Summary.

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. FOX, AND MR. FORSYTH.

To the House of Representatives of the U. S.—

I think proper to communicate to the House of Representatives, in further answer to their resolution of the 2d ultimo, the correspondence which has since occurred between the Secretary of State and the British Minister on the same subject.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, January 2, 1841.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1840.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, in which in reply to a letter which I had addressed to you on the 13th, you acquaint me that the President is not prepared to comply with my demand for the liberation of Mr. Alexander McLeod, of Upper Canada, now imprisoned at Lockport, in the State of New York, on a pretended charge of murder and arson, as having been engaged in the destruction of the steamboat Caroline, on the 29th of December 1837.

I learn with deep regret that such is the decision of the President of the United States;—and I cannot but foresee the very grave and serious consequences that must ensue, if, besides the injury already inflicted upon Mr. McLeod, of a vexatious and unjust imprisonment, any further harm may be done to him in the progress of this extraordinary proceeding.

I have lost no time in forwarding to her Majesty's Government in England, the correspondence that has taken place, and I shall await the further orders of her Majesty's Government with respect to the important question which that correspondence involves.

But I feel it my duty not to close this communication without likewise testifying my vast regret and surprise at the expressions which I find repeated in your letter with reference to the steamboat Caroline. I had confidently hoped that the first erroneous impressions of the character of the event, imposed upon the mind of the United States Government by partial and exaggerated representations, would, long since, have been effaced by a more strict and acurate examination of the facts. Such an investigation must even yet, I am willing to believe, lead the United States Government to the same conviction with which her Majesty's authorities on the spot were impressed, that the act was one, in the strictest sense, of self defence, rendered absolutely necessary by the circumstances of the occasion, for the safety and protection of her Majesty's subjects, and justified by the same motives and principles which, upon similar occasions, have governed the conduct of illustrious officers of the United States. The steamboat Caroline was a hostile vessel, engaged in piratical war against her Majesty's people; hired from her owners for that express purpose, and known to be so beyond the possibility of doubt. The place where it was destroyed was nominally, it is true, within the territory of a friendly power, but the friendly power had been deprived, through overbearing, piratical violence, of the use of its proper authority over that portion of territory. The authorities of New York had not even been able to prevent the artillery of the State from being carried off publicly at midday, to be used as instruments of war against her Majesty's subjects. It was under such circumstances, which, it is to be hoped, will never recur, that the vessel was attacked by a party of her Majesty's people, captured, and destroyed. A remonstrance against the act in question has been addressed by the United States to her Majesty's Government in England. I am not authorized to pronounce the decision of her Majesty's Government upon that remonstrance; but I have felt myself bound to record in the meantime, the above opinion, in order to protest in the most solemn manner against the spirited and loyal conduct of her Majesty's officers and people being qualified, through an unfortunate misapprehension, as I believe, of the facts, with the appellation of outrage or murder.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1840.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 29th inst., in reply to mine of the 27th on the subject of the arrest and detention of Alex. McLeod as one of the perpetrators of the outrage committed in New York, when the steamboat Caroline was seized and burnt. Full evidence of that outrage has been presented to her Britannic Majesty's Government, with a demand for redress, and of course no discussion of the circumstances here, can be either useful or proper; nor can I suppose it to be your desire to invite it. I take leave of this subject with this single remark, that the opinion so strongly expressed by you on the facts and principles involved in the demand for reparation on her Majesty's Government by the United States, would hardly have been hazarded, had you been possessed of the carefully collected testimony which has been presented to your Government in support of that demand.

I avail myself of the occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

A brief but interesting discussion followed the reading of the above correspondence, which we give below:

Mr. Filmore moved that the message with the accompanying documents, be referred to the committee on Foreign Relations, and five thousand extra copies thereof be printed.

Before taking his seat he gave a detailed account of the destruction of the Caroline. And concluded by remarking that he had no doubt that McLeod would be tried—he hoped he was innocent—but if guilty, had no doubt that he would be executed unless it was prevented by the treaty-making power between this country and Great Britain.

Mr. Pickens hoped there would be as little as possible said or done in this juncture of excited feelings. He hoped the communications would be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. Underwood of Ky., objected to the printing five thousand extra copies. The principles involved were of very great importance. It has been averred by the British Minister that the perpetrators of this murder, in a time of profound peace, was not amenable to the law of the land. This is asserted on the principle of national law—suppose we consent to this?—What is necessary to bring the case within the principles of national jurisprudence? That the order should come from supreme authority of that country that thus sends her invading force into our country. We had yet seen no order. Lord Palmerston has, even to this very hour, preserved silence on this subject.

Now, sir, I am inclined to think that if an inferior officer attached to the navy of Great Britain, without authority, invades our territory in the time of peace, and takes the life of our citizens, that such person, in every sense of the word, is a murderer, and liable to be punished as such if we can get hold of him. He wished the Committee on Foreign relations to give the House their opinion on this point and to do this with a view to other measures which may possibly grow up out of this. There were other things involved in this correspondence of very deep moment to this country; and that is the question in reference to the jurisdiction of the States and the Union: and to this point he wished the Committee on Foreign Affairs to turn their attention, and report whether the question is not altogether within the jurisdiction of the State of New York. He deprecated a collision between the United States and Great Britain, but if she should encroach on us, and urge us, then he hoped to see the United States take possession of the mouths of all the rivers that have their source in the United States.

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, had watched with some degree of solicitude these questions, but what was altogether more humiliating, in his estimation, was the *crouching sycophancy* on the part of the United States towards Great Britain. What is the nature of the correspondence? You are told that your citizens are perjured outlaws, and your courts of justice are aspersed as a mere mockery. Has it come to this, that the people of this country have no rights to be defended?

The present Executive had some intimations that his course has not received the sanction of the people. If Harrison shall come to the mark, and demand retributive justice, he shall have in this act at least, my humble and hearty co-operation. He had heard so much about *amicable* correspondence, that his ear was wearied with it. He wished that this "land of the lion heart and eagle eye" should not crouch to Great Britain even in the relinquishment of a single acre of land. He had such American feelings as he trusted they all had—such as urged him to say that this correspondence before the House by the British Minister was an unwarrantable and unjustifiable attack on the rights of American citizens.

Mr. Weller thought no advantage would result on the debate of the question in this shape, and having already had a sufficient exhibition of *patriotism* moved the previous question.

Mr. Granger asked that the previous question be withdrawn to enable him to say one word.—He said that the person who is involved in this controversy and soon to be brought to his trial in western New York, was not to be denied the right of impartial trial, which is granted to every one in this country.

When McLeod shall be brought to his trial, he will have every advantage the law secures to him and the trial shall be as cool and dispassionate, as the trial of one of our citizens. If, on trial, he shall be found innocent, he will be acquitted—if proved guilty, will be condemned: and if condemned, will be executed—his execution being due to the supremacy of the laws in that State.

This act performed—if the British Government should hastily undertake to redress this, supposed wrong, she will find in Western New York the same blood that was there in 1812, unbought by British gold—unbought, and only to be bought by that love of country which pervades the people and the whole people. He had no fear that the nation would ever crouch to the British Lion. She will act calmly and dispassionately; will execute her laws; and when properly executed, the gentleman from Indiana need not fear that the General Government or New York, will quail before the British Lion.

Mr. Hand offered an amendment to the resolution which was lost.

The question recurring on the motion to refer the correspondence to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and that five thousand extra copies thereof be printed, was carried.

And, on motion, the House adjourned.

Mr. Fillmore of New-York asked for the printing of five thousand copies of a letter and other documents from the State Department in reference to the arrest of Mr. McLeod, charged with aiding in the burning of the Caroline. It embraces a correspondence between the American Minister at London, the British Minister here, and the Secretary of State. After the five thousand copies had been ordered to be printed, a motion to reconsider was submitted by Mr. Alvord of Georgia.

Mr. Alvord was anxious to hear the documents read, and the reading was commenced by the Clerk.

The documents were, first, a brief message from the President, transmitting the correspondence between the two Governments.

Secondly, a letter from Mr. Stevenson, at London, addressed to the Secretary of State, saying that no answer had been received to the question submitted from the United States respecting the burning of the Caroline.

The third letter was from Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth, stating that the British Government would probably answer the questions submitted without delay.

Some time intervened, when a correspondence upon the arrest of McLeod, now in prison in New-York, was commenced. The first letter concerning the arrest is one which will excite some attention in this country. It is addressed by the British Minister to the Secretary of State, and in it he complains of the arrest of a subject of Great-Britain, and his imprisonment in New-York. He demands the release of the prisoner, and proceeds to avow the principle or fact that—*the burning of the Caroline was an act committed by the British Authorities.*

McLeod, he asserts, if employed in burning the Caroline, which he very much doubts, was employed by authority. The British authorities, therefore, he proceeds to say, are responsible, and not McLeod. The question, as a consequence, if to be controverted, becomes one which must be settled by the two governments, and not by the prisoner. This was well known, he thought,—or certainly, was more than intimated at the time, as it has been since, and upon many occasions. Mr. Fox enlarged upon the idea that the prisoner acted upon authority, and that the subject matter of complaint was one for the two governments to settle. In conclusion, again he expresses the hope that the prisoner will be speedily released.

The most interesting part of the correspondence is, the reply of the Secretary of State to the British Minister. Mr. Forsyth, in courteous terms, acknowledges the reception of the letter of Mr. Fox, and reiterates his ground of complaint. Under the advice and direction of the President, he proceeds to answer the complaints. Always desirous to preserve the amicable relations between the two governments, he professes to be still desirous to terminate the present controversy in the same friendly spirit. He speaks of the delicate questions which have been brought before the government in times past, and appears to Mr. Fox to bear testimony to the friendly disposition of the President and the United States towards Great-Britain.

It is with unfeigned regret, he says, that he cannot now comply with the request submitted, but he cannot, and for reasons given at length. The circumstances connected with the arrest of the prisoner forbid it. He was charged with arson, committed upon American soil, and American property. The history of the burning of the Caroline was the history of a great outrage, and the prisoner was confined or arraigned under the charge of being one of a band of lawless marauders. He made his appearance in New-York voluntarily, after the commission of the offence, and was imprisoned as one of the guilty party. The President, continues Mr. Forsyth, knows of no principle of international law which calls for the release of such an offender.

Mr. Forsyth proceeded to comment in a becoming temper upon the acknowledgment, for the first time officially made, that the Caroline was burnt under the authority of the British government. No such avowal has before been officially made, and it now comes from one speaking by authority. It became the United States, therefore, to act as complainant.

The reading of the correspondence excited some feeling in the House.

Mr. Alford of Georgia, who moved the reconsideration, was the first to break silence. He was glad that he had submitted the motion to reconsider, and the more so from the character of the correspondence. For one, he was ready to approve of the letter of the Secretary of the State, and I do cheerfully approve it, said Mr. Alford—and the more readily, since it is the first official act which I can remember which has been submitted by this Administration, which has met my approbation. My party biases are not so strong, but I can appreciate the good done by an opponent.

Mr. Alford, in a tone of high feeling, proceeded to comment upon the conduct of Great-Britain in all her recent territorial relations with this government. As an American, he felt humbled. The course of Mr. Van Buren had been to degrade the nation, and to bring the flag of America to the feet of the Lion of England. The President was humbled by the Queen, and brought low. He hailed the high-toned letter of the Secretary as re-establishing a proper feeling of independence in the United States. He wished to see this feeling revered, for he regarded the conduct of Great-Britain towards us as unjust and oppressive.

Mr. Holmes of South-Carolina replied, and with some feeling. I am delighted with this debate said Mr. Holmes, not because the doctrines of State Rights have been alluded to during the discussion—(that subject had been spoken of by Messrs. Stanley, Pickens and Alford before the motion to reconsider) for any man now interprets State Rights doctrine as he pleases. Like the Constitution, the doctrine was construed as gentlemen chose to understand it, and every man understood it for himself.

But I am glad, said Mr. Holmes, for another reason. We have heard from a gentleman of influence and standing who represents the South, something of the policy of the new Administration. I am sorry that the gentleman speaks in a tone so warlike, of prospects so belligerent. I am for peace. If there was a war, we at the South would be ruined by it. I am therefore opposed to, and fear that it will be the policy of the Administration—for I presume the member from Georgia speaks by authority.

Mr. Alford replied. "A single word in explanation to the honorable and distinguished gentleman from South-Carolina. When upon the floor before, I spoke, not advisedly, or with any knowledge of what would be the policy of General Harrison; I spoke for myself only. The sentiments I gave vent to were my own honest convictions. I do not agree with the member who preceded me. When the war does come, she will be found in the field doing battle for the country. I would speak for South-Carolina in reply to her representative, for I was one of the first born children of her nullification, and know enough of South-Carolina to know that she will stand by the flag of the country."

Mr. Cushing of Massachusetts followed in the discussion, and commented freely and feelingly upon the correspondence upon the Speaker's table. He reminded the House of the important avowal now for the first time officially announced, that our property had been plundered by Great Britain, on the authority of the officers of the Government. He spoke also of the conduct of the authorities of Great Britain in Upper Canada, both judicial and military, in matters of importance to us as Americans. The British authorities were to be dealt with upon their own principles. McLeod is now imprisoned, and could be condemned and punished forthwith.

Mr. Cushing spoke in reply to Mr. Holmes of South-Carolina also, and in approval of the patriotic sentiments which had fallen from the lips of the member from Georgia. He was delighted to hear them, and believed that upon reflection they would find approval even in the heart of the member from South Carolina. It was singular enough, Mr. Cushing thought, that while the members of this Congress had from their seats here and from the hustings, proclaimed that the great Whig party were allies of the British, they were now accusing that very party of being anxious to rush into a war with Great Britain.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Decr. 19.—The riotous proceedings of the party organized to oppose the return of Mr. Prendergast as Representative of Conception Bay, have been quashed by the appearance of the Military in that quarter, and we could have wished as well for the sake of the victims of Lynch-law as for the lawless *leaders* of the misguided and innocent people themselves, that *that* appearance had been made before. As it is, however—no doubt the prevention of considerable more mischief and wickedness has been effected, and thus the presence of the troops has been hailed with grateful feelings by all who value peace, or have a regard for those salutary laws which bind society together. We have no objection to carry THE WAR OF WORDS to the farthest stretch—even into the 'enemy's' camp!—but we have no fellowship with men who could—even in a moment of highest excitement—incite their followers and supporters to the actual committal of bloody deeds—to the crimes of Arson and Murder!

We understand that several of the more active perpetrators of Riot and bloodshed have, through the agency of the military, been taken into custody, and will have to atone to the country for their crimes.—Others, we learn have made their escape, and will of course for the present avert the operation of the law.

Petitions from the Bay, praying the continuous protections of a Garrison, will shortly be presented to the Executive, the prayer of which will, no doubt be granted.—[Patriot.]

Wreck of the Packet Boat St. Patrick, and five lives lost.—As might naturally be expected the account we gave of this melancholy occurrence in last week's Mercury so soon after it happened, was imperfect in many particulars; and as the circumstances attending this painful event have occasioned considerable anxiety in the public mind from their being variously related, we think it our duty to give publicity to the following statement of the facts as they came out in evidence at the Inquest, with which we have since been furnished:—

"The packet *Saint Patrick*, belonging to Carbonear, left Portugal Cove, at 4 p. m. on Thursday the 26th ult., with ten souls on board—the breeze was light at starting, began to freshen at the East end of Belleisle, and blew a gale at E. N. E. with thick snow before she got half Bay across. The packet steered a course which prevented her from making the Harbor Grace lighthouse, and to this error in judgment may be attributed the misfortunes that befel the crew and passengers. About two minutes before the Packet struck a light was seen, but before any thing could be done the vessel, struck upon what proved to be the *Clown Cove Rock*, by some called the Sound Rocks,—at the second stroke the Foremast and Bowsprit went overboard, by which Thomas Lanigan, one of the crew, is supposed to have been killed, the upper part of the skull being completely cut off.—Soon after this Mary Rourke, a passenger, was heard to call for her children and immediately afterwards she was washed overboard and drowned—the remaining eight souls got upon the rock with great difficulty, and having managed to get to a small gulf or chasm, they held on by each other during the whole of that awfully tempestuous night, the sea and spray continually washing over them.—Early in the morning, their cries of distress were heard, and floats were put off from Freshwater and Crocker's Cove, at the extreme peril of the lives of their crews, to the assistance of the unhappy sufferers.

A line with a jigger attached to it was thrown to them from the first boat—the first man who caught the line and made himself fast thereto was Joseph Benson, but by some means the line got disengaged and he was drowned. James Mulrowney, a very active young man, exerted himself to the admiration of all in catching the line and making it fast to those who were saved; George Winser died upon the rock from exhaustion—and when it came to Mulrowney's last turn to use the line to save himself, he made it fast round his middle, and jumped into the breakers as all the others had done, but whether from over exertion in saving them, or some hurt received from the floating wreck, he perished near the rocks.

We must not omit to record the intrepid conduct of a female upon this melancholy occasion:—Mr. Michael Kelly, who a few days before had been married by Rev. Father Waldron, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Felix McCarthy (of Florence) were passengers, they had the good fortune to get upon the rock in safety—Mich'l Brine, the letter-carrier, had been for three quarters of an hour in the water, hanging on by the wreck—in despair of being saved, he had, as he expressed himself "given himself up to his God," when Mary Kelly made a last fortunate effort to save him; her husband got the best footing he could upon the slippery rock, and extending his arms as far as possible, grasped his wife's hand; she in like manner, went into the breakers, and extending her arm, caught Michael Brine, and thus saved his life. It is to be hoped that such an instance of courage on the part of a young and delicate female will not go unrewarded. To show the strong attachment of this couple, it is a fact, that when it came to their turn to have the line, Kelly first made it fast round his wife, and leaving about a fathom between them he made it fast to himself, they rushed into and were dragged thro' the breakers, by the brave fellows in the boat."

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Packet Ship Oxford, Captain Rathbone, arrived at New York on Sunday 10th inst. in the short passage of 21 days from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 18th. Our files to that date reached us by yesterday's steamboat mail.

The Britannia arrived in Liverpool at 1 o'clock, on the morning of Dec. 15, in 13½ days from Boston, whence she sailed at 1 P. M. on the 1st. The British Queen, which sailed from New York on the 1st had not arrived.

The Turkish inhabitants of Jerusalem, about the 18th of November, headed by the Judge, deposed the Egyptian Governor, and made the Egyptian garrison prisoners.

The steamer Oriental, from Alexandria, with the India mail, had arrived at Falmouth, and the letters by the mail were delivered. The accounts previously received were brought by a French steamer from Malta to Marseilles, and thence by Telegraph to Paris, and also by special express to some of the London papers. The papers contain further details of China news.

The celebrated astronomer Von Littow, Professor of Astronomy in the University of Vienna, and Director of the Observatory, is dead.

NAPOLEON FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

The convoy of steamboats which bore the remains of the late Emperor, in ascending the Seine, arrived at Rouen on the 10th. At the request of the inhabitants of that city the steamboat was permitted to stop long enough to enable the authorities to visit the remains. Preparations were made for the ceremony on an expensive scale. A triumphal arch was erected over the suspension bridge, pyramids and various other structures were erected, colored with violet colored cloth. The military turned out in great numbers, and 150,000 persons assembled. The Dorade, which bore the remains, passed under the triumphal arch, the coffin being placed on the fore deck. Gen. Bertrand and Prince de Joinville standing at the head. The twelve other steamboats passed slowly up the river at the sides of the arch. The Dorade stopped about 20 minutes, while the Archbishop gave the absolution. Every thing was conducted with the greatest order. The weather was extremely cold. The funeral train proceeded thence slowly up the Seine, stopping at various places, and arrived at St. Germain on the 14th.

On the 14th of December, the funeral procession had reached St. Germain, where it was received with great pomp and ceremony. The procession advanced to Courbevoie, where it arrived at about half past three in the afternoon. The weather, which had been for several days damp and foggy, cleared up, but became intensely cold. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, scores of thousands of the inhabitants of Paris repaired to the environs, to witness the passage of the procession.

The flotilla arrived at Courbevoie at half past three o'clock. Five battalions of soldiers were stationed, under arms, on the left bank of the river, which was covered by an immense multitude, who saluted the remains with deafening acclamations. It was found impossible to land the coffin until the next morning. On each side of the river, steamers were stationed; among them was one adorned with laurels and *immortelles*, on the deck of which arose a monumental tomb, which had been prepared by the inhabitants of Neuilly and sent down to meet the convoy as far as Asnieres. In the front and rear were four tripods, throwing out flames, and round the tomb were engraved on escutcheons, the names of the principal victories of the republic and the empire.

The decorations on the quay, and at the head of the bridge of Neuilly, could not be completed in time for the ceremony. The wind was so piercingly cold, that the workmen were unable to raise to the top of the rostral column of Notre Dame de Grace, a ball of the world, six feet in diameter, and a huge eagle which was to crown the whole, the column was to have been upwards of 150 feet in height, but owing to the cold, the authorities ordered the works to be suspended, and the column remained a mere skeleton. Its base only presented the following inscription, containing the last request of Napoleon. "I wish my ashes to repose on the banks of the Seine." The wharf, constructed for the landing of the coffin, was terminated by an open Grecian temple 100 feet high. A collossal statue of the Empress Josephine was erected at the extremity of the bridge of Neuilly, on the road leading to the Chateau Malmaison, which it will be remembered, was the residence of that princess.

Marshal Soult and the other dignitaries sent from Paris to meet the cortege, went on board the Dorade to pay their respects to the Prince de Joinville. The Duke de Nemours soon joined them there, and they passed a part of the night on board the steamer The boats were all illuminated during the night. The Prince de Joinville remained on board, and but few of the men were permitted to land. Sergeant Hubert, however, was one of the few who were allowed to go on shore. This man had never left the Emperor, dead or alive. After the decease of Napoleon he took upon himself the charge of guarding the tomb, and he has piously fulfilled that duty since the 5th of May, 1821. On landing, he was surrounded by all the generals and embraced by them in presence of the troops. He wore the uniform of the Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard, and the Legion of Honor.

Before dawn, the next day, the population of Paris poured out in streams; the avenue to Neuilly was soon occupied by at least four or five hundred thousand persons. The troops of the National Guard arrived and drew up on the ground allotted to them on both sides of the avenue. Several thousand persons got into boats and crossed over to one of King Louis Phillippe's Islands, from whence a good view of the landing of the remains could be had.

The clergy of Courbevoie went on board the Dorade, and prayers were read over the body. Orders were then given for the landing, and all the assistants preceded by the clergy went on shore, the coffin carried by 24 seamen, followed the procession. The artillery fired a salute of 21 rounds, and the body was landed amid the acclamations of the people.—This was the first place where the remains had touched French ground. After a short time had been spent in the Grecian temple, during which prayers were chanted by the clergy, the precious remains was taken up again by the seamen and carried to the triumphal car. This car was truly magnificent, the base rested on four massive gilt wheels, was twenty five feet long and six feet high; this was decorated with groups of genii, eagles. The cipher of the Emperor surmounted with crowns, &c. The pedestal placed upon it was eighteen feet long and seven feet high, and was richly ornamented and hung with gold and purple cloth. On this pedestal stood 14 caryatides larger than life, supporting with their heads and hands an immense shield. The shield was in gold of an elongated oval form and loaded with fasces of javelins. The sarcophagus, of an antique form was raised above the shield. In the centre of a rich cushion lay the sceptre, the hand of justice and the imperial crown studded with jewels.—The whole, which was about fifty feet high, was drawn by 16 black horses yoked by fours, the horses were richly caparisoned, in the manner of the tournament horses of the middle ages, their manes adorned with tresses and plumes, and were led by valets in the livery of the Emperor. At eleven o'clock the hearse left Courbevoie, it paused awhile near the statue of Josephine, and then commenced its march. At the head of the procession was the Gendarmerie of the Seine, the Municipal Horse Guards, Detachments of Lancers, Infantry of the line, and Military and Civil Companies too numerous to be here specified. In this procession the war horse of Napoleon was led, by grooms dressed in the Imperial livery.—The 500 sailors who accompanied the remains of Napoleon from St. Helena, formed the escort, and surrounded the car. The National Guards and troops of the line who were stationed along the course of the procession, formed into the line after the passage of the car and closed the procession. The cortege halted at the Barriere de l'Etoile. The weather was excessively cold, the thermometer at 7 o'clock in the morning being 23 1-2 below zero, (Fahrenheit.) One of the most striking objects in the Champs Elysees was a number of masts which surrounded the triumphal arch: these were 30 or 40 feet high, and from their tops floated immense tri-colored pennants, surrounded by black crape, each bearing the name of one or other of the armies of the republic or empire, such as, "The army of the Rhine," "The Army of Italy," &c. Immense crowds of people filled every square and street and avenue, and to provide the creature comforts for this mass, venders of all sorts of eatables and liquors, cooked and in the process of cooking, were to be found. At length the car appeared. Shouts of Vive l'Emperor filled the air. The disposition of the Parisian populace was perfectly peaceable and tranquil, and this seemed to be a spontaneous feeling, and not the effect of severe police regulations.

It had been arranged that the procession would reach the Invalides at 11 o'clock, and the crowd within and without had had time to find their patience exhausted, as it was after 2 o'clock, and when several false reports had been given, that the Arch-Bishop and his magnificent train of clergy started to meet the coffin and perform the rights of absolution at the entrance of the church. After a short delay the procession entered, the king was announced, and amid cries of vive le roi, he took his appointed place. As the coffin advanced, borne along the nave, all the theatrical show of hangings and adornment were set at defiance. There was here real sentiment and feeling. The coffin was borne by 32 non-commissioned officers appointed for the purpose, accompanied by General Bertrand and the marshals who occupied each corner. It was covered with the funeral pall, upon which rested the Imperial crown. At this sight there was an evident thrill, an electric emotion pervading the whole crowd. In a few minutes more the coffin was raised into the catafalque that occupied the middle of the dome, and the mortal remains of Napoleon reposed where his last wish was that they should be, in the heart of his own country under the dome of the Invalides.

The Mass then began, and Mozart's requiem was admirably performed, at the conclusion of which holy water was sprinkled upon the catafalque by the archbishop, and then handed to some of the marshals and older officers near. It was long before the chapel was entirely cleared. The crowd lingered still behind, and turned again and again to look at the coup d'œil of the burning wax lights, the *chapelle ardent*, the illuminated catafalque, and the splendid decorations of the Invalides, which had been hung and fitted up for the occasion, in the most elaborate manner.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JANUARY 22, 1841.

By the arrival of the American Packet ship *Oxford*, at New-York, we have been furnished with European dates to the 20th December.

The interment of Napoleon's remains took place on the 15th.

The Imperial Parliament will meet for the dispatch of business on Tuesday next, 26th instant.

The Eastern affair between the SULTAN and MEHEMET ALI, appears to be finally settled by a convention between the latter and Commodore NAPIER, which was signed on the 26th November. Mehemet Ali is to restore the Turkish Fleet, withdraw his forces from Syria, and to be established in the hereditary government of Egypt.

Queen VICTORIA, our most gracious Sovereign and the infant Princess, were to remove to Windsor on the 21st December.—It is stated that Queen Adelaide, the Duchess of Kent, and Duchess of Gloucester, are to be the godmothers of the Princess Royal; and the Duke of Saxe Coburg, the King of the Belgians, and the Duke of Sussex, the godfathers.

The ceremony of churching the Queen was performed in Her Majesty's private apartments at Buckingham Palace, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, on Wednesday 16th December.

A deranged female named the Countess of Resterlit, attempted to stab the sentry at Buckingham Palace. She fancies herself heiress to the Throne of England, and is now in custody.

Disastrous storms and floods have occurred in England and Ireland.

CHINA.—Dates from China are to the 4th of August; they contain the official account of the capture of the Island of Chusan by the British forces under the command of Brigadier Burrill.

NISI PRIUS.—The business before the Court is rapidly progressing under Mr. Justice PARKER.—Eighteen civil causes have been settled, and several criminal; most of the latter are cases of theft.—Williams, the alleged murderer of Blair, was brought to the Bar last Saturday and requested His Honor to assign Counsel for his defence. The Judge nominated Robert L. Hazen and W. J. Ritchie, Esquires. His trial took place to-day, and a verdict of *Manslaughter* returned.

The Court, since the opening on the 12th instant, has been densely crowded with spectators, watching closely the conduct of advocates engaged on causes involving a vast amount of property, and listening attentively to the important decisions. The Jurors have attended very faithfully to their duties.

We think it if the number of causes for trial increase during the present year in the same proportion as during the last, another Circuit would be advisable. It would relieve the arduous duties of the presiding Judge and the Jury, and be acceptable to the County at large; as it is now frequently the case that those who bring their witnesses at the opening of the court are at heavy expenses for three or four weeks, in consequence of their causes being delayed by the immense number of *remanets* and causes on the docket.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Fredericton, N. B. 20th January, 1841.

This being a day appointed by Proclamation for the Meeting of the Legislature, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in State to the Council Chamber, and having commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following

SPEECH:

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

In addressing you under the circumstances in which we now meet, it appears to me that it will equally consist with my duty as the Queen's Representative, and with your wishes as the Representatives of the Loyal population of New Brunswick, that I should give a due prominence to that topic in which we must at all times feel the deepest interest, but especially at the present moment—I allude to the health of a Sovereign, who, possessing the strongest claims upon our duty and affection on Her own account, has acquired an increased title to our love, in the fulfilment, under the blessing of Divine Providence, of the hopes which the Nation had so ardently cherished.

Upon this joyful event, and upon her Majesty's restored health, I offer you my heartfelt congratulations; and I do not doubt your responding to them in a manner alike honorable to yourselves and accordant with the well known sentiments by which the Legislature and people of New Brunswick have ever been distinguished.

The actual condition of the Province next claims our attention,—and upon this subject I am happy to say, that although some degree of commercial embarrassment has occurred, yet its causes appear to me to be so thoroughly understood, that more than half the evil may be considered as remedied by that circumstance, and to the practical good sense of those whose individual interests are concerned (in all cases the best resource), may be safely committed its entire removal.

In the meantime, I rejoice to know, that the restoration of that portion of the Commercial Capital of the Province which suffered so severely by the conflagration of 1839, is in a rapid course of being effected, greatly through the means of your prompt and enlightened liberality, and in a manner which has surpassed the expectations which had been formed, as well in respect to the solid advantages of increased security—the great object contemplated—as to the health and beauty of the City.

With respect to our Agricultural Interests, we have to be thankful that the blessing of Providence has been liberally extended to this and our Sister Provinces, and generally to this great Continent during the past season. The Harvest has been abundant, and the open season so protracted and favorable as to have afforded ample time to the industrious and provident Farmer, for the due preparation of his ground for the crops of the ensuing Spring. And here I cannot but repeat the expression of a fervent hope, that through the industry and perseverance of its Agricultural Population, coupled with an improved system of cultivation, and under the fostering and patriotic aid and encouragement of its Legislature, the Inhabitants of this fine Province may ere long cease to be dependent upon surrounding Countries for the supply of their Bread; but in order to do this rapidly and effectually, due encouragement should be given to a well considered system of Immigration; and I am much disposed to think that in the two Associations, whose operations are, and are about to be extended to New Brunswick, we may, if such reasonable encouragement be given to them as may in your judgment consist with the true interests of the Province, find the means of which we are in want, of ensuring a steady and adequate supply of Farm and other Settlers and Labourers of good character. On this subject it will be for you to consider whether an appropriation for a regular annual survey of a moderate quantity of Wild Lands of good quality and in favorable situations, laid out in lots of 100 acres, and to be disposed of for actual settlement, at a reasonable upset price, might not be among the most effectual encouragements which could be held out to the introduction into New Brunswick of a valuable class of settlers.

The beneficial effects of the large sums which have from year to year been so liberally granted for the improvement of the Great Lines of Roads throughout the Province, are beginning to be very apparent. These Roads, with few exceptions, are now admitted by travellers to be at least equal, if not superior, to those of any of the surrounding Provinces. With reference to the important Communication between Her Majesty's Upper and Lower Provinces, Copy of a Circular Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies will be laid before you, inviting the Legislatures of the Provinces concerned to come forward with liberality, and "meet by corresponding feelings the exertions made by the Parent State to promote a regular and rapid intercourse with these Colonies," by means of a Line of Steam Packets between England and Halifax,—an establishment which has already shewn itself superior to any other of the same kind connected with this Continent.

In connection with this subject, I offer you my congratulations upon the arrangements which are in progress, under the directions of His Excellency the Governor General, for the improvement in the conveyance and reduction in the rates of Post Communications in British America.

Upon the subject of the Coast and Harbour Fisheries, the Report which was addressed to me by the zealous and intelligent Naval Officer to whom was committed the protection of British Interests in the Bay of Fundy during the late Season, having been printed by my direction, will be sent to you, and I recommend the suggestions which it contains to your attentive consideration.

To a people who feel it to be one of the high privileges conferred upon them by the happy Constitution under which they live, that no British Subject is excluded from a free competition for the highest Officers of the State, the subject of the Education of their Children must always be regarded as one of primary interest, and it will accordingly, I doubt not, continue to receive from you that liberal aid for its advancement and diffusion, and that serious and anxious consideration for the improvement of the system under which it is at present conducted, which must consist with a due sense of its paramount importance,—for the promotion of this latter object I offer you my cordial co-operation.

The useful information regarding the mineral treasures of the Province which has already been acquired by the Geological Exploration of certain of its districts, will, I trust, lead you to enable me to continue researches which promise to be attended by so many solid advantages.—on this subject I invite your attention to the printed Report which will be presented to you.

I have much satisfaction in acquainting you, that the Officers selected by me to superintend the training of some of the Frontier Battalions of Militia, and of the Artillery Companies, report very favourably of their general progress and attendance during the late Season. Copies of these Reports will be communicated to you, and I trust to your liberality to enable me to continue a system which has been attended with so much advantage and satisfaction, and which it is my wish gradually to extend to the whole Militia Force of the Province.

There are other subjects connected with our relative duties to the Public, upon which I will communicate with you by Message, and I renew to you my invitation freely to bring to my notice any matters in which my co-operation may appear to you to be essential for the advancement of the Public Interests. Copies of several Despatches which have been received by me from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, since the last Session of the Legislature, will be communicated to you, and will, I doubt not, receive that degree of respectful consideration which is due to the source from which they proceed, and to the anxious desire which is invariably manifested by our gracious Queen, to promote the interests and happiness of all classes of Her Subjects in this Province.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have directed that full and detailed statements of the Provincial Receipts and Expenditure, since the last Session, be laid before you without delay, and I feel happy in being enabled to congratulate you upon the satisfactory state of the Public Revenue.

I likewise feel that I need not add to what I have already said under the several heads of this Address, any general recommendation to you to make that suitable provision for the expenditure connected with the efficient administration of your affairs, which I have never found you otherwise than ready to do with alacrity and liberality.

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