

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF NAPOLEON AT CHERBOURG.—The Belle Poule, frigate, commanded by the Prince de Joinville, and which has brought back to France the remains of the Emperor Napoleon, came to anchor at Cherbourg, on the 30th Nov., at five o'clock in the morning.

The following is the report of his Royal Highness to the Minister of Marine:—

Monsieur le Ministre.—As I had the honour of informing you, I quitted All Saints Bay on September 14, running along the coast of Brazil, with the wind at east, but which, having veered to the north and north-east, enabled me quickly to get into the meridian of St Helena, without having to pass the twenty-eighth south parallel. On entering this meridian, I was delayed by calms and light breezes.

On October 8, I came to anchor in James Town roads. The brig Oreste, detached by Vice-Admiral de Mackau, to bring to the Belle Poule a pilot from the Channel, had arrived the day before. As this ship brought me no new instructions, I immediately occupied myself in executing the orders I had originally received. My first care was to put M. de Chabot, the King's commissioner, in communication with General Middlemore, Governor of the Island. These gentlemen having settled, according to their respective instructions, the manner of proceeding to the exhumation of the remains of Napoleon, and their translation on board the Belle Poule, Oct. 15 was fixed for the execution of their plans. The Governor charged himself with the exhumation, and all that was to take place within the British territory. I, by the order of October 13, a copy of which I hereto annex, regulated the honours to be paid on the 15th and 16th by the division under my command. The French merchant ships, the Bonne Amie, Captain Gallet, and Indien, Captain Truquetil, eagerly rendered their assistance. At midnight on the 15th the operations commenced, in the presence of the French and English commissioners, M. de Chabot and Captain Alexander, of the Royal Engineers. The works were directed by the latter. As M. de Chabot renders to the Government a circumstantial account of the operations to which he was a witness, I conceive that I am dispensed from entering into the same details, and shall content myself with saying, that at ten o'clock in the morning the coffin was found in the grave.

After having raised it in fact, it was opened, and the body was found in an unhoped for state of preservation. At this solemn moment, at the sight of the easily recognized remains of him who had done so much for the glory of France, the emotion was deep and unanimous. At half-past 3 o'clock, the guns of the Fort announced to the ships and vessels in the roadstead that the funeral procession had commenced its march towards James Town. The militia and the troops of the garrison preceded the car, which was covered with a pall, the corners being borne by Generals Bertrand and Gourgaud, and Messrs. De Lascases and Marchand, the authorities, and a crowd of the inhabitants following.

The guns of the frigate having answered those of the fort, she continued to fire minute guns.—From the morning the yards were slung and the flags hoisted half-mast high, as signs of mourning, in which foreign ships and vessels joined. When the procession appeared on the quay, the English troops formed a double line, through which the car passed slowly to the shore. At the water's edge, where the English lines had terminated, I had collected all the officers of the French division, waiting, in deep mourning, and heads uncovered, the approach of the coffin. When within twenty paces of us it stopped, and the Governor advancing to me, delivered up to me, in the name of his government, the remains of the Emperor Napoleon.

As soon as the coffin was lowered into the boat of the frigate prepared to receive it, the general emotion was again renewed—the dying wish of the Emperor Napoleon began to be accomplished—his remains reposed under the national flag. All sign of mourning was from that time abandoned; the same honours which the Emperor would have received had he been living were paid to his mortal remains, and it was amidst salutes from the ships, dressed out in their colours, and the yards manned, that the cutter, escorted by the boats of all the ships, pursued its way slowly towards the frigate. On arriving on board, the coffin was received between two ranks of officers under arms, and carried on to the quarter deck, which had been arranged as a chapelle ardente.

According as you had ordered me, a guard of sixty men, commanded by the senior lieutenant of the frigate, did the honours. Although it was already late, the absolution was pronounced, and the body remained thus exposed all night. The almoner and an officer kept watch by its side.

On the 16th, at ten o'clock in the morning, all the officers and crews of the French ships-of-war and merchantmen, having been assembled on board the frigate, a solemn funeral service was celebrated; the body was then lowered between decks, where a chapelle ardente had been prepared to receive it.

At noon, all was terminated, and the frigate was ready to sail; but the drawing up of the proces verbauz required two days, and it was only on the morning of the 18th, that the Belle Poule and Favourite were able to get under way. The Oreste, which left at the same time, sailed for its destination. After a prosperous and easy passage, I have, sir, just anchored in the roads of Cherbourg, at five in the morning.

Receive, Admiral, the assurance of my respect.
The Captain of the Belle Poule,
F. D. ORLEANS.

Road of Cherbourg, Nov. 30.

DISASTROUS SHIPWRECK.—The Madrid Journals contain the following particulars of one of the most melancholy shipwrecks upon record:—"The Cadiz packet-boat El Castellano was shipwrecked on the 23d of October on the high seas. Not seeing any assistance coming during an interval of four days, the crew constructed a raft, on which none but the strongest men found a place. They fought to get upon it, and the result of this was, that the sailors only, and two of the passengers who were stronger than the rest, were enabled to save themselves by its means. More than 60 passengers perished, and amongst these the daughter of general Narvaez. For eight days the men who quitted the wreck in the boat were exposed to a continued tempest on the high seas. At length they succeeded in reaching La Guanaja. A negro who had taken his master's daughter upon his shoulders, and had thrown himself with his burden on the raft, was flung back by the crew into the sea with the child which he attempted to save. When he attempted to regain it (it being already very much crowded) they slew him! The child was immediately drowned. This melancholy shipwreck was accompanied with other frightful circumstances. It appears that the man who was on the watch, and some others, who perceived the approaching danger, and were convinced that the vessel was going to sink, left her in the long-boat. It

was the captain of the frigate Vizcarrondo, who happened to be on board, who suggested the construction of the raft. The women and children were to have been placed on a second raft, which was to be attached to the other by ropes, but were left behind and perished miserably. Seven of those who got on board the raft died raving mad, and those who reached La Guanaja were all in a state of mental alienation."

The Sligo paper of Tuesday presents the following frightful picture of Irish misery and want:—

"In a small cabin on the road-side near Collooney, a labouring man, unmarried, of the name of Healy, resided. A poor woman, nursing an infant, lodged with him. They were visited with fever, and the neighbours were afraid to enter the house. At length, from the stillness of the place, it was suspected that some of them had died; and a man of the name of Moffat determined to venture in. Perhaps so sad a scene of utter destitution never was witnessed in the midst of a Christian population. The man was dead, lying on a miserable bed, in a wretched room, into which not a ray of light entered. The woman and her infant were also dead; the mother lying on the ground with scarcely a rag covering her, at the kitchen-fire, a tuft of straw under her head, and the infant beside her, with its head on her breast, and in a position as if in the last gasp of expiring nature the poor little thing had been endeavouring to extract some sustenance from its dead mother's breast. There were the lifeless body of the man and woman, whose death had been produced by the total want of attention more than from the violence of the disease, whilst the death of the infant, it cannot be doubted, was produced by hunger.

Dr. Dickenson, the incumbent of St. Ann's, Dublin, and Chaplain to the Archbishop of Dublin, is to be the new Irish Bishop. He owes this important preferment solely to his merits. We believe that he is not only unconnected with any members of the Government, or their supporters, but even unacquainted with any of them, excepting those whose duties fix them in Dublin. His claims are his talents and his virtues. He is one of a class of clergymen uncommon in England, and still more rare in Ireland, who belong to no faction or clique. He has shown his politics only by the support of every liberal measure and of every useful institution. He was an open and strenuous advocate for the comprehensive system of education introduced by the Educational Board at its commencement, when the success of that great experiment seemed scarcely to be hoped, and when its defenders were the objects of a High-Church and Orange persecution, even more general and more bitter than that by which they are now assailed. In the prominent situation to which he is now elevated, he will be a worthy associate to Archbishop Whately and Archbishop Murray in the glorious conflict which they are waging for the people of Ireland against the violent and prejudiced of both persuasions and of both countries—against the Exeters of England and the M'Hailes and Beresfords of Ireland.—Morning Chronicle, Nov. 17.

QUEBEC, December 26.

We have received the St. Augustine Herald of the 14th Novr. last, the Editor of which appears to be Mr. Thomas Storrow Brown, formerly Hardware Merchant at Montreal, and who acquired some notoriety as the General of the 'Sons of Liberty' at Montreal, and Commander of the Camp at St. Charles, in 1837. He gives the following account of himself:—

"I have been styled imported.

"I shipped myself to Florida, to my own order, for my own account and risk; and satisfied that my character, if it had not preceded, would be certain to follow, I brought no letters of introduction.

"I may be called a foreigner.

"My parents are New-Englanders, and such were their progenitors. I am not aware of having a blood relation who is not an American born, and excepting Thomas Wentworth Storrow, of Paris, his brother in Leipsic, and his sister in Birmingham, they all reside in the United States. My own residence in Canada, terminating in being hunted through the woods like a wild beast, with a price upon my head—in a decree of banishment, and sentence of death recorded, I consider no disqualification for discussing American politics—or English. My crime was a devotion to American principles, first promulgated from the cabin of the Mayflower."

ST. JOHN, N. B., December 30.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last evening, M. H. Perley, Esq. delivered his commencing Lecture, on the Early History of New Brunswick, and as might easily have been anticipated, from the peculiarly interesting nature of the subject, the spacious Hall was crowded with eager and attentive listeners, amounting in number to at least 800. Every one must naturally desire to know as much as possible, of the country in which his lot is cast; and those who listened to Mr. Perley last evening, must have been both gratified and instructed, by the pleasing and lucid manner in which he treated his subject, by the research displayed, and the highly interesting and (to very many,) novel facts adduced. Mr. P. has been fortunate, in having had access to many original and official documents, not hitherto attainable by historic writers, but which materially elucidate the history of this young but rapidly rising province; he has made diligent and efficient use of these advantages, and we hesitate not to say, that he has succeeded in compiling the best and most authentic history of New Brunswick ever yet published. Repeated plaudits from the audience cheered the Lecturer, and testified the gratification he imparted; and much impression appeared to be made, especially by the statement of one fact; viz., that in the reign of Henry VII. John Cabot, in the employ and under the flag of England, after discovering Newfoundland and St. John's Island, landed on the shores of this Province, between Richibucto and Miramichi, two years before Columbus reached the main land of America; and thus New Brunswick was the first portion of this great continent on which the feet of Christians ever stepped. The lecture was illustrated by the display of a great variety of ancient Indian implements and utensils; and afforded the greatest satisfaction to the audience. The subject will be concluded on Monday next, when we doubt not the hall will be crowded; and we consider that the whole province is greatly indebted to Mr. Perley, for this most useful and interesting product of his talents and research; which indeed should be committed to the press, and thus preserved from oblivion.

[Among the numerous assemblage at the Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening, we noticed His Honour the Chief Justice, His Honour Judge Parker, his Honour the Speaker, the hon. Hugh Johnston, and a very large number of our most respectable citizens. His Honour the Chief Justice expressed himself highly gratified with the Lecture, and with the great prosperity of the Institute; and as an evidence of his desire to encourage so excellent an establishment, his honour yesterday presented to the Institute a complete copy of the Encyclopedia

Britannica, elegantly bound, to be placed in the Library, a very valuable present, which cannot fail to be highly useful and of great service.]—Ed. Herald.

A Correspondent of the Boston Atlas writes from Washington, under date of the 31st December, that an important budget of Documents referring to the burning of the Caroline, had been laid and the arrest and imprisonment of McLeod, had been laid on the Speaker's Table, viz:—Copies of Communications which had passed between the British Government and the American Minister in London, respecting the destruction of the Caroline, by which it appears that the question was still unsettled. "Time," says the writer, "intervenes, and no further is heard in regard to the Caroline and the Canadian disturbance, until the arrest of McLeod, now a prisoner in the Jail at Lockport, New York. Mr. Fox, in consequence of this arrest, addresses a letter to the Secretary of State, the object of which is to obtain the release of McLeod. The letter is neither creditable to the good sense of the Minister, and if I mistake not, will be repudiated by the higher authorities at home.—Mr. Fox asks for the release of Mr. McLeod; first, because the prisoner, in his opinion, is not guilty; and secondly, because, if guilty, he has committed no offence against the Government. The burning of the Caroline, continues the British Minister, was an act done by authority, and those who were engaged in it acted under the authority of those in power in Great Britain. This new and bold idea is more than once put forth, for Mr. Fox repeats that the burning of the Caroline was a public act—the public act authorized by the British Government. The question, therefore, he adds, is one between the authorities of Great Britain and the Government of the United States. Upon this ground, again he demands, in the name of his Government, the release of the prisoner.

Mr. Forsyth replies with dignity, with courtesy, and in excellent temper. Speaking under the direction of the President, he says that the imprisonment of McLeod is a matter over which the authorities of New York, and not the Federal Government, have control. He knows of no law, international or other law, under which his release can be called for. A criminal against the United States, he makes his appearance voluntarily in the United States, and is arrested, examined and bound over for trial, as other accused persons are under like circumstances.—Mr. Forsyth here comments briefly upon the character of the offence. He is, he says, one of an armed band of marauders, who has been guilty of committing arson. By what law, he asks, is such an offender to escape the punishment due to his offences. Leaving this, the Secretary of State comes to the declaration made, that the burning of the Caroline was a public act, by one having power to speak with authority. Such being the case, the United States should rather be the complainant, than Great Britain. With some other remarks, unimportant in themselves, the Secretary adds, that it is with unfeigned regret he cannot comply with the request of the British Minister. He appeals to Mr. Fox to bear witness, that during the vexed questions which have agitated the two countries, the President and himself have been governed by a sincere desire to preserve the amicable relations existing between the two Governments. So ends the correspondence.

The Colonial Herald.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1841.

The late hour at which the Mail arrived on Saturday evening (eleven o'clock), has occasioned the postponement of the publication of our present number until to-day.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet COLUMBIA, being her first trip across the Atlantic, arrived at Halifax on the 19th inst, in 13 1/2 days from Liverpool. Her latest London dates are to the 4th of January. For want of time to make selections, we avail ourselves of the summary of the news furnished by the Halifax papers.

A report had reached England, brought over land through Russia, that the British Forces had captured Peking. We doubt, however, the correctness of the information.

The Princess Royal has been vaccinated twice, the first application having failed.

By the following items it will be seen that the war mania was reviving in France, and was supposed to be encouraged by the Court, as fear of hostilities had passed by—and some ulterior designs were to be forwarded by the excitement.—Spain has hardly recovered from her civil war, when she finds occasion to quarrel with her nearest neighbours.—Novascotian.

The Egyptian power, like the presumptuous earthen pitcher competing with vessels of iron, seems shivered to pieces.—Encouraged by France, Mehemet braved the allies, and now lies at the mercy of them and his former master. This must be very humiliating to the fiery old man. A few weeks before and he might have made excellent terms, saved a fine army, and withdrawn within his Egyptian possessions on honourable terms—now he bows to his conquerors, and talks of the omnipotence of fate.

On the 7th December, the Stromboli entered Alexandria, with despatches from Admiral Stopford to the Pacha, refusing to ratify Admiral Napier's convention. On the 8th, the Magaera arrived, with Admiral Stopford's flag captain, and a second letter from the Admiral. This offered, in the name of the four powers, to maintain the Pacha in Egypt, provided he agreed, within three days, to restore the Turkish fleet and to finally evacuate Syria. On Dec. 10th, the Pacha conceded all that was demanded.—The refusal to recognize Napier's convention mortified the Pacha, and caused charges of inconsistent and unfair conduct.—A letter of entire submission was forwarded by the Pacha to the Porte's Viceroy. In this he claims favour, and calls himself his sovereign's old and faithful servant. The difference between Napier's convention and that agreed to by Admiral Stopford, appears to be the mode of withdrawing the Egyptian troops from Syria, and the time of delivering up the fleet.

The Austrian Observer, according to the Constantinople intelligence of the 9th Dec., states that the Ottoman Porte has just announced to the Corps Diplomatique, that all the coast of Syria being occupied by Turkish troops, the blockade of the ports of the territory must be considered as raised.

AFGHANISTAN.—Defeat of Dost Mahomed.—Letters from Cabul of Sept 20th, give the particulars of a decisive victory obtained over Dost Mahomed on the 18th, at Bamean, by a small force under Brigadier Dennie, consisting of six pieces of horse artillery, six companies of 35 native infantry, and between 400 and 500 of the Shah's troops. The enemy were a thousand strong, headed by Dost Mahomed and the Waylee of Khonun in person. They left three Sirdars and 500 men dead on the field, together with their entire baggage, standards, and the only pieces of ordnance in the possession of Dost Mahomed, who fled seriously wounded. In an attack on a fort in the same district, Oct. 21st, a British corps were repulsed with the loss of a number killed and wounded, including Capt E. Connoly, who was shot through the heart.

From China we have an account of an attack on the island Chusan, which took place on July 5th. The city Ting-ha-keen was taken, after a show of resistance. The Chinese troops abandoned it in the night. A few lives were lost. A letter detailing several circumstances of the attack, says, that the worst enemy found in the place was an intoxicating liquor called samsho. Much of the stuff was destroyed, but not all, and drunkenness and disorder were the consequences. Demonstrations were making at several points, but nothing decisive appears.

The German States are not idle. The warlike preparations of France furnish both excitement and excuse for similar preparations. The whole Continent seems bristling for war.

The choice of M. Theirs to be the Chairman of the Committee on the demand of Ministers for 140,000,000 francs for the first expenses of the works, seems likely to defeat the views of the Court; which contemplates the erection of detached forts, as a means of keeping down the Parisians.

Rumours of a change of Ministry in France, were in circulation. The main feature of the new Cabinet, was said to be, a closer alliance with Russia. The funeral of Napo-

leon was conducted with great pomp, and without tumult or consequence. The government had decided on disarming the army, and preparations were making for this pacific movement.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—The Peninsula has added high-quotas to the general embroilment. The question of navigation of the Douro has furnished Spain with an opportunity of quarrel with Portugal; which she has seized with little regard to the ordinary courtesies observed in such cases.

A convention for the navigation of the Douro through Portugal by Spanish vessels was executed in 1835, and arrangements first agreed to by the Commissioners of the Court rejected by the Portuguese Government; the matter was reconsidered, and terms were finally settled; but no conclusion was arrived at; the Queen, in closing the session, stated that the question would be one of the first brought forward when the Cortes reassembled. The Spanish Impugnancy, however, insists on an immediate settlement, and it can be submitted to the Cortes, or in default thereof, employ force. The Spanish manifesto declares that the convention agreed to by the Commissioners be carried into effect within twenty-five days, an army of 50,000 Spaniards shall immediately enter Portugal. The ultimatum is also accompanied by expressions insulting to the Portuguese nation; and the Spanish Charge d'Affaires has been recalled.

With the loss of her Majesty's brig Fairy, the ten scientific labours of the late Captain Hewett are sacrificed draught-copies of his charts, drawings, and marine observations, never having been secured by the Lords of the Admiralty, although it is said this service has cost the country £40,000.

The intention of forming a Channel fleet of the 8 line battle ships now fitting at Portsmouth and Sheerness, is believed, suspended for the present, in consequence of the French having abandoned the idea of collecting a naval force at Brest. It is understood that the Impregnable, 104, and Belleisle, 72, now in the Sound, with the Indus, 78, at Portsmouth will proceed to the Mediterranean towards the end of the month, to relieve those vessels which have been on their time.

EGYPT.—According to accounts from Syria received by the Turkish capital, the Egyptian garrisons of Caiffa, Jaffa evacuated those places immediately on learning that St. Jean d' Acre had been taken by the Allies, and were ordered to open a passage for themselves. They were surrounded and routed; and the few who escaped repaired to the army of Ibrahim which amounted in the beginning of September to 75,000 men had been reduced to about 10,000 concentrated for the most part, in the plain of Balbec, completely disorganised. The mountaineers had killed wards of 10,000 Egyptians in different encounters. Syrian tribes who hitherto remained faithful to Mehemet Ali declared in favour of the Sultan immediately after the fall of St. Jean d' Acre.

QUEBEC, December 26.

The Montreal Herald of Tuesday says, that His Excellency the Governor General has declared, that he will not move the detachment of troops lately sent to Madawaska, to replace them by a civil posse, as is said to have been recommended by Sir John Harvey, and thence infers that his Excellency must have had positive instructions from the Imperial Government that the territory is to be kept, and report of Messrs. Featherstonhaugh and Mudge acted on by Capt. Millar, the Herald states, left Montreal on Monday with despatches for Sir John Harvey.

On Tuesday last, the Election of a Member to represent the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, in the name of the Hon. Charles Young, took place at Pinette, Alexander Maclean, of Charlottetown, being the only candidate, was returned by a show of hands.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Wednesday evening MacLaren delivered a Lecture on Chemistry. The experiments were numerous, and excited much interest.

SUPREME COURT.

On passing sentence on the persons convicted of the Chief Justice addressed them as follows:—

TRAVERSERS AT THE BAR.—You have been tried and found guilty of a Riot, attended with the aggravated circumstances of pulling down and destroying a dwelling house, for an offence you now stand at the bar to receive the sentence of this Court. I am happy to say that this is a solitary instance of its kind which has ever been brought before this Court, and one of very rare occurrence in any place where the Law prevails. We do, indeed, here of outrageous violence committed by the mob in a neighbouring Court where the power of the law is too weak to restrain the passions of an infuriated populace; where not only property is destroyed, but life itself is sacrificed to the ungovernable rage of popular frenzy. But under the British constitution the power of the law is able to support itself, and neither property are rendered insecure by the caprice of popular feeling of the moment. It is said, in your behalf, this was a house of ill-fame, and a public nuisance in your neighbourhood. Even this affords no justification for high-handed act of which you have been guilty. Your course was to have brought the fact to the notice of a Grand Jury, who, upon proper evidence, would, I have no doubt have presented the same to this Court—for, I can never believe, as was hinted by your Counsel, that any Grand Jury in this Island would hesitate for a moment to inquire into the case, and make due presentment—so invariably has found the Grand Juries to be active and zealous in discharge of their duties. The extreme danger of allowing such high-handed act as that of which you are guilty, to pass with impunity, is obvious; for once permit an infuriated mob to take the law into their own hands, it is impossible to say what extent their acts may go; they begin by taking revenge for some injury, fancied or real, and when the passions are excited, proceed to lengths which at first never entered their contemplation, as in this very instance not only was the law thus endangering the safety of the town itself. It is bounden duty of every good subject not only to abstain from taking the law into his own hands, but also to interfere to prevent those who are thus transgressing. And here I do not help remarking and animadverting, in most severe terms upon the general apathy which prevailed whilst those ill acts were in progress. That respectable members of the community, who well knew the illegality of these proceedings, should have calmly looked on, and so far from denouncing, should rather have encouraged their perpetration is a matter of astonishment. It is to the more intelligent and better orders of society, that those of a lower rank, for example. And I cannot help particularly censuring the conduct of that individual who gave his evidence on this point, and openly acknowledged that so far from discouraging rioters, he considered they were doing a good act. I do not, Mr. Douse, a gentleman of intelligence and standing in the community. It is urged by your Counsel in your behalf that you were ignorant of the extent of your culpable act, that ignorance of the law is no excuse, you are to be punished, not so much for the moral criminality of acts, as for your offence against the public peace and public justice of the country. For you, William B. Douse, the most respectable certificate of character for honesty, sobriety and industry is adduced; and I am free to say, this transaction does not at all impeach that certificate, does it in the least degree affect your moral character. Upon you, as the ringleader of this transaction, and of a respectable standing in society than the rest of the transgressors, and whose duty it was to be more cautious how you transgressed the laws of your country, the Court will necessarily impose a more severe sentence than upon the rest. And, let me observe, that you have all had a narrow escape from the guilt upon your consciences, and from a trial for your lives, for a crime of a much deeper character, a hasty escape from their house, at the dead hour of the night, in a state of almost perfect nudity, had any of those hapless children, who still remained in the house, perished in the ruins, I see not what could have prevented every one of you from being tried for your life, and suffe-