

—our lives are not worth that!" he tore the paper and stamped upon it. "But he shall buy it dear!" he exclaimed, clenching his fists, "while there is blood in my body—while I can hold a pike; as long as these old bones will hang together, I will not surrender, and I care not though he doesn't leave one stone of Dunbeg upon another!"

(To be Continued.)

The Examiner.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1850.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer America at Halifax.

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.

The Royal Mail Steamer America arrived at Halifax on Thursday morning last, in 11 1-2 days from Liverpool. The death of the ex Prime Minister of England, is the only important item of news from the old country. Sir ROBERT PEEL, as the following statement of the occurrence will shew, was thrown from his horse on the 29th June, and received such injury from the fall as to cause his death in four days afterwards.

It was about half-past five o'clock on Saturday evening, the 29th June, when a rumour became very generally circulated at the west end of the metropolis, to the effect that a serious, if not a fatal accident had happened to the ex-Premier, who was variously described to have fallen from his horse and suffered severe bodily injury, some accounts stating that the right hon. gentleman had remained insensible subsequent to the accident, and others describing that he had sustained serious fractures and contusions from the fall. Our reporter immediately proceeded to the residence of Sir Robert Peel, in Whitehall-gardens, where he arrived sufficiently early to witness the distressing removal of the right hon. baronet, in an apparently insensible condition, from the carriage in which he had been conveyed from the scene of the accident.

Of the accident our reporter is enabled to furnish the following authentic particulars:—Sir Robert Peel left Whitehall gardens shortly before five o'clock on Saturday afternoon on horseback, attended by his groom. 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 young and spirited horse, began to plunge, and presently kicked up his hind legs. The effect of this action was, that Sir Robert 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 Peel, his knees striking the right hon. baronet about the centre of his back.

There were several persons passing at the time, and among the rest Sir James Clarke, Her Majesty's physician, the Rev. Canon Wood, chaplain to her late Majesty the Queen, Dowager, and Commodore Eden, nephew to the late Earl of Auckland.

Sir James Clarke immediately hastened forward to render all the assistance in his power, and Commodore Eden recognised the person of Sir Robert, galloped off to give the first information at the right hon. baronet's residence in Whitehall gardens, and endeavour to spare the feelings of lady Peel and the family on receiving the intelligence.

The carriage of Mrs. Lucas, a lady of high family and large fortune, resident in Bryanston-square happened to be passing shortly after the accident, and Sir James Clarke, seeing the dangerous condition of Sir Robert, at once availed himself of the spontaneous offer of Mrs. Lucas, to give up her carriage in order to convey the right hon. baronet to his residence. Sir Robert having been placed in the carriage was driven slowly home, and the best medical talent that the metropolis afforded was summoned to attend immediately in Whitehall gardens.

On his arrival at home Sir Robert was immediately placed in bed and undressed, and several medical gentlemen having very shortly arrived, an examination was made, with the view of ascertaining what description of injury the right hon. baronet had sustained.

Sir Robert lingered until the following Tuesday when death put an end to his sufferings. The loss of this great statesman will be deeply felt by the nation.

COMMERCIAL.—Business affairs generally remain quiet, but steady. Partly in consequence of light imports, and partly from the firmness of holders, the transactions in Produce this week are not on an extensive scale; little also taking place on speculative account, and for shipment at an unusual absence inquiry is felt both for Colonial and other articles.

ROYAL CHRISTENING.—The ceremony of christening Her Majesty's last child, the infant Prince Arthur, was solemnised with the usual pomp on Saturday, in the Royal Chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Duke of Wellington and the Prince of Prussia were sponsors for the royal infant. The Prince of Prussia made extraordinary efforts to be present.—We understand that when His Royal Highness received Her Majesty's invitation, he was obliged to take a journey to Warsaw, and subsequently to pay a visit to his sister the Empress of Russia, at St. Petersburg. By great exertion and very rapid travelling the Prince arrived in London at an early hour on Saturday morning.

The sacred rite of baptism was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. When the Archbishop called on the sponsors to "name this child," every one almost involuntarily leant forward to catch the least sound of the Duke of Wellington's voice, who slowly and emphatically named the Prince

"ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT."

The Countess of Gainsborough received the royal infant (who is a remarkably fine and handsome child) from the arms of the Archbishop, and after the ceremony attended him with the officers of state out of the chapel.

The infant prince was dressed in a robe of Honiton lace over white satin.

THE PROPOSED COLLEGE FOR DERRY.—It will be recollected that the late Mrs. Magee, of Dublin, bequeathed £20,000 for the establishment of a college in connection with the General Assembly in Ireland, the site of which was to be selected by the executors. We are informed by a correspondent in London that a negotiation with respect to the college has been concluded between the Hon. the Irish Society and the Rev. Dr. Brown, of Aghadoey, one of Mrs. Magee's executors, acting for himself and his colleagues; and though our correspondent does not pretend to a knowledge of the minute details of the treaty, he assures us that he can vouch for the faithfulness of the following outline, which we are certain will be most satisfactory to the Presbyterian public. The society are to grant ten or twelve acres of ground for the site of the college in the near neighborhood of this city, and to form a proper approach to the building; they are also to found a number of bursaries in connection with the institution, and to make other provisions in its behalf, the whole of its donations being considered equivalent to £14,000; which is truly munificent. We must do justice to Mr. Brown, who, in London, personally conducted the negotiation on the part of the Executors, by remarking that much credit is due to him for the zeal and judgment by which it was brought to so successful a close.

Dr. Gutzlaff, who is preaching in Berlin, and at Potsdam on behalf of the Chinese Mission, lately introduced into the closing prayer of the service, at the garrison of the latter place, besides the name of the King and the Royal Family, a supplication for "his" Emperor of China, and the ministers and people of that nation. It is the first time a prayer for a Pagan ruler was ever offered up, by name at least, in a German Evangelical church. Dr. Gutzlaff expresses a confident hope that the Emperor of Japan will become converted to Christianity.

UNITED STATES.

FIRE AT PHILADELPHIA.—PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Fire broke out to-day, in a five-story warehouse on wharf below Vine Street, entirely consuming the buildings through to Water Street.

The fire broke out in the store 78 North Delaware avenue, at half-past four o'clock.—The building was occupied for storage purposes, and when the fire was discovered, it had already made considerable headway, with the flames spreading in every direction. But a short time elapsed before the large building through Water street was enveloped in flames; the one adjoining North, No. 80, was on fire as well as the South, No. 76. Before the devouring element had reached the ground floor of the building in which the fire originated, two terrific explosions of saltpetre rent the wall asunder, throwing the flames of the combustible matter in all directions, by which explosions the fire was communicated to a larger number of houses.

The first explosion did not seem to cause much excitement or fear with the people present, nor did the second, except some slight fears of their safety when they moved towards the eastern edges of the wharves. The third explosion was fatal in many cases, and proved the death of a number of men, women and children, on Delaware Avenue and Water street.

On the eastern front of the above stores, when the third and last explosion of the saltpetre occurred, the rush for life was terrific—men and boys, firemen and bystanders rushed away from the conflagration, and as they endeavored to get beyond the reach of danger, hundreds of them rolled over each other, while running and jumping on the large collection of cotton and other goods on the wharves. Several more were knocked down, as if dead, and hundreds, run over them, causing legs and arms to be bruised or broken.

Other injuries were inflicted of a very serious character, in the fright. Some were thrown in the Delaware while a large number jumped simultaneously into the river, in order to shield themselves from the bricks and binders thrown from the burning stores. The fire then

extended through Front street, from near Race street, above Callow Hill, then through Race to Second street, through John, Newmarket and Second, from New street up to Callow Hill street, levelling at least 400 houses.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The following letter was received by us yesterday from a friend in California. As it gives a lively and interesting sketch of the rise and progress of Sacramento City, we give it publicity, omitting references of a strictly private nature.

"SACRAMENTO CITY, 27th May, 1850.

"DEAR WHELAN;

"Since I mailed some papers for you yesterday evening, I learned from undoubted authority that we were about to be involved in an internal war; I allude to the recent occupancy of Los Angeles by the Mormons; this has not been officially communicated to the Governor as yet, nevertheless it is true, and I hasten to put you in possession of the facts as they exist, although as a matter of course, this will neither interest you nor your readers. It may, however, be of some satisfaction to you to be in possession of the news before the American papers, notwithstanding your whereabouts being more remote than theirs.

"This place (Sacramento City) about one year from now could boast of having in its present town site, an apology for the shell of one wooden canvass-topped house, eight or ten tents, one schooner lying in the river, some five or six boats, and a population from one hundred to a hundred and fifty. Contrast it now with last year: our present population numbers from sixteen to twenty thousand, which will be trebled ere the conclusion of the present year; numerous streets upwards of mile long, each street 100 feet wide; two splendid theatres, one circus; several public buildings, such as Court House, &c., &c.; about one hundred hotels and taverns, very superior ones; gambling houses in abundance, a large number of neat dwelling houses, two churches, two schools; any number of parsons, three R. C. Clergymen, and a church will be commenced forthwith, and, more than probable, we will have divine worship in it next Sabbath; two very well conducted tri-weekly newspapers, issued on every alternate day, consequently we have a daily paper; about one hundred lawyers, and three hundred pettyfogging lawyers; Doctors, at least one to every patient, (quacks of course included,) a very fair number of loafers, and a tolerable good supply of distinguished visitors from the New York Tombs, gentry from Sydney, as a matter of course "hallways on 'and," the greater portion of whom, doubtless, "left their country for their country's good." There are now lying alongside the banks of the river, and at anchor in the stream, from 150 to 200 vessels, consisting of ships, barques, schooners and steamers, (transatlantic ones,) and river steamers, some of which are arriving and departing every hour of the day and night. The Sacramento river is swarming with millions of the most delicious kind of salmon; they are so numerous that hundreds are caught daily in nets, the Indians also spear them; last but not least, we must let you know, that we have the Dutch singing and tamboreen Girls, also the Swiss "buy a broom" Girls, also a large importation of she-males from New Holland, South America, North America, &c., however, I have no inclination to say much about them as doubtless they will go to — their own road."

THE CROPS.—Having been for several days in King's County, we are glad to be able to report, that the Crops generally, in that County, are in the most healthy and flourishing condition, except the Hay crop, which is everywhere light.

THE SEASON AND THE CROPS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—The Weather continues to be all that could be desired, and the Crops give promise of an abundant return for the labours of the husbandman. Drouth has, however, been complained of in some sections of the Province. If it should please the Lord of the Harvest to favour us with a few hours rain, the cup would be full to overflowing—as far as the products of the soil are concerned. After four years of protracted suffering from losses of the fruits of the Earth, the present prospect of plenty is eminently calculated to call forth the divine sentiment: Oh that men would praise the Lord for His goodness, and for His wonderful works to the children of men.—Chronicle.

INCENDIARISM.—We are sorry to learn that a cottage at Airasag, Lot 35, and several out-buildings at Glenaladale, the property of the Hon. Donald McDonald, were entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday night last,—and that there is too much reason to apprehend that the fire was the work of an incendiary. This is the second fire from incendiaryism, in the same neighbourhood, within a few months.