

time it will crack, so that, with an iron bar and a small iron wedge or two, it may easily be separated. If scales start on it before it cracks, they must be removed, which can be done with a pair of tongs. If it does not break readily, build the fire across in another direction. In this manner, a man will break a dozen large boulders in a day."

## ENGLISH NEWS.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

HALIFAX, Monday, July 22.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Asia*, Capt. Judkins, arrived off Halifax harbour on Sunday evening, at seven o'clock, but the weather being very foggy, she did not reach her wharf till nine this morning, making the passage in less than 8½ days at the time of her arrival off the Harbour.

*Paté*, the ruffian who assaulted Her Majesty, has been sentenced to transportation for seven years; an attempt was made to establish the plea of insanity, but it did not succeed.

A National monument, upon a grand scale, is to be erected in Westminster, to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel.

The Queen had offered to confer a title upon Lady Peel, which she respectfully declined.

The Marriage Bill, which has been for some time before Parliament, has passed the Commons.

A terrible affray occurred near Belfast, on the 12th inst., between the Orangemen and the Police, the latter were compelled to fire upon the former, and several were mortally wounded.

A steady improvement is reported in business in the Manufacturing districts, and prices advancing.

From all parts of the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe, accounts of the weather and the Crops are most cheering.

In France, matters are by no means in a satisfactory state. A crazy Frenchman had attempted to assassinate the President, and was placed in the Lunatic Asylum. The law against the Press had been advanced in the Assembly, amidst a scene of the greatest tumult, the two parties using the most violent language towards each other. The President of the Assembly and the Minister of Justice have been threatened with impeachment.

**MARKETS.**—Cotton advanced ¼d. per lb.; the sales of the week reached 86,000 bales.

Flour has advanced 1s., and Corn is firm; Wheat dull—tending downward.—Provisions very inactive.—Lard firm, at full rates.

**TEAS.** Black maintains full prices; Green less firm.

Money market easy—Bullion in the Bank of England, £16,000,000 sterling.—Consols on Friday closed at 96½.—Freights are tending downward.

**DEATH OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.**—The following is the bulletin announcing the death of His Royal Highness:—

"Cambridge-house, July 8, 1850,  
10 o'clock p.m.

"His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, after passing a tranquil day, expired somewhat suddenly, and without suffering, at twenty minutes before ten o'clock.

The deceased Prince Adolphus Frederick, who was the seventh and youngest son of George III., had completed the 76th year of his age, having been born on the 25th of February, 1774.

In the Duke of Cambridge many of the more interesting charities of London will lose a liberal patron and promoter. His Royal Highness, as is well known, has not only been accustomed to give of his wealth to objects deserving of benevolence, but he has also given a large portion of his time, whenever his personal attendance appeared likely to promote the objects of the society he patronised. The Duke's *bonhomie* and freedom from restraint, his urbane manner and companionable accomplishments, endeared him to all who were accustomed to meet him upon these occasions, and as his liberal example and exhortation rarely failed to have its due impression upon others, he was constantly sought as the president at anniversary dinners, and other occasions where the charitable are congregated together with a view to an appeal to their liberality. To these societies His Royal Highness will be a great loss.

In Parliament the Duke of Cambridge has seldom spoken. Since his return to England

he has been, however, a constant attendant at the House of Lords, and a frequent visitor to the House of Commons. His customary seat in the Upper Chamber was on what are technically called the cross benches: but His Royal Highness was much accustomed to pass round the house, shaking hands with one peer and holding a few minutes' friendly intercourse with another, during the time even of a debate. His quick joyous laugh was often heard in the galleries, and not unfrequently was misinterpreted by the speakers.

Of all the sons of George III. the Duke of Cambridge probably displayed throughout his life most of the qualities which history attributes to his father. Simple in his tastes, kind and affable in his manner, English in his heart, beloved in his domestic circle, and generally liked without it, the Duke of Cambridge, without any great or striking power of intellect, was uniformly regarded with the respect due to his rank, and the esteem which was the proper tribute of his virtue.

**THE FUNERAL OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.**—On Tuesday afternoon the mortal remains of Sir Robert Peel were deposited in their last long resting-place. In the quiet parish church of Drayton Bassett, where his father and mother were buried before him, the remains of the great statesmen have been deposited. Men, women and children flocked towards the park from every point of the compass. In an apartment adjoining the entrance, and called the Oak Parlor, lay the coffin, covered with crimson velvet, and bearing a plain inscription of the name and age of the deceased. The people waited for nearly an hour, the rain descending in torrents all the time.

**THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.**—Yesterday a preliminary meeting of merchants and bankers took place at the London Tavern, for the purpose of considering the propriety of calling a public meeting in the city of London on the subject of promoting a subscription for raising a testimonial in honour of the lamented statesman. Sir Edward North Buxton was called to the chair. Among those present were Mr. Hume, M. P., Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Sheriff Nicoll, and other influential gentlemen. The meeting unanimously agreed to a resolution to apply to the Lord Mayor for the use of the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House upon the occasion, and the Lord Mayor appointed Monday next for the Meeting. His Lordship will take the chair on that day at two o'clock precisely. The Rev. Mr. Marshall and Mr. Wire were appointed secretaries. The inhabitants of Bury have resolved that some substantial and appropriate memorial, in commemoration of the late Sir Robert Peel, be erected in this his native town. More than £1,500 has been already contributed for the purpose.

**PROPOSED STATUE TO SIR ROBERT PEEL IN LEEDS.**—Preliminaries have been taken for the formation of a Committee, with a view to the erection of a public statue in Leeds to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel.

**BARON C. DUPIN AND SIR ROBERT PEEL.**—The following letter has been received by His Royal Highness Prince Albert from Baron Charles Dupin, President of the French Commission General for the Exhibition of 1851:—

Prince,—I am requested to transmit to the Committee presided over by your Highness the expression of the feelings of grief which animate us. On the first rank amidst the members of your Committee the foreign nations to which your exhibition appeals were flattered at numbering amongst them the illustrious legislator who for a long time administered his country with good will and justice to other states. Our French hearts are yet moved by the last words uttered by him in the British Parliament,—words of esteem and friendship for our country. In learning the unexpected and lamentable loss of this great man, the National Committee of France has unanimously decided that its president should express to you the deep-felt regret which it shares with the generous spirits not only of the United Kingdom, but of all the States where genius, moderation, love of art, and respect of peace are held in esteem. If anything can console us, it is the thought that the equitable and liberal spirit of Sir Robert Peel, far from being extinct, will survive and increase in the Committee, of which he was so great an ornament.

I have the honour, &c.,

BARON C. DUPIN.

**THE PASSAGE OF THE EUROPA.**—The last trip of this vessel must have been a very pleasant one. "A friend who made the passage

in her," says the editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, "showed us, what was indeed a curiosity and a striking illustration of the close proximity to which the two countries are now brought, a fragrant bouquet of geraniums and other flowers, apparently as fresh as though plucked from their stems only a few hours before. Yet they were gathered in Manchester, a place distant, we believe, about forty miles from Liverpool. The same friend also informed us that the flowers were placed in a tumbler of water on the table of the ladies' saloon, which tumbler, without any kind of fastening whatever, stood unmoved during the whole trip from port to port, except when taken up to have the water replenished."

**THE LETTERS BY THE ATLANTIC.** It is said, were delivered in Paris in twelve days after leaving New York—an expedition never before attained even by the aid of acknowledged powerful steamers and no small amount of enterprise.

[From the London Patriot.]

**FRANCE.**—A terrible scene took place in the Assembly in the course of the debate on the law of the Press, on Monday. M. Rouher designated the revolution of February as a disastrous catastrophe. At this the whole Opposition rose, and called on the President to call the Minister to order. This M. Dupin refused to do; but called M. Girardin to order instead. The tumult lasted half-an-hour. M. Girardin, mounting the tribune, declared that he, for one, would not sit in Assembly in which the revolution of February was declared a disastrous event for France, without the speaker being called to order. Still more offensive was the conduct of the President in calling to order a representative who did his duty in protesting against language so unconstitutional, and so particularly improper in the mouth of a Minister. He thought, that, if the Minister was not called to order, all the Members of the Opposition ought to relinquish their seats in the Assembly. This was received by the Right with jeers. He descended to write, it was thought, a resignation of his seat. The sitting terminated immediately afterwards in the greatest disorder. This scene occurred during the latter part of the sitting, and whilst the discussion of the clauses of the Bill was taking place. First the question of urgency was discussed. M. Mathieu (de la Drome) attacked the reactionary march of the Government, and was strongly opposed to allowing urgency. M. Rouher, Minister of Justice, replied to M. Mathieu, and maintained that the violent speech of that honourable Member was the best proof that urgency was necessary. M. Jules Favre denied that the Bill wore the character of urgency, since the Committee had been four months, since the 10th of March, in getting up its report.—The result of the ballot gave 370 votes for, and 251 against. Urgency was in consequence declared for the Bill. The debate on the clauses then commenced, and the scene above described took place.

The apathy shown by the public for the Parliamentary proceedings is remarkable.—Only on Saturday, the fact was published to the world, that 150,000 electors of Paris had been disfranchised by the electoral law of the 31st of May. It has been received with every appearance of the calmest indifference.

M. de Persigny, the President's *fidus Achates*, is about to proceed to St. Petersburg. The object of his mission is generally supposed to be to demand the hand of the Grand Duke Michael's daughter for the Prince Louis Napoleon. This demand is to be backed by assurances that the prolongation of the Prince's power will be readily accorded by France. There is, I believe, little doubt that this marriage has been in contemplation for some time past, but still less doubt can exist that the Prince will be doomed to disappointment, as both demands will inevitably be refused, both by France and the Emperor of Russia. M. Horace Vernet, who has just returned from St. Petersburg, is supposed to have gone there on the same mission. He has this morning disclaimed the embassy imputed to him, and declares that he simply went to St. Petersburg to thank the Emperor for his kindness and munificence.—*Corres. of the Morning Post.*

**ROME.**—The attention of the diplomatic corps at Rome had been much excited on learning that the Pope at the ceremony of St. Peter's modified the protest usually read against the King of Naples for refusing to pay tribute to the Holy See, and the belief prevails that the protest will be abandoned in future.

The protest against Parma and Placenza was made in the usual form.

**DENMARK.**—The Russian fleet, consisting of eight line-of-battle ships, one frigate, and a steamer, is moving from one point to another between the Danish islands, and was reported to have cast anchor at Hjelms. There were no troops observed on board this squadron, which is expected, however, to settle the question of the occupation of Schleswig by Danish troops for the King.

**RUSSIA.**—Since the entrance of the Russians into Moldavia, they never had occupied Galatz until on the 14th or 15th of June, when sixty Cossacks, to the astonishment of the inhabitants of the town, took up their quarters there. The British Consul at Galatz is said to have entered an energetic protest against the occupation of the town by the Russians.

**GREECE.**—Letters from Athens of the 28th ult. announce that the Greek Parliament was to be dissolved in a few days, and writs issued for a new election. The Chamber had passed a law of restriction on the Press, in consequence of a scandalous libel lately published at Athens against the King and Queen.

[From the Boston Traveller, July 19.]

**REFUSAL TO COMMUTE THE PUNISHMENT OF DR. WEBSTER.**

The Day of Execution Fixed.

The Governor and Council met this morning, when a unanimous report from the Committee of Pardons against a commutation of the punishment of death in the case of Professor Webster, for the murder of Dr. Parkman, was presented.—This report was accepted by the Council, one member, Mr. Copeland, of Norfolk, voting in the negative.—**FRIDAY, AUGUST THIRTIETH,** was fixed as the day of execution.

Below we give the report of the Committee on Pardons, and the address of the Governor to the Council:

#### COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

It seems to your Committee that the sentence in the case of said Webster, having been passed by the Court, after a full and fair trial, in the course of which, all the facts and circumstances which could then be brought to light, were patiently and thoroughly investigated and weighed by the Jury,—and having been fully affirmed, after a careful revision of the law upon trial, since had by the full Court, up, solemn argument on both sides, there appears to be no ground for Executive interposition, except it may be found in the subsequent confession of the prisoner.

In this view, the only questions, as it seems to us, are, whether the statements which said Webster now makes in his Confession, of the manner and circumstances of the homicide, are so confirmed by other evidence, or so intrinsically probable, that they ought to be received as true; and if true, whether they justify the Executive, in a commutation of the punishment.

To these questions, the minds of the Committee have been most carefully directed, and, as they trust, with no unwillingness on their part to come to an affirmative conclusion, if they could do so consistently with a *supreme regard to truth and justice.* But after all the considerations which they have been able to bestow upon this confession, and under the light of the evidences and comments with which it has been accompanied and supported, they feel constrained to say, that the effort has not been such as to satisfy their minds, that the position of the case is materially changed.

In other words, the palliating facts and circumstances set forth in the confession, have not been so confirmed by other evidence and circumstances, as to form a proper and sufficient basis for Executive interference.

To this painful conclusion the Committee have unanimously come.

The Committee therefore respectfully report, that they cannot consistently with what they conceive their duty, recommend a commutation of the sentence, in the case of John W. Webster, as prayed for in his petition.

Nothing now remains for the Committee, in the discharge of this painful duty, but to advise your Excellency in determining upon a time for the execution, and they name **FRIDAY, THE THIRTIETH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,** as the day; and recommend to your Excellency to decide upon that day as the time for the execution of John W. Webster. **JOHN REED, Chairman.**

Council Chamber, July 19, 1850.

**CHOLERA AT THE WEST.**—At Cincinnati 18 deaths were reported on the 16th, as having occurred in the last twenty-four hours. At Nashville on the same day, 5. In the West generally the disease was abating, and business was resuming its usual course.

**ST. LOUIS, July 16.**—The City Register reports 212 deaths during the past week, of which 97 are reported to have occurred from Cholera,—of the whole number 112 were children under 5 years of age—this statement shows a smaller decrease of mortality from the previous week.

The cholera had committed most awful ravages in the city of Mexico. From the 17th of May to the 16th of June, inclusive, the number of cases was 7,846, and on the last day named—June 16th—there were 230 deaths, which was the highest number in any one day. After this period, the disease continued to increase. Of the 7,846 cases, 2,856 were treated in hospital.

In San Luis eighty deaths per day took place from the epidemic; 900 persons had died.

**THE CUBA PRISONERS RELEASED.**—The rumor that the Contoy Prisoners would be released is confirmed by despatches received at Washington by Capt. McKeever of the frigate Congress, who left Havana on the 8th. The prisoners are now probably on their way home in the sloop of war *Germentown*.