

THOMAS J. LEMAY,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

Subscription, three dollars per annum—paid in advance.  
Persons residing without the State will be required to pay the amount of the year's subscription in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For every square (not exceeding 16 lines this size type first insertion, one dollar; each subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.  
The advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs will be charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33 per cent. will be made from the regular price for advertisements by the year.

Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

**PERKINS' INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.**—This establishment has been removed to that spacious and elegant edifice known as Mount Washington House, at South Boston, and is now ready for the reception and instruction of young blind persons of either sex from any part of the country.  
The salubrity of the location, the facilities for sea-bathing, and the extent of the edifice, which offers separate rooms for the pupils, make this establishment a desirable residence for those young blind persons who desire superior accommodations.  
The course of instruction comprehends reading, writing, arithmetic, algebra, and geometry; geography, history, natural and moral philosophy, &c. &c. besides the theory and practice of music. Those who desire it may acquire a knowledge of the ancient and modern languages.  
A thorough and scientific knowledge of music, and opportunities of practice upon the piano-forte and organ, are given to all, besides which the pupils may select any instrument which he wishes to learn.  
Particular attention is given to physical education.  
Terms: Board and tuition, with the use of books and musical instruments, from \$150 to \$200 per annum.  
For those who wish to study the languages, to have the use of a piano-forte, to receive extra musical instruction, &c. &c., the above will cover all the ordinary expenses of the pupil.  
Extra accommodation charged in reasonable proportion.  
The most favorable age for instruction is between the 8th and 15th years.  
The following gentlemen, are connected with the direction of the Institution and may be referred to: Peter C. Brooks, Thomas H. Perkins, Peter R. Dolton, Edward Brooks, Samuel A. Elliot, James D. Fisher, Thomas G. Lory, John H. Johnson, John K. Mills, Robert Knapp, Samuel L. Loring, Samuel May, Ozias Goodwin, Horace Mann, Robert D. Winthrop.  
For particular information address as the Director, Dr. S. G. Howe, Boston, to whom all applications should be made.  
N. B. No persons will be received while under medical treatment for the recovery of sight.

**NEW PIANOS FOR OLD ONES.**  
All willing to take second-hand pianos in exchange for new ones, will find it to their advantage to make money on the second-hand pianos, and would therefore either take them at their valuation, or sell them to the best advantage for their owners.  
I have now on hand a beautiful assortment of superior Pianos-Fortes, &c. &c., ranging in price from \$25 to \$500.  
Those who favor me with their orders shall be pleased or no pay shall be required.  
E. P. NASH,  
Nov. 12, Book and Piano Seller, Petersburg, Va.

**Junto Academy.**  
THE FALL SESSION of this Academy will close on the 15th of next month, and the next session will commence on the 15th of January, 1841.  
The following are the subjects of the course: Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, at five dollars per session of five months; also the second class, which comprises Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Atlas, History, Philosophy, Astronomy, &c., at eight dollars per session. In the classical department is taught a full and complete academic course of Latin and Greek Literature, the tuition fee in twelve dollars and a half per session. In this department students are prepared for any of our Universities.  
No day students will be taken in either department; each student entering the Academy will be considered bound for the tuition fees, from the time he enters to the end of the session. No deduction will be made for the loss of time, except in case of sickness. Every possible care will be taken to promote the advancement in literature, morality and virtue of each student placed under our care.  
The subscriber is prepared to accommodate eighteen or twenty students with board and good, but not for seven dollars and a half per month, except carpets and mending. Good board can be had convenient to the Academy, at from six to six and a half dollars per month.  
DANIEL W. KERR, Principal,  
November 14, 1840. 48 Gw Dow.

**State of North Carolina, Cumberland County.**  
Court of Pleas, and Quarter Sessions,  
December Term, 1840.  
John Baker, James Baker, Sarah Baker, Elizabeth Ann Baker, Daniel Baker, John Baker, John Baker, McArthur and Mary his wife, John Gaddy Sen, and John Gaddy Jr.  
vs.  
Catharine Baker, William Baker, Archibald Baker, Mary Murphy, John McArthur, Jr., Guardian ad litem of Maria Jane Murphy, and Daniel & William Murphy.  
Petition for Partition of Real Estate.  
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Catharine Baker and William Baker are not inhabitants of this State it is ordered by the Court that publication be made at the Court House door at Fayetteville and also in the State Gazette for the space of six weeks, notifying the said non-residents personally or by and appear before the Justices of our said County at their next Court, to be held for said County, at Fayetteville on the first Monday of March next, and there to show cause, if any they have, why prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted, or why they should not be taken pro executor and heard ex parte as to them.

**WARRENTON MALE ACADEMY.**  
The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 15th of January next.  
TERMS of Tuition for the session of five months: Lower English Branches \$12 50  
Higher do do including Mathematics \$15 00  
Ancient and Modern Languages \$20 00  
Board may be had in respectable private families at \$5 per month. ROBERT A. EZELL, A. M., Principal.  
Warrenton, Dec. 8, 1840.

**EXTRACT FROM RULES.**  
Students from the country will not be allowed to board at public Hotels.  
No Student will be permitted to visit the Hotels, Stores, or Shops in the village, except on business and by the special order of the Principal.  
No Student who is known to be of irregular habits, or of immoral character, will be suffered to enter the School, or, if found to be incorrigible after admission, will be allowed to remain.  
Dec. 8, 1840. 49 Do.

**Memoirs & Letters of Madame de Maintenon.**  
Just published and for sale by  
TURNER & HUGHES.

**FITTSBOROUGH ACADEMY.**  
The spring session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of January. Tuition as follows:  
Regularity 5 weeks. J. M. LOVEJOY.  
49 Gw.

**JOB PRINTING.**  
Turner & Hughes.

# RALEIGH STAR, And North Carolina Gazette.

NORTH CAROLINA—Powerful in moral, intellectual, and in physical resources—the land of our sires, and the home of our affections.  
VOL. XXXII } RALEIGH N. C WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1841. } NO. 5.

## SPLENDID NEW ANNUALS

For 1841, just arrived by the Great Western from London and for sale at the North Carolina Book Store by  
TURNER & HUGHES.  
Book of Bon-Ton  
Le gants of Venice  
Madonna's Tableau  
Children of Nobility  
Pictorial Annual  
Book of Beauty  
London Keepsake  
Drawing Room Scrap Books  
Protestant Annual  
Forget Me Not  
Juvenile Scrap Books  
The Token  
Friendship Offering  
New Year's Gift.  
The above Books are put up in a superior style, all those who want to make presents, should call and look for themselves.  
December 25, 1840.

## THE NEW WORLD.

Both folio and quarto, is furnished to subscribers at the uniform price of \$3 per annum, or \$3 for two copies, and arrangements are made which enable the Publisher and Editors to increase the interest of the coming volume to a very great extent, both in splendid embellishments and rare works, not generally accessible. By the united voice of the press and the public, the NEW WORLD is now considered the best and most interesting family newspaper in the United States.  
To Southern and Western people it is invaluable, as furnishing them, at the most trifling cost, with all that is new and choice in the literary world, and which they can have no means of obtaining in books, except at twenty times the cost of our yearly subscription.

RALEIGH, FEB. 3, 1841.

**Benton used up.**  
The Great Expander has been expiring into a state of positive incomprehensibility. He is altogether at a loss to determine what are the potent causes which have put down his master and elevated Gen. Harrison to the Presidency. Indeed, he says he has not even a belief on the subject. He says he sees and hears a thousand opinions on every side; but the result is incomprehensible to him; he "cannot see how it was done." And yet he has given himself sufficient latitude on this subject to attribute Gen. Harrison's election to causes which were put in operation on the London Exchange. This he did to the same on the Prospective Free Union Bill; and for this insult, thus boldly and insolently offered to the American people, he received a deep and severe exhortation at the hands of Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky. The latter gentleman took a wide range upon the subject; and after meeting and repelling every charge preferred by Benton against the Whig party, brought his remarks to a close in the following just, pungent and eloquent strain. We opine the Man of Missouri will be loth again to encounter the brilliant and disparaging sword of Crittenden:

"Strange indeed would it be could the magic wand of British gold be applied to produce such a result. All the natural causes, on that subject, seem to point the other way. We might expect that Kings and Presidents who try to be and to live like Kings, feel a natural sympathy with each other. They do not seek to put down the throne to raise the cottage. If the real truth could be come at in the matter, I verily believe that there was more foreign sympathy with the reigning President than with his plain, humble, republican opponent. There is not a State, nor a county, through this wide Union, that was swayed in its late vote by any influence from the London Exchange. Gentlemen are sadly puzzled to account for the result. Some say, 'Oh! it was all the work of British gold!' Others say, 'it was nothing but the senseless cry about log cabins and hard cider.' All sorts of devices are used to disguise a fact so appalling. Some say it was all the effect of coon-skins. [A laugh.] And one very distinguished, intellectual, argumentative Senator, accused us that, if the principles of the Whig party were to be carried out, they would lead only to this, that we should pull down this magnificent Capitol, the proudest hall of American legislation, and build in its place a log cabin hung round with coon-skins! [Laughter.] But the gentleman does not—or will not—understand what they see. It is no cry about log cabins or hard cider. It is no party about log cabins, as one man, almost the whole American people. It was something greater, higher, deeper. I know that the election of William Henry Harrison is to the politicians a stumbling-block, and to the Van Buren men foolishness; but to any unbiased, candid, intelligent observer, it must appear to be the wisdom and the power of a great people. I can tell the gentleman that it is not very polite to sneer at log-cabins. They are the emblem, the visible type, of the power of the people. Long will it continue to be dear to them, as a remembrance of the fact that they were able, by the peaceful fiat of their will, to take the man they loved from a log cabin, and set him in the palace of their dominion. It is the practical, visible, tangible symbol of their power—which may God preserve! Think you to win their favor by treating it with scorn and derision? You feed it on us by your taunts; you laughed at our candidate as the inmate of a cabin; and you have seen, and you now feel, the effect of your own wit-and, if I am not very much mistaken, you will never need another lesson to teach you the danger of sneering at log cabins. The people are coming, on the 4th of March, to show you what it is to set your feet upon

them. They are bringing the man of the log cabin, and they mean to place him in your White House. You puzzle your heads sadly to account for it; but we will work out the sum for you!"

There are in the State of Missouri more than twenty thousand persons, over twenty years of age, who can neither read nor write.

## CALIFORNIA.

A writer in the National Intelligencer is urging the importance of the United States purchasing California. It is represented as the garden spot of the world, both on account of the diversity and richness of its soil and salubrity of its climate; and is regarded as highly necessary to the defence and safety of this country.—There are strong reasons pro and con, on this subject. This republic already embraces a vast extent of territory, and could not enlarge it without increasing the difficulties of governing, and the dangers of division and dissolution. But the thirst of England and France for the acquisition of territory is insatiable. The former has already laid claim to Oregon, and is now attempting to wrest from us our interest in the Aroostook; and her eyes will no doubt be turned to California, as fathold there and in the regions just mentioned, will enable her completely to surround the U. States! This is a matter of great national importance, upon which we would not express a hasty opinion. But one thing is certain; we must not suffer that rich and delightful country to fall into the hands of Great Britain.

**Presentation of swords.**—The Governor of Virginia has appointed the 22d of February to deliver the swords voted at different times by the Legislature, to the following officers, natives of Virginia, for their gallant services: Gen. Roger Jones, Col. George Armistead, Maj. Thomas M. Nelson and Capt. R. H. Bell, of the army; Captains A. Casteroy, Isaac, Charles W. & John R. Lewis, of the navy.

**One Presidential term.**—The joint resolution before the Legislature of Indiana, in favor of such an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as should debar the President from re-election, has passed both houses by large majorities.

**Arrangement of the Circuits for the Spring of 1841.**  
Edenton, Judge Nash.  
Newbern, Bayley.  
Raleigh, Settle.  
Hillsborough, Pearson.  
Wilmington, Dick.  
Salisbury, Manly.  
Morganton, Battle.

**Immerison.**—The ordinance of baptism by immerison, was administered on Saturday last by the pastor of the Baptist society in Norwich, Ct., through a hole made in the ice for the purpose, while the mercury was ranging twenty degrees below the freezing point.

## CAN'T BE BEATEN.

Laurens county in Georgia gave a unanimous vote for Gen. Harrison. The vote was for Harrison 551—for Van Buren none, which the Savannah Republican says is rather more than the ratio of 551 to 1.

## MR. CRITTENDEN

Has been re-elected to the Senate of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next. Mr. C. received 100 votes, and his loco-foco opponent about 20.

## FOREIGN.

**By the packet ship Oxford, seven days.** later intelligence has been received from England.  
The principal piece of news is the splendid pageant called the funeral of Napoleon. All the English papers are filled with the particulars.  
It took place in Paris on the 15th Dec. The markets are much the same as by the last accounts. Cotton has advanced 1-8 of a penny.—No change in the money market.

**SINGULAR ESCAPE.**—A vessel was recently captured near the Scilly Islands so suddenly that it did not fill with water, the internal air being confined, and three men and a boy who were in the cabin were shut in and remained 3 days without food, and were afterwards rescued.

A family was recently poisoned in Pennsylvania, by the use of Apple Baster, the seal of which had decomposed the glue on the crocks in which it was kept. Lead constitutes a portion of the material for glazing, and the poisonous substance was found so abundant as to give the bottom of the vessels a white appearance. All the members of the family were saved by timely medical aid; though some of them had been delirious and affected with violent spasms.

**Self-Prize.**—When you hear any one making a noise about himself, his merits, and his good qualities; his Morocco boots and new fashioned clothes, remember that the poorest wheel on a wagon always creaks the loudest.

The Secretary of Missions said to him one day "Monter is Come, the thing you require is impossible." "Impossible!" cried Missioner, sitting on his chair, "never again use that fabled word in my presence."

## FRAUDS.

From one end of the Union to the other, the Locofoco papers have taken their cue from the Globe, and ring change after change, upon fraud, fraud. Like the d— turned saint, they exhibit a holy horror against frauds. Immaculate party! But, they need a placebo for their bitter and disastrous overthrow. Why deprive them of the slippery hold they cling to, like a drowning man! How can we expect them to be quiet, when they are treated beyond the power of philosophy;—where malignity, dark and deadly hovers. Just before the general elections, the "last card-must be played." Accordingly, charges of an astounding nature were promulgated in the City of New York, and echoed from Maine to Louisiana, against the Whig party. Papers of private individuals were seized by force, and in violation of all law; and an investigation entered into, which was were told, would reveal the most complete and atrocious system of frauds upon the purity of elections. After all manner of illegal procedure, that the Locofoco Recorder of N. York could use, against the accused, they were acquitted, and the result has been the presentation of the Recorder himself, by the very grand jury, impaoned to bring in a bill against the accused.—Charlotte Journal.

## THE BODY OF NAPOLEON.

The latest Parisian Journals contain the official account of the disinterment of Napoleon's remains, and their removal on board the frigate Belle Poule, under the supervision of Prince de Joinville, assisted by Count Rohan Chabot and Captain Alexander, commissioners appointed, the one by France and the other by England, to superintend the exhumation.  
The body appeared to have suffered little change in the twenty years which had passed since it was inhumed. The three coffins—of which the exterior one was mahogany, the second lead, and the third and last mahogany—having been cut through, and the white satin sheet which covered the body removed, the form and features of the great departed lay exposed to the view of a group of his old and faithful followers who were permitted to be present, and of many who now gazed upon them for the first time. The features were so perfect, and retained so completely their natural form and character, that General Gougoud, involuntarily exclaimed on beholding them, "Haut tres bon!"  
The process verbal, drawn up by Dr. Guillaud, surgeon of the Belle Poule, after reciting the precautions used in opening the lids of the several coffins, continues thus: "Something white, which appeared to have become detached from the lining, covered, as if with a thin gauze, all that the coffin contained. The cranium and forehead, which adhered strongly to the sides, were particularly stained with it, but very little was seen on the lower part of the face, on the hands, or on the toes."  
The body of the Emperor was in an easy position, as when it was placed in the coffin; the upper members were laid at length, the left arm and hand resting on the left thigh; the lower limbs were slightly bent, the head, a little raised, rested on a cushion. The voluminous skull, the high and broad forehead, presented themselves, covered with hard and yellow teguments closely adhering to them. Such appeared also the contour of the orbits, the upper edges of which were furnished with the eyebrows. Under the eyelids were still to be distinguished the ocular globes, which were protruded on the inside, and were rendered by the pressure of the finger. Some eyelashes were to be seen on their edges. The bones of the nose, and the tegument which covered them, were well preserved, the tubes and nostrils alone had suffered. The cheeks were full; the teguments of this part of the face were remarkable for their softness to the touch and their whiteness. Those of the chin were slightly blue, a tint that had borrowed from the beard, which had grown after death. The chin itself had undergone no change, and still preserved the peculiar type of the face of Napoleon.

The thin lips were parted, and three of the incisive teeth very white, appeared under the upper lip, which was a little raised towards the left. The hands were perfect, not having undergone the least change.—Although the joints were stiff, the skin preserved that peculiar gloss which is only to be found in the living state.—The nails of the fingers were long and adherent and very white. The legs were in boots, but in consequence of the opening of the seams the last four toes were out on each side. The skin of these toes was of a dead white, and furnished with nails. The anterior region of the thorax was much depressed in the middle, and the sides of the belly hard and sunk. All the members covered by the clothing appeared to have preserved their shapes. I pressed the left arm, which I found to be hard and diminished in thickness. As to the clothes they appeared with their colors, so that the uniform of the horse chassours of the old guard was to be recognized by the dark green of the coat and its bright red facings. The grand cordon of the Legion of Honor was across the waistcoat, and the white breeches were partly covered by the hat, which was placed on the thighs. The epaulettes, the stars, and other decorations attached to the breast, had lost their brilliancy and turned black. The gold crown of the officer of Legion of Honor had alone preserved its polish. Vases of silver appeared between the legs, one surmounted by an eagle which rose above the knees; they were found entire and closed. As there were adhesions between these vases and the parts they touched, I uncovered them a little, the King's commissioner not thinking it right that they should be removed for the purpose of closer examination.

The process verbal goes on to state that the above particulars might have been shown full, but they were sufficient to show that the preservation of the body was more complete than circumstances of the autopsy and inhumation warranted an expectation of. It then proceeds—  
"This is not the place to inquire into the causes which have to this extent arrested the progress of decomposition; but there is no doubt that the extreme solidity of the masonry of the tomb, and the care taken in making and soldering the coffin in metal, have powerfully contributed to this result. However this may be, I feared the effect of the atmosphere upon the remains, and was convinced that the best means of preserving them still longer was to exclude them from its action. I eagerly complied with the desire of the King's

Jonathan Stick is a man of gallantry as well as genius. Thus he describes the beautiful but dangerous bewitchery of female society:—  
"I cannot look full in a pretty girl's face, all flashing so, without being kinder dazed and scorched. It wakens me up this cold weather and kindles such a pulse in my heart that the blood runs through it as hot as if it had run through a steam boat pipe. And the all fired things have so many ways of coming it over a fellow with them are crinum crancums of theirs, that I don't think much of a feller that can see their pretty mouths work and not feel his own work too. If they side up, I can't help sidin' up too if I did; and when their eyes fall flash on me, I will right down under 'em, as cut grass in Weatherfield of a hot summer day. In is natur all this, and I cant help it no how."

**Idleness.**—"An idle brain," as good old John Bunyan says, "is the devil's workshop," and it matters little whether the idleness springs from riches or poverty. If either case, moral restraints are loosened, while the grosser passions grow imperious, in the one instance, because they are stimulated by indulgence, and in the other; because they are whetted by necessity.

**Megal Breches.**—Strutt quotes an instance of a man whom the judges accused of wearing breeches contrary to the law; (for a law was made against them,) he for his excuse drew out of his shops the contents: at first a pair of sheets, two table cloths, ten napkins, four shirts, a brush, a glass, a comb, with night caps and other things of use, saying, "Your worship may understand, that because I have no safer storehouse, these pockets do serve me for a row to lay up my goods in;—and though it be a strait prison, yet it is big enough for them, for I have many things of value yet within it." His excuse was heartily laughed at and accepted.—The art of Needle work, by the Countess of Wilton.

**HEBREW WOMEN.**—Whoever the women of the Hebrews are to be found (and where are they not) they still exhibit the type of their intellectual beauty which subdued Egypt, and reformed the penal statutes of Persia, and their fine heads are cited by science as models of the highest moral conformation. Bright thoughts flash from their bright eyes, quick perceptions animate their noble imaginations, and if the force of circumstances is no longer directed to elicit the high qualities of an Esther or a Judith, the original of the picture drawn by the prophet king of the virtuous woman, "whose price is above rubies," may be found among the Jewish women of modern as of ancient times, for they eat not the bread of idleness, and "the hearts of their husbands trust them."

**Accommodated in Fall.**—Two sailors were sitting on the gunwales of their ship, drinking grog. "This is meat and drink," said Jack and fell overboard as he was speaking. "And now you've got washing and lodging!" coolly replied Tom.

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commissioner that the coffin should be immediately closed. I restored the wadded satin to its place, after having steeped it in creosote, and then caulked all the wooden cases to be closely fastened as possible, and those of metal to be hermetically soldered. The remains of Napoleon are now in six coffins—one of tin, a second of mahogany, a third of lead, separated from that within by sawdust, and wedge of wood, the fifth, the sarcophagus of ebony, and the sixth, the outer case of oak."

The process of opening the tomb commenced at half past 12 o'clock on the 15th of October, but in consequence of the strength and solidity of the masonry it was 10 o'clock at night when the workmen arrived at the coffin. A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce who has given a graphic account of the solemn ceremony, states that the following persons were present at the exhumation:—  
On the part of France, Ferdinand Augustus de Rohan Chabot, Knight of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honor, Secretary of Embassy, Commissioner in virtue of full powers entrusted to him by His Majesty Louis Philippe to preside in the name and on the part of France at the exhumation and removal of the mortal remains of the hero buried pro tempore in St. Helena, and at their delivery by Great Britain by the determination of the two governments; likewise, Lieutenant-General le Comte de Breteuil; Lieutenant-General Monsieur le Baron Gougoud, aide-de-camp to the King of the French; Monsieur le Baron de Las Casas, Member of the Chamber of Deputies; Monsieur Marchand, Executor to Napoleon; Monsieur Arthur Bertrand; Monsieur St. Dennis; Arclambault, Pierron and Novarrax, the former domestics of Napoleon at St. Helena; Monsieur l'Abbe Felix Coqueron, Chaplain on the occasion from France; Captain Guyer, of the ship La Favorite; Captain Duret of the brig Oreste; Captain of the frigate la Belle Poule; and Doctor Guillaud, sent for the specific occasion at the exhumation, with the Plumber, Monsieur Le Rou. Also were present the British Commissioner, Captain Charles C. Alexander, of the Royal Engineers, who was deputed as such by His Excellency the Governor Major General Middlemore, Companion of the Bath, the latter being so unwell as not to be able, at so early an hour, to attend—his habitation at Plantation House being distant from the Tomb at least five miles; His Honor, Chief Justice William Wilde, a member of the St. Helena Council; the Honorable Colonel H. Tralawsky, commanding the Royal Artillery, also a member of the Council; Lieutenant Colonel Hodson, Junior member of the Council; the commanding officer of the St. Helena Militia; the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Andrew Darling, who had accompanied the expedition in 1818, and was also the workmen to be employed in performing the task of taking up the remains.

The sarcophagus in which the body was deposited for transmission to France and all the paraphernalia were of the most magnificent and costly description, and the funeral apartment in the Belle Poule was fitted up in a style of gloomy grandeur which must have given it a most imposing appearance. The pall which covered the sarcophagus was of heavy crimson velvet sprinkled with golden bees, treble bordered with gold embroidery, and ermine, and had worked, through the whole of its rich fabric, a white cross of silver threads, to all appearance like lace. At each corner was an eagle surrounded with stars—all embroidered in gold.  
The sarcophagus is of black ebony, highly polished, resting on four bronze feet. Napoleon's name in brass letters, is inscribed on the top, and the letter N. in brass, on each of the two sides. The inside has on it the death and age of the deceased, as King and Emperor of France.

The French Commissioner presented the following, in the name of the French Government, viz: £300 to the Poor of the Island; £200 to be distributed amongst the persons employed at the exhumation of Napoleon.  
We have already recorded the arrival of the Belle Poule at Cherbourg.  
The remains of Napoleon, having been placed at Cherbourg, on board a steamboat, the solemn train passed by Havre at day-break on the morning of the 9th. The steamer with the remains was painted black, with torches burning on the bow and stern and around the tomb. A long retinue of steamers followed. The shore was lined for a mile with National Guards, in Paris a hundred thousand men were under arms. The excitement was very great among the people, but the strong military arrangements left no apprehensions of disorder.  
The Cunard steamer, which left Liverpool on the 5th instant, will probably bring the first accounts of the funeral ceremonial at Hospital des Invalides.

The London Standard of the 12th Dec. received by the Garrick this morning, says: "The restoration of the remains of Napoleon seems to have excited a feeling in Paris, of which no other part of France affords any symptom."

## THE FUNERAL OF NAPOLEON.

The latest English and Parisian papers are filled with the details of the gorgeous funeral pageant of the 15th December, on which day the body of Napoleon was deposited in the Hotel des Invalides. The weather was intensely cold, and to this circumstance some of the journals attribute the comparatively peaceful and quiet manner in which the mercenary Parisians behaved on the occasion. No doubt the prudent precautions of the police authorities and the imposing display of military force had quite as much influence as the cold weather.  
At nine o'clock on the morning of the 15th, the signal gun for the commencement of the ceremonies was fired. From

commissioner that the coffin should be immediately closed. I restored the wadded satin to its place, after having steeped it in creosote, and then caulked all the wooden cases to be closely fastened as possible, and those of metal to be hermetically soldered. The remains of Napoleon are now in six coffins—one of tin, a second of mahogany, a third of lead, separated from that within by sawdust, and wedge of wood, the fifth, the sarcophagus of ebony, and the sixth, the outer case of oak."  
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