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.

The Committee on Pardons, to whom was referred the petition of John W. Webster, a convict under sentence of Death, praying, in behalf of himself and his wife and children, the Governor and Council to extend to the petitioner a commutation of the punishment awarded to him; also, a copy of the records of the Court, containing the trial and sentence of said Webster, and also sundry other petitions and arguments referring to, or in support of the petition of said Webster,—now report.

That, by said record, it appears that said Webster was regularly indicted for the crime of the murder of Dr. George Parkman, and set to the bar of the Supreme Court at the March Term thereof, A. D. 1850—and there having been inquired of how he would acquit himself concerning the premises, for answer, said he was not guilty, and thereof put himself upon the country.

Counsel was thereupon assigned to the prisoner. On the 19th day of March following, said Webster was again set to the bar to be tried. A jury was empanelled and sworn, and after full hearing, on their oaths declared that the said John W. Webster was guilty. And thereafterwards, viz., on the 1st day of April, in said Court, said Webster being placed at the bar for sentence, it was demanded of him by said Court if he had any thing to say wherefore sentence should not be declared upon the premises and verdict aforesaid. To which said Webster nothing further answered.

Thereupon it was considered by the Court, that the said John W. Webster be taken to the Jail whence he came, and thence to the place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck until he be dead.

Since the passing said sentence by said Court, numerous petitions and arguments have been presented to the Executive for the full pardon of said Webster, founded upon the belief and presumption that he never committed even a homicide. Recent events, however, relieve the Committee in a great measure from the consideration of all such arguments and petitions.

On the 2d of July, A. D. 1850, the Rev. Dr. Putnam, by appointment, appeared in behalf of said Webster, before the Committee on Pardons, and read a confession made by said Webster, acknowledging that he committed the homicide, and declaring the manner and circumstances thereof—and at the same time presented said Webster's petition for a commutation of the sentence aforesaid. The petition and confession were supported by an able argument by Dr. Putnam.

To this confession and argument, and all arguments and evidence supporting it, we have given our most serious and anxious attention, and we have proceeded to consider the same with hearts and minds desirous to know the *truth*, and our *duty*, and with a *firm purpose to do what both should require*.

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, on 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 effect 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.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

To the Honorable Council:

The Council having considered and acted on the case of John W. Webster, a convict under sentence of death, it becomes my duty, as the Chief Executive Magistrate of the Commonwealth, to make a final decision on a question involving the life of the prisoner. I feel the weight of its responsibility. But it is a responsibility found in the path of official duty, and I am not disposed to evade it, or to shrink from it. For eight months past this extraordinary case has created a deep and painful interest among the people of Massachusetts, and of the whole Union. Its history is as brief as it is terrible and instructive; every new development in its progress has been more strange, and has increased that interest.

On the 23d day of November, 1849, Dr. George Parkman, a well known and highly respectable citizen of Boston, left his house and family on business, as was usual for him, and never returned to them. His unexpected absence alarmed his family and excited the attention of the people in and around Boston. In the course of a day or two, it was understood that the prisoner had said that Dr. Parkman met him at his rooms in the Medical College in the west part of the city, not far from half-past 1 o'clock on the day of his disappearance, and that he then and there paid him a sum of money, which he, Dr. Parkman, took into his hands and hastily rushed towards the outer door.

Dr. Parkman was also seen by other persons about the same time of day within forty feet of the door of the College, and walking quickly towards it. These, with other circumstances, directed the public mind towards the College buildings. The next Friday, one week after the disappearance of Dr. Parkman, the dismembered parts of a human body were found in different places in and under the rooms occupied by the prisoner in that College, some of them in a furnace nearly destroyed by fire, some of them packed in a tea chest, and other parts in the vault of a privy attached to his laboratory.

Suspicions were strongly fixed on him, and he was arrested and committed to Leverett street jail. A coroner's inquest was called, and after a long examination into the facts of the case, conducted in secret, the jury reported that the remains found were parts of the body of the late Dr. George Parkman, that he came to his death by violence in the Medical College in Boston on Friday the 23d day of November, and that he was killed by John W. Webster. The evidence taken before the inquest was not given to the public. In January, 1850, the case was laid before the Grand Jury for the County of Suffolk, and the investigation before that body resulted in finding an indictment against the prisoner for the murder of Dr. Parkman.

He was arraigned on the indictment and plead not guilty. Two of the most able and distinguished lawyers of the Commonwealth were, upon his own selection, assigned to him as Counsel by the Supreme Court, and his trial before the full bench of that Court fixed on the 19th day of March. Some time before the day of trial, the Attorney General furnished the Counsel of the prisoner, not only with a list of the names of the witnesses to be called against him, which is required to be done in all capital cases in this Commonwealth, but also with a copy of the testimony taken before the coroner's inquest, and which had been produced against him before the Grand Jury.

The time appointed for the trial arrived, when four Judges of the Supreme Court were present, and sat during the trial. In pursuance of the provisions of law, sixty Jurors had been drawn from the Jury box in the County of Suffolk. By law, the prisoner had a right peremptorily, without giving any reason, to challenge twenty Jurors, and for good reasons to object to any others whose names might be called. In empannelling the Jury who tried him, the prisoner exercised his peremptory right of challenge in only fourteen instances.

The trial was one of surpassing interest and solemnity, and lasted eleven days. On the part of the prisoner, the case was argued with great earnestness, candor and ability, by the Hon. Pliny Merrick, his senior Counsel. After denying that the evidence on the part of the Government was sufficient to prove that the prisoner killed Dr. Parkman at all, the counsel took the ground that if in any event the Jury should come to the conclusion that he did kill him, then the circumstances of the case were such as to satisfy them that the killing could not have been premeditated, but was the result of an unexpected conflict between the parties and of sudden passion.

This position he endeavored to maintain by an ingenious and powerful appeal to the Jury. The case was closed on the part of the Commonwealth by the Attorney General, by an address of singular point and effect. After the Attorney General had finished his argument the Court informed the prisoner that he had the right, which he might exercise or not, as he pleased, to make such remarks to the jury as he saw fit. The prisoner rose and for some time addressed the jury in his own behalf. An elaborate, clear and comprehensive charge was given by the Chief Justice after conversation with the other members of the Court who sat with him at the trial.

The Jury retired to their room, and after an absence of three hours late on Saturday evening, returned into Court with a verdict of guilty. The next Monday morning the prisoner was again brought into Court, and received from the Chief Justice the sentence of the law, which doomed him to suffer death by hanging, at such time as the Executive of the Commonwealth should appoint.

In a few days a copy of the record of his conviction was transmitted to the Governor and Council, by the Sheriff of the County of Suffolk, according to the direction of the Statute.

On the 24th of April the prisoner sent by the hand of his friend to the Governor and Council, a petition for pardon, under his own hand, on the ground of his entire innocence of the crime of which he had been convicted, and for which he was under sentence of death. All proceedings on this petition before the Executive were suspended in consequence of having received notice from the Counsel of the prisoner that they were about to make application to the Supreme Court for a writ of error to be issued in his case, on account of certain alleged irregularities, which had been discovered in the course of the proceedings against him. That application was heard before the full Court and overruled.

In the opinion of the Court upon that application pronounced by the Chief Justice, all the proceedings in the case are declared to be according to established judicial forms and the laws of the Commonwealth.

On the 4th of June, and before the question on the writ of error had been settled by the Court, the Rev. Dr. Putnam, for the prisoner, asked to be permitted to withdraw the petition which had been presented to the Governor and Council, for further consideration. This request was complied with by the Governor and Council, and the petition in a day or two was handed to Dr. Putnam.

On the first day of July, Dr. Putnam placed in the hands of the Governor another petition signed by the prisoner, asking for a commutation of his sentence.

On the second day of July, this petition was referred to the Committee on Pardons, and on the same day Dr. Putnam appeared before them, and made a statement which he said was authorised by the prisoner, in which the prisoner admitted that he killed Dr. Parkman at the time and place charged against him, but denied that the act was premeditated.

He narrated what the prisoner declared to be the manner of killing, and described minutely the mode and process in which the body of Dr. Parkman was disposed of after death.

The prisoner alleges that the "single blow with a stick of wood two feet long and two inches thick," by which Dr. Parkman was killed, was given by him in a moment when "he was excited to the highest degree of passion," and while Dr. Parkman "was speaking and gesticulating in the most violent and menacing manner, thrusting the letter and his fist in his face; that in his fury he seized whatever thing was handiest, and that was a stick of wood, and dealt to him an instantaneous blow, with all the force that passion could give, and that he did not know, nor think, nor care where he should hit him, nor how hard, nor what the effect would be."

Upon this statement and upon the other facts proved upon the trial, Dr. Putnam addressed the Committee at length, in an able and impressive argument, in favour of commuting the sentence of the Court. A petition from the family of the prisoner was before the Committee, and a large number of other petitions, some for a full pardon and others for a commutation, were in the hands of the Committee.

Most of these petitions were from people, men and women, in other States, and generally placed their petition for a remission or mitigation of the sentence on the ground of the great doubts of the prisoner's guilt. The Committee gave three hearings after the meeting at which Dr. Putnam addressed them, and listened to those who desired to be heard in aid of the prisoner's petition and in support of Dr. Putnam's views.

The Committee on Pardons, consisting of the Lieut. Governor and four other Councillors, after a full, careful end patient hearing of all that could be offered by the friends of the prisoner, and by others, who were pleased to be heard in his behalf, came to the unanimous opinion that there were no sufficient reasons to justify them in recommending the interposition of Executive clemency.

They recommended that the Governor be advised to have the sentence of the law as pronounced by the Court, carried into effect on the 30th day of August next.

The Council, with but one exception, concurred with the report of the Committee, and advised the Governor to carry out the sentence of the Court as recommended by them.

In carefully and anxiously examining and considering the case, I do not feel authorized by any considerations which have been presented to my mind to set aside the deliberate verdict of the Jury, arrest the solemn decree of the law as pronounced by the highest judicial tribunal of the Commonwealth, and disregard the opinion and advice of the Council.

If the circumstances of the killing, as stated by the prisoner, are taken to be true, it may be well questioned, whether the Executive Council could interfere with the sentence without violating the settled laws of the land.

In his charge to the Jury in this case, the Chief Justice says: "*It is a settled rule that no provocation with words only, will justify a mortal blow.—Then if upon provoking language, the party intentionally revenge himself with a mortal blow, it is unquestionably Murder.*"

The only new fact brought to light as to the killing, depends upon the word of the prisoner. It will hardly be pretended by any one, that the declaration of a person under sentence of death should be permitted to outweigh the doings of the Court and Jury, and rescue him from the consequences which are to follow their proceedings.

It is candidly stated by Dr. Putnam, in his able argument, and by several of the petitions presented in favor of commutation, received since his confession, that standing as he does, the word of the prisoner is entitled to no credit.

If the circumstances disclosed on the trial are relied on to support his statement, the reply is, that those circumstances were urged in his favor before the Jury, and they have decided against him. The facts of this appalling case are before the world, they will hereafter fill one of the gloomiest pages in the record of crime amongst civilized men.

It is undisputed, that on the 23d day of November, 1849, John White Webster, a professor in Harvard University, and in the Medical College in Boston, did at mid-day in his room, in that college, within a few feet of the place where he daily stood and delivered scientific lectures to a large class of young men, with unlawful violence take the life of Dr. George Parkman, a respectable citizen of Boston, who had come to that room at the repeated requests of the prisoner.

That after taking his life, he eviscerated and in a manner most shocking to humanity, mutilated the body of his victim, burning parts of it in a furnace, and depositing other parts of it in different places in the building, where they were found by persons who were seeking after Dr. Parkman.

That after killing him, he robbed his lifeless creditor, by taking from him two notes of hand, signed by himself, to which he had no right, and committed still another crime by making false marks upon these notes, and that a jury of his country, empanelled according to law, under the direction of four of the five eminent Judges constituting the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, after a long, patient, and impartial trial, and after hearing in his defence the arguments of learned and eloquent counsel, upon their oaths, found him guilty of murder.

Upon the verdict, the Court pronounced the awful sentence of death. In such a case there should be obvious and conclusive reason to authorize the pardoning power to interpose and arrest the sword of Justice. I do not see these reasons.

The combined circumstances of the case force me to the conclusion, that the safety of the community, the inviolability of the law, and the principles of impartial justice demand the execution of the Sentence.

I hope it is not necessary for me to say that it would have given me unspeakable pleasure to come to a different result, and that I would do any thing on earth in my power, short of violating duty, to alleviate the suffering of a crushed and broken hearted family.

GEO. N. BRIGGS.

Council Chamber, 19th July, 1850.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

THE FUNERAL OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR.—The funeral took place on Saturday the 13th. The weather was cool, and the morning opened with a clear sky and a welcome breeze, both continuing throughout the day. Funeral salutes were fired at sunrise; all stores were closed; and very soon the sound of the drum was heard—the military were in motion, and the streets began to be thronged with horsemen and vehicles of every description. The lines of Railroad brought such trains of cars as are seldom witnessed for number, and all densely crowded. The city resembled some hive, alarmed and astir for a general move; and yet, with all the bustle and movement, there was mingled a prevailing quietness, a chastened abstaining from all tumultuous noises, which reminded one of the Sabbath.

[After the describing the assembling of the officers of government, diplomatic corps, and other personages, who were present at the religious services in the east room of the Executive mansion, the narrative proceeds as follows:—

All being seated under the well-conceived instructions of the Marshall of the District, an amateur choir from several churches sang, in solemn cadence, the anthem:

"I heard a voice from Heaven saying, write, write from henceforth blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, for they rest from their labours. Amen."

The Ritual of the Church, "Lord, let me know my end," was impressively read by the Rev. Mr. Pyne, the responses being given by the Rev. C. B. Butler, in which other clergy and laymen joined. The latter gentleman then read a portion of the fifteenth chapter of St. Paul's first Epistle to the Corinthians: "But now is Christ risen," &c.

The Rev. Mr. Pyne then delivered an impressive discourse adapted to the occasion.

It was past one o'clock before the ceremonies at the Presidential Mansion closed; and, soon after, the procession began to move.

The *Catafulque*, or moving bier, which bore the mortal remains of the late President, was drawn by eight white horses, splendidly caparisoned, each led by an attendant groom in white turban and corresponding dress. The car, large and elevated, covered with black, and hung round with festoons of white silk, was surmounted by a canopy, above which was seen the American Eagle, deeply shrouded, in fact almost hidden in black crape.—The coffin occupied a conspicuous position, and was fully exposed to view. But all eyes were drawn even from this solemn sight to one still more calculated to touch the feelings of a promiscuous assemblage; it was the General's favorite horse, the far-famed "*Old Whitey*," so well known to every soldier who served under the brave old man through the perilous and glorious Mexican campaigns. He is a well made animal, of some fifteen and a half hands in height, in fine condition. On the saddle were the holsters and inverted spurs.—Poor fellow! he stepped proudly; but how would his pride have been quelled, could he have known that he now accompanied his beloved master for the last time!

The Military escort was closed by Major General Scott and his Staff.

The Funeral Escort, of course, headed the Civic Procession—the Car which bore the remains of the late President being preceded by the Civil Officers of the District, the Committee of Arrangements of the two Houses of Congress, the Chaplains of Congress, the officiating Clergymen of the occasion, the attending Physicians of the late President, and the Pall Bearers, twenty in number, and followed by the Family and Relatives of the late President, by the President of the United States and Heads of Departments, the Senate and House of Representatives and their officers, the Diplomatic Corps, and a great number of official persons, as enumerated in the Programme, and filling more than a hundred carriages, besides those attending in carriages and on foot from neighboring States.

The Procession extended nearly two miles, its rear being at the President's House when a Military Escort, which occupied more than a third of its entire length, had passed the Capitol.

Arriving at the graveyard, the artillery were posted on a rising ground, the troops drawn up in double line, and the coffin, preceded by the Clergy and attended by the Pall Bearers, passed through the centre gate, and slowly reached the front of the receiving vault, which had been tastefully decorated with festoons of black. Here, the bier being set down, the Rev. Mr. Pyne read the solemn and beautiful service for the dead appointed in the Episcopal liturgy; when the body was taken up and deposited in a place appointed for its reception, until it shall be finally removed to its last earthly resting place in the West, where the remains of Zachary Taylor will be emphatically at home.

Business was suspended in all the large cities and towns on the day of the funeral. Minute guns were fired, bells tolled, flags hoisted half mast, and every other demonstration of respect shown on the melancholy occasion.—The steam ship Europa, at New York, fired 66 minute guns, and exhibited her colors, shrouded in crape, at half-mast.

GARRIBALDI.—The Liverpool Mercury of June 28th, thus speaks of this renowned Hero:—We mentioned in our last, that General Garribaldi, the celebrated defender of Rome, arrived in Liverpool on Saturday last, from Gibraltar. During his stay he resided at the Waterloo Hotel; but his evenings were spent at the houses of some of our principal merchants. The General is rather below the middle size, stoutly made, with an erect and soldier-like air. His manners are pleasing and lively, but in general his demeanor is staid and grave. Although brought up to sea as a naval officer, he is well educated, and of varied acquirements, speaking fluently many languages. He was engaged in the war of the Greek revolution, and served in command of a vessel of war under Lord Cochrane, at that time admiral of the Greek fleet. He speaks in the highest terms of respect of the people of Rome, and says they are brave and well conducted. He alludes with the greatest enthusiasm to the bravery and devotion of the young men of that city; but does not appear to value highly the French as soldiers, nor their commander, Oudinot, as a tactician. He has sailed for New-York.

SAILING OF THE GEORGIA.—The United States mail steamship Georgia, sailed from New York last week for Chagres. She took out between 60 and 70 passengers, including Dr. G. P. Judd, the Prime Minister of the King of the Sandwich Islands and the two Princes, Liholiho and Ramehameha, to whom passage has generously been given to San Francisco.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 22, 1850.

The English Mail of the 6th July, per the *America*, arrived in this city on Friday night. The principal item of intelligence is the announcement of the sudden and melancholy death of SIR ROBERT PEEL, which took place on the evening of the 2d instant, caused by injuries he received by having been thrown from his horse on the preceding Saturday afternoon, and although constantly attended by several of the most eminent physicians of the metropolis, his injuries were so severe and complicated that no human assistance was of any avail. The loss of so prominent a statesman will be much felt by the nation.

The present Parliamentary session is expected to terminate in the first week of August.

The prisoner *Pate*, who committed the dastardly assault on Her Majesty, while riding in her carriage, has been committed to Newgate, to take his trial for the offence.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to nominate the Rev. Francis Fulford, M.A., Minister of Curzon Chapel, in the Parish of St. George, Hanover Square, and late fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, to be first Bishop to the newly constituted See of Montreal.

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.—It is with feelings of deepest regret that we announce the occurrence, on Saturday evening, of a very lamentable accident, which has since proved fatal to one of the greatest men of the age, SIR ROBERT PEEL.

Proceeding through the park, the right hon. baronet had called at Buckingham Palace, and was riding up Constitution-hill, when he met the Hon. Misses Ellis, daughters of Lady Dover, and nieces of the Duchess of Sutherland, who were returning home on horseback from their afternoon's ride. These young ladies were attended by a groom, who rode a somewhat skittish horse, and, when Sir Robert approached him, the animal on which he was riding, also a spirited horse, began to plunge, and presently kicked up his hind legs. The effect of this action was, that Sir Robt. Peel was instantly unhorsed, and fell over the animal's head on his face in the road. Although rendered insensible by the fall, Sir Robert for the moment retained hold of the bridle,—probably it was entangled in some part of his person,—and the horse, being suddenly checked thereby, fell heavily upon Sir Robert, his knees striking the right hon. baronet about the centre of his back.

Sir Robert having been placed in a carriage, was driven slowly home, and the best medical talent that the metropolis afforded was summoned to attend immediately in Whitehall-gardens.

Dr. Foucart was the third gentleman to render assistance. He saw the accident from a distance of 150 yards, and hastening forward reached the spot just as Sir Robert had being raised by the other two gentlemen. Sir Robert, on been raised, groaned very heavily; and in reply to Dr. Foucart's question, as to whether he was much hurt, he replied, "Yes, very much." During the few moment which elapsed before a carriage was procured, Sir Robert became unconscious, in which state he remained until after he had been assisted into the carriage. He then slightly revived, and, again in reply to Dr. Foucart, said, "I feel better." The carriage was then ordered to drive slowly through the park to Whitehall-gardens, Sir Robert being supported by Dr. Foucart and the two gentlemen who had first raised him from the ground. They had not proceeded more than 30 yards when Dr. Sir James Clarke met the carriage, and, having heard of the accident, Sir James came up to see if he could render any assistance. Dr. Foucart requested Sir James to accompany him in the carriage to Whitehall, which Sir James consented to.

Dr. Foucart is a Scotch physician, resident in Glasgow, who happened to be passing when the accident occurred.

An examination was made, with the view of ascertaining what description of injury the right hon. baronet had sustained. There were present at the examination the following distinguished members of the profession:—Sir Benjamin Brodie, Dr. Seymour, Mr. Cæsar Hawkins, Dr. Foucart, Mr. Hudson, and Mr. Jackson, the family surgeon.

Sir Robert Peel lingered in great pain till Tuesday night, when, at nine minutes after eleven o'clock, he expired, in the presence of nearly all the members of his family circle, of whom he had taken an affectionate leave only a short time previously.

The lamented sufferer's energies were sufficiently revived during one period of the evening to enable him to identify the features of those beloved ones surrounding his couch, towards whom he at length extended his faltering hand, and in an attitude bespeaking the intensity of his feelings, whispered in a scarcely audible voice—"God bless you!"

The family were consulted as to their wishes on the subject of a post mortem examination, but both Mr. Frederick Peel and Captain Peel objected to allow the remains to be disturbed in any way, and the precise cause of death will therefore never be ascertained. An application for permission to take a cast of the face, from an eminent sculptor, was also refused.

Lady Peel continued, throughout Tuesday night, in a state of the deepest prostration, and on Wednesday morning her illness had so much increased that it was found necessary to call in Sir Benjamin Brodie. The Queen sent to inquire after her ladyship at an early hour. The Duchess of Gloucester, and other members of the royal family, also sent to make inquiries, and his Royal Highness Prince George called personally, to ascertain the state of her ladyship. The Duke of Wellington called at one o'clock, to offer his condolements. His grace wished to have seen Lady Peel, but her ladyship was not sufficiently well to receive him. The Duchess of Inverness, Prince Albert, the Russian Minister, and several other members of the nobility, called to inquire after Lady Peel during the day.

The body was placed in a shell last evening, and the funeral will, it is expected, take place in the mausoleum of the family at Drayton, near Tamworth, in the early part of the ensuing week.

The Ministry publicly tendered to his family, the honor of a public funeral, but it was declined on the ground that it was Sir Robert's wish to be buried with as little parade as possible, in Drayton Church. —Several eminent Frenchmen came over to England to be present at the solemn ceremony.

The Queen is reported to be much shocked at the result of the accident to Sir Robert Peel.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday night, the decease of Sir R. Peel was alluded to by the Marquis of Lansdowne, who spoke an epitaph of eulogy upon the virtues and talents of the late statesman, and gave utterance to his own regret at the loss which the country had experienced. Lord Stanley, Lord Brougham, the Duke of Wellington, and the Duke of Cleveland, successively added their homage to the memory of their deceased friend and former colleague.

In the Commons, Lord John Russell expressed his deep sorrow for the loss which the House and the country had sustained in the decease of Sir R. Peel. The noble Lord passed a warm eulogium on the character and career of the right hon. baronet.

Lord Palmerston has addressed to the Prussian Cabinet an official note, and also a confidential communication, calculated to restore the credit of the British nation in regard to Lord Brougham's late attack upon the Chevalier Bunsen.

A public meeting was held in Dublin, on Tuesday night, to sympathise with Smith O'Brien, and to pass resolutions calling on government to interfere to preclude, for the future, the bad treatment he has received at Maria Island.

At the Dublin meeting a letter from Mr. O'Brien to Mr. Butt was received, confirming all that had been reported about the cruelty to which he was subjected.

Lady Castlereagh has become a Roman Catholic. Her ladyship is daughter to Lord Roden, and wife to the eldest son of the Marquis of Londonderry. Her convertion is at present creating some sensation, as it is rumoured Lord Castlereagh is about following her example.

Louis Phillippe is said to be dying of cancer in the stomach, and his physicians state that his life can scarcely last a month longer.

A decree has been published at Madrid granting a credit of £200,000 to the Minister of Marine for building two steamers, and the purchase of timber for eight more vessels. The decree is founded on the augmenting of the Spanish navy as demonstrated by the late events in Cuba.

Messrs. Burritt and Richard, the celebrated delegates to the Society of Peace, from the United States and Great Britian, arrived in Paris the other day, in order to arrange the next Congress of 1850, which will take place at Frankfort on 22d August next. These gentlemen, after having met with the members of the French committee, left Paris yesterday, on their way to Germany.

Sweden, it appears, is decidedly, now-a-days, the country of the nightingales. Another celebrated cantatrice, a rival to Jenny Lind, has appeared at the Bathing establishment of Hamburg. Her name is M'lle. Henrietta Nissen, and her nick name "The Lark of the Golden Throat." She is a pupil of Garcia, the father of the famed Malibran, and her method is seid to be excellent, while her voice is considered a wonder.

PARIS.—The President of the Republic has given a grand dinner to day to the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, and the diplomatic corps. It is considered that its real object was to show to the world that any temporary coolness between the two governments had now passed away.

The Moniteur states that the British Cabinet had shown great moderation in the Tuscan affair, and it was nearly settled.

In the national Assembly to-day, a proposition to suspend all labour on Sundays, and all church holidays, was placed among the orders of the day.

It is said that Louis Napoleon has given 40,000 francs of his late increase of salary to a charitable institution which was languishing for want of funds.

The Emperor of Russia has signified to the President of the Republic that the presence of Mr. De Aresigny at St. Petersburg, will be anything but agreable. The mission of this gentlemen to the Russian Court falls therefore to the ground. This sort of dictation humbly submitted to.

M. de Lamartine left Marseilles on the 22d inst., on his way to Smyrna, accompanied by his lady, and Messrs. de Chamborand and de Champeaux. His reception at Marseilles was enthusiastic, and it is said that there were more than four thousand people on the wharves when his ship sailed from that port.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

(By Telegraph to the News Room.)

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.

From the Continent nothing new, all quiet.

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 96¾.—Freights are tending downward.

SHIPPING.—*Arrived*—At Hull, 5th, Magog, and the Venerable; 10th, Delia Maria; at Queenstown, the Albion; at Warren Point, the Lady Sale; at Clyde, the Perthshire, and John Ker; 6th, the Southampton; at Leith, 6th, the Joanna; 7th, the Wanderer; at Londonderry, the Londonderry; at Liverpool, 7th, the William Vail; 11th, the Oriental; at Deal, 11th, the Mary Hudson, and Majestic; at Grimsby, 8th, the Corinthian; at Carlisle, 9th, the Sally, and Granville; at Kingstown, 10th, the Albion.

Sailed—From Liverpool, 11th, the Orleans, for St. John; from Kilrush, 6th, Ellen Forrestal, do.; from Liverpool, 10th, Jane, for Quebec; 11th, John Fielden, for New York.

Cleared—12th, Susan, for St. John.

Loading—At Liverpool, 13th, Frederick, New York; Wm. Vail, Quebec; at London, 12th, Faside, St. John; at Clyde, Catharine, and Oromocto, do.

Spoken, 1st July, Ashland, from St. John to Hull.

☞ We are authorized to state that the Express Mail for England, to meet the Hibernia at Halifax, will not be closed at the General Post Office, This Evening, till *one hour* after the commencement of the delivery of letters at the window, upon the arrival of the English Mail.

☞ The Delegates from this City to the Convention at Portland on the 31st instant, are requested to meet at the Mayor's Office, at 6 P. M., To-morrow (Wednesday,) to make preliminary arrangements.

THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.

A Public Meeting was held at the Court House on Thursday last, convened by the High Sheriff, upon the requisition of the Executive Committee of the Railway League, with reference to the Railway, at which the High Sheriff presided. We give below the resolutions, which were passed unanimously and with much applause; and it is our pleasing duty to say, that we have rarely seen a more numerous meeting of highly respectable citizens, or one in which there was greater unanimity and good feeling. We are proud of this, as the present is an occasion when every inhabitant of New-Brunswick, of whatever station or degree, should without cavil or hesitation, lend his best exertions toward the accomplishment of an undertaking which will render this Province an object of interest to the whole civilized world—because across its extreme breadth will pass one of the great high-ways of nations, over which will roll the mighty flood of intercourse and travel between the millions of Europe, and the rapidly augmenting millions of America, for all future time, with ever increasing force.

It is not in our power to give the very powerful speeches of Messrs. Gray, Wright, Perley, Ritchie, Wilmot, Tilley, Jack, and others, all teeming with information, and quite up to the mark on such an occasion. The address of Mr. McLaughlin, the President of the Commercial Bank, was very much to the point. In moving the fifth resolution, he said it was the first he had ever moved at a public meeting, and he had never before attempted to speak, but on this occasion he really felt as if he could say something; however, he would confine himself to saying, that his confidence in the undertaking was such, that he would subscribe £1000 toward it, or perhaps twice that sum if necessary. Several other gentlemen of known wealth, also expressed their readiness to subscribe to the full extent of their means.—*Courier.*

RESOLUTIONS.

Moved by Edward Allison, Esq. seconded by J. H. Gray, Esq.—

1. *Resolved*, That this meeting heartily approves of the projected line of Railway from Calais in the State of Maine, through New-Brunswick, by St. John, Sussex Vale, around the head of the Bay of Fundy, through Westmorland and Cumberland to Halifax, as affording an uninterrupted Railway Communication at all seasons, for passengers, mails, and traffic, between Europe and all parts of North America.

Moved by James Whitney, Esq. seconded by William Wright, Esq.—

2. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this meeting, that the contemplated Line of Railway, besides being eminently useful and advantageous both to New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, cannot fail to be profitable to its proprietors.

Moved by Robert Jardine, Esq. seconded by M. H. Perley, Esq.—

3. *Resolved*, That it is the duty, as it certainly is the interest of every inhabitant of New-Brunswick, to aid to the best of his ability, either in money, land, labour, or materials the construction of this Trunk Railway, which will so greatly tend to advance the prosperity of the whole Province.

Moved by W. J. Ritchie, Esq. seconded by R. D. Wilmot, Esq.—

4. *Resolved*, That besides the assistance which it is the duty of the people of New-Brunswick, individually, to give to the Railway under consideration, the Legislature should also be called upon to aid in its construction, by liberal grants of land, and the loan of the public credit.

Moved by D. J. McLaughlin, Esq., seconded by S. L. Tilley, Esq.—

5. *Resolved*, That this meeting view with lively interest the movement which has recently taken place at Portland, (Maine), in reference to the proposed line of Railway, and will cordially co-operate in any practicable plan which may be devised for securing its construction; and further *Resolved*, That this meeting now proceed to nominate delegates to attend the Railway Convention to be held at Portland on the 31st inst.

The following gentlemen who have offered to proceed to Portland, as delegates, at their own expense, were nominated unanimously—viz:

His Worship the Mayor; the High Sheriff; the Recorder; the Attorney General; the Advocate General; D. J. McLaughlin; Edward Allison; Robert Jardine; Dr. Bayard; J. H. Gray; Wm. Jack; M. H. Perley; J. C. Littlehale; James Macfarlane; John Sears; Otis Small; Joel Reading; Edmund Kaye; Thomas E. Millidge; A. McL. Seely.

Moved by Wm. Wright, Esq. seconded by Robert Payne, Esq.—

6. *Resolved*, That this meeting fully approves the preliminary steps which have been taken by the Committee appointed at a meeting called by the Chamber of Commerce, on the 6th inst; and is gratified to learn that an exploratory survey of the line for a Railway from this City to Calais, has already been officially ordered.

Moved by J. H. Gray, Esq. seconded by Wm. Wright, Esq.—

7. *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Meeting are due and are hereby tendered to the different Telegraph Companies between Halifax and Portland, for their gratuitous services rendered in behalf of the projected Railway.

Moved by H. Porter, Esq. seconded by R. D. Wilmot, Esq.—

8. *Resolved*, That the Chairman do leave the chair, and His Worship the Mayor take the same, which being carried, it was moved and seconded by the same gentlemen, that the thanks of the meeting be given to the High Sheriff for his very dignified and impartial conduct in the Chair—carried unanimously, as were also all of the preceding resolutions. W. R. M. BURTIS, *Secretary.*

SUSSEX RAIL-ROAD MEETING.

A large and respectable meeting, chiefly composed of proprietors of lands through which the contemplated Great Eastern Railway will pass, was held at Skeck's Hotel, at Sussex Vale, on Saturday the 20th inst., where but one opinion prevailed as to the necessity and propriety of the measure.

A. C. Evanson, Esq., having been called to the Chair, and Mr. Isaac Foshay nominated Secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Moved by John Hagarty, Esq., seconded by Mr. John King.

1. *Resolved*, That this meeting learns with great satisfaction the movements that are now taking place in the United States, and these Colonies, for the establishment of a great trunk Railway from Boston to Halifax, by way of Calais, Saint John, King's, and Westmorland Counties.

Moved by J. H. Ryan, Esq., seconded by Mr. B. Gedney.

2. *Resolved*, That such a line of Railway, forming a mighty thoroughfare for passengers, mails, and traffic between Europe and all parts of America is a most important undertaking, and deserves and invites the cordial and hearty support of every inhabitant of New Brunswick.

Moved by Mr. John King, seconded by Mr. G. Snyder.

3. *Resolved*, That we consider it our imperative duty to aid in every way in our power, and to the utmost of our ability, the advancement and construction of the said Railway, feeling confident that it must prove a paying line to the Stockholders, besides opening up the rich and inexhaustible resources of this Province.

Moved by Mr. Henry Hayward, seconded by Mr. James Roach.

4. *Resolved*, That we view the undertaking as a means calculated to strengthen our friendly intercourse with the United States, to cement and consolidate the North American