume—and of that class of large urchins vulgarly denominated 'Joe Bowers' boys.'

The transport *Resistance*, Commander Patey, arrived on sunday morning last in 28 days from Cork.—bringing detachments for the Rifle Brigade in this garrison, and for several regiments in Canada, consisting of—17 officers 449 men, 11 women and 31 children. The Resistance sailed from Cork on the 17th March, 12 days after the last steamer left Liverpool, but brought no papers, having destroyed them all on the passage.

Bermudas.—The Mail packet Velocity arrived from Bermuda on Wednesday last. She brings several interesting items of news.

Official information has been received of the appointment of the Rev. Edward Field to be Bishop of Newfoundland and Bermuda. Respecting this Gentleman the following information is communicated to the Bermuda Royal Gazette:

"The newly appointed Bishop of Newfoundland is, I apprehend, the Rev. Edward Feild, [not Field] of Queen's College, Oxford. His Lordship graduated in 1822; was in the first