

proofs of a perverse and ill-regulated disposition, but none whatever of his being incapable of sane reflection and irresponsible for his conduct. The preparations for the lying in state were to be completed on Monday night. The body will be exposed on a dais of black velvet, supported by silvered columns. The face will be visible. On either side of the chapel will be an altar, at which priests will officiate. The assassin was again interrogated on Monday morning. He gave his answers with the same coolness as before and avowed his intention to kill the Archbishop. The prisoner was fully committed for trial at the Assize Court of the Seine. The terrible event throws immense additional power into the hands of the Emperor. There is a rumour that the Emperor's relative, the Abbé Lucien Bonaparte, who has only just entered holy orders, will be the new Archbishop.

On the body of the Archbishop being embalmed, it was found that one of the cavities of the heart had been traversed by the knife. The blow was given with such violence that the thick embroidery of the stole could not stop it. The heart has been separately embalmed, and will be deposited in the Church of the Carmes, near the remains of his predecessor.

FUNERAL OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.—The funeral of Monseigneur Sibour was performed on Saturday, in the cathedral church of Notre Dame. The service for the dead was celebrated in the usual manner. The Bishop of Meux officiated. The service was performed with all the pomp of the Church, and was exceedingly impressive. In the course of it, salvoes of artillery were fired from a vacant piece of ground near the cathedral, and at the elevation of the host, a detachment of soldiers in the body of the cathedral presented arms. After the mass, the five absolutions that the Church orders for an archbishop were given in the usual manner; and the bishops and clergy, and the distinguished personages present, then sprinkled the coffin with holy water. The congregation then dispersed, but the coffin was left exposed on the catafalque. At 3 o'clock the canons re-assembled, and chanted the vespers for the dead. The coffin was afterwards deposited in the vault destined to receive the mortal remains of the Archbishop of Paris, which is situated at the entrance of the choir.

The Archbishop made a will only two months before his death. This will began with the following words:

"I die in the faith and love of the Catholic Apostolic and Roman Church, for the glory of which I have never ceased to labor in the various ranks that I have filled in the sacred hierarchy."

He bestows 10,000 francs for the poor of Paris, to be distributed by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the Sisters of Charity, and the cures of all the parishes of Paris.

The assassin Verger still maintains the same sang froid as before. He, however, now affects the character of a leveller—the avenger, rather, of the inferior orders of the clergy. He had intended, he is represented to have said, to begin by murdering his old benefactor and protector, the cure of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, who had been obliged to denounce him for acts of irregularity, but he changed his mind, and resolved to make a still greater example. His act he describes as a warning to other prelates how they undervalue the talents and the merits of the lower clergy. Various motives, no doubt, will be ascribed for the murder; but it is easy to see that Verger was a man of strong passions, of immense conceit, and unhappily of a dark, unforgiving, and vindictive spirit. He put forth all his strength in the blow he struck the Archbishop. The robes the Prelate wore when he met his death have been examined. The poniard pierced the thickly embroidered rose of his stole, his surplice, soutane, and waistcoat, and it split the heart in twain. An ordinary blow might have been warded off by the gold embroidery of the pontifical vestments, but Verger struck with all his might.

The Russian Government has notified to the Cabinets of the Powers interested in the Treaty of Peace, that orders have been given to the half dozen sailors who occupy the Isle of Serpents to retire.

The Russian flotilla in the Caspian Sea had already disembarked Russian troops in the Persian islands, alleging as a pretext the ancient treaties between Russia and Persia. The Russian ambassador, Annikoff, has left Teheran for St. Petersburg, for the purpose, it is said, of seeking help for Persia.

The correspondent of the *Times* describes the scene which ensued at Naples on the blowing up of the *Carlo III.*, ship-of-war—whether by accident or design does not yet appear, and probably will never be known. There was a large quantity of gunpowder on board, a thousand muskets, and the loss is estimated at \$250,000. The loss of life is not yet ascertained, the body of the captain and one other being all that have been found:

"It so happened that both the Royal boxes at San

Carlo were filled with members of the Royal family when the explosion took place, and the confusion that ensued must be imagined. All rushed to the corridors, which were in darkness, as the gaslights had been extinguished by the shock. Prince Luigi attempted to calm the tumult, but uselessly, and the soldiers on guard wished to stop all egress, but in vain. Out the people poured into the streets, which were in darkness, as the lights were extinguished in a considerable portion of the city. Here there was even greater confusion than within the theatre. Horses frightened, had run off with some carriages; coachmen frightened, had driven away; masters were shouting for their carriages, and the cavalry on guard, riding backwards and forwards, only rendered the disorder yet greater. In those parts of the city where the inhabitants had retired for the night many rushed into the street in their night clothes, and in some quarters voices were heard which did not speak of the 'Adorato,' or the 'adorable Sovereign.' One man said to me, 'I crouched down in my bed and put my hands upon my head, uncertain as to what might come, but yet prepared for all.' 'Fui, fui' was heard in some directions, but order was tolerably well preserved. In the palace, the windows of which toward the sea were blown in, and 3678 panes broken, the sensation created was profound. An officer who had been summoned by his Majesty was advancing towards him when the shock took place. The King observed 'a second bill of exchange.' The Queen, who is very near her confinement, fainted.—Lieutenant Colonel Fauss, Commandant of the Carlo Terzo, on hearing the explosion, nearly fell in the streets, and had something like an apoplectic stroke, in fact, as after the last explosion, the glaziers and the doctors profited largely by the catastrophe. It is just to our brave fellows, the crew of the *Matacca*, to recount the part they took in the night's proceedings.—No sooner had the explosion taken place than Captain Farquhar ordered out the boats, and in five minutes they were making for the site of the disaster. The unfortunate vessel went down directly, and the crew who were yet alive were hanging by the loose cordage or clinging to the foremast, twenty-five of whom were taken off, and their rapturous gratitude must have been something new for our men, as they kissed their hands and their feet. The Neapolitan boats came up when they were not needed, and the shore boats formed a circle round the site of the disaster, fearing to approach it, lest the powder which was under the water might explode!"

INDIA.

The Trieste despatch, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, brings no news of the Persian Gulf expedition, but states that the force under Brigadier Chamberlayne had nearly reached Cabul. The *Dombay Times* of Dec. 3 contained the following:

"An army of 5,000 men has for some time past been advancing by the hills of Kohat in the direction of Cabul, so quietly that we hardly knew anything of the proceedings till a letter from an officer with the force made us aware that they had got within fifty miles of the capital of the Ameer, without knowing the object or destination of their despatch. Sir John Lawrence was about to proceed to meet Dost Mahomed in person." This force, when last heard of, had marched through the Meeranzie Valley to Thull, 60 miles from Kohat, and 180 from Cabul. Moving onwards from Thull it crossed the river Korum and entered the valley of that name, still keeping on the great road to Cabul.

An appeal is being made from the inhabitants of Cochin to the East India Court, against the Rajah of Travancore, for taking away their idol, which has been the subject of contest between the two States for some time past. The idol, which is much venerated, was, after three centuries, moved by the Konganics to Travancore in 1792, in order to avoid the tyranny of the reigning sovereign. In 1811 they wished to return, but the Travancore State would not give up the idol, and gradually encroached on the appointment of its priests, hitherto selected by the inhabitants of Cochin, till the Konganics were forbidden to visit the shrine. They stole their idol, but were compelled by the Madras Government to return it. Hence the appeal to the Directors.

CHINA.

The *Globe* states that intelligence of a date so late as the 25th of November has been received from Canton, stating that fighting had recommenced, and the Americans had made common cause with the English. It is added that three Americans had been captured and beheaded, and their heads had been stuck by the Chinese on the city walls.

THE CHINESE INSURRECTION.—A letter from the Indian Seas, published in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, gives some new details relative to the Chinese insurrection. The insurgent army fought a battle on the 6th of November, against the Imperialists, and for the first time the latter completely evacuated the town of Shanghai and retired to their ships. The chief of the rebels, in order to excite the numerous enemies of the reigning government, represents himself as the last direct descendant of the Mings. The Ming dynasty was overthrown by the Manchou Tartars, and the first Emperor of that nation commenced his reign in 1644. The reigning Emperor is his descendant, and it is for that reason that his enemies regard his family as a foreign race imposed on China. As soon as the rebel chief Tien-To was again installed in Shanghai he published the following curious proclamation:—

"See, too, my first aide-de-camp, having in my name the chief command of military affairs, and having been yesterday named chief magistrate of Shanghai in place of the magistrate who has fled because he dared not meet our eyes, publishes this proclamation for the purpose of announcing the definitive overthrow of the Tartars and the restoration of the glorious dynasty of the Ming, who gave the country 17 immortal reigns. By acting as we do we obey the orders come from Heaven—we likewise obey the desire of the people assembled round us to exterminate the Manchou Tartars, and to drive them for ever from the earth. When we carefully study the emperors of the great dynasty of the Ming, we see that their exterior and their clothing were handsome and imposing, in so much as to be able to transmit their features and their remembrance to 100 generations, while these hideous Tartars, as little elegant as they are ignorant of the principles of justice, are the cause that they resemble animals, which prove that they themselves are not men.

"Those obstinate Tartars have set on our nation a sea of misfortune which still lasts. We have raised the standard and the sword of justice to exterminate them; in a few days, having taken the supreme orders, we shall tell the people in what manner they ought to dress themselves. In the meantime let us take great care of our victorious troops, in order that they may joyfully and happily accomplish their great labours. At present Shanghai is a declining town. Its produce is insufficient. Our duty is, consequently, not only to provide for the troops, but to see that the people have all that is necessary for them. Formerly, when a ship arrived in the port, it brought plenty of rice; why not now? I, therefore, aide de camp of the General in Chief, and for a short time chief magistrate of Shanghai, fear that rice will become as scarce as pearls, and firewood as scarce as cinnamon, and that we shall not have provisions for a single day. For that reason I publish this proclamation, which shall be scattered like the leaves of the trees to engage the nobility and the people to bring as much provisions as possible to Shanghai, and to invite merchants from all countries to come and trade here, which on the one hand will be good for the Government of the Ming, and on the other, will justly allay the anxieties of the people. Make no opposition! You understand. Special communication. Shanghai, 1st year of restored dynasty of the Ming, 10th Moon, 7th day."

Among the candidates believed to have the best chance of succeeding to the vacant see of Paris, the names of Monseigneur Salines, Bishop of Amiens (ex Legitimist, but present Bonapartist), and Monseigneur Muzenod, Bishop of Marseilles are mentioned. The latter is said to have the best chance. As he is in years, the young Prince Canino (son of Prince Charles), who has been lately ordained priest, and who, I presume, is to be the Cardinal Fesch of the Second Empire, is spoken of as likely to be his coadjutor.—*Times Paris Correspondent.*

We learn from the *Friend of India* that a great stride is being made in female education in the Agra district, through the exertions of Pundit Gopal Singh, who, having given himself to the work, has succeeded in establishing 200 schools, with an aggregate daily attendance of 3,800 Hindoo girls. The great want is female teachers, at present none but men being employed, a great objection made by native merchants, bankers, and others, who seeing the Pundit sent his own daughters, are slowly following his example. The want can only be met as the present scholars grow up fitted for the task.

A company has been projected, with two millions and a half of capital, to carry the Scinde Railway into the Punjab district.

It is said the French intend abandoning Tahiti, as not worth the cost of holding.

A rumoured battle between the Circassians and 10,000 Russians near Bey duk is recorded as a victory to the former.