

European News.

Arrival of the Steamer Asia.

Willmer & Smith's EUROPEAN TIMES,
July 13.

DEATH OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF
CAMBRIDGE.

We have this week the mournful duty of announcing the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, youngest son of the late King George III, and uncle of the Queen. His Royal Highness expired shortly before ten o'clock on Monday night, at Cambridge-house, Piccadilly, after a short and painful illness.

It appears that his Royal Highness was attacked by indisposition on the 13th ult. with a cramp in the stomach, but after the severity of the attack had passed away, all danger was thought to be over.

The Royal Duke was attended by Dr. Francis Hawkins, Dr. Bright, Dr. Watson, Mr Keate, and Mr Illingworth, and it was judged up to within the last few days that he would recover, although suffering from loss of appetite and much debility. The Royal Duke recently became so debilitated and prostrated, not being able to sustain any nourishing substance on his stomach, that he continued to sink rapidly during the last 24 hours, until at the above mentioned hour his Royal Highness expired without a struggle.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, who, during her royal husband's illness, has evinced the greatest solicitude, was at the bedside of his Royal Highness up to the minute of his dissolution, and it is needless to observe, is in a distressed state of mind at her irreparable bereavement. Prince George of Cambridge, on leave of absence from his military duties in Ireland, was also present at the death of his Royal Highness. The only member of the late Royal Duke's family absent from this country, but to whom intelligence of his serious illness was forwarded last week, was his eldest daughter, the Princess Augusta, at present with her husband, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, in Germany.

Directly after the decease of his Royal Highness, Major Baron Knesebeck, principal equerry to the Royal Duke, went to Buckingham Palace to announce the melancholy intelligence to the Queen and the Prince.—Prince Albert immediately proceeded to Cambridge-house to pay a visit of condolence to the Duchess and Prince George.

A royal messenger was dispatched to Lord John Russell with the sad news shortly after the Royal Duke expired; also to Viscount Palmerston, by whom a cabinet courier was to be sent to the King of Hanover, the King of the Belgians, and the Hereditary grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, and the other connexions of the royal family in Germany.

It is difficult to say what was the positive cause of death; gout, and a complication of disorders of the stomach, are, however, stated to be the cause.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says, 'Though the Duke of Cambridge had entered on his 77th year, he was hale and hearty until within a comparatively recent period. Not very long ago he stated that he had suffered very little from illness during his life, and even such a thing as a headache very seldom troubled him.—When he did come down to the House of Lords, which was but seldom, it was amusing to remark his movements. If he arrived early, before a debate commenced, he would go and shake hands with such Peers as he was personally familiar with, making his private conversational remarks in a voice so loud as to be heard all over the house, and occasionally breaking out into merry laughter. Comparing them with his brothers, we may rate them thus:—George IV was a handsome, polished, naturally clever, but most heartless and unprincipled gentleman. The Duke of York had talent, was very good natured and easy, but sociality swallowed up all the prudential virtues. The Duke of Kent, father of the Queen, was honest, stern, having a sense of personal dignity and character which rendered him unworlly and even unfortunate.—William the Fourth was a jolly sailor, not very brilliant, but well meaning, and easily managed by those who gained his confidence. The present King of Hanover had the reputation of being a narrow bigot, having all the prejudices and obstinacy, with little of the more amiable qualities of George the Third. The Duke of Sussex was reckoned the only patriot in the family, and was a great man at meetings to promote civil and religious liberty, suppression of the slave trade, the circulation of the Bible, and so forth; but he was not destitute of capacity for finesse and even political intrigue. As for the deceased Duke of Cambridge, he was a pleasant, companionable man; and one forgot his intellectual deficiencies in the heartiness of his character, and his readiness to prompt good will amongst all with whom he came into contact.'

TRIAL OF ROBERT PATE FOR AN
ASSAULT UPON HER MAJESTY.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday, Robert Pate was indicted for an assault upon the Queen. The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Mr Welsby, Mr Bodkin, and Mr Clark, prosecuted, and Mr Cockburn and Mr Huddleston defended the prisoner, who seemed quite composed, and not at all affected by his position. He pleaded not guilty to the indictment. The court was very full.

The jury retired at twenty minutes past three, and did not return into court until five minutes past seven, when they gave a verdict of Guilty.

The prisoner was immediately called up for judgment.

Baron Alderson addressed him to the following effect:—Robert Pate the jury have found you guilty after a very long and patient inquiry, and there can be no reasonable doubt that they have come to a right conclusion. At the same time it is quite clear that you are a person of very eccentric habits and in some degree differing from other men, and it is probable that it has pleased God to visit you with some mental affliction, for which you are to be pitied. The offence you have committed, however, is one of a very serious and important character. You have been found guilty of striking a woman, which for a soldier is a very shocking thing; but when it is considered that this woman was your Sovereign—that it was a lady endeared to the whole country by her virtues and her exalted position, that act, which in an ordinary case would be a very serious offence, under these circumstances truly heinous. How could it happen that you, a soldier of the country, could insult one beloved to all, on account not only of her exalted station, but by her domestic virtues? Yet she was the object of your attack, and whom you insulted by a blow. Considering the station of your family and your own position, the court will not inflict the disgraceful punishment of whipping upon you. The court has some respect for you, though you had no respect for others. It will still however, be its duty, to pass such a sentence upon you as will prevent you—at all events for a long period—from doing any further mischief. I would fan believe you were not in your right senses at the time you committed this act: and it has long been the boast of this country that no man of sane mind could be found capable of committing an attack on his sovereign; but at the same time, I think the jury were quite right, upon the evidence that was adduced, in not acquitting you upon the ground of insanity. Under all the circumstances, the sentence that I feel it my duty to pronounce upon you is, that you be transported beyond the seas for the term of seven years.

The prisoner heard the sentence without betraying the slightest emotion; and when the learned judge had concluded his address, he bowed to the court, and immediately turned round, and, without uttering a word, returned to the gaol.

The trial lasted nearly nine hours.

THE POOR MAN'S MONUMENT TO SIR R. PEEL.—A committee of tradesmen has been formed in London for the purpose of raising a fund for the erection of a poor man's monument to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel, the subscription to be limited to one penny each person, and to be extended to the whole Kingdom; the money to be paid into the Bank of England in the name of trustees. The committee sit from seven o'clock to nine every evening, at the Belvedere Hotel, Pentonville.

THE GORHAM CASE.—FINAL JUDGMENT OF THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—The Chief Baron Pollock delivered judgment on Monday morning. The court was unanimously of opinion that the appeal had been rightly made to the judicial committee of the Privy Council, and that the rule nisi obtained by the Bishop of Exeter, must, therefore, be discharged with costs.

TRADE.—In the course of the past week trade, although steady, has not exhibited any symptoms of activity. The arrivals of produce continue on a moderate scale; the home trade operate with caution, and for shipment the transactions are limited. Prices generally remain unaltered, and holders show no disposition to offer their samples at reduced rates. The foreign arrivals during the week do not add much to our previous commercial intelligence.

The weather continues fine for the crops of grain in this country and on the continent.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

FRANCE.—Accounts from Rennes state, in consequence of a violent hail storm, all the crops of wheat, oats, tobacco, and rape, for three leagues in that neighborhood, had been totally destroyed, and at the same time, three houses thrown down by a whirlwind.

The new press law is exciting universal reprobation, and if the bill is not withdrawn, it will probably be thrown out in the chamber. The *Credit* contains a very able article justifying the policy of Lord Palmerston. The spread of Russian influence in Germany has been a topic of discussion in the French journals, and the liberal papers declare for an alliance with the English Liberal Ministry.—The Emperor of Russia had signified to the President that the presence of M. de Persigny would be anything but agreeable at the court of St. Petersburg.

A young lad, 17 years of age, named George Alfred Walker, a Freachman, was taken into custody on Friday, close to the door of the Elysee, for having declared his intention of assassinating the President of the Republic.—Walker had been long watching an opportunity of effecting his purpose, but by some chance always failed. He had never seen the President, and on Friday, after having waited at the door of the Elysee for a long time, though the President had passed close to him, it was not allotted that by his hand Louis Napoleon should fall. He gave himself up to the police and fully avowed his design. On searching him a pistol loaded and

primed was found on him. It is generally admitted that Walker is a person of weak intellect. He is to be confined in a madhouse. His father has died since the arrest of his son.

A quantity of packages of gunpowder and bullets were found on the 4th instant, in Perpignan. Several persons were arrested on the same day.

A scene of indelible tumult took place in the Assembly on Monday, caused by the Minister of justice, who, advocating the bill against the press, called the revolution a catastrophe. The general discussion was closed. M. de Giardin threatened that there would be a general resignation of the opposition, unless the minister was called to order. On Monday night the opposition members met, and rejected the proposal to resign *en masse*, but agreed to a protestation to be laid on Tuesday in the tribune of the Assembly.

MALTA.—Letters from Malta of the 2nd instant state that there is now no doubt of the cholera being in the island. Several cases occurred on board the fleet, some of which proved fatal. Amongst the troops the disease was confined to the 44th Regiment quartered in the low, ill-ventilated buildings at Floriana. There were exclusive of the men of both services, 39 cases and 34 deaths in the city. A postscript, written at post hour, mentions the total number of cases amongst all classes at 82, and deaths 60. Cholera, though not of a dangerous character, was raging amongst the children. The Antelope had left for Constantinople, to relieve the Tartarus or Porcupine. The fleet was to go to sea for a cruise on the 3rd.

DENMARK.—There were great apprehensions that it would be impossible to prevent the Holstein army from attempting to occupy the German part of Schleswig. The candidates returned by the new elections were nearly all of the war party.

AUSTRIA.—Vienna, July 2.—The accounts which appear in the Vienna journals of the insurrection in Bulgaria are very contradictory, but from all it is clear that several serious engagements have taken place, in most of which the insurgents were defeated. One battle occurred in the neighborhood of Widdin. The Turks defeated the undisciplined horde opposed to them after a very short but sanguinary struggle; most of the latter escaped into Servia. Another engagement occurred at Beogradatz with a similar result. On this occasion one of the chief leaders of the insurgents was captured by the Turks.—His name is Radscha. The chief locality of the insurrection seems to have been the pashalic of Widdin, within which, however, the insurgents, as may be supposed from their double defeat, made but little way. The Christian population of Widdin is represented as greatly alarmed; they fear both Turks and Bulgarians. According to the latest accounts from Semlin, June 27, the insurrection may be considered as quelled, for in the other two pashalics, or districts, Bercassovar and Belgradeicza, where the insurrection was less general, the Turkish armies have met with similar success. The real motives of the insurgents are enveloped in mystery. The same authority states that the population of Montenegro and Gravoba are also in a very disturbed state.

ALGERIA.—The *Moniteur Algerien* of the 5th instant contains an account of the military operations of Colonel de Lourmel between Setif and Bugia. After possessing himself of the villages of the Beni-Merails and the Amoucha he proceeded to Kerratas to destroy a band of depredators. After completely destroying the village and growing crops of Kerratas, the colonel captured Tizi-bou-Zerzou. The colonel next completely ravaged the district of the Beni-Merails, in order to leave a lasting trace of French severity. The French had two men killed and ten wounded in these engagements; the Kabyles 30 killed and 80 wounded.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Thursday Evening.—The new electoral law will disfranchise six millions electors, or two thirds of the whole body. The Assembly has confirmed, by a majority of 127, its vote of the previous day, that every leading article in a paper should be signed by the author. A large quantity of ball cartridges have been seized at the house of Perpignan.

BERLIN, July 9.—The Times correspondent writes, that unless the warlike designs of the Schleswig-Holstein Government are arrested by more mature considerations of the consequences, measures will be commenced against them by the King of Denmark in his own name. The Government of Denmark will, no doubt, issue a manifesto to the Duchies immediately. No coercive measures will be adopted till all other means have failed.

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.—The Manchester subscription for this object now amounts, we believe, to upwards of £3,000, and on Friday morning a meeting was held at Safoed, at which the Mayor presided, when it was resolved to raise a statue to the late baronet in the Peel Park. Upwards of £250 was subscribed in the room, and measures are to be taken for an efficient canvass of the borough. The movement in connexion with the Poor Man's National Monument, has also been commenced in Manchester, under the auspices of Mr George Wilson, the late Chairman of the League, with the most satisfactory prospects. The people of Ashton-under-Lyne have also determined upon erecting some memorial in their town, but of what precise nature we have not been able to learn.

ITALY.—Letters from Naples of the 1st instant state that the French fleet was, at the request of the King, to remain there until the final settlement of the differences between the Neapolitan and English Government.

United States News.

An Alligator about six feet long, was caught on the night of June 25th, in the street at New Orleans—the street being flooded by heavy rain.

DESTRUCTIVE FRESHET.—Albany, July 18.—There is a great flood in the Mohawk river. The express train due here at 8 o'clock, is detained in Utica, in consequence of the track being six feet under water, 21 miles east of that place. No account of the damage done to the Canal has yet been received, but there has undoubtedly been as much damage done as by the storm we had week before last.

TREMENDOUS RAIN STORM AT PHILADELPHIA.—Philadelphia, July 18.—Our city has been visited by a tremendous rain storm, which commenced at noon this day, and is still pouring down in torrents. Wind south-east.

The steamer Robert Morris which left here this morning for Cape May, when within 20 miles of the island, had to put back to Wilmington for safety, owing to the storm.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—The St. Louis Republican of the 5th has further details of the news from New Mexico, brought by Mr Aubrey.

Major Steen had made a treaty with the Apaches of the Sacramento, and in three days after they violated it. The Major was prompt to chastise them for the violation. On the 2d June, with a sufficient detachment, he left Don Ana to attack and punish them. It is believed he will give them a lesson which they will remember.

The boldness and impunity with which the Indians commit depredations on the people and property of the Territory, almost surpasses belief. The cases cited are too numerous for repetition. They frequently come within one and two miles of the United States military stations, and kill persons and drive off the stock.

Col. Calhoun had attempted to make a treaty with the Ulah Indians, but it had not been ratified, and probably would not be.

On the 7th, they killed three Mexicans, and ran off with about 5000 sheep, from the immediate vicinity of the town.

At Santa Fe, the general impression was, that a number of Mexican hunters were concerned with the Apaches in their attack and slaughter of the 10 Americans at the Wagon Mound. This impression was strengthened by other statements, and the offer to sell scalps, supposed to be taken from this party, by Mexicans to the Ulahs.

Colonial News.

Novascotia.

During the thunder storm on Monday morning, the electric fluid entered the window of the operator's room in the Telegraph office, struck the relay instrument, injuring several screws, and passing along the connecting wire into the interior of the coil, completely fused and consolidated the same. The copper wires leading into the battery room were melted. The shock was felt throughout the building. Fortunately, the operator was not at the key at that moment, or the consequences might have been fatal. The bolt which struck the instrument, alluded to above, struck on the wire 12½ miles from this city, damaging 15 poles, and destroying one or two altogether.

From a despatch over the wires last evening, we learn that the Asia was going into her dock at East Boston, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon—thus making her run from Halifax in about 29 hours. Quick enough.—*Halifax Sun, July 24.*

Canada.

AWFUL OCCURRENCE.—Six Children burned to Death!—The most heart-rending calamity that ever occurred in the county of Ottawa, happened last week, in the township of Bristol (or Clarendon), to a family by the name of Knox. The circumstances, as far as we have yet been able to ascertain, are most extraordinary, being briefly as follows: A few days ago, the father having visited the village of Smith's Falls, was returning home by the Rideau Canal, and while upon one of the steamers, he was endeavoring to reach a private apartment of the boat, but unconsciously, it being dark, entered the wheel-house, and stepped upon one of the paddles of the wheel. At this moment, the wheel, which was motionless when he entered, began to move, and made several revolutions before he was enabled to disengage himself, which he only succeeded in doing after several of his bones were broken, and he was otherwise mutilated in a most shocking manner.

But the most lamentable part of our story remains to be told. While Knox was being conveyed home in this state, and when within a short distance of his own residence, his wife, who was at home with seven children, hearing of her husband's approach, left the house with the youngest child in her arms, to meet him, leaving the other six, the oldest about 14 years of age, at home. During her absence the house took fire and all within was consumed. Nothing was to be seen on the return of the mother but the smoking relics of her late habitation, in which were then found the charred remains of her six unfortunate children. Out of a family of nine, the mother and one infant remain alone unharmed; yet what must be that mother's anguish? In one short day six of her children are taken from her, she receives a returning husband mutilated and almost lifeless, and becomes