

Terms of Publication.

Two Dollars per annum, payable semi-annual in advance. If not paid within the year, \$3.50 will be charged. Papers delivered by the Post Rider will be charged 50 cents extra.

MINERS' JOURNAL AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

"I will teach you to pierce the bowels of the Earth, and bring out from the Caverns of Mountains, Metals which will give strength to our Hands and subject all Nature to our use and pleasure.—Dr. JOHNSON."

Weekly by Benjamin Bannan, Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania.

VOL. XVII.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1841.

NO. 4

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

This elegant and commodious establishment will be open for the reception of travellers from this date. It has been completely refitted, and supplied with Furniture entirely new.

The Wines and Liquors have been selected in the most careful and liberal manner, without regard to expense or labor, and will embrace the most favorite brands and stocks.

FREDERICK DESTIMAUVILLE, Proprietor.

RAIL ROAD IRON.

A complete assortment of Rail Road Iron from 2 1/2 to 12 1/2 inch.

RAIL ROAD TIRES from 33 in. to 56 in. external diameter, turned & unturned.

RAIL ROAD AXLES 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

INDIA RUBBER ROPE manufactured from New Zealand Flax, and warranted to be as good as any India Rubber, and intended for Hoisting Planes.

SHIP BOAT AND RAILROAD SPIKES, of all sizes, and for all purposes.

T. & J. BEATTY.

Have just received from New York, 3000 lbs superior Smoked Beef.

1000 do do new Hams, 1000 do do Shoulders, 4000 do do Dairy Cheese, 10 lbs do Small Pork, 10 do do No. 1, Mackerel, (late Fares) 5 do do Pickled Herrings, 2000 lbs. Codfish.

THESE articles they offer on as good terms as can be obtained elsewhere.

NEW STORE.

EDWARD HUGHES.

Miller and Haggerty.

Plain & Figured DeLanes.

Harrisonism!

Pottsville Marble Manufactory.

Old Established Passage Office.

THE subscribers having completed their arrangement for the year 1841, for the purpose of bringing out stearge passengers, beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that a first class vessel will be despatched from Liverpool to New York, on the 1st, 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, and 25th, of each month throughout the year.

Passengers on their arrival at Liverpool from the out ports, will be furnished with lodgings and a convenient place to cook in during the time they may be detained there by head winds, or stormy weather—free of any expense to themselves—on application at the company's office to Mr. P. W. BYRNES, No. 36, Waterloo Road, who will, in connection with his numerous agents throughout England and Ireland, afford every assistance to those who may be engaged to come out by this company's ships.

Passengers will be found in provisions for the passage for 900 tons, or \$26 for passage, provisions and hospital money.

As usual in all cases, where the persons decline coming, the money will be refunded to those from whom it may have been received, on their returning the passage certificate.

CLYDE & MURRAY.

BOOK-BINDERY.

B. BANNAN has commenced a Book Bindery, in connection with his Book Store, where all kinds of Books will be bound at the shortest notice at low rates.

BEAUTY SLEEPING.

She slept! Along her arm of snow Her cheek of rose serenely laid, While wavy curls heaved to and fro, At every sigh her breathings made;

She slept! The thin transparent lid, Cur'd calmly o'er her eye of blue; But though the earthly orb was hid, The spirit light still struggled thro', While o'er her lip unconscious wrought A quivering pulse which went and came, As if some dream renew'd the thought The waking hour had ceas'd to name.

SPINOLOGY. In these days, when boarding schools for young ladies are devoted to the fashionable oligies of the day—such as chronology, ornithology, ichthyology, zoology, and such like, we propose an additional course, as a finishing touch to young ladies' education, viz: SpinoLOGY. Our grandmothers of olden time, who made good wives for patriotic men that achieved our independence, knew how to spin. They were, too, expert at weave-ology; and as to cook-ology, none of the learned ancients could go ahead of them.

BISSEXFILE.

This important and privileged period in the life of spinners has ended; it has gone out with the old year, and will not return again for three annual changes, during which, (technically speaking) many an old maid's corner will be turned, and many a bachelor's rosy hope of love and conjugal devotion will be changed into cold forebodings, or determined celibacy.

DAMASCUS.

Probably the oldest city in the world, still occupies the place it occupied in the days of Abraham; and though it has, no doubt, seen many vicissitudes, its population is still very considerable, and its trade is very extensive.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

During the week, the packet ships, Garrick, Oxford and Burgundy, have arrived from Europe, bringing intelligence from Paris and London to the 20th, and from Liverpool and Havre to the 21st December.

THE Catholic Church in the United States.—It is stated in the Catholic Almanac for 1841, just published in this city by Fielding Lucas, Jr., that the Catholic population of the United States is estimated at 1,300,000. The number of clergy men in the ministry is 436, otherwise employed, 103—total 545. The number of churches and chapels is 512: churches building 27: other stations; 394. There are 17 ecclesiastical institutions, with 144 clerical students. The female religious institutions number 31, and the female academies, 49. There are in the female academies, 2,788 pupils. The literary institutions for young men number 24, and the young men in them 1,593. The number of Catholic bishops in the United States, 17. During 1840, the accessions to the priestly office have been 85. The Archdiocese of Baltimore, which comprises the State of Maryland and the District of Columbia, has 68 churches and chapels, 2 churches building, and 10 other stations. The number of clergy men in the ministry is 38, and the number otherwise employed, 31. There are 633 young men in the colleges of this See, and 530 pupils in the female academies.—Balt. Sun.

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

HANIA A POTU. A gray-hair'd, withered, bloody-eyed And bloody-handed, ghastly, ghostly thing!

A thing of horror, terror, wretchedness and misery, more frightful than any other affliction known to poor humanity, is that fearful retribution of indulgence mania a potu. Horrible!—too see man—

By an accident we yesterday stood, with child-like veins and staring eyes, witnessing a spectacle of this kind. We were in company with a physician at a moment when he was called upon to administer relief to the tortured wretch, crouching and peeping fearfully through the grates of a chair, at a swarm of flying snakes, which he said were darting through the room in all directions. Blasted terror was in his countenance. He sprang from the corner and flew from one position to another in agonizing alarm.

THE SKELETON HUSBAND.

The Baron of Langen Katsbak was, in every respect, a rather remarkable specimen of humanity, for he was long in every sense of the word.

From a late Foreign Journal.

It is certainly a noble idea to make Napoleon pass through this long line of heroes and of kings, who seemed, as it were to welcome the mighty dead—the equal of the highest in rank, the superior of the most celebrated in renown, to the illustrious asylum chosen for his mortal remains.

As the car passed, each head was uncovered; and although the shouts of Vive Napoleon! Vive l'Empereur! joined in the cries of Vive le Roi! Vive le Prince de Joinville! were few and far between, a certain degree of emotion prevailed, and many an eye was suffused with tears.

Some sensation was excited by a body of non-commissioned officers on horseback, 87 in number bearing flags with the names of the 87 departments of France, including Algeria. These flags were surmounted by a gold eagle with out-stretched wings, and gave to the passing scene the air of a Roman triumph. The foremost of this body was the officer bearing the flag, representing Corsica, the birth place of Napoleon.

The car was immediately preceded by the Prince of Joinville, on horseback, in the uniform of captain of the navy, attended by his staff, and accompanied on each side by 200 of the sailors of the Belle Poile, the frigate despatched by the French Government to St. Helena, to bring home the remains of the Emperor.

It was half-past two when a salute of twenty-one guns announced that the funeral car had reached the gates of the Invalides; the sailors of the Belle Poile instantly commenced their preparations to descend the body from the car. A struggle was here made to obtain a glimpse of the coffin as it was borne by thirty-six sailors into the Court Royale of the Invalides, where the Archbishop of Paris, attended by all his clergy was waiting to receive it.

The interior of the church was filled at an early hour by the persons who came in carriage, and were allowed to go in by the southern entrance. Those who went on foot, and entered by the gate-way of the esplanade, found nearly all the seats occupied when they got in.

At two o'clock the arrival of numerous generals with their aides-de-camp, and the bustle of the orderlies officers, announced that the royal cortege from the Tuileries was at hand, and a salute of 21 guns ushered in the arrival of the King. The drums in the nave beat a royal salute, and the archbishop preceded by the clergy, advanced toward the end of the nave, as if to receive his Majesty; but there was some mistake in this part of the ceremony, for the procession, before it reached the great door, was stopped, and had to return.

The King and the Royal family did not come up the nave, but went at once to the dome. His Majesty, wearing the uniform of the national guard, took

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

HANIA A POTU. A gray-hair'd, withered, bloody-eyed And bloody-handed, ghastly, ghostly thing!

A thing of horror, terror, wretchedness and misery, more frightful than any other affliction known to poor humanity, is that fearful retribution of indulgence mania a potu. Horrible!—too see man—

By an accident we yesterday stood, with child-like veins and staring eyes, witnessing a spectacle of this kind. We were in company with a physician at a moment when he was called upon to administer relief to the tortured wretch, crouching and peeping fearfully through the grates of a chair, at a swarm of flying snakes, which he said were darting through the room in all directions. Blasted terror was in his countenance. He sprang from the corner and flew from one position to another in agonizing alarm.

DAMASCUS.

Probably the oldest city in the world, still occupies the place it occupied in the days of Abraham; and though it has, no doubt, seen many vicissitudes, its population is still very considerable, and its trade is very extensive.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

During the week, the packet ships, Garrick, Oxford and Burgundy, have arrived from Europe, bringing intelligence from Paris and London to the 20th, and from Liverpool and Havre to the 21st December.

THE Catholic Church in the United States.—It is stated in the Catholic Almanac for 1841, just published in this city by Fielding Lucas, Jr., that the Catholic population of the United States is estimated at 1,300,000. The number of clergy men in the ministry is 436, otherwise employed, 103—total 545. The number of churches and chapels is 512: churches building 27: other stations; 394. There are 17 ecclesiastical institutions, with 144 clerical students. The female religious institutions number 31, and the female academies, 49. There are in the female academies, 2,788 pupils. The literary institutions for young men number 24, and the young men in them 1,593. The number of Catholic bishops in the United States, 17. During 1840, the accessions to the priestly office have been 85. The Archdiocese of Baltimore, which comprises the State of Maryland and the District of Columbia, has 68 churches and chapels, 2 churches building, and 10 other stations. The number of clergy men in the ministry is 38, and the number otherwise employed, 31. There are 633 young men in the colleges of this See, and 530 pupils in the female academies.—Balt. Sun.

INTERMENT OF NAPOLEON'S REMAINS IN PARIS.

The great pageant of interring the remains of Napoleon in the Invalides took place on Tuesday, 15th December. The whole line of the procession from the banks of the Seine to the Hotel des Invalides was adorned on both sides with military trophies, and a more magnificent pageant, all the accounts agree in saying, has never been witnessed, even in Paris.

At nine o'clock the first gun was fired, on the banks of the Seine, at Courbeve, where a park of artillery was stationed. This became the signal for the commencement of the proceedings of the day. From the temple, erected on the left bank of the river, the Abbe Coqueroux and a numerous clergy, in full canonicals, then issued and proceeded towards the steamer La Dorade, which had been brought close up to a wooden esplanade, forming a communication between the shore and its deck. His Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville met them as they approached between two lines of troops and, after the exchange of salutations, turned towards the vessel lined by the sailors from La Belle Poile, a body of whom proceeded to raise the coffin, and transported it to the temple, the priests going before chanting, according to the usage of the Catholic church. The remains of the Emperor were deposited there for two hours, the religious rites which were there performed, having lasted thus long. The immense concourse of people who were assembled at this spot, viewed this portion of the proceedings in solemn silence, the roar of artillery alone sounding through the atmosphere.

At an early hour, the immense amphitheatres erected on each side of the avenue leading from the quay to the principal entrance of the Hotel des Invalides, began to receive those whom fortune had favored with tickets, and although the number of tickets delivered amounted to 30,000, there was ample accommodation for at least 10,000 more.

At a little before one, the head of the procession was seen coming slowly forward, and the sight became gradually more and more beautiful. Here it is necessary to give a short description of the ground leading from the quay to the principal entrance of the Invalides. It consists in a long straight avenue, at the bottom of which, with its back to the water stood the colossal statue of the emperor; the avenue was lined with the statues of the principal monarchs that France has produced, and that immortality has already claimed as her own. These stood in the following order:—

- Macdonald,
- Motier,
- Messena,
- Lannes,
- Kleber,
- Desaix,
- Marceau,
- Vauban,
- Condé,
- Henry IV.
- Francis I.
- Duguesclin,
- Charles VII.
- Louis IX.
- Hugh Capet,
- Charlemagne,
- Lothar,
- Ney,
- Kellermann,
- Latour d'Auvergne,
- Hotze,
- Duguy Trouin,
- Turenne,
- Louis XIV.
- Bayard,
- Louis XII.
- Jean of Arc,
- Charles V.
- Philip Augustus,
- Charles Martel,
- Clovis.

It certainly was a noble idea to make Napoleon pass through this long line of heroes and of kings, who seemed, as it were to welcome the mighty dead—the equal of the highest in rank, the superior of the most celebrated in renown, to the illustrious asylum chosen for his mortal remains.

As the car passed, each head was uncovered; and although the shouts of Vive Napoleon! Vive l'Empereur! joined in the cries of Vive le Roi! Vive le Prince de Joinville! were few and far between, a certain degree of emotion prevailed, and many an eye was suffused with tears.

Some sensation was excited by a body of non-commissioned officers on horseback, 87 in number bearing flags with the names of the 87 departments of France, including Algeria. These flags were surmounted by a gold eagle with out-stretched wings, and gave to the passing scene the air of a Roman triumph. The foremost of this body was the officer bearing the flag, representing Corsica, the birth place of Napoleon.

The car was immediately preceded by the Prince of Joinville, on horseback, in the uniform of captain of the navy, attended by his staff, and accompanied on each side by 200 of the sailors of the Belle Poile, the frigate despatched by the French Government to St. Helena, to bring home the remains of the Emperor.

It was half-past two when a salute of twenty-one guns announced that the funeral car had reached the gates of the Invalides; the sailors of the Belle Poile instantly commenced their preparations to descend the body from the car. A struggle was here made to obtain a glimpse of the coffin as it was borne by thirty-six sailors into the Court Royale of the Invalides, where the Archbishop of Paris, attended by all his clergy was waiting to receive it.

The interior of the church was filled at an early hour by the persons who came in carriage, and were allowed to go in by the southern entrance. Those who went on foot, and entered by the gate-way of the esplanade, found nearly all the seats occupied when they got in.

At two o'clock the arrival of numerous generals with their aides-de-camp, and the bustle of the orderlies officers, announced that the royal cortege from the Tuileries was at hand, and a salute of 21 guns ushered in the arrival of the King. The drums in the nave beat a royal salute, and the archbishop preceded by the clergy, advanced toward the end of the nave, as if to receive his Majesty; but there was some mistake in this part of the ceremony, for the procession, before it reached the great door, was stopped, and had to return.

The King and the Royal family did not come up the nave, but went at once to the dome. His Majesty, wearing the uniform of the national guard, took

his seat on the throne prepared for him, to the right of the altar. Near the king were the princess and his majesty's aides-de-camp. On the left of the altar was the Archbishop of Paris, with the bishops assisting—the Cure des Invalides, and the clergy. In an enclosed seat near the king were the queen, the princess, and the ladies in attendance. Under the dome, around the chaise-francoise, the ministers and marshals were stationed. To the left branch of the transept were the members of the Chamber of the Deputies, and on the right were the peers and members of the Council of State. In two enclosed seats, were the judges and officers of the Courts of Cassation and Accounts. Next to these, on the right, were the members of the Court Royale, the Council General of the Seine, and Municipal Council of Paris, having at their head the prefect of the Seine and the prefect of police, the staff officers of the national guard, and the army, and the Council of the Admiralty. On the left were the members of the University, the Institute and other learned bodies, and the tribunals of First Instance and Commerce, the staff of the Hotel des Invalides, prefects and mayors of departments, &c.

A little before three, two guns, in quick succession, and then 19 others, announced the arrival of the imperial coffin at the entrance of the Hotel. The archbishop immediately went with his clergy to receive it, and to sprinkle it with holy water. At three precisely, the orchestra began a solemn march and the clergy re-entered the nave chanting, and moving slowly towards the dome. At this moment the excitement was intense—the music died away; there was a dead silence throughout the church, and immediately there was seen the imperial coffin covered with its velvet and embroidered pall, on which was the imperial crown veiled in ermine, borne on the shoulders of the sailors, and some non-commissioned officers of the army, surrounded with a closely pressed throng of sailors, with the young prince behind (the pall bearers at the angles, and a crowd of officers following, which moved up the church at a very rapid rate. The effect of this at its first coming into the nave, when every one testified their respect by a profound stillness, and all the troops presented arms, was one of the most imposing parts of the ceremony. Before the coffin had, however, reached the entrance of the dome, the solemn march was again renewed, and at length issued out into a glorious strain of triumph. Nothing could be finer.

The Prince de Joinville then presented the body to the King, saying, "Sir, I present to you the body of the Emperor Napoleon."

The King replied, raising his voice, "I receive it in the name of France."

General Athalin carried the sword of the Emperor upon a cushion, and gave it to Marshal Soult, who presented it to the king.

His Majesty then addressed General Bertrand, and said to the General, "I charge you to place this glorious sword of the Emperor upon his coffin." This the general did.

The musical part of the ceremony was as efficient as the undertakings of the great reformers who took part in it could make it be. The solemn march played by the orchestra alone, on the return of the clergy, and the entrance of the body, was magnificent.

After this, the first voice heard was that of Gritti by herself—and it filled with its compass the echoes of the immense edifice. Lablache's deep notes were heard to peculiar advantage.

The service lasted altogether about an hour. It is calculated that there were 7000 persons in the interior of the church on this occasion. The number of national guards of Paris and the banlieue under arms, is estimated at about 60,000; the divisions of infantry and cavalry, the troops of engineers and artillery, the non-commissioned officers, veterans, gendarmes, municipal guard, sapeurs-pompier, &c. presented an effective force of at least 20,000 men.

THE SKELETON HUSBAND.

The Baron of Langen Katsbak was, in every respect, a rather remarkable specimen of humanity, for he was long in every sense of the word.

From a late Foreign Journal.

It is certainly a noble idea to make Napoleon pass through this long line of heroes and of kings, who seemed, as it were to welcome the mighty dead—the equal of the highest in rank, the superior of the most celebrated in renown, to the illustrious asylum chosen for his mortal remains.

As the car passed, each head was uncovered; and although the shouts of Vive Napoleon! Vive l'Empereur! joined in the cries of Vive le Roi! Vive le Prince de Joinville! were few and far between, a certain degree of emotion prevailed, and many an eye was suffused with tears.

Some sensation was excited by a body of non-commissioned officers on horseback, 87 in number bearing flags with the names of the 87 departments of France, including Algeria. These flags were surmounted by a gold eagle with out-stretched wings, and gave to the passing scene the air of a Roman triumph. The foremost of this body was the officer bearing the flag, representing Corsica, the birth place of Napoleon.

The car was immediately preceded by the Prince of Joinville, on horseback, in the uniform of captain of the navy, attended by his staff, and accompanied on each side by 200 of the sailors of the Belle Poile, the frigate despatched by the French Government to St. Helena, to bring home the remains of the Emperor.

It was half-past two when a salute of twenty-one guns announced that the funeral car had reached the gates of the Invalides; the sailors of the Belle Poile instantly commenced their preparations to descend the body from the car. A struggle was here made to obtain a glimpse of the coffin as it was borne by thirty-six sailors into the Court Royale of the Invalides, where the Archbishop of Paris, attended by all his clergy was waiting to receive it.

The interior of the church was filled at an early hour by the persons who came in carriage, and were allowed to go in by the southern entrance. Those who went on foot, and entered by the gate-way of the esplanade, found nearly all the seats occupied when they got in.

At two o'clock the arrival of numerous generals with their aides-de-camp, and the bustle of the orderlies officers, announced that the royal cortege from the Tuileries was at hand, and a salute of 21 guns ushered in the arrival of the King. The drums in the nave beat a royal salute, and the archbishop preceded by the clergy, advanced toward the end of the nave, as if to receive his Majesty; but there was some mistake in this part of the ceremony, for the procession, before it reached the great door, was stopped, and had to return.

The King and the Royal family did not come up the nave, but went at once to the dome. His Majesty, wearing the uniform of the national guard, took

his seat on the throne prepared for him, to the right of the altar. Near the king were the princess and his majesty's aides-de-camp. On the left of the altar was the Archbishop of Paris, with the bishops assisting—the Cure des Invalides, and the clergy. In an enclosed seat near the king were the queen, the princess, and the ladies in attendance. Under the dome, around the chaise-francoise, the ministers and marshals were stationed. To the left branch of the transept were the members of the Chamber of the Deputies, and on the right were the peers and members of the Council of State. In two enclosed seats, were the judges and officers of the Courts of Cassation and Accounts. Next to these, on the right, were the members of the Court Royale, the Council General of the Seine, and Municipal Council of Paris, having at their head the prefect of the Seine and the prefect of police, the staff officers of the national guard, and the army, and the Council of the Admiralty. On the left were the members of the University, the Institute and other learned bodies, and the tribunals of First Instance and Commerce, the staff of the Hotel des Invalides, prefects and mayors of departments, &c.

A little before three, two guns, in quick succession, and then 19 others, announced the arrival of the imperial coffin at the entrance of the Hotel. The archbishop immediately went with his clergy to receive it, and to sprinkle it with holy water. At three precisely, the orchestra began a solemn march and the clergy re-entered the nave chanting, and moving slowly towards the dome. At this moment the excitement was intense—the music died away; there was a dead silence throughout the church, and immediately there was seen the imperial coffin covered with its velvet and embroidered pall, on which was the imperial crown veiled in ermine, borne on the shoulders of the sailors, and some non-commissioned officers of the army, surrounded with a closely pressed throng of sailors, with the young prince behind (the pall bearers at the angles, and a crowd of officers following, which moved up the church at a very rapid rate. The effect of this at its first coming into the nave, when every one testified their respect by a profound stillness, and all the troops presented arms, was one of the most imposing parts of the ceremony. Before the coffin had, however, reached the entrance of the dome, the solemn march was again renewed, and at length issued out into a glorious strain of triumph. Nothing could be finer.

The Prince de Joinville then presented the body to the King, saying, "Sir, I present to you the body of the Emperor Napoleon."

The King replied, raising his voice, "I receive it in the name of France."

General Athalin carried the sword of the Emperor upon a cushion, and gave it to Marshal Soult, who presented it to the king.

His Majesty then addressed General Bertrand, and said to the General, "I charge you to place this glorious sword of the Emperor upon his coffin." This the general did.

The musical part of the ceremony was as efficient as the undertakings of the great reformers who took part in it could make it be. The solemn march played by the orchestra alone, on the return of the clergy, and the entrance of the body, was magnificent.

After this, the first voice heard was that of Gritti by herself—and it filled with its compass the echoes of the immense edifice. Lablache's deep notes were heard to peculiar advantage.

The service lasted altogether about an hour. It is calculated that there were 7000 persons in the interior of the church on this occasion. The number of national guards of Paris and the banlieue under arms, is estimated at about 60,000; the divisions of infantry and cavalry, the troops of engineers and artillery, the non-commissioned officers, veterans, gendarmes, municipal guard, sapeurs-pompier, &c. presented an effective force of at least 20,000 men.

THE SKELETON HUSBAND.

The Baron of Langen Katsbak was, in every respect, a rather remarkable specimen of humanity, for he was long in every sense of the word.

From a late Foreign Journal.

It is certainly a noble idea to make Napoleon pass through this long line of heroes and of kings, who seemed, as it were to welcome the mighty dead—the equal of the highest in rank, the superior of the most celebrated in renown, to the illustrious asylum chosen for his mortal remains.

As the car passed, each head was uncovered; and although the shouts of Vive Napoleon! Vive l'Empereur! joined in the cries of Vive le Roi! Vive le Prince de Joinville! were few and far between, a certain degree of emotion prevailed, and many an eye was suffused with tears.

Some sensation was excited by a body of non-commissioned officers on horseback, 87 in number bearing flags with the names of the 87 departments of France, including Algeria. These flags were surmounted by a gold eagle with out-stretched wings, and gave to the passing scene the air of a Roman triumph. The foremost of this body was the officer bearing the flag, representing Corsica, the birth place of Napoleon.

The car was immediately preceded by the Prince of Joinville, on horseback, in the uniform of captain of the navy, attended by his staff, and accompanied on each side by 200 of the sailors of the Belle Poile, the frigate despatched by the French Government to St. Helena, to bring home the remains of the Emperor.

It was half-past two when a salute of twenty-one guns announced that the funeral car had reached the gates of the Invalides; the sailors of the Belle Poile instantly commenced their preparations to descend the body from the car. A struggle was here made to obtain a glimpse of the coffin as it was borne by thirty-six sailors into the Court Royale of the Invalides, where the Archbishop of Paris, attended by all his clergy was waiting to receive it.

The interior of the church was filled at an early hour by the persons who came in carriage, and were allowed to go in by the southern entrance. Those who went on foot, and entered by the gate-way of the esplanade, found nearly all the seats occupied when they got in.

At two o'clock the arrival of numerous generals with their aides-de-camp, and the bustle of the orderlies officers, announced that the royal cortege from the Tuileries was at hand, and a salute of 21 guns ushered in the arrival of the King. The drums in the nave beat a royal salute, and the archbishop preceded by the clergy, advanced toward the end of the nave, as if to receive his Majesty; but there was some mistake in this part of the ceremony, for the procession, before it reached the great door, was stopped, and had to return.

The King and the Royal family did not come up the nave, but went at once to the dome. His Majesty, wearing the uniform of the national guard, took

his seat on the throne prepared for him, to the right of the altar. Near the king were the princess and his majesty's aides-de-camp. On the left of the altar was the Archbishop of Paris, with the bishops assisting—the Cure des Invalides, and the clergy. In an enclosed seat near the king were the queen, the princess, and the ladies in attendance. Under the dome, around the chaise-francoise, the ministers and marshals were stationed. To the left branch of the transept were the members of the Chamber of the Deputies, and on the right were the peers and members of the Council of State. In two enclosed seats, were the judges and officers of the Courts of Cassation and Accounts. Next to these, on the right, were the members of the Court Royale, the Council General of the Seine, and Municipal Council of Paris, having at their head the prefect of the Seine and the prefect of police, the staff officers of the national guard, and the army, and the Council of the Admiralty. On the left were the members of the University, the Institute and other learned bodies, and the tribunals of First Instance and Commerce, the staff of the Hotel des Invalides, prefects and mayors of departments, &c.

A little before three, two guns, in quick succession, and then 19 others, announced the arrival of the imperial coffin at the entrance of the Hotel. The archbishop immediately went with his clergy to receive it, and to sprinkle it with holy water. At three precisely, the orchestra began a solemn march and the clergy re-entered the nave chanting, and moving slowly towards the dome. At this moment the excitement was intense—the music died away; there was a dead silence