

NAPOLEON'S FUNERAL.

Arrangements for the Interment of the Body of the Dead Emperor.

A Simple Cortege from Chiselhurst to the Church.

The Prince Imperial Chief Mourner, with His Kindred of the Dynasty.

Royalty, Aristocracy, the Diplomatic Corps and Citizen Friends.

Eugenie's Health in a Critical Condition.

Dynastic Ounces at the Chamber of Death and with France True to the Republic.

Paris Tranquil and the Press Against Napoleon IV.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 13, 1873.

The arrangements for the funeral of the ex-Emperor of France, Napoleon Bonaparte the Third, have been completed.

The interment of the remains will take place next Wednesday, the 15th instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The coffin containing the body will be removed from Chiselhurst and conveyed to the chapel in a hearse drawn by eight horses.

His Highness the Prince Imperial of France, son of the deceased, will follow immediately after the hearse as chief mourner.

The Princes of the Imperial Bonaparte family, kindred of the great Napoleon and of his nephew, will come next after the Prince Imperial.

Then will follow His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, if present; the foreign Ambassadors and members of the diplomatic corps serving near Victoria's Court; members of the aristocracy, British and French; the officers who were attached to the household of the Emperor Napoleon, with friends of the family, ranked according to the rule of classification just given.

Ladies privileged to be present at the interment will proceed to the chapel in advance of the funeral and there await the arrival of the cortege.

The procession generally will be of a very plain and simple character.

EUROPE'S CONDITION OF HEALTH.

Her Majesty the ex-Empress Eugenie is seriously indisposed, and her condition of health causes much alarm among her friends.

The ex-Empress will, consequently, be unable to attend the funeral.

VISITORS STILL ARRIVING.

A telegram dated at Chiselhurst this morning announces that visitors continue to arrive at the house of mourning from the Continent and from various points in the United Kingdom.

M. Emile Olivier, formerly Napoleon's Minister of State, and His Eminence the Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte arrived at Chiselhurst yesterday evening.

Deputations from the cities of Bastia and Ajaccio are on the way to attend the funeral.

LATEST MOMENTS OF EARTHLY STATE.

The body will lie in state on Tuesday from noon until four o'clock in the evening.

Arrangements have been made for the admission of 200 persons hourly to view the remains while lying in state.

THE VESTMENTS OF SEDAN.

The uniform of France, which clothes the remains of Napoleon, is the same worn by him at Sedan.

POLICE PREPARATIONS.

A strong detachment from the English metropolitan police force has been sent to Chiselhurst to preserve order during to-morrow and Wednesday, when the crowd of spectators is expected to be immense.

CROWN CAUCUS AT CHISELHURST.

LONDON, Jan. 13, 1873.

A political conference will be held at Chiselhurst Thursday, 16th inst., when the expediency of a formal proclamation from the ex-Empress and the status of the Prince Imperial of France will be considered.

It is thought that Prince Napoleon is opposed to the views of the ex-Empress and also to those of the extreme Bonapartists in regard to the future position of the Prince Imperial.

PARIS PREPARED.

Public Expression of the National Situation and the Duty of the People.

PARIS, Jan. 13, 1873.

Some journalists of this city, especially those connected with the *Republique Française* and *le Bienvenu*, will probably attempt a demonstration on the day of Napoleon's funeral.

The police have been instructed to "carefully watch for any illegal manifestation and check it the moment it appears."

Le Temps states that Marshal Canrobert and General Frossard are the only army officers of high rank who have applied for permission to attend the funeral. It is not probable that funeral services will be held in Paris.

Le Hérau Public denounces the assumption of the title of Napoleon IV. by the Prince Imperial as "illegal and offensive."

BAZAIN'S GRIEF FOR A GROSS MASTER.

Marshal Bazain is deeply affected by the death of Napoleon. The news reached him quite ill. His wife has gone to Chiselhurst.

THE FOUNTAIN HEAD OF THE HOUSE.

CORICA UNEXCITED—SCENE AT THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

PARIS, Jan. 13, 1873.

The news of Napoleon's death caused no excitement in Corica.

The family mansion of the Bonapartes at Ajaccio is draped in mourning.

ROME.

PAPAL AUDIENCE IN THE VATICAN—PIO NINO TO THE GERMAN PRIESTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Jan. 13, 1873.

The Pope gave audience to-day to a large group of visitors from abroad, among whom were several German ecclesiastics.

His Holiness addressed the latter, complaining of the treatment the Church had received at the hands of the European Powers, and ended with the following words:—"The governments strike the Church, which is stricken; as Christ was struck. It is the duty of the rulers to defend the Church, whereas they rather seek to destroy it, and with it morality."

RUSSIA.

Hopeful Financier and the Treasury Balance Right.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 13, 1873.

The Minister of Finance has made up his budget for 1873. It shows a surplus of receipts over expenditures.

FRANCE.

Government Action Against the Bonapartists—Capture of Internationalists.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Jan. 13, 1873.

The committee appointed by the Assembly to consider the expulsion of Prince Napoleon from France has elected M. Depierre to be their reporter.

The Right is disposed to take the ground that the act of expulsion is unsanctioned by law.

M. Gondard, the Minister of the Interior, in the course of a speech to a deputation, showed with great forbearance the government treated the Bonapartist press at the present moment, but declared its violence could not be tolerated much longer.

Several members of the International Society have been arrested at Narbonne. One of the leading men of the society, with important documents on his person, was captured by the troops near the Spanish frontier and has been brought to this city for examination.

SPAIN.

Aristocratic Reaction Against Colonial Reform—Army Reinforcements for Cuba.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Jan. 13, 1873.

A manifesto has appeared against the proposed reforms in Pavia Rico. It advocates the gradual abolition of slavery and strongly opposes the policy of the government with regard to the Antilles.

The paper is numerously signed by the nobility and members of the monarchical parties.

Additional reinforcements for the army in Cuba have sailed for Havana.

GERMANY.

Public Pronouncements Against England—A Holy Alliance, with Union from the United States.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Jan. 13, 1873.

The Prussian Cross Gazette to-day contains a bitter article against England. It considers the invasion of Khiva by the Russian troops, the negotiation of Prussia with Portugal for the acquisition of Delagoa Bay, and the measures taken by the United States in regard to the Sandwich Islands as so many attacks on the prestige of England.

The writer alludes to Russia and the United States in a complimentary manner, and intimates that "those powers combined with Germany might divide the world between them."

AUSTRIA.

Americo-German Aristocracy and the Court.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, Jan. 13, 1873.

Madame Schweinitz, the daughter of the American Minister, and recently married to General Von Schweinitz, the North German Ambassador, will soon be presented at the Austrian Court.

EARTHQUAKE.

Terrible Shock and Disastrous Visitation in British India—Fifteen Hundred Persons Killed Near Bombay.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 13, 1873.

A despatch from Bombay says a report has reached that city that a terrible earthquake has occurred at Soughnar, a town in India, in a detached district of the Baroda dominions, 114 miles north of Bombay.

Fifteen hundred persons are said to have been killed in the town alone. Nothing has been heard from the surrounding country, but it is feared that there has been much additional loss of life.

MEXICO.

The Border Customs Tariff Duties and Agitation on the Rio Grande—Mercantile Movement for the Protection of Trade.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MATAMOROS, Jan. 13, 1873.

A large mass meeting of the citizens of Monterey and vicinity was recently held for the purpose of protesting against the continuation of the Zona Libre, claiming that great quantities of goods leave Matamoros and other ports within the Zona without the payment of the legal duties, and consequently can be sold much cheaper than duty paid merchandise, the import tariff being so excessive. Honest merchants are therefore compelled to sell at ruinously low prices to compete with the smugglers.

A general meeting of the merchants was held here this morning and a solemn protest entered against the arbitrary action of the collector of customs in trying to exact an illegal duty, which they consider equivalent to a forced loan.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Church Triumphs in a New Field of Labor—Political Danger in Peru—Assassin Fled and Revolutionist Projects.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ASPINWALL, Jan. 6, 1873.

The revolution in the State of Canca is progressing in favor of the Church party, who expect assistance from the President of Ecuador.

PERU.

A conspiracy to assassinate the President of Peru, by means of torpedoes placed on a railroad over which he was to ride, has been frustrated, and the leaders in the movement arrested.

A revolutionary plot has been discovered at Arequipa. The would-be revolutionists were arrested and banished from the country.

THE CALICOON RAILROAD COLLISION.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1873.

Information was received here to-day that Mr. W. B. Core, a show-case dealer, of New York, was in one of the sleeping coaches which were burned in the railroad collision near Calicoon Station, on the Erie Railroad, last week. He was so badly burned that his recovery is extremely doubtful. It was stated at the time of the collision that there was only one person injured, he having his leg broken.

THE HEROIC AGE OF WASHINGTON.

The course of lectures of the Mercantile Library Association was continued last evening at Stranahan Hall. The lecturer was Colonel John Hay, and the subject was "The Heroic Age of Washington."

Colonel Hay is well known as a poet and journalist, and his lecture showed that in this department of literature his hand was the hand of the master. The style was remarkably clear, the sentences were sharp cut, and they were polished with a poet's fervor. The weakness was in the diction. The delivery was stiff, solemn and studied. It lacked the glow and the conversational characteristics of more finished and practiced speakers. It is not unlikely that Colonel Hay's oratory, like his new, needs age, and it is there is a brilliant future for him in the lecture field. The heroic age of Washington was, of course, the age of Lincoln, and in the lecturer's judgment, the heroic age came in with the inauguration of Lincoln and was not over with his death. This proposition was illustrated by sad stories of the civil war, interspersed with personal reminiscences and tributes to the memory of the heroic dead, all told with a pathos and a tenderness that must have saddened all who listened to the lecture, and opened again wounds that time was last healing over.

NEW ORLEANS.

Inauguration of the Two Governors, McEnery and Kellogg.

President Grant Submits the Whole Question to Congress.

Judge Durell "the Vicegerent of Almighty God."

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13, 1873.

The inaugural ceremonies passed off quietly. The weather was clear and pleasant. Mr. McEnery was inaugurated in Lafayette square. Several thousand persons were present, including many ladies. The ceremonies were opened with prayer by Bishop Wilmer. An address was delivered by Bishop Pierce, which was followed by the inaugural address of Mr. McEnery. The oath of office was then administered, and the ceremonies concluded with a benediction by the Rev. G. K. Gueseth.

THE MANNER OF HIS INAUGURATION.

Mr. Kellogg was inaugurated at the Mechanic's Institute, the doors of which are still guarded by United States soldiers. The Senators repaired to the hall of the House.

Acting Governor Pinchback delivered a short valedictory, which was followed by the inaugural ceremonies, &c. About fifteen hundred persons were present, three-fourths of whom were colored.

THE ALMIGHTY'S VICEGERENT ON THE BENCH.

The following is from yesterday's *Picayune*:—"An unusual scene occurred in the United States Court on last Thursday morning. Mr. Thomas McEnery and Judge Durell were seated on the bench by Carson Judge, charging R. H. Shannon, United States Commissioner, with unprofessional conduct. Shannon was charged with the admission of a certain case then pending in the United States Court at New Orleans. He had been charged with having used the language:—"I am the vicegerent of Almighty God, sitting here to dispense justice, and as His agent in the Court I do so."

Governor McEnery's reception at Exposition Hall to-night was largely attended. The *Picayune* office, the St. Charles Hotel and several buildings on Canal street were illuminated in honor of Mr. McEnery.

THE MATTER IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1873.

Members of the New Orleans sub-committee here state that R. H. Shannon, United States Commissioner of New Orleans, was arraigned before Judge Durell on the charge of attempting to blackmail Mr. Carson, a citizen of that city, by representing that he had the ear of Judge Durell, and could influence his decision, in the correspondence of the English contemporary in New York.

THE MATTER BEFORE CONGRESS.

The President sent to the House of Representatives to-day, in answer to a resolution of that body of the 16th of December last, a mass of papers upon the subject of Louisiana political affairs, furnished by Attorney General Williams. The papers embrace copies of reports of judicial proceedings, correspondence by mail and telegraph, memorials and other matter, nearly all of which have hitherto been before the public.

GENERAL EMORY'S LATEST DESPATCH.

The following telegram from General Emory, dated New Orleans, January 11, to the Adjutant General's office, closes the correspondence:—"As Mr. Kellogg has been declared by Governor Pinchback to be the Governor of Louisiana, I presume it is intended by his instructions that I shall also recognize him as such. I have addressed letters to the general commanding the army on the 8th and 9th inst., but they may not reach in time for action. The situation is becoming more and more serious, and in my opinion, the use of the troops, simply to keep the peace, cannot lead to a satisfactory or permanent solution of the difficulties here."

The report of the Attorney General, alluded to by the President in his message to Congress, does not accompany the papers.

THE ALABAMA SENATORSHIP.

SELMA, Jan. 13, 1873.

The *Selma Times*, a leading democratic journal, will in to-morrow's issue advocate the election of Mr. Richard H. Chilton, United States Senator, it being impossible to elect a democrat.

MISSOURI.

The Democratic Caucus Nominates Colonel Bogy for United States Senator.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13, 1873.

The democratic caucus at Jefferson City this afternoon nominated Colonel L. V. Bogy, of St. Louis, for Senator, by the following vote:—Bogy, 64; Blair, 47.

FIRE IN CATHARINE STREET.

On Saturday Deputy United States Collector Bird assaulted ex-Governor Mann in the street, beating him upon the face and head with a cane. The incident occurred in the vicinity of Catharine street, and was the result of a quarrel between the two men.

Loss \$25,500—Runners of the Presence of Powder, and a Rather Lively Time in Consequence.

At ten minutes to eleven o'clock last evening fire broke out in the two story frame building on the corner of Oak and Catharine streets, and in a very few moments communicated to the two adjoining buildings, 72 and 74 Catharine street, the first of which, together with the corner house being totally destroyed. The buildings were owned by John Moore and were fully insured.

The first floor of the corner place was occupied by Benjamin Bookwartz, dealer in clothing. His stock, which was insured for \$5,500 in the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, was completely destroyed. The loss was \$25,500. The cause of the fire is unknown, but the fire Marshal will to-day begin an examination into its origin.

Only Eleven Jurors Obtained So Far—The Death of Sheriff Chairs Causing Further Delay.

ANAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 13, 1873.

Six additional jurors were obtained in the Wharton case to-day, making eleven so far. The death of Sheriff Chairs, of Anne Arundel county, has given rise to some complications in the case. A writ of venire summoning the talemens and directed to the Sheriff was not returned *pro forma* when the Court adjourned on Friday last, since which time Sheriff Chairs has died, and his deputies could not return the writ. A new sheriff was appointed and a new writ issued summoning the same talemens included in the first venire. Some of those were sworn as jurors to-day. The non-return of the writ is the only point for which the Court of Appeals in case the jury find a verdict adverse to the prisoner.

THE NEW JERSEY RAILROAD WAR.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 13, 1873.

Henry M. Hamilton, Vice President of the National Railway Company, was to-day brought into the Court of Quarter Sessions as a prisoner. An indictment had been found against him charging him with obtaining \$40,000 from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by falsely representing that the stock of the Hamilton Improvement Company of New Jersey. Not being a resident of this city he was arrested on a bench warrant on his arrival in town. After giving bail for \$10,000, he was committed to the custody of the Sheriff, and the amount of bail was promptly entered, and the prisoner was released.

SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR FRAUDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13, 1873.

The official report of L. L. Crane, the expert who was appointed by Governor Booth to examine the books of the Harbor Commissioners, shows a deficiency in the accounts of over twelve thousand dollars and exposes a general system of pensioning and favoritism. One of the commissioners, and his son were before the Municipal Court to-day giving statutory objection to the forfeiture of the grand jury indicted them. No decision has been rendered yet.

ANOTHER SHOOTING AFFAIR.

At a quarter past two o'clock yesterday morning an unknown man entered the concert saloon of the Bowers, and began annoying one of the girls. The proprietor, Charles Chrystie, expostulated with the stranger for his conduct, whereupon he drew a pistol and, holding it muzzle against Chrystie's breast, fired. He then ran out into the street and escaped. Chrystie made his way to the Theatre, where he was examined, where he was examined and found to be seriously injured. He is now at Bellevue Hospital.

INDIANA.

Inauguration of Governor Hendricks—A Political Sermon on the Duties and Obligations of the State and Federal Governments—Reform in the Election Laws Necessary.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 13, 1873.

The Legislature met in joint convention at two o'clock this afternoon to witness the inauguration of Hon. T. H. Hendricks, Governor elect. Mr. Hendricks was escorted to the Speaker's chair, accompanied by Governor Baker, by a committee appointed to wait on him. After prayer the oath of office was administered by Judge Huskirk, of the Supreme Court.

The following is a summary of the inaugural address:—"GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—In assuming the duties of the office to which I have been chosen I invoke God's blessing upon our people and State. It is primarily among our obligations to see that every duty which the State owes to the United States is faithfully discharged, and that the rights and powers of the State are maintained and upheld. Between the rights of the State and the rights of the citizens of the United States there should be no conflict; and if they are asserted and exercised in the spirit of compromise, and with a proper appreciation of their relations, there will be none. Under the constitution each State and the United States are so related that the support of one is fidelity to both, and hostility towards either is hostility to both, and the exercise of unwarranted authority by either provokes collision, and is a public wrong. The federal power has become so great, the arena of its operations so extended, and the allotments to its service so seductive, that our most watchful care is necessary to preserve the proper dignity and independence of the State. It should be the attention and excite serious concern when local troubles and controversies, growing out of matters of local concern, are made the subject of the interposition of federal authority and a menace of the national arms. Surely you will agree with me that Indiana is a great Commonwealth, and that her people are so entirely capable of self-government that every question and controversy connected with her policy or growing out of her relations with the sphere of her sovereignty as a State of the Union must be settled and adjusted according to the principles of justice and equity. My conduct upon all questions that touch the relations between the State and the United States shall be governed by an earnest desire to preserve the independence of our soil and to maintain most sincere harmony by the prompt and full discharge of every duty and the exercise of a fraternal spirit and labor towards each other during friendship between Indiana and the other States."

The Governor then called special attention to the election laws, recommending that real representation upon election boards of all political parties; that voting places should be numerous and the minor forms on the various committees and by the neighborhood, as well as by the officers; and he also recommends a reasonable period of residence in the precinct as a qualification to vote. He also recommends that the salaries of the judges of the State and an increase in the salaries of Judges of the Supreme and inferior Courts of the State; urgent special protection and fostering care over the free schools and the guarding with anxious care of the funds that support them.

THE MATTER IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1873.

Judge Caldwell rendered a decision to-day in the Harrison-Hadley suit—the difference between the Arkansas and Louisiana Cases.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 13, 1873.

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I happen to know of a few of the bargains made to secure the harmony of the past week, and what is more, I am positively assured that many of the bargains will never be carried out. One of these bargains was that certain parties, who will be nameless for the time being, should be placed on certain important committees, and here I do not allude to the candidates for chairmanships. They were asked to submit their applications in writing, and they did so, and thus they put their foot in the door. The writing were asked for simply that they who have in charge the onerous task of making up the applications in writing, and they did so, and thus they put their foot in the door. The writing were asked for simply that they who have in charge the onerous task of making up the applications in writing, and they did so, and thus they put their foot in the door.

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