the other day to put on an extra tax on them ... if they passed this also the people would oppose arms against them; he would go ... the bill for three months.

Mr. Street would ask ... house would pledge itself never to call for ... 5000*l.* as that would be a relief to the Company. If they would do that he should be inclined to compromise with them. (Mr. End said that was another part of speech.) The operations of the Water Company (he said) had very materially lowered the price of Insurance in the City, and that of itself gave it a claim on public patronage, he therefore hoped the bill would be allowed to pass, even if the assessment did not take place for two or three years; that was all he would ask at present. The people had now got the Water at the Company's expence and now they were not willing to pay for it. If the bill passed, even in those times, it would give the Company confidence.

Mr. Hazen could assure his hon. colleague that it was nothing but the distress of the people of the City that caused him to offer any opposition to the bill at present; he was willing to acknowledge the utility of the Company's works, and that the city was already under obligations to them for arresting the progress of fires; he would go with any measure that could be pointed out for the benefit of the Company. But to tax the inhabitants at this time would be worse than useless.

Mr. Partelow corroborated the views taken by his hon. and learned colleague (Mr. Hazen.)

Mr. Payne said the people of St. John cry out they are taxed, why their taxes did not amount to more than a penny half-penny in the pound. In the States they pay a dollar where the people of this Province pay a shilling.

Mr. Hazen said he could not agree with his Colleague (Mr. Payne;) he knew the people in St. John were very heavily taxed, their taxes in fact were enormous, so much so that it was quite impossible for many of the people who were a short time since in good circumstances to pay any tax at all.

The question was then put and the bill postponed until next session.

SATURDAY, March 18.

Soon after the opening of the house his honor the speaker called the attention of the house to certain papers sent down from his Excellency, which he thought was a breach of the privilege of the house as they reflected on the conduct of the members. Whereupon Mr. Partelow moved the standing order, the sergeant at Arms closed the house and locked the doors.

When we returned to the house we found the speaker on his legs condemning the charges made by Dr. Gesner and for the Adjutant Generals postage—the governor he said took the money out of a fund over which he had no control, because the house would not pay the amounts. The Executive had no authority to draw the money; he (the Speaker) would stand on the law of the land. There was the Queen's Printer's account, the house should pause before consenting to pay it. The report of the committee was fully justified, and the language in which it was couched was by no means too strong. The papers before the house do not say the money is to be refunded, nor can he believe the member of the government when he says that was the intention, as all the explanations of that gentleman go rather to justify the language of the report than otherwise.

Mr. Wilmot said he would stand by the report, but yet he thought the house was not free from blame it was in some measure attributable to the neglect of that house, that the Executive had been encouraged to be so extravagant. There were hard expressions used on both sides, and he thought when they received hard knocks, they had a right to give them back again; he was glad to find the position of the two houses, they were in a way now to arrive at something like an understanding. There was a time when that branch were not permitted to knock at the doors of their chamber, but they had now got a peep in at their windows, and bye and bye they would not only be able to look in at their windows, but to walk into the doors too. The Executive are now called upon to explain and answer, and that call must be responded to; he was happy to see things in that state, it was Constitutional and it was right. The Resolution before the house was a strong one, it was true, yet he should not flinch from it, let the Resolutions that are to be passed relative to the items in question express the opinions of the house fully. Keep the Executive strictly to the fourth section, and prevent them from making improper expenditures in future.

Mr. Hill said they had better let by gones be by gones; he would read a resolution to the effect that the Executive have confined themselves to the act regulating the same.

"*Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that no expenditure not absolutely required for the prudent and economical management, protection and collection of the said Revenue, is, under the above mentioned Act, legally chargeable to the gross proceeds of the same; and further

"*Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that no expenses, with but few, if any exceptions, incurred by any other than the Crown Land Department, are contemplated by the said Act, as expenses, for the management, protection and collection of the said Revenue."

Mr. Partelow said if he (Mr. Hill) meant to make the objectionable grants, his Resolution was right, but if not it would not do at all.

Mr. Gilbert said the house must now come to a stand still, and say if they were prepared to allow the Grants or not. The hon. member for York, (Mr. Wilmot) said the windows were open, yes, and the lid of the chest was open also, and the country paid for it. That hon. member spoke of former Councils, as men who had the confidence of the country, as men of weight, talent, and integrity. Look at them now, what are they? some of them members of both Councils, receiving pay for both bodies, yet they have been lauded as men that were transcendant, superior, and extraordinary, and what have they done? nothing, and they had received their pay for that nothing; the house had paid too dear for the whistle; it was then incumbent on that body to work hard to get rid of such a system. This inaculate body were receiving their pay for latching up expences to be taken out of the Surplus Revenue, such as Clerk's fees, extra charges, fuel, postage, &c. he hoped the day was not far off, when the country would be rid of such folks. There was Allen of Indian town, with his extra charges too, they were all alike from the highest to the lowest all straining after the extra charges. It was high time the house would try and do something for the country, and be serious in making retrenchment. There was the petition of Mr. Whiteside, because he was put on such a salary as the country could afford, up comes a patition complaining of injustice, but he would oppose all such petitions, he would let them go by the board, for which he expected castigation from one or two of his hon. friends, either the Great Agitator, (Wilmot) or the Great Castigator, (End.)

Mr. Boyd thought the language of the Report severe, but why he would ask, and by what authority did the hon. Executive member (Simonds) write to the Secretary of the province on the subject of postages? He would propose that the Governor should keep an account of the postages, and the house would of course pay them. Sir J. Harvey took 1000*l.* out of the contingent fund, just before his departure from the Province of which no account whatever yet has been given.

Mr. End said the items that were objectionable should be specified, otherwise it did not give fair play either to the Committee or to the Executive. He would in this case fire point blank shot, let there be no vagueness or possibility of their mistaking the house, let not ony the present Executive know what was meant by the house, but make it so definite that posterity also might understand it. He did not like generalities, '*fraud lurks in generalities*,' general charges were no charges at all, point out distinctly the identical item and the reason for objecting to them, or the thing would be evade and the house laughed at, as it would deserve to be.

Mr. Brown agreed that the Resolution moved by his hon. Colleague (Mr. Hill) would do very well, if it was followed up with other strong Resolutions, to make it complete. His Excellency could only expend what was pointed out by the Act, all beyond that was illegal. There was 14,500*l.* permanently settled upon the Province in the shape of a Civil List, not a farthing of which could be reduced during the period they are held by the present incumbents. If the Executive would add to the salaries ... Government officers, the house must point out in what way that was the arrangement made by the British Government. The Executive should therefore be vigilent that they did not go beyond the understood allowance. The Committee had discovered that the Executive had gone beyond what the law described, and it was their duty to mark it with strong language, in order that the house might put a wholesome and timely check to it. For as had been observed before, the Executive made these grants to themselves, and "when self the wav'ring balance holds 'tis rarely well adjusted." This should be specified in the Resolutions. There was Dr. Gesner, his services were discontinued long since by the vote of the house, yet the Government had employed him. The hon. Executive Member's statement yesterday of what was the intention of the Executive was very objectionable, while what he stated to day was entirely different from what he stated yesterday; he (Simonds) insinuated that the Report was drawn up by the Chairman, and that the other members of the Committee being mere cyphers, signed it as a matter of course, thereby exculpating all but the Chairman; he did not think this very complimentary to the other members of that Committee; he (Mr. Simonds) said it was very well for the Committee to make reports to suit themselves when they were sure the house would back them, this was accusing the house very unjustly. He also accused the house of being the cause of all the distress existing in the country, and stated that they wished to throw it on the Executive. When Sir J. Harvey left this Province that hon. gentleman eulogized the system which he now condemns, he knew the system was a bad one; the mind of man could not devise a more ruinous one.

Mr. Jordan said it was a very serious matter, and he was astonished to hear the remarks of the Executive Member yesterday, when he advocated the Initiation of the Money Grants in the Executive.—He spoke then of the distress of the country, he was astonished now to hear him advocate the extravagance of the Government, when formerly he was the loudest in the land in condemning it. The salary of the Secretary was sufficiently large for him to pay the contingencies out of it, but now it is not his alone, but large extra charges are made for all Government departments. It was a duty the Committee owed to that House, and to themselves, to express their opinion fully.

Col. Allen said Resolutions should pass, condemning all the objectionable items, some others might require further investigation. He understood there was no order for the drawing of the amount for the Secretary for postage. Indeed, he thought it a matter of doubt altogether, whether it should be allowed or not; he thought it better for the house to address the British government, requesting them to fix the salary of the Governor, and let him pay his own postage: £647 was an enormous postage. The present house confirmed the pledge of the last house when it consented to pay £1,000, and he thought it an extraordinary and unjustifiable measure, when the hon. Executive Member (Simonds) wrote a letter to the Secretary to that effect. The report of the Committee must be excepted, it was called for; the Governor was called upon to defend himself; the house must make enquiry as to the £105 and look into the conduct of the hon. Member (Simonds) in writing the letter to the Secretary of the Province.

Mr. Hanington wished the house to specify the objectionable items.

Mr. Wilmot thought the observations of the Executive Councillor to the Committee were not called for. Those personalities should not be lugged into the debate.

Col. Allen said the most important point in question, was the drawing of the money without a Warrant; the parties should be compelled to refund.

Mr. Hazen said he was not in the house when the question was put, as to whether the Executive Member said the money was drawn by the Provincial Secretary without a Warrant, but he would now state that gentleman did say he did not believe that any Warrant, had passed for the money, and that it had been drawn without the order in Council, but that he afterwards discovered that there was authority for the drawing of it.

Mr. Partelow said that the hon. member (Mr. Simonds) had tried to justify the drawing of the money, but in the Committee room, when it was named to him, he expressed his surprize that it had been drawn at all.

Mr. Fisher did not approve of raking up what happened yesterday, treat all Governor's alike. They should make their objections item by item, as a guide to the Executive in future; the charges for the postages was certainly illegal, but for such services as those done by Dr. Gesner, when required, they may be chargeable on the Civil List fund. The house he took it, would have let the past go, and Legislate for the future; go upon a system of consistency; there never was money more illegally drawn, than the £4000 drawn for the city of St John. He was happy to hear that the old Council was tumbling to pieces, and that a new one was likely to be established, one that will produce love, harmony and concord; he thought the Governor justified in employing Dr. Gesner, but he thought at this season of depression, he might have refrained from expending money for such purposes. He (Mr. Fisher) had tried to fix the salary of the Master of Rolls, but he was told the attempt was preposterous. He thought when a change took place in the Executive, and a good body was established they would not fool away the money in future, altho' decidedly they had the power to do so. The Attorney General's salary was a commutation for all his fees, but it appears the Executive can vote what money they please, for their own pockets; if the Governor had a right to draw £105 why did they apply to the house at all? £500 a year is an ample sum for Auditing the Accounts of this Province; as to the postages, the house could not get over paying that. With respect to the contingencies, he was not favourable for a large sum for that purpose; there was £1000 granted to sir J. Harvey, and when sir W. Colebrooke came, they were called upon to grant a further sum; the sum granted to sir J. Harvey was expended eight weeks after it was granted. Sir W. Colebrooke had not spent anything like the sum granted to sir J. Harvey, altho' his postage bill is far too great. Yet it would be thought extraordinary if they did not pay it; his Excellency had certainly a right to presume, that they would do for him what they had done for sir J. Harvey, the bill may be an extravagant one, but no one would for a moment suppose there was any wrong charge in it, therefore the house was bound to pay it.

Mr. Partelow said the hon. member which had just sat down, had endeavoured to impress upon the house that sir J. Harvey had spent £1000 in eight weeks for postages. Sir John Harvey had paid nearly two years contingencies out of his own funds before that £1000 was granted, and it went to meet what he had laid out, therefore it was unfair to make such statements. He would not consent to sustain the postages as they were now charged; he would put sir Wm. Colebrooke on the same footing as they put sir Archibald Campbell. When the contingent grant was made to his Excellency it was intended to pay postages, and not to be spent for other services, and a bill brought in for all the postages also.

Mr. Williston said the house should vote upon the items. He could not go with so sweeping a Resolution as to condemn the Executive; he hoped they would withdraw the Resolution.

Mr. Barbarie said some hon. members wish to make a monopoly, they had made three or four speeches a piece, and they wished to stop all other members from speaking; he said as to the postage it must be paid, but would remonstrate in future against such lavish expenditure. The Governor as a stranger in this Province was anxious to obtain all the information he could, and that was one reason why his communication was so great as to increase the Postage beyond what was usual; he did not blame the Governor, but he placed no confidence in his adviser. Coroners was now required to make returns of all inquests, the postage for which would be from twenty to thirty shillings each, and all this must be paid. He hoped there would be a change in the Executive and for the better; it could not be worse; a reform was requisite; he heard that some hon. members of the house were called to the Executive, but that was a system he did not like; he would however, put the question to his honor the Speaker when he again resumed the chair; that was a system that would bring the two houses into collision.

Mr. Street said there had been so much said by hon. members that there was very little left on which to make a remark; he would confine himself to the Resolution offered by his hon. colleague from the County of St. John (Mr. Partelow) followed by others saying what are legal charges and what are not; if extravagant charges were permitted it would be productive of serious evil, and there is no knowing where it would stop. He had listened attentively to all that had been said, and had not spoken until now, nor did he speak even now from a desire to hear his own voice.

The house divided on the amendment to Mr. Partelow's Resolution, which was lost.

The house again divided on the original resolution which was carried.

Mr. Fisher said in sir John Harvey's time there were extraordinary grants made. Sir John Harvey had £1000 a year voted him for contingencies, and £500 a year more added to his salary; he had also half of his postage allowed him out of the Military Chest. Sir William Colebrooke had no extra £500 a year; he had less for contingencies than sir John Harvey and nothing out the military chest, and if his postage was not allowed him by that house he must pay it out of his pocket.

Mr. Speaker said the two years postage for the present Governor did not amount to what had been granted him; his postage for the two years came to £668, while there was £850 granted him, it was not his wish that the governor should pay one farthing out of his own private funds, but he would oppose it with all his might.

Hon. C. Simonds said there was only £125 left for contingencies after paying the postage.

Mr. Fisher said let the items in future be furnished by the Governor.

Mr. Hazen said he would like to know if sir John Harvey left any postage unpaid. (From one hon. member 'yes!')

Hon. Speaker said no it was not so.

Mr. Brown said there was a great deal of mistification about the £1000 granted to Sir John Harvey; the story has gone abroad in a variety of shapes.—Sir William Colebrooke said it was all expended when he arrived. The hon. Executive member had endeavoured to show that the contingencies were in arrears when Sir John Harvey left; the £1000 was paid for secret services, such as printing a pamphlet on the Boundary Question, and writing the same, &c. &c. These things should have been charged to the public service; £450 was granted to the governor the first year of his administration, for the express purpose of paying his postage and other contingencies.

Mr. End said Sir John Harvey's friends had never defended his character—they had never declared him of the accusation relative to the £1000; it was true there came in a paper, from where nobody knew, and of which nobody got a copy, but it was a very lamentable attempt to defend him, or to clear him from the imputation. The country rung with it—the newspapers echoed it—and nothing was on the Journals of that House relative to it, to satisfy posterity of his innocence. Those who were his friends did not even now stand forth to defend him, but would rather that it was believed that he left the country indebted for two quarters postage. The paper which was brought in, of which nobody got a copy—that paper was manufactured expressly to fit the case.

Mr. Street said he condemned any thing like reference to Sir John Harvey—it was an invidious subject. He would on all occasions speak fearlessly of the Executive, but he would not speak of them with disrespect; he would go for paying the postage of the Governor, and every other public officer, but he would not allow them to check out the money of their own accord; he would approve of the Committee expressing such a resolution as would restrain the conduct of the Executive in future.

Hon. C. Simonds said that the House should call on the Post Master for the account of Postages.—That he thought the common sense of the question.

Hon. Speaker said he was one of Sir John Harvey's advisers, and he did not believe that he left his Postages unpaid when he left the country.

[It appeared from a statement made by Mr. Wilmot, that the postages for all the public officers during the past year amounted to the incredible sum of £1647.]

The House adjourned until ten o'clock the following morning.

MONDAY, March 29.

The house went into a Committee of the whole on a Bill to repeal all Acts relative to Grammar Schools.

Mr. Barbarie said it was a very important question, and the Committee appointed for that purpose had not yet reported; the House was therefore in want of information. The Parish Schools would have to be reduced in number, in consequence of the want of funds. It had been plainly shown that the Grammar Schools had done no good, and as the house wanted information on the subject he would propose the Bill be postponed for three months.

[The house then divided equal on which the Chairman decided in the affirmative.

The house then went into a Committee of the whole on the *Casual and Territorial Revenue*.

In the opening of this question Mr. Partelow stated that he had ascertained from the Post Office that Sir John Harvey's Postage was paid up to the quarter previous to his departure, and that for the odd time that he remained after the quarter the amount was only the inconsiderable sum of £7 9 3, and that was the whole amount that was paid by His Excellency on account of sir John Harvey's Postage.

[Here the hon. member read the Post Office accounts for the two year's of sir Wm. Colebrook's administration, which amounted to £517 18 4d.]

Hon. C. Simonds said the house found last Session that the money granted for contingencies did not pay the Postage, and that something further must be granted for that purpose. There was a mistake in the report of the Committee, Sir William paid the first two quarters out of his own private funds, because there was no contingencies left to meet it.

Mr. End in his most sarcastic and withering way said, the government of the Province was in a most humiliating position, the accounts show a most outrageous Postage, the accounts had gone to a Committee of the house to report upon, they had reported and in no very measured terms, and the house had consented to receive the report knowing that extravagance existed in the whole of the Government Accounts. The hon. member of the government then got up and abused the recklessness and extravagance of that House, and its grants, which he himself as Speaker of the house at the time had lauded to the skies. Then down came papers from the Executive reflecting on the house for their having disapproved of their extravagance, and these papers had received the sanction of the governor. They, the Executive said distinctly that sir John Harvey left this Province when he was indebted to the Post Office for two quarters postage. He said the Speaker and several other hon. members together with himself did not believe that statement: the hon. Executive member came with reluctance to explain what had become of £1000 contingencies granted to sir John Harvey, and which fortunately he had still in his possession. A copy of which he read and is as follows:—

During the three years administration of sir John Harvey the sum of £3,000 were granted him for his contingencies. To explain and account for those sums, the following statement was made by the hon. C. Simonds last winter:—

Amount overdrawn in 1839, Border Troubles,	£400 10 0
Expences in '40 and '41	243 2 6½
Boundary Line Expences,	240 11 0
Reporting the Libel Case,	25 0 0
Provincial Aids-de-camp,	150 0 0
Militia expenses,	146 2 8
Ferguson at Madawaska,	30 0 0
Law expences in Libel Case,	136 3 6
Do. ditto Mr. Kinnear at G. Manan,	35 0 0
African School at St. John,	10 0 0
Travelling expences and other expences attendant upon the Governor General's visit to the Province,	211 3 3
Hire of Mr. Cunard's Steamer from Miramichi to Bay de Chaleur, for Sir John Harvey's visit,	25 6 0
C. P. Wetmore, for investigating a charge against a Magistrate at Sunbury,	15 0 0
Mr. Ward's expences as Emigrant Agent,	23 10 0
Canoe hire, and Executive Council Book Boxes for holding papers, &c.	10 0 0
	£1701 2 11½

The Balance he said was expended in Postages and other services not to be accounted for.

The hon. Executive Member thus accounted for the £3,000 granted as contingencies, and expended by sir J. Harvey, in addition to which he came forward this session, and stated on the floor of that house, that sir J. Harvey had run away and cheated the Post office out of two quarters postage, and this assertion came from sir J. Harvey's bosom friend—his legal adviser and staunch advocate. He did not begrudge sir J. Harvey his friends; he (Sir J. Harvey) was a man,—he looked like a man—and he would have acted like a man, had he been left alone: but he was badly advised, and that bad advice had contributed mainly to the ruin of the Province. It was a most unfortunate thing for this province that the government had fallen into such unfortunate hands. An Executive member came down to that house in a solemn manner, and stated that the late Governor was arrears to the Post office, when he left the Province; but the house did not believe it either then or now, and the house very properly to exculpate the late Governor from the odium of such disgraceful conduct, had sifted the business, and found it was all a mis-statement; they had done for him what his professed friend refused to do—they had cleared him of a false imputation, and now when the thing was discovered, the same Executive member comes forward and acknowledged it was all a mistake. Could there be any reliance placed in such men—was there any faith in them? No, they were madmen—flinging fire about them, burning and destroying all that was within their reach, and when they were detected it was all a joke. He lamented—sorely lamented, for the sake of the Queen's representative, and for the sake of his late Excellency sir J. Harvey, that the Crown had such advisers. That gentleman (the late Governor) like a certain traveller mentioned in the Scriptures fell among——he would not say *thieves*, but certainly his fall was an unfortunate *one*, he was sorry the present Governor, whom he believed was a very good man, should have fallen in such hands; his advisers would betray him as they had done sir J. Harvey, both here and hereafter. The Executive member said this was a mistake—a mistake in what? was it a mistake in a *figure*? No, but it was a mistake in a deliberate string of circumstances drawn up—concocted and arranged for the express purpose. The fact was they were squeezed into a corner, and had no possible mode of escape, except by saying it was a mistake.

Hon. C. Simonds said if the house required it, they could have a detailed account of the expenditure of the contingencies, to the very last farthing.

Hon. Speaker said no, he hoped the house would never ask for such a thing; he rejoiced to find that the Post Office account was then corrected, he regretted that such a report should ever have come from the Executive. The house had never refused to provide for any sum the Governor had overdrawn heretofore; if the Governor in this instance, had consulted the house, it would have saved any hard feelings existing, and would have been paid without the question being asked, how it was spent; but an account sent down in the way in which this was, could not be sustained by that house. The Executive was unfortunate in the account they had sent down—they were still more unfortunate in insisting on its being correct, as it had since proved to be all wrong. That house was willing at all times to give the Governor an ample sum to meet the contingencies, and to do it without a murmur; some of the sums charged in that account were drawn from the wrong funds, while others ought not have been drawn at all. The house entertained the best feelings towards her Majesty's Representatives; if his Excellency at any time required a sum of money, which should not properly be charged into the contingent fund, let him send down to the house by Message, and if the demand was at all reasonable, the house would cheerfully meet it. The Resolution passed by the house and of which the Executive member had complained so much, would be followed up by other Resolutions. The Governor must conform to the practice of former Governors; he must come down by Message, to ask for a provision for his contingencies—they never had refused when asked for, and he hoped they never would. The house must be respected by the Executive, and it must respect itself, and he hoped the opposition now offered by the house should be a lesson to the Executive in future. The head of the Government must draw only from funds that are applicable; the Governor had no authority to draw from the surplus Casual Revenue fund, the sum which he drawn for the Assistant Emigrant Agent at Fredericton.

Hon. Mr. Simonds said he wished the Speaker would make out a list of what items are warranted by law; he did not know until then that the popular branch were the expounders of the law. The Attorney General had made application for his contingencies out of that fund, and he certainly should know the law. It would be beneficial to the Executive to be informed on this point; the surplus of the Casual Revenue was accumulating. The Speaker said that some of these amounts should be taken out of that fund, he should be very glad if it was so. "With respect to the Report made by the Committee of that house, it was entirely too strong—it was couched in language unfit to be used towards the Queen's Representative. The Report from the Executive was a proper Report; it was couched in calm and dignified language, and if the Committee were in error that had now been fully explained, and he hoped that would do away with all improper feeling.

Mr. Wilmot said the Executive were much to blame: when the Committee of that house had found fault with them they were put upon their trial; they were not then justified in sending down to that house any uncertain statement; they had done so, and now they were proved to be wrong—they endeavoured to exculpate themselves. He was prepared to show what might or might not be drawn from the surplus Civil List Fund. He would not go the length of his hon. the Speaker on that subject; the house wished he took it to disapprove of the mode by which these sums were drawn rather than the quantity of money drawn. The £400 granted last year should have been applied for the payment of the Postages.

Mr. Partelow said that the hon. Executive member had tried to make the house believe that two quarters Postage was paid by the Governor out of his own pocket. £850 had been appropriated for that service since the arrival of the Governor, and not one farthing of which had been so applied; £517 12 1d. had been accounted for as expended, but did not know what had become of the balance.

Hon. C. Simonds said, after what had been said by the house relative to the expenditure; the house should receive the account in detail.

Mr. Barbarie said he thought the house was out of the difficulty; it had made an ample grant for postages, and now it appeared it all had been expended for other purposes. This he thought the Governor had no right to do. The house he thought would pause before making any further grants; if the Report of the Select committee was severe, the Report of the Executive was severe also; they had endeavoured to justify their position and had failed in doing it—and now the hon. Executive member endeavours to haul himself out of the difficulty, by saying it was a mistake. No explanation would be satisfactory to that house after what had been given; he therefore should look with suspicion on the whole Report of the Executive. The charges they had made were not justified, and the warrants had been illegally drawn; he therefore would go with the Report of the Committee as it stood.

Mr. Hill asked what had become of the £850 granted to the Governor for contingencies, the expenditure of that money was perfectly excusable, as it was given to him for that purpose. He tho't the house must have information on the subject, before they could say much about it. His Excellency must not be allowed to pay his postage out of his own pocket, he hoped the house would never economize in that way, it would be disgraceful; the house was entitled to a detailed account of the expenditure, and which no doubt would be furnished if asked for. Sir J. Harvey had £1000 a year during his three years administration, and was never called upon for any account of how it was expended, and now they were expressing their indignation because Sir William had expended £750; he would move a Resolution, he did not wish to censure the Executive until the house was properly informed on the subject.

Mr. Brown said there was no information wanted there had been £850 granted for the two years service, which had been all drawn and expended, and no postages paid with it. Did not his hon. colleague (Mr. Hill) know that the money was granted for postages? yet they found the postages drawn for in addition, without leave or licence. The house was not prepared to find things in that state. Two years postages drawn from a fund, that it should not be drawn from, and not a farthing of it paid for that purpose. Sir John Harvey's contingencies in the most extravagant days did not exceed £100 including postages. The grant to the governor for contingencies was principally intended for that service and he was astonished to hear his hon. colleague (Mr. Hill) make such observations.

Mr. Partelow was astonished at the hon. member for Charlotte (Mr. Hill) his colleague (Brown) has put the question in the plainest possible way. The house had passed a Resolution that the governor had drawn the money illegally, why was not that Resolution met by the Executive, instead of censuring the house. It was a perfect absurdity to expend £800 and not pay the postages with it. All the arguments that had been used to excuse the conduct of the Executive in this respect was all sophistry; he (Mr. P.) went himself to the governor and asked what would be required for contingencies, and was told £400, and his hon. colleague (Simonds) filled up the blank himself; he would offer a Resolution to the effect that the amount drawn should have met the postage, and that the warrants were illegally drawn.

Mr. Fisher said there was no doubt of the illegality of the drawing of the money, but there was a difficulty existing. The house must either assume the money was correctly applied, or they must call upon the Executive to furnish the items; he would go for the Resolution, the amount was wrongly drawn and from a wrong fund.

Mr. Wilkinson perfectly agreed with the observations of the hon. member for York (Mr. Fisher.) the money belonged to the people, and the house would not do right unless it protected it; he thought after what had been said, it was likely the governor would send down the items without the house asking for them. The Executive member says the money has been disbursed for useful purposes, and is not sure but there is a balance left. If that statement was correct the house would of course go for it, and make all necessary grants for the public service. There was no secret service money required now a days; he could not go for the Resolution until further information was afforded the house. The £200 granted to the Surveyor General was decidely wrongly drawn and he hoped the house would lay its hands on that item: he never understood that that officer was entitled to any thing more than his salary of £600 a year. The Secretary's postage he thought should come out of the Civil List, and not the Casual Revenue; if such drafts were continued on that fund, there would be no surplus fund left in a short time.

[Mr. Hill's Amendment was then put and negatived, when the Resolution offered by Mr. Partelow, to the effect that the £850 was granted to pay postages &c., and that the house expressed its disapprobation and surprise, that it was not so applied, which Resolution was carried.]

Communications.

[*To the Editor of the Chronicle.*]

Sir,—It may be well known to many of your readers that the phenomena of Animal Magnetism or Mesmerism has long since engaged the attention of some of the learned Societies in Europe, and that, *being unable satisfactorily to account for the facts, though clearly admitting them as such*, they were forced to arrive at various, and frequently very unphilosophical conclusions. It may not however be so generally known, that the science has been fully recognised, its benefits proved, and its practice regulated by the public authorities in some parts of Europe; while in Britain and America, it has for some years past been steadily gaining converts from among the ranks of scientific men; notwithstanding, that, from prejudice of education, and other causes, they had long denied, and many of them do yet refuse it a practical, thorough, and candid investigation. My own prejudices against it were strong enough, until I had an opportunity of witnessing some of the surprising effects resulting from experiments performed in this city a few months since; but having been induced to read a good deal on the subject pro and con, I have since freely confessed a complete change of opinion, and strong faith in the power and usefulness of the science; An extraordinary proof of the latter (as recorded in your paper of 10th ult) has lately been detailed at a meeting of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, and to which I would respectfully beg to refer those who may feel any interest in the subject.

Some of the experiments I allude to were performed by one of my relatives, now absent, and Dr. Gesner is indebted to this individual for the experiments he has seen, and which were private. I was therefore much surprised at the ungenerous manner in which he alluded to the subject in his lecture at the Institute on Friday evening last, and consequently sent him a note on the following day, some *parts* of which he has noticed in the most unfair and unhandsome manner, both *in public and in private*. I therefore now enclose an entire copy of the note, with the present communication, you will have the goodness to insert in your next publication.

If the Doctor had sent me a reply to this, and had disavowed the language attributed to him, I should probably, as stated in my note, have taken no further notice of his remarks, but as his silence in this respect must be taken as additional evidence of guilt, I think it due to all parties, that the whole matter should be placed within the reach of those who composed his audience at that and the following lecture; in order that they may judge for themselves, the occasion and propriety of his subsequent remarks:—So far as they were intended to be personal, they could be of no interest to the audience, and I can only treat them with the contempt they deserve, leaving the Doctor to the full enjoyment of the feelings so happily and elegantly displayed on the occasion.

If the Doctor will account to the satisfaction of competent judges, for the phenomena he has witnessed, and explain the *phisiological principles* upon which he founds his theory, I can undertake that an operator will be found to exhibit all the experiments he has witnessed, and probably as many more, as will warrant the extension of his belief, notwithstanding that the first process upon new subjects is always very fatiguing to the operator, and requiring from 15 minutes to an hour (according to circumstances) before any such results appear, as could afford satisfactory evidence to a numerous assemblage of persons.

I am Sir, Your obedient Servant,
A LOVER OF SCIENCE.

March 30, 1843.

DR. GESNER,—

SIR,—One would have supposed that the circumstances under which you were permitted to witness some private experiments in Animal Magnetism last Autumn, might at least have prevented you making the science a subject for public ridicule or animadversion; and that after the sentiments you expressed at the time and on the following day, if you found sufficient grounds for changing them, you might have had sufficient candour to acquaint the operator with the fact, and perhaps given him the benefit of your discovery. As I was credibly informed, however, that in reference to the said exhibition you had publicly said you *could account for all you saw*, and that there was *nothing to wonder at except the weakness and credulity of those who took so much interest in the matter*; and as your remarks on the subject at the close of your Lecture on Magnetism last evening, directly lead to the same conclusion, I am induced for reasons well known to you, in the first place to ask if I heard correctly what you said, and if the following is in substance a correct report of your observations, viz: "It may "be expected after all we have read and heard of "the wonders of Animal Magnetism, that I should "say something on the subject before the close of "my present Lecture; *but there is no connexion* "*whatever between this and Magnetism*, and it is "very improperly called by that name—Mesmerism "is the more appropriate name for this science, (if "science it may be called) and I believe some ex-"traordinary experiments have been performed by "its advocates, *but we can account for them all on* "Philosophical principles. As to the travellers, as "it is called, with another man's soul all over the "world, that I don't believe, and I think it is a "delusion." Your subsequent observations on the laws of the Creator in refutation of Clairvoyance, I confess I was unable to comprehend, and therefore cannot report them, but they were closed by a challenge—"*Why don't they let us see something?*" "Why don't they come here and exhibit as we do?" —Now, it might have been more creditable to you to have added—"I have witnessed some of the experiments, which were satisfactory (as far as they went,) and might appear strange to persons unacquainted with scientific principles, but *I can easily account for them*." Had you done so, I might not have thought it necessary to take any further notice of your remarks; but since your disparagement of the SCIENCE, as I shall call it, has been public and repeated, while your admissions of its power have been rather private and equivocal, I have determined on this method of calling your attention to it again, that you may avail yourself of the opportunity which Monday's lecture on Electro-Magnetism will happily afford you, of stating the grounds for the opinion you have so readily hazarded, and the extent of your researches and investigations in the science, when those persons whose prejudices may have been strengthened by your previous observations, may form some opinion of the weight to which they are entitled.

My object in addressing you, is further to request a reply to the following questions, and which I consider you are bound to give:

1st. Had you expressed a desire to be present when an opportunity was afforded for the experiments already alluded to, and were you invited in consequence?

2d. Did you on entering the room see a gentleman in *mesmeric sleep*, (as it is called,) and two other gentlemen as witnesses, both of them tolerably well versed in science; and did you or they, or all of you, *without success*, adopt such means to awaken the subject as would have been abundantly sufficient to rouse one out of a natural sleep?

3d. Did you observe that the subject could hear no noise whatever, no voice except that of the mesmeriser, whose questions and wishes however he would readily answer and attend to?

4th. Were you then, and are you yet, convinced there was no collusion between the parties?

5th. Did you witness, during said sleep, several experiments on the different organs of the brain of the subject; the following for instance, or any of them: and were you convinced that their development was generally clear and distinct, viz: benevolence, anger, mirth, sorrow, hunger, thirst, cold, heat, dancing, singing, sympathy, and insensibility to pain?

6th. In the excitement of cold and heat, did one of the gentlemen (a medical man) test the pulse of the subject and declare the effects to be surprising?

7th. Did you observe a sympathy between the mesmeriser and the subject; the former eating and drinking, and the latter tasting and naming the substances, apparently masticating and swallowing them without having touched a particle, and being so blindfolded that he could neither see nor smell?

8th. Did you notice a surprising alternation of rigidity and relaxation of the muscles of the arm of the subject, produced by manipulation?

9th. Do you think, as stated in your last lecture, in reference to Magnetism, Galvanism, and Electricity, *that we are bound to believe the evidence of our senses*—if so, was there any delusion on this occasion?

10th. You also stated that the existence of Magnetism (terrestrial) although plainly proved, *could not clearly be accounted for*. How then can you account for the before mentioned effects of Mesmerism? Will you now undertake to repeat that there is no connexion between the two powers; that exactly similar effects cannot be produced?

11th. Have you witnessed any acknowledged successful experiments in *Clairvoyance*? and are the philosophical principles upon which you can account for the effects of Mesmerism, of such a nature as warrant the gratuitous and public statement of your disbelief in this particular branch of science?

12th. Can you state what eminent scientific authors have of late undertaken to deny the power or *usefulness* of Animal Magnetism, or to *define its limits*?

I hope and trust the explanation you may afford at the next meeting of the Institute may be sufficient to render a public appeal to you unnecessary. Meantime remain dear sir,

Your obedient servant,

25th March, 1843.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 31, 1843.

The Committee of Assembly have declared the seat of JOHN T. WILLISTON, Esq., member for Northumberland, vacant; and a new Writ will be issued returnable in June. This Report does not extend to the remaining member, Mr. Rankin, who will retain his seat.

The Legislative Council have agreed to the new timber duties Bill, which requires it to be collected at the shipping port. On the 25th a Bill for the amendment of the City Charter was brought in and read a first time.

Some progress has been made in a Bill to amend the Election Laws of the Province: it is to be hoped this act among other improvements, will make it imperative on Sheriffs of Counties to hold a scrutiny if demanded, instead of incurring an enormous expence to the Province, for what could be done with comparatively trifling cost and loss of time in the locality of the election.

We are not in possession of the new Provincial Tariff, but have heard a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed on the subject, as giving little or no protection to the manufacturing interests of the colony, and which are all-important at this time. We have not money to purchase foreign articles at present, and every such that can be manufactured among us should be sufficiently protected. We find the United States exacting such heavy protecting duties as nearly to exclude British goods; and unless we turn a deaf ear to American notions, this country will be inundated with them, for which money must be paid, and the Province will eventually become poorer than ever.

His Excellency has given his assent to the Loan Bill, that it may be sent to England by the April packet; also to the Revenue and Timber Duties Bill.

CITY ELECTION.—Tuesday next is the day appointed by Charter for the City Election. It is to be regretted that our most efficient Aldermen intend resigning on that day; but it is nevertheless to be hoped, that the citizens, having their eyes open to our present civic difficulties, will resolve to support none but men of known prudence, integrity and above all independence of character. Let it not be said that because there is no money to spend, it is therefore no matter who is elected; but recollect the safety of our City may depend upon the issue of these returns, and if ever there was one time more than another that a careful, judicious selection should be made, it is the present. Let not any party feelings characterise the proceedings, and if a contest occurs in any of the wards, let it be done in manly independence and mutual good feeling, and we trust at no distant day, our city's return to prosperity may be the consequence.

THE HEAD QUARTERS.—We have received the first number of a new Paper published at Fredericton under this title, by Mr. J. P. PHILLIPS. It is very neatly printed, and as the Proprietor is a practical printer, and has been for many years in connexion with the Royal Gazette Office, we heartily wish him success.

THE ZODIACAL LIGHT.—This light of which a short description is given on our first page, has been visible in the western sky for several nights lately, when clear.

THE GREAT WESTERN.—Some anxiety was felt in New-York in regard to the steamer, which sailed a few hours before the storm of the 16th; but we are glad to perceive she has since been spoken under sail and steam direct for England.

ST. DOMINGO.—Arrivals at the United States fr this island report that the Revolution was progr sing, that the rebels numbered twelve thous men! and had taken possession of Anse d'He ault, Anse a Veau, and Jeremie, and in the la city have established a provisional government. number of respectable Haytien merchants and ot individuals have been imprisoned: Dr. Lovell, American citizen is condemned to death. Busin in consequence was at a complete stand, and rates could be collected.

FIRE.—A dwelling house near the Abode