in his situation had the power of punishment placed in his hands; for he would be in a position to indict the speaker or the printer, even although he had been convicted of forgery and proved a forger. It should be borne in mind, in looking at that decision, that the judges were no longer the servants of the Crown, but of the people; the House of Commons having the control over them as well as paying them. That had been proved by recent circumstances. One judge, Sir Jonah Barrington, had been removed for peculation of the money of the suitors in his Court; but if the doctrine of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench was right, he might, instead of being punished, have gone to that Court and prosecuted the House of Commons; and if Jefferys were not in the place of Denman, he might have acted with perfect impunity. It was Impossible to tolerate the conduct of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, and he (Mr. O'Connell) thought the House was acting with very great temper in not ordering to-morrow the four Judges before them. The Judges were appointed by the Crown, the Crown itself being *mater patriae*: but the Commons held the power of removal in their hands, and thus the judges were responsible to them. The decision which had been come to, therefore, was a decision of the representatives of the Crown against the representatives of the people of Great Britain, and it should not be tolerated.—(Hear)

Mr. O'Connell is no friend to Judges. They are set for "a terror to evil doers," and to this class belong a large proportion of the learned Gentleman's friends. Some of them they have consigned to the dungeon—some to the scaffold, and not a few to "realms beyond the sea." No marvel, therefore, that the mention of a functionary of this kind excites his ire, and that he thinks the House of Commons acted with great temper in not ordering the four Judges of the Queen's Bench to their bar. And what if they had? Would the Judges have obeyed it? We do not know, but we *do* know that on the Bench which they occupy there was once a Judge who intimated to the officer of the Right Hon. House that if he proceeded to the execution of an obnoxious order in *his* Court he would commit him, "aye, though he had the whole House of Commons in his belly!" Whether Lord Denman would imitate the example of his predecessor, the House of Commons will not be likely to try. It is well, at all events, that the Judges are not at the mercy of Mr. O'Connell. There would be little of justice, integrity or independence if they were.

The speech of Mr. Pemberton was in a different vein.

"If," said he, "the Judges had committed any breach of the privileges of that House—which he (Mr. Pemberton) would not affirm—they did so under the direction, at the instance, and by the sanction of the house itself. What was the case? An action had been brought by a private plaintiff, in which the privileges of the House were incidentally involved, and the House thought fit thereupon to interfere with a view of stopping the proceedings. The plaintiff, however, insisted on his right to proceed, and proceed he did accordingly; for although the house had the power to imprison him, his counsel, and attorney, unquestioned, still it had not the power to obstruct the course of an action in the Court of Queen's Bench. At the time of this action the House embarked in a contest which only could issue in defeat, or in the subversion of the law; that alternative now existed and no other. The right hon. baronet the member for Tamworth had wisely pointed out the difficulties which beset the case at the onset; and the noble Lord opposite (Lord J. Russell) had stated that if the House were even to be defeated a means would be found by which its privileges could be vindicated. But for all that, he (Mr. P.) did not believe that there would be found a single individual in that house who would venture to do so against the sworn opinion of the Judges of the country. The experiment could issue but in the ruin of the one party or the degredation of the other. The house was subject to the law of the land, and it should abide by it. It called on the Judges to decide in this case, and it should not question their decision. And yet, because these Learned Judges exercised the jurisdiction committed to them by the House, the hon and learned member for Dublin said that they should be brought to the bar to answer for a breach of privilege. Of all the men in the world—meaning nothing personal—he (Mr. Pemberton) thought the hon. and learned member should be the last to make such a proposition. (hear.) But what was it, in point of fact, the House now proposed to do? It proposed to itself to sit in judgment, and in the character of Judges, on the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench. In his (Mr. Pemberton's) opinion, an opinion in which he was borne out by that of the Right Hon. Baronet the Member for Tamworth, once the case was admitted into a Court of Justice, in common decency the House of Commons could not interfere further. The entertainment of the question now was as much in opposition to the resolution which was sent to the Courts as that resolution was to the law of the land. He (Mr. Pemberton) expressed no opinion on the subject as yet; all he wished to say was, that whether or no the privilege of the House extended to the publication of the papers in question, there was neither law nor authority on its side for restraining the proceedings of a plaintiff against a defendant in a pending action on the ground that the privileges of the House were concerned in the question at issue between the parties. The point certainly ought to be settled, and he was quite ready to concur in a declaratory law to define the constitutional privileges of the House, and he thought that they might take that course without the slightest dereliction of duty or honour. He did not anticipate any advantage from proceedings hostile or disrespectful to the Judges. Plaintiff after Plaintiff might, and probably would, still come into Court to complain of the libel and give rise to similar proceedings, which the House could not avert, even if they expressed their determination to hang them for a breach of privilege. The judges would still listen to suits as in duty bound, and they could not send the Judges to prison for the discharge of that duty. He warned them that in the present proceeding they were recklessly engaging in a contest in which, although they claimed to be the representatives of the people, they would in all probability find that the people would not support them. (Hear, hear, hear.) He hoped that Government would provide some course by which both justice to the public could be done and the honour of the house be maintained. He did not know whether, in the present instance, that would take place which had always taken place when similar contests for privilege had been agitated. On each occasion the contest had been terminated by the dissolution of the House of Commons. He did not know if the Noble Lord contemplated a similar mode at present, but it seemed to him that if once entered into it was the only way in which it could be ended.

Sir James Graham said that he would fully admit that the Judges had no intention to commit a wilful breach of privilege. However, he believed that the motion of the Attorney-General would satisfactorily settle the contest; and he would, therefore, on the deliberate view of the case vote for the committee.

Sir Robert Peel said—Sir, I think I am quite right in my construction of the motion when I take it that it does not pledge us to any opinion on the subject. (Hear.) I apprehend that we are not to imply by the earliness of our motion that we thereby make any decision whatever. (Hear.) All will be open to the consideration and report of the committee, whether we should acquiesce in the opinion of the Judges or resist it, whether we should rest satisfied with the position of things as they are, or call for legislative interference to define and protect our privileges. Certainly, the motion before the House pledges it to no opinion whatever.

The Attorney General agreed with the Right Hon. Baronet that the House did not pledge itself by the proceeding to anything but inquiry. When the subject did come fairly before the House he would be prepared to maintain that the jurisdiction did belong to it.

Sir Robert Inglis objected to the appointment of persons on the committee who had already expressed their opinions. Was it fit that the House sho'd delegate its authority to such individuals? If so one else would oppose their appointment he would.

The Speaker then put the question, "that the committee have power to send for persons, papers, and records."

Sir R. Inglis rose to inquire if they would have power to send for the Judges. He would not consent to concede a power to any twenty or thirty gentlemen that neither the whole house, in its collective capacity, nor any one Member of it, would attempt to exercise. He would ask the Attorney-General if he would distinctly state that he would not (if the committee be granted) send for the Judges.

Mr. Hume said it was a monstrous doctrine that any person was to be exempted from the authority of that House. He recollected when the Lord Chancellor was brought before them to give evidence. If such a motion should become necessary, with respect to the Judges, he should be in his place to move or second it.

Lord J. Russel said—Sir, I think it impossible to submit to the doctrine that any one is to be permitted to claim exclusion from the jurisdiction of this House, when called before it to give evidence. (Hear, hear.) If, indeed, we intended to send for the Judges in committee, it would, I think, only be fair to say so. However, the fact is that we have no such intention. (Hear, hear.) Certainly, if any occasion should arise during the discussion for their presence, the committee may feel it proper to send for them; and therefore I will not preclude myself from that possible course by giving any pledge at present on the subject.

The Attorney-General said that all the Judges were clearly subject to the summons of that House. It was clearly one of its privileges.

Sir E. Knatchbull said that the Lord Chancellor was a Peer of Parliament, and attended at their committee purely from his own courtesy and volition. If the Judges were summoned on account of anything that occurred in the exercise of their official capacity, he believed they would feel it their duty not to attend.

Mr. Wynn expressed his great surprise at the enunciation of such an opinion within the walls of Parliament. If any person laid on the table a charge of corruption against a Judge, it would be the duty of that House to send for him immediately, and sift the matter to the utmost by personal examination. (Hear, hear.) Why, was it not formerly a practice at the opening of the session to form separate committees to inquire into and try the Courts of Justice?

The motion was then adopted without a division, and the committee of twenty-one appointed.

The proceeding is one both of interest and importance: the issue it would not be easy at present to anticipate.—That the Committee will report in favour of the right claimed by the House is more than probable; but will the "Report" convince the Judges that they are wrong? Will it induce them to recal their judgment, to deny to the subject his supposed right of action, or to refuse him the reparation which he claims for injury to his character or his interests? We apprehend not. Will the House then act upon Mr. O'Connell's suggestion? Will they summon the Judges to their bar? Will they order their officer to take them into custody? Even the *Reformed* Commons will scarcely proceed to an extremity like this; but if they do, how will the country regard it? Will it consent to see justice outraged in the person of the Judges that men may be libelled (we do not speak with reference to the case of Mr. Stockdale) through the publications of the House of Commons! We think with Mr. Pemberton that an experiment of this kind would issue but "in the ruin of one party or the degradation of the other," and *which* that party would be, it is not difficult to determine.

House of Lords, May 31.

POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Lord Brougham rose and said—My lords, many considerations well nigh dissuade me from taking any part in the discussion which has arisen—the part which I have always taken in common with my noble friends near me, upon almost every occasion joining with them the habits of official intercourse which for four years prevailed between us, the long and sincere personal friendship which has attached me to them, and which still unites me with them, unbroken by the incidental circumstance of my having ceased to be in office with them, unimpaired by any political differences that have arisen within the last two years; but my devotion to what I deem the service of my country, my deep sense of those interests which I firmly believe to be nearly touched by the present position of the country, my anxiety to discharge any public duty without regard to any personal hazards or feelings, have overcome those motives which would have imposed silence upon me, for those motives have been greatly increased by the singular peculiarity of our present position, which, though not adverted to by my noble friend (Viscount Melbourne,) formed the sole subject of the observations and statement of the noble duke opposite, on the occasion to which my noble friend has referred the noble earl, as one in which he gave, as he flatters himself, a complete and satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon in the political world of which he is the subject, and on which the noble earl is the commentator, but which peculiarity has been mixed up, and studiously mixed up with it, by all my noble friend's supporters out of doors, by all the ministerial members who have addressed their constituents, by all the most powerful of the ministerial supporters in both parts of the empire, who have addressed large bodies of their fellow citizens and all without exception tending to augment the difficulties, and to ascertbate the feelings of the people, as all those exertions and efforts to support and prop up a falling administration having uniformly centered, had their beginning, continuance, and ending in one topic, and in one topic only; not a measure, not a principle, not an opinion; not any thing that has been done in Parliament by the name of the Sovereign of these realms has been put forward as their only argument—(loud cheers from the opposition); it has been brought out and tendered to the country in lieu of all explanation, and the private, individual, personal feelings of that illustrious princess has been made the topic of every riotous meeting after meeting—(Cheers.) of every still worse meeting of mobs, and of all the demagogues who have been called upon to support a sinking administration. (Cheers.) They have nothing to say of themselves; they have no measures to promise; they have no defence of their policy to make, but the cry of "The Queen! the Queen! the Queen!" The feelings of their royal mistress, the bed chamber quarrel with respect to promotion, and to sum up all in one word, and that fairly and impartially in the words of a friend of mine, but no kinsman, but of a friend of my noble friend and kinsman also, of his private secretary and nephew, who stated that Sir R. Peel's formation of a government was defeated by two ladies of the bed-chamber.—[A laugh.] I know that those feelings are natural in mankind, and I know that an appeal to such feelings in this country is never made in vain, but I also know that at this moment I feel deeply impressed, though not oppressed, when I think that the discharge of my public duty is trebly difficult to me without incurring the hazard of giving offence in a high quarter, for that is the unfair, the unmanly nature of the question: and we are called upon to discuss great questions of state, to consult touching the affairs of the whole realm which has been committed to the care of the Queen, and at the same time we are called upon to discuss them upon terms, for the house has this issue, that it makes whoever doubts or dissents from government incur the hazard of being taken to make a personal, invidious, and offensive opposition to the Sovereign—[cheers.] As I know my own heart on this question—as one of those servants who are most devoted to her service, and one who feels the most profound veneration for that illustrious Princess, because I entertain feelings of the deepest gratitude for those kind acts of condescension with which from her and her illustrious family I have uniformly, without the slightest interruption for one instant, ever been receiving—and I also know that there is so much justice, so much kindliness of feeling, so much inflexible candour and integrity swaying the royal bosom, that my motives have no risk of being misconstrued, and that the mean and dastardly attempt to mix up this question, not indeed in the case of my noble friend, but in the case of many of his supporters out of doors. I say I am absolutely certain that as far as I am concerned that attempt will fail. Yes, that attempt will fail in the high quarter towards which it was on the one hand pointed, and that it will fail in another—it will fail if it was meant to deter me as well as others from the discharge of a public constitutional duty.—[cheers.] The noble and learned lord proceeded to say, that he entirely agreed in the principles laid down by the noble viscount, and for the reasons assigned by the noble viscount himself in his statement, and illustrated by him in his practice, that such declarations of principle meant little or nothing—that they were mere vague, fruitless, useless declarations, and might be construed according to the fancy of each man—declarations which he, differing as he did from the noble viscount, might have, and which might have been conscientiously and accurately made by the noble duke, who differed from the noble viscount still more than he did. The noble viscount said he was friendly to progressive improvement, and would support all safe and useful measures of reformation. Why, the noble duke opposite, who said some years since that the parliamentary constitution of this country was the best that ever was desired, that it was perfect, might say the same as the noble viscount, that he was friendly to all measures of reformation that were proved to be useful and safe. Any thing more safe, and, at the same time, more simple, than this kind of political placebo, he had never heard administered to a deliberative assembly. It happened, with respect to the great political questions that occupied men of the house at the present day, that the noble viscount had left them at the close of his statement precisely as they were at the commencement. As to the future conduct of the government, it was left precisely in the same state of doubt in which it had been before his noble friend addressed their lordships, [hear, hear.] This noble friend had referred to their extensive relations and to the difficulties that presented themselves at home in many of the disturbed districts—to more colonies than one; but then he had said on the 7th of May, that though those difficulties were various, there were none of them which a vigorous government might not conquer. [hear, hear.] His noble friend had not that night disavowed this opinion. But then his noble friend had expressed an opinion which he knew was entertained by men of very great weight, and of high authority as statesmen both at home and abroad. They both thought and said this—that their new constitution, as they called it, of 1831, might do very well for four months; but that it might be a very different thing if a tempest had burst against the constitution, either in a foreign war, or in domestic convulsion, and above all in a pecuniary convulsion; and something had been said by his noble friend, which showed that he was rather of that opinion himself. If such was the case, then he was of a different opinion. It was a matter of faith with him that the new form of the reformed constitution was as well fitted for the storm as the calm. That subject he had long and deeply considered, and the opinion at which he had arrived was this, that they might entertain no doubt, hesitation, apprehension, or alarm whatever. He said that if it were good for the calm, it was yet better for the tempest. He said that in smooth water the vessel which was well trimmed, and well found, and well manned, and all her rigging tight, and all her timbers sound, by having with her the hearts of the people and the good will of the constituents in the other house, and the good inclination of their fellow-subjects in this house, was still better in the tempest, where the more stress was laid on the sails; for then the rigging and the timbers, and the repairs which they had made, and the bold hands they had placed in her would prove when they were most wanted that they would not shrink when there was a necessity and a want for them, and those repairs would become the more invaluable, because they were the more necessary when the storm began to beat against the bark of the constitution. He knew he did not share this opinion with a majority of their lordships; he feared he hardly shared it with his noble friend himself [laughter]; but however that might be, he feared from the ominous silence of those that surrounded him that his noble friends who used in former times, when it served the purpose of the hour, participate in the opinion, did not do so now, though they were then the great advocates and the leading assertors of reform doctrines. He was afraid that that was the case. He hoped it was not so, and that he was not, entertaining the opinions he had expressed, to stand almost solitary in that house when he declared that he looked for the safety of the country under the Reform Bill which they had passed five or six years ago. But let that be as it may, he stood undismayed—his position might be displeasing, but to him it was new. He felt, he must say, that that answer should be given to his noble friends observations, when he said that there were difficulties existing abroad and at home, in the colonies and the mother country, which did require a government that was something deserving the name, which in order to grapple with all these difficulties ought to have the confidence of the Houses of Parliament. Many thought, and he [Lord B.] was amongst the number, that when in the middle of the session, and when hardly any business had been done—[hear from Lord Lyndhurst]—and when it was so much out of the ordinary course, the Whitsun holidays generally lasting but for two days, and one day for the birth day, that asking for so long an adjournment must betoken the intention of considering the constitution of the government, or altering its policy; and as they had lost the confidence of a great part of their supporters, they were about to occupy a week in taking measures to restore their confidence or of appealing to the country. He no more doubted this, than that he heard the question put from the woolsack. Their lordships would never have consented to the adjournment, except it was with the supposition that it was to afford time for making a new government. Then there would be a good reason for it, as in that case the necessity was urgent; but if after a government had been made—if it continued as it was before the crisis took place, he did not see why there ought to have been the delay of ten or twelve days. The delay must have been either for the government to alter the course of proceeding—perhaps to alter its constitution, or to enable its supporters out of doors to get up an outcry, to raise a clamour—to make an appeal to the ignorant mob—[cheers from Tory peers]—to make an appeal to that mob who were naturally not very knowing in those matters, and to urge and enforce such an appeal to them, by the grossest and most scandalous misrepresentations—[cheers from Tory peers]—and he could conceive that by such unworthy means an attempt would be made by those who could not gain the confidence of Parliament, to obtain at least, by delusion, the confidence of a part of the country. [Cheers from Tory peers.] This was a very intelligible though not a very creditable course of proceeding. It was not, he was sure, the intention of government! They must have had some other object! But although that was not their intention, still that was the way in which the ten or twelve days had been so used by their supporters.

[*To be continued.*]

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,

DEAR SIR.—The following extract from the proceedings of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, of date 21st May, 1839, marks out so distinctly the powers and privileges, already conferred, and about to be conferred upon Presbyteries and Synods, formed in distant places, in connexion with that Church, that I have to beg your insertion of it in your Newspaper, appending to that extract two brief remarks of my own in explanation.

I am, dear Sir, your's, faithfully,

St. John, July 19. WILLIAM ANDREW.

"*Presbyterian Churches in England.*—A petition from the Synod in England in connexion with the Church of Scotland, was read, setting forth that they had already received certain privileges at the hand of the Assembly, but desirous of being placed in still closer connexion with the Church of Scotland, they prayed that two ministers and two elders from the Synod in England should be received as corresponding members with the General Assembly, with power to deliberate and vote.

"A deputation from the Synod in England, was then heard at the Bar in support of the petition, consisting of Dr. J. R. Brown of London Dr. Hugh Ralph of Liverpool, Mr. Hamilton, an elder of the English Synod, Mr. Munro of Manchester, clerk of the Synod, and Mr. Charles Thomson, the Moderator.

"The deputation having retired from the bar,

"Mr. Dunlop moved That the General Assembly having heard the deputation from the General Synod of the Presbyterian Churches in England, and having considered the Overtures anent their relations to this Church; desire to renew their expression of their heartfelt satisfaction at the formation of said Synod as the supreme judicatory of the Presbyterians of England adhering to the Westminster Standards and Confession of Faith; and earnestly desire to strengthen their hands in so far as it is in their power, by establishing an intimate relation between these Presbyteries and this Church. And the General Assembly resolve that, with the concurrence of said Synod, the two churches shall mutually interchange frequent communications by means of deputations to and from their respective judicatories; and the General Assembly recommend the Presbyteries in their communications and transactions with the said Presbyteries and Synod in England, such as translating ministers from these Presbyteries to ours in Scotland and the like, to follow the same rules and procedure which they adopt in similar communications and transactions with their several Presbyteries in Scotland.*—And the General Assembly *enjoin*† their ministers and licentiates in removing to England, whether temporarily or permanently, to enter into communion and intimate correspondence with the ministers and congregations of said Synod in the place where they reside, and to evince by their conduct, their sense of the truth and importance of the principles on which both are founded. And the General Assembly further direct their Presbyteries *in the event of any irregularities or misconduct on the part of their ministers or licentiates, while residing in England, being reported to them by the Presbyteries of said Synod*, immediately to enquire into the same, and thereupon proceed in the case according to the rules of the Church. And lastly the General Assembly nominate and appoint —— a deputation to attend the meeting of said Synod at ——, to communicate to the Synod this act, and to assure them of the warm and brotherly affection wherewith they regard the allied church of which they are the Supreme court, and their earnest desire to co-operate with them to the utmost of their power in promoting the interest of the Presbyterian Church, to which they are attached alike by present ties, and a grateful recollection of former days.'

"Dr. Cook moved that Mr. Dunlop's motion be converted into an overture, and transmitted for consideration to the several Presbyteries of the Church, in terms of the Barrier Act.

"Mr. Cupples, of Stirling, moved that the said Synod be represented in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, but after a long discussion, Mr. Dunlop's motion was carried by a large majority."

* Hitherto no such method has been adopted.

† Instead of the word *enjoin*, the words *earnestly recommend* are at present used by the Church Courts.

UNEXAMPLED.

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

THE following detail of a scheme of a LOTTERY to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the History of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per Ticket—the value and number of the Capitals, and the revival of the good old custom of warranting that every Prize shall be drawn and sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the six hundred Prize Holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application being made to us for tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We therefore, emphatically say—delay not! but at once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and application made to

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Six Prizes of Twenty thousand Dollars!
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Three Prizes of Ten thousand Dollars!

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Authorised by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the direction of the Commissioners acting under the same. To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida—Schmidt and Hamilton, Managers. Sylvester & Co. New York, sole Agents.

No combination numbers! 100,000 Tickets, from No. 1, upwards in succession.

The deeds of the property and the stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said Act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize Holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME!

One Prize—the Arcade,
286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street, 101 feet, 21 inches, on Natchez street, 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street—Rented at about $37,000 per annum, valued at - - - - $700,000

One Prize—City Hotel.
162 feet on Common street, 146 feet 6 inches on Camp street—Rented at $25,000, valued at - - - - $500,000

One Prize—Dwelling House,
(adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 feet, 7 inches, front on Natchez street—Rented at $1,200, valued at - - - $20,000

One Prize—Dwelling House,
(adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 28 feet, front on Natchez street—Rented at $1,200, valued at - - - - $20,000

One Prize—Dwelling House,
(adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 23 feet front on Natchez street—Rented at $1,200, valued at - - - - $20,000

One Prize—Dwelling House,
No. 23, north east corner of Basin and Custom House street, 40 feet front on Basin and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom House street—Rented at $1,500, valued at - $20,000

One Prize—Dwelling House,
No. 24, south west corner of the Basin and Custom House street, 32 feet 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet 10½ inches deep on Custom House street—Rented at $1,500, valued at - - - - $20,000

One Prize—Dwelling House,
No. 329, 24 feet, 8 inches, on Royal street by 127 feet, 11 inches deep—Rented at $1,000, valued at - - - - $20,000

1 prize,	250 shares Canal Bk. Stk.	$100 ea.	$25,000
1 do.	200 do. Commercial do.	do.	20,000
1 do.	150 do. Mech. & Trade's do.	do.	15,000
1 do.	100 do. City Bank do.	do.	10,000
1 do.	100 do. do. do.	do.	10,000
1 do.	100 do. do. do.	do.	10,000
1 do.	50 do. Exchange Bank,	do.	5,000
1 do.	50 do. do.	do.	5,000
1 do.	25 do. Gas Light, do.	do.	5,000
1 do.	25 do. do. do.	do.	5,000
1 do.	15 do. Mech. & Trades'	do.	1,500
1 do.	15 do. do.	do.	1,500

20 prizes, each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank $100—each prize $1,000 20,000

10 prizes, each 2 shares of $100 each—each prize $200 of Gass Light Bank, 2,000

200 prizes, each one share of $100 of the Bank of Louisiana, - - - 20,000

200 prizes, each one share of $100 of the New Orleans' Bank, - - - 20,000

150 prizes, each one share of $100 of the Union Bank of Florida, - - - 15,000

Six Hundred Prizes, - - - $1,500,000

Tickets, $20—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain the Six hundred Prizes, and the 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such Prize as may be drawn to its number; and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the drawing, unincumbered, and without any deduction.

SYLVESTER & Co.
156, Broadway, N. Y.

New York, May 7, 1839.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 19, 1839.

WE have no later European dates than those given in our last number.

Lord Brougham's masterly speech on the late resignation and conduct of Her Majesty's Ministers, will be read with pleasure, by all who approve of sound Constitutional principles; its great length compels us to omit the conclusion until next week.

The anticipated collision between the Queen's Bench and the House of Commons, is creating a great stir throughout the United Kingdom: the question having been referred for the decision of the Twelve Judges, it is stated that no less than *nine* out of the twelve have given their opinions confirmatory of the judgment pronounced by the Queen's Bench.

The steam ship Liverpool left New York on Saturday, the 6th inst. with seventy passengers.

Never have we known upon the celebration of the 5th of July so many lamentable accidents; carelessness and intemperance must have had a large share in causing this extraordinary loss of life.—*Baptist Advocate.*

The four American fishing vessels seized and brought into this port, for a violation of the Treaty have been tried, and two, the Battelle, and Hyder Alley, condemned and ordered to be sold; the other two have been liberated.—*Halifax Journal.*

PASSENGERS.—In the brigantine Sir Allan Mac Nab, from St. Kitts, which arrived on Thursday last, Mr. JAMES OTTY and Miss OTTY, of this city. Mr. Otty has been several months absent from the city, visiting the West India Islands for the purpose of a renewal of health; but we regret to state that the hopes so fondly anticipated on his return have not been fully realized.

In the ship *Liverpool*, from Liverpool, the Rev. Mr. CAREY, of Trinity College, Dublin, Assistant Minister for St. John's Church in this city.

THEATRE.—On Monday was performed "The Love Chace," a late production of Sheridan Knowles; but his former plays "The Hunchback" and "The Wife" are still preferred by respectable audiences.

On Tuesday the celebrated tragedy of 'Douglas' was enacted, and most nobly did Mrs. Charles and Mrs. Preston perform their respective characters, the former as *Young Norval*, and the latter as *Lady Randolph*, they were repeatedly and rapturously applauded by the audience.

It is reported that Mrs. Charles's Benefit will take place shortly; if such be the case, it need only to be announced with a day or two previous notice, to insure her a respectable and overflowing house. Mrs. Charles's performances and constant efforts to give satisfaction are duly appreciated, and we feel assured, will be fully rewarded.

Mr. Hall, in his usual happy style, quite captivated the audience with his comic song.

Sheridan's Play "The School for Scandal" was performed on Wednesday evening; Mrs. Preston as *Lady Teazle*, gained great applause, and we were greatly pleased in the much and manifest improvement in the style of acting of Miss Buloid, who is but a *novice* as yet on the stage; her voice is good, and her appearance quite commanding, a little more experience, and the assumption of more confidence on her part, will render her a most pleasing performer.—We cannot refrain from remarking, that a *marked inattention* was shown to Miss Buloid, in her character in the play of 'Othello' by Mr. Rodney; his pointed indifference in not leading her properly off the stage, was the subject of remark by very many respectable persons. We feel no disposition to annoy or injure Mr. Rodney, but when he or any other gentleman performer, shows a marked neglect to his respectable partner in the performances, and especially when that partner is a Lady, it is trifling with the audience, and such conduct must be reprehended—Any trivial matters of dispute between performers and managers, ought not to be exhibited to the public, and when the private feelings and caprice of an individual obtrude themselves upon the stage, they are sure to be displeasing to a respectable audience.

We understand that about $1000 were subscribed in this City in the early part of the week, and forwarded for the relief of the sufferers by the late disastrous fire at Eastport. The sum, we have no doubt would have been much larger, had the solicitations been more general.—*Courier.*

LAUNCHED on Saturday the 29th ult., from the ship yard of Messrs. William & James Lawton, in Portland, the copper-fastened ship *Brothers*, of about 500 Tons, built for Mr. William Carvill, of this City. The 'Brothers' is a first rate vessel, of a beautiful model, constructed of the best materials throughout, and put together with much taste and faithfulness, and altogether, we believe, is not surpassed by any of the fine ships heretofore built in the Province.—*Ib.*

A fine ship of about 510 tons, called the "*Circassian*," was launched yesterday, from the ship yard of Mr. James Smith, near the Aboideau—for the house of Messrs. Adam & Davidson of this City. In point of construction and model, she is inferior to none of the many splendid vessels recently launched.

Another vessel named the "*Duncan*," of 443 tons, was launched a few days since, at St. Martins, from the building yard of Mr. James Sim. She is owned by Mr. Robert Robertson, and is one of the most substantial and well finished vessels that has been built in New Brunswick for many years.—*Herald.*

From the Royal Gazette.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 15th June, 1839.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, &c. in the Militia.

Third Battalion York, (Light Infantry.)

Lieutenant Alexander Ross, to be Captain of the African Company.

Lieutenant Alexander M'Gibbon, is permitted to retire from the Militia Service, retaining his rank.

The appointment of George Burt, as Ensign, does not take place.

Second Battalion Westmorland.

Captain George Wry of the Artillery Company, is allowed to retire with his rank.

The Christian name of *Hugh* M'Kay which appeared in the Gazette of the 20th March last, as Ensign in the 3d Battalion Charlotte County Militia, should have been *Alexander*.

By Command.

GEORGE SHORE.
Adjutant General Militia.

We have been favoured with a Copy of the following address, which will be found an interesting document to our readers:—

To His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, *K. C. B. and K. C. H. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

The undersigned, Chiefs and Principal Officers of the Melicete, Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Tribes of Indians, in General Council assembled, and in the presence of their respective Tribes, beg leave to certify to your Excellency that for the last three years the Penobscot Tribe have made application to be united to the Melicete and Passamaquoddy Tribes, chiefly for the purpose of displacing John Neptune and John Nathaniel, the then Chiefs of the Penobscot Tribe, who had acted fraudulently towards the Tribe in disposing of their lands, and a valuable Mill Privilege, and thereby entirely destroying their Fishery.

That this application for a union of the Tribes could not be complied with until authority was received from their head Chief at Caughnawaga, to whom the matter was referred; that upon such reference authority was given to them, and at a Council lately held at Penobscot, at which were present the Chiefs of the respective Tribes, it was solemnly decided that they should be united as one Tribe, of which the Melicite should be considered as the head; and through the Chief of which Tribe all applications or representations to your Excellency should be made, and that no application or representation should be deemed authentic or worthy of consideration, not proceeding through the same channel.

The undersigned further certify to your Excellency, that at a Council lately held at the French Village, in the County of York, the aforesaid John Neptune and John Nathaniel were displaced, and Toma Sarcelexis and Nathaniel John Orser, were elected Chiefs of the Penobscot Tribe, and that any representations of the said John Neptune and John Nathaniel are not to be considered as authorised by the Tribe.

The undersigned have heard with great dissatisfaction, that some of the Indians of the Melicite Tribe were induced last winter to sign a Petition to the House of Representatives of Maine, stating that they had been turned out of this Province by the British Government; they highly deprecate such conduct, and can assure your Excellency, that all those Indians, with the exception of one, who is a worthless vagabond, were grossly imposed upon, and entirely ignorant of what they signed.

And they further beg leave to assure your Excellency, that your Excellency may at all times rely upon their services when required, in support of the British Government.

TOMA FRANCIS, *Governor,*
his
NATHANIEL ✕ JOHN ORSER,
mark. *Lieutenant,*
his
SABBATES ✕ NEPTUNE,
mark. *Councillor.*

Signed in my presence, and in the presence of the respective Tribes, at the French Village, this sixth day of July, A. D. 1839.

THOMAS C. LEE,
Commissioner for Indians.

QUEBEC, JULY 12.—The Toronto Commercial Herald has a paragraph of the "important if true" species. It is to the effect that letters have been received in Toronto, from Sir Francis Bond Head and Chief Justice Robinson, stating that the union of the provinces is progressing, that Montreal will probably be the seat of government, and that a Durham Cabinet will likely succeed that of Lord Melbourne.

The bark *Nazarino*, Cleverly, of Plymouth, which ran ashore on the 15th May, on her inward voyage, arrived in this port this morning, with her lower masts standing, and without the aid of a steamer, having apparently suffered no material damage. The *Nazarino* was sold at underwriters' sale, on the 18th ult., for £90; it is said that she is now worth about £3000—no bad speculation in these "hard times."

Most Disgraceful.—We are informed that two men of Capt. Jessups' Company, at Prescott, deserted to Ogdensburgh, on Monday last. Two of their comrades, who were very intimate with the deserters, passed over to Ogdensburgh, in a small boat, to see them, to represent the folly and guilt of their proceeding, and to endeavor to persuade them to return to their duty. Only one of the men went on shore, the other remained with the boat. The moment it was known that a British soldier was in town, and was seen in conversation with the deserters, an immediate outcry was raised to Lynch the soldier. The poor fellow fled towards the boat in order to escape the fury of the mob, but he was quickly overtaken, and himself and his comrade were publicly *tarred and feathered*, in the broad daylight, in the presence of all the authorities, and without interference!!! The melancholy part of the story is yet to be related. Since the return of the two men, the effect of the tarring so operated on the mind of one of them, that he took his own musket and deliberately shot himself. This is another, and most wicked crime in the catalogue of American sympathy.—*Brockville Statesman.*

Yankee Feeling.—We have been informed, upon what we consider good authority, that a boat belonging to the Montreal, (a hired schooner of the Government,) was fired upon, at French Creek, by a large party of Americans, who had assembled there, and who were well armed, with muskets and ball cartridge.—*Ib.*

The debate in the House of Lords, respecting Colonel Prince's order to put to death the five Yankee sympathisers, cannot be read without pain and mortification.—The extreme sensibility manifested by Lords and Commons when piratical Yankee loafers and Canadian incendiaries meet with retributive justice, and their extreme insensibility to the injuries inflicted on the Colonists, and to the slaughter of our gallant soldiers and militia, is really sufficient to make even a very quiet man swear lustily. But Lords and Commons, and all other authorities to boot, may be sure there will be many imitators of Prince, whenever a chance is offered.—and certain people in command in Canada would be much more popular than they are, if they had shewn a little of Colonel Prince's firmness.—*Montreal Courier.*

THE ARMY.—Arrangements are making for the retirement of Lord Hill from the Horse Guards: but there are some doubts as to who is to be his successor. By the express wish of the Queen, the Marquis of Anglesea was applied to; and it was understood that Sir Frederick Stovin would be his secretary. The noble Marquis, however, hesitates on account of his declining health. But this objection will be overruled, and within a short time, the Marquis of Anglesea will be Commander in Chief.

DEATH OF MISS BATHURST.—It appears that Miss Bathurst, who was residing at Rome, under the protection of her uncle and aunt, Lord and Lady Aylmer, rode out with them, escorted by the French Ambassador, the Duc de Laval Montmorenci. The groom by Miss Bathurst was sent back to the residence of Lord Aylmer, with some message: and when the party arrived near the Point di Molle, the Duke proposed leading them by a path which he had often ridden, along the bank of the Tiber. The river having become swoln, portions of the bank had given way, which had rendered the path so narrow that, after pursuing it some short distance, the Duke, who was foremost, proposed retracing their steps. In endeavouring to turn her horse, Miss Bathurst unfortunately backed him too near the edge of the bank, and the horse and rider were plunged into the river. Not one of the party could swim; nevertheless, Lord Aylmer attempted to rush into the water, and had advanced some paces when his distracted wife held him forcibly back. What renders this sad catastrophe still more lamentable is that the groom who had been sent back to Rome is a good swimmer, and might have been able to rescue this charming young girl from a watery grave.

From the West Indies.—We have been favoured with files of Barbadoes papers to the 15th and St. Thomas to the 19th of June, brought by the bark Hecla, Captain Hadley.

Most melancholy accounts are given of the demoralized