

**NAPOLEON.**

**FUNERAL OF BONAPARTE.**

The following very interesting particulars of the funeral of Bonaparte we are enabled to lay before the public. They are extracted from the private Letters of an Officer at St. Helena:—

"Bonaparte was buried on Wednesday the 9th, beneath the Willow Trees, in the spot he had pointed out, about a mile and a half from Longwood House (by the road.) A procession of the military staff, and all the naval officers followed the corpse, which was laid on a black Car, in a plain mahogany coffin, (laid wood and tin within,) and was received, on emerging from the grounds, by a line of two thousand troops, including artillery, and a party of marines with four bands, drawn up by the road side. As soon as it had passed, the troops followed to the place of interment, and halted, occupying the road winding along the valley side, above it, while the procession descended by a road made for the occasion on foot. The body was then borne by twenty-four grenadiers, from the several corps present, to the grave, where it was solemnly deposited, with the Priest's benediction, in a chamber within a large stone vault. The chamber was then closed with a large slab, and its edges being filled in to the sides of the vault, the whole level surface was covered with a liquid body of Roman cement.

The corpse was deposited under three discharges of eleven pieces of artillery, and the minute guns of the Vigo, which were heard in the intervals between the discharges, moaning in the distance—25 were fired.

The vault has since been filled up with stone, and a plain slab laid over it.

St. Helena, May 14.

**ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.**

Napoleon Bertrand.		Priest.
Dr. Arnott.		Dr. Antommarchi.
Undertaker.		
<b>THE CORPSE.</b>		
Led Horse.		
Montblon.	Phaeton.	Bertrand.
Serrants, Son.	Madame Bertrand, and Daughter.	Son, Servants.
	Marchand, Servants.	
Midshipmen.		
Aides-de-Camp.		
Staff and Naval Officers, chequered red and blue.		
Members of Council.		
Admiral.	Governor.	French Commissioner.
Lady Lowe joined the procession at Nutsgate, with her daughter, and walked down the hill to the grove, supported by the Governor and Admiral.		

**FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.**

Colonial Office, Downing street, July 4, 1821.  
 Captain Crokat, of the 20th regiment, arrived this day from St. Helena, with a dispatch, addressed to the Earl Bathurst by Lieutenant General Sir Hudson Lowe, K.C.B.; of which the following is a copy:

St. Helena, May 6, 1821.

My Lord,

It falls to my duty to inform your Lordship, that Napoleon Bonaparte expired at about ten minutes before six o'clock in the evening of the 5th instant, after an illness which had confined him to his apartments since the 17th of March last.

He was attended during the early part of his indisposition, from the 17th to the 31st of March, by his own Medical Assistant, Professor Antommarchi, alone. During the latter period, from the 1st of April to the 5th of May, he received the daily visits of Dr. Arnott, of his Majesty's 20th regiment, generally in conjunction with Professor Antommarchi.

Doctor Shortt, Physician to the Forces, and Dr. Mitchell, Principal Medical Officer of the Royal Navy, on the station, whose services, as well as those of any other medical persons on the island, had been offered, were called upon in consultation by Professor Antommarchi, on the 5th of May; but they had not any opportunity afforded to them of seeing the patient.

Dr. Arnott was with him at the moment of his decease, and saw him expire. Captain Crokat, Orderly Officer in attendance, and Doctors Shortt and Mitchell, saw the body immediately afterwards.

Dr. Arnott remained with the body during the night.

Early this morning, at about seven o'clock, I proceeded to the apartment where the body lay, accompanied by Rear-Admiral Lambert, Naval Commander-in-Chief on this station; the Marquis de Montchenu, Commissioner of his Majesty the King of France, charged with the same duty also on the part of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria; the Brigadier-General Coffin, Second in Command of the Troops; Thomas H. Brooke and Thomas Greentree, Esqrs. Members of Council in the Government of this Island; and Captains Brown, Herd, and Marryat, of the Royal Navy.

After viewing the person of Napoleon Bonaparte, which lay with the face uncovered, we retired.

An opportunity was afterwards afforded, with the concurrence of the persons who had composed the family of Napoleon Bonaparte, to as many Officers as were desirous, Naval and Military, to the Honourable East India Company's Officers and Civil Servants, and to various other individuals resident here, to enter the room in which the body lay, and to view it.

At two o'clock this day the body was opened, in the presence of the following Medical Gentlemen, Dr. Shortt, M.D., Dr. Mitchell, M.D., Dr. Arnott, M.D., Dr. Burton, M.D., of his Majesty's 66th regiment, and Mathew Livingstone, Esq. Surgeon in the East India Company's Service.

Professor Antommarchi assisted at the dissection. General Bertrand and Count Montholon were present.

After a careful examination of the several internal parts of the body, the whole of the Medical Gentlemen present concurred in a report on their appearance. This report is enclosed.

I shall cause the body to be interred with the honours due to a General Officer of the highest rank.

I have entrusted this dispatch to Captain Crokat, of his Majesty's 20th regiment, who was the Orderly Officer in attendance upon the person of Napoleon Bonaparte at the time of his decease. He embarks on board his Majesty's sloop Heron, which Rear-Admiral Lambert has detached from the squadron under his command, with the intelligence.

I have, &c. &c. &c.

H. LOWE, Lieutenant-General.

To the Right Hon. the Earl Bathurst, K.G.

&c. &c. &c.

Longwood St. Helena, May 6, 1821.

**REPORT OF APPEARANCES ON DISSECTION OF THE BODY OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.**

On a superficial view the body appeared very fat, which state was confirmed by the first incision down its centre, where the fat was upwards of one inch and a half over the abdomen. On cutting through the cartilages of the ribs, and exposing the cavity of the thorax, a trifling adhesion of the left pleura was found to the pleura costalis. About three ounces of reddish fluid were contained in the left cavity, and nearly eight ounces in the right. The lungs were quite sound. The pericardium was natural, and contained about an ounce of fluid.

The heart was of the natural size, but thickly covered with fat. The articles and ventricles exhibited nothing extraordinary, except that the muscular parts appeared rather paler than natural.

Upon opening the abdomen the omentum was found remarkably fat, and on exposing the stomach, that viscus was found the seat of extensive disease. Strong adhesions connected the whole superior surface, particularly about the pyloric

extremity to the concave surface of the left lobe of the liver; and on separating these, an ulcer, which penetrated the coats of the stomach, was discovered one inch from the pylorus, sufficient to allow the passage of the little finger. The internal surface of the stomach, to nearly its whole extent, was a mass of cancerous disease or schirrous portions advancing to cancer: this was particularly noticed near the pylorus. The cardiac extremity, for a small space near the termination of the œsophagus, was the only part appearing in a healthy state. The stomach was found nearly filled with a large quantity of fluid, resembling coffee grounds.

The convex surface of the left lobe of the liver adhered to the diaphragm. With the exception of the adhesions occasioned by the disease in the stomach, no unhealthy appearance presented itself in the liver.

The remainder of the abdominal viscera were in a healthy state.

A slight peculiarity in the formation of the left kidney was observed.

(Signed) THOMAS SHORTT, M.D., and Principal Medical Officer.  
 ARCH. ARNOTT, M.D., Surgeon 20th Regiment.  
 CHARLES MITCHELL, M.D., Surgeon of H.M.S. Vigo.  
 FRANCIS BURTON, M.D., Surgeon 66th Regiment.  
 MATHEW LIVINGSTONE, Surgeon H.C. Service.

The reader will be anxious, perhaps, to know the manner in which Mr. Cobbett treats the Death of Bonaparte. We extract the following from his Register of Saturday:—

**Napoleon is DEAD!!!!!!**

The COURIER says he died on Saturday, the 5th of May, 1821, "of a LINGERING ILLNESS," which confined him to his bed upwards of FORTY DAYS; that he desired, that, after his death, "his body should be opened, as HE suspected, "that he was dying of the SAME DISEASE "WHICH HAD KILLED HIS FATHER!!" Not another word will I say upon this subject.

Bonaparte is said to have borne his sickness with great equanimity, and to have met his fate with fortitude; which we readily believe, for his character gives credit to this opinion. He is no more; and we shall speak of him without passion. He was the inveterate enemy of England, it is true; but he paid the full forfeit; and if he did her much injury by his hostility, it was also the means of calling forth many energies, and producing a vast display of patriotism on the part of the country. But he is dead; and the hatred which he excited when alive is buried in the grave which encloses his remains. Whatever shall be said of him henceforth will not be marked by vindictive feeling; an exception may occur here and there; but the generous and high-minded will mark it with indignation. The towering height to which he ascended; the self-possession which he displayed during his meteor-like ascent; the humble level from which he darted; and the presence of mind, or rather perfect ease, which he displayed, when he alighted on that narrow and giddy summit, evidently proved that his genius was of the eagle kind. He rose by the natural strength of his wings; and when he soared at a vast distance above the ordinary region of humanity—in that keen air, where mortals can scarcely breathe, it was plain that he was in a congenial element. But if he had powers more than mortal, he wanted the amiable qualities of human nature—he never stopped a moment to consider, when he was rushing upon one of those enterprizes which astonished the world by their grandeur, and by the rapidity with which they were executed, what mischief he might occasion in consequence. He was apparently unmoved by human sufferings, and he probably participated as little in their joys. This insensibility was one of the causes of his wonderful success; and it was, no doubt, one of the reasons of his rapid descent. He had nothing to arrest him in his ascent. Pleasure called to him in vain, to stop and refresh himself in one of her bowers, whilst he was bounding up the steep and rugged hill of ambition. The Charities implored him to no purpose to check his furious pace; and when we consider the natural strength of his genius, without any thing to impede it in its course, we are not astonished at the height to which he mounted. Yet he could act the part of a man of feeling when he pleased. He commanded admiration; he inspired the greatest zeal in his service; he controlled the minds of his adherents; and he exercised an empire over them, which was in reality astonishing, and almost unparalleled. The noble fidelity which some of his followers shewed to him in his adversity, was the homage which a mind like his could exact from generous natures. As to his military talents, they are so deeply engraved in the brazen tablet of fame, that it would show less stupidity, than the envy of a base spirit, to deny them. But it was in his capacity of Ruler, that the hardness of his character displayed itself chiefly. There his solitary nature was most conspicuous. With a capacity for Government of the highest order; with a command over the vast resources of the Empire which he had formed, greater than Sovereign ever possessed; with an activity that never reposed; yet he did nothing for the happiness of France; and even the monuments of his reign, which were solely erected to his own pride, do not at all correspond with the resources which he had at his disposal. The nation, instead of being raised by him, was depressed by his genius—the lofty sentiment was crushed; the pride of individuality was extinguished; and the spirit, though not the harshness, of eastern despotism was displayed in his Government. From his elevated throne he looked down only upon crouching slaves. He conferred upon them the titles and honours and dignities; but they were badges of servitude, or the rewards of having ministered to his glory; but they conferred no real dignity of mind; they imparted no conscious pride; and they served only by their decorations and wealth to swell the pomp of his Court. In this respect Bonaparte has not the least claim to human respect. The principle of his Government was selfishness; and we are compelled to say, whilst we are disposed to do ample justice to this extraordinary genius, that he did not make use of it in such a manner as ought to give him a title to the respect and gratitude of mankind.

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT.—Despatches were received this morning by Government from St. Helena, which, we are given to understand, communicate some intelligence of interest, regarding the will, property, and manuscripts of Bonaparte. The will and papers, we are informed have been brought to this country. It is not true that it was the wish of the Emperor that his body should be brought to this country, or that the British Government intended he should be buried here. He was interred on the 10th of May; at his own particular desire—not in the Church, or Church-yard of Jamestown—nor in any consecrated ground—but in the garden of Mr. Balcomb, in a very romantic spot, and near to a spring which had supplied the suite of Bonaparte with water during the greater part of their residence in St. Helena.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.—Many reports are in circulation regarding the personal property of Bonaparte, and the mode in which he has disposed of it. It is said that he has many thousand pounds in our funds, standing in the names of

various individuals, and among others those of Messrs Rothschild. The latter, it is added, has been allowed to speculate with it in the stocks; but upon that subject it is difficult to speak with any degree of certainty. Bonaparte's heir at law is of course his son, but large legacies are understood to have been left to Bertrand, and other members of his suite, as well as to some of the medical attendants. Private letters from St. Helena contain vague information on this subject, and mention, among other things, that Bonaparte has left a handsome miniature portrait of himself, mounted in jewels, to a British Peer, who took great interest in his fate, and made some motions in Parliament for the improvement of his situation.

**TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR.**

MY LORD—It is now several months since, in consequence of alleged abuses committed by the bakers of this city, with regard to the materials of the bread which they exposed for sale, that your Lordship issued your municipal mandate, requiring the bakers of the metropolis collectively and individually to appear before you on a certain day, to make such an affidavit as you then stated would be required of them. In obedience to which, no more than nine of the bakers of this extensive city, paid the smallest attention to your summons; the remainder, amounting I suppose to some hundreds, have treated your magisterial decree with indifference. In fact, my Lord, the question appears to be completely at issue between you and them, whether you have or have not the power vested in you as the first Magistrate in the city of enforcing their obedience in the case in question—if your Lordship have not the power, why then the bakers have acted consistently enough in refusing to obey your citation; but on the contrary, if such authority is vested in your Lordship, it behoves you to enforce your edict in the most summary manner—and in case of their obstinately persisting in the mode of disobedience which they have hitherto practised, and set an example which may be followed in more serious and important circumstances; it is your Lordships duty to visit them with such punishment as your Lordships' municipal function has provided.

I have the honour to be, &c. J.

**NEW SESSIONS.**

Yesterday, the New Quarter Sessions were opened in Green-street, by the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, and several of the Aldermen, in their state dresses. A party of the Horse Police with their Trumpets, &c. attended the procession through the streets as an escort.

**The following Gentlemen were sworn of the NEW CITY GRAND JURY.**

Charles P. Archer, Esq. Foreman; William Porter, William Nugent, Richard Wright, Robert Scott, B. Dugdale, George Carleton, jun., William Leland, Martin Keene, Francis Lodge, Henry King, Arthur Morrisson, Samuel Warren, John Usher, Addison Home, John Orde, Richard Dugdale, Michael Smyth, Mathew M. Mahon, Edward Booth, Ambrose Reid; and Robert Usher.

**MARKET JURY.**

Stephen Parker, James Hunter, John Phillips, Thomas Fitzpatrick, Nicholas Furlong, John O'Brien, Francis Brokley, John Rothwell, Joshua Woods, William Parkley, Robert Woollaghan, James Wade, John Bacon, Francis Moran, Robert Burrows, Michael Gooding, Robert Carrol, Edward Reynolds, Hugh Skelton, John Sall, John Doyle, Mark Wickham, Robert Burton, and John Kelly.

The Recorder addressed the Juries severally on the nature of the duties they had sworn to fulfil; and the Lord Mayor assured the Market Jury, he would be glad to meet them in whatever appeared necessary for the public weal.

The Court then adjourned to Thursday, at 10 o'clock.

**RECORDER'S COURT.**

The Report in yesterday's Freeman of the evidence of Mr. Edmond John Nolan, in Blake v. Calanan, was inaccurate as to the Bill of Exchange. The following is a correct account of his testimony:

Edmund John Nolan examined—The traverser had called on him upwards of ten days ago for his professional advice, as to a bill of the traverser's, which remained in Mr. Blake's hands, although paid by him, as he alleged; witness desired him to see Mr. Blake and demand it. The traverser stated he had several times endeavoured to see Mr. Blake ineffectually; witness desired him to demand his bill from him in presence of witnesses.

Cross-examined—Does not know any thing of this bill transaction, except as told to him by the traverser; does not think the Rotunda Gardens a fit place for applications on business—it would be the last place he would recommend for such a purpose.

**THE THEATRE.**

Miss Stephens played Rosette last night. We have always preferred seeing her in this character above every other she performs. She was in excellent health and spirits, and looked much better than on Monday night. She acted well and sang divinely.

**TOMKINS'S PICTURE LOTTERY,**

TICKETS THREE GUINEAS.

The superior merit of the Pictures, and Grand Works that comprise TOMKINS'S PICTURE LOTTERY, which is to be drawn on the 24th of this month, is universally acknowledged. The official opinions of the late venerable President, and principal members of the Royal Academy, were in the very highest terms of praise.

Sir Benjamin West says—"They are correct and beautiful, and will be honoured and admired by subsequent ages." Sir Thomas Lawrence "Has no difficulty in saying that they are beautiful specimens." Sir W. Beechey says—"There cannot be two opinions on their merits; they are certainly most exquisitely finished and unique. Mr. Ward says, "there can be but one opinion as respects their excellence." Mr. Shee "has great pleasure in adding his testimony to that of the President of the Royal Academy, in whose high commendation he entirely concurs." Mr. Smirke says, "the mode in which they are completed, as Paintings is new and ingenious, and the result far exceeds any coloured imitations that were ever produced in Europe."

**THE ROYAL VISIT.**

His Majesty's ship Lee, Captain Blacker, has been ordered to Portsmouth, in order to form one of the fleet intended to convey his Majesty to Ireland. The Lee is to be at Portsmouth by the 20th instant.

It is the intention of the inhabitants of Meppon-square to have their houses splendidly decorated on the arrival of his Majesty.

**PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS YESTERDAY.**

Gov. Deb. 3½ per ct.	Bank Stock,	228
Do. Stock, 3¼ per ct.	Grand Canal Stock,	12
Gov. Deb. 4 per cent.	Ditto Loan, 4 per ct.	
Do. Stock, 4 per cent.	Ditto ditto, 5 per cent.	
Gov. Deb. 5 per cent.	Do. do. 6 per cent.	68½
Do. Stock, 5 per ct.	Wide St. Cert. 6 per ct.	
Royal Canal Stock,	Do. Deb. 6 per ct.	
Bal. Office, Gov. Sec. 4 p. c.	City Deb. 5 per ct.	91½
Pipe Water Deb. 5 per ct.		
Course of Exchange—July 9, 1821,		81½ per cent.