

been immediately convoked the treaty was rejected. The Ulema, who assembled at the residence of the Sheikh el Islam, also declared the treaty to be null and void. The most lively agitation has been remarked among the members of the corps diplomatiques. An official note addressed to the ambassadors of the four powers, in which the Porte declared that it did not intend to listen to the hereditary right of Mehemet Ali being mentioned, and openly blamed the facility with which this hereditary right had been made to depend on the restitution of the fleet, led to a conference of the ambassadors at the office of the Minister for foreign affairs, in consequence of which, the Tahiri Bahri Steamer was sent off with despatches for Syria and Egypt. These despatches are said to contain a disapprobation of the interruption of hostilities against Mehemet Ali, and a renewal of orders to resume coercive measures, as well as a summons to the Pacha to submit without delay, if he will not forfeit forever his claims to the clemency of the Sultan. It appears that the General Sir C. Smith has occupied the country as far as the Dead Sea, so that the retreat of Ibrahim is impossible. Another letter of the same date, from a correspondent, not our ordinary one, says, on the other hand, that the news of the unconditional submission of Mehemet Ali had arrived on the 7th, but this assertion is evidently premature.

A Frankfort correspondent writes to the Cologne Gazette:

'We are already acquainted with the answer of the French government to the remonstrances of Austria and Prussia against its continued armaments. It is conceived in very pacific terms. M. Guizot gives the most positive assurance of his extreme desire to maintain peace, and only requires the powers to allow him time as he is for the moment under the influence of the Chamber of Deputies, and has his hands tied. He adds, moreover, that in opposition to the openly avowed pacific intentions of his Majesty Louis Philippe, of the Ministry of October 29, known to be the friends of peace, and the majority of the chamber voting in its favour; and, further, the most influential portion of the people of France entertaining the same wishes, the German journals present an astonishing contrast, by speaking with inflated emphasis of the preparations for war in Germany, and more particularly those of Austria and Prussia which, added to the pride, and the naturally warlike spirit of the French people can only lead to excitement, and the disastrous consequences arising from it. The French Ambassador at the court of Carlsruhe, has, therefore, been obliged to demand explanations as to the premature armaments of the government of Baden. A simple statement of facts has been fully satisfactory. What has been represented to be in Germany preparations for war, ought to be considered merely as the execution of plans long ago laid down, but hitherto neglected, having no other object than that of putting the armed force of Germany upon its full peace establishment, which has for a long time been incomplete.'

The Sud de Marseilles publishes a letter from Constantinople of the 8th, which states that the Circassians had completely routed the Russians and captured an important fortress after a decisive engagement.

The Rhenish Universal Gazette quotes a report, that one of the first Catholic princes of Germany—meaning, it was understood, the King of Bavaria—intended to imitate the example of Charles V., and pass the remainder of his days in a monastery.

Greece.—Advices from Athens of the 9th ult, state that the discomfiture of Mehemet Ali had disappointed the government of Greece, which expecting that the pacha would have opposed a greater resistance, intended to avail itself of the embarrassments of the Ottoman empire to add a portion of Thessaly to the Hellenic Kingdom. Much discontent prevailed, among the Hydriots and Spezzioti, who threatened to quit their islands and place themselves under the Turkish rule.

Recourse has been had to the torture by some of the agents of the Greek government, in the examination of persons accused, in direct violation not only of the laws of all civilised nations, but of those specially ordained for the safeguard of Greek citizens when Greece became once more a nation. The cruelties practised on an unfortunate foreigner are of the most revolting description, and call for the severest animadversion. 'There is not,' says the Chronicle, in referring to these cruelties, 'a cabinet in Europe ignorant of the fact that torture is a recognised fact of King Otho's gendarmerie, and that within the last few months it has been most cruelly inflicted in the very capital of the kingdom. It is also notorious that the slave trade has been carried on recently to no inconsiderable extent under the protection of the Greek flag.'

The domestic intelligence of last week scarcely affords matter for a single observation.

CHINA.—Cape of Good Hope papers contain, and we believe it has not yet been made public through any other channel, an account brought by a vessel from the Mauritius, to the effect that a division of the British fleet has gone up the Yellow River, and would proceed to within eighty miles of Peking. The troops would march along the banks, in order to secure the passage, which is represented as very circuitous. Unfortunately we have no date given with this piece of information. The Canteo river was effectually blockaded.

THE BRITISH JOURNALS.

London Atlas, December 19.

THE REMAINS OF NAPOLEON.

The gorgeous ceremonial of the reception and re-interment of the remains of Napoleon has passed in peace. France has received her great hero into her bosom. There let him rest.

The expectations in this country as to the enthusiasm of the French, and the consequences that were to be dreaded, seem to have been much overwrought. It does not appear that any Bonapartist feeling was exhibited, that the banished family of the Emperor was ever named among the shouts, or that his nephew, now pining in confinement at Ham, was even thought of by any one present at the ceremony. The French populace has no memory. The spectacle of the day was the interment of the remains of Napoleon; the topic of the day was war with the English. These two were well mixed. The crowd in the intervals of ennui, cried 'a bas les traitres!' and cursed the English, and then they held their tongues to gaze upon the gilded glories of the car which bore the coffin. Napoleon himself, according to the accounts, was little thought of, except by those who knew him and had been led by him. The sight was everything.

The infelicity of the star of M. Thiers is able to compete even with the felicity of the star of Napoleon. The son of Austerlitz shone forth and gave all splendour to the day, yet the general admission is that the ceremony was a failure. This was M. Thiers' first act, and that ill fortune which accompanied M. Thiers in all he did as Minister of State, has clung to him to the last.

There is little doubt that Thiers, when he determined to demand the remains of Napoleon from the English, had some expectation that they would be refused, and he might have counted upon this refusal as a means of creating a portion of that excitement against England, which from the first, it seems to have been his design to call into being. In this, however, as in all other instances, he was foiled by the straightforward good sense of the English government. The bones were useless to us, and they are restored. They may be made most useful to France if she will only read aright the moral they teach. Napoleon, the greatest master of the art of war that the world ever knew, but France is a war of aggression: passing through a more brilliant career of victory than man ever before achieved, he died a prisoner upon a rock in the Atlantic, after France had been twice overrun by her enemies, and her capital had twice been saved from pillage only by their compassion.

London Atlas, January 2.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The affairs of the Levant are settled, for this time, by the unconditional surrender of Mehemet Ali, and by his throwing himself altogether upon the mercy of the Allies. Syria has been evacuated, and the fleet is held at the disposal of the Sultan. So far all is satisfactory, and the operations of the British fleet in that part of the world, have had their natural consequence.

We are sorry that this termination of a service so creditable to our navy, should be clouded by a misunderstanding which has occurred between Admiral Stopford and Commodore Napier; a misunderstanding which has led to the admiral inflicting upon the commodore a most stinging, and, we must be allowed to think, a most unmerited disgrace.

Commodore Napier appearing before Alexandria with six ships of the line and three steam boats, concluded a convention with the minister of Mehemet Ali, or, perhaps we should rather say, dictated the terms of a convention to him. That convention was acted upon by both parties. Mehemet Ali submitted, and Commodore Napier withdrew his force; when suddenly Admiral Stopford appears, writes a letter to the Pacha, by which he annuls the convention, and designates the act of the commodore as hasty and unauthorized.

This is certainly a very strong measure: It is not lightly the act of the commander of a British fleet should be exhibited before foreigners as a nullity, or a cheat—it is not to the interest or to the honour of England, that the conventions which her officers extort should be disavowed as soon as made—it is not to the credit of our service that a foreign power, treating with a British Commodore, should be unable to place faith in any stipulations which he may grant. It is clear we think, that public policy requires that, where conventions have been entered into between a foreign power and a British officer supported by a national force, and prima facie entitled to negotiate for his country, nothing but the very gravest necessity should induce the superiors of that officer to disavow his acts.

Napier was sent with six ships of the line and three steam boats to Alexandria. When he was asked for his authority, he is said to have pointed to his ships, and to have said that he could keep sixty shells in the air at

once. What was he sent to Alexandria for? For what purpose was this terrible force sent with him? Was it to terrify the Egyptians? To terrify them into what? Into submissions? But Napier was not commissioned to receive submissions. He was unauthorized for any such purpose. What then was it for? Was it to burn Alexandria? But the Pacha was ready to grant any demands that might be made. Surely it could not be necessary for the fulfilment of naval etiquette that Napier should burn down Alexandria, simply because he had not authority to receive the submission which the coercive measure was only intended to bring about. 'Why are you about to shatter and destroy my magnificent city?' Mehemet Ali might well ask. 'Because you have seized upon Syria, revolted from your Sovereign, and perilled the peace of Europe. We destroy your cities, and take your fortresses, in order to reduce you to submission.' 'But I do submit,' the Pacha would reply, 'take back the fleet, behold the order to evacuate Syria, behold my petition to the Sultan. Here is your every command accomplished. Now spare my city.' 'That is all very satisfactory,' we must imagine Napier to reply, 'but unfortunately I am not authorised to accept these submissions, or to take any notice of them. It is an unfortunate omission, but it cannot now be remedied, and I can only have the honour to recommend to your highness to withdraw into the most bomb-proof building in the city.'

This, or nothing, is what Admiral Stopford must mean when he sends Napier to Alexandria, and says he was not authorised to dictate the conditions upon which he would abstain from bombarding the city. Napier negotiated, and negotiated well, and instead of there being so much difference between the convention signed by Napier and that insisted upon by Stopford, as would justify so ungracious a proceeding as the disavowal of Commodore Napier's act—so far from that being the case, we say, the difference was a mere immaterial point as to the time of giving up the fleet. The variance could not have been very great, when the wily Pacha did not even think it worth his while to insist upon the former convention, to complain of its being broken, or to demur as to the new condition demanded.

Commodore Napier is as gallant an officer as the British navy ever knew. Throughout all these operations he has been a much more conspicuous man than his admiral, and there are not wanting eye witnesses of the bombardment of Acre who ascribe all the credit of that exploit to the commodore. We cannot tamely endure to see a man like this gratuitously insulted on account of an act of real service to his country, and are convinced that the public voice will disavow the jealousy or the severity of Admiral Stopford even more promptly than the Admiral disavowed the negotiations of Commodore Napier.

CENTRAL BANK STOCK.

Public Notice is hereby given, that Six Hundred Shares, of Twenty-Five Pounds each, amounting to the sum of

Fifteen Thousand Pounds,

being the remainder of the additional Stock of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, will be put up to sale by Public Auction, in lots of Four Shares each, at the Bank in Fredericton, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of MARCH next. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Five per Centum of the said said Capital Stock, to be deposited with the Cashier at the Bank, on Monday, the 15th day of the same month; and to be forfeited if the purchaser retracts or makes default in payment of the subsequent instalment. Ninety-Five per cent. together with the whole premium or advance, to be paid into the Bank on Wednesday the 9th day of June next, during the usual Banking hours.

W. J. BEDELL, President.

Central Bank of New Brunswick, Fredericton, 14th January, 1841.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The Court of Directors hereby give Notice, that a half yearly DIVIDEND of Twenty Shillings Sterling per Share, will become payable on the Shares registered in the Colonies on and after the Twenty-third day of February, during the usual hours of business at the several Branch Banks, as announced by Circular to the respective parties.

The Dividend is declared in Sterling Money, and will be paid at the rate of Exchange Current, on the Twenty-fourth day of January, to be then fixed by the Local Boards.

The Books will close preparatory to the Dividend, on the 8th day of February, between which time, and the 23rd day of February, no transfers of Shares can take place.

By order of the Court,

G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD, Secretary. London, 10th December, 1840.

TO LET.

The HOUSE presently occupied by John Stack, as a Tavern, in the Town of Chatham—possession to be given 1st June next. Apply to GILMOUR, RANRIN & Co Douglasstown, 11th Jan., 1841.

Cheese, Cheese, & Bread.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, at his Store, in Chatham, at very low prices for Cash—18 cwt. Annapolis and Cumberland CHEESE; Firkins of Cumberland BUTTER; 60 Barrels of Philadelphia BREAD; Quebec prime and Cumberland PORK, in barrels; Rum, in puncheons; hogsheads of SUGAR, & barrels of do.; 6 hogsheads of Brandy; with a general assortment of DRY GOODS; HARDWARE, CUTLERY; Fancy Goods, &c. Also, a general assortment of GROCERIES, and CROCKERYWARE. Also—

That pleasantly situated HOUSE, in the lower part of Chatham, in which he formerly resided; terms for the House will be made easy, and if not sold before the 1st day of May next, it will be Let for a term of years.

M. SAMUEL.

Chatham, January 19, 1841.

N. B. As the Subscriber intends to make an alteration in his business shortly, he will thank all persons indebted to him, to make payment without delay.

BANK OF

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The Branch is now prepared to grant Bills at three days sight for any Sum not less than Five Pounds Sterling, on the different Branches of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, viz:

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Dublin, | Coleraine, | Ballymena, |
| Cork, | Kilkenny, | Omagh, |
| Limerick, | Ballina, | Dungannon, |
| Clonmel, | Tralee, | Bandon, |
| Londonderry, | Youghal, | Ennis, |
| Sligo, | Enniskillen, | Ballyshannon, |
| Wexford, | Monaghan, | Strabane, |
| Belfast, | Banbridge, | Dungarvon, |
| Wassford, | Parsonstown, | Mallow, |
| Galway, | Downpatrick, | Moneymore, |
| Armagh, | Cavan, | Cootchill, |
| Athlone, | Lurgan, | Kilrush, |
| | | Skibbereen |

R. CASSELS, MANAGER.

Miramichi, 1st January, 1841.

TO LET.

The DWELLING HOUSE, in Chatham, lately occupied by Mr. Williams. It contains Four Rooms, a Kitchen, and a Frost-proof Cellar. Possession can be given immediately. For particulars, enquire of A. CORMICK.

Fall Importations!

By recent arrivals from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, the Subscribers have received a well selected Supply of seasonable

BRITISH DRY GOODS.

From Quebec, Halifax, and other parts of these Provinces, they have stored all kinds of

WEST INDIA PRODUCE.

Canada FLOUR, Oat Meal, Indian Meal Prime Labrador Herrings, Cod Fish, Digby Herrings, Annapolis Cheese, Butter, and Hard-bread, &c. &c., all of which they offer for Sale at their usual low rates, at their stores in Chatham.

Also—Flour, Oatmeal, Codfish, Pork, Butter, Cheese, &c., retailed in small quantities.

JOHNSTON & CAIE

Chatham, Nov. 2, 1840.

A Consignment.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c.

The Subscriber has just received from Britain, an extensive assortment of MEDICINES, which he will warrant to be fresh and of the first quality, and which he will sell wholesale or retail, at moderate prices. He has also received a few of the most approved PATENT MEDICINES, together with SPICES, consisting of Mace, Cayenne, Pepper, &c.; PERFUMERY, consisting of Prestons Salts, Smelling Salts, &c. &c., Lavender Water, Essences, Oil of Almonds, Rose Hair Oil, Macassar Oil, AROMATIC VINEGAR, Tooth Powder, Lip Salve, Court Plaster Pink Saucers, Collin's Cephalic Snuff, &c. &c.

Also, a supply of the best Pearl Sage, and Arrow Root.

Printed Lists of the above may be obtained and terms made known on application to

NEIL McLEAN.

Newcastle, 26th Sept. 1840.

New-Brunswick, SS.

To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, or any Constable within he said county:

Whereas Patrick Henderson, Administrator on the Estate of JAMES HENDERSON, late of Alawick, in the county aforesaid, deceased, hath filed an Account of his Administration on the said Estate, and hath prayed that the same may be passed and allowed.

You are therefore required to cite the Creditors and next of Kin of the deceased, and all others interested in the said Estate, to appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held at my Office, in the Parish of Chatham, within the said county, on Wednesday, the Third day of February next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to attend the passing and allowance of the said Account of Administration on the said Estate.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this Fourth day of January 1841.

THOS. H. PETERS, Surrogate.

GEORGE KERR, Register of Probates for said County.