#### Terms of Publication.

Two Dollars per annum, payably semi-annual in advance. If not paid within the year, \$350 will be charged.

c harged.

The Papers delivered by the Post Ride will be charged to cents extra.

A treatments not exceeding twelve lines will be

charged \$1 for three insertions and 50 cents for one insertion. Larger ones in proportion.

All advertisments will be inserted until ordered ou

All advertisments will be inserted until ordered out unless the time for which they are to be continued is specified, and will be charge I accordingly. Yearly advertisers will be charged \$12 per annum, iscluding subscription to the paper—with the privilege of keeping one advertisement not exceeding 2 squares standing during the year, and the insertion of a smaller one in each paper for three successive times.

Alletters addressed to the editor must be post paid otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

All notices for meetings, &c. and other notices which have heretologe been inserted gratts, will be charged 25 centseach. except Mariages and Deaths.

TP Pamphlets, Checks, Cards, Bills of Lading and Handbills of every description, neatly printed at this Office at the lowest cash prices

PEANSYLVANIA HALL.

POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL CO. PA. This elegant and commodious establish ment will be open for the reception of completely refitted, and supplied with Furniture entirely new; the Bedding &c, is of the first quality, and particular attention has been devoted to every arrangement that can contribute to com-

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

orand and stock.

The Proprietor solicits therefore, the support of his friends and the travelling community in general. Should they think proper to visit his house, he hopes ov assidious attention to their wants, to establish fo it such a character, as may ensure a return of their FREDERICK D'ESTIMAUVILLE,

Proprietor. Pottsville, Pa. June 22, 1840. N. B. The Refectory in the Basement story, in conducted under the superintendance of Mr. John Silver.

RAIL ROAD IRON. complete assortment of Rail Road Iron from 21X8 RAIL ROAD TIRES from 33 in. to 56 in. exter-

nal diameter, turned & un-IRAIL ROAD AXLES. 30,3in. diameter Rail Road Azles, manufactured from the patent EV Cable Iron.

RAIL ROAD RELT. for placing between the Iron Chair and stone block of edge Railways.

INDIA RUBBER ROPE manufactured from
New Zealand Flax saturated with India Rubber, and intended for Incline Planes

CHAINS.

sortment of Chains, from & in, to 14 in proved & man-ufactured from the best ca SHIP BOAT AND RAIL ROAD SPIKES.

Just received a complete as-

of different sizes, kept con A. & G. RALSTON. & CO. Philadelphia, January 18.

# T. & J. BEATTY.

HAVE just received from New York, 2000 ibs superior Smaked Beef, do new Hams, do Shoulders, do Dairy Cheese, 1000 do 1000.do

Small Pork, No. I, Mackrel, (late Fares) do Pickled Herring. 2000 lbs. Codfish,

All of which they offer on as good terms as can be obtained elsewhere. Nov. 26,

NEWSTORE

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a store in Centre Street, 3 But we have no compassion for the loitering bach-

a general assortment of Dry Goods. Groceries Queensware, &c.

All persons desirous of purchasing Goods Cheap for Cash, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. EDWARD HUGHES.

November, 21, Miller and Haggerty HAVE received their Winter Stock of Fresh Groceries, consisting of a very general assort-

ment, which they are disposed to sell at a small advance for Cash.

Plain & Figured DeLanes. A NEW supply of those beautiful and fashions ble goods, just received and for sale by

T. & J. BEATTY. December 5,

Harrisonism? NOW that the Elections of our Country have decided that Our Tir is to be the next President. and better times being a consequence of that result; the undersigned would be pleased to receive any Orders in the Boat Building line, either at home

I am prepared to build any number of Boats-of ny size-and almost at *ony* price. So come on boys, let us teel the effect of victory. JOHN M. CROSLAND.

December 5, Pottsville'

MARBLE MANUFACTORY. THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabtants of this place, and the surrounding country. that he has on hand, and intends keeping a large and well selected quantity of Marble Monuments for graves-and would invite those wishing to purchase to give him a call, as he assures them that he will sell as cheap as they can be procured any where in the State, and as well engraved; which will, be done in either English or German, Scotch, Irish, or Welsh language or the dialect.

ISAAC TAYLOR, Jr. June 15

Old Established Passage Office. CORNER OF PINE AND SOUTH STREETS, NEW YORK.

THE subscribers having completed their arrangement for the year 1841, for the purpose of bringing out steerage 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.

Pessengers on their arrival at Liverpool from the out ports, will be farnished 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 ap-plication at the company's office to Mr. P. W. BYRNES, No 36 Waterloo Road, who will, in connection with his numerous agents throughout Eng. land and Ireland, afford every assistance to those who may be engaged to come out by this company's

Passengers will be found in provisions for the passage for \$10 extra, 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 recieved, on their returning

the passage certificate.

GLOVER & M'MURRAY. Corner of Pine and South sta-The subscriber has been appointed Agent for the above line, and is ready to recieve the passage money for those who wish to tend for their friends, and will

also attend to transmitting money to Europe. For particulars apply at the Miners Journal Office. B.BANNAN.

# **BOOK-BINDERY**

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

# 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

BEAUTY SLEEPING. BY LIEUT. G. W. PATTEN, U. S. ARMY.

She slept! Along her arm of snow Her cheek of rose serenely laid, While wavy curls heav'd to and fro. At every sigh her breathings made; The very breeze which pass'd along Went o'er her couch with gentle air, As loth to wake with pinion strong, The thing of joy that slumber'd there

She slept! The thin transparent lid, Curv'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 quiv'ring pulse which went and came. As if some dream renew'd the thought

The waking hour had ceas'd to name. She slept! And as the wandering rays Of moonlight kiss'd her forehead pale. -Bright truents! nothing loth to gaze On charms which night forgets to veil !-He marvell'd not, why shapes of air,

-Blest works which once in Heaven had shone Enraptur'd with a form so fair, For Woman's home had left their own. Florida.

### BISSEXTILE.

This important and privileged period in the life of spinsters 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 bachelor's rosy hope of love and conjugal devotion will be changed into cold forgetfulness, or determined celibacy. And why ! For want of courage to pop the question!"—Surely it is a false delicacy which forbids the would-be wooer from following in the steps of his great progenitors, and an equally fastidious feeling which prevents the would-be wooed from taking advantage of the time-honored permission afforded by the Leap Year. Alas, for the timidity of the gentle part of creation! Many a maiden has lost a good husband by her sensitive modesty, and many a man has just a good wife, because the lady could not say like Juliet to her Romeo,

"If that thy bent of love Le honorable,

Thy purpose, marriage, send me word to-morrow.' It seems an easy matter to conjugate the verb to love,' through all the persons and tenses, and yet how often 'I could love' is the unfortunate stopping place, leaping over I love' and 'thou lovest' with precipitate impulse, as if forgetting the necessity for regular conjugation, or that the important we love' is the consumation devoutly to be wished.'

doors below T. & J. Beaty's Store corner of Nor- elor, who has no mind of his own: who, believing

That the world is all before him, where to choose, permits 'diversity to confound election,' and, like a butterfly, hovers from flower to flower, unknowing which is fairest or most meet to place in his own bosom, plodding on unloving and unloved to the end of his lonely pilgrimage. We would pronounce an anathema against these wayfarers in this world of woman's loveliness—these pretended worshippers at the shrine of her beauty. They should get them to a monastery, hide their face beneath a cowl, and expatiate their offences by a life-time residence in gloomy seclusion.

We have said that Bissextile is ended: it has vanshed out of being with 1040, with all its privileges, and will not return again until 1844, a period which will be fraught with changes to all conditions of men throughout the whole of Christendom. The cherished anticipations of many a bashful bachelor and buxom widower are prostrated with the departure of this Lean Year-the fair one of their affections has not proposed, and they are left to sorrow over the trials of the heart, chaunting perchance with direclike melancholy, a requiem for departed hope. There is too much shade to the picture, so turn we to light. Nil desperandum! Never was there better advice given in Latin or English. The lover should never despair, be he bold or bashful-be he widowed or a bachelor; there is

" A critical minute in Ev'ry man's wooing, when his misstress may Be won, which if he carelessly neglect To prosecute, he may wait long enough

Before he gain the like opportunity.' Therefore take the tide at its ebb, and do not observe much ceremony in presenting the petition, for suits of love are not like suits of law, and cannot well be carried from term to term without infringement or prohibition. Delays are proverbially dangerousthey may have proved so in the past year, but be not discouraged, ye unmarried ones! The pairing day? according to the calendar, thanks to St. Valentine. has not arrived. Cheer up, then, look forward to the 14th of February, and despond no longer. There's time enough yet, provided you take the old Father by the forelock, and profit by our advice. Pop the question on St. Valentine's day, honestly and manfully, and depend upon it you will speed well with your wooing.

The novelist James understood the natural feelings of woman when he drew his character of Isadora Falkland, who, being asked by an old lady why she, who had refused three good offers, did not marry ! replied, promptly, because I do not think it worth while to marry without love; and if the man that I could love, does not choose to propose to me, it is quite impossible that I can propose to him.' Putting Leap Year, therefore, out of question. it is the duty of gentlemen to make the propesal, and quite impossible for the ladies to propose to them. Learn, therefore, ye lords of creation, the right conjugation of the verb 'to love,' and, above all things, remember St.

Valentine's Day !- Boston Transcript. A Rich Spinster .- The will of the late Miss Jane Innes, spinster, formerly of Piccardy-place, Edinburg, but late of Stow, in North Britain, has just been proven in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in Doctor's Commons, by George Scott, John Thompson, Esqs. the executors. The deceased was possessed of upwards of £800,000 in the funds, and property in different parts of Scotland to the amount of £ 1,200,000, making, together, the enormous sum of two millions the whole of which the testatrix has bequeathed, to be equally divided a mongst all her relations who can be found, without respect to the nearest of kindred. About five years since, the testatrix became entitled to £ 500,000 upon the death of her brother, he having died intestate, and she being his only next of kin. It is almost extraordinary fact that, notwithstanding the immense wealth of the deceased lady, her habits were very pernurious; and as proof of it, it may be only neces | 530 popils in the temale academics.—Ball. Sus.

ery to mention one fact. One dark evening she had occasion to go up stairs, but would not even light a candle, and, in consequence of her advanced age, (nearly 60,) she slipped down and broke her leg, which so cident ultimately caused her death. The amount of probate duty alone will amount to a princely fortune, and the supposed wealthiest spinster in the world (Miss Burditt Coutts.) was not entitled to that appellation until the present time. There is every reason to believe that the property of the deceased is the largest ever proven in the Doctor's Commons .- London paper.

## SPINOLOGY.

In these days, when boarding schools for young ladies are devoted to the fashionable ologies of the day-such as chonchology, ornithology, ichthyology zoology, and such like, we propose an additional science, 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 shead of them. As a consequence of all this, they enjoyed good health, and such things as dyspepsia and consumption were seldom known. But in modern times those sciences. so honorable to the matrons of the Revolution, have gone out of date. A lamentable degeneracy, both physical and moral, has followed. Then the conntry had women, now we have none. Females have

all turned ladies. If our fashionable schools cannot be induced to establish departments in spinology, weaveology, and the like, we would suggest that some worthy matrons, -if a number qualified for the business can be found. -should go into our cities and towns and set up spinning schools to teach young ladies-not how to spin street yarn; this art they have generally achieved already; but good substantial wool and linnen, in work-womanlike manner. This should be preparatory to a High School for teaching the healthy and ingenious art of Weaving; and when they have become proficients at both, a good knowledge of Cookology should entitle them to a regular diploma, with the honorary degree of F. W .- Fit for Wives .-Maine Cultivator.

#### 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. Damascus is called by the Orientials a pearl surrounded by emeralds.' Nothing can be more beautiful than its position, whether approached from the side of Mount Lebanon, from the Desert to the east, or by the high road from the north streams, give to the vegetation, consisting principally

of olive trees, a remarkable freshness and beauty. Though the trade of Damascus is very considerable, it has no English establishment within its walls. More than one has existed, but it has not been found to answer; and the trade that has been carried for English account, is either by French, Italian or native houses. Of all the cities of the East Damasens is probably the most oriental—the city which has undergone the fewest changes. The European costume is scarcely ever seen; and with few exceptions I believe the Frank settlers have adopted the Syrian dress. There is at Damascus a tribunal of commerce for the settlement of business disputes. It consists of twelve persons-namely, nine Mussulmans, two Christians, and one Jew. The proportion is not very fairly arranged with a reference to the numbers of the population of the different religious bodies; but one of the principal Christian merchants assured me. that on the whole they were tolerably satisfied with the decisions of the tribunal, and it was seldom the Mahomedan majority showed any disposition to act unfaringly to Christians litigants.

The Jewesses .- Fontaines asked Chateaubriand if he could assign a reason why the women of the Jewish race were so much handsomer than the men;" to which Chateaubriand gave the following truly poetical and Christian one: "The Jewesses." he said, "have escaped the curse which alighted upon their fathers, husbands and sons. Not a Jewess was to be seen among the crowd of priests and rabble who insulted the Son of God, scourged him, crowned him with thorns, and subjected him to ignomy and the agony of the cross. The women of Judah believed in the Saviour and assisted him and soothed him under afflictions. A woman of Bethany poured on his head precious cintment which she kept in a vase of alabaster. The sinner announted his feet with perfumed oil, and wiped with her hair. Christ on his part extended his mercy to the Jewesses. He raised from the dead the son of the widow of Nain and Martha's brother, Lazarus. He cured Simon's mother-in-law, and the women who touched the hem of his garment. To the Samaratin women he was a spring of living water, and a compassionate judge to the women in adultery.-The daughters of Jerusalem wept over him; the holy women accompanied him to Calvary, brought balm and spices, and weeping sought him in the sepulchre. "Woman, why weepest thou 1" His first appearance, after his resurrection, was to Mary Magdalene. He said to her, "Mary." At the sound of his voice, Mary Magdalene's eyes were open, and she answered, " Master." The reflection of some very beautiful ray must have rested on the Pachalie of Egypt. brow of the Jewess.

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 clergymen in the ministry is 436, otherwise employed, 109-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 cademies, 2,782 papils. 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 Archdiocess 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 clergymen in the ministry is 38, and the number otherwise employed, 31. There ing reduced estimates of the crop. are 633 young men in the colleges of this See, and

## TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT

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

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-" noble in reason, infinite in faculty, in form, and moving so express and admirable" to see gifted and intellectual men, the image of his creator, prostrated into idiocy and torture by a blindfold pursuit of damning ruin! Men seek forgetfulness of care and perplexity, or perhaps some unexpected misfortune, by flying to the artificial exhilaration of drink. Look at a man in the agonies of this horrid affliction, and ask the miserable victim if he would not gladly exchange his distress for any other, or all other ills of life combined. Is it possible for human nature to suffer a more complete and lamentable degradation? Man, proud man, made to walk erect in the proud conciousness of a superior nature—this being that stands lord of God's creation : crouching in corners, flying from shadows, seeing shapes so distorted and hideous that sanity can form no conception of what they are! O, misery indiscribable!

By an accident we yesterday stood, with chill'd 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 victim. In a corner of the room we found the tortured wretch, crouching and peeping fearfully through ithe rungs of a chair, at a swarm of flying snakes, which he said were darting through the room in all directions. Bloated terror was in his countenance. He sprang from the corner and flew from one position to another in agonizing alarm. Devils were pursuing him-behind, before, above and below and all around him objects of terror and danger appeared, and instruments of death menaced him on every hand. His eves seemed starting from their sockets. His exclamations were so full of misery that the heart ached to hear them. Then again his fit assumed another form, and he ran about the room jumping over chairs and calling to us to see him walk upon the ceiling. Then he raved for liquor, screamed aloud, cursed the world and his own existence, demanded brandy with wild gesticulation, and again sunk into grief and tears, complaining that all the world was leagued against him and even devils were employed to persecute him. Suddenly he fell into a sort of waking trance.—He was lifted on the bed, and there he lay, grasping at the air, with such horrible contortions of countenance as made our flesh creep upon our bones.

The unfortunate wretch has recovered as our from Aleppo and Hamah. For many miles the city | friend, the physician, declared danger to be past when is girdled by fertile fields, or gardens as they are we left him, but who may form a conception of his called, which being watered by rivers and sparkling anguish endured during that horrid paroxysm? Years of the severest trials and misfortunes should be considered luxurious ease in comparison with one hour of such frightful torment of soul and body. If the condition of eternally condemned spirits may be revealed to mortal comprehension, surely the miserable victims of this malady experience some foretaste of the sinner's doom. All the delights of the bachanalian through long years of gaiety cannot repay him for even one of these frightful attacks.- The victim seems for a time abandoned into the possession of devils. All that is admirable in his nature seems to leave him, and you look upon a spectacle of demidamnation. Pity, pain, disgust, terror and profound sorrow are the emotions which are called forth by such a sight. What the absolute horror of the condition may be, it is not likely any may conceive save tne victims themselves. The misery of night-mare perhaps in some faint degree resembles this extraordinary convulsion of the human system. How must the wretches envy, and how happy must they deem all those who know nothing of the terrible disorder! How must they pray, while returning to consciousness to be relieved forever from such danger again. How must they curse the fiery liquid that has poisoned their blood and robbed their hearts of every kindly sympathy belonging to humanity!

"To be now a sensible man, by and by a fool, and presently a beast!" and after serving the Jemon. Alcohol, as beasts for years, then the beasts change o devils! "O thou invisible spirit of wine, if thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee devil! devil ! devil !"-N. O. Picayune.

## 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 only news from Syria or Egypt relates to the progress of the negotiations which are to settle the whole controversy, upon the terms heretofore stated. Mehemet Ali is to retain Egypt, and surrender all beside. This offer was made to him by Commodore Napier, and he has accepted it. The four Powers and the Sultan are making every arrangement to carry it into effect.

The determination of the present French cabinet to maintain an armed peace, has given offence to Great Britain, Austria, and Prussia. Representations of a decided character on this subject have been made, and unless France lowers her tone, the settlement of the Egyptian question may not produce the beneficial effect in Europe that was expected.

Some of the Paris papers assert that Russia will insist on the deposition of Mehemet Ali from the

A Toulon letter states, that Admiral Hugon has been ordered to sail immediately with six ships of the line, to the coast of Morocco, to demand satisfaction for the insult lately offered to the French Consul at Tangier. Some steamers are to go with the squadron, and if satisfaction is refused, the place is to be bombarded.

The appeal of Madame Laffarge, from the judgment of the court at Tulle, in the poison case, has been rejected by the Court of Cassation. Seventeen grounds of exception were taken, every one of which was overruled.

The Hanover Gazette of December 14th, announ ces the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation between Hanover and the United States.

The Britannia steamer, from Boston, arrived out after a passage of fourteen days. We find no notice of the arrival of the British Queen from New York. The demand for cotton has continued steady and good. Prices have further improved do on all qualities below fair. This is attributed mainly to the accounts from the United States to the first December,

We duote below the, most interesting paragraphs of the journals.

by the Britannia, which arrived on the 15th ult., giv-

INTERMENT OF NAPOLION'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. From four in the morning, undeterred by the coldest day that has been experienced during the present winter in Erance, thousands proceeded to the several advantageous positions which different localities presented for the viewing of the procession.

artillery was stationed. This became the signal for the imperial crown veiled in crape, borne on the the commencement of the proceedings of the day. shoulders of the sailors, and some non-commissioned From the temple, erected on the left bank of the river, the Abbe Coquereau 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 esplenade forming a com.nunication 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 Poule, a body of whom proceeded to raise the coffin, and transported it to the temple, the priests going before chaunting, according to the usage of the Catholic church. The remains of the Emperor were deposited there for iwo 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 vas 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 eading from the quay to the principal entrance of he 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 folowing order :-

Macdonald, Lobau. Mortier. Jourdan. Massena. Ney, Kellermann Kleber Latour d'Auvergne, Desaix. Hotche, Marceau. Duguay Trouin. Vauban, Turenne. Conde. Louis XIV. Henry IV., Bavard. Louis XII. Francis I.. Duguesclin, Joan of Arc, Charles VII, Charles V. Philip Augusta, Louis IX. Hugh Capet, Charles Martel, Charlemagne, Clovis.

It certainly was a noble idea to make Napoleon cass 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.

At length the car was seen-the mighty car, drawn by 16 black horses, covered with gold housings—the car brilliant beyond compare, and yet neither deficient in taste nor void of mournful semblance. And here vancing between the collossal statues, just described, masts, from which tri-colored streamers were gracefully floating in the air, formed a sight replete with surely ne'er forget.'

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 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 noncom missioned officers on horseback, 87 in number bearing flags with the names of the 87 departments of France. including Algeria. These flags were surmounted by cold eagle with out-stretched wing, 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 Poule. the frigate despatched by the French Government to St. Helens, to bring home the remains of the Em-

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 Poule 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 Church of the Invalides. The interior of the church was filled at an early hour by the persons who came in carriages, and were allowed to go in by throwing his dumpy body and his long golden spurs the southern entrance. Those who went on footi upon the sofs, thus addressed the longitudinally digand 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 or- daughter, and have, during that time, visited her no derly officers, announced that the royal cortege from the Tuileries was at hand, and a salute of 21 guns | ined that the forty-ninth Prince Von Shortstuck 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 ter Alice ventures to make herself scarce whenever nave, as if to receive his Majesty; but there was I dare to approach her; and even you, baron, bave some mistake in this part of the ceremony, for the of late smoked more and talked less in my presence procession, before it reached the great door, was stop. than was your wont. Pray how is this ?" ped, and had to return.

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

his seat on the throne prepared for him, to the righ of the alter. Near the king were the princess and his majesty's sides-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 princesses, and the ladies in attendance. Under the dome, around the chatafalque, the ministers and marshals were stationed. In 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 pretect of police, the staff officers of the national guard, and the army, and the Council of the Admirality. 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, presects 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 chaunting, and moving slowly towards the dome. At this moment the ex. citement was intense-the music died away; there was a dead silence throughout the church, and im-At nine o'clock the first gun was fired, on the mediately there was seen the imperial coffin covered banks of the Seine, at Courbevei, where a park of with its velvet and embroidered pall, on which was 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 srms, was one of the most imposing parts of the ceremony. Before the coffin had, however, renched the entrance of the dome, the solomn march was again renewed, and at length burst out into a glorious strain of triumph. Nothing could be finer.

The Prince de Joinville then presented the body to the King, saying, " Sire, 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 united talents of the great performers 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 Grisi 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, gendarmerie, municipal guard, sapeurs-pompiers, &c., presented an effective force of at least 20,000 men.

#### From a late Foreign Journal. THE SKELETON HUSBAND.

The Baron of Langen Katzbak was, in every respect, a rather remarkable specimen of humanity, for he was long in every sense of the word. He had, like all other German Barons, a long genealogy; he wore a long pig tail; his boots were of great length; he told long (immensely long) stories; he was fond of drawing the long bow; measured from head to foot he was at least seven feet high; he smoked a long pipe for a long time together, and his whiffs were as long as a man-o'-war's steamer: ha had long arms, long legs, a long nose, a long purse, and (though sometimes given to day dreaming) a long head. In short, whichever way you viewed him, he was long; and certes, it will be very long ere we see his like again.

The Baron of Langen Katzbak had a daughterfair maiden of eighteen, beautiful as an eastern spring as it lights up the valley of Rochabad; and perhaps was the most beautiful sight of the day. The I venture to be thus poetical, because she was in vecentral road filled with troops, and the procession ad- ry south, one of those sunny creatures whose smile teaches the heart to find out whole mines of joy .-separated from one another by arms emitting a larid | She had long flaxen ringlets; dark blue eyes; a fair, light, while the back ground was filled on either side yet warm complexion; lips like dewy 'rosebude by the multitude shut up in the immense amphithen- (thornless ones!) a tournure absolutely pertect; tres provided for the occasion, and by numerous and a grace that made you marvel exceedingly, how she could possibly be the daughter of so elongated a sire. So it was, however, and I do not, in this such beauty and interest, that those who saw can place feel bound to withhold the fact, that she had -what, I hope, few young ladies are unprovided with-a lover. The gentleman who had been so fortunate as to have earned this appellative was of excellent family, but ungifted with an overabundence of the precious metals. To make up for this deficiency, he was brave, of maply deportment, ardent, accomplished, and a tried adorer of the lovely Alice of Langen Katzbak; his own name and style being. Count Ernest Von Slywinkel.

The Baron had, for a long time, tolerated the visits of the Count from a settled conviction, that as his pedigree (to say nothing of his poverty) showed: only thirty-two Counts against forty-six Barons, he could not have the audacity to aspire to his daughter's hand. He therefore made him free of his castle, and did not disguise the pleasure he took in his society; for Ernest was one of the merriest companions in the world: told capital stories, was never at a loss for bon mot; loved a practical joke; could dance all night; hunt, smoke, fight, and drink Rhenish (if he most) with any man.

As Alice was rich she had of course many admirers: and it was shrewdly suspected that the hump backed Prince Shortstuck was the elect of the baron's will. The Prince stood four feet odd in his boots, and had a face like an ogre; but then, his riches were scarcely calculable, and they were sufficient of course to cover a multitude of deformities. Now as the Prince had found the young lady (much to his astonishment) rather refractory, he, one fine morning in June, when the sun

---- made the black forest green." walked at once into the baron's apartment, and nified personage:

"Baron of Langen Katabak! for the last six months have I patiently condescended to woo your less than once a fortnight. Now I had really imagwould have been-nay, must have been-a Cossar in the camp of Love. No such thing : your daugh-

"Why to be candid with you," replied the baron, I have had a dream."

"What has that to do with me !" gruffly rejoin-